OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

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GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
CUYAHOGA COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

FEDERAL GRANTOR ***Pass Through Grantor*** **Program / Cluster Title**	**Federal AL Number**	**Pass Through Entity Identifying Number**	**Total Federal Expenditures**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
Federal Transit Cluster Program/Direct Programs			
Assistance Formula Grants	20.507		$ 10,237,615
Federal Transit Administration Capital and Operating:			
Sec 5307 Bus Acquisitions, Preventive Maintenance, Station Construction	20.507		8,661,495
Federal Transit Administration Capital Improvement Grants	20.500	OH-04-0106	31,536
5309 FY 2013 Rail Formula	20.525	OH-54-0002	931,571
2014 SOGR	20.525	OH-54-0004	541,846
2016 Sec 5337 SOGR	20.525	OH-2016-055	147,472
Sec 5337 State of Good Repair	20.525		9,188,819
FY2018 Section 5337 SOGR	20.525	OH-2018-024	741,455
2016 Sec 5339 Bus and Bus Facilities	20.526	OH-2016-042	87,944
Discretionary 5339 Triskett Bus Facility Renovation	20.526	OH-2019-006	134,690
5339 - Bus and Rail Preventive Maintenance and Bus Replacement	20.526		3,089,975
Buses and Bus Facilities Formula	20.526	OH-2020-044	2,173,921
Total Transit Service Cluster Programs			**$ 35,968,339**
Build III - GCRTA Rail Car Replacement Program	20.933	OH-2022-040	10,066,756
Total U.S Department of Transportation			**$ 46,035,095**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			
Direct Program			
FEMA Transportation Security Administration- TSA/CANINES	97.072	70T02020T9NNCP430	153,234
Total U.S Department of Homeland Security			**$ 153,234**
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			**$ 46,188,329**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
CUYAHOGA COUNTY

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (the Authority) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2023. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Authority, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Authority.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATES

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

NOTE D - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

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

65 East State Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov
800-282-0370

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

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Cuyahoga County
1240 West 6th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

To the Board of Trustees:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States *(Government Auditing Standards)*, the financial statements of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority, Cuyahoga County, (the Authority) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 26, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of This Report

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

June 26, 2024

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

65 East State Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov
800-282-0370

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

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Cuyahoga County
1240 West 6th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority's, Cuyahoga County, (the Authority) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2023. The Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority's major federal programs are identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

In our opinion, the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance* section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for the major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

The Authority's Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Authority's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Authority's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Authority's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of the Authority's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance* section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of this testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority, Cuyahoga County, (the Authority) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's financial statements. We issued our unmodified report thereon dated June 26, 2024. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the financial statements. The schedule is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records management used to prepare the financial statements. We subjected this schedule to the auditing procedures we applied to the financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this schedule directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Keith Faber

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

June 26, 2024

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GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
CUYAHOGA COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	**Type of Financial Statement Opinion**	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iii)	**Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(v)	**Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion**	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	**Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?**	No
(d)(1)(vii)	**Major Programs (list):**	AL # 20.933 – National Infrastructure Investments Federal Transit Cluster: AL # 20.500, 20.507, 20.525, and 20.526
(d)(1)(viii)	**Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs**	Type A: > $ 3,000,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	**Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?**	Yes

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

None

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

65 East State Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov
800-282-0370

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL FUNDING ALLOCATION DATA

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Cuyahoga County
1240 West 6th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on Compliance with Requirements for Federal Funding Allocation Data

Opinion

We have audited the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority's compliance with the standards established by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) in the 2023 Reporting Manual with regard to the data reported to it in the Federal Funding Allocation Statistics Form (FFA-10) of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority's (the Authority) annual National Transit Database (NTD) report including:

- A system is in place and maintained for recording data in accordance with NTD definitions and the correct data are being measured and no systematic errors exist.
- A system is in place to record data on a continuing basis, and the data gathering is an ongoing effort.
- Source documents are available to support the reported data and are maintained for FTA review and audit for a minimum of three years following FTA's receipt of the NTD report and the data are fully documented and securely stored.
- A system of internal controls is in place to ensure the data collection process is accurate and that the recording system and reported comments are not altered and documents are reviewed and signed by a supervisor, as required; the data collection methods are those suggested by FTA or otherwise meet FTA requirements.
- The deadhead miles, computed as the difference between the reported total actual vehicle miles data and the reported total actual VRM data, appear to be accurate.
- Data are consistent with prior reporting periods and other facts known about transit agency operations.

In our opinion, the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority complied in all material respects with the requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect information included in the NTD report for the Federal Funding Allocation of data for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Compliance

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the Uniform System of Accounts (USOA) and Records Reporting System; Final Rule, as specified in 49 CFR Part 630, Federal Register, January 15, 1993 and as presented in the 2023 Reporting Manual. Our responsibilities under those standards and the 2023 Reporting Manual are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance* section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance with requirements for Federal Funding Allocation Data. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

The Authority's Management is responsible for complying with the requirements of the Uniform System of Accounts (USOA) and Records Reporting System; Final Rule, as specified in 49 CFR Part 630, Federal Register, January 15, 1993 and as presented in the 2023 Reporting Manual.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Authority's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Final Rule will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Authority's compliance with the requirements for Federal Funding Allocation Data.

We have applied the audit procedures to the data contained in the accompanying FFA-10 form for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023. Such procedures, which were agreed to and specified by FTA in the Declarations section of the 2023 Reporting Manual and were agreed to by the Authority, were applied to assist in evaluating whether the Authority complied with the standards described in the first paragraph of this part and that the information included in the NTD report FFA-10 form for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023 is presented in conformity with the requirements of the Uniform System of Accounts (USOA) and Records and Reporting System; Final Rule, as specified in 49 CFR Part 630, Federal Register, dated January 15, 1993 and as presented in the 2023 Reporting Manual. The procedures were applied separately to each of the information systems used to develop the reported actual VRM, FG DRM, PMT and OE of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023 for each of the following modes:

- Motor Bus – directly operated (MB-DO);
- Rail Bus – directly operated (RB-DO);
- Heavy Rail – directly operated (HR-DO);
- Light Rail – directly operated (LR-DO);
- Demand Response – directly operated (DR-DO); and
- Demand Response – purchased transportation (DR-PT).

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the USOA and Records Reporting System; Final Rule, as specified in 49 CFR Part 630, Federal Register, January 15, 1993 and as presented in the 2023 Reporting Manual, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

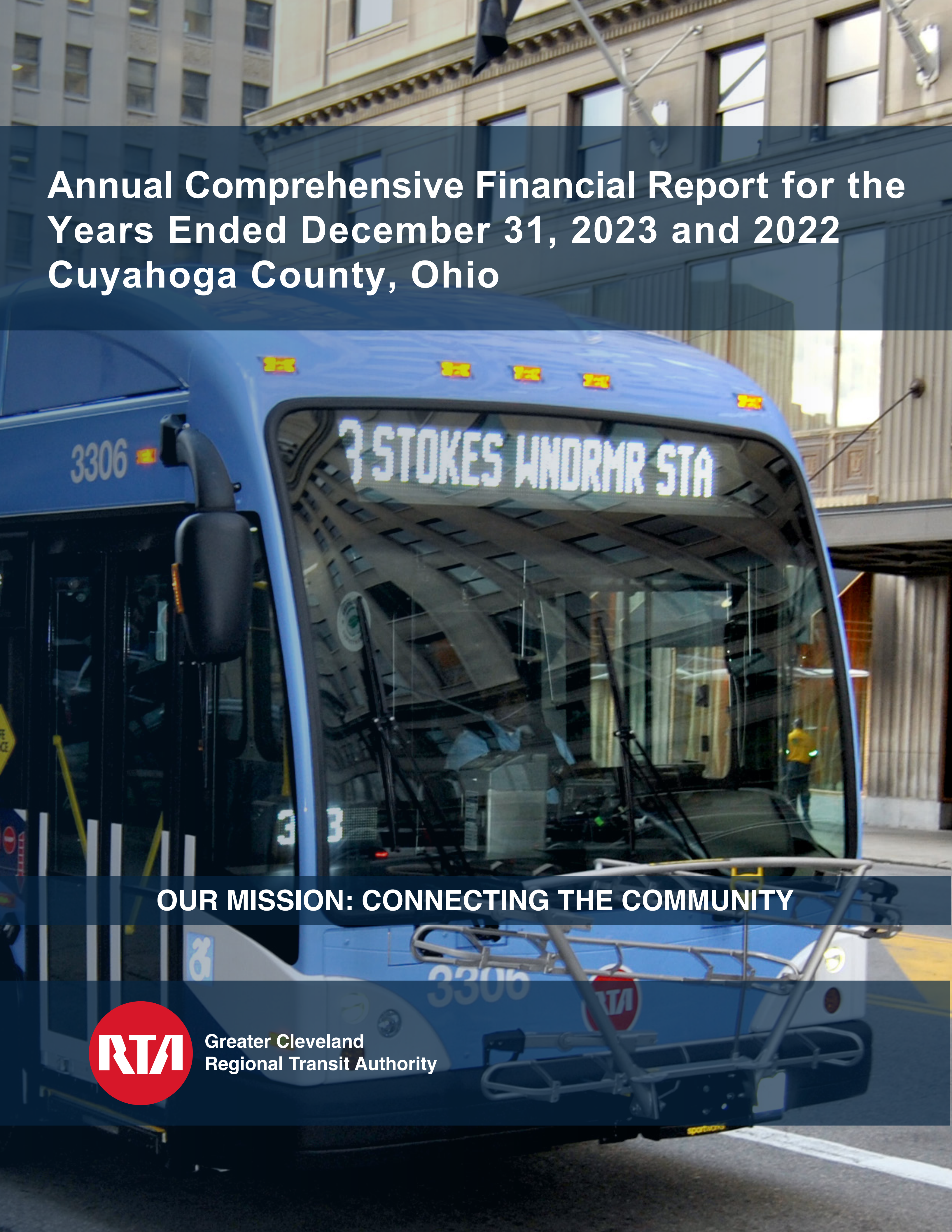
We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any material noncompliance that we identified during the audit.

This report only describes the scope of our compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Federal Transit Administration (FTA) requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

June 26, 2024

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
Cuyahoga County, Ohio



OUR MISSION: CONNECTING THE COMMUNITY

Greater Cleveland
Regional Transit Authority

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2023

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

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Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Greater Cleveland
Regional Transit Authority
Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Prepared By: Finance Division

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
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STATISTICAL SECTION

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Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Ohio

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2022

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

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Greater Cleveland
Regional Transit Authority

1240 West 6th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44113-1302
Phone: 216-566-5100
riderta.com

June 26, 2024

Paul A. Koomar, President,
and Members, Board of Trustees
Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
and Residents of Cuyahoga County, Ohio

It is a pleasure to submit to you the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report) of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority ("GCRTA" or "Authority") for the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022. This is the thirty-sixth such report issued by GCRTA. In the first year, there was no Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) Certification. It has become the standard format used in presenting the results of the Authority's operations, financial position, cash flows and related statistical information.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal controls that has been established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal controls should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Keith Faber, Auditor of State of Ohio, has issued an unmodified opinion on the Authority's financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022. The Independent Auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

GCRTA also participates in the federal single audit program, which consists of a single audit of all federally funded programs administered by the Authority. As a requirement for continued funding eligibility, participation in the single audit program is mandatory for most local governments, including GCRTA.

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 of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

GCRTA takes great pride in the fact that each of the previously issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports earned the recognition of the GFOA in the form of its Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting. This award evidences the fact that the previous annual reports complied with stringent GFOA standards for professional financial reporting. GCRTA was the first public transit agency in Ohio to earn this important recognition and has consistently done so since 1988.

The Authority also submits its annual operating and capital budgets to the GFOA and has been doing so since 1990. Each of these budget documents has won the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, having satisfied the most stringent program criteria and proven its value as (1) a policy document, (2) an operations guide, (3) a financial plan, and (4) a communication device.

PROFILE OF GOVERNMENT AND REPORTING ENTITY

The Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority ("GCRTA" or "Authority") is an independent political subdivision of the State of Ohio. It was created in December 1974 by ordinance of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and by resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Operations at GCRTA began in September 1975. The Authority provides virtually all mass transportation within the

County. It is a multimodal system delivering bus, paratransit, heavy rail, light rail and bus rapid transit services.

A ten-member Board of Trustees (Board) establishes policy and sets direction for the management of the Authority. Four of the members are appointed by the Mayor of Cleveland with the consent of the City Council; three members, one of whom must reside in the City of Cleveland, are appointed by the Cuyahoga County Executive; the remaining three members are elected by suburban mayors, city managers, and township trustees. Board members serve overlapping three-year terms. Under the provisions of General Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 61, the Authority is considered to be a jointly governed organization.

Responsibility for the line administration rests with India L. Birdsong Terry, General Manager/Chief Executive Officer (CEO). She supervises six Deputy General Managers who head the Operations, Finance, Engineering & Project Management, Legal Affairs, Human Resources, and Administration & External Affairs divisions. The Internal Audit Department reports to the Board of Trustees and maintains a close working relationship with the General Manager. An organizational chart, which depicts these relationships, follows later in this introductory section.

The Authority had 2,091 employees as of December 31, 2023. The system delivered 17.7 million revenue miles of bus service and 4.1 million revenue miles on its heavy and light rail systems. The active service fleet was composed of 311 bus coaches, 39 heavy rail cars, 29 light rail cars, and 80 Paratransit vehicles.

The annual cash-basis operating budget is proposed by management, at the division and department levels, and adopted by the Board of Trustees after public discussion. The budget for each division and department is represented by appropriation. The Board must approve any increase in the total Authority appropriations. The General Manager must approve any inter-divisional budget transfers. The appropriate Deputy General Manager may modify appropriations to applicable departments within a division and to accounts within a department.

Budgetary control is maintained at the department level. It is the responsibility of each department to administer its operations in such a manner as to ensure that the use of funds is consistent with the goals and programs authorized by the Board of Trustees. The Authority also maintains an encumbrance accounting system for budgetary control. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end. Encumbered appropriation balances are carried forward to the succeeding year and need not be reauthorized.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

The Authority's service area is contiguous with the boundaries of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. The County includes the City of Cleveland, two townships, and fifty-six other jurisdictions. This is the largest metropolitan area in Ohio and one of the largest counties in the United States. The population of this area is approximately 1.2 million people.
Historically, the foundation for Greater Cleveland's economic vitality had been heavy industry with the largest employment sector being manufacturing. The largest employment areas in 2023 were in the following industries:

- Healthcare/Education
- Professional/Business services
- Government
- Insurance
- Trade/Transportation/Utilities

Real property, consisting of agricultural, commercial, industrial, and residential real property is reappraised every six years. The current assessed value is estimated to be $35.4 billion. This process is the foundation for property taxation, and it sets the debt limitation for the Authority.

CURRENT YEAR REVIEW

As an essential service, GCRTA provided a vital public service that connected customers to medical appointments, pharmacies, grocery stores, and essential jobs. The Authority continued its pursuit to provide Greater Clevelanders with unparalleled connectivity, along with high quality service design and delivery.

This included:

- The Board of Trustees approved the purchase of 30 new rail vehicles, beginning the process of replacing our nearly 40-year-old rail fleet.
- The Waterfront rail line reopened after a lengthy rehabilitation project to repair and strengthen a bridge.
- Conducted customer experience surveys.
- Started a Civilian Oversight Committee to proactively improve the relationship between the community and the Transit Police.
- Started a Community Advisory Committees to review, monitor and recommend service program improvements to GCRTA.
- Launched a second Micro Transit program that connects people from GCRTA stops to the front door of their workplace.

During 2023, GCRTA:

- Was awarded a $130M grant under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) to assist in the replacement of our aging rail cars.
- Continued to replace buses as outlined in the Authority's Bus Improvement Plan, replacing older diesel buses with compressed natural gas (CNG) fueled buses.
- Awarded numerous grants, for CNG buses and various infrastructure projects.
- Received the Ohio Auditor of State Award with Distinction. This award was presented for excellence in financial reporting relating to the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and compliance with applicable laws for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.
- Received the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the GFOA.
- Received the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award from the GFOA.

PRESENT AND FUTURE PLANS

Present and future plans include:

- Continue planning for the Railcar replacement and related rail infrastructure improvements.
- Executing plans to replace buses and trains that have exceeded their useful lives.
- Completing work on the 25Connect project, which focuses on the future of the West 25th Street corridor.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The development of the 2024 budget included the preparation of a five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). This document is an outline for rebuilding and expanding services by the Authority through the end of 2028. Totaling $686.80 million, the CIP constitutes a significant public works effort aimed at remaking the transit network and positioning the Authority, not just for the short-term, but also for the long-term future.

Significant capital improvements planned for the five-year period include:

Rail Car Program - $125.49 million

This project is to replace the aging fleet of the heavy and light railcars along with rail infrastructure modifications for the new fleet.

Rail Projects - $175.22 million

This commitment of funds includes the replacement/improvements of several substations, rail station and track rehabilitation, electrical systems upgrades, and train control signals

Bus Improvement Program, Equipment & Vehicles - $207.32 million

This project continues to replace buses as part of the Bus Improvement Plan by replacing buses and other Vehicles that have exceeded their useful life, as defined by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). This category also includes the plan to repair or replace aging infrastructure at the bus garages.

Facility Improvements and Bridge Rehabilitation - $88.54 million

Funding has been committed for facility improvements along with the rehabilitation of track bridges, which includes State of Good Repair projects.

Preventive Maintenance and Operating Reimbursements - $26.99 million

Certain operating costs are budgeted as capital items as designated by the FTA or the State government to be incurred over the next several years and are reimbursable by the Federal and State governments.

Other Projects and Local Capital Projects - $63.24 million

Other projects include various transportation studies depending upon the availability of grant funds. Local capital projects are typically equipment requested by various departments and not funded through grants. Asset Maintenance funds are used to maintain, rehabilitate, replace, or construct assets of a smaller scope or cost than those typically supported with grants. These projects are authorized within the Authority's Capital Fund and are supported with annual allocations of sales tax receipts.

OTHER INFORMATION

Certificate of Achievement for Financial Reporting

It is management's intention to submit this and future Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports to the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada for review under its Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program. We believe the current report conforms to the program requirements, and we expect that participation will result in improvements to our reports in coming years.

Acknowledgments

The GCRTA expresses thanks to the staff of the Accounting Department directed by John Togher for their work in preparing this report. Michael So, Megan Cornelius, Zardik Haruthunian, Marianne Hodges, Joshua Klabik, Tyrone Lampkin, Ibrahim Masoud, and Kiara Scarver assisted with this report. In addition, appreciation goes out to the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer for providing supporting demographics and other statistics.

India L. Birdsong Terry
General Manager and CEO

Rajan D. Gautam, CPA
Deputy General Manager, Finance,
Secretary-Treasurer

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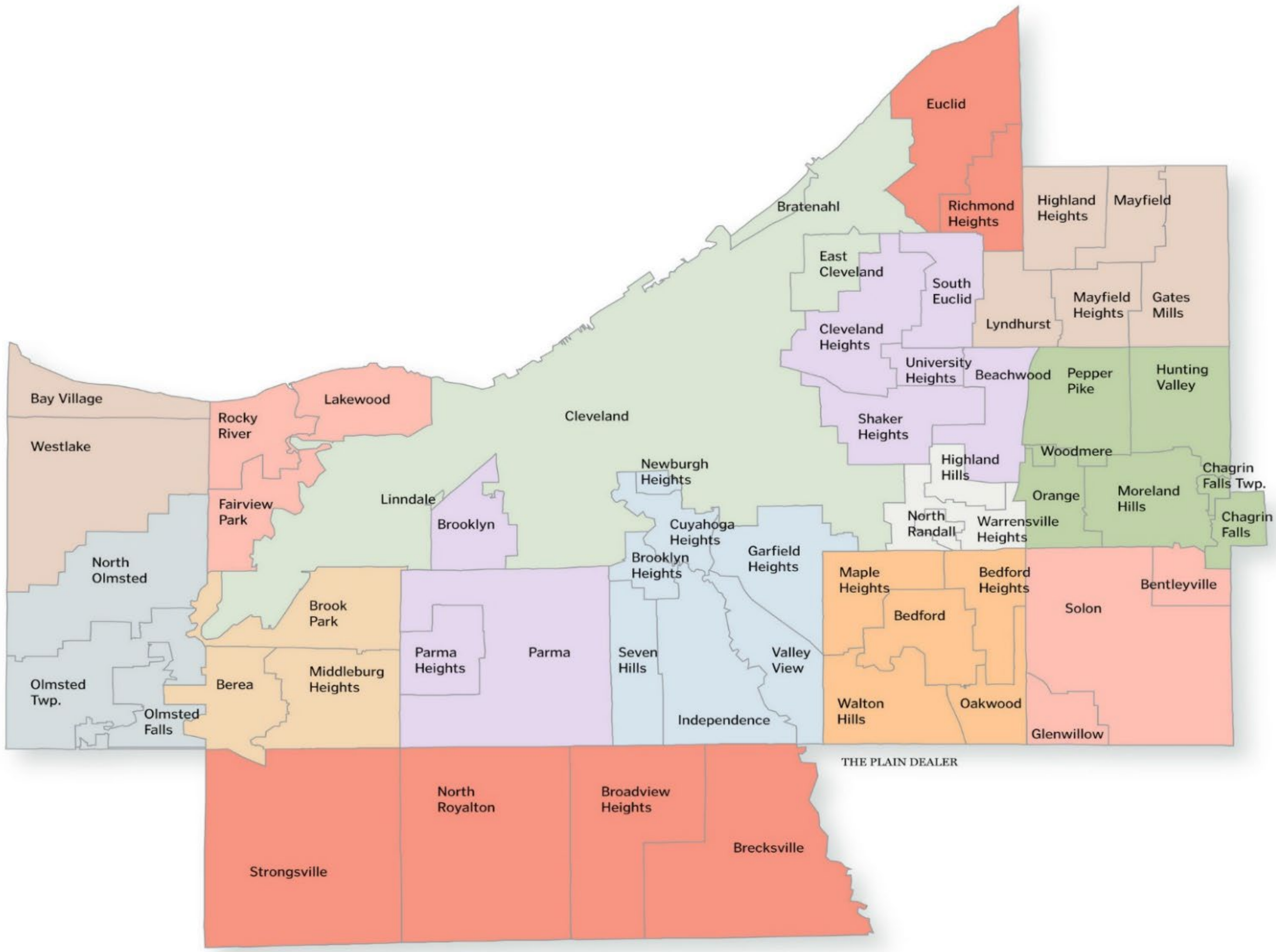
Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Organizational Chart

- **Board of Trustees**
  Rev. Charles P. Lucas, Anthony D. Biasiotta, Paul A. Koomar, Stephen Love, Deidre McPherson, Calley Mersmann, Emily Garr Pacetti, Jeffrey Sleasman, David E. Weiss, Lauren R. Welch
  - **Internal Audit** – Anthony Garofoli
  - **Executive General Manager Chief Executive Officer** – India Birdsong Terry
    - **Engineering & Project Management Divison** – Michael Schipper
      - Engineering & Project Development – Joseph Shaffer
      - Programming & Planning – Maribeth Feke
      - Project Support – Brian Temming
    - **Finance Division** – Rajan Gautam
      - Accounting – John Togher
      - Cash Management/ Grants Management – Craig Wiehe
      - Office of Business Development – Carl Kirkland
      - Office of Management and Budget – Kay Sutula
      - Procurement – Melinda Dangelo
      - Revenue – Allen Polly
      - Support Services – Sharee Lewis
      - Management Information Systems – Josh Miranda
    - **Legal Affairs Division** – Janet Burney
      - Legal – Janet Burney
      - Risk Management – Judy Lincoln
      - Safety – Steven Peganoff
    - **Operations Division** – Floun'say Caver
      - Fleet Management – Daniel Dietrich
      - Information Technology – Michael Lively
      - Service Management – Joel Freilich
      - Service Quality – Anthony Richardson
      - District Management – Nicholas Biggar, Nicholas Davidson, Oliver Draper, Teresa Muti, Sean Thompson
    - **Human Resources Division** – George Fields
      - Talent Acquisition – Ida Ford
      - HRIS – Gail Fisher
      - Labor & Employee Relations – Scott Ferraro
      - Talent Management – Wendy Talley
      - Benefits and Compensation – Nadine DeJesus
    - **Administration & External Affairs Division** – Natoya Walker Minor
      - Office of Equal Opportunity – Felicia Brooks-Williams
      - Marketing & Communications – Sharon Jenkins
      - Public Information Officer/Spokesperson – Robert Fleig
      - Customer Service Center – Zakiya Wright
      - Community Engagement/ADA – Albert Johnson (Acting)
      - Policy & Government Relations – Vacant

Updated February 7, 2024

Cuyahoga County, Ohio



2023

FINANCIAL SECTION

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

65 East State Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov
800-282-0370

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Cuyahoga County
1240 West 6th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the Authority), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, 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 Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority, Cuyahoga County, Ohio as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Authority, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with 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 financial 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 opinions on the basic financial statements do 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 will also issue our report dated June 26, 2024, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. 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.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

June 26, 2024

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As the management for the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (the Authority or GCRTA), we offer readers of the Authority's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.This discussion and analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues and activities and identify any significant changes in financial position. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here, in conjunction with the basic financial statements and notes to the financial statements, which follow this section and provide more specific detail.

Overview of Financial Highlights

- The Authority has a net position of $987.6 million. Of this amount, $766.8 million is invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.
- The Authority's net position increased by $21.6 million in 2023 mainly due to increased activities in capital projects.
- Current assets of $309.5 million consist of cash and cash equivalents of $35.8 million, receivables of $78.2 million (sales tax receivable of $68.6 million, state capital grant receivable of $2.3 million, and federal capital grant receivable of $4.0 million), inventory of $21.3 million, and other assets of $174.2 million.
- Current liabilities of $56.2 million primarily consist of accounts payable of $17.8 million and accrued wages and benefits of $15.6 million.
- The Authority's non-current liabilities of $324.0 million primarily consist of the net pension liability of $274.7 million.

Basic Financial Statements and Presentation

The financial statements presented by the Authority are:

1. The Statements of Net Position
2. The Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net position
3. The Statements of Cash Flows

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

The Statements of Net Position on page 30-31 present information on all the Authority's assets, deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between the categories reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

The Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position present information showing how the Authority's net position changed during the year. These statements summarize operating revenues and expenses, along with non-operating revenues and expenses. In addition, these statements list capital grant revenues received from federal, state, and local governments.

The Statements of Cash Flows allow financial statement users to assess the Authority's adequacy or ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet its obligations in a timely manner. The statements are classified into four categories:

1. Cash flows from operating activities.
2. Cash flows from non-capital financing activities.
3. Cash flows from capital and related financing activities.
4. Cash flows from investing activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes for the financial statements begin on pages 35.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the Authority's net pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) assets/liabilities and required contributions. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 67-71 of this report.

Financial Analysis of the Authority

Condensed Summary of Net Position

The Authority's comparative analysis of the condensed summary of Net Position is as follows:

	(Amounts in millions)		
Description	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Current assets	$ 309.6	$ 319.8	$ 352.0
Noncurrent assets	165.7	192.6	59.0
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	766.8	741.4	747.4
Total assets	1,242.1	1,253.8	1,158.4
Deferred outflows of resources	127.7	36.2	30.9
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 1,369.8	$ 1,290.0	$ 1,189.3
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Current liabilities	$ 56.2	$ 58.2	$ 64.7
Noncurrent liabilities	324.0	136.7	209.8
Total liabilities	380.2	194.9	274.5
Deferred inflows of resources	2.0	129.1	119.1
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	382.2	324.0	393.6
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	731.4	697.2	692.4
Restricted	169.7	413.2	229.0
Unrestricted	86.5	(144.4)	(125.7)
Total net position	987.6	966.0	795.7
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	$ 1,369.8	$ 1,290.0	$ 1,189.3

Government Accounting Standards and the effect of GASB Pension and OPEB Liabilities

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

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

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

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

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities but are outside the control of the local government. In the event the contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position. In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the Authority's statements include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's change in net pension asset/liability and net OPEB asset/liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Condensed Summary of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Description	2023	2022	2021
	(Amounts in millions)		
Operating Revenues:			
Passenger fares	$ 29.8	$ 28.9	$ 22.2
Advertising and concessions	1.5	1.6	2.1
Total operating revenues	31.3	30.5	24.3
Operating Expenses:			
Labor and fringe benefits	(226.5)	(137.3)	(100.6)
Services	(20.2)	(18.6)	(18.1)
Materials and supplies	(23.4)	(23.7)	(22.9)
Utilities	(6.2)	(5.3)	(6.3)
Casualty and liability	(3.5)	0.5	(5.3)
Purchased transportation	(10.9)	(8.3)	(7.5)
Leases and rentals	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Taxes	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.9)
Miscellaneous	(2.4)	(2.4)	(1.6)
Total operating expenses before depreciation	(293.9)	(195.8)	(163.5)
Depreciation expense	(38.9)	(40.2)	(42.1)
Total operating expenses	(332.8)	(236.0)	(205.6)
Operating gain/(loss)	(301.5)	(205.5)	(181.3)
Non-Operating Revenues/(Expenses):			
Sales and use tax revenue	261.8	259.2	246.5
Federal operating grants and reimbursements	0.4	81.7	129.1
State/local operating grants and reimbursements	2.3	10.4	6.5
Investment income	16.9	(0.2)	0.6
Gain (Loss) on bond defeasance	-	-	0.4
Interest expense	(0.6)	(0.9)	(3.4)
Other income	1.9	1.6	5.9
Total non-operating revenues	282.7	351.8	385.6
Net gain/(loss) before capital grant revenues	(18.8)	146.3	204.3
Capital Grants Revenues:			
Federal	40.4	24.0	39.9
State	-	0.0	0.3
Total capital grants revenues	40.4	24.0	40.2
Increase/(Decrease) in net position	21.6	170.3	244.5
Net position, beginning of year	966.0	795.7	551.2
Net position, end of year	$ 987.6	$ 966.0	$ 795.7

FINANCIAL OPERATING RESULTS

Revenues

Passenger Fares are comprised of farebox revenues and special services revenues. When compared to 2022, the 2023 farebox revenue increased by 3.07% as a result of increase in ridership.

Sales and Use Tax are received from a permanent 1% tax levied in Cuyahoga County constituting a portion of the overall tax on retail sales, which stands at 8.00%. Sales and Use Tax revenue accounted for 73.8% of the Authority's revenue for 2023, a 1.0% increase from 2022.

Federal Operating Grants and Reimbursements are received from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). The Authority receives preventive maintenance reimbursement funds aimed at covering the costs associated with specific inventory purchases and maintenance costs incurred. In 2023, this category decreased by $81.3 million from 2022, due to discontinuance of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act and American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act.

State/Local Operating Grants and Reimbursements are Ohio Department of Transportation Ohio Transit Partnership Program (OTP2) grants for operating assistance and elderly and handicapped programs. This category also includes reimbursement for state fuel taxes paid by the Authority. In 2023, the Authority received $2.3 million in this category, a 77.9% decrease from 2022.

Capital Grants are funding received from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT). In 2023, the Authority received $40.4 million assistance for capital expenditures and other expenditures which are limited to specific programs, a 68.3% increase from 2022.

Investment Income is earned on invested funds. The increase in 2023 is a result of higher interest rates.

Other Income consists of auxiliary transportation and non-transportation revenue. Other income increased by $0.3 million in 2023, compared to 2022.

Expenses

Labor and Fringe Benefits includes personnel and related costs which increased by $89.5 million (65.3%) in 2023, compared to 2022.The increase in expenses from year to year can be attributed to the application of the GASB 68 and GASB 75 standards, relating to reporting for the state's pension plans and post-employment benefits.

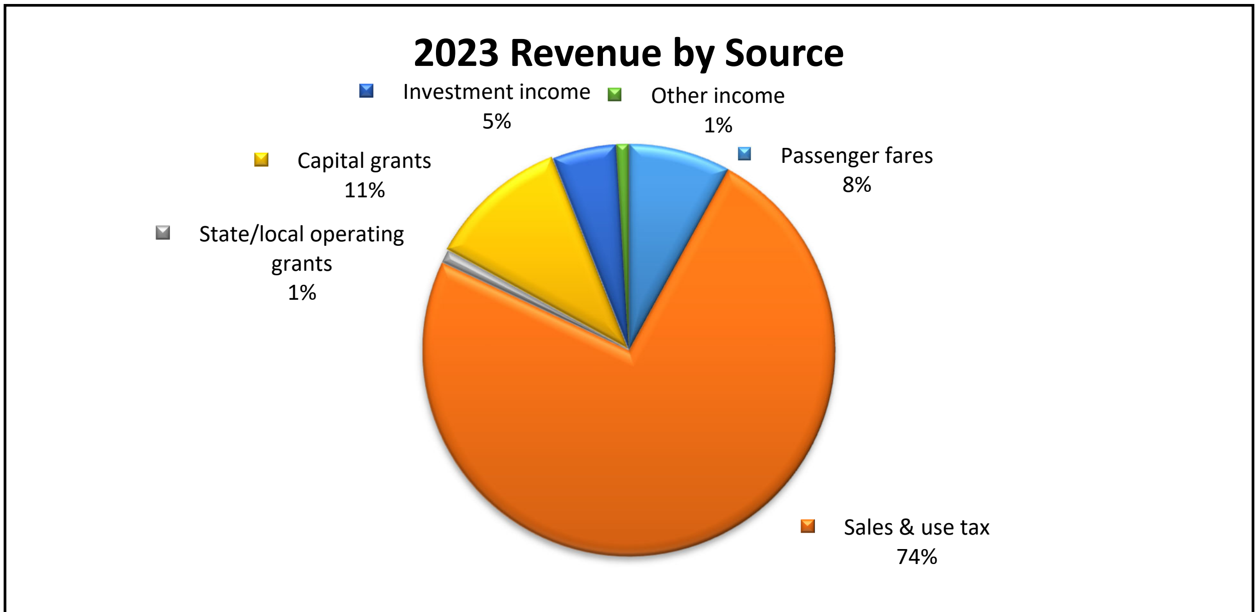
Materials and Supplies costs in this category decreased by $0.3 million (1.3%) in 2023, compared to 2022.

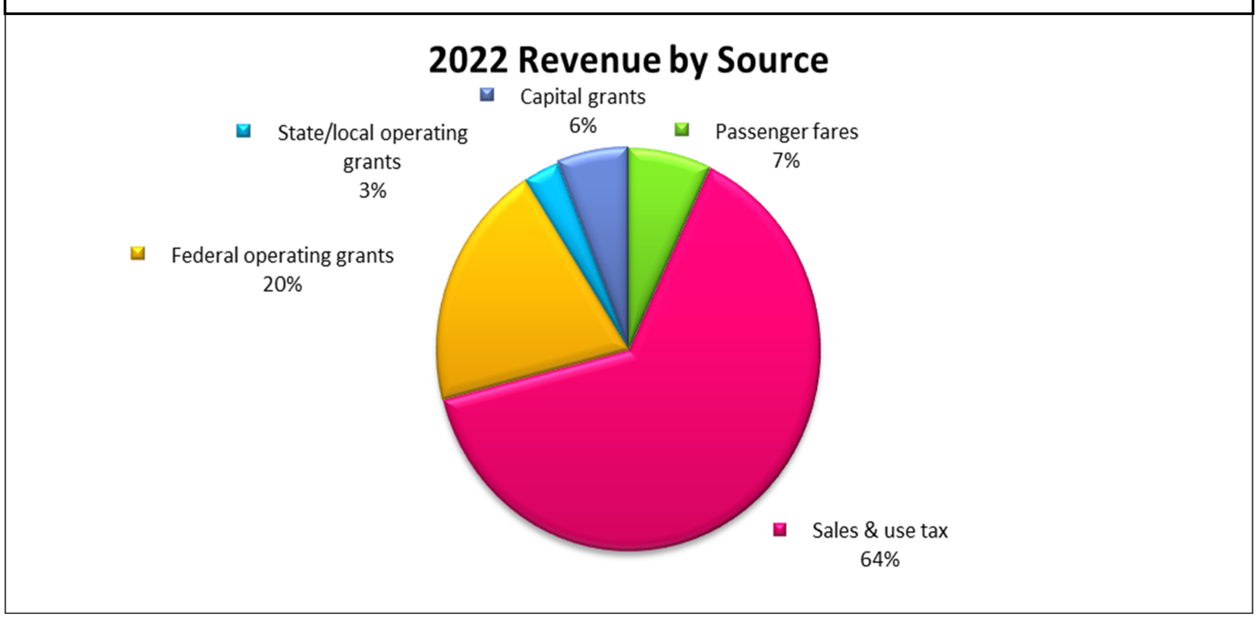
Services are provided by external contractors to assist the Authority in completing professional, technical, consulting, and maintenance related projects. The costs in this category increased by $1.6 million (8.6%) in 2023, compared to 2022.

Casualty and Liability: These costs increased by $4.0 million (800.0%) for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022.

Revenue by Source
(Amounts in millions)

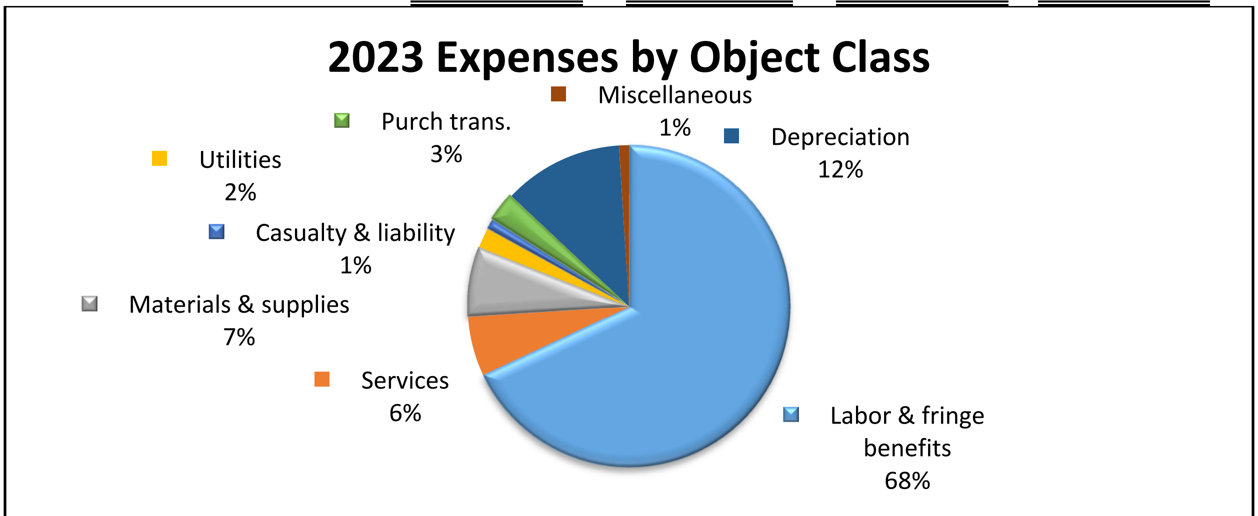
Description		2023		2022		Increase/(Decrease) Amount	Percent	
Passenger fares	$	29.8	$	28.9	$	0.9	3.1	%
Advertising & concessions		1.5		1.6		(0.1)	(6.3)	
Sales & use tax		261.8		259.2		2.6	1.0	
Federal operating grants		0.4		81.7		(81.3)	(99.5)	
State/local operating grants		2.3		10.4		(8.1)	(77.9)	
Capital grants		40.4		24.0		16.4	68.3	
Investment income		16.9		(0.2)		17.1	85.5	
Other income		1.9		1.6		0.3	18.8	
Total	$	355.0	$	407.2	$	(52.2)	(12.8)	%

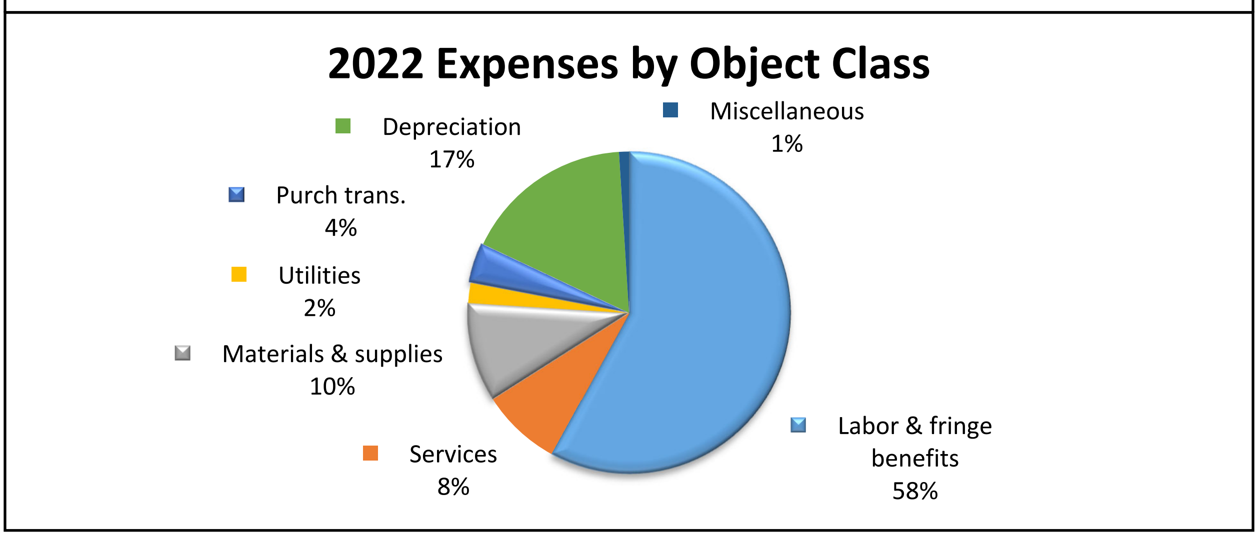




Expenses by Object Class
(Amounts in millions)

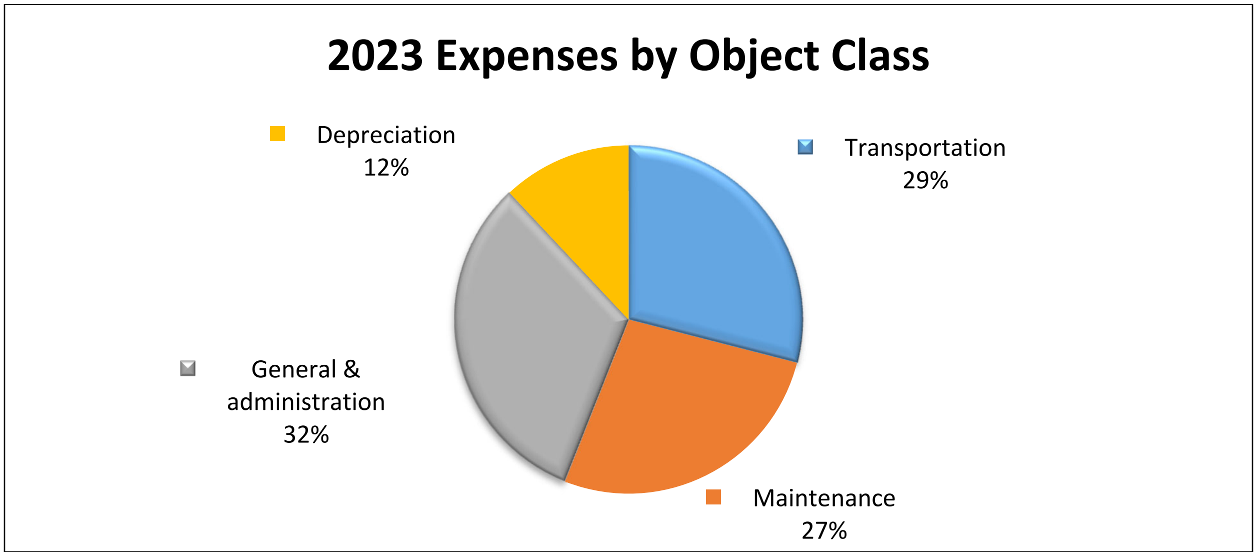
Description		2023		2022		Increase/(Decrease) Amount	Percent	
Labor & fringe benefits	$	226.5	$	137.0	$	89.5	65.3	%
Services		20.2		18.6		1.6	8.6	
Materials & supplies		23.4		23.7		(0.3)	(1.3)	
Utilities		6.2		5.3		0.9	17.0	
Casualty & liability		3.5		(0.5)		4.0	(800.0)	
Purchased transportation		10.9		8.3		2.6	31.3	
Leases & rentals		0.2		0.3		(0.1)	(33.3)	
Taxes		0.6		0.7		(0.1)	(14.3)	
Interest		0.6		0.9		(0.3)	(33.3)	
Depreciation		38.9		40.2		(1.3)	(3.2)	
Miscellaneous		2.4		2.4		-	0.0	
Total	$	333.4	$	236.9	$	96.5	40.7	%

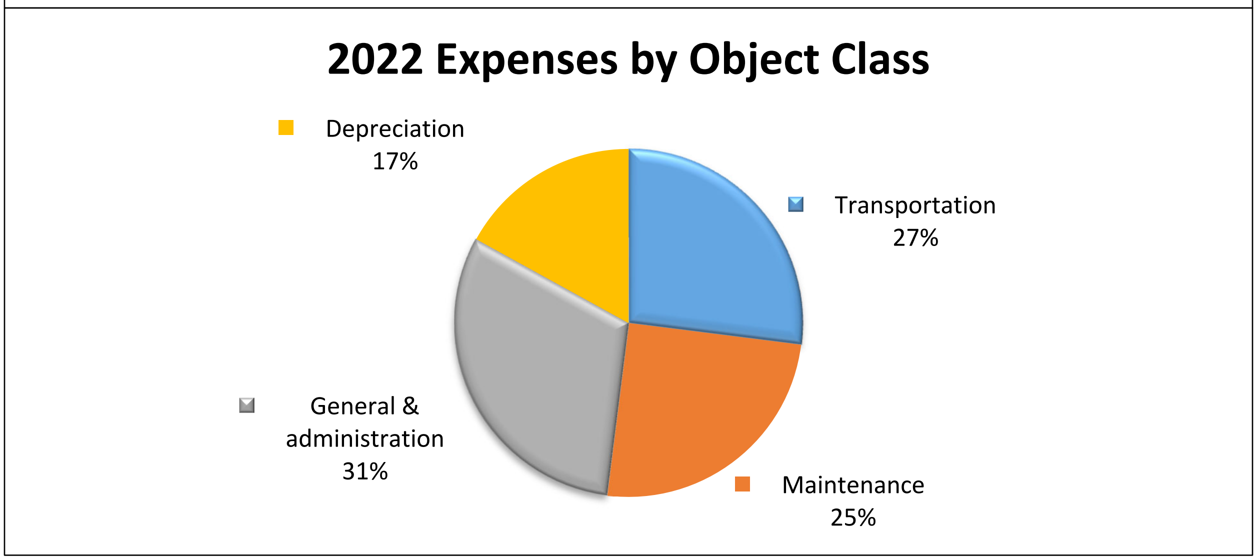




Expenses by Function
(Amounts in millions)

		2023		2022		Increase/(Decrease) Amount	Increase/(Decrease) Percent	
Transportation	$	97.5	$	64.5	$	33.0	51.2	%
Maintenance		89.6		58.6		31.0	52.9	
General and administration		106.8		72.7		34.1	46.9	
Depreciation		38.9		40.2		(1.3)	(3.2)	
Interest		0.6		0.9		(0.3)	(33.3)	
Total	$	333.4	$	236.9	$	96.5	40.7	%





CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The largest portion of the Authority's net position is represented by the investment in capital assets, which include buses, rail cars, right-of-way, and operating facilities. This investment is net of accumulated depreciation and any associated debt used to acquire these assets. The construction-in-progress balance on December 31, 2023, included costs associated with the following:

- Heavy Railcar Replacement Program
- 40-Foot Compressed Natural Gas Bus Purchase
- Waterfront Line Bridge Repair
- Light Rail Rehabilitation Program
- Hayden District Roof Repair

During 2023, major construction projects totaling $26.0 million were completed and transferred to the appropriate property and facilities accounts.

Debt Administration

The Authority has utilized sales tax-supported capital improvement bonds as a means to finance various capital assets' purchase and construction. These bonds are backed by a pledge of sales tax revenues of the Authority, with exceptions outlined in state or federal law and any relevant revenue bond trust agreements. In practice, the debt service on these bonds has been paid from the Authority's Sales and Use Tax Revenue.

In circumstances where debt service cannot be met from other sources, subject to approval from the County Budget Commission, the Authority has the option to use proceeds from the levy of ad valorem taxes within the ten-mill limitation provided by Ohio law to fulfill its debt obligations.

Additionally, the Authority has the authority, with approval from voters within its territory, to issue general obligation bonds. These bonds, unless paid from alternative sources, are payable from the proceeds of ad valorem taxes levied by the Authority. Notably, these taxes are not subject to the ten-mill limitation provided by Ohio law.

Overall, the Authority has established various mechanisms for debt service payment, ensuring financial stability and adherence to legal requirements while enabling continued investment in capital improvements essential for the community's well-being and growth.

On May 7, 2019, the Authority issued $30,000,000 in sales tax supported bonds to finance certain capital improvements to the Authority's transportation system and pay the costs of issuance of these bonds. The Series 2019 bonds will mature on December 1st of each year beginning 2020, through December 1, 2039, in the principal amounts and will bear interest at the rates set forth in the bond issuance official statement.

On May 26, 2016, the Authority issued $15,410,000 of sales tax supported refunding bonds to partially refund the 2012 bond. The bonds bear interest rates from 2% to 5% per annum and mature in various installments through December 1, 2031.

On April 16, 2015, the Authority issued $51,425,000 of sales tax supporting capital improvement and refunding bonds. $21.4 million of these bonds were used to do a partial refunding of the 2008A outstanding debt and to prepay the 2007 Master Tax Exempt lease. $30 million was issued to finance current and future capital improvement projects. The bonds bear interest rates ranging from 2% to 5% per annum and mature in various installments through December 1, 2034.

On April 16, 2014, the Authority issued $29,700,000 of sales tax supported capital improvement and refunding bonds. These bonds were used to do a partial refunding of the 2004 and 2006 outstanding debt. The bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 3% to 5% per annum and mature in various installments through December 1, 2025.

Total outstanding bonds payable as of December 31, 2023. See Note 6 for further details:

Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date		Original Principal		2023 Balance	Interest Rate
Sales Tax Supported and Refunding Bonds							
Series 2014A	4/16/2014	12/1/2025	$	13,360,000	$	3,430,000	4.00%
Series 2015	4/16/2015	12/1/2026		51,425,000		12,235,000	5.00%
Series 2016	5/26/2016	12/1/2029		15,410,000		5,660,000	3.00%
Series 2019	5/7/2019	12/1/2030		30,000,000		8,980,000	5.00%
		Total Sales Tax Supported Bonds				30,305,000	
				Premium		5,059,203	
				Total Bonds Payable	$	35,364,203	

Total outstanding bonds payable as of December 31, 2022:

Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date		Original Principal		2022 Balance	Interest Rate
Sales Tax Supported and Refunding Bonds							
Series 2014A	4/16/2014	12/1/2025	$	13,360,000	$	5,040,000	4.00%
Series 2015	4/16/2015	12/1/2026		51,425,000		15,935,000	5.00%
Series 2016	5/26/2016	12/1/2029		15,410,000		6,910,000	3.00%
Series 2019	5/7/2019	12/1/2030		30,000,000		10,030,000	5.00%
		Total Sales Tax Supported Bonds				37,915,000	
				Premium		6,300,097	
				Total Bonds Payable	$	44,215,097	

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority's financial status and performance. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Deputy General Manager of Finance
Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
1240 W. 6th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	2023	2022
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 27,472,376	$ 1,274,992
Investments	103,676,087	202,222,451
Restricted for capital assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,022,763	6,413,718
Investments	69,018,463	1,861,380
Restricted for debt service:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,344,514	3,839,841
Receivables:		
Sales and use tax	68,553,928	68,594,442
Trade and accrued interest	2,843,132	2,657,826
Naming rights - current portion	441,425	626,957
Commodity swap transactions	55,511	-
State capital assistance	2,334,746	40,832
Federal capital assistance	3,992,893	9,645,889
Material and supplies inventory	21,280,386	20,788,653
Deposits and other assets	1,565,404	1,860,239
Total current assets	309,601,628	319,827,220
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:		
Restricted for capital assets:		
Investments	91,759,323	15,411,182
Investments	70,450,350	143,536,376
Naming rights	2,493,546	3,179,582
Commodity swap transactions	5,393	-
Net Pension Asset - OPERS	1,035,201	1,880,192
Net OPEB Asset - OPERS	-	28,638,059
Total non-current assets	165,743,813	192,645,391
CAPITAL ASSETS:		
Land	39,523,640	38,044,329
Infrastructure and right of ways	401,351,477	401,367,944
Buildings, improvements, furniture, and fixtures	578,935,157	578,137,805
Transportation and other equipment	523,233,446	498,761,009
Bus rapid transit	163,663,561	163,663,562
Construction in progress	197,666,798	160,802,127
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,137,579,807)	(1,099,401,713)
Total capital assets, net	766,794,272	741,375,063
Total assets	1,242,139,713	1,253,847,674
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Deferred outflows of resources - Pension	110,951,211	35,886,873
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	16,737,713	351,991
Total deferred outflows of resources	127,688,924	36,238,864
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 1,369,828,637	$ 1,290,086,538

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

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION		2023		2022
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	$	17,807,461	$	24,781,905
Contract retainers		145,047		5,148
Interest on bonds payable		123,454		155,162
Accrued wages and benefits		15,628,876		10,082,323
Commodity swap transactions		-		853,780
Compensated absences - current portion		3,845,855		4,832,446
Long-term debt - current portion		7,995,000		7,610,000
Self-insurance liabilities - current portion		10,635,940		9,294,470
Unearned revenue - current portion		10,000		626,957
Total current liabilities		54,230,217		58,242,191
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Compensated absences		7,938,370		7,660,698
Long term debt		27,369,203		36,605,097
Self-insurance liabilities		5,430,750		6,032,650
Commodity swap transactions		-		35,318
Net Pension Liability - OPERS		274,663,327		82,212,124
Net OPEB Liability - OPERS		5,649,369		-
Unearned revenue		2,941,692		2,949,721
Other long-term liabilities		-		1,174,795
Total non-current liabilities		325,954,127		136,670,403
Total liabilities		380,184,344		194,912,594
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Deferred inflows of resources - Pension		147,917		98,697,052
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB		1,863,203		30,475,398
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		2,011,120		129,172,450
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		382,195,464		324,085,044
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets		731,430,069		697,159,965
Restricted for capital projects		167,439,326		278,214,414
Restricted for debt service		1,221,060		104,530,056
Restricted for net pension/OPEB liabilities		1,035,201		30,518,251
Unrestricted		86,507,517		(144,421,192)
Total net position		987,633,173		966,001,494
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	$	1,369,828,637	$	1,290,086,538

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

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

	2023	2022
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Passenger fares	$ 29,814,930	$ 28,928,073
Advertising and concessions	1,460,174	1,584,169
Total operating revenues	31,275,104	30,512,242
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Labor and fringe benefits	226,537,449	137,031,582
Services	20,177,187	18,559,373
Materials and supplies	23,344,529	23,679,527
Utilities	6,238,821	5,319,022
Casualty and liability	3,472,549	(508,307)
Purchased transportation	10,921,633	8,288,056
Leases and rentals	207,576	281,455
Taxes	596,920	724,525
Miscellaneous	2,376,175	2,445,796
Total operating expenses before depreciation	293,872,839	195,821,029
Depreciation expense	38,928,805	40,232,135
Total operating expenses	332,801,644	236,053,164
Operating gain/(loss)	(301,526,540)	(205,540,922)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		
Sales and tax revenue	261,777,198	259,183,985
Federal operating grants and reimbursements	441,577	81,653,649
State/local operating grants and reimbursements	2,258,388	10,383,709
Investment income (loss)	16,941,831	(173,795)
Interest expense	(589,348)	(885,953)
Other income	1,946,474	1,642,630
Total non-operating income	282,776,120	351,804,225
Net gain/ (loss) before capital grant revenue	(18,750,420)	146,263,303
CAPITAL GRANTS REVENUES:		
Federal	40,382,099	24,019,879
Total capital grants revenues	40,382,099	24,019,879
Increase in net position	21,631,679	170,283,182
Net position, beginning of year	966,001,494	795,718,312
Net position, ending of year	$ 987,633,173	$ 966,001,494

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

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash received from customers	$ 32,594,646	$ 32,335,437
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(89,407,599)	(61,056,122)
Cash payments to employees for services and payroll taxes	(128,075,413)	(122,869,674)
Cash payments for employee benefits	(65,234,228)	(88,458,471)
Cash payments for casualty and liability	(4,842,088)	(295,387)
Other receipts	4,758,563	2,436,579
Net cash used in operating activities	(250,206,119)	(237,907,638)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Sales and use taxes received	261,817,712	254,954,365
Grants, reimbursements, and special fare assistance:		
Federal	418,042	81,653,649
State and local	717,920	9,754,735
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	262,953,674	346,362,749
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Federal capital grant revenue	46,035,095	27,681,623
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(67,912,310)	(34,211,131)
Principal paid on bonds payable and other debt	(8,540,975)	(10,775,893)
Interest paid on bonds and other debt	(2,334,746)	(39,729)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(32,752,936)	(17,345,130)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of investments	(616,571,534)	(888,247,635)
Proceeds from maturities of investments	648,537,982	776,635,433
Interest received from investments	12,350,036	(173,795)
Net cash provided/ (used) by investing activities	44,316,484	(111,785,997)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	24,311,103	(20,676,016)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	11,528,550	32,204,566
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 35,839,653	$ 11,528,550
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS DISCLOSURES:		
Noncash investing and capital and related financing activities:		
Decrease in fair value of investments	$ (2,344,791)	$ (4,828,655)
Decrease in long-term debt due to deferred refunding costs, premium, and amortization.	$ 8,954,302	$ 1,240,893

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

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

		2023		2022
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Operating gain/(loss)	$	(301,526,540)	$	(205,540,922)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Depreciation		38,928,805		40,232,135
Other receipts classified as non-operating income		5,098,723		2,220,952
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase)/ decrease in receivables		(185,306)		2,051,321
(Increase)/ decrease in naming rights receivable		871,568		505,520
(Increase)/ decrease in deferred outflows		(91,450,061)		(5,400,565)
(Increase)/ decrease in deposits		(12,207)		(5,454)
Increase/ (decrease) in unearned revenue		(630,457)		(862,253)
(Increase)/ decrease in materials and supply inventory		(321,406)		(1,161,253)
Increase/ (decrease) in accounts payable, pension, accrued compensation, self-insurance liabilities and other		99,020,762		(69,947,119)
Net cash used in operating activities	$	(250,206,119)	$	(237,907,638)

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

1. DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORITY OPERATIONS AND DEFINITION OF THE ENTITY

The Authority – The Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (the Authority or GCRTA) is an independent, special purpose political subdivision of the State of Ohio (the State) with powers derived from Sections 306.30 through 306.71 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Authority has territorial boundaries and jurisdiction coextensive with the territorial boundaries of Cuyahoga County (the County). As a political subdivision, it is distinct from, and is not an agency of the State and the County or any other local governmental unit. The Authority was created on December 30, 1974, by ordinance of the Council of the City of Cleveland and by resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of Cuyahoga County and became operational on September 5, 1975.

Under Ohio law, the Authority is authorized to levy Sales and Use Tax for transit purposes, for capital improvements and operating expenses, at the rate of 0.25%, 0.5%, 1%, or 1.5% if approved by a majority of the electorate residing within the territorial boundaries of the Authority. Such Sales and Use Taxes are in addition to the Sales and Use Taxes levied by the State and the County. On July 22, 1975, the voters of the County approved a 1% Sales and Use Tax rate for the Authority with no limit on its duration.

The Authority also has the power, under Section 306.40 of the Ohio Revised Code, to levy and collect both voted (after approval at an election) and non-voted ad valorem taxes on all the taxable property within the territorial boundaries of the Authority, in order to pay debt service on its bonds and notes issued in anticipation thereof. Ad valorem taxes have not been levied by the Authority through 2023. The Authority is managed by a ten-member Board of Trustees and provides directly, or under contract, virtually all mass transportation within the County. The Authority is not subject to federal or state income taxes.

Reporting Entity – “The Financial Reporting Entity,” as defined by Statement No. 61 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), is comprised of the primary government and its component units. The primary government includes all departments and operations of the Authority, which are not legally separate organizations. Component units are legally separate organizations, which are fiscally dependent on the Authority or for which the Authority is financially accountable. An organization is fiscally dependent if it must receive the Authority’s approval for its budget, the levying of taxes, or the issuance of debt. The Authority is financially accountable for an organization if it appoints a majority of the organization’s board, and either a) has the ability to impose its will on the organization or b) there is the potential for the organization to provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, the Authority. The reporting entity of the Authority consists solely of the primary government. There are no component units.

Under the guidelines of GASB Statement No. 61, the Authority is a jointly governed organization. Of its ten-member board, four of the members are appointed by the Mayor of the City of Cleveland with the consent of City Council; three members, one of whom must reside in the City of Cleveland, are appointed by the Cuyahoga County Council; the remaining three members are elected by an association of suburban mayors, city managers, and township trustees. None of the participating governments appoints a majority of the Authority’s board and none has an ongoing financial interest or responsibility. None of the participating governments engaged in any significant financial transactions with the Authority during 2023 and 2022.

COVID-19 Impact - The Authority utilized governmental funding from the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act to offset revenue losses and cover expenses resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2022.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies are in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) prevalent in the United States of America for local governmental units.

Basis of Accounting – The accounts of the Authority, which are organized as an enterprise fund, are used to account for the Authority's activities that are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise. Accordingly, the Authority maintains its records on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues from operations, investments, and other sources are recorded when earned. Expenses (including depreciation and amortization) of providing services to the public are recorded when incurred.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Authority receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include sales tax revenue and grants. Revenue from grants is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, and expense requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Authority on a reimbursement basis.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – The Authority invested in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows local governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. There were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods or liquidity fees.

Investments - Investments are stated at fair value using published market quotations. Investments with maturities of less than one year are considered short-term.

Materials and Supplies Inventory – Materials and supplies inventory are stated at the lower of average cost or fair value. Inventory generally consists of maintenance parts and supplies for rolling stock and other transportation equipment. In accordance with industry practice, all inventories are classified as current assets even though a portion of the inventories are not expected to be utilized within one year.

Capital Assets – The Authority defines capital assets as assets with an initial cost of at least $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Capital assets, which include property, facilities infrastructure, and equipment, are stated at historical cost. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, as follows:

Description	Years
Infrastructure	45
Buildings and improvements	20-60
Road Improvements	45
Transportation and other equipment	5-15
Furniture and fixtures	3-15
Rolling stock	7-25

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Restricted Assets – Restricted assets consist of monies and other resources, the use of which is legally restricted for capital acquisition and construction.

Deferred Outflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the government-wide statements of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Authority reports deferred outflows of resources for certain pension related and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) related amounts, such as changes in expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions and certain contributions made to the plan subsequent to the measurement date. More detailed information can be found in Note 7 and Note 8, respectively.

Deferred Inflows of Resources – The statements of position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Authority reports deferred inflows of resources for certain pension related and OPEB related amounts, such as the difference between projected and actual earnings of the plan's investments. More detailed information can be found in Note 7 and Note 8.

Pension - For the purposes of measuring net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) Pension Plan and additions to/deductions from OPERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by OPERS. OPERS uses the economic resources measurement focus and an accrual basis of accounting. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. More detailed information can be found in Note 7.

Other Postemployment Benefit Cost (OPEB) – For the purposes of measuring the net other postemployment benefit liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPERS pension plan and additions to/deductions from OPERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the OPERS. OPEB uses the economic resources measurement focus and an accrual basis of accounting. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The OPEB systems report investments at fair value. More detailed information can be found in Note 8.

Net Position – Equity is displayed in three components as follows:

Net Investment in Capital Assets – This consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those capital assets.

Restricted Assets – This consists of constraints placed on net position use through external constraints imposed by grantors, contributors, or laws. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources when they are needed.

Unrestricted – This consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "Net Investment in Capital Assets.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Classifications of Revenues – The Authority has classified its revenues as either operating or non-operating. Operating revenue includes activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions including passenger fares, advertising, and concession revenue. Non-operating revenue includes activities that have the characteristics of non-exchange transactions, such as sales and use tax revenue and most federal, state, and local grants and contracts.

Classification of Expenses – The Authority has classified its expenses as either operating or non-operating. Operating expenses include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation expenses on capital assets. All expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating expenses.

Recognition of Revenue and Receivable – The federal government, through the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT), provide financial assistance and makes grants directly to the Authority for operations and acquisition of property and equipment. Operating grants and special fare assistance awards made based on entitlement periods are recorded as grants receivable and revenues over the entitlement periods. Capital grants for the acquisition of property and equipment (reimbursement type grants) are recorded as grants receivable and credited to non-operating revenues in the period capital expenses are incurred. Capital grants received in advance of project costs being incurred are deferred.

When assets acquired with capital grant funds are disposed of before the end of their useful life, the Authority is required to notify the granting federal agency if the fair market value of the asset exceeds $5,000 at the time of disposal. A proportional amount of the proceeds or fair value, if any, of such property and equipment, may be used to acquire like-kind replacement assets; and if not replaced, remitted to the granting federal agency.

Federal and State Operating and Preventive Maintenance Assistance Funds – Grants and assistance awards made based on entitlement programs are recorded as grants receivable and revenues when entitlement occurs. Reimbursement-type grants are recorded as grants receivable and revenues when the related expenditures (expenses) are incurred.

Compensated Absences – Compensated absences such as vacation, sick leave and compensatory time use the termination payment method specified under GASB Statement No.16, Accounting for Compensated Absences. Unused vacation benefits are paid to the employees upon separation from service up to a maximum of 50 days. The sick leave liability includes employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits, based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year-end taking into consideration any limits specified by the Authority's termination policies.

	2023	2022
Beginning Balance	$ 12,493,144	$ 10,386,943
Incurred	11,007,122	13,932,616
Less: Payments	(11,716,040)	(11,826,415)
Balance, End of Year	$ 11,784,226	$ 12,493,144
Due Within One Year	$ 3,845,855	$ 4,832,446

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Self-Insurance Liabilities and Expense – The Authority has a self-insurance program for third-party bodily injury liability, third-party property damage claims, and workers' compensation claims. For workers' compensation claims awarded, the Authority pays the same benefits as would be paid by the State of Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation.

These programs are administered by the Authority. Claims are accrued in the year the expenses are incurred, based upon the estimates of the claim liabilities made by management, legal counsel of the Authority, and actuaries. Permanent total disability claims are discounted at an annual rate of 2%. Also provided for are estimates of claims incurred during the year but not yet reported.

Claims are accrued in the period the incidents of loss occur, based upon estimates of liability made by management with the assistance of third-party administrators, legal counsel, and actuaries.

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

Changes in Accounting Principles - *GASB Statement No. 87*, Leases, issued June 2017. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statements users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. The implementation of *GASB Statement No. 87* does not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 91 does not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020, issued in January 2020, the statement's objective is to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The effective date of this standard is for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The implementation of *GASB Statement No. 92* does not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates. The objective of this Statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate. The implementation of *GASB Statement No. 93* does not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 94, "Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements. The implementation of *GASB Statement No. 94* does not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, issued in May 2020, the statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs). This statement defines a SBITA; establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset-an intangible asset and a corresponding subscription liability; provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and requires note disclosure regarding a SBITA. The effective date of this standard is for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 96 does not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans. The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 97 does not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 99, Omnibus 2022. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 99 does not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections-An amendment of *GASB Statement No.62*. This Statement defines accounting changes as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity, and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. As part of those descriptions, for (1) certain changes in accounting principles and (2) certain changes in accounting estimates that result from a change in measurement methodology, a new principle or methodology should be justified on the basis that it is preferable to the principle of methodology used before the change. That preferability should be based on the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting–understandability, reliability, relevance, timeliness, consistency, and comparability. This Statement also addresses corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 100 does not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of the Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. The implementation of *GASB Statement No. 101* does not impact fiscal year 2023.

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS

The deposits and investments of the Authority are governed by the provisions of the Bylaws of the Authority and the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with these statutes, only financial institutions located in Ohio are eligible to hold public deposits. The statutes also permit the Authority to invest its monies in certificates of deposit, savings accounts, money market accounts, the State Treasurer's Asset Reserve investment pool (STAR Ohio), and obligations of the United States government or certain agencies thereof. The Authority may also enter into repurchase agreements with any eligible depository for a period not exceeding thirty days.

STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company but has adopted GASB Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. The Authority measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value. For 2023, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24-hour advance notice for deposits and withdrawals of $100 million or more is encouraged. Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to $250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business days(s), but on to the $250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

The deposits and investments held by the Authority as reflected in the financial statements on December 31, 2023, and 2022:

	2023	2022
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 27,472,376	$ 1,274,992
Investments	103,676,087	202,222,451
Restricted for Capital Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,022,763	6,413,718
Investments	69,018,463	1,861,380
Restricted for Debt Service:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,344,514	3,839,841
Noncurrent Assets:		
Investments - Restricted for capital assets	91,759,323	15,411,182
Investments	70,450,350	143,536,376
Total deposits and investments	$ 370,743,877	$ 374,559,940

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Authority's will not be able to recover deposits or collateral for securities that are in possession of an outside party. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the Authority to a successful claim by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Authority has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or be protected by:

1. Eligible securities pledged to the Authority and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured.
2. Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

		2023		2022
Demand Deposits	$	35,782,253	$	11,471,151
Cash on Hand		57,400		57,400
Investments		334,904,224		363,031,389
Total	$	370,743,877	$	374,559,940

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023, $750,000 of bank balances of $37,331,021 and $11,528,551, respectively, were covered by the FDIC. The remaining balances were covered by the pools of pledged securities.

Custodial Credit Risk of Investments

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of 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. The Authority is prohibited from investing in any financial instrument, contract, or obligation whose value or return is based upon or linked to another asset, or index, or both; separate from the financial instrument contract or obligation itself (commonly known as a "derivative"). The Authority is also prohibited from investing in reverse repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements must be secured by the specific government securities upon which the repurchase agreements are based. These securities must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States and mature or be redeemable within five years of the date of the related repurchase agreement. The fair value of the securities subject to a repurchase agreement must exceed the value of the principal by 2% and be marked to the market daily. The Authority has no investments dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in Ohio law that prohibits payments for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the qualified trustee.

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2023, the Authority has the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturities		
Investment Type	Total Amount	12 Months or less	12 to 24 Months	24 to 60 Months
Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 116,816,607	$ 31,538,717	$ -	$ 85,277,890
Federal Farm Credit Bank	26,578,930	11,759,180	-	14,819,750
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	72,092,083	9,980,050	24,952,300	37,159,733
PNC Custody Account	833,455	833,455	-	-
US Treasury	9,779,500	9,779,500	-	-
Star Ohio - Money Market Fund	108,803,649	108,803,649	-	-
Total Investments	$ 334,904,224	$ 172,694,551	$ 24,952,300	$ 137,257,373

As of December 31,2022, the Authority has the following investments and maturities:

nvestment Type	Total Amount	12 Months or less	12 to 24 Months	24 to 60 Months
Bayerische Landesbank Discount Commercial Paper	$ 14,821,097	$ 14,821,097	$ -	$ -
Federal Farm Credit Bank	15,985,440	-	11,279,490	4,705,950
Federal Home Loan Bank	109,148,820	4,972,150	24,912,597	79,264,074
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	21,429,527	-	4,988,000	16,441,527
Federal National Mortgage Association	5,401,700	5,401,700	-	-
Natixis NY BRH Discount Commercial Paper	4,968,325	4,968,325	-	-
PNC Custody Account	372,140	372,140	-	-
Star Ohio - Money Market Fund	171,637,940	171,637,940	-	-
US Treasury	19,266,400	9,741,800	9,524,600	-
Total Investments	$ 363,031,389	$ 211,915,152	$ 50,704,687	$ 100,411,551

Interest Rate Risk

The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The Authority's investment policy addresses interest rate risk by (1) maintaining adequate liquidity so that current obligations can be met without a sale of securities; (2) diversification of maturities and (3) diversification of assets. The Authority's investment policy generally does not permit investments in securities maturing more than 3 years from the original date of purchase.

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk

STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAA (strongest rating) by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard service rating. The Authority's investment policy minimizes credit risk by (1) diversifying assets by issuer; (2) ensuring that required, minimum credit quality ratings as described by nationally recognized rating organizations and agencies exist prior to the purchase of commercial paper and bankers' acceptances; and (3) maintaining adequate collateralization of CD's.

As of December 31, 2023, the Authority had the following investments and its credit quality ratings:

Investment Type	Total Amount	Rating AAA	Rating A
Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 116,816,607	$ 116,816,607	$ -
Federal Farm Credit Bank	26,578,930	26,578,930	-
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	72,092,083	72,092,083	-
PNC Custody Account	833,455	833,455	-
US Treasury	9,779,500	9,779,500	-
Star Ohio - Money Market Fund	108,803,649	108,803,649	-
Total Investments at Fair Market Value	$ 334,904,224	$ 334,904,224	$ -

Rating Organization: Moody: Standard & Poor's for Money Market Funds

As of December 31, 2022, the Authority had the following investments and its credit quality ratings:

Investment Type	Total Amount	Rating AAA	Rating A
Bayerische Landesbank Discount Commercial Paper	$ 14,821,097	$ -	$ 14,821,097
Federal Farm Credit Bank	15,985,440	15,985,440	-
Federal Home Loan Bank	109,148,820	109,148,820	-
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	21,429,527	21,429,527	-
Federal National Mortgage Association	5,401,700	5,401,700	-
Natixis NY BRH Discount Commercial Paper	4,968,325	-	4,968,325
PNC Custody Account	372,140	372,140	-
Star Ohio - Money Market Fund	171,637,940	171,637,940	-
US Treasury	19,266,400	19,266,400	-
Total Investments at Fair Market Value	$ 363,031,389	$ 343,241,967	$ 19,789,422

Rating Organization: Moody: Standard & Poor's for Money Market Funds

Concentration of Credit Risk

The concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Authority's investment in a single issuer. The Authority's policy specifies several limitations to minimize concentration of credit risk, including limiting investing more than 5% of the portfolio in securities (other than U.S. government, mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments) of any one issuer.

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the Authority on December 31, 2023:

	Allocation as of December 31, 2023	
Investment Type	**Total Amount**	**Percentage of Total Portfolio**
Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 116,816,607	34.88%
Federal Farm Credit Bank	26,578,930	7.94%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	72,092,083	21.53%
PNC Custody Account	833,455	0.25%
US Treasury	9,779,500	2.92%
Star Ohio - Money Market Fund	108,803,649	32.49%
Total Investments	$ 334,904,224	100.00%

The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the Authority on December 31, 2022:

	Allocation as of December 31, 2022	
Investment Type	**Total Amount**	**Percentage of Total Portfolio**
Bayerische Landesbank Discount Commercial Paper	$ 14,821,097	4.08%
Federal Farm Credit Bank	15,985,440	4.40%
Federal Home Loan Bank	109,148,820	30.07%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	21,429,527	5.90%
Federal National Mortgage Association	5,401,700	1.49%
Natixis NY BRH Discount Commercial Paper	4,968,325	1.37%
PNC Custody Account	372,140	0.10%
Star Ohio - Money Market Fund	171,637,940	47.28%
US Treasury	19,266,400	5.31%
Total Investments	$ 363,031,389	100.00%

Investment Hierarchy - Authority categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are valued by third party pricing services using a matrix pricing model. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Authority does not have any investments that are classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

STAR Ohio and money market investments are valued at amortized cost method and thus are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

As of December 31, 2023, the Authority's investment maturities were as follows:

	Fair Value Measurement as of December 31, 2023	
Investment Type	**Total Amount**	**Level 1**
Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 116,816,607	$ 116,816,607
Federal Farm Credit Bank	26,578,930	26,578,930
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	72,092,083	72,092,083
PNC Custody Account	833,455	833,455
US Treasury	9,779,500	9,779,500
Total Investments	$ 226,100,575	$ 226,100,575

As of December 31, 2022, the Authority's investment maturities were as follows:

	Fair Value Measurement as of December 31, 2022	
Investment Type	**Total Amount**	**Level 1**
Bayerische Landesbank Discount Commercial Paper	$ 14,821,097	$ 14,821,097
Federal Farm Credit Bank	15,985,440	15,985,440
Federal Home Loan Bank	109,148,820	109,148,820
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	21,429,527	21,429,527
Federal National Mortgage Association	5,401,700	5,401,700
Natixis NY BRH Discount Commercial Paper	4,968,325	4,968,325
US Treasury	19,266,400	19,266,400
Total Investments	$ 191,021,309	$ 191,021,309

4. NAMING RIGHTS

The Authority has entered into several contracts with various Cleveland institutions to secure naming rights on certain transit lines and stations, resulting in a "Naming Rights Receivable" on its financial statements. As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the current portion of the naming rights receivable amounted to $441,425 and $626,957, respectively. The long-term portion of the naming rights receivable is reflected in the non-current assets section of the Statements of Net Position. This portion represents the amount expected to be collected beyond the next fiscal year.

Naming Rights	**2023**	**2022**
Current Portion	$ 441,425	$ 626,957
Non-Current Portion	2,493,546	3,179,582
Total	$ 2,934,971	$ 3,806,539

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activities for the year ended December 31, 2023, was as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2023	Transfers/ Additions	CIP Transfers/ Disposals	Balance December 31, 2023
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 38,044,329	$ 1,479,312	$ -	$ 39,523,640
Construction in Progress	160,802,127	73,349,962	36,485,290	197,666,798
Total	198,846,456	74,829,274	36,485,290	237,190,438
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Infrastructure and Right-of-Ways	401,367,944	-	16,468	401,351,477
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	578,137,805	1,441,973	644,622	578,935,157
Transportation and Other Equipment	498,761,009	24,562,857	90,421	523,233,446
Bus Rapid Transit	163,663,562	-	-	163,663,561
Total	1,641,930,320	26,004,830	751,511	1,667,183,641
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Infrastructure and Right-of-Ways	249,251,890	5,298,581	16,468	254,534,002
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	400,158,286	14,504,269	644,622	415,266,200
Transportation and Other Equipment	397,748,545	15,253,581	90,421	412,911,706
Bus Rapid Transit	52,242,992	3,873,174	-	54,867,899
Total	1,099,401,713	38,929,605	751,511	1,137,579,807
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	542,528,607	(12,924,775)	-	529,603,834
Total Capital Assets, Net	$ 741,375,063	$ 61,904,499	$ 36,485,290	$ 766,794,272

Capital asset activities for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2022	Transfers/ Additions	CIP Transfers/ Disposals	Balance December 31, 2022
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 38,044,329	$ -	$ -	$ 38,044,329
Construction in Progress	163,326,508	41,532,144	44,056,525	160,802,127
Total	201,370,837	41,532,144	44,056,525	198,846,456
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Infrastructure and Right-of-Ways	388,504,206	13,184,298	320,560	401,367,944
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	577,757,456	456,264	75,915	578,137,805
Transportation and Other Equipment	487,212,430	23,440,695	11,892,116	498,761,009
Bus Rapid Transit	163,663,562	-	-	163,663,562
Total	1,617,137,654	37,081,257	12,288,591	1,641,930,320
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Infrastructure and Right-of-Ways	244,366,017	4,885,873	-	249,251,890
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	384,472,618	15,685,668	-	400,158,286
Transportation and Other Equipment	394,680,685	3,067,860	-	397,748,545
Bus Rapid Transit	47,593,105	4,649,887	-	52,242,992
Total	1,071,112,425	28,289,288	-	1,099,401,713
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	546,025,229	8,791,969	12,288,591	542,528,607
Total Capital Assets, Net	$ 747,396,066	$ 50,324,113	$ 56,345,116	$ 741,375,063

6. LONG-TERM DEBT

On June 7, 2012, the Authority issued $42,390,000 of sales tax supporting capital improvement and refunding bonds for the purpose of financing current and future capital improvement projects. The bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 4.23% to 5.01% per annum and mature in various installments through December 1, 2031. $18,540,000 of these bonds were used for the partial advance refunding of the 2004 capital improvement and refunding bonds. The aggregate debt service on the 2004 bonds was $27,078,250 versus $25,095,164. As a result of the advanced refunding, the Authority's net present value of savings was $1,673,884 which constitutes the economic gain on the transaction. The proceeds were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt.

On April 16, 2014, the Authority issued $13,360,000 in tax-exempt sales tax supported bonds (2014A) and $16,340,000 in taxable sales tax support bonds (2014B). The 2014A bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00%, with a final maturity date of December 1, 2025. The 2014B bonds bear interest at rates ranging from .0735% to 2.937%, with a maturity date of December 1, 2020. Proceeds of the bonds were used for a partial advance refunding of the 2004 and 2006 debt. The aggregate debt service on the 2004 and 2006 bonds was $38,395,668 versus $36,435,105. As a result of the advanced refunding, the Authority's net present value of savings was $1,340,643 which constitutes the economic gain on the transaction. The proceeds were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt.

On April 16, 2015, the Authority issued $51,425,000 of sales tax supporting capital improvement and refunding bonds. $21.4 million of these bonds were used to do a partial refunding of the 2008A outstanding debt and also to prepay the 2007 Master Tax Exempt lease $30 million was issued to finance current and future capital improvement projects. The bonds bear interest rates ranging from 2% to 5% per annum and mature in various installments through December 1, 2034. The aggregate debt service on the 2008 bonds and 2007 lease obligations were $48,042,513 versus $30,578,967. As a result of the advanced refunding, the Authority's net present value of savings was $2,330,056 which constitutes the economic gain on the transaction. The proceeds were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt.

On May 26, 2016, the Authority issued $15,410,000 of sales tax supported refunding bonds to partially refund the 2012 capital improvement and refunding bonds. The bonds bear interest rates from 2% to 5% per annum and mature in various installments through December 1, 2031. The aggregate debt service on the 2012 bonds was $24,959,625 versus $23,973,832. As a result of the advanced refunding, the Authority's net present value of savings was $974,368 which constitutes the economic gain on the transaction. The proceeds were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt.

On May 7, 2019, the Authority issued $30,000,000 in sales tax supported bonds to finance certain future capital improvements to the Authority's transportation system and pay the costs of issuance of these bonds. The Series 2019 bonds will mature on December 1 of each year beginning 2020, through December 1, 2039, in the principal amounts and will bear interest at the rates set forth in the bond issuance official statement.

6. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Long-term debt at December 31, 2023, consist of the following:

	Interest Rate	Balance January 1, 2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2023	Due Within One Year
Series 2014A	4.00	$ 5,040,000	-	1,610,000	3,430,000	1,690,000
Series 2015	5.00	15,935,000	-	3,700,000	12,235,000	3,885,000
Series 2016	3.00	6,910,000	-	1,250,000	5,660,000	1,315,000
Series 2019	5.00	10,030,000	-	1,050,000	8,980,000	1,105,000
Premium		6,300,097		1,240,894	5,059,203	
Total Long-Term Debt		$ 44,215,097	$ -	$ 8,850,894	$ **35,364,203**	$ 7,995,000

Long-term debt at December 31, 2022, consist of the following:

	Interest Rate	Balance January 1, 2022	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2022	Due Within One Year
Series 2012	4.50	$ 2,285,000	$ -	$ 2,285,000	$ -	$ -
Series 2014A	4.00	6,575,000	-	1,535,000	5,040,000	1,610,000
Series 2015	5.00	19,455,000	-	3,520,000	15,935,000	3,700,000
Series 2016	3.00	8,105,000	-	1,195,000	6,910,000	1,250,000
Series 2019	5.00	11,030,000	-	1,000,000	10,030,000	1,050,000
Premium		7,540,990	-	1,240,893	6,300,097	-
Total Long-Term Debt		$ 54,990,990	$ -	$ 10,775,893	$ 44,215,097	$ 7,610,000

The annual requirements to pay principal and interest on the bonds outstanding on December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	Bonds	
Year	Principal	Interest
2024	$ 7,995,000	$ 1,481,450
2025	8,355,000	1,115,500
2026	6,935,000	697,750
2027	2,795,000	351,000
2028	1,340,000	211,250
2029-2030	2,885,000	218,250
Total	$ 30,305,000	$ 4,075,200

7. RETIREMENT AND OTHER BENEFITS

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Authority participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS), the statewide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system governed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) that cover substantially all employees of the Authority. The retirement system has multiple retirement plan options available to its members and survivors, and disability benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for their pension. Pension is a component of exchange transactions, between an employer and its employees, of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee, on a deferred-payment basis, as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services during each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred in the past. The net pension liability represents the Authority's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

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

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

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included as an accrued liability.

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - All full-time employees of the Authority participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. While members may elect the Member-Directed Plan and Combined Plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS Traditional Plan or Combined Plans with approximately 1.9 percent of the Authority’s employee/employer contributions being directed to the Member-Directed Plan. In 2022 and 2023, 1.7 percent of the Authority’s employee/employer contributions were directed to OPERS’ Member-Direct Plan. Since the financial impact from the Member-Directed Plan is not

7. RETIREMENT AND OTHER BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

significant, financial activity pertaining to the Member-Direct Plan is not reflected in these financial statements.

OPERS has authority to establish and amend benefits as provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.html, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The *Traditional Plan* is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Pension benefits are funded by both member and employer contributions and investment earnings on the contributions. The *Member-Directed Plan* is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer vest over 5 years at 20% per year). The *Combined Plan* is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the combined plan, OPERS invests employer contributions to provide a formula retirement benefits similar to but as a factor less than the Traditional Pension Plan. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member-directed plan.

January 7, 2013, marks the effective date for Senate Bill 343. Senate Bill 343 categorizes retirees into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. Final Average Salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a retiree's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a retiree's career. Retirees who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefit receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

OPERS Traditional Plan, service benefit formula is presented by group in the table below:

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	20 years of service credit prior to ten years after January 7, 2013 January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire	Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local		
Age and Service Requirements:		
Age 65 with 60 months of service credit or any Age with 30 years of service credit	Age 66 with 60 months of service credit or any Age with 32 years of service credit	Age 55 with 32 years of service credit or Age 67 with 5 years of service credit
Benefit Formulas:		
2.2% of FAS **x** Years of Service for the first 30 years **x** 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	2.2% of FAS **x** Years of Service for the first 30 years **x** 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	2.2% of FAS **x** Years of Service for the first 35 years **x** 2.5% for service years in excess of 35
Law Enforcement		
Age and Service Requirements:		
Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 15 years of service credit	Age 50 with 25 years of service credit or Age 64 with 15 years of service credit	Age 52 with 25 years of service credit or Age 64 with 15 years of service credit
Benefit Formulas:		
2.5% of FAS **x** by years of service for the first 25 years **x** 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	2.5% of FAS **x** by years of service for the first 25 years **x** 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	2.5% of FAS **x** by years of service for the first 25 years **x** 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

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

7. RETIREMENT AND OTHER BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Once a benefit recipient retiring under the Traditional Plan has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided on the member's base benefit. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3 percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in the calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

Additionally, a death benefit of $500-$2,500, determined by the number of years of service credit of the retiree, is paid to the beneficiary of a deceased retiree or disability benefit recipient under the Traditional Plan.

Retirement benefits in the Combined Plan consist of both an age and service formula benefit and a defined contribution element. Eligibility regarding age and years of service in the Combined Plan is the same as the Traditional Pension Plan. The subsequent table provides age and service requirements and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups under the Combined Pension Plan, see OPERS Annual Report for additional information.

OPERS Combined Plan, Service benefit formula is presented by group in the table below:

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	20 years of service credit prior to ten years after January 7, 2013 January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire	Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local		
Age and Service Requirements:		
Age 65 with 60 months of service credit or any Age with 30 years of service credit	Age 66 with 60 months of service credit or any Age with 32 years of service credit	Age 55 with 32 years of service credit or Age 67 with 5 years of service credit
Benefit Formulas:		
1.0% of FAS **x** by years of service for the first 30 years **x**1.25% for service years in excess of 30	1.0% of FAS **x** by years of service for the first 30 years **x**1.25% for service years in excess of 30	1.0% of FAS **x** by years of service for the first 30 years **x**1.25% for service years in excess of 30

Once a benefit recipient retiring under the Combined Plan has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided on the member's base benefit. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3 percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in the calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

Additionally, a death benefit of $500-$2,500, determined by the number of years of service credit of the retiree, is paid to beneficiary of a deceased retiree or disability benefit recipient under the Combined Plan.

Funding Policy relevant to Traditional, Combined and Member-Directed Plans: The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions and currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14 percent of covered payroll for state and local employer units and 18.1 percent of covered payroll for public safety and law enforcement employer units. Member contribution rates, as set forth in the Ohio Revised Code, are not to exceed 10 percent of covered payroll for members in the state and local classifications. The Ohio Revised Code authorizes OPERS to calculate employee contribution rates for public safety employees and limits the law enforcement rate to the public safety rate plus an additional percent not to exceed 2 percent. Members in state and local classifications contributed 10 percent of the covered payroll while public safety and law enforcement members contribute 12 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

7. RETIREMENT AND OTHER BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

The Authority's contribution rate remained at 14.0 percent, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety, for whom the Authority's' contribution was 18.1 percent of covered payroll. The portion of employer contributions used to fund pension benefits is net of post-employment health care benefits. The Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Authority's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Plan net of post-employment health care benefits, for years 2023 and 2022 were $19,868,390 and $20,946,978, respectively. The contractually required contribution for the Combined Plan net of post-employment health care benefits, for years 2023 and 2022 were $260,907 and $318,195, respectively.

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The active member population which consists of members in the Traditional and Combined Plans is assumed to remain constant. For purposes of financing the unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, total payroll is assumed to grow at the wage inflation rate indicated below.

The total pension liability *actuarial valuations for the measurement periods* December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, were determined using the actuarial assumptions that follow and as applied to all periods included in the measurement, in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67.

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total Pension Liability		
Actuarial Information	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan
Measurement and Valuation Date	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022
Experience Study	5-year period ended December 31, 2020	5-year period ended December 31, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age
Actuarial Assumptions		
Investment Rate of Return	6.90%	6.90%
Wage Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Projected Salary Increase	2.75 - 10.75% (Includes 2.75% Wage Inflation)	2.75 - 8.25% (Includes 2.75% Wage Inflation)
Cost-of-living Adjustments	Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2023, then 2.05% Simple	Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2023, then 2.05% Simple

7. RETIREMENT AND OTHER BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Mortality Rates: Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

Investment Assumptions: The allocation of investment assets within the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation as of December 31, 2022	2022 Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)	Target Allocation as of December 31, 2021	2021 Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	22.0%	2.62%	24.0%	1.03%
Domestic Equities	22.0%	4.60%	21.0%	3.78%
Real Estate	13.0%	3.27%	11.0%	3.66%
Private Equity	15.0%	7.53%	12.0%	7.43%
International Equities	21.0%	5.51%	23.0%	4.88%
Risk Parity	2.0%	4.37%	5.0%	2.92%
Other Investments	5.0%	3.27%	4.0%	2.85%
Total	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.9% for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following table presents the net pension liability or asset calculated using the discount rate of 6.9%, and the expected net pension liability or asset if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0% lower or 1.0% higher than the current rate.

7. RETIREMENT AND OTHER BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in Discount Rate ($ in millions)			
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability(asset) As of December 31, 2022	1% Decrease 5.9%	Current Discount Rate 6.9%	1% Increase 7.9%
Traditional Plan	411.44	274.66	160.89
Combined Plan	(0.54)	(1.03)	(1.43)

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in Discount Rate ($ in millions)			
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability(asset) As of December 31, 2021	1% Decrease 5.9%	Current Discount Rate 6.9%	1% Increase 7.9%
Traditional Plan	216.75	82.21	(29.74)
Combined Plan	(1.40)	(1.88)	(2.25)

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

The net pension liability and net pension asset for December 31, 2023, OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension liability or asset used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the Authority's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

2023 Net Pension Liability/Asset and Pension Expense	Measurement Year - 2022		
	Traditional	Combined	Total
Proportion share of the net pension (asset)/liability prior measurement date	0.944923%	0.4772000%	
Proportion share of the net pension (asset)/liability current measurement date	0.929800%	0.4392220%	
Change in proportionate share	(0.015123%)	(0.037978%)	
Proportionate share of the net pension asset	$ -	$ 1,035,201	$ 1,035,201
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 274,663,327	$ -	$ 274,663,327
Pension expense/ (Reduction to pension expense)	$ (39,912,061)	$ (132,725)	$ (40,044,786)

2022 Net Pension Liability/Asset and Pension Expense	Measurement Year - 2021		
	Traditional	Combined	Total
Proportion share of the net pension asset)/liability prior measurement date	0.967286%	0.5225110%	
Proportion share of the net pension (asset)/liability current measurement date	0.944923%	0.4772000%	
Change in proportionate share	(0.022363%)	(0.045311%)	
Proportionate share of the net pension asset	$ -	$ 1,880,192	$ 1,880,192
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 82,212,125	$ -	$ 82,212,125
Pension expense/ (Reduction to pension expense)	$ (13,744,167)	$ (67,843)	$ (13,812,010)

7. RETIREMENT AND OTHER BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

On December 31, 2023, the Authority reported deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to pension from the following sources:

2023 Deferred Outflow of Resources and Deferred Inflow of Resources	OPERS Traditional	OPERS Combined	Total
Deferred Outflow of Resources			
Authority's contributions subsequent to measurement date	$ 19,868,390	260,907	$ 20,129,297
Difference between expected & actual experience	9,123,163	63,643	9,186,806
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings	78,287,677	377,271	78,664,948
Change of assumptions	2,901,624	68,535	2,970,159
Total deferred outflow of resources	$ 110,180,854	$ 770,356	$ 110,951,210
Deferred Inflow of Resources			
Difference between expected & actual experience	$ -	$ 147,917	$ 147,917
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings	-	-	-
Change of assumptions	-	-	-
Total deferred inflow of resources	$ -	$ 147,917	$ 147,917

Amount of $20,129,297 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of/increase to the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2024.

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

Year Ending December 31,	OPERS Traditional	OPERS Combined	Total
2024	$ (10,629,084)	$ (15,312)	$ (10,644,396)
2025	(18,288,741)	(69,408)	(18,358,149)
2026	(23,043,876)	(96,297)	(23,140,173)
2027	(38,350,763)	(162,426)	(38,513,189)
2028	-	451	451
2029	-	(7,642)	(7,642)
2030	-	(8,685)	(8,685)
2031	-	(2,213)	(2,213)
Total	$ (90,312,464)	$ (361,532)	$ (90,673,996)

7. RETIREMENT AND OTHER BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

On December 31, 2022, the Authority reported deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to pension from the following sources:

2022 Deferred Outflow of Resources and Deferred Inflow of Resources	OPERS Traditional	OPERS Combined	Total
Deferred Outflow of Resources			
Authority's contributions subsequent to measurement date	$ 20,946,978	318,195	$ 21,265,173
Difference between expected & actual experience	4,191,053	11,664	4,202,717
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings		43,956	43,956
Change of assumptions	10,280,541	94,485	10,375,026
Total deferred outflow of resources	$ 110,180,854	$ 770,356	$ 110,951,210
Deferred Inflow of Resources			
Difference between expected & actual experience	$ 97,788,332	$ 403,085	$ 98,191,417
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings	1,803,115	210,293	2,013,408
Change of assumptions	(1,561,291)	53,517	(1,507,774)
Total deferred inflow of resources	$ 98,030,156	$ 666,895	$ 98,697,051

Amount of $21,265,173 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of/increase to the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2023.

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

Year Ending December 31,	OPERS Traditional	OPERS Combined	Total
2023	$ (12,166,137)	$ (122,362)	$ (12,288,499)
2024	(32,842,580)	(169,614)	(33,012,194)
2025	(22,993,991)	(111,245)	(23,105,236)
2026	(15,555,854)	(81,754)	(15,637,608)
2027	-	(9,819)	(9,819)
2028	-	(12,689)	(12,689)
2029	-	(7,601)	(7,601)
2030	-	(1,706)	(1,706)
Total	$ (83,558,562)	$ (516,790)	$ (84,075,352)

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

The Authority has one specific plan that qualifies as OPEB according to guidelines presented within GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans and GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans. This plan is administered by the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS).

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority allowing public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS' Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, OPERS no longer allocated a portion of its employer contributions to health care for the traditional plan and the combined plan.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2023, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2023, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for retirees or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2023 was 4.00%.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Authority's contractually required contribution for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022 were $129,428 and $131,607, respectively.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPEB

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members.

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

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability		
Actuarial Information	Measurement Year 2022	Measurement Year 2021
Actuarial Valuation Date	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Rolled-Forward Measurement Date	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2019
Experience Study	5-year period ended December 31, 2020	5-year period ended December 31, 2019
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age
Actuarial Assumptions		
Single Discount Rate	5.22%	6.00%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	4.05%	1.84%
Wage Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Projected Salary Increase	2.75 - 10.75% (Includes 2.75% Wage Inflation)	2.75 - 10.75% (Includes 2.75% Wage Inflation)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2036	5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and the mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

Discount Rate: A single discount rate of 5.22% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2022; however, the single discount rate used at the beginning of the year was 6.00%. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on the actuarial assumed rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 4.05%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (CONTINUED)

single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through the year 2054. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2054, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Investment Return Assumptions: The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. The System's primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation as of December 31, 2022	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return* (Geometric)	Target Allocation as of December 31, 2021	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return* (Geometric)
Fixed Income	34.0%	0.91%	34.0%	0.91%
Domestic Equities	26.0%	3.78%	25.0%	3.78%
REITs	7.0%	3.71%	7.0%	3.71%
International Equities	25.0%	4.88%	25.0%	4.88%
Risk Party	2.0%	4.85%	9.0%	4.85%
Other Investments	6.0%	3.45%	100.0%	3.45%
Total	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	

During 2022, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a loss of 15.6% for 2022.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 5.22%, and the expected net OPEB liability/(asset) if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0% lower or 1.0% higher than the current rate.

Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) to Changes in Discount Rate ($ in millions)			
As of December 31, 2022	1% Decrease 4.2%	Current Discount Rate 5.2%	1% Increase 6.2%
Employers' Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	19.23	5.65	(5.56)

Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) to Changes in Discount Rate ($ in millions)			
As of December 31, 2021	1% Decrease 5.0%	Current Discount Rate 6.0%	1% Increase 7.0%
Employers' Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	(16.84)	(28.64)	(38.43)

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate: Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability/(asset). The following table presents the net OPEB asset calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB asset if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate.

Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate ($ in millions			
As of December 31, 2022	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
Employers' Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	5.59	5.65	5.71

Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate ($ in millions)			
As of December 31, 2021	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
Employers' Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	(28.95)	(28.64)	(28.27)

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption with changes over several years built into that assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2023 is 5.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health care cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

OPEB Liability/(Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The Authority's proportion of net OPEB liability was based on the Authority's share of contributions to the respective retirement system relative to the contributions of all participating entities. The Authority's proportionate share of the OPERS net OPEB liability as of December 31, 2023, was $28,638,058 compared to a net OPEB asset as of December 31, 2022, was $5,649,370.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (CONTINUED)

On December 31, 2023, the Authority reported its proportionate share of net OPEB liabilities and OPEB expense from OPERS OPEB plans as displayed in the table below:

2023 Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) and Pension Expense		Measurement Year - 2022 OPEB*
Proportion of the net OPEB liability/(asset) prior measurement date		0.914325%
Proportion of the net OPEB liability/(asset) current measurement date		0.895987%
Change in proportionate share		(0.018338%)
Proportion share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	$	5,649,370
OPEB expense reduction	$	9,352,603

2022 Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) and Pension Expense		Measurement Year - 2021 OPEB*
Proportion of the net OPEB liability/(asset) prior measurement date		0.935246%
Proportion of the net OPEB liability/(asset) current measurement date		0.914325%
Change in proportionate share		(0.020921%)
Proportion share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	$	(28,638,058)
OPEB expense reduction	$	(24,288,127)

Changes in actuarial valuation of the net OPEB liability, changes in deferred outflows and deferred inflows, subsequent plan contributions and amortization of changes in proportionate share from year to year may have either a positive or negative effect to the Authority's recognition of its proportionate share of OPEB expense for the period. In the fiscal year 2023, the Authority's recognition of its proportionate share of OPEB expense or revenue with respect to OPERS Ohio health benefit plans resulted in OPEB expense reduction of $9,352,603 compared to OPEB expense reduction of $24,288,127 as of December 31, 2022.

2023 Deferred Outflow of Resources and Deferred Inflow of Resources		OPEB
Deferred Outflow of Resources		
Authority's contributions subsequent to measurement date	$	-
Difference between expected & actual experience		-
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings		11,219,847
Change of assumptions		5,517,867
Total deferred outflow of resources	$	16,737,714
Deferred Inflow of Resources		
Difference between expected & actual experience	$	1,409,173
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings		-
Change of assumptions		454,029
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	$	1,863,202

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (CONTINUED)

2022 Deferred Outflow of Resources and Deferred Inflow of Resources		OPEB
Deferred Outflow of Resources		
Authority's contributions subsequent to measurement date	$	-
Difference between expected & actual experience		-
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings		351,991
Change of assumptions		-
Total deferred outflow of resources	$	351,991
Deferred Inflow of Resources		
Difference between expected & actual experience	$	4,343,956
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings		13,652,609
Change of assumptions		12,478,834
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	$	30,475,399

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be calculated by employers and recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability or asset in the employer's financial statements, as applicable. Other cumulative amounts reported as deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as disclosed in the following table:

Year Ending December 31,		OPEB
2024	$	(1,852,459)
2025		(4,103,225)
2026		(3,498,711)
2027		(5,420,117)
Total	$	(14,874,512)

9. PURCHASED TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

The Authority contracts with vendors who use local companies to provide transit services within Cuyahoga County for elderly and handicapped persons. Expenses under these contracts amounted to $10,921,633 and $8,288,056 in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

10. GRANTS, REIMBURSEMENTS, AND SPECIAL FARE ASSISTANCE

Grants, reimbursements, and special fare assistance are included in the non-operating revenues and the Capital grant revenue categories on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022 as follows:

		2023		2022
Federal:				
FTA Capital Grants	$	37,894,226	$	24,000,589
FTA Maintenance Assistance		2,487,873		19,290
FTA Operating Grants		441,577		81,653,649
Total	$	40,823,676	$	105,673,528
State:				
ODOT Fuel Tax Reimbursement	$	1,581,300	$	588,141
ODOT Operating Grants		677,088		9,795,567
Total	$	2,258,388	$	10,383,708

11. CONTINGENCIES

Federal and State Grants – Under the terms of the various grants, periodic audits are required where certain costs could be questioned as not being an eligible expense under the terms of the grant. On December 31, 2023, and 2022, there were no questioned costs that had not been resolved with the applicable federal and state agencies. Questioned costs could still be identified during audits to be conducted in the future.

Contract Disputes and Legal Proceedings – The Authority has been named as a defendant in several contract disputes and other legal proceedings. Although the eventual outcome of these matters cannot be predicted, it is the opinion of management that the ultimate liability is not expected to have a material effect on the Authority's financial position. The Authority purchases commercial insurance to cover certain potential losses.

12. FUEL PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code, Section 9.835(A), (B), and (C) and Section 135.14, the Authority utilizes futures contracts to manage the volatility of fuel costs. This technique is traditionally used to limit exposure to price fluctuations. Management recognized that fluctuations in fuel prices could have a negative impact on the Authority's financial affairs. Accordingly, the Authority has utilized futures contracts to offset against price volatility of diesel fuel in accordance with the Authority's Energy Price Risk Management Policy established by the Board of Trustees. These transactions are separate from the physical fuel purchase transactions. The Authority uses an advisor to help monitor the markets and advise on opportunities.

Futures Contracts – The Authority's Board limits contracts in-place to 90% of projected consumption within a fiscal year. Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) futures contracts are currently being utilized to manage price volatility through February 2025. The initial value of each contract is zero. Upon entering into these contracts, the broker requires a margin to be deposited into the account. The account is marked-to-market each night, with cash settlements occurring daily. Depending on the daily adjustment to the account, the Authority may be requested to make an incremental cash deposit the following day (to continue to meet the required margin requirements) or may receive a cash withdrawal from the brokerage account (if the cash balance in the brokerage account exceeds the margin requirement). The outstanding contracts are being reported at fair market value.

The following table is a summary of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) New York Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) futures contracts as well as the final year end account value as of December 31, 2023:

NYMEXNYHRBRULSD

Description Contract Month	Number of Contracts	Total Quality (Gallons)	Contract Price Range (Per Gallon)	Open Trade Equity as of 12/31/23	Account Value
Beginning Balance				$	192,379
Feb 2024	1	42,000	2.6921	(6,854)	
Mar 2024	1	42,000	2.6351	(5,876)	
Apr 2024	1	42,000	2.5714	(5,057)	
May 2024	1	42,000	2.5174	(4,036)	
Jun 2024	1	42,000	2.55	(6,296)	
Jul 2024	1	42,000	2.545	(6,363)	
Aug 2024	1	42,000	2.54	(6,254)	
Sep 2024	1	42,000	2.525	(5,473)	
Oct 2024	1	42,000	2.515	(4,843)	
Nov 2024	1	42,000	2.505	(4,460)	
Jan 2025	1	42,000	2.47	(3,490)	
Feb 2025	1	42,000	2.4892	(4,616)	
Mar 2025	1	42,000	2.3037	2,713	
					(60,904)
			Balance as of December 31, 2023	$	131,475

12. FUEL PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

NYMEXNYHRBRULSD

Description Contract Month	Number of Contracts	Total Quality (Gallons)	Contract Price Range (Per Gallon)	Open Trade Equity as of 12/31/22	Account Value
Beginning Balance				$	(450,582)
Feb 2023	2	84,000	1.674-1.7375	133,497	
Mar 2023	2	84,000	1.655-1.6567	127,961	
Apr 2023	2	84,000	1.71	113,408	
May 2023	1	42,000	1.4275	65,218	
Jun 2023	1	42,000	1.335	67,154	
Jul 2023	1	42,000	1.479	60,186	
Aug 2023	1	42,000	1.5352	57,116	
Sep 2023	2	84,000	1.57-2.8440	56,717	
Oct 2023	1	42,000	1.57	54,512	
Nov 2023	1	42,000	1.43	59,686	
Dec 2023	1	42,000	1.445	58,325	
Jan 2024	1	42,000	2.7808	1,596	
Feb 2024	1	42,000	2.6921	4,662	
Mar 2024	1	42,000	2.6351	6,119	
Apr 2024	1	42,000	2.5714	7,585	
May 2024	1	42,000	2.5174	8,996	
Feb 2025	1	42,000	2.4892	6,359	
					889,098
				Balance as of December 31, 2022 $	438,516

13. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to third-party liability claims; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Authority has a contract with an outside insurance company to provide all-risk property coverage with various limits on property and equipment of the Authority. The maximum limit of liability in any one occurrence, regardless of the number of locations or coverages involved, cannot exceed $500,000,000 and the deductible is $250,000. The Authority is self-insured for third-party bodily injury and third-party property damage liability claims but has protection for catastrophic loss exposure. Settled claims have not exceeded the self-insured retention in any of the last three years. The Authority purchases excess liability insurance to provide catastrophic protection of its assets against severe third-party liability losses. This umbrella liability coverage is in the amount of $100,000,000 per accident in excess of a $5,000,000 self-insured retention.

The Authority provides employees healthcare benefits, which include medical, drug, dental, and vision. These benefits are provided through both insured and self-funded plans under group agreements. A stop-loss policy covers claims in excess of $500,000 per employee and an aggregate of $39,974,659 per year. Neither threshold was exceeded.

The Authority is also an authorized self-insured employer in the State of Ohio and administers its own workers' compensation claims. Excess workers' compensation insurance coverage protects the Authority in excess of a self-insured retention of $750,000 for each additional accident and each employee by disease.

The GCRTA, by resolution of the Board of Trustees, established an insurance fund in fiscal year 1980 to accumulate monies to satisfy catastrophic or extraordinary losses. The insurance fund balance as of December 31, 2023, and 2022, was $5.7 million and $5.3 million, respectively, and is included on the accompanying Statements of Net Position as part of unrestricted net position. Changes in the Authority's

13. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

self-insurance liabilities for third-party public liability, third-party property damage, worker's compensation and medical claims are reflected in the table below:

	2023	2022	2021
Balance, Beginning of Year	$ 15,327,120	$ 21,002,950	$ 23,100,234
Incurred Claims	34,776,795	39,348,228	38,660,996
Less: Payments	34,037,225	45,024,058	40,758,280
Balance, End of Year	$ 16,066,690	$ 15,327,120	$ 21,002,950
Due Within One Year	$ 8,674,524	$ 9,294,470	$ 12,382,709

14. RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the reported results of operations.

2023

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

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GASB Statement No. 68 & 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an Amendment of GASB 27. For fiscal year 2018, the Authority implemented GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, an amendment of GASB 45.

This section of the Authority's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents the required supplementary information as a context for further understanding of the Authority's implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 and GASB Statement No. 75.

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) – Pension
Changes in Assumptions: OPERS Traditional and Combined Plans, Net Pension Liability
These assumptions are presented below for the periods indicated:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total Pension Liability		
Actuarial Information	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan
Measurement and Valuation Date	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022
Experience Study	5-year period ended December 31, 2020	5-year period ended December 31, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age
Actuarial Assumptions		
Investment Rate of Return	6.90%	6.90%
Wage Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Projected Salary Increase	2.75 - 10.75% (Includes 2.75% Wage Inflation)	2.75 - 8.25% (Includes 2.75% Wage Inflation)
Cost-of-living Adjustments	Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2023, then 2.05% Simple	Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2023, then 2.05% Simple

GASB Statement No. 68 & 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (Continued)

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan
Last Ten Years

Traditional Plan	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Authority's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	0.92980%	0.94492%	0.96729%	0.94127%	0.97995%	1.00881%	1.06713%	1.06304%	1.03688%	1.03688%
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	$ 274,663,327	$ 82,212,125	$143,233,997	$186,049,191	$268,388,985	$158,262,418	$242,327,530	$184,132,275	$125,059,292	$122,234,619
Authority's Covered- Employee Payroll	$ 141,396,500	$135,703,689	$136,071,018	$131,015,854	$130,653,369	$131,593,151	$131,477,995	$130,840,483	$128,811,030	$121,260,856
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	194.2504%	60.5821%	105.2641%	142.0051%	205.4206%	120.2665%	184.3103%	140.7304%	97.0874%	100.8030%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability/(Asset)	75.74%	92.62%	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

Traditional Plan:	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Authority Covered- Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered-Payroll
2023	$ 19,868,390	$ (19,868,390)	$ -	$ 152,149,951	13.06%
2022	$ 20,946,978	$ (20,946,978)	$ -	$ 141,396,500	14.81%
2021	$ 19,220,305	$ (19,220,305)	$ -	$ 135,703,689	14.16%
2020	$ 19,629,645	$ (19,629,645)	$ -	$ 136,071,018	14.43%
2019	$ 19,352,731	$ (19,352,731)	$ -	$ 131,015,854	14.77%
2018	$ 18,601,694	$ (18,601,694)	$ -	$ 130,653,369	14.24%
2017	$ 14,800,939	$ (14,800,939)	$ -	$ 131,593,151	11.25%
2016	$ 15,979,844	$ (15,979,844)	$ -	$ 131,477,995	12.15%
2015	$ 15,848,700	$ (15,848,700)	$ -	$ 130,840,483	12.11%
2014	$ 15,305,114	$ (15,305,114)	$ -	$ 128,811,030	11.88%

GASB Statement No. 68 & 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (Continued)

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Combined Plan
Last Ten Years

Combined Plan	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Authority's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	0.43922%	0.47720%	0.52251%	0.48525%	0.48128%	0.54977%	0.62151%	0.60988%	0.58799%	0.58799%
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	$(1,035,201)	$(1,880,192)	$(1,508,299)	$(1,011,869)	$ (538,184)	$ (748,415)	$ (345,911)	$ (296,780)	$ (226,388)	$ (61,697)
Authority's Covered- Employee Payroll	2,271,734	$ 2,322,929	$ 2,247,674	$ 2,063,837	$ 2,236,503	$ 2,342,077	$ 2,159,669	$ 2,149,197	$ 2,115,861	$ 1,991,841
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	45.5688%	80.9406%	67.1049%	49.0285%	24.0636%	31.9552%	16.0169%	13.8089%	10.6996%	3.0975%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability/(Asset)	137.01%	169.86%	157.67%	145.28%	126.67%	137.26%	116.67%	116.90%	114.83%	104.56%

Combined Plan:	*Contractually Required Contribution*	*Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution*	*Contribution Deficiency (Excess)*	*Authority Covered-Payroll*	*Contributions as a % of Covered-Payroll*
2023	$260,907	$(260,907)	$ -	$ 2,177,662	11.98%
2022	$318,195	$(318,195)	$ -	$ 2,271,734	14.01%
2021	$323,627	$(323,627)	$ -	$ 2,322,929	13.93%
2020	$311,167	$(311,167)	$ -	$ 2,247,674	13.84%
2019	$301,030	$(301,030)	$ -	$ 2,063,837	14.59%
2018	$314,038	$(314,038)	$ -	$ 2,236,503	14.04%
2017	$259,171	$(259,171)	$ -	$ 2,342,077	11.07%
2016	$267,777	$(267,777)	$ -	$ 2,159,669	12.40%
2015	$267,630	$(267,630)	$ -	$ 2,149,197	12.45%
2014	$259,867	$(259,867)	$ -	$ 2,115,861	12.28%

***GASB Statement No. 68 & 75,* Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (Continued)**

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPEB) – Pension

Changes in Assumptions: OPERS Health Plans, Net Pension Liability

These assumptions are presented below for the periods indicated:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability		
Actuarial Information	Measurement Year 2022	Measurement Year 2021
Actuarial Valuation Date	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Rolled-Forward Measurement Date	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2019
Experience Study	5-year period ended December 31, 2020	5-year period ended December 31, 2019
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age
Actuarial Assumptions		
Single Discount Rate	5.22%	6.00%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	4.05%	1.84%
Wage Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Projected Salary Increase	2.75 - 10.75% (Includes 2.75% Wage Inflation)	2.75 - 10.75% (Includes 2.75% Wage Inflation)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2036	5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Seven Years

Health Plan	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Authority's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.8960%	0.9143%	0.9353%	0.9082%	0.9440%	0.9740%	1.0310%
Authority's Proportionate of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	$ 5,649,370	$(28,638,058)	$(16,662,155)	$125,441,318	$123,074,664	$105,768,140	$104,132,785
Authority's Covered Payroll	$143,668,234	$138,026,618	$138,318,692	$133,079,691	$133,935,228	$133,637,664	$132,989,680
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	3.9322%	-20.7500%	-12.0500%	94.3949%	91.8912%	79.1455%	78.3014%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability/(Asset)	94.78%	128.23%	115.56%	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.04%

GASB Statement No. 68 & 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (Continued)

Health Plan:	*Contractually Required Contribution*	*Contributions Paid*	*Contribution Deficiency (Excess)*	*Covered Payroll*	*Contributions as a % of Covered-Payroll*
2023	$-	$-	$ -	$ 154,327,613	0.00%
2022	$-	$-	$ -	$ 143,668,234	0.00%
2021	$-	$-	$ -	$ 138,026,618	0.00%
2020	$-	$-	$ -	$ 138,318,692	0.00%
2019	$-	$-	$ -	$ 133,079,691	0.00%
2018	$284,430	$(284,430)	$ -	$ 133,935,228	0.21%
2017	$ 2,530,932	$ (2,530,932)	$ -	$ 133,637,664	1.89%

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2023

STATISTICAL SECTION

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

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TABLE 1
GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
NET POSITION BY COMPONENTS (IN THOUSANDS)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 576,014	$ 601,570	$ 611,606	$ 621,340	$ 630,397	$ 584,069	$ 601,075	$ 692,405	$ 697,160	$ 731,430
Restricted	35,324	50,764	42,759	21,394	15,634	16,720	145,804	229,049	382,744	169,696
Unrestricted	35,375	(75,160)	(66,096)	(78,344)	(149,115)	(148,275)	(195,728)	(125,736)	(113,903)	86,507
Total Net Position	$ 646,713	$ 577,174	$ 588,269	$ 564,390	$ 496,916	$ 452,514	$ 551,151	$ 795,718	$ 966,001	$ 987,633

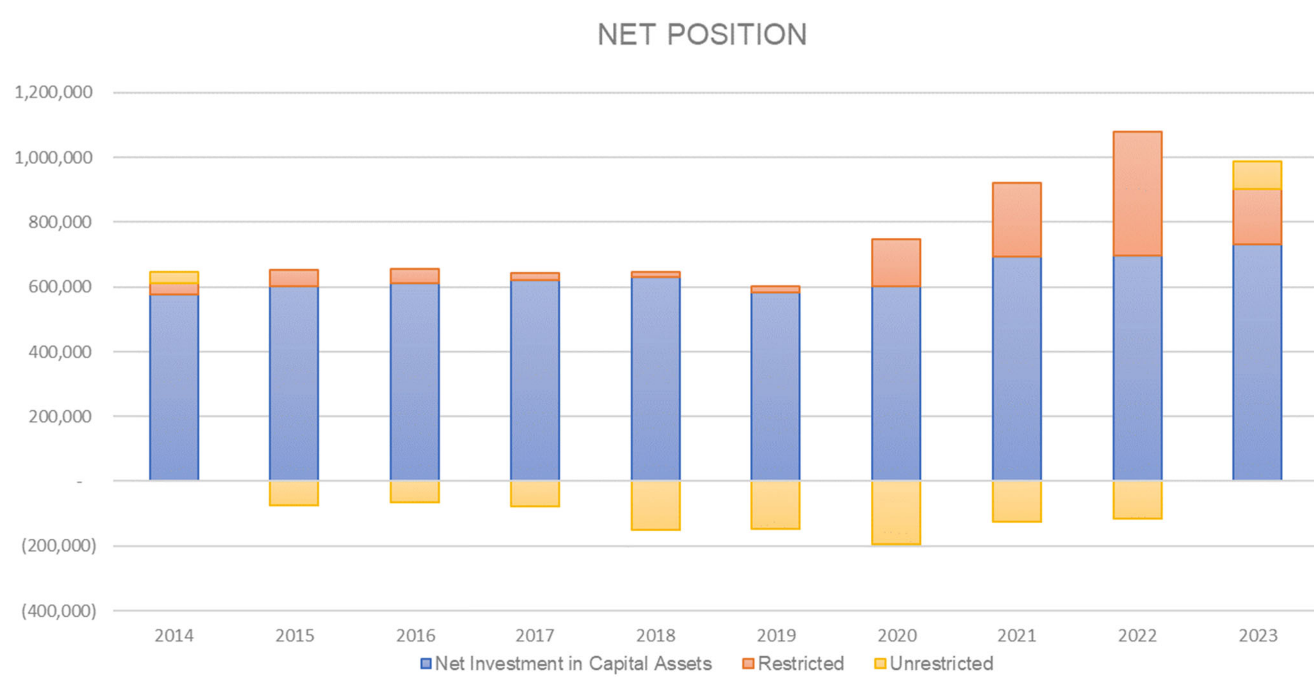

TABLE 2

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Operating revenues:										
Passenger fares	$52,080	$47,176	$46,776	$46,351	$45,160	$44,771	$26,195	$22,270	$28,928	$29,815
Advertising and concessions	1,653	1,632	1,781	2,068	2,379	2,230	2,415	2,065	1,584	1,460
Total operating revenues	53,733	48,808	48,557	48,419	47,539	47,001	28,610	24,335	30,512	31,275
Operating expenses	259,779	250,076	262,635	292,198	246,911	301,663	260,480	163,510	195,821	293,873
Depreciation expense	48,517	47,291	47,834	49,933	48,837	48,061	44,347	42,088	40,232	38,929
Operating loss	(254,563)	(248,559)	(261,912)	(293,712)	(248,209)	(302,723)	(276,217)	(181,263)	(205,541)	(301,527)
Non-operating revenues (expenses)										
Sales and use tax revenue	201,495	206,125	221,850	217,147	226,406	215,512	209,332	246,549	259,184	261,777
Federal funds	10,911	14,020	16,968	16,059	16,126	20,193	130,593	129,074	81,654	442
Other state and local funds	2,265	2,206	1,070	1,912	1,198	1,617	9,781	6,509	10,384	2,258
Federal pass-through grants revenue	529	122	91	144	192	70	-	-	-	-
Investment income	(387)	289	555	640	1,625	3,736	1,711	584	(174)	16,942
Gain (loss) on commodity transactions	(4,112)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	(5,521)	(6,430)	(6,028)	(4,988)	(4,627)	(4,470)	(4,369)	(3,428)	(886)	(589)
Federal pass-through expenses	(529)	(122)	(91)	(144)	(192)	(70)	-	-	-	-
Other income	1,934	4,668	7,412	1,784	9,875	1,925	3,123	6,322	1,642	1,946
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	206,585	220,878	241,827	232,554	250,603	238,513	350,171	385,610	351,804	282,776
Net gain/(loss) before capital grants revenue	(47,978)	(27,681)	(20,085)	(61,158)	2,394	(64,210)	73,954	204,347	146,263	(18,751)
Capital grants revenue	51,140	64,751	31,180	37,279	31,734	19,808	24,683	40,220	24,020	40,382
Change in net position	$3,162	$37,070	$11,095	$(23,879)	$34,128	$(44,402)	$98,637	$244,567	$170,283	$21,631

TABLE 3
GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
REVENUES BY SOURCE
LAST TEN YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

YEAR	OPERATING	SALES AND USE TAXES	FEDERAL OPERATING GRANTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS	STATE/LOCAL OPERATING GRANTS, REIMBURSEMENTS, AND SPECIAL FARE ASSISTANCE	INVESTMENT INCOME/ (LOSS)	PASS-THROUGH GRANTS REVENUE	OTHER	CAPITAL GRANT INCOME	TOTAL
2014	$53,733	$ 201,495	$ 10,911	$2,265	$ (387)	$ 529	$1,934	$51,140	$ 321,620
2015	$48,808	$ 206,125	$ 14,020	$2,206	$ 289	$ 122	$4,668	$64,751	$ 340,989
2016	$48,557	$ 221,850	$ 16,968	$1,070	$ 555	$91	$7,412	$31,180	$ 327,683
2017	$48,419	$ 217,147	$ 16,059	$1,912	$ 640	$ 144	$1,784	$37,279	$ 323,384
2018	$47,539	$ 226,406	$ 16,126	$1,198	$1,625	$ 192	$9,875	$31,734	$ 334,695
2019	$47,001	$ 215,512	$ 20,193	$1,617	$3,736	$70	$1,925	$19,808	$ 309,862
2020	$28,610	$ 209,332	$ 130,593	$9,781	$1,711	$ -	$3,123	$24,683	$ 407,833
2021	$24,335	$ 246,549	$ 129,074	$6,509	$ 584	$ -	$6,322	$40,220	$ 453,593
2022	$30,512	$ 259,184	$ 81,654	$ 10,384	$(174)	$ -	$1,643	$24,020	$ 407,223
2023	$31,275	$ 261,777	$ 442	$2,258	$16,942	$ -	$1,946	$40,382	$ 355,022

TABLE 4

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

REVENUES AND OPERATING ASSISTANCE

LAST TEN YEARS

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY:

	OPERATING AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			OPERATING ASSISTANCE			
YEAR	FARES	OTHER (1)	TOTAL	STATE & LOCAL (2)	FEDERAL	TOTAL	TOTAL REVENUES
2014	16.2%	1.1%	17.3%	63.3%	19.4%	82.7%	100.0%
2015	13.9%	0.4%	14.3%	61.1%	24.6%	85.7%	100.0%
2016	14.3%	0.5%	14.8%	70.5%	14.7%	85.2%	100.0%
2017	14.3%	0.9%	15.2%	68.3%	16.5%	84.8%	100.0%
2018	13.5%	1.0%	14.5%	70.5%	15.0%	85.5%	100.0%
2019	14.5%	1.9%	16.4%	70.1%	13.5%	83.6%	100.0%
2020	7.0%	2.0%	9.0%	60.0%	31.0%	91.0%	100.0%
2021	5.0%	2.0%	7.0%	65.0%	28.0%	93.0%	100.0%
2022	7.1%	0.7%	7.8%	66.2%	26.0%	92.2%	100.0%
2023	8.4%	5.7%	14.1%	74.4%	11.5%	85.9%	100.0%

(1) Other miscellaneous revenue includes advertising and concessions, interest income and other non-operating income.

(2) State & local operating assistance include sales and use tax revenues and state operating grants, reimbursements, and special fare assistance.

TABLE 5

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

EXPENSES BY FUNCTION

LAST TEN YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

Year	Transportation	Maintenance	General And Administrative	Depreciation	Total Operating Expenses	Interest	Federal Pass-Through Expenses	Total Expenses
2014	$ 107,067	$88,889	$63,823	$ 48,517	$308,296	$5,521	$529	$ 307,020
2015	$ 88,874	$82,777	$78,425	$ 47,291	$297,367	$6,430	$122	$ 314,346
2016	$ 102,953	$89,821	$69,861	$ 47,834	$310,469	$6,028	$91	$ 316,588
2017	$ 111,011	$100,608	$80,579	$ 49,933	$342,131	$4,988	$144	$ 347,263
2018	$ 92,487	$87,404	$67,020	$ 48,837	$295,748	$4,627	$192	$ 300,567
2019	$ 110,265	$106,746	$84,652	$ 48,061	$349,724	$4,470	$70	$ 354,264
2020	$ 94,530	$92,165	$73,785	$ 44,347	$304,827	$4,369	$-	$ 309,196
2021	$ 58,887	$56,178	$48,445	$ 42,088	$205,598	$3,428	$-	$ 209,026
2022	$ 59,183	$79,345	$99,124	$ 40,232	$236,053	$ 886	$-	$ 236,939
2023	$ 97,442	$89,612	$106,819	$ 38,929	$332,802	$ 589	$-	$ 333,391

TABLE 6

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

OPERATING EXPENSES - COMPARISON TO INDUSTRY TREND DATA

LAST TEN YEARS

TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY:

YEAR	LABOR AND FRINGES	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	SERVICES	UTILITIES	SELF-INSURANCE CLAIMS	PURCHASED TRANSPORTATION	OTHER	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES**
2014	61%	11%	7%	3%	3%	14%	2%	100%
2015	62%	10%	7%	3%	2%	14%	2%	100%
2016	63%	9%	8%	3%	3%	14%	2%	100%
2017 (1)	62%	10%	7%	3%	3%	14%	2%	100%
2018 (2)	63%	9%	8%	3%	3%	14%	2%	100%
2019 (3)	62%	9%	8%	3%	3%	14%	2%	100%
2020 (4)	62%	9%	8%	3%	3%	15%	2%	100%
2021 (5)	61%	8%	9%	3%	3%	15%	1%	100%
2022 (6)	62%	8%	9%	3%	2%	15%	1%	100%
2023 (7)	62%	7%	10%	3%	3%	14%	1%	100%

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY:

YEAR	LABOR AND FRINGES	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	SERVICES	UTILITIES	SELF-INSURANCE CLAIMS	PURCHASED TRANSPORTATION	OTHER	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES**
2014	70%	15%	6%	3%	2%	3%	2%	100%
2015	73%	13%	7%	3%	1%	3%	1%	100%
2016	75%	11%	5%	3%	2%	3%	1%	100%
2017	77%	9%	5%	3%	2%	3%	2%	100%
2018	74%	10%	6%	3%	2%	4%	1%	100%
2019	75%	10%	6%	2%	4%	3%	1%	100%
2020	77%	9%	6%	2%	2%	2%	1%	100%
2021	62%	14%	11%	4%	3%	5%	2%	100%
2022	70%	12%	9%	3%	0%	4%	2%	100%
2023	77%	8%	7%	2%	1%	4%	1%	100%

*Excludes Depreciation and Interest

Source:

(1) The American Public Transit Association, APTA 2019 Public Transportation Fact Book, Table 70

(2) Data not available

(3) The American Public Transit Association, APTA 2019 Public Transportation Fact Book, Tabular Data and Modal Rankings Report

(4) The American Public Transit Association, APTA 2020 Public Transportation Fact Book, Tabular Data and Modal Rankings Report

(5) The American Public Transit Association, APTA 2021 Public Transportation Fact Book, Tabular Data and Modal Rankings Report

(6) The American Public Transit Association, APTA 2022 Public Transportation Fact Book, Tabular Data and Modal Rankings Report

(7) The American Public Transit Association, APTA 2023 Public Transportation Fact Book, Tabular Data and Modal Rankings Report

TABLE 7

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

PRINCIPAL SALES TAX COLLECTIONS BY INDUSTRY

2016 to 2023

Industry	2016 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total	2017 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total	2018 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total	2019 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	$32,802,208	12.20%	$32,877,867	12.50%	$33,668,916	12.82%	$35,809,000	13.76%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	45,902,785	17.07%	31,302,575	11.90%	23,975,486	9.13%	20,396,166	7.84%
General Merchandise Stores	11,392,428	4.24%	16,113,632	6.13%	19,791,664	7.53%	21,599,207	8.30%
Information (Including Telecommunications)	21,161,477	7.87%	21,340,648	8.12%	20,899,493	7.96%	20,416,560	7.84%
Accommodation and Food Services	23,413,439	8.71%	24,985,605	9.50%	25,335,207	9.64%	26,227,103	10.08%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies	9,845,157	3.66%	13,290,359	5.05%	13,733,580	5.23%	14,931,321	5.74%
Administrative and Support Services; Waste Management and Remediation Services	11,288,301	4.20%	11,575,378	4.40%	11,136,601	4.24%	11,952,887	4.59%
Health and Personal Care Stores	4,879,520	1.81%	5,306,481	2.02%	5,250,554	2.00%	5,544,195	2.13%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	6,679,310	2.48%	9,675,734	3.68%	9,594,912	3.65%	10,412,126	4.00%
Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing of Property	8,781,291	3.26%	9,496,329	3.61%	9,636,536	3.67%	10,811,679	4.15%
Other Industries	$81,633,524	30.35%	$100,578,166	38.25%	$89,662,672	34.13%	$82,158,574	31.57%
Total Sales Tax Collection	$257,779,440	98.13%	$276,542,774	106.26%	$262,685,621	97.67%	$260,258,818	100.00%

Industry	2020 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total	2021 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total	2022 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total	2023 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	$37,584,359	13.97%	$38,367,517	14.59%	$45,989,482	14.59%	$47,839,522	16.42%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	19,627,048	7.30%	16,195,701	6.16%	16,186,794	6.16%	16,556,003	5.68%
General Merchandise Stores	21,157,107	7.87%	21,028,133	8.00%	22,212,605	8.00%	21,990,836	7.55%
Information (Including Telecommunications)	20,709,789	7.70%	21,449,492	8.16%	23,657,837	8.16%	24,814,812	8.52%
Accommodation and Food Services	26,672,917	9.92%	14,194,205	5.40%	20,299,284	5.40%	25,453,579	8.74%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies	15,414,556	5.73%	16,338,989	6.21%	17,841,187	6.21%	19,531,591	6.70%
Administrative and Support Services; Waste Management and Remediation Services	12,002,204	4.46%	10,834,396	4.12%	10,788,996	4.12%	9,084,671	3.12%
Health and Personal Care Stores	5,677,573	2.11%	5,342,232	2.03%	7,569,988	2.03%	7,482,168	2.57%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	10,808,937	4.02%	8,812,916	3.35%	12,745,513	3.35%	12,572,932	4.32%
Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing of Property	11,378,379	4.23%	10,366,676	3.94%	10,222,108	3.94%	10,585,358	3.63%
Other Industries	$87,922,306	32.69%	$100,042,752	38.04%	$117,492,318	38.04%	$95,398,213	32.75%
Total Sales Tax Collection	$268,955,175	100.00%	$262,973,009	100.00%	$305,006,112	100.00%	$291,309,685	100.00%

(1) Sources: State of Ohio Sales and Use Tax: County Permissive Sales and Use Tax Collections by Industrial Classification.

TABLE 8
GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN
LAST TEN YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
OVERALL DEBT LIMITATION:										
Total Of All GCRTA Debt Outstanding	$ 138,366	$ 136,880	$ 120,030	$ 108,415	$96,470	$ 116,820	$106,260	$47,450	$37,915	$30,305
Exempt Debt	$ 138,366	$ 136,880	$ 120,030	$ 108,415	$96,470	$ 116,820	$106,260	$47,450	$37,915	$30,305
Net Indebtedness (Voted and Unvoted)	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$ -	$-	$-	$-
Assessed Valuation of County -										
(Collection Year)	$27,694,841	$27,694,841	$27,526,151	$27,623,744	$27,878,269	$30,536,605	$30,773,798	$34,805,565	$35,068,730	35,371,007
Overall Debt Limitation (%)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
5.0% of Estimated Assessed Valuation (Voted and Unvoted Debt Limitation)	$1,384,742	$1,384,742	$1,376,308	$1,381,187	$1,393,913	$1,526,830	$1,538,690	$1,740,278	$1,753,437	$1,768,550
Net Indebtedness (Voted and Unvoted) Overall Debt Margin	$1,384,742	$1,384,742	$1,376,308	$1,381,187	$1,393,913	$1,526,830	$1,538,690	$1,740,278	$1,753,437	$1,768,550
Legal Debt Margin as a Percentage of the Debt Limit	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNVOTED DEBT LIMITATION:										
Unvoted Debt Limitation - 0.1% of County Assessed Valuation	$27,695	$27,695	$27,526	$27,624	$27,878	$30,537	$30,774	$34,806	$35,069	$35,371
Maximum Aggregate Amount of Principal and Interest Payable In Any One Calendar Year	$(20,676)	$(23,013)	$(16,919)	$(16,920)	$(14,227)	$(15,077)	$(16,624)	$(11,874)	$(9,472)	$(9,476)
Maximum Annual Debt Service Charges Permitted for New Debt Issuances	$(20,676)	$(23,013)	$(16,919)	$(16,920)	$(14,227)	$(15,077)	$(16,624)	$(11,874)	$(9,472)	$(9,476)

Sources:

(1) The most current population estimates are as of 12/2020 (Sources: State of Ohio and Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office).

(2) Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer, Budget Commission– Collection Year Data

TABLE 9

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

RATIO OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE

AND NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA

LAST TEN YEARS (IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT PER CAPITA AMOUNTS)

YEAR	POPULATION (1)	ASSESSED VALUE (2)	GENERAL BONDED DEBT	RATIO OF BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE	BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA
2014	1,260	$ 27,694,841	$ 54,965	0.20	$ 43.62
2015	1,260	$ 27,694,841	$ 18,680	0.07	$ 14.83
2016	1,256	$ 27,526,151	$ 3,910	0.01	$ 3.11
2017	1,249	$ 27,623,744	$ 1,995	0.01	$ 1.60
2018	1,244	$ 27,878,269	$ —	—	$ 0.00
2019	1,244	$ 30,536,605	$ —	—	$ 0.00
2020	1,235	$ 30,773,798	$ —	—	$ 0.00
2021	1,265	$ 34,805,565	$ —	—	$ 0.00
2022	1,273	$ 35,068,730	$ —	—	$ 0.00
2023	1,236	$ 35,371,007	$ —	—	$ 0.00

Sources:
(1) U.S. Census Bureau
(2) Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer, Budget Commission – Collection Year Data

TABLE 10

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

RATIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBT TYPE (1)

LAST TEN YEARS (IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT PER PERSONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA AMOUNTS)

Year	General Obligation Bonds	State Infrastructure Loan	Capital Lease	Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	Debt Premium	Total Debt	Percentage of Personal Income*	Bonded Debt Per Capita*
2014	$54,965	$-	$ 14,431	$ 68,970	$11,899	$138,366	3.92%	$43.62
2015	$18,680	$-	$-	$118,200	$19,203	$136,880	3.80%	$14.83
2016	$3,910	$-	$-	$116,120	$20,293	$120,030	2.47%	$3.11
2017	$1,995	$-	$-	$106,420	$18,462	$108,415	2.24%	$1.60
2018	$-	$-	$-	$ 96,470	$16,648	$96,470	1.83%	$ -
2019	$-	$-	$-	$116,820	$21,244	$116,820	2.13%	$ -
2020	$-	$-	$-	$106,260	$19,304	$106,260	1.88%	$ -
2021	$-	$-	$-	$ 47,450	$7,541	$47,450	0.79%	$ -
2022	$-	$-	$-	$ 37,915	$6,300	$37,915	0.60%	$ -
2023	$-	$-	$-	$ 30,305	$5,059	$30,305	0.39%	$ -

YEAR	Personal Incom (2)	Population
2013	$33,981	1,263
2014	$35,333	1,260
2015	$35,985	1,260
2016	$48,521	1,256
2017	$48,506	1,249
2018	$52,783	1,244
2019	$54,739	1,244
2020	$56,502	1,235
2021	$59,923	1,265
2022	$62,790	1,273
2023	$78,424	1,236

Source: See Bureau of Economic Analysis
Interactive Tables

TABLE 11

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT (IN THOUSANDS)

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Political Subdivision		Gross Debt	Percent Applicable		Entity Share
Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority	$	35,261	100.00%	$	30,305
Cuyahoga County	$	1,338,748	100.00%	$	1,338,748
Overlapping					
All Cities wholly with the County	$	908,914	100.00%	$	908,914
All Village wholly with the County		32,856	100.00%		32,856
All Townships wholly with the County		620	100.00%		620
All School Districts wholly with in the County		1,260,349	100.00%		1,260,349
Cuyahoga Community College		189,980	100.00%		189,980
Chagrin Falls S.D.		31,189	62.49%		19,490
Olmsted Falls S.D.		29,103	96.23%		28,006
Strongsville S.D.		59,540	99.72%		59,373
Total Overlapping Debt	$	2,512,551		$	2,499,588

Source: Cuyahoga County Financial Audit

TABLE 12

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

LONG-TERM DEBT COVERAGE

LAST TEN YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

YEAR	GROSS REVENUES (1)	EXPENSES (2)	NET REVENUE AVAILABLE FOR DEBT SERVICE	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	COVERAGE
2014	$ 266,368	$260,695	$5,673	$ 17,112	$ 5,985	$ 23,097	0.2
2015	$ 276,238	$250,198	$26,040	$ 16,975	$ 6,038	$ 23,013	1.1
2016	$ 296,504	$262,726	$33,778	$ 11,615	$ 5,302	$ 16,917	2.0
2017	$ 286,105	$292,198	$(6,093)	$ 11,945	$ 4,975	$ 16,920	(0.4)
2018	$ 302,961	$247,103	$55,858	$ 9,650	$ 4,577	$ 14,227	3.9
2019	$ 290,054	$301,733	$(11,679)	$ 10,560	$ 5,698	$ 16,258	(0.7)
2020	$ 383,150	$260,480	$122,670	$ 11,345	$ 5,279	$ 16,624	7.4
2021	$ 453,593	$163,510	$290,083	$ 9,535	$ 2,339	$ 11,874	24.4
2022	$ 383,202	$195,821	$187,381	$ 7,610	$ 1,862	$ 9,472	19.8
2023	$ 314,641	$293,873	$20,768	$ 7,995	$ 1,481	$ 9,476	2.2

(1) Total revenues include interest and other non-operating revenues.

(2) Total expenses exclusive of depreciation, loss on disposal of assets and interest expense.

TABLE 13

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Year	County Population	Msa (2)	Wage Income (1) (in thousands)	Per Capita Personal Income (1)
2014	1,259,828	1,759,382	$ 35,333,174	$ 28,402
2015	1,259,828	1,759,382	$ 35,984,938	$ 28,559
2016	1,255,921	2,060,810	$ 37,099,761	$ 29,518
2017	1,249,352	2,055,612	$ 34,524,071	$ 29,143
2018	1,248,514	2,058,844	$ 34,524,071	$ 30,441
2019	1,243,857	2,048,449	$ 35,703,352	$ 31,804
2020	1,209,550	2,026,560	$ 36,000,199	$ 33,833
2021	1,241,475	2,026,560	$ 31,094,351	$ 34,398
2022	1,263,667	2,026,560	$ 32,789,649	$ 36,702
2023	1,236,041	2,061,630	$ 33,320,089	$ 39,807

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Under 5 years	65,847	5.3%
5 –9 yrs.	67,435	5.4
10 – 14 yrs.	72,925	5.8
15 – 19 yrs.	71,284	5.8
20 – 24 yrs.	77,055	6.2
25 – 34 yrs.	177,179	14.3
35 – 44 yrs.	152,860	12.4
45 – 54 yrs.	141,822	11.5
55 – 59 yrs.	80,354	6.5
60 – 64 yrs.	86,994	7.0
65 – 74 yrs.	141,508	11.4
75 – 84 yrs.	71,554	5.8
85 years and over	29,224	2.4
TOTAL	1,236,041	100.0%
Median age	40.5	
Males	593,726	
Females	642,315	

INCOME (2)	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
$0 – 19,999	104,581	19%
$20,000 – 29,999	51,921	9.4
$30,000 –49,999	96,912	17.6
$50,000 –99,999	157,578	28.5
$100,000 -199,999	104,157	18.9
OVER $200,000	36,118	6.6
TOTAL	551,267	100.0%
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	$ 55,109	

Sources

U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Cuyahoga Falls city, Ohio; Cuyahoga County, Ohio; United States

TABLE 13

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS (CONTINUED)

LAST TEN YEARS

Employment-Annual Average (1):

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Civilian labor force	618,600	614,600	617,500	617,600	616,200	614,500	644,081	595,300	653,892	599,600
Employed	580,200	583,200	583,900	583,200	586,800	588,900	599,438	556,600	604,808	570,300
Unemployed	38,400	31,400	33,600	34,500	29,400	25,600	44,063	38,700	49,084	29,300
Unemployment rate	6.2%	5.1%	5.4%	5.6%	4.8%	4.2%	6.8%	6.5%	7.5%	4.9%

Employment by Sector (1):
(Amounts in 000's)

	Manufacturing		Wholesale Retail Trade		Professional and Related Services		Federal, State, and Local Government		Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate		Transportation and Public Utilities		Other		Total	
Year	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2014	74.3	12.9%	76.1	13.2%	262.1	45.4%	69.5	12.0%	47.5	8.2%	22.5	3.9%	25.5	4.4%	577.5*	100.0%
2015	70.5	12.3%	76.3	13.3%	260.5	45.3%	72.1	12.5%	45.4	7.9%	24.5	4.3%	25.8	4.5%	575.1*	100.0%
2016	71.8	12.5%	76.7	13.3%	275.2	47.7%	59.5	10.3%	45.3	7.9%	24.5	4.2%	23.6	4.1%	576.6	100.0%
2017	74.2	12.7%	77.4	13.3%	276.7	47.5%	60.2	10.3%	45.8	7.9%	24.8	4.3%	23.0	4.0%	582.1	100.0%
2018	74.0	12.6%	77.6	13.2%	281.0	47.8%	49.1	8.4%	45.9	7.8%	36.3	6.2%	23.8	4.0%	587.7	100.0%
2019	72.5	12.1%	73.9	12.4%	283.8	47.5%	50.7	8.5%	47.3	7.9%	29.2	4.9%	39.9	6.7%	597.3	100.0%
2020	70.7	11.8%	83.2	13.9%	284.0	47.4%	52.5	8.8%	44.3	7.4%	26.2	4.4%	38.5	6.4%	599.4	100.0%
2021	71.3	12.0%	77.7	13.1%	282.9	47.6%	51.2	8.6%	45.6	7.7%	28.5	4.8%	36.7	6.2%	593.9	100.0%
2022	71.6	11.8%	79.6	13.2%	286.7	47.4%	51.1	8.5%	47.1	7.8%	30.3	5.0%	38.4	6.3%	604.8	100.0%
2023	73.4	12.1%	76.0	12.5%	287.1	47.2%	50.3	8.3%	50.5	8.3%	35.6	5.8%	35.7	5.9%	608.6	100.0%

TABLE 14
GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
2023 AND 2014

2023

Employer	Nature of Business	Employees	% of Total County Employment
Cleveland Clinic Health System	Health care provider	45,673	7.9%
Group Management Services, Inc.	Benefits and employment services firm	33,972	5.9%
Minute Men Cos.	Staffing and employment services firm	26,578	4.6%
University Hospitals Health System	Health care provider	25,030	4.4%
Amazon	Online retailer	20,000	3.5%
U.S. Federal Government	Federal government	15,740	2.7%
Progressive Corporation	Insurance company	13,150	2.3%
Walmart	Retail supercenters, groceries and warehouse club stores	12,650	2.2%
Giant Eagle Inc.	Multi-format food, fuel & pharmacy	9,599	1.7%
State Of Ohio	State Government	7,605	1.3%
	Total	209,997	36.5%
	Total County Employment	575,300	

2014

Employer	Nature of Business	Employees	% of Total County Employment
Cleveland Clinic Health System	Health Care	32,251	5.1%
University Hospitals Health System	Health Care	14,518	2.3%
U.S. Office of Personnel Management	Federal Government	11,254	1.8%
Progressive Corporation	Insurance & financial company	8,379	1.3%
Cuyahoga County	County Government	7,776	1.2%
Cleve. Metropolitan School District	Education	6,953	1.1%
City of Cleveland	Municipal Government	6,757	1.1%
Metro Health Systems	Health Care	5,823	0.9%
Key Corp	Financial Services	4,812	0.8%
Group Management Services, Inc.	Professional Employer Organization	4,795	0.8%
	Total	103,318	15.5%
	Total County Employment	624,300	

Sources:Crain's Cleveland Business - Book of List for 2014 and 2023

TABLE 15

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

OPERATING STATISTICS (1)

LAST TEN YEARS

	2014	2015***	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021*	2022	2023
SYSTEM RIDERSHIP:									
Motor Bus	34,426,847	32,810,537	30,156,644	26,711,874	22,866,545	21,787,742	12,404,462	13,125,384	15,963,454
Heavy Rail	6,203,837	6,438,252	6,417,590	5,904,814	6,273,379	5,666,706	2,389,074	2,310,279	3,472,342
Light Rail	2,779,158	2,608,770	2,468,330	2,114,753	1,638,170	1,484,863	468,737	546,654	662,113
Demand Responsive	751,529	702,538	633,601	593,654	587,190	576,448	3,241,760	2,005,538	302,956
BRT (Bus Rapid)**	5,084,513	4,461,433	4,609,436	4,219,838	3,764,271	2,628,480	451,694	417,259	1,714,067
AVERAGE WEEKDAY SYSTEM RIDERSHIP:									
Motor Bus	112,878	107,734	100,708	89,554	76,487	73,415	38,459	40,447	52,386
Heavy Rail	18,037	18,744	18,740	17,284	19,809	17,712	3,277	3,220	10,254
Light Rail	7,614	8,456	8,151	7,061	5,374	4,872	1,513	1,505	2,516
Demand Responsive	2,373	2,281	2,031	1,848	1,814	1,850	9,338	13,151	887
BRT (Bus Rapid)**	16,671	14,541	14,445	14,212	13,202	8,624	1,294	1,154	5,301
AVERAGE WEEKDAY MILES OPERATED:									
Motor Bus	42,561	43,691	42,744	47,722	45,054	44,390	43,150	44,246	44,300
Heavy Rail	7,395	7,379	7,813	7,485	7,531	7,149	3,284	3,226	3,162
Light Rail	2,523	2,561	2,320	2,015	1,933	1,956	1,521	1,512	1,482
Demand Responsive	16,682	16,614	16,738	21,329	21,844	17,012	10,884	13,226	7,580
BRT (Bus Rapid)**	2,025	1,835	1,821	1,852	1,661	1,521	1,279	1,146	1,148
REVENUE MILES:									
Motor Bus	13,236,263	13,416,573	13,188,669	12,823,852	12,257,437	12,157,936	11,184,684	13,557,430	13,181,735
Heavy Rail	2,432,606	2,528,661	2,661,224	2,611,263	2,113,189	2,488,976	2,420,125	2,808,149	1,138,492
Light Rail	830,016	844,272	776,474	683,721	682,556	677,887	465,123	681,390	476,284
Demand Responsive	5,187,971	5,311,937	5,343,934	5,446,387	5,581,907	5,375,849	394,199	496,221	2,281,145
BRT (Bus Rapid)**	641,081	604,862	595,789	593,086	548,234	512,489	1,411,832	1,538,423	416,508
PASSENGER MILES:									
Motor Bus	144,877,313	143,016,054	124,284,327	112,204,045	97,776,046	91,902,658	45,241,092	57,554,645	64,887,266
Heavy Rail	41,266,566	43,869,205	41,530,858	37,907,589	42,165,745	36,529,680	14,341,626	21,343,111	26,737,033
Light Rail	16,450,357	15,113,234	14,721,876	12,789,989	9,580,135	8,974,467	2,520,913	3,576,933	3,151,808
Demand Responsive	7,274,713	5,989,622	4,993,531	4,892,499	4,402,093	4,594,269	3,061,061	4,295,568	2,617,258
BRT (Bus Rapid)**	13,277,273	10,538,255	11,641,456	10,429,796	10,019,677	6,889,599	3,644,572	4,027,505	4,509,592
ENERGY CONSUMPTION:									
Motor Bus (gallons of fuel)	4,066,716	3,188,219	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Bus (gallons of compressed natural gas)***		304,409	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heavy Rail (kilowatt hours)	24,651,213	22,660,795	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Light Rail (kilowatt hours)	11,821,324	12,157,153	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Demand Responsive (gallons of fuel)	608,858	664,335	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BRT (Bus Rapid)** (gallons of fuel)	299,018	278,075	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FLEET REQUIREMENT DURING PEAK HOURS:									
Motor Bus	350	350	350	286	275	255	213	218	220
Heavy Rail	20	20	20	20	20	24	18	24	16
Light Rail	14	13	13	13	13	9	5	8	8
Demand Responsive	137	147	148	148	142	140	107	71	59
BRT (Bus Rapid)**	16	16	14	13	13	11	11	7	16
TOTAL ACTIVE VEHICLES DURING PERIOD:									
Motor Bus	391	375	378	361	334	350	315	301	218
Heavy Rail	60	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	24
Light Rail	48	34	48	34	34	31	29	29	10
Demand Responsive	158	159	166	166	160	180	164	113	52
BRT (Bus Rapid)**	21	21	24	21	24	21	19	16	7
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:	2,073	2,257	2,215	2,196	2,139	2,074	2,078	2,039	2,135

Source: National Transit Database, Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964

TABLE 16

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

OPERATING INFORMATION-CAPITAL ASSETS

FISCAL YEAR 2014 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2023 (IN THOUSANDS)

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated										
Land	$37,813	$37,813	$37,813	$37,514	$37,514	$38,181	$38,053	$38,044	$38,044	$39,524
Construction in Progress	22,258	59,522	74,819	61,415	73,096	79,550	119,361	163,327	160,802	197,667
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	60,071	97,335	112,632	98,929	110,610	117,731	157,414	201,371	198,846	237,191
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:										
Infrastructure and Right of Ways	372,177	372,725	372,915	380,413	387,149	388,358	388,413	388,504	401,368	401,351
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	537,706	546,140	548,211	578,819	551,853	569,171	569,955	577,757	578,138	578,935
Transportation and Other Equipment	441,898	470,713	486,818	501,862	489,597	480,082	488,355	487,212	498,761	523,233
Bus Rapid Transit	163,027	163,102	163,516	163,605	163,663	163,663	163,664	163,664	163,664	163,664
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,514,808	1,552,680	1,571,460	1,624,699	1,592,262	1,601,274	1,610,387	1,617,137	1,641,931	1,667,183
Less Accumulated Depreciation:										
Infrastructure and Right of Ways	196,296	204,747	212,567	220,053	225,757	233,646	239,038	244,365	249,252	254,534
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	289,075	307,161	325,074	343,871	329,942	348,425	366,779	384,473	400,158	415,266
Transportation and Other Equipment	345,488	359,502	369,831	381,692	368,761	375,654	391,950	394,681	397,749	412,912
Bus Rapid Transit	22,160	25,784	29,413	33,047	36,683	40,319	43,956	47,593	52,243	54,868
Total Accumulated Depreciation:	853,019	897,194	936,885	978,663	961,143	998,044	1,041,723	1,071,112	1,099,402	1,137,580
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated	661,789	655,486	634,575	646,036	631,119	603,230	568,664	546,025	542,529	529,603
Net Capital Assets, End of Year	$ 721,860	$ 752,821	$ 747,207	$ 744,965	$ 741,729	$ 720,961	$ 726,078	$ 747,396	$ 741,375	$ 766,794

Source: Greater Cleveland Regional Transit 2023
Financial Statements

TABLE 17
GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
FAREBOX RECOVERY PERCENTAGE
LAST TEN YEARS

YEAR	PERCENTAGE
2014	20.6%
2015	19.5%
2016	18.5%
2017	16.6%
2018	19.2%
2019	15.6%
2020	11.0%
2021	14.6%
2022	15.6%
2023	10.6%

NOTE – Represents operating revenues divided by operating expenses before depreciation.

FARE STRUCTURE
DECEMBER 31, 2023

Cash Fares	
Bus/Rapid/BRT	$2.50
Senior/Disabled	$1.25
Park-N-Ride Bus	$2.75
Trolley	$0.00
Student Fare	$1.75
Paratransit	$2.75
Out of County	$3.75

Farecards - 5 Trip	
Bus/Rapid/BRT	$12.50
Senior/Disabled	$6.25
Paratransit	$13.75
Park-N-Ride Bus	$13.75
Student K-12	$8.75
Trolley	$0.00

Cleveland Passes	
One Day	$5.00
Two Day	$10.00
Four Day	$20.00

Monthly Passes	
Bus/Rapid/BRT	$95.00
Senior/Disabled	$48.00
Park-N-Ride Bus	$105.00
Paratransit	$110.00

7 Day Passes	
Bus/Rapid/BRT	$25.00
Senior/Disabled	$12.50
Park-N-Ride Bus	$27.50
Paratransit	$30.00

Daily Passes	
Bus/Rapid/BRT	$5.00
Senior/Disabled/Child	$2.50
Student K-12	$4.25
Accompanied Children	$2.50
Paratransit	$7.00

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Greater Cleveland
Regional Transit Authority

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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

Certified for Release 7/16/2024

65 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370