Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
for the Year Ended December 31, 2016
Cuyahoga County, Ohio

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Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Greater Cleveland
Regional Transit Authority
Cuyahoga County, Ohio

George F. Dixon, III
President
Board of Trustees

Joseph A. Calabrese
CEO, General Manager/
Secretary- Treasurer

Prepared By:
Division of Finance and Administration
General Accounting

2016

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2015

Executive Director/CEO

GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence Statement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. This was the twenty-eighth consecutive year that the government has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The Greater Cleveland
Regional Transit Authority
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June 20, 2017

George F. Dixon, III, 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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority ("GCRTA" or "Authority") for the year ended December 31, 2016. This is the twenty-ninth such report issued by GCRTA. In the first year, there was no GFOA Certification. It has become the standard format used in presenting the results of the GCRTA'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 control that it has established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control 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.

Dave Yost, Auditor of State of Ohio, has issued an unmodified opinion on the GCRTA's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. 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 GCRTA. 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. 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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports earned the recognition of the Government Finance Officers Association ("GFOA") in the form of its Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting. This award evidences the fact that the previous CAFRs 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 GCRTA 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 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 GCRTA 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 GCRTA. Four of the members are appointed by the Mayor of Cleveland with the consent of City Council; three members, one of whom must reside in the City of Cleveland, are appointed by the 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 GCRTA is considered to be a jointly governed organization.

Responsibility for the line administration rests with the CEO, General Manager/Secretary-Treasurer. He supervises five Deputy General Managers who head the Operations, Legal Affairs, Finance & Administration, Engineering & Project Management and the Human Resources divisions. Additionally, the Office of Management and Budget, Information Technology and the Office of Marketing and Communications function outside of the divisional configuration and report directly to the General Manager. 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 GCRTA had 2,255 employees as of December 31, 2016. The system delivered 13.8 million revenue miles of bus service and 3.4 million revenue miles on its heavy and light rail systems. The service fleet was composed of 402 motor bus coaches, 40 heavy rail cars, 48 light rail cars, and 166 Paratransit vehicles.

The annual cash-basis operating budget is proposed by management, at the department level, 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 GCRTA 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 GCRTA'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 1.26 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 2016 were in the following industries:

- Healthcare/Education
- Trade/Transportation/Utilities
- Professional/Business services
- Government;
- Manufacturing, and
- Hospitality

Our local economy continues to grow, resulting in more of our workforce being employed. The County's 2016 unemployment was approximately 5.0% compared to the national rate of 4.7%.

Real property, consisting of agricultural, commercial, industrial, and residential real property is reappraised every six years. The current assessed value is estimated to be $27.5 billion. This process is the foundation for property taxation, and it sets the debt limitation for GCRTA.

CURRENT YEAR REVIEW

In 2016, RTA continued its pursuit to provide Greater Clevelanders with unparalleled connectivity, along with high quality service design and delivery. This includes a two-fold plan to purchase new buses that will emit 30% fewer greenhouse gases and 85% less nitrous oxide pollution than the current diesel buses while contributing to RTA’s sustainability commitment to the community-at-large. RTA launched a new website to more easily help current and potential customers ride RTA. Whether customers are looking to plan a route, check the status of major projects, or get the latest RTA news, the new website offers vast amounts of information. RTA launched an iWatch app that allows riders to text, call, or send emails anonymously to Transit Police in response to any safety concerns on RTA. As a result, 2016 was a great year for RTA, marked by infrastructure improvements, customer service enhancements, and a strong fiscal position.

Due to lower gasoline prices which led to an increase in individual automobile use, RTA experienced a decline in its system-wide ridership in 2016, delivering 43.76 million passenger trips. In 2015, RTA delivered 47.03 million passenger trips, a decrease of 6.94%, from 2015. The heavy rail service finished the year by serving 6.4 million customers, an increase over 2014 of 3.78%. The light rail service decreased 6.17% to 2.6 million trips. Paratransit showed a 6.5% decline; the HealthLine, a bus rapid transit line the runs along Euclid Avenue connecting the downtown Cleveland to the Louis Stokes Station at Windermere, declined by 6.5%.

During 2016, replacement trolley buses were delivered. Additionally, RTA:

- Participated in planning for and provided public transportation services during the Republican National Convention.
- Received from the Ohio Auditor of State, an Award with Distinction for Excellence in Financial Reporting, for the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for Fiscal Year 2015.
- Was awarded the 2016 Technology Solutions Award for Telecommunications and Information Technology for the implementation of DriveCam.
- Implemented a pilot program for Mobile Ticketing that has been successfully tested and we will continue to expand this new service for our customers in the upcoming budget year.
- Continued on our journey towards the Baldridge Award for Excellence.

Despite some challenges, by all measurements 2016 was a good year both for the region and GCRTA. The future also looks bright, with the final pieces in place to create a new economy in Northeast Ohio.

PRESENT AND FUTURE PLANS

The Authority has continued to implement its Long-Range Plan. This Long-Range Plan serves as a blueprint for building tomorrow's public transit by addressing shifts in our area's population and employment centers, as well as changing travel patterns. This plan includes:

Transit Centers - Transit centers are strategically located where bus routes intersect and service is timed to provide easy transferring. Larger centers include indoor waiting areas and concessions. GCRTA has existing Transit Centers at Fairview Park, Euclid, North Olmsted, Maple Heights, Parma Mall and the Stephanie Tubbs Jones center in downtown Cleveland.

Park-N-Ride Lots - Parking lots are strategically located at freeway or other major intersections. Commuters leave their cars and ride express service to and from their destinations. GCRTA provides more than 8,300 parking spaces at 21 of the rapid transit stations. In addition, the Authority operates seven Park-N-Ride lots in Berea, Brecksville, Rocky River, Strongsville, North Olmsted, Euclid and Westlake with more than 1,680 parking spaces combined.

Paratransit Facility – The Paratransit Facility was built in 1983 and houses all Parartansit functions including scheduling, dispatching and both revenue and non-revenue repairs. In 2014, a propane fueling station was installed at the Paratransit Garage. In 2015, related propane related building enhancements and a 24-month rehabilitation project, including various facilities and equipment upgrades were completed.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The development of the 2016 budget included 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 2020. Totaling $338.24 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 Projects - $80.75 million

This commitment of funds includes the replacement of several substations, stations and track rehabilitation, bridges, train control systems, rail vehicles overhaul, signage and rail expansion. Major significant projects include the rehabilitation of rail stations for $11.16 million, $6.12 million for various track rehabilitation projects, and $3.90 million for substation, electrical, and train signal improvements throughout they system.

Bridge Rehabilitation and Other Facility Improvements - $36.54 million

Funding has been provided for the rehabilitation of track bridges and includes State of Good Repair projects and other facility improvements totaling $12.7 million.

Bus Purchases, Paratransit Vehicles and Circulator Bus- $81.61 million

The useful life of a standard bus, as defined by the Federal Transit Administration ("FTA") is twelve years, or five hundred thousand miles. The Authority is aggressively reducing its fleet's average age by replacing its oldest vehicles.

Transit Centers and Shelters and Other - $1.86 million

The Authority will make an investment in the construction of Transit Centers over the next five years of $1.86 million. These centers will be designed to provide our riders with convenient connections between local, regional and downtown transit lines. Comfortable waiting areas and time-coordinated service will make it easier for riders to transfer between routes.

Equipment and Other- $16.23 million

This project calls for the on-going upgrades to the Management Information System throughout the Authority including Data Center, Phone System and network improvements.

Local Capital Projects - $20.35 million

Classified as Routine Capital Projects ($10.47 million) and Asset Maintenance projects ($9.88 million), these initiatives are funded entirely from local resources. Routine 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.

Operating Expenses and Other Expenses - $100.90 million

Certain operating costs are budgeted as capital items as designated by the Federal Transportation Administration (FTA) or the State government to be incurred over the next several years and are reimbursable by the Federal and State governments totaling $100.90 million. These costs are recorded as operating costs in the enclosed financial statements.

OTHER INFORMATION

Certificate of Achievement for Financial Reporting

It is management's intention to submit this and future CAFRs 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.

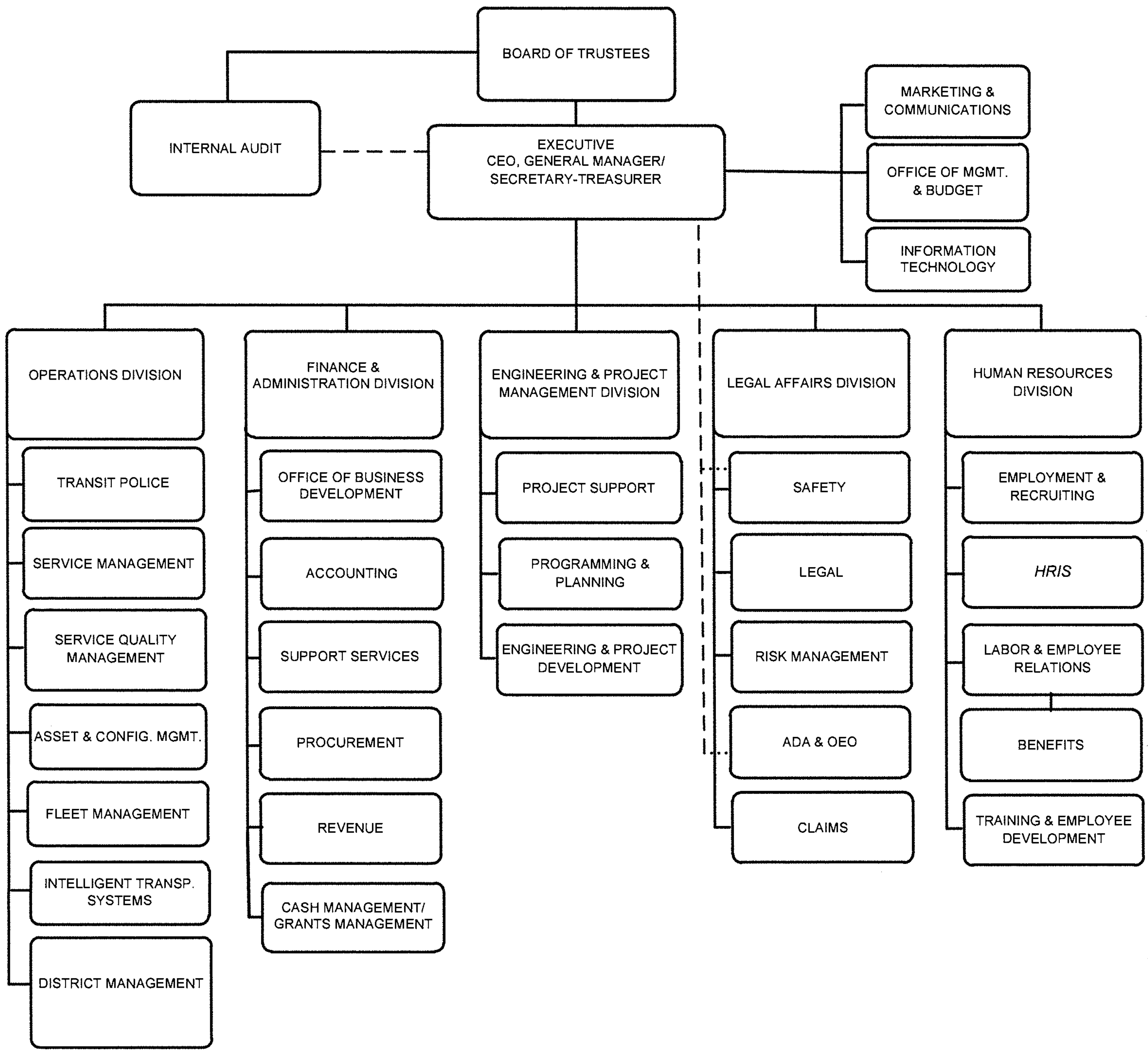
Acknowledgments

The GCRTA expresses thanks to the staff of the Accounting Department directed by Rajan D. Gautam for their work in preparing this report. Marsha Laney Pettus, David Pfeiffer, John Togher, Michael So, David Reynolds, Zardik Haruthunian, Theresa Johnson, Cora Vlacovsky, and Milton Lagos assisted with this report. In addition, appreciation goes out to the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer for providing supporting demographics and other statistics.

Joseph A. Calabrese
Chief Executive Officer,
General Manager/
Secretary-Treasurer

Loretta Kirk
Deputy General Manager,
Finance & Administration

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Organizational Chart as of December 31, 2016

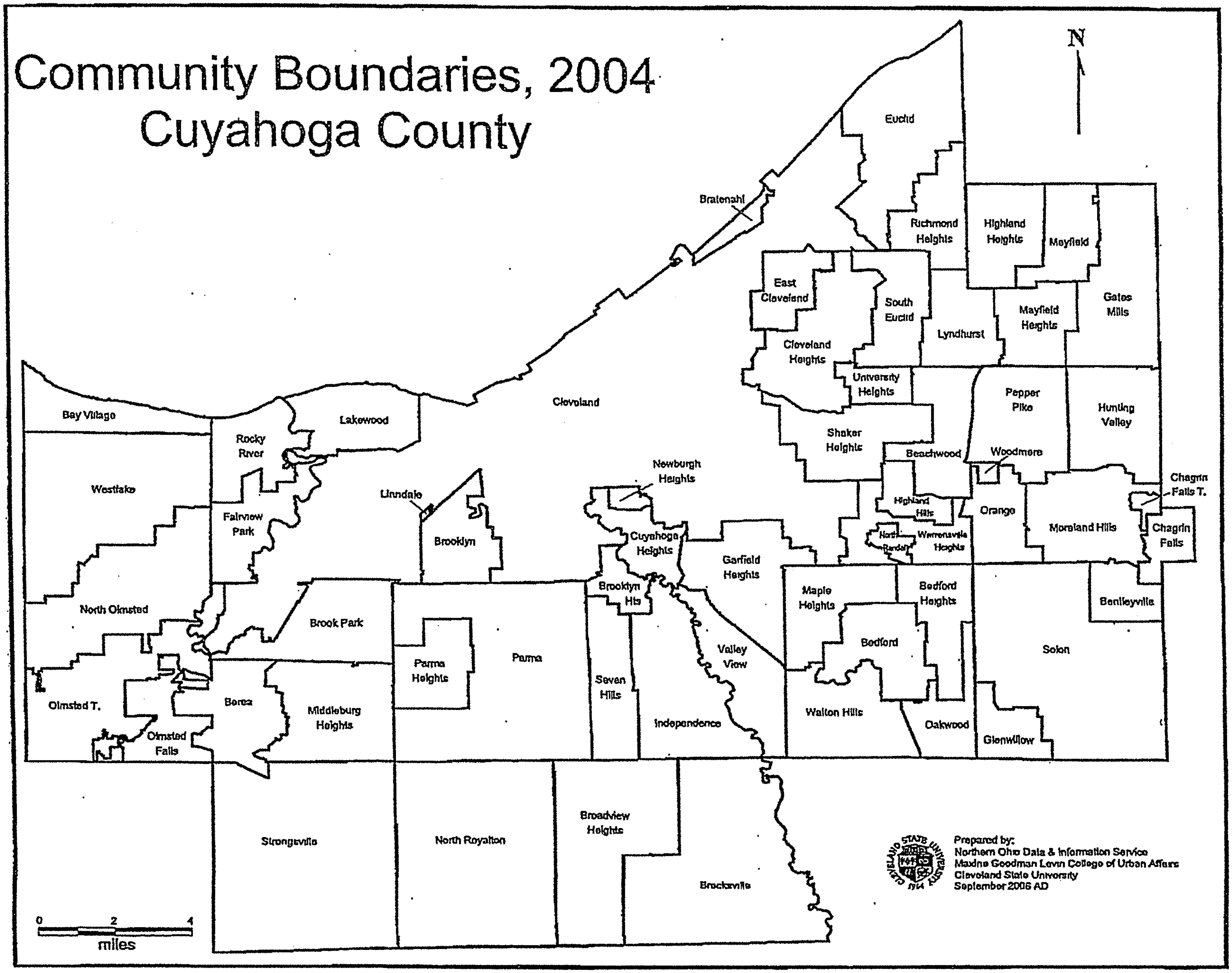


Board of Trustees and Executive Management Team

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

Community Boundaries, 2004
Cuyahoga County



2016

FINANCIAL SECTION

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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 Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the Authority), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the Authority's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our opinion.

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www.ohioauditor.gov

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority, Cuyahoga County as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the changes in its 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *Management's discussion and analysis* and schedules of net pension liabilities and pension contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the Authority's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The introductory section and the statistical section information present additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. We did not subject the introductory section and statistical section information to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion or any other assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 20, 2017, 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. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dave Yost

Dave Yost
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

June 20, 2017

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(UNAUDITED)

As the management team for the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (otherwise known as GCRTA or for the purpose of this report, the Authority), we offer readers of our basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. This discussion and analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on the significant financial issues, as well as, activities and to identify any significant changes in financial position. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Overview of Financial Highlights

- The Authority's net position increased by $11.1 million (1.9%) in 2016 compared to 2015. Net position decreased by $69.5 million (10.8%) in 2015 compared to 2014 due to the implementation of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement number 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions," which is discussed in detail in Note 7 of the financial statements.

- Current assets increased by $44.3 million (47.1%) in 2016 compared to 2015. This increase is primarily due to an increase in restricted cash and investments of approximately $17.8 million. Current assets decreased by $10.8 million (10.3%) in 2015 compared to 2014.

- Current liabilities increased by $.4 million (.7%) in 2016 compared to 2015. Current liabilities increased by $.90 million (1.5%) in 2015 compared to 2014.

- The Authority's non-current liabilities increased by $45.9 million (15.7%) in 2016 compared to 2015. Non-current liabilities increased by $127.4 million (77.6%) in 2015 compared to 2014, as a result of the GASB 68 implementation discussed in detail in Note 7 of the financial statements.

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 the 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 over their estimated useful lives. Land is capitalized but is not depreciated.

The Statements of Net Position present information on all the Authority's assets and 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. Net position increases when revenues exceed expenses. Increases in assets and deferred outflows of resources without a corresponding increase to liabilities and deferred inflows of resources result in increased net position, which indicates improved financial position.

The Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position present information on 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

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 basic financial statements can be found beginning on page 32 of this report.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE AUTHORITY

Condensed Summary of Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (amounts in millions)

	December 31,		
	2016	**2015**	**2014**
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Current assets	$ 138.3	$ 94.0	$ 104.8
Other noncurrent assets	26.2	56.5	38.1
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	747.2	752.8	721.9
Deferred Outflows of Resources	77.4	32.9	4.4
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources:	989.1	936.2	869.2
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Current liabilities	59.7	59.3	58.4
Noncurrent liabilities	337.4	291.5	164.1
Deferred Inflows of Resources	3.7	8.2	
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources:	400.8	359.0	222.5
Net position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	611.6	601.6	576.0
Restricted	42.8	50.7	35.3
Unrestricted	(66.1)	(75.1)	35.4
Total Net position	588.3	577.2	646.7
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 989.1	$ 936.2	$ 869.2

Net position serves as a useful indicator of financial position. The Authority's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $588.3 million as of December 31, 2016, which is an $11.1 million increase from year ended December 31, 2015. Assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $577.2 million for the year ended, December 31, 2015, which is a $69.5 million decrease from year ended December 31, 2014 (see Pension Note 7).

Fiscal years 2016 and 2015 included the effects of adopting GASB Statement 68 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for pension costs and liabilities previously reported under GASB Statement 27. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the Authority's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows of resources and net pension liability, and subtracting deferred outflows of resources related to net position.

GASB standards apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. When accounting for pension costs, GASB 27 focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability*. GASB 68 takes an earnings approach to pension accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension systems and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

Under the new standards required by GASB 68, the net pension liability equals the Authority's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

GASB notes that pension 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. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this pension promise is a present obligation of the government, part of the 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 this liability. 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 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 pension system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension systems *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. As explained above, changes in pension benefits, contribution rates, and return on investment affect the balance of the net pension liability, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required pension payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion.

In accordance with GASB 68, the Authority's statements prepared on an accrual basis includes their proportionate share of net pension assets, net pension liability, deferred inflows and outflows of resources adjusted for Authority's contributions subsequent to measurement dates and amortization of changes in proportion and changes in expected versus actual performance of pension fund investments in applying the accrual basis of accounting.

Condensed Summary of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
(amounts in millions)

Description

	Years Ended December 31, 2016	2015	2014
Operating revenues:			
Passenger fares	$ 46.8	$ 47.2	$ 52.0
Advertising and concessions	1.8	1.6	1.7
Total operating revenues	48.6	48.8	53.7
Operating expenses, excluding depreciation:			
Labor and fringe benefits	(197.1)	(181.3)	(180.6)
Materials and supplies	(27.8)	(31.4)	(39.7)
Services	(13.9)	(17.0)	(16.2)
Utilities	(7.3)	(7.3)	(7.1)
Casualty and liability	(5.3)	(1.5)	(4.5)
Purchased transportation	(8.4)	(7.9)	(7.8)
Leases and rentals	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Taxes	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.6)
Miscellaneous	(1.2)	(1.5)	(2.1)
Total operating expenses before depreciation	(262.7)	(250.0)	(259.8)
Depreciation expense	(47.8)	(47.3)	(48.5)
Total operating expenses	(310.5)	(297.3)	(308.3)
Operating loss	(261.9)	(248.5)	(254.6)
Non-operating revenues (expenses):			
Sales and use tax revenue	221.9	206.1	201.5
Federal operating grants and reimbursements	16.9	14.0	10.9
State/local operating grants and reimbursements	1.1	2.2	2.3
Federal pass-through grants revenue	0.1	0.1	0.5
Federal pass-through expenses	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)
Investment income	0.5	0.3	(0.4)
Gain (Loss) on commodity swap transactions			(4.1)
Interest expense	(6.0)	(6.4)	(5.5)
Other income	7.4	4.7	1.9
Total non-operating revenues	241.8	220.9	206.6
Net loss before capital grant revenue	(20.1)	(27.6)	(48.0)
Capital grants revenue:			
Federal	31.1	64.6	50.1
State	0.1	0.1	1.1
Total capital grants revenue	31.2	64.7	51.2
Increase in net position	11.1	37.1	3.2
Net position, beginning of year	577.2	646.7	643.5
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle (see Note 2)		(106.6)	
Net position, end of year	$ 588.3	$ 577.2	$ 646.7

FINANCIAL OPERATING RESULTS

Revenues

Passenger Fares – Farebox receipts and special transit fares are included within this caption. Passenger fare revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased by $.4 million (.8%) compared with that from year ended December 31, 2015. This decrease is attributed to a decline in ridership resulting from lower gasoline prices during 2016. Total ridership declined from 47 million in the year ended December 31, 2015 to 43.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2016.

Passenger fare revenue for the year ended December 31, 2015 decreased by $4.8 million (9.2%) compared with that from year ended December 31, 2014. This decrease is a result of the decline in ridership resulting from lower gasoline prices in the area which led to a decrease in total ridership from 49.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2014 to 47 million in the year ended December 31, 2015.

Sales and Use Tax – The dedicated 1% tax levied in Cuyahoga County is part of the 8.00% overall tax on retail sales. Sales and use tax revenue accounted for 74.8% of the Authority's revenue for year ended December 31, 2016. Sales and use tax revenue accounted for 74.7% of the Authority's revenue for year ended December 31, 2015, and for 74.5% for year ended December 31, 2014.

Revenue received from sales and use tax for the year ended December 31, 2016 increased approximately $15.7 million (7.6%) compared to $4.6 million (2.3%) increase in the year ended December 31, 2015 from the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase was a result of increased spending in the economy. Additionally, this increase includes a one-time $5 million adjustment in May 2016 made to our Sales and Use Tax proceeds.

Federal Operating Grants and Reimbursements – The Authority receives preventive maintenance reimbursement funds to cover the costs of certain inventory purchases and maintenance costs incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Authority received approximately $ 17 million, $14 million, and $10.9 million respectively.

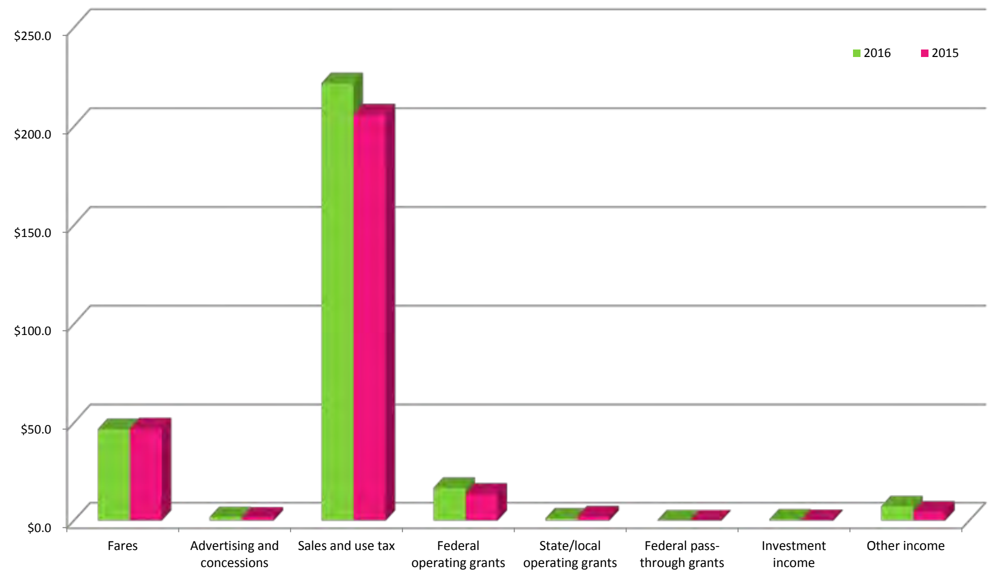
State/Local Operating Grants and Reimbursements – The Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) allocates grants for operating assistance and elderly and handicapped programs. This category also includes reimbursement for state fuel taxes paid by the Authority. In the year ended December 31, 2016, the Authority received $1.1 million in this category, a (51.5%) decrease from the year ended December 31, 2015. This decrease was due to a reduction in the amounts funded by state and local grants for reimbursement. In the year ended December 31, 2015, the Authority received $2.2 million in this category, a (4.3%) decrease from the year ended December 31, 2014.

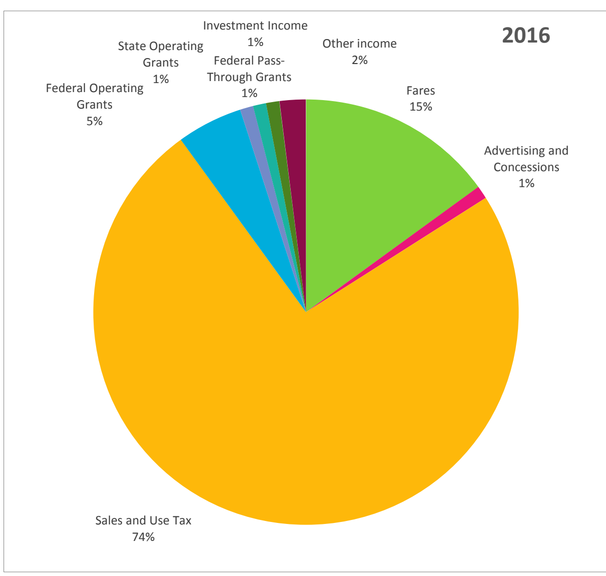
Investment Income – Investment income increased by $265,400 (91.8%) in year ended December 31, 2016, compared to an increase of $676,219 (174.7%) in the year ended December 31, 2015. This increase was attributed to more investments and higher investment rates.

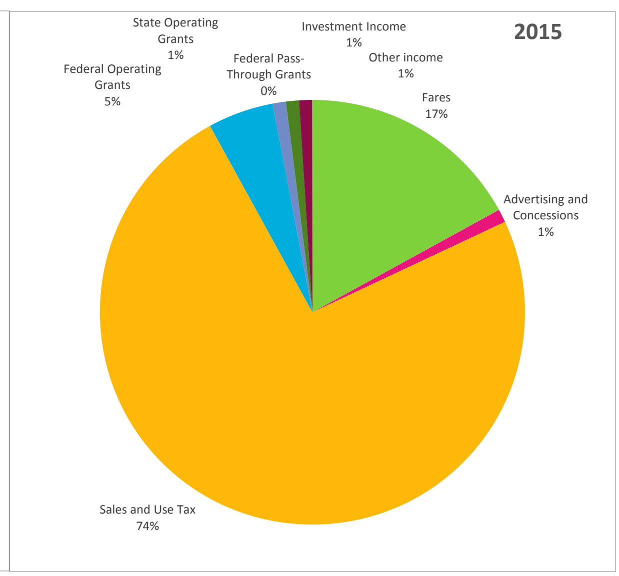
Other Income – Other income increased by $2,743,668 in the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to an increase of $2,733,665 in the year ended December 31, 2015.

Revenue
Millions of Dollars

	2016	2015	Increase/(Decrease) Amount	Increase/(Decrease) Percent
Fares	$46.8	$47.2	($0.4)	(0.8) %
Advertising and concessions	1.8	1.6	0.2	12.5
Sales and use tax	221.9	206.1	15.8	7.7
Federal operating grants	17.0	14.0	3.0	21.4
State/local operating grants	1.1	2.2	(1.1)	(50.0)
Federal pass-through grants	0.1	0.1	-	-
Investment income	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0
Other income	7.4	4.7	2.7	57.4
Total	**$296.7**	**$276.2**	**$20.5**	**7.4 %**







Expenses

Labor and Fringe Benefits: The personnel and related costs increased by $15.7 million (8.7%) in the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to that of the year ended December 31, 2015. During 2016, the number of personnel (FTE's) increased to 2,161, compared to 2,128 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The personnel and related costs decreased by $14.8 million (8.2%) in the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to that of the year ended December 31, 2014. During 2015, the number of personnel (FTE's) increased to 2,128, compared to 2,108 for the year ended December 31, 2014, which offset the cost of providing health care benefits.

Materials and Supplies: The costs in this category decreased by $3.6 million (11.7%) in the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to the year ended December 31, 2015. The decline is a result of our shift to using more CNG buses, which now total 104. Additionally, fuel costs have been stabilized through the Energy Price Risk Management Program. The costs in this category decreased by $8.3 million (20.9%) in the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to the year ended December 31, 2014.

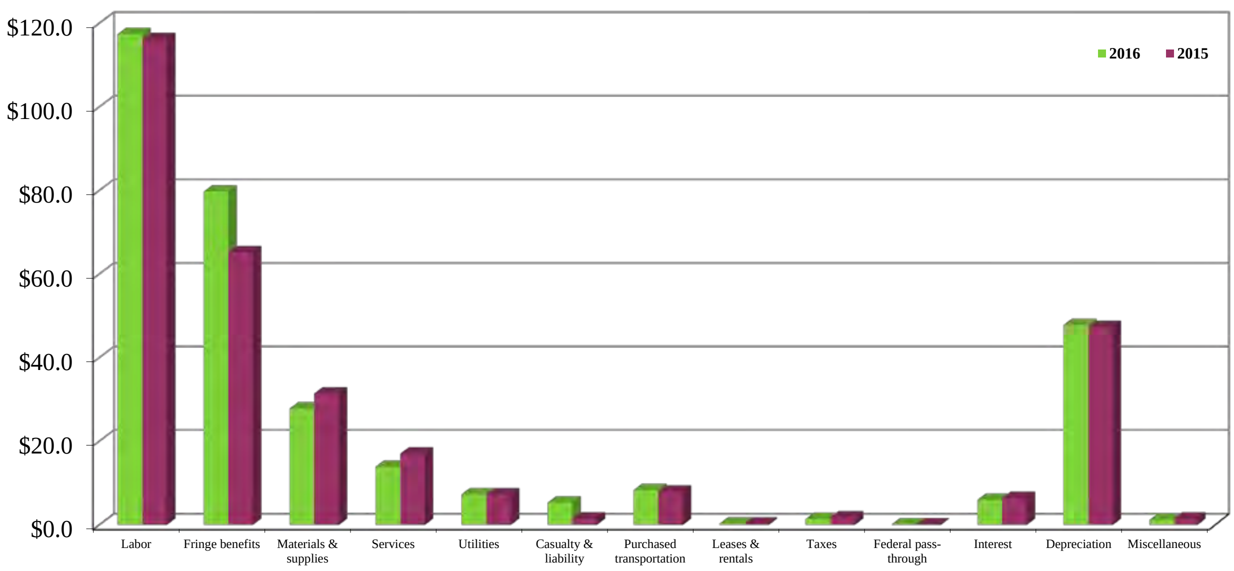
Services: The costs in this category decreased by $3.1 million (18.5%) in the year December 31, 2016, compared to the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease is due to decreased costs for workers' compensation administration oversight and maintenance contracts. The costs in this category increased by $.8 million (4.9%) in the year December 31, 2015, compared to the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase was due to increased costs for workers' compensation administration and maintenance contracts.

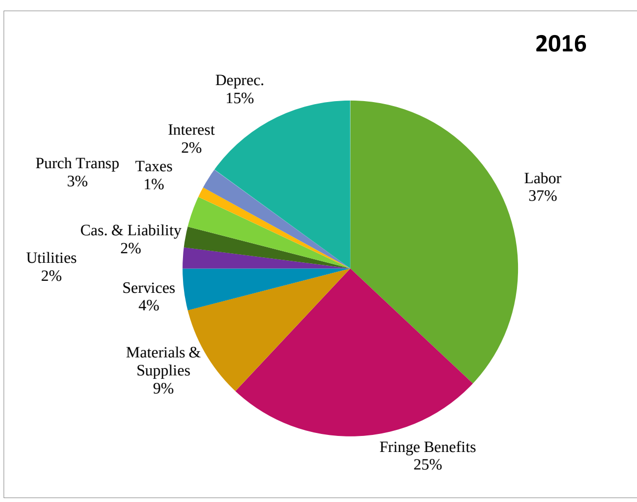
Casualty and Liability: These costs increased by $3.8 million (245.8%) for year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015, which was due to higher claims in 2016 versus 2015. These costs decreased by $3.1 million (65.3%) in 2015 compared to 2014. Casualty and liability claims are recorded based on actuarial studies performed for 2016, 2015 and 2014.

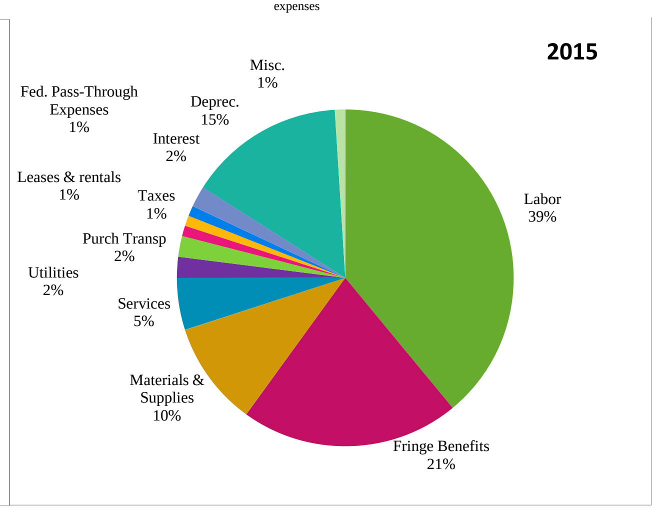
Expenses by Object Class

Millions of Dollars

	2016	2015	Increase/(Decrease) Amount	Percent
Labor	$117.4	$116.2	$1.2	1.0 %
Fringe benefits	79.7	65.2	14.5	22.2
Materials & supplies	27.8	31.4	(3.6)	(11.5)
Services	13.9	17.0	(3.1)	(18.2)
Utilities	7.3	7.3		
Casualty & liability	5.3	1.5	3.8	253.3
Purchased transportation	8.3	7.9	0.4	5.1
Leases & rentals	0.3	0.3		
Taxes	1.4	1.8	(0.4)	(22.2)
Federal pass-through expenses	0.1	0.1		
Interest	6.0	6.4	(0.4)	(6.3)
Depreciation	47.8	47.3	0.5	1.1
Miscellaneous	1.2	1.5	(0.3)	(20.0)
Total	**$316.5**	**$303.9**	**$12.6**	**4.1 %**



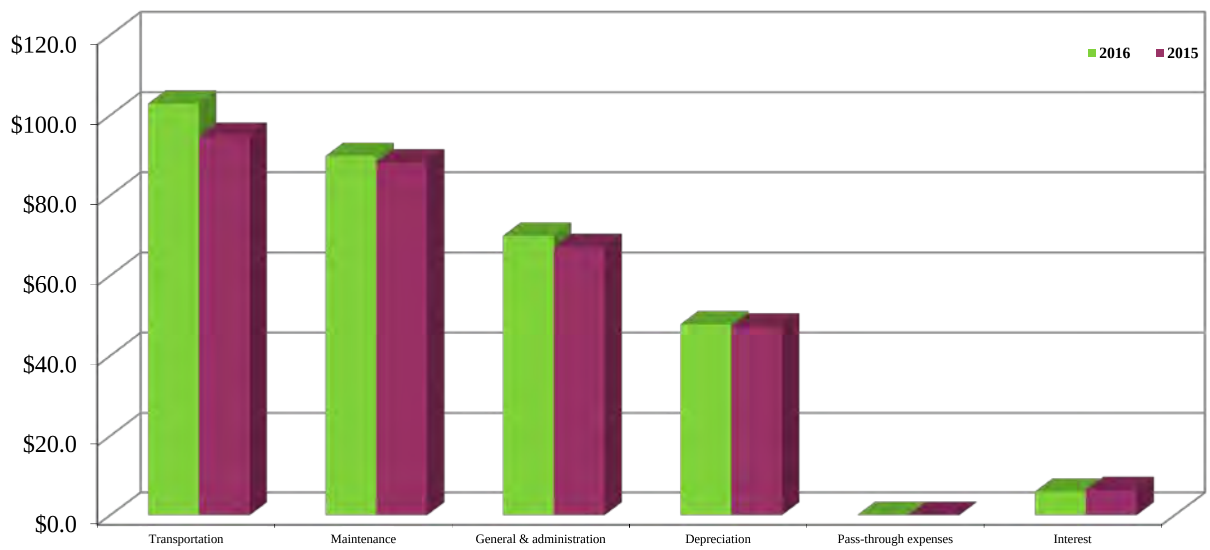


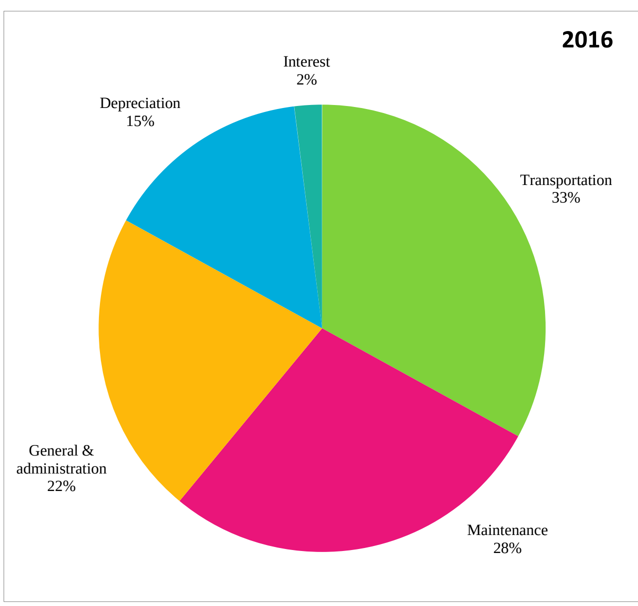


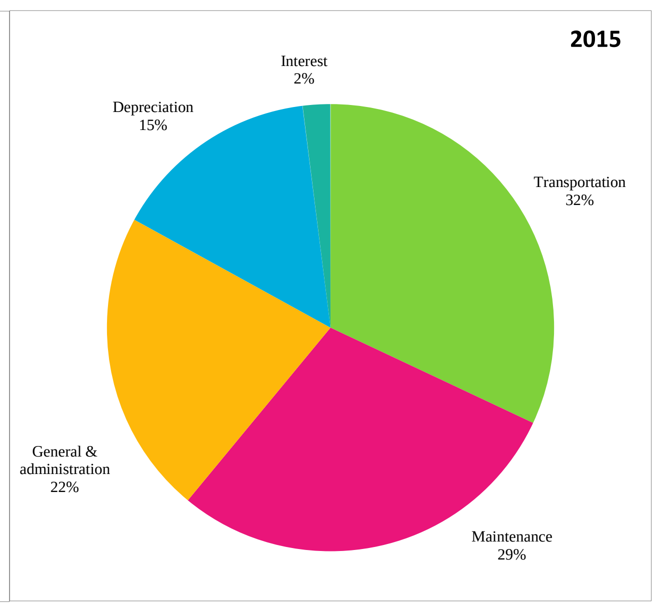
Expenses by Function

Millions of Dollars

	2016	2015	Increase/(Decrease) Amount	Percent
Transportation	$102.9	$94.8	$8.1	8.5 %
Maintenance	89.8	88.2	1.6	1.8
General & administration	69.9	67.1	2.8	4.2
Depreciation	47.8	47.3	0.5	1.1
Pass-through expenses	0.1	0.1		
Interest	6.0	6.4	(0.4)	(6.3)
Total	**$316.5**	**$303.9**	**$12.6**	**4.1 %**







CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The largest portion of the Authority's net position reflect investment in capital assets, (buses, rail cars, right-of-way, and operating facilities), net of accumulated depreciation and minus any related debt used to acquire those assets. These capital assets are used by the Authority to provide public transportation services for the citizens of Cuyahoga County.

During 2016, major construction projects totaling $14.9 million were completed and transferred to the appropriate property and facilities accounts. Major projects during 2016 included the CNG Heavy Maintenance Infrastructure project with a cost of $2.4 million, and the cost for trolley buses purchased and placed in service for $12.5 million.

The construction in progress balance at December 31, 2016 included costs associated with a portion of the following;

1.) Brookpark Red Line Rapid Station
2.) Bus Replacement project
3.) Various other projects

During 2015, major construction projects totaling $30.1 million were completed and transferred to the appropriate property and facilities accounts. Major projects during 2015 included the Little Italy-University Circle Red Line Station project with a cost of $7.4 million, the Clifton-Cleveland State Line project with a cost of $8.7 million, and the cost for passenger buses purchased and placed in service for $14 million.

The construction in progress balance at December 31, 2015 included costs associated with a portion of the following;

1.) Brookpark Red Line Rapid Station
2.) Bus Replacement project
3.) Various other projects

Readers desiring more detailed information on the Authority's capital assets related activities should read Note 5 - Capital Assets on page 47, which is included in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Debt Administration

The Authority has sold unvoted general obligation (capital improvement) bonds to partially finance the purchase and construction of various capital assets. Payment of debt service on the outstanding unvoted general obligation bonds of the Authority is secured by a pledge of all revenues of the Authority, except those specifically limited to another use or prohibited from that use by the Ohio Constitution (state or federal law, or any revenue bond trust agreement that the Authority might execute). In practice, debt service has been paid from the receipts of the Authority's sales and use tax. Subject to the approval of the County Budget Commission, the debt service can also be paid, in the event it is not paid from other sources, from the proceeds of the levy by the Authority of ad valorem taxes within the ten-mill limitation provided by Ohio law. The Authority can also, with the approval of the voters within the territory of the Authority, issue general obligation bonds that, unless paid from other sources, are payable from the proceeds of the levy by the Authority of ad valorem taxes that are outside that ten-mill limitation.

On May 3, 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 March 17, 2015 the Authority issued $51,425,000 of sales tax supported 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.

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 1% to 5% per annum, and mature in various installments through December 1, 2025.

On June 7, 2012, the Authority issued $42,390,000 of sales tax supported refunding bonds. Of the $42,390,000, $25,000,000 was issued to finance current and future capital improvement projects and the remainder for the advance refunding of the 2004 debt. The bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 1.5% to 5.25% per annum, and mature in various installments though December 1, 2031.

On September 12, 2008, the Authority issued $27,390,000 of general obligation capital improvement refunding bonds bearing interest at an average rate of 4.01% and payable through 2016. Proceeds of the bonds were used for the advance refunding of $27,555,000 of the 1998 capital improvement refunding bonds. The proceeds were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt. In addition, a $175,000 principal payment was made in 2008.

On February 20, 2008, the Authority issued $35,000,000 of general obligation capital improvement bonds for the purpose of financing current and future capital improvement projects. The bonds bear interest at a rate ranging from 3.0% to 4.68% per annum, and mature in various installments through December 1, 2027.

On March 7, 2006, The Authority issued $38,490,000 of general obligation capital improvement and refunding bonds. Of the $38,490,000, $25,000,000 was issued to finance current and future capital improvement projects and the remainder for the advance refunding of previous issues. The bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 3.94% to 5.00% per annum, and mature in various installments through December 1, 2025. Proceeds of $14,146,326 were placed in an escrow trust fund for the purpose of generating resources for future debt services payments of the refunded debt.

On November 16, 2004, the Authority issued $67,235,000 of general obligation capital improvement and refunding bonds. Of the $67,235,000, $38,000,000 was issued to finance current and future capital improvement projects and the remainder for the advance refunding of previous issues. The bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0% per annum, and mature in various installments through December 1, 2024. Proceeds of $32,178,171 were placed in an escrow trust fund for the purpose of generating resources for future debt services payments of the refunded debt.

The Authority had $3.9 million of outstanding capital improvement bonds as of December 31, 2016, of which is callable. The Authority general obligation debt is rated ‘Aa2’ by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. and ‘AAA’ by Standard & Poor’s. The sales tax revenue bonds were rated AAA by S&P and Aa1 by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.

For more information, see Note 6 on page 49 of this report.

Total outstanding bonds payable as of December 31, 2016 include:

Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date		Original Principal		December 31, 2016 Balance	Average Interest Rate
General Obligation Improvement Bonds							
2004	11/16/04	12/01/2024	$	67,235,000	$	0	4.23%
2006	03/07/06	12/01/2025	$	38,490,000		0	4.51%
2008	02/20/08	12/01/2027	$	35,000,000		3,910,000	4.57%
General Obligation Improvement Refunding Bonds							
Series 2008B (12/1/2008	Annually through 12/1/2016)		$	27,390,000		0	4.01%
Total General Obligation Bonds						3,910,000	
Sales Tax Supported and Refunding Bonds							
Series 2012	05/31/12	12/1/2031	$	42,390,000		22,550,000	5.01%
Series 2014A	04/16/14	12/1/2025	$	13,360,000		13,360,000	4.50%
Series 2014B	04/16/14	12/1/2020	$	16,340,000		15,740,000	1.51%
Series 2015	04/16/15	12/1/2031	$	51,425,000		49,430,000	4.78%
Series 2016	03/17/16	12/1/3034	$	15,410,000		15,040,000	4.92%
Total Sales Tax Supported Bonds						116,120,000	
Premium						20,293,087	
Total Bonds Payable					$	140,323,087	

Total outstanding bonds payable as of December 31, 2015 include:

Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date		Original Principal		December 31, 2015 Balance	Average Interest Rate
General Obligation Improvement Bonds							
2004	11/16/04	12/01/2024	$	67,235,000	$	5,895,000	4.23%
2006	03/07/06	12/01/2025	$	38,490,000		1,260,000	4.51%
2008	02/20/08	12/01/2027	$	35,000,000		5,750,000	4.57%
General Obligation Improvement Refunding Bonds							
Series 2008B (12/1/2008	Annually through 12/1/2016)		$	27,390,000		5,775,000	4.01%
Total General Obligation Bonds						18,680,000	
Sales Tax Supported and Refunding Bonds							
Series 2012	05/31/12	12/1/2031	$	42,390,000		38,380,000	5.01%
Series 2014A	04/16/14	12/1/2025	$	13,360,000		13,360,000	4.50%
Series 2014B	04/16/14	12/1/2020	$	16,340,000		16,040,000	1.51%
Series 2015	04/16/15	12/1/2031	$	51,425,000		50,420,000	4.78%
Total Sales Tax Supported Bonds						118,200,000	
Premium						19,202,969	
Total Bonds Payable					$	156,082,969	

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority's finances for those with an interest in the finances of the Authority. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Deputy General Manager of Finance & Administration, Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority, 1240 W. 6th Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44113.

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Statements of Net Position

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	**2016**	**2015**
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 26,689,042	$ 7,124,859
Investments	2,984,850	
Restricted for capital assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,293,947	5,204,588
Investments	14,913,783	
Restricted for debt service:		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,107,201	2,273,403
Receivables:		
Sales & use tax	57,454,824	54,354,396
Trade & accrued interest (net of allowances)	4,855,241	2,719,164
Naming rights - current portion	252,007	497,901
State capital assistance	433,200	1,160,174
Federal capital assistance	4,519,814	6,160,147
Material & supplies inventory	13,361,530	12,637,688
Deposits & Other Assets	2,408,680	1,840,680
Total current assets	138,274,119	93,973,000
Non-current Assets:		
Restricted for capital assets:		
Investments	11,448,205	19,393,385
Investments	8,752,714	31,441,340
Naming Rights	5,144,432	5,646,439
Commodity swap transactions	884,066	
Total non-current assets	26,229,417	56,481,164
Capital assets:		
Land	37,813,005	37,813,005
Infrastructure	63,461,761	63,461,761
Right-of-ways	309,453,871	309,263,778
Buildings, improvments, furniture & fixtures	548,210,603	546,140,010
Transportation & other equipment	486,818,134	470,713,252
Bus rapid transit	163,516,360	163,101,897
Construction in progress	74,818,510	59,521,569
Total capital assets	1,684,092,244	1,650,015,272
Less : Accumulated depreciation	(936,885,123)	(897,194,216)
Capital assets - net	747,207,121	752,821,056
Total non-current assets and capital assets	773,436,538	809,302,220
Total Assets	911,710,657	903,275,220
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Refunding	4,796,510	4,832,530
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Commodity Swap		6,641,191
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pension	72,581,048	21,465,612
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	77,377,558	32,939,333
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 989,088,215	$ 936,214,553

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Statements of Net Position

(Continued)

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	**2016**	**2015**
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 10,031,709	$ 8,128,711
Contracts & other payables	5,678,967	8,928,917
Contract retainers	1,474,087	1,762,941
Interest payable - bonds	441,834	503,126
Accrued wages & benefits	12,775,093	9,978,465
Current portion - compensated absences	3,889,028	3,107,014
Current portion - long-term debt	11,615,000	16,975,000
Current portion - self-insurance liabilities	9,117,620	7,561,321
Current portion - unearned revenue	4,672,442	2,335,462
Total current liabilities	59,695,780	59,280,957
Non-current liabilities		
Compensated absences	7,841,040	6,927,218
Long term debt	128,708,087	139,107,969
Self-insurance liabilities	10,899,200	14,042,453
Net Pension Liability - OPERS	183,835,495	124,832,903
Unearned revenue	5,144,432	5,646,439
Other Long Term Liabilities	995,656	995,657
Total non-current liabilities	337,423,910	291,552,639
Total liabilities	397,119,690	350,833,596
Deferred Inflows of Resources :		
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Commodity Swap		6,641,191
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pension	3,698,913	1,565,118
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,698,913	8,206,309
Total Liability and Deferred Inflows of Resources	400,818,603	359,039,905
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	611,606,251	601,570,618
Restricted for Capital Projects	19,371,206	27,276,099
Restricted for Debt Service	23,387,811	23,487,458
Unrestricted	(66,095,656)	(75,159,527)
Total net position	588,269,612	577,174,648
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 989,088,215	$ 936,214,553

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, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Operating revenues:		
Passenger fares	$ 46,775,852	$ 47,176,109
Advertising and concessions	1,781,662	1,631,688
Total operating revenues	48,557,514	48,807,797
Operating expenses, excluding depreciation:		
Labor and fringe benefits	197,088,425	181,356,739
Materials and supplies	27,772,958	31,443,722
Services	13,875,065	17,029,244
Utilities	7,255,805	7,329,111
Casualty and liability	5,290,079	1,529,675
Purchased transportation	8,376,765	7,885,339
Leases and rentals	340,154	268,111
Taxes	1,361,202	1,762,571
Miscellaneous	1,274,675	1,471,674
Total operating expenses before depreciation	262,635,128	250,076,186
Depreciation expense	47,834,068	47,291,117
Total operating expenses	310,469,196	297,367,303
Operating loss	(261,911,682)	(248,559,506)
Non-operating revenues (expenses):		
Sales and use tax revenue	221,850,278	206,124,569
Federal operating grants and reimbursements	16,967,886	14,020,216
State/local operating grants and reimbursements	1,069,882	2,206,311
Federal pass-through grants revenue	91,275	122,122
Federal pass-through expense	(91,275)	(122,122)
Investment income	554,502	289,102
Interest expense	(6,027,777)	(6,430,310)
Other income	7,412,150	4,668,482
Total non-operating income	241,826,921	220,878,370
Net loss before capital grant revenue	(20,084,761)	(27,681,136)
Capital grants revenue:		
Federal	31,135,823	64,672,816
State	43,902	77,900
Total capital grants revenue	31,179,725	64,750,716
Increase in net position	11,094,964	37,069,580
Net position, beginning of year	577,174,648	646,713,009
Cumulative effect due to change in Accounting Principle (see note 2)		(106,607,941)
Net position, ending of year	$ 588,269,612	$ 577,174,648

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, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from customers	$ 48,907,786	$ 50,733,909
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(53,999,870)	(66,350,887)
Cash payments to employees for services and payroll taxes	(134,554,416)	(115,351,285)
Cash payments for employee benefits	(58,041,545)	(59,656,488)
Cash payments for casualty and liability	(6,877,033)	(3,322,645)
Other receipts	7,412,150	4,667,300
Net cash used in operating activities	(197,152,928)	(189,280,096)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Sales and use taxes received	218,749,850	205,843,323
Grants, reimbursements, and special fare assistance:		
Federal	18,608,219	10,860,517
State and local	1,796,856	1,146,891
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	239,154,925	217,850,731
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Federal capital grant revenue	31,227,098	64,672,816
State capital grant revenue	43,901	77,900
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(37,705,664)	(69,668,571)
Proceeds from new debt	15,410,000	51,425,000
Principal paid on bonds payable and other debt	(32,260,000)	(52,910,918)
Interest paid on bonds and other debt	(9,668,453)	(16,210,592)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(32,953,118)	(22,614,365)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investments	(40,910,608)	(65,904,760)
Proceeds from maturities of investments	53,794,567	46,902,873
Interest received from investments	554,502	289,102
Net cash provided/(used) by investing activities	13,438,461	(18,712,785)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	22,487,340	(12,756,515)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	14,602,850	27,359,365
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 37,090,190	$ 14,602,850
Supplemental cash flows disclosures:		
Noncash investing and capital and related financing activities:		
Decrease in fair value of investments	$ (124,480)	$ (271,425)
Decrease in long-term debt due to deferred refunding costs, premium, and amortization.	$ 2,945,927	$ 2,447,759

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Statements of Cash Flows

(Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Operating loss	$ (261,911,682)	$ (248,559,506)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	47,834,068	47,291,117
Other receipts classified as non operating income	7,412,150	4,667,300
Change in current assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	(2,136,077)	1,965,380
Decrease in naming rights receivable	747,901	493,900
Increase in deposits and cash equivalents	(40,953,973)	(1,273,322)
Increase/(decrease) in unearned revenue	2,336,980	(533,168)
Increase in materials and supplies inventory	(723,842)	(2,114,671)
Increase in accounts payable, pension, accrued compensation, self-insurance liabilities and other	50,241,547	8,782,874
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (197,152,928)	$ (189,280,096)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORITY OPERATIONS AND DEFINITION OF THE ENTITY

A) **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 a sales and use tax for transit purposes, including both capital improvement 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 a sales and use tax is 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 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 through 2016.

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.

B) **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 provided any significant financial transactions with the Authority during 2016 and 2015.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies conform to United States of America's generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for local governmental units as prescribed in the statements issued by the GASB and other recognized authoritative sources.

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 accrued 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 – For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Authority considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Investments – Investments are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices or market prices provided by recognized broker dealers.

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 is charged to operations as incurred. Improvements and interest are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related properties. 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

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

Deferred Outflows of Resources - The Authority reports decreases in Net Position that relate to future periods as deferred outflows of resources in a separate section of its Statements of Net Position. Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. For the Authority, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on refunding, commodity swap and for pension. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are explained in Note 7. Deferred outflows at December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to $77,377,558 and $32,939,333 respectively.

Deferred Inflows of Resources - The Authority reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the Authority, deferred inflows of resources include commodity swaps, grants received in advance, and pensions. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on the statement of net position. Any grants and entitlements received before time requirements are met but after all other eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as a deferred inflow of resources. The deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are explained in Note 7. Deferred inflows at December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to $3,698,913 and $8,206,309 respectively.

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.

Due to the adoption of GASB 68, the beginning net position at January 1, 2015 was adjusted to reflect a cumulative effect due to the change in accounting principles.

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 expense 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), provides 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 on the basis of entitlement periods are recorded as grant receivable and revenues over the entitlement periods.

Capital grants for the acquisition of property and equipment (reimbursement type grants) are recorded as grant receivables and non-operating revenues when the related capital expenses are incurred. Capital grants for the maintenance of property, plant and equipment are recorded as grants receivable and non-operating revenues in the period operating expenses are incurred. Capital grants received in advance of project costs being incurred are reported as deferred inflows.

The Sales and Use Tax receivable is recorded in the month the vendor submits the tax to the State of Ohio. There is a three-month delay between the collection of the Sales and Use Tax to the State of Ohio and the remittance to the Authority.

When assets acquired with capital grants funds are disposed of, the Authority is required to notify the granting federal agency. A proportional amount of the proceeds or fair market value, if any, of such property and equipment may be used to acquire like-kind replacement vehicles or remitted to the granting federal agency.

Consignment of Fare Media – The Authority has sales agreements with local businesses to sell fare media on its behalf for a commission fee ranging from $.05 to $.60 based on the type of fare media sold. Fare media is on consignment with these businesses. Proceeds from the sale of the fare media and any unsold fare media are returned to the Authority.

In addition, the Authority has agreements with local companies under its "Commuter Advantage" Program, where the companies' employees can sign up to purchase monthly passes using pre-tax dollars. In 2016, approximately 14,581 employees from 800 local organizations participated in the program. In 2015, approximately 14,200 employees from 763 local organizations participated in the program.

Federal and State Operating and Preventive Maintenance Assistance Funds – Federal and state operating and preventive maintenance assistance funds to be received by the Authority under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, and under the Ohio Public Mass Transportation Grant Program are recorded and reflected as income in the period to which they are applicable.

Compensated Absences – The Authority accrues vacation benefits as earned by its employees. 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.

	2016	2015
Beginning Balance	$ 10,034,232	$ 10,206,427
Incurred	12,622,661	9,055,893
Payments	(10,926,825)	(9,228,088)
Balance, End of Year	$ 11,730,068	$ 10,034,232
Due Within One Year	$ 3,889,028	$ 3,107,014

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 expense is 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.

Passenger Fares – Passenger fares are recorded as revenue at the time services are performed.

Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the United States generally accepted accounting principles 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 - For fiscal year 2016, the Authority implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No.72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application, "GASB Statement No. 76, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Government, and "GASB No. 73, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68."

As a result of implementing GASB 68, the Authiority restated it's net position for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. This change resulted in a reduction of net position of $106,607,941, as follows:

Net Position December 31, 2014 - as previously stated	$	646,713,009
Adjustments:		
Pension Deferred Outflow-Payments made in 2014		15,564,981
Net Pension Liability - (See Note 7)		(122,172,922)
Cumulative effect due to change in Accounting Principle		(106,607,941)
Net Position December 31, 2014 - restated	$	540,105,068

GASB Statement No. 72 provides guidance on reporting issues as it relates to fair value measurements. This Statement provides direction for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The provisions in Statement 72 were incorporated for the Authority during fiscal year 2016.

GASB Statement No. 73 establishes requirements for defined benefit pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, as well as for the assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions. It also amends certain provisions of Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, and Statement 68. The provisions in Statement 73 were incorporated for the Authority during fiscal year 2016.

GASB Statement No. 76 identifies in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment – the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The implementation of this Statement became effective for the Authority during fiscal year 2016.

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS

The following is a listing of deposits and investments held by the Authority at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
Demand deposits	$ 36,904,940	$ 14,416,555
Cash on hand	185,250	186,295
Investments	38,099,552	50,834,725
Total	$ 75,189,742	$ 65,437,575
Bank balance	$ 38,353,639	$ 17,113,390

The deposits and investments of the Authority at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are reflected in the financial statements as follows:

	2016	2015
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 26,689,042	$ 7,124,859
Investments	2,984,850	
Restricted Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,401,148	7,477,991
Investments	14,913,783	
Noncurrent Assets:		
Investments - Restricted for capital assets	11,448,205	19,393,385
Investments	8,752,714	31,441,340
Total deposits and investments	$ 75,189,742	$ 65,437,575

The deposits and investments of the Authority are governed by the provisions of the Bylaws of the Authority and the Oho Revised Code. In accordance with these provisions, only banks located in Ohio and domestic savings and loan associations are eligible to hold public deposits. The provisions also permit the Authority to invest its monies in certificates of deposit, savings accounts, money market accounts, the state treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio), and obligations of the United States government or certain agencies thereof. The Authority may also enter into repurchase agreements with any eligible dealer who is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned by the bank. Public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. These institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or may pledge a pool of government securities, the face value of which is at least 105% of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds at the Federal Reserve Bank.

For fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, $500,000 of the total bank balances of $38,353,639 were covered by federal depository insurance. The remaining balance of $37,853,639 was covered by pledged securities and were held by the financial institutions trust department or agent in the name of the Authority.

For fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, $750,000 of the total bank balances of $17,113,390 were covered by federal depository insurance. The remaining balance of $16,363,390 was covered by pledged securities and were held by the financial institutions trust department or agent in the name of the Authority.

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 market daily. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Authority has no investments dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in state statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the qualified trustee.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that, over time, the value of investments will decrease as a result of a rise in interest rates. The Authority's policy minimizes interest rate risk by requiring that all funds attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. Unless related to a specific cash flow, the Authority is generally not permitted to directly invest in securities maturing more than 3 years from original date of purchase according to the Authority's investment policy although the Ohio Revised Code allows up to 5 years.

As of December 31, 2016, the Authority's investment maturities were as follows:

		Remaining Maturity (in months) as of December 31, 2016		
Investment Type	Total Amount	12 Months or Less	12 to 24 Months	24 to 60 Months
Federal National Mortgage Association	$ 10,905,300		$ 1,988,220	$ 8,917,080
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	5,476,144		4,477,754	998,390
Federal Home Loan Bank	3,819,475		3,819,475	
Commercial Paper	17,898,633	$ 17,898,633		
Money Market Funds	46	46		
Total	$ 38,099,598	$ 17,898,679	$ 10,285,449	$ 9,915,470

As of December 31, 2015, the Authority's investment maturities were as follows:

		Remaining Maturity (in months) as of December 31, 2015		
Investment Type	Total Amount	12 Months or Less	12 to 24 Months	24 to 60 Months
Federal National Mortgage Association	$ 8,235,303		$ 2,991,070	$ 5,244,233
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	15,160,345		6,968,310	8,192,035
Federal Home Loan Bank	20,476,967		2,000,800	18,476,167
Federal Farm Credit Bank	6,962,110			6,962,110
Money Market Funds	6	$ 6		
Total	$ 50,834,731	$ 6	$ 11,960,180	$ 38,874,545

Credit Risk

The Authority's investment policy complies with State law. The classifications of the investments are limited to U.S. government or agency securities, commercial paper, interim deposits and the Ohio Subdivisions Fund (STAR Ohio). Investments in commercial paper must be rated at the time of purchase in the highest classification established by at least two nationally recognized standard rating services.

As of December 31, 2016, the credit quality ratings of the Authority's investments were as follows:

	Rating as of December 31, 2016		
Investment Type	Total Amount	AAA	A-1
Federal National Mortgage Association	$ 10,905,300	$ 10,905,300	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	5,476,144	5,476,144	
Federal Home Loan Bank	3,819,475	3,819,475	
Commercial Paper	17,898,633		$ 17,898,633
Money Market Funds	46	46	
Total Investments measured at Fair Value	$ 38,099,598	$ 20,200,965	$ 17,898,633
Rating Organization: Moody			

As of December 31, 2015, the credit quality ratings of the Authority's investments were as follows:

	Rating as of December 31, 2015	
Investment Type	Total Amount	AAA
Federal National Mortgage Association	$ 8,235,303	$ 8,235,303
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	15,160,345	15,160,345
Federal Home Loan Bank	20,476,967	20,476,967
Federal Farm Credit Bank	6,962,110	6,962,110
Money Market Funds	6	6
Total Investments measured at Fair Value	$ 50,834,731	$ 50,834,731
Rating Organization: Moody		

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Authority's investment in a single issuer. The Authority's policy specifies a number of limitations to minimize concentration of credit risk, including prohibiting 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.

Investments in any one issuer that represent 5% or more of total investment portfolio of Authority as of December 31, 2016 are as shown below:

	Rating as of December 31, 2016		
Investment Type/ Issuer	Reported Amount		Percentage of Total Portfolio
Federal National Mortgage Association	$	10,905,300	29%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation		5,476,144	14%
Federal Home Loan Bank		3,819,475	10%
Commercial Paper		17,898,633	47%
Total	$	38,099,552	100%

Investments in any one issuer that represent 5% or more of total investment portfolio of Authority as of December 31, 2015 are as shown below:

	Rating as of December 31, 2015		
Investment Type/Issuer	Reported Amount		Percentage of Total Portfolio
Federal National Mortgage Association	$	8,235,303	16%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation		15,160,345	30%
Federal Home Loan Bank		20,476,967	40%
Federal Farm Credit Bank		6,962,110	14%
Total	$	50,834,725	100%

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 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 and the Authority does not have any investments that are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Authority has the following fair value measurements as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

As of December 31, 2016 the Authority's investment Maturities were as follows:

	Fair Value Measurement as of 'December 31, 2016		
Investment Type	Total Amount	Level 1	Level 2
Federal National Mortgage Association	$ 10,905,300	$ 10,905,300	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	5,476,144	5,476,144	
Federal Home Loan Bank	3,819,475	3,819,475	
Commercial Paper	17,898,633		$ 17,898,633
Money Market Funds	46	46	
Total Investments measured at Fair Value	$ 38,099,598	$ 20,200,965	$ 17,898,633
Less Investments included in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(46)	(46)	
Total Investments	$ 38,099,552	$ 20,200,919	$ 17,898,633

As of December 31, 2015, the Authority's investment Maturities were as follows:

	Fair Value Measurement as of 'December 31, 2015		
Investment Type	Total Amount	Level 1	Level 2
Federal National Mortgage Association	$ 8,235,303	$ 8,235,303	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	15,160,345	15,160,345	
Federal Home Loan Bank	20,476,967	20,476,967	
Federal Farm Credit Bank	6,962,110	6,962,110	
Money Market Funds	6	6	
Total Investments measured at Fair Value	$ 50,834,731	$ 50,834,731	
Less Investments included in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(6)	(6)	
Total Investments	$ 50,834,725	$ 50,834,725	

4. NAMING RIGHTS

In 2008, the Authority entered into a contract with the Cleveland Clinic Foundation and University Hospitals of Cleveland to secure naming rights of the Euclid Corridor bus rapid transit line. The line was named "The Healthline." The contract stated that the hospitals will pay an amount of $6,250,000 over 25 years. The annual payment for each is $125,000 per year.

In 2009, the Authority entered into a contract with Medical Mutual of Ohio to secure naming rights for one of the Healthline stations. The contract stated that Medical Mutual will pay $300,000 over 10 years. The annual payment is $30,000 per year

In 2013, the Authority entered into contracts with Bryant and Stratton and Huntington Bank to secure naming rights for one of the Healthline stations. According to the terms of the contracts, each entity will pay $300,000 over 10 years with annual payments of $30,000.

In 2014, the Authority entered into a contract with Cleveland State University (CSU) to secure naming rights for the RTA's West Shore Express Line. The contract will be for a term of 10 years with three (3) six-year options for a total amount of $1,688,240. The annual payment in 2014 was $150,000, and $153,900 in 2015.

A "naming rights receivable" has been recorded, of which there is a current portion, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 of $502,007 and $497,901 respectively, and a noncurrent portion. The current portion of $252,007 represents the amount due in the next year from the contracted parties. The long-term portion of revenue is reflected in non-current assets on the Statements of Net Position.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2016 was as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2016	Transfers/ Additions	CIP Transfers/ Disposals	Balance December 31, 2016
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 37,813,005			$ 37,813,005
Construction in Progress	59,521,569	$ 30,139,985	$ 14,843,044	74,818,510
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	97,334,574	30,139,985	14,843,044	112,631,515
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Infrastructure	63,461,761			63,461,761
Right-of-Ways	309,263,778	190,093		309,453,871
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	546,140,010	2,074,943	4,350	548,210,603
Transportation and Other Equipment	470,713,252	24,302,363	8,197,481	486,818,134
Bus Rapid Transit	163,101,897	414,463		163,516,360
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,552,680,698	26,981,862	8,201,831	1,571,460,729
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Infrastructure	21,075,765	1,446,540		22,522,305
Right-of-Ways	183,671,178	6,374,059		190,045,237
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	307,161,059	17,912,952		325,074,011
Transportation and Other Equipment	359,502,538	18,471,894	8,143,161	369,831,271
Bus Rapid Transit	25,783,676	3,628,623		29,412,299
Total Accumulated Depreciation	897,194,216	47,834,068	8,143,161	936,885,123
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	655,486,482	(20,852,206)	58,670	634,575,606
Total Capital Assets, Net	$ 752,821,056	$ 9,287,779	$ 14,901,714	$ 747,207,121

Remaining costs to complete construction projects, as of December 31, 2016, which will extend over a period of several years, total $65.8 million. Approximately $57.8 million of these costs are eligible for reimbursement under approved capital grants. The remaining portion of these costs is the responsibility of the Authority and will be funded with sales tax revenue or long-term debt. The major projects that the Authority completed in 2016 are the Trolley Bus Replacement and CNG Heavy Maintenance Upgrade.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, capitalized interest was $617,659.

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2015 was as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2015	Transfers/ Additions	CIP Transfers/ Disposals	Balance December 31, 2015
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 37,812,954	$ 51		$ 37,813,005
Construction in Progress	22,257,810	67,386,355	$ 30,122,596	59,521,569
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	60,070,764	67,386,406	30,122,596	97,334,574
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Infrastructure	63,461,761			63,461,761
Right-of-Ways	308,716,518	547,260		309,263,778
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	537,705,702	8,434,308		546,140,010
Transportation and Other Equipment	441,897,992	31,950,408	3,135,148	470,713,252
Bus Rapid Transit	163,026,991	74,906		163,101,897
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,514,808,964	41,006,882	3,135,148	1,552,680,698
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Infrastructure	19,512,583	1,563,182		21,075,765
Right-of-Ways	176,783,143	6,888,035		183,671,178
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	289,074,903	18,086,156		307,161,059
Transportation and Other Equipment	345,488,136	17,130,783	3,116,381	359,502,538
Bus Rapid Transit	22,160,715	3,622,961		25,783,676
Total Accumulated Depreciation	853,019,480	47,291,117	3,116,381	897,194,216
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	661,789,484	(6,284,235)	18,767	655,486,482
Total Capital Assets, Net	$ 721,860,248	$ 61,102,171	$ 30,141,363	$ 752,821,056

Remaining costs to complete construction projects, as of December 31, 2015, which will extend over a period of several years, total $99.5 million. Approximately $73.2 million of these costs are eligible for reimbursement under approved capital grants. The remaining portion of these costs is the responsibility of the Authority and will be funded with sales tax revenue or long-term debt. The major projects that the Authority completed in 2015 include the Little Italy-University Circle Red Line Station project, the Cleveland State Line project and the Van-Aken-Lee Rail Station. Major projects in progress in 2015 include the Brookpark Station Reconstruction project and the Bus Replacement project.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, capitalized interest was $513,732.

6. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term bonds and capital lease payable at December 31, 2016 consist of the following:

Issue	Average Interest Rate	Balance January 1, 2016	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2016	Due Within One Year
Series 2004-GO Bonds	4.23	$ 5,895,000		$ 5,895,000		
Series 2006-GO Bonds	4.51	1,260,000		1,260,000		
Series 2008-GO Bonds	4.57	5,750,000		1,840,000	$ 3,910,000	$ 1,915,000
Series 2008B-GO Bonds	4.01	5,775,000		5,775,000		
Series 2012-Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	5.01	38,380,000		15,830,000	22,550,000	2,995,000
Series 2014A-Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	4.50	13,360,000			13,360,000	
Series 2014B-Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	1.51	16,040,000		300,000	15,740,000	5,685,000
Series 2015 Sales Tax Capital Improvement Refunding Bonds	4.78	50,420,000		990,000	49,430,000	1,010,000
Series 2016 Sales Tax Supported Refunding Bonds	4.92		$ 15,410,000	370,000	15,040,000	10,000
Premium		19,202,969	4,036,045	2,945,927	20,293,087	
Total Bonds Payable		156,082,969	19,446,045	35,205,927	140,323,087	11,615,000
Capital Lease Payable						
Total Long-Term Debt		$ 156,082,969	$ 19,446,045	$ 35,205,927	$ 140,323,087	$ 11,615,000

Long-term bonds and capital lease payable at December 31, 2015 consist of the following:

Issue	Average Interest Rate	Balance January 1, 2015	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2015	Due Within One Year
Series 2004-GO Bonds	4.23	$ 11,515,000		$ 5,620,000	$ 5,895,000	$ 5,895,000
Series 2006-GO Bonds	4.51	2,460,000		1,200,000	1,260,000	1,260,000
Series 2008-GO Bonds	4.57	29,680,000		23,930,000	5,750,000	1,840,000
Series 2008B-GO Bonds	4.01	11,310,000		5,535,000	5,775,000	5,775,000
Series 2012-Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	5.01	39,270,000		890,000	38,380,000	915,000
Series 2014A-Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	4.50	13,360,000			13,360,000	
Series 2014B-Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	1.51	16,340,000		300,000	16,040,000	300,000
Series 2015 Sales Tax Capital Improvement Refunding Bonds	4.78		$ 51,425,000	1,005,000	50,420,000	990,000
Premium		11,899,194	9,751,534	2,447,759	19,202,969	
Total Bonds Payable		135,834,194	61,176,534	40,927,759	156,082,969	16,975,000
Capital Lease Payable		14,430,918		14,430,918		
Total Long-Term Debt		$ 150,265,112	$ 61,176,534	$ 55,358,677	$ 156,082,969	$ 16,975,000

On November 16, 2004, the Authority issued $67,235,000 of general obligation capital improvement and refunding bonds. Of the $67,235,000, $38,000,000 was issued to finance current and future capital improvement projects and the remainder for the advance refunding of previous issues. The bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0% per annum, and mature in various installments through December 1, 2024. Proceeds of $32,178,171 were placed in an escrow trust fund for the purpose of generating resources for future debt services payments of the refunded debt. The amount of the defeased debt at December 31, 2016, is $0.

On March 7, 2006, the Authority issued $38,490,000 of general obligation capital improvement and refunding bonds. Of the $38,490,000, $25,000,000 was issued to finance current and future capital improvement projects and the remainder for the advance refunding of previous issues. The bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.0% per annum, and mature in various installments through December 1, 2025. Proceeds of $14,146,326 were placed in an escrow trust fund for the purpose of generating resources for future debt services payments of the refunded debt. The amount of the defeased debt at December 31, 2016, is $0.

On February 20, 2008, the Authority issued $35,000,000 of general obligation capital improvement bonds for the purpose of financing current and future capital improvement projects. The bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 3.0% to 4.68% per annum, and mature in various installments through December 1, 2027.

On September 12, 2008, the Authority issued $27,390,000, of general obligation capital improvement refunding bonds bearing interest at an average rate of 4.01% and payable through December 1, 2016. Proceeds of the bonds were used for the advance refunding of $27,555,000 of the 1998 capital improvement refunding bonds. In addition, a $175,000 principal payment was made in 2008. The proceeds were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt. The amount of the defeased debt at December 31, 2016, is $0.

On June 7, 2012, the Authority issued $42,390,000 of sales tax supported 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 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. The amount of the defeased debt at December 31, 2016, is $18,540,000.

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 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. The amount of the defeased debt at December 31, 2016, is $29,335,000.

On March 17, 2015 the Authority issued $51,425,000 of sales tax supported 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 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. The amount of the defeased debt at December 31, 2016 is $22,160,000.

On May 3, 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 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. The amount of the defeased debt at December 31, 2016 is $14,915,000.

The annual requirements to pay principal and interest on the bonds outstanding at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

	Bonds	
Year	**Principal**	**Interest**
2017	$ 11,615,000	$ 5,302,001
2018	11,945,000	4,974,937
2019	9,650,000	4,577,090
2020	9,655,000	4,197,710
2021	10,390,000	3,824,250
2022-2026	39,815,000	12,241,350
2027-2031	20,340,000	4,506,500
2032-2034	6,620,000	672,750
Total	**$ 120,030,000**	**$ 40,296,588**

7. RETIREMENT AND OTHER BENEFITS

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are 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 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.

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.

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 expense.

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 only 1.0 percent of the Authority's employee/employer contributions being directed to the Member-Directed Plan. Since the financial impact from the Member –Directed Plan is not significant, financial activity pertaining to the Member-Direct Plan is not reflected in these financial statements.

Authority to establish and amend benefits is 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/investments/cafr.shtml, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 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.

For retirement calculation purposes, members are divided into three groups. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups under the traditional plan: Final average Salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earning over a members career.

OPERS- Traditional Plan, service benefit formula:

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 January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	**State and Local**	**State and Local**
Age and Service Requirements:	**Age and Service Requirements:**	**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
Formula:	**Formula:**	**Formula:**
2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35
Law Enforcement	**Law Enforcement**	**Law Enforcement**
Age and Service Requirements:	**Age and Service Requirements:**	**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
Formula:	**Formula:**	**Formula:**
2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 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.

For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3% simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3%. 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 Traditional Plan.

Total benefit payments to an individual are subject to the limitations identified in Section 415(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. In 2003, OPERS implemented a Qualified Excess Benfit Arragement (QEBA) that allows OPERS recipients to receive tha amount of their benefit that is subject to the IRS limits.

OPERS-Combined Plan, service benefit formula:

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 January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	**State and Local**	**State and Local**
Age and Service Requirements:	**Age and Service Requirements:**	**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
Formula:	**Formula:**	**Formula:**
1.0% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	1.0% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	1.0% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 35

For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3% simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3%. 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 - 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 covered payroll while public safety and law enforcement members contribute 12 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

The Authority’s contribution rate was 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 portion of the employer's contribution allocated to health care was 2 percent for fiscal year 2016. 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 fiscal year 2016 and 2015 was \$15,979,844 and \$15,848,700 respectively. The contractually required contribution for the combined plan net of post-employment health care benefits, for fiscal year 2016 and 2015 was \$267,777 and \$267,630 respectively.

Healthcare –

OPERS maintains a 401(h) Health Care Trust established under IRC Section 401(h), to fund health care coverage for the retirees and beneficiaries of the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan. In 2014, OPERS established the 115 Health Care Trust under IRC Section 115 to fund an HRA for Medicare-eligible retirees. Eligible retirees can select a Medicare supplement plan through the OPERS Medicare Connector and will have an allowance deposited to an HRA to be used for reimbursement of eligible health care expenses, starting with January 2016 premium reimbursements. Prior to January 1, 2015, the System provided comprehensive health care coverage to retirees with 10 or more years of qualifying service credit and offered coverage to their dependents on a premium deduction or direct bill basis. Beginning January 1, 2015, the service eligibility criteria for health care coverage increased from 10 years to 20 years with a minimum age of 60, or 30 years of service at any age.

Participants in the Member-Directed Plan are not eligible for health care coverage under the health care plans funded through the 401(h) or 115 trusts. A portion of employer contributions for these participants is allocated to a RMA funded through the VEBA Trust established under IRC 501(c) (9).

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post-retirement healthcare through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer’s contributions to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement healthcare benefits.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2015, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of covered payroll, and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.0% of covered payroll for state and local employer unit and 18.1% of covered payroll for law and public safety employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OPERS' Post-Employment Healthcare Plan was established under, and is administrated in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of post-employment healthcare benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare for members in both the Traditional and Combined Plans was 2.0% for 2015 and 2% for 2014. Effective January 1, 2016, the portion of the employer contribution allocated to health care remained at 2 percent for both plans as recommended by the OPERS actuary.

The OPERS Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the healthcare coverage provided, by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The statutory healthcare contribution requirement from the GCRTA for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (which is included in the GCRTA's total OPERS contribution) was $2,656,022 and $2,641,739, respectively.

Actuarial Assumptions

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 total pension liability in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation	3.75 percent
Future Salary Increases, including Inflation	4.25 to 10.05 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	3.75% percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	8 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table projected 20 years using Projection Scale AA. For males, 105 percent of the combined healthy male mortality rates were used. For females, 100 percent of the combined healthy female mortality rates were used. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2000 mortality table with no projections. For males, 120 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used set forward two years. For females, 100 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used.

The long-term 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 real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the OPERS Board of Trustees 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 table below displays the OPERS Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2015 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation for 2015	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rates of Return
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.31 %
Domestic Equities	20.70	5.84
Real Estate	10.00	4.25
Private Equity	10.00	9.25
International Equities	18.30	7.40
Other Investments	18.00	4.59
Total	100.00 %	5.27 %

The table below displays the OPERS Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2014 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation for 2014	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rates of Return
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.31 %
Domestic Equities	19.90	5.84
Real Estate	10.00	4.25
Private Equity	10.00	9.25
International Equities	19.10	7.40
Other Investments	18.00	4.59
Total	100.00 %	5.28 %

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8 percent. 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 benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following table presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 8 percent, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (7 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (9 percent) than the current rate:

Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability(asset)	1% Decrease 7%	Discount. Rate 8%	1% Increase 9%
Traditional Plan	$ 293,367,701	$ 184,132,275	$ 91,995,655
Combined Plan	$ (6,099)	$ (296,780)	$ (530,596)

Changes in Assumptions Between Measurement Date and Report Date

In October 2016, the OPERS Board adopted certain assumption changes which will impact their annual actuarial valuation prepared as of December 31, 2016. The most significant change is a reduction in the discount rate from 8.0 percent to 7.5 percent. Although the exact amount of these changes is not known, the impact to the Government’s net pension liability is expected to be significant.

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

The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Authority's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

2016 Net Pension Liability/Asset and Pension Expense	Traditional	Combined	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ 184,132,275	$ (296,780)	$ 183,835,495
Proportionate of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) prior measurement date	1.0368800%	0.587990%	
Proportionate of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) current measurement date	1.0630420%	0.609880%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0261620%	0.021890%	
Pension Expense	$ 25,872,204	$ 156,485	$ 26,028,689

For comparative purposes, the net pension liability/(asset) for OPERS' Traditional and Combined Plans for 2015 are presented below.

2015 Net Pension Liability/Asset and Pension Expense	Traditional	Combined	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ 125,059,292	$ (226,389)	$ 124,832,903
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	1.036880%	0.587990%	
Pension Expense	$ 13,654,046	$ 150,438	$ 13,804,484

At December 31, 2016, the Authority reported deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to pension from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources	Traditional	Combined	Total
Authority contributions subsequent to measurement date	$ 15,979,844	$ 267,777	$ 16,247,621
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	54,123,389	128,138	54,251,527
Difference in employer contributions and change in proportionate share	2,081,900		2,081,900
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	$ 72,185,133	$ 395,915	$ 72,581,048
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 3,557,793	$ 135,423	$ 3,693,216
Difference in employer contributions and change in proportionate share		5,697	5,697
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	$ 3,557,793	$ 141,120	$ 3,698,913

Deferred outflows of $16,247,621 represents Authority's contributions subsequent to the measurement date. These contributions are recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2017.

At December 31, 2015, the Authority reported deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to pension from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources	Traditional	Combined	Total
Authority contributions subsequent to measurement date	$ 15,848,700	$ 267,630	$ 16,116,330
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	5,338,228	11,054	5,349,282
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	$ 21,186,928	$ 278,684	$ 21,465,612
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 1,503,378	$ 61,740	$ 1,565,118
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	$ 1,503,378	$ 61,740	$ 1,565,118

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

		Traditional	Combined	Total
Fiscal Year Ending December 31,:				
	2017	$ 12,797,907	$ 15,132	$ 12,813,039
	2018	13,663,334	15,132	13,678,466
	2019	13,938,122	15,132	13,953,254
	2020	12,248,133	11,549	12,259,682
	2021-2025		(69,927)	(69,927)
	Total	$ 52,647,496	$ (12,982)	$ 52,634,514

SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT BENFIT PLAN

GCRTA pays supplemental retirement benefits to various classifications of individuals under several different arrangements. This plan is not governed under ERISA (Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974). An actuarial study is performed every two years; the last study completed for the year ended December 31, 2016. Based on the last study available, there were 1,638 participants in pay status and 1,833 active employees and benefit payments of $74,545.

As of December 31, 2016, the Supplemental Pension Fund liability was determined to be $995,656, based on the 2016 actuarial study. The fair value of associated assets totaled $1,292,866 and $1,262,408 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

8. PURCHASED TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

The Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority contracts with vendors who use local taxi companies to provide transit services within Cuyahoga County for elderly and handicapped persons. Expenses under this contract amounted to $8,376,765 and $7,885,339 in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

9. GRANTS, REIMBURSEMENTS, AND SPECIAL FARE ASSISTANCE

Grants, reimbursements, and special fare assistance are included in the Non-operating revenues (expenses) and the Capital grant revenue categories on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 as follows:

		2016		2015
FEDERAL:				
FTA Capital Grants	$	31,135,823	$	64,672,816
FTA Maintenance Assistance		16,959,097		14,000,000
FTA Operating Grants		8,789		20,216
Pass-Through Grants		91,275		122,122
Total	$	48,194,984	$	78,815,154
STATE:				
ODOT Capital Grants	$	43,902	$	77,900
ODOT Fuel Tax Reimbursement		895,094		1,188,780
ODOT Operating Grants		174,788		1,017,531
Total	$	1,113,784	$	2,284,211

10. 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. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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 a number of 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.

11. 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 and commodity swaps to manage the volatility of fuel costs. These techniques are 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 both futures contracts and fuel swap agreements 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 completely 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. Heating oil #2 futures contracts were utilized to manage price volatility through October 2019. 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 value of the investments.

Fuel Price Swap Agreements – In 2015 the Authority entered into fuel swap agreements or contracts to manage the price volatility of diesel fuel. For 2015, the Authority entered into 30 transactions, which represent 50 fuel swap agreements. For 2016, the Authority did not enter into any fuel swap agreements.

The Authority entered into commodity transaction agreements for New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) New York Harbor No. 2 heating oil with various counterparties, as shown below as of December 31, 2016:

(See table on following page)

NYMEX

Execution Date	Maturity Date	Gallons	Total Quality (Gallons)		Contract Price Range (Per Gallon)		Fair Market Value As of 12/31/16
10/3/2014	4/30/2017	42,000	126,000	$	2.608-2.628	$	(111,376)
10/7/2014	7/31/2017	42,000	252,000	$	2.618-2.651		(224,288)
10/13/2014	5/31/2017	42,000	42,000	$	2.604		(36,137)
10/14/2014	7/31/2017	42,000	84,000	$	1.749-1.757		(71,085)
10/22/2014	4/30/2017	42,000	126,000	$	2.520-2.530		(99,553)
10/31/2014	10/31/2017	42,000	126,000	$	1.766-1.784		(94,118)
12/3/2014	4/30/2017	42,000	126,000	$	1.728-1.739		(74,164)
12/5/2014	12/3/2017	42,000	210,000	$	1.744-1.797		(112,661)
1/5/2015	1/31/2018	42,000	42,000	$	2.085		(11,789)
1/13/2015	4/30/2017	42,000	126,000	$	1.728-1739		(20,761)
1/21/2015	8/31/2017	42,000	42,000	$	1.766		(5,603)
2/11/2015	6/30/2017	42,000	84,000	$	1.744-1.749		(26,321)
2/13/2015	7/31/2017	42,000	42,000	$	1.757		(14,792)
5/7/2015	10/31/2017	42,000	126,000	$	1.766-1.784		(47,183)
5/26/2015	11/30/2017	42,000	126,000	$	1.776-1.791		(38,661)
7/1/2015	1/31/2018	42,000	84,000	$	1.797-1.804		(19,097)
7/7/2015	1/31/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.791-1.804		(17,081)
7/21/2015	10/31/2017	42,000	378,000	$	1.728-1.784		(48,703)
7/22/2015	1/31/2018	42,000	252,000	$	1.892-1.929		(31,798)
8/3/2015	7/31/2018	42,000	252,000	$	1.873-1.882		(23,327)
8/7/2015	12/31/2017	42,000	84,000	$	1.804-1.81		(1,092)
8/11/2015	1/31/2018	42,000	42,000	$	1.816		(491)
8/19/2015	4/30/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.820-1.819		(2,696)
8/21/2015	7/31/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.79-1.80		(2,885)
10/19/2015	10/31/2018	42,000	252,000	$	1.773-1.812		(689)
11/12/2015	10/31/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.774-1.794		(722)
11/16/2015	7/31/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.723-1.742		4,906
11/19/2015	4/30/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.703-1708		11,458
11/27/2015	3/31/2018	42,000	84,000	$	1.7013-1.7018		8,530
11/30/2015	4/30/2018	42,000	42,000	$	1.696		3,709
12/2/2015	7/31/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.688-1.711		9,085
12/9/2015	1/31/2019	42,000	126,000	$	1.727-1.738		7,136
12/10/2015	6/30/2018	42,000	84,000	$	1.647-1.66		10,025
12/11/2015	8/31/2018	42,000	42,000	$	1.669		4,364
12/14/2015	1/31/2019	42,000	210,000	$	1.680-1.707		19,316
12/15/2015	12/31/2018	42,000	42,000	$	1.69		4,137
12/16/2015	1/31/2019	42,000	210,000	$	1.649-1.698		22,886
1/12/2016	1/31/2019	42,000	126,000	$	1.476-1.493		38,359
2/9/2016	2/28/2019	42,000	42,000	$	1.43		15,397
3/15/2016	2/28/2019	42,000	42,000	$	1.51		12,037
4/1/2016	3/31/2019	42,000	42,000	$	1.51		12,037
4/4/2016	4/30/2019	42,000	42,000	$	1.48		13,045
6/9/2016	4/30/2019	42,000	42,000	$	1.735		2,335
6/10/2016	6/30/2019	42,000	126,000	$	1.74-1.752		6,531
6/16/2016	7/31/2019	42,000	42,000	$	1.68		5,384
7/25/2016	8/31/2019	42,000	42,000	$	1.7		4,922
11/14/2016	10/31/2019	42,000	252,000	$	1.645-1.685		37,409
						$	(884,066)

The Authority entered into commodity transaction agreements for New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) New York Harbor No. 2 heating oil with various counterparties, as shown below as of December 31, 2015:

(See table on following page)

NYMEX

Execution Date	Maturity Date	Gallons	Total Quantity (Gallons)		Contract Price Range (Per Gallon)		Fair Market Value As of 12/31/15
2/4/2014	6/30/2016	42,000	42,000	$	2.665	$	(60,904)
8/19/2014	4/30/2016	42,000	252,000	$	2.797-2.822		(419,362)
8/20/2014	7/31/2016	42,000	210,000	$	2.76-2.771		(325,248)
8/21/2014	12/31/2016	42,000	84,000	$	2.76		(119,209)
8/28/2014	1/31/2017	42,000	168,000	$	2.76		(243,818)
9/15/2014	12/31/2016	42,000	42,000	$	2.717		(57,397)
9/22/2014	8/31/2016	42,000	42,000	$	2.719		(61,039)
9/25/2014	11/30/2016	42,000	126,000	$	2.725-2.727		(178,429)
9/26/2014	1/31/2017	42,000	42,000	$	2.728		(57,028)
10/2/2014	7/31/2016	42,000	252,000	$	2.627-2.670		(368,936)
10/3/2014	4/30/2017	42,000	126,000	$	2.608-2.628		(154,489)
10/7/2014	7/31/2017	42,000	252,000	$	2.618-2.651		(309,120)
10/9/2014	4/30/2016	42,000	126,000	$	2.591-2.615		(183,515)
10/10/2014	7/31/2016	42,000	126,000	$	2.589-2.594		(173,389)
10/13/2014	5/31/2017	42,000	42,000	$	2.604		(50,345)
10/14/2014	7/31/2017	42,000	210,000	$	2.55-2.60		(258,212)
10/15/2014	1/31/2017	42,000	126,000	$	2.535-2.545		(150,070)
10/21/2014	4/30/2016	42,000	126,000	$	2.482-2.498		(169,340)
10/22/2014	4/30/2017	42,000	252,000	$	2.495-2.53		(304,210)
10/31/2014	10/31/2017	42,000	126,000	$	2.52-2.522		(132,917)
12/2/2014	1/31/2016	42,000	252,000	$	2.27-2.325		(247,086)
12/3/2014	4/30/2017	42,000	126,000	$	2.321-2.325		(117,277)
12/5/2014	12/3/2017	42,000	210,000	$	2.288-2.323		(178,655)
12/9/2014	9/30/2016	42,000	168,000	$	2.128-2.18		(153,922)
1/5/2015	1/31/2018	42,000	42,000	$	2.085		(23,554)
1/13/2015	4/30/2017	42,000	126,000	$	1.90		(63,874)
1/21/2015	8/31/2017	42,000	42,000	$	1.90		(18,883)
2/11/2015	6/30/2017	42,000	84,000	$	2.06		(54,440)
2/13/2015	7/31/2017	42,000	42,000	$	2.11		(28,392)
5/7/2015	10/31/2017	42,000	126,000	$	2.143-2.156		(85,982)
5/26/2015	11/30/2017	42,000	126,000	$	2.084-2.096		(76,453)
7/1/2015	1/31/2018	42,000	84,000	$	2.025-2.030		(42,865)
7/2/2015	12/31/2016	42,000	84,000	$	1.975-2.0		(55,175)
7/7/2015	12/31/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.929 -1.937		(53,122)
7/21/2015	10/31/2017	42,000	714,000	$	1.763-1.911		(351,397)
7/22/2015	1/31/2017	42,000	252,000	$	1.892-1.929		(106,638)
8/3/2015	7/31/2018	42,000	252,000	$	1.873-1.882		(85,525)
8/7/2015	12/31/2017	42,000	84,000	$	1.804-1.81		(25,368)
8/11/2015	1/31/2018	42,000	42,000	$	1.816		(12,256)
8/19/2015	4/30/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.815-1.820		(36,473)
8/21/2015	7/31/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.79-1.80		(31,307)
10/19/2015	10/31/2018	42,000	252,000	$	1.773-1.812		(58,939)
11/12/2015	10/31/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.774-1.794		(25,196)
11/16/2015	7/31/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.723-1.742		(23,516)
11/19/2015	4/30/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.703-1708		(22,319)
11/27/2015	3/31/2018	42,000	84,000	$	1.7013-1.7018		(14,372)
11/30/2015	4/30/2018	42,000	42,000	$	1.696		(7,165)
12/2/2015	7/31/2018	42,000	126,000	$	1.688-1.711		(19,337)
12/9/2015	1/31/2019	42,000	126,000	$	1.727-1.738		(14,960)
12/10/2015	6/30/2018	42,000	84,000	$	1.647-1.66		(9,496)
12/11/2015	8/31/2018	42,000	42,000	$	1.669		(4,116)
12/14/2015	1/31/2019	42,000	210,000	$	1.680-1.707		(18,774)
12/15/2015	12/31/2018	42,000	42,000	$	1.69		(3,209)
12/16/2015	1/31/2019	42,000	210,000	$	1.649-1.698		(16,338)
						$	(5,863,358)

The Authority entered into commodity transaction agreements for Platts USG Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel with various counterparties, as shown below as of December 31, 2015:

PLATTS USG ULTRA LOW SULFER DIESEL					
Execution Date	Maturity Date	Gallons	Total Quantity (Gallons)	Contract Price Range Per Gallon	Fair Market Value as of 12/31/15
8/20/2014	12/31/2016	42,000	504,000	$ 2.79-2.8440	$ (777,836)
					$ (777,836)

Payments between the swap parties is the difference between the swap price per gallon and the unweighted arithmetic mean of each of the closing settlement prices quoted by the NYMEX, on each NYMEX trading day, during the settlement period for the No. 2 heating oil futures or Platts USG Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel.

The derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Interest Rate Risk – The Authority is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Credit Risk – The Authority is exposed to credit risk in the amount of the derivative's fair value. When the fair value of any derivative has a positive market value, then the Authority is exposed to the actual risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligations. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the counterparties had ratings of A3/A-/A- and A3/BBB+/A from Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch, respectively. To mitigate the potential for credit risk, the Authority uses two banks so that no one bank holds all of the commodity swaps. The Authority incurred no additional debt in 2014.

Market Risk – The Authority is exposed to market risk arising from adverse changes in the market price of the commodity.

12. 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 the 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 $75,000,000 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 $19,209,995 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, 2016 and 2015, was $5.2 and $6.7 million, respectively, and is included on the accompanying Statements of Net Position as part of unrestricted net position.

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

	2016	2015	2014
Balance, Beginning of Year	$ 21,603,774	$ 23,396,744	$ 23,143,838
Incurred Claims	22,995,768	22,535,398	25,137,946
Payments	(24,582,722)	(24,328,368)	(24,885,040)
Balance, End of Year	$ 20,016,820	$ 21,603,774	$ 23,396,744
Due Within One Year	$ 9,117,620	$ 7,561,321	$ 8,188,860

13. CONTINGENCIES

During the normal course of operation, the Authority has been named as a defendant in certain legal actions and claims. The Authority Management is of the opinion that the disposition of these legal actions and claims will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Authority. The Authority purchases commercial insurance to cover certain potential losses.

Due to a change in Federal requirements, Medicaid Managed Health Care (MMHC) providers will be removed from the Sales and Use Tax base effective July 1, 2017. This issue will impact the State of Ohio, all of its 88 counties and the eight transit authorities located in the State of Ohio that receive revenues from the Sales and Use Tax base. Unless the State of Ohio takes action to mitigate the effects of this issue or develops a revenue-neutral solution by June 30, 2017, the loss of MMHC providers will result in a loss of revenue for the Authority. If these efforts are not successful, the Authority may realize a loss of approximately $18 to $20 million of its Sales and Use Tax revenue on an annual basis. The Authority continues to evaluate options to mitigate the effect on its financial position including additional sources of revenue and cost reductions in addition to the efforts being undertaken by the State of Ohio.

14. RECLASSIFICATIONS

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

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.

This section of the Authority Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents required supplementary information as a context for further understanding of the Authority's implementation of GASB 68.

The Pension liability (asset) summary information for the Traditional and Combined Plans of the Authority at December 31st are reflected as follows:

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Ohio Public employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan
Last Three Years (1)

TRADITIONAL PLAN	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Authority's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	1.06304%	1.03688%	1.03688%
Authority's Proportionate of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	$ 184,132,275	$ 125,059,292	$ 122,234,619
Authority's Covered- Employee Payroll	$ 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-Employee Payroll	140.7304%	97.0874%	100.8030%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to show information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available.
Additional years will be presented as the information becomes available. Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the Authority's measurement date for the OPERS plan which is December 31st for each year respectively.

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 Three Years (1)

Combined Plan	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Authority's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	0.60988%	0.58799%	0.58799%
Authority's Proportionate of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	$ (296,780)	$ (226,389)	$ (61,697)
Authority's Covered- Employee Payroll	$ 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-Employee Payroll	13.8089%	10.6996%	3.0975%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	116.90%	114.83%	104.56%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to show information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available.
Additional years will be presented as the information becomes available. Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the Authority's measurement date for the OPERS plan which is December 31st for each year respectively.

The Pension contributions summary information for the Traditional and Combined Plans of the Authority for ten years are reflected as follows:

Traditional Plan:	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Authority Covered-Employee Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered-Employee Payroll
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 %
2013	$ 14,774,422	$ (14,774,422)	$ -	$ 121,260,856	12.18 %
2012	$ 14,263,700	$ (14,263,700)	$ -	$ 116,902,061	12.20 %
2011	$ 13,544,025	$ (13,544,025)	$ -	$ 110,431,785	12.26 %
2010	$ 15,519,060	$ (15,519,060)	$ -	$ 111,277,117	13.95 %
2009	$ 16,541,079	$ (16,541,079)	$ -	$ 124,836,354	13.25 %
2008	$ 15,282,642	$ (15,282,642)	$ -	$ 124,188,890	12.31 %
2007	$ 15,310,201	$ (15,310,201)	$ -	$ 120,346,494	12.72 %

Combined Plan:	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Authority Covered-Employee Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered-Employee Payroll
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 %
2013	$ 249,489	$ (249,489)	$ -	$ 1,991,841	12.53 %
2012	$ 240,865	$ (240,865)	$ -	$ 1,920,243	12.54 %
2011	$ 228,712	$ (228,712)	$ -	$ 1,813,962	12.61 %
2010	$ 262,063	$ (262,063)	$ -	$ 1,827,847	14.34 %
2009	$ 279,322	$ (279,322)	$ -	$ 2,050,573	13.62 %
2008	$ 258,071	$ (258,071)	$ -	$ 2,039,937	12.65 %
2007	$ 258,536	$ (258,536)	$ -	$ 1,976,822	13.08 %

2016

STATISTICAL SECTION

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

STATISTICAL SECTION

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

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for the relevant year.

TABLE 1

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

NET POSITION BY COMPONENTS

LAST TEN YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$565,353	$574,960	$574,797	$588,533	$569,852	$546,456	$546,042	$576,014	$601,570	$611,606
Restricted	6,676	21,659	18,700	16,269	20,739	25,516	49,197	35,324	50,764	42,759
Unrestricted	36,060	20,434	16,313	43,446	61,689	63,830	48,311	35,375	(75,160)	(66,096)
Total Net Position	$608,089	$617,053	$609,810	$648,248	$652,280	$635,802	$643,550	$646,713	$577,174	$588,269

NET POSITION

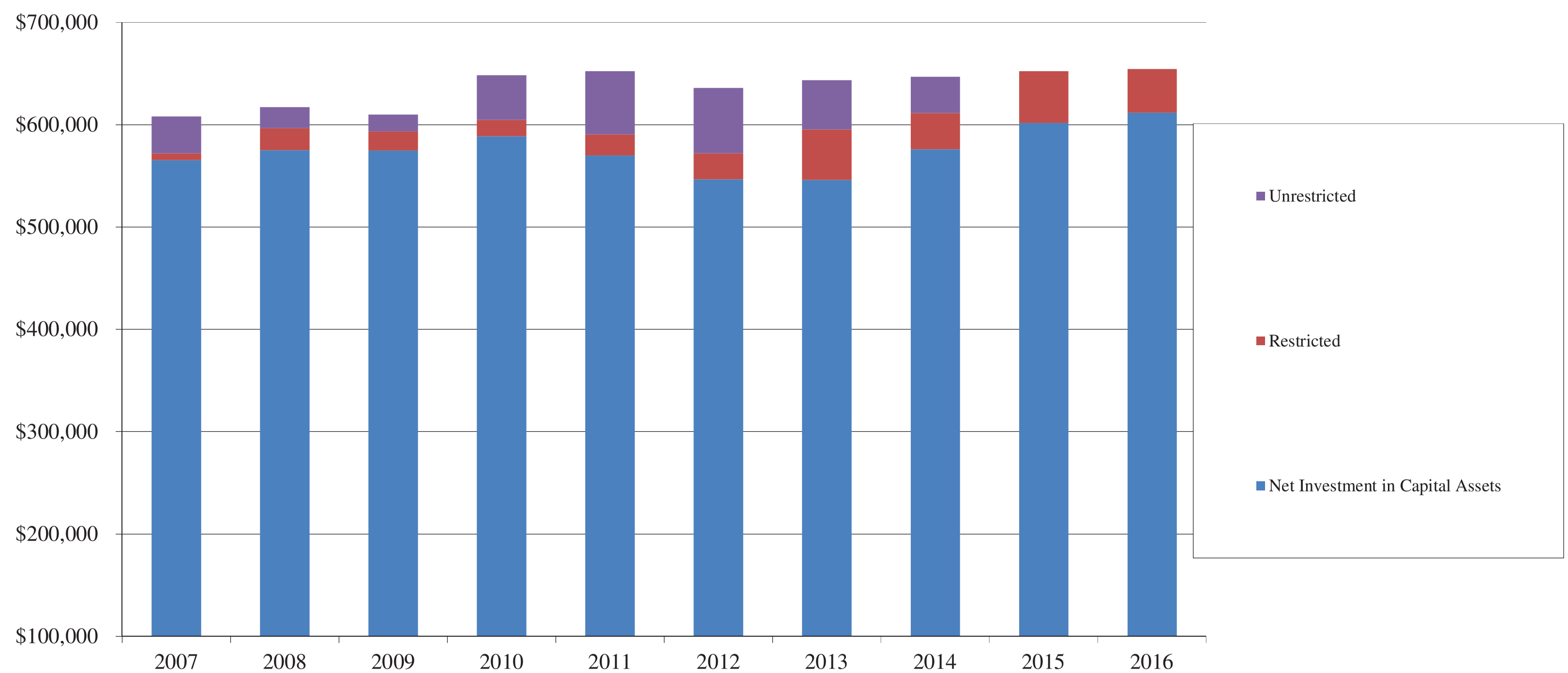


TABLE 2

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)
(UNAUDITED)

YEAR	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Operating Revenues:										
Passenger Fares	$43,230	$47,671	$50,128	$46,959	$49,731	$49,896	$50,873	52,080	47,176	46,776
Advertising and Concessions	1,317	1,382	1,115	968	946	1,350	1,493	1,653	1,632	1,781
Total Operating Revenues	44,547	49,053	51,243	47,927	50,677	51,246	52,366	53,733	48,808	48,557
Operating Expenses	238,499	252,035	244,996	216,476	226,033	238,884	251,638	259,779	250,076	262,635
Depreciation Expense	43,458	45,531	50,053	47,963	48,016	47,961	48,764	48,517	47,291	47,834
Operating Loss	(237,410)	(248,513)	(243,806)	(216,512)	(223,372)	(235,599)	(248,036)	(254,563)	(248,559)	(261,912)
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)										
Sales and use tax revenue	175,051	168,304	154,914	165,026	175,902	182,355	190,726	201,495	206,125	221,850
Federal Funds	22,625	23,189	22,553	34,117	20,456	10,368	9,178	10,911	14,020	16,968
Other State and Local Funds	4,364	4,689	15,875	6,578	2,070	2,957	2,975	2,265	2,206	1,070
Federal pass-through grants revenue	667,621	3,939	11,573	4,491	502	262	187	529	122	91
Investment Income	2,595	2,186	460	417	377	433	210	(387)	289	555
Gain (Loss) on Commodity Transactions				4,662	2,519	2,108	618	(4,112)		
Interest Expense	(6,960)	(8,329)	(8,711)	(7,997)	(7,227)	(6,991)	(6,432)	(5,521)	(6,430)	(6,028)
Federal pass-through expenses	(667,621)	(3,939)	(11,573)	(4,491)	(502)	(261)	(187)	(529)	(122)	(91)
Other Income	1,635	2,037	2,473	1,787	2,518	80	7,773	1,934	4,668	7,412
Total Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)	199,310	192,076	187,564	204,590	196,615	191,311	205,048	206,585	220,878	241,827
Net Loss before Capital Grants Revenue	(38,100)	(56,437)	(56,242)	(11,922)	(26,757)	(44,288)	(42,988)	(47,978)	(27,681)	(20,085)
Capital Grants Revenue	62,431	65,401	48,998	50,360	30,788	27,811	50,736	51,140	64,751	31,180
Change in Net Position	$24,331	$8,964	($7,244)	$38,438	$4,031	($16,477)	$7,748	$3,162	$37,070	11,095

TABLE 3

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

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
2007	$ 44,547	$ 175,051	$ 22,625	$ 4,364	$ 2,595	$ 667	$ 1,635	$ 62,431	$ 313,915
2008	$ 49,053	$ 168,304	$ 23,189	$ 4,689	$ 2,186	$ 3,939	$ 2,037	$ 65,401	$ 318,798
2009	$ 51,243	$ 154,914	$ 22,553	$ 15,875	$ 460	$ 11,573	$ 2,473	$ 48,998	$ 308,089
2010	$ 47,928	$ 165,026	$ 34,117	$ 6,578	$ 417	$ 4,491	$ 6,449	$ 50,360	$ 315,366
2011	$ 50,677	$ 175,902	$ 20,456	$ 2,070	$ 377	$ 502	$ 5,037	$ 30,788	$ 285,809
2012	$ 51,246	$ 182,355	$ 10,368	$ 2,957	$ 433	$ 262	$ 2,108	$ 27,811	$ 277,540
2013	$ 52,366	$ 190,726	$ 9,178	$ 2,974	$ 210	$ 187	$ 8,391	$ 50,736	$ 314,768
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

TABLE 4

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

REVENUES AND OPERATING ASSISTANCE - COMPARISON TO INDUSTRY TREND DATA
LAST TEN YEARS
(UNAUDITED)

TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY (1):

	OPERATING AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			OPERATING ASSISTANCE			
YEAR	FARES	OTHER	TOTAL	STATE & LOCAL	FEDERAL	TOTAL	TOTAL REVENUES
2007	31.4%	14.1%	45.5%	47.0%	7.5%	54.5%	100.0%
2008	21.4%	19.0%	40.4%	42.2%	17.4%	59.6%	100.0%
2009	21.5%	18.3%	39.8%	41.2%	19.0%	60.2%	100.0%
2010	—	—	32.8%	26.0%	41.2%	67.2%	100.0%
2011 (4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012 (4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2013 (4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2014 (4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2015 (4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2016 (4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY:

	OPERATING AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			OPERATING ASSISTANCE			
YEAR	FARES	OTHER(2)	TOTAL	STATE & LOCAL(3)	FEDERAL	TOTAL	TOTAL REVENUES
2007	17.2%	2.2%	19.4%	71.6%	9.0%	80.6%	100.0%
2008	19.1%	2.3%	21.4%	69.3%	9.3%	78.6%	100.0%
2009	19.3%	1.6%	20.9%	65.9%	13.2%	79.1%	100.0%
2010	18.4%	1.2%	19.6%	67.1%	13.3%	80.4%	100.0%
2011	17.7%	1.9%	19.6%	62.6%	17.8%	80.4%	100.0%
2012	18.4%	1.0%	19.4%	66.8%	13.8%	80.6%	100.0%
2013	16.6%	2.7%	19.3%	62.0%	18.7%	80.7%	100.0%
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%

N/A Not Available

P Preliminary

(1) Source: The American Public Transit Association, APTA 2011 Public Transportation Fact Book, Table 20.

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

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

(4) Information no longer available for reporting from APTA

TABLE 5

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

EXPENSES BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)
(UNAUDITED)

YEAR	TRANSPORTATION	MAINTENANCE	GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE	DEPRECIATION	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	INTEREST	FEDERAL PASS-THROUGH EXPENSES	TOTAL EXPENSES
2007	$ 98,065	$ 77,489	$ 63,613	$ 43,458	$ 282,625	$ 6,960	$ 667	$ 290,252
2008	$ 106,447	$ 76,923	$ 68,664	$ 45,531	$ 297,565	$ 8,329	$ 3,939	$ 309,833
2009	$ 102,421	$ 80,586	$ 61,989	$ 50,053	$ 295,049	$ 8,711	$ 11,573	$ 315,333
2010	$ 81,013	$ 69,206	$ 66,258	$ 47,963	$ 264,440	$ 7,997	$ 4,491	$ 276,928
2011	$ 91,767	$ 73,242	$ 61,023	$ 48,017	$ 274,049	$ 7,227	$ 502	$ 281,778
2012	$ 100,331	$ 78,831	$ 59,722	$ 47,961	$ 286,845	$ 6,991	$ 261	$ 294,097
2013	$ 118,471	$ 75,718	$ 57,449	$ 48,764	$ 300,405	$ 6,431	$ 187	$ 307,020
2014	$ 107,067	$ 88,889	$ 63,823	$ 48,517	$ 308,296	$ 5,521	$ 529	$ 314,346
2015	$ 88,874	$ 82,777	$ 78,425	$ 47,291	$ 297,367	$ 6,430	$ 122	$ 303,919
2016	$ 102,953	$ 89,821	$ 69,861	$ 47,834	$ 310,469	$ 6,028	$ 91	$ 316,588

TABLE 6

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

OPERATING EXPENSES - COMPARISON TO INDUSTRY TREND DATA
LAST TEN YEARS
(UNAUDITED)

TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY (1):

YEAR	LABOR AND FRINGES	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	SERVICES	UTILITIES	SELF-INSURANCE CLAIMS	PURCHASED TRANSPORTATION	OTHER	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES**
2007	65.8 %	11.6 %	6.1 %	3.4 %	2.4 %	13.0 %	-2.3 %	100.0 %
2008	63.9 %	12.8 %	6.3 %	3.4 %	2.2 %	13.7 %	-2.3 %	100.0 %
2009	64.8 %	11.3 %	6.6 %	3.5 %	2.3 %	14.0 %	-2.5 %	100.0 %
2010	65.2 %	10.7 %	6.6 %	3.4 %	2.6 %	13.8 %	-2.3 %	100.0 %
2011	65.0 %	11.4 %	6.6 %	3.3 %	2.6 %	13.3 %	-2.2 %	100.0 %
2012	64.0 %	11.7 %	6.9 %	3.2 %	2.2 %	13.9 %	-1.9 %	100.0 %
2013	60.7 %	11.2 %	7.1 %	3.1 %	2.4 %	13.7 %	1.8 %	100.0 %
2014	61.1 %	11.0 %	6.9 %	3.2 %	2.5 %	13.6 %	1.7 %	100.0 %
2015	61.1 *	11.0 *	6.9 *	3.2 *	2.5 *	13.6 *	1.7 *	100.0 *
2016	61.1 *	11.0 *	6.9 *	3.2 *	2.5 *	13.6 *	1.7 *	100.0 *

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY:

YEAR	LABOR AND FRINGES	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	SERVICES	UTILITIES	SELF-INSURANCE CLAIMS	PURCHASED TRANSPORTATION	OTHER	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES**
2007	71.8 %	12.9 %	4.5 %	3.9 %	3.5 %	1.3 %	2.1 %	100.0 %
2008	68.0 %	14.3 %	4.1 %	4.8 %	4.7 %	1.7 %	2.4 %	100.0 %
2009	70.1 %	14.5 %	4.8 %	4.0 %	3.7 %	1.8 %	1.1 %	100.0 %
2010	72.5 %	10.0 %	5.2 %	4.1 %	3.8 %	2.2 %	2.2 %	100.0 %
2011	68.1 %	15.4 %	5.7 %	3.2 %	4.3 %	2.3 %	1.0 %	100.0 %
2012	68.2 %	14.6 %	6.4 %	2.8 %	2.8 %	2.8 %	2.4 %	100.0 %
2013	68.6 %	14.5 %	5.7 %	2.9 %	2.4 %	3.0 %	2.9 %	100.0 %
2014	69.5 %	15.3 %	6.2 %	2.7 %	1.8 %	3.0 %	1.5 %	100.0 %
2015	72.5 %	12.6 %	6.8 %	2.9 %	0.6 %	3.2 %	1.4 %	100.0 %
2016	75.1 %	10.6 %	5.3 %	2.8 %	2.0 %	3.2 %	1.0 %	100.0 %

* 2014 Statistics used going forward due to no data existing after that time.
** Excludes Depreciation and Interest
Source:

(1) The American Public Transit Association, APTA 2016 Public Transportation Fact Book , Table 23.

TABLE 7

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

PRINCIPAL SALES TAX COLLECTIONS BY INDUSTRY

2009 to 2016

Industry	2009 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total	2010 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total	2011 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total	2012 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	$19,784,983	12.77 %	$20,335,975	12.32 %	$22,852,212	12.99 %	$23,022,352	8.93 %
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	16,591,094	10.71	17,476,357	10.59	18,487,401	10.51	19,596,461	7.60
General Merchandise Stores	14,290,752	9.22	14,643,737	8.87	15,195,963	8.64	15,320,790	5.94
Information (Including Telecommunications)	15,612,141	10.08	15,143,351	9.18	15,711,967	8.93	15,819,592	6.14
Accommodation and Food Services	12,751,878	8.23	12,995,998	7.88	13,977,667	7.95	14,733,174	5.72
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies	9,170,330	5.92	9,308,831	5.64	9,764,911	5.55	10,815,046	4.20
Administrative and Support Services; Waste Management and Remediation Services	5,829,327	3.76	6,185,129	2.61	7,062,839	4.02	7,628,146	2.96
Health and Personal Care Stores	6,494,361	4.19	6,281,865	2.65	6,288,287	3.57	6,767,410	2.63
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	6,135,132	3.96	6,783,966	2.86	7,168,223	4.08	7,632,916	2.96
Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing of Property	4,683,991	3.02	4,881,232	2.06	5,120,250	2.91	5,072,860	1.97
Other Industries	$43,569,964	28.14 %	$50,989,893	28.14 %	$54,272,006	30.85 %	$55,945,959	30.67 %
Total Sales Tax Collection	$154,913,953	100.00 %	$165,026,334	100.00 %	$175,901,726	100.00 %	$182,354,706	70.74 %

Industry	2013 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total	2014 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total	2015 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total	2016 Amounts Collected	Percentage of Total
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	$24,889,779	13.05 %	$30,949,341	13.05 %	$44,864,815	17.97 %	$32,802,208	12.72 %
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	15,105,521	7.92	18,808,492	7.93	31,966,486	12.80	45,902,785	17.81
General Merchandise Stores	16,135,443	8.46	20,087,254	8.47	14,164,649	5.67	11,392,428	4.42
Information (Including Telecommunications)	17,565,890	9.21	21,953,991	9.25	20,016,563	8.02	21,161,477	8.21
Accommodation and Food Services	15,239,030	7.99	18,971,924	8.00	19,499,797	7.81	23,413,439	9.08
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies	9,803,331	5.14	12,236,587	5.16	9,911,543	3.97	9,845,157	3.82
Administrative and Support Services; Waste Management						-		
and Remediation Services	8,248,401	4.32	10,259,089	4.32	9,804,294	3.93	11,288,301	4.38
Health and Personal Care Stores	5,395,933	2.83	6,711,283	2.83	5,116,705	2.05	4,879,520	1.89
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	7,850,868	4.12	9,764,650	4.12	7,548,894	3.02	6,679,310	2.59
Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing of Property	5,848,775	3.07	7,274,513	3.07	7,287,216	2.92	8,781,291	3.41
						-		
Other Industries	$64,643,308	33.89 %	$80,201,920	33.81 %	$79,535,369	31.85 %	$81,633,524	31.67 %
Total Sales Tax Collection	$190,726,279	100.00 %	$237,219,044	100.00 %	$249,716,331	100.00 %	$257,779,440	100.00 %

(1) (Sources: State of Ohio and Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office).

TABLE 8

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN
LAST TEN YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

(UNAUDITED)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OVERALL DEBT LIMITATION:										
Total Of All GCRTA Debt Outstanding	$151,473	$176,340	$166,328	$155,220	$142,080	$169,733	$154,195	$138,366	$136,880	$120,030
Exempt Debt	151,473	176,340	166,328	155,220	142,080	169,733	154,195	138,366	136,880	120,030
Net Indebtedness (Voted and Unvoted)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Assessed Valuation Of County - (Collection Year)	$33,158,047	$31,732,264	$31,497,061	$29,633,695	$29,826,341	$29,796,665	$27,652,473	$27,694,841	$27,694,841	$27,526,151
Overall Debt Limitation (%)	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
5.0% of Estimated Assessed Valuation (Voted and Unvoted Debt Limitation)	1,657,902	1,586,613	1,574,853	1,481,685	1,491,317	1,489,833	1,382,624	1,384,742	1,384,742	1,376,308
Net Indebtedness (Voted and Unvoted)										
Overall Debt Margin	$1,657,902	$1,586,613	$1,574,853	$1,481,685	$1,491,317	$1,489,833	$1,382,624	$1,384,742	$1,384,742	$1,376,308
Legal Debt Margin as a Percentage of the Debt Limit	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
UNVOTED DEBT LIMITATION:										
Unvoted Debt Limitation - 0.1% of County Assessed Valuation	$33,158	$31,732	$31,497	$29,634	$29,826	$29,797	$27,652	$27,695	$27,695	$27,526
Maximum Aggregate Amount Of Principal and Interest Payable In Any One Calendar Year	(16,618)	(16,586)	(16,365)	(16,365)	(18,377)	(18,902)	(20,788)	(20,676)	(23,013)	(16,919)
Maximum Annual Debt Service Charges Permitted For New Debt Issuances	($16,618)	($16,586)	($16,365)	($16,365)	($18,377)	($18,902)	($20,788)	($20,676)	($23,013)	($16,919)

Sources:
(1) The most current population estimates are as of 9/2016 (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)
(UNAUDITED)**

YEAR	POPULATION (1)	ASSESSED VALUE (2)	GENERAL BONDED DEBT	RATIO OF BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE	BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA
2007	1,296	$ 33,158,047	$ 176,340	0.53	$ 136.06
2008	1,284	$ 31,732,264	$ 176,340	0.56	$ 137.34
2009	1,276	$ 31,497,060	$ 166,328	0.53	$ 130.35
2010	1,280	$ 29,633,695	$ 155,220	0.52	$ 121.27
2011	1,270	$ 29,826,341	$ 142,080	0.48	$ 111.87
2012	1,285	$ 29,796,665	$ 110,955	0.37	$ 86.35
2013	1,263	$ 27,652,473	$ 97,910	0.35	$ 77.52
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

Sources:
(1) The most current population estimates are as of 9/2016 (Sources: State of Ohio and Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office).
(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)
(UNAUDITED)

YEAR	GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS	STATE INFRASTRUCTURE LOAN	CAPITAL LEASE	NOTES	SALES TAX REVENUE BONDS	TOTAL DEBT	PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME*	BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA*
2007	$ 176,340	$ 4,088	$ 25,000	$	$	$ 205,428	6.16	$ 136.06
2008	$ 176,340	$ 3,575	$ 23,684	$	$	$ 203,599	6.27	$ 137.34
2009	$ 166,328	$ 3,303	$ 22,308	$ 8,000	$	$ 199,939	5.99	$ 130.35
2010	$ 155,220	$ 2,460	$ 20,870	$	$	$ 178,550	5.35	$ 121.27
2011	$ 142,080	$	$ 19,366	$	$	$ 161,446	4.75	$ 111.87
2012	$ 110,955	$	$ 17,793	$	$ 40,985	$ 169,733	4.93	$ 86.35
2013	$ 97,910	$	$ 16,150	$	$ 40,135	$ 154,195	4.53	$ 77.52
2014	$ 54,965	$	$ 14,431	$	$ 68,970	$ 138,366	4.07	$ 43.62
2015	$ 18,680	$	$	$	$ 118,200	$ 136,880	3.80	$ 14.83
2016	$ 3,910	$	$	$	$ 116,120	$ 120,030	2.47	$ 3.11

(1) See Table 13 for personal income and per capita data.

	PERSONAL INCOME (2)	POPULATION
2007	$ 33,345	1,296
2008	$ 32,464	1,284
2009	$ 33,353	1,276
2010	$ 33,353	1,280
2011	$ 33,979	1,270
2012	$ 34,458	1,285
2013	$ 33,981	1,263
2014	$ 35,333	1,260
2015	$ 35,985	1,260
2016	$ 48,521	1,256

Source:
(2) Ohio Office of Research – The Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), as defined by the Department of Development includes Lake, Geauga, Medina, and Cuyahoga Counties

TABLE 11

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT (IN THOUSANDS)
DECEMBER 31, 2016
(UNAUDITED)

	GROSS DEBT	PERCENT APPLICABLE	ENTITY SHARE
Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority	$120,030	100.00%	$120,030
Cuyahoga County	243,900	100.00%	$243,900
Cities Wholly with the County	854,237	100.00%	$854,237
Village Wholly with the County	22,973	100.00%	$22,973
Townships Wholly with the County	1,640	100.00%	$1,640
All School Districts Wholly with in the County	957,141	100.00%	$957,141
Olmsted Falls S.D.	23,973	96.29%	$23,084
Strongsville S.D.	80,224	99.74%	$80,015
Chagrin Falls S.D.	17,409	63.78%	$11,103
Total Overlapping Debt			$2,314,123

Source: Cuyahoga County Budget Commission

TABLE 12

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

LONG-TERM DEBT COVERAGE
LAST TEN YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

(UNAUDITED)

YEAR	GROSS REVENUES (1)	EXPENSES (2)	NET REVENUE AVAILABLE FOR DEBT SERVICE	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	COVERAGE
2007	$ 250,816	$ 239,166	$ 11,650	$ 9,607	$ 7,012	$ 16,619	70.1 %
2008	$ 253,398	$ 255,974	$ (2,576)	$ 9,968	$ 7,194	$ 17,162	(15.0) %
2009	$ 259,092	$ 256,569	$ 2,523	$ 10,012	$ 7,700	$ 17,712	14.2 %
2010	$ 265,006	$ 220,968	$ 44,038	$ 11,108	$ 7,565	$ 18,673	235.8 %
2011	$ 255,021	$ 226,534	$ 28,487	$ 14,643	$ 7,668	$ 22,311	127.7 %
2012	$ 249,808	$ 235,431	$ 14,377	$ 15,562	$ 7,630	$ 23,192	62.0 %
2013	$ 264,033	$ 251,848	$ 12,185	$ 15,539	$ 7,634	$ 23,173	52.6 %
2014	$ 266,368	$ 260,695	$ 5,673	$ 17,112	$ 5,985	$ 23,097	24.6 %
2015	$ 276,238	$ 250,198	$ 26,040	$ 16,975	$ 6,038	$ 23,013	113.2 %
2016	$ 296,504	$ 262,726	$ 33,778	$ 11,615	$ 5,302	$ 16,917	199.7 %

(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
(UNAUDITED)

YEAR	COUNTY POPULATION	MSA (1)	WAGE INCOME (IN THOUSANDS)	PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
2007	1,295,958	1,794,211	$ 33,344,999	$ 25,730
2008	1,283,925	1,783,918	$ 32,464,044	$ 25,285
2009	1,275,709	1,783,918	$ 33,353,412	$ 26,145
2010	1,280,122	1,775,884	$ 33,353,412	$ 26,055
2011	1,270,294	1,766,669	$ 33,979,191	$ 26,263
2012	1,285,279	1,779,827	$ 33,458,329	$ 26,810
2013	1,263,154	1,761,898	$ 33,981,368	$ 26,902
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

AGE DISTRIBUTION (2)

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Under 5 years	72,983	5.8%
5 – 9 yrs	72,151	5.7
10 – 14 yrs	74,734	6.0
15 – 19 yrs	78,789	6.3
20 – 24 yrs	84,091	6.7
25 – 34 yrs	167,223	13.3
35 – 44 yrs	145,024	11.5
45 – 54 yrs	170,023	13.5
55 – 59 yrs	96,147	7.7
60 – 64 yrs	83,924	6.7
65 – 74 yrs	112,923	9.0
75 – 84 yrs	63,660	5.1
85 yrs and over	34,249	2.7
TOTAL	1,255,921	100.0%
Median age		40
Males		597,685
Females		658,236

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME BRACKET (2)

INCOME (2)	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
$0 – 19,999	$ 128,053	23.9%
$20,000 – 29,999	62,998	11.8
$30,000 – 49,999	102,221	19.1
$50,000 – 99,999	145,461	27.2
$100,000 -199,999	75,657	14.1
OVER $200,000	20,331	3.9
TOTAL	534,721	100.0%
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	$ 44,203	

Source:

(1) Ohio Office of Research – The Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), as defined by the Department of Development includes Lake, Geauga, Medina, and Cuyahoga Counties

(2) Ohio Office of Research

(continued)

TABLE 13 (continued)

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS (continued)
LAST TEN YEARS (continued)

EMPLOYMENT-ANNUAL AVERAGE (1):

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Civilian Labor Force	653,700	644,200	625,600	631,700	624,600	621,500	621,800	624,300	624,300	610,000
Total Employed	616,500	604,200	571,100	577,900	577,000	579,100	577,500	584,400	584,400	579,500
Total Unemployed	37,200	40,000	54,500	53,800	47,600	42,400	44,300	39,900	39,900	30,500
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	6.2%	8.7%	8.5%	7.6%	6.8%	7.1%	6.4%	6.4%	5.0%

EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR (2):
(Amounts in 000's)

	MANUFACTURING		WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE		PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES		FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT		FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE		TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		OTHER		TOTAL	
YEAR	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
2007	81.4	10.9	107.9	14.4	335.3	44.7	98.4	13.1	61.1	8.1	24.1	3.2	41.8	5.6	750.0*	100.0
2008	79.8	10.9	105.6	14.4	330.0	44.9	98.2	13.3	57.1	7.8	23.5	3.2	40.5	5.5	734.7*	100.0
2009	65.8	9.6	97.3	14.1	319.1	46.4	95.9	13.9	53.9	7.8	21.2	3.1	35.1	5.1	688.3*	100.0
**2010	65.8	9.6	97.3	14.1	319.1	46.4	95.9	13.9	53.9	7.8	21.2	3.1	35.1	5.1	688.3*	100.0
2011	76.3	12.8	81.3	13.7	267.9	45.1	80.7	13.6	50.6	8.5	26.9	4.5	10.8	1.8	594.5	100.0
2012	73.2	12.5	81.2	13.8	252.8	43.1	77.9	13.3	48.4	8.2	26.2	4.5	26.7	4.6	586.4*	100.0
2013	72.7	12.7	76.6	13.4	253.9	44.3	74.1	12.9	45.5	7.9	25.8	4.6	24.0	4.2	572.6*	100.0
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	4.4	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

Sources:

(1) Ohio Office of Research

(2) U.S. Census Bureau - American Fact Finder

* Difference due to non-County residents employed in County.

** Fiscal Year 2010 data not available, Fiscal Year 2009 used

TABLE 14

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

2016 AND 2006

2016

Employer	Nature of Business	Employees	Percentage of Total County Employment
Cleveland Clinic Health System	Health Care	34,328	6.0%
University Hospitals Health System	Health Care	21,519	3.7%
U.S. Office of Personnel Management	Federal Government	14,382	2.5%
Progressive Corporation	Insurance & Financial Company	9,490	1.6%
Giant Eagle	Food Retailer	9,080	1.6%
Group Management Services, Inc.	Professional Employer	8,499	1.5%
State of Ohio	State Government	8,139	1.4%
U.S. Postal Services	U.S. Postal Services	7,607	1.3%
Cleveland Metropolitan School	Education	7,558	1.3%
Cuyahoga County	County Government	7,498	1.3%
	Total	128,100	22.2%
	Total County Employment	576,603	

2006

			Percentage of Total County
Cleveland Clinic Health System	Health Care	28,461	4.4%
University Hospitals Health System	Health Care	15,904	2.4%
Cuyahoga County	County Government	9,295	1.4%
U.S. Office of Personnel Management	Federal Government	9,172	1.4%
Progressive Corporation	Insurance	8,796	1.3%
City of Cleveland	Municipal Government	8,327	1.3%
Cleveland Municipal School District	Public School District	7,442	1.1%
KeyCorp	Financial Services	6,615	1.0%
National City Corporation	Financial Services	6,563	1.0%
Metro Health Systems	Health Care	5,627	0.9%
	Total	106,202	16.3%
	Total County Employment	652,400	

Sources: Ohio Labor Market Information http://ohiolmi.com (Data Tab-Employment and Wages by Industry Query-Cuyahoga County - 2006 and 2016 CAFR - Statistical Section

TABLE 15

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

OPERATING STATISTICS (1)
LAST TEN YEARS
(UNAUDITED)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012**	2013	2014	2015	2016*
SYSTEM RIDERSHIP:										
Motor Bus	46,335,972	46,623,903	38,214,315	35,895,427	37,198,763	33,857,969	34,325,962	34,426,847	32,810,537	30,156,644
Heavy Rail	7,306,663	7,639,381	4,491,171	3,657,501	5,687,891	6,240,495	6,423,366	6,203,837	6,438,252	6,417,590
Light Rail	3,198,883	3,261,923	2,365,851	2,315,662	2,745,106	2,856,379	2,897,940	2,779,158	2,608,770	2,468,330
Demand Responsive	481,112	385,310	410,770	550,711	579,072	647,031	704,502	751,529	702,538	633,601
BRT (Bus Rapid)**						4,629,200	4,854,519	5,084,513	4,461,433	4,083,100
AVERAGE WEEKDAY SYSTEM RIDERSHIP:										
Motor Bus	164,548	166,364	142,631	122,662	124,343	113,662	93,675	112,878	107,734	100,708
Heavy Rail	20,397	20,914	17,816	11,405	18,495	21,493	17,529	18,037	18,744	18,740
Light Rail	11,044	11,432	9,804	7,592	9,560	9,838	7,908	7,614	8,456	8,151
Demand Responsive	1,661	1,778	1,867	1,769	1,868	2,067	2,284	2,373	2,281	2,031
BRT (Bus Rapid)**						15,541	13,248	16,671	14,541	14,445
AVERAGE WEEKDAY MILES OPERATED:										
Motor Bus	79,029	71,674	65,803	51,308	48,983	39,810	41,440	42,561	43,691	42,744
Heavy Rail	3,584	3,443	5,381	2,796	5,233	5,759	6,887	7,395	7,379	7,813
Light Rail	2,446	2,464	2,380	2,025	2,042	2,008	2,331	2,523	2,561	2,320
Demand Responsive	9,259	8,072	12,752	15,322	16,161	15,160	15,604	16,682	16,614	16,738
BRT (Bus Rapid)**						2,096	2,007	2,025	1,835	1,821
REVENUE MILES:										
Motor Bus	20,204,755	18,664,990	17,042,385	13,310,980	12,616,043	12,224,802	12,968,260	13,236,263	13,416,573	13,188,669
Heavy Rail	2,112,786	2,046,862	1,789,025	953,985	1,766,922	1,989,328	2,414,910	2,432,606	2,528,661	2,661,244
Light Rail	805,600	799,595	756,929	661,218	715,539	699,039	785,351	830,016	844,272	776,478
Demand Responsive	2,368,174	2,106,558	3,395,154	4,285,442	4,560,276	4,821,868	4,978,261	5,187,971	5,311,937	5,343,934
BRT (Bus Rapid)**						688,062	648,031	641,081	604,862	595,789
PASSENGER MILES:										
Motor Bus	178,890,562	174,137,020	132,223,514	136,352,946	139,878,118	144,368,655	144,546,103	144,877,313	143,016,054	124,284,327
Heavy Rail	53,399,727	54,293,150	31,419,638	25,889,384	39,448,214	43,551,128	44,109,511	41,266,566	43,869,205	41,530,858
Light Rail	19,212,211	19,271,305	13,642,884	13,611,220	16,762,697	16,938,794	17,332,817	16,450,357	15,113,234	14,721,876
Demand Responsive	2,576,273	2,856,607	4,187,788	3,940,975	4,134,106	4,572,942	4,964,438	7,274,713	5,989,622	4,993,531
BRT (Bus Rapid)**						11,748,318	12,837,586	13,277,273	10,538,255	11,641,456

(Continued)

TABLE 15

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

OPERATING STATISTICS (1)
LAST TEN YEARS (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012**	2013	2014	2015***	2016
ENERGY CONSUMPTION:										
Motor Bus										
(gallons of fuel)	5,393,502	5,322,578	4,998,777	3,882,866	4,429,201	3,901,523	3,992,940	4,066,716	3,188,219	N/A
(gallons of compressed natural gas)***	434,773	230,813	55,495						304,409	N/A
Heavy Rail										
(kilowatt hours)	29,758,170	28,414,691	26,150,410	24,000,051	26,024,462	25,319,115	25,091,622	24,651,213	22,660,795	N/A
Light Rail										
(kilowatt hours)	12,542,075	11,422,839	11,286,050	12,975,110	11,912,103	9,836,196	12,982,816	11,821,324	12,157,153	N/A
Demand Responsive										
(gallons of fuel)	318,960	307,883	463,192	531,510	573,563	634,019	650,749	608,858	664,335	N/A
BRT (Bus Rapid)**										
(gallons of fuel)						297,054	306,899	299,018	278,075	N/A
FLEET REQUIREMENT DURING PEAK HOURS:										
Motor Bus	522	469	424	322	310	303	350	350	350	350
Heavy Rail	22	22	22	22	18	20	20	20	20	20
Light Rail	17	17	17	17	13	13	14	14	13	13
Demand Responsive	74	73	122	102	116	134	131	137	147	148
BRT (Bus Rapid)**						16	16	16	16	14
TOTAL ACTIVE VEHICLES DURING PERIOD:										
Motor Bus	620	556	506	405	403	399	391	391	375	378
Heavy Rail	60	60	60	60	44	60	60	60	40	40
Light Rail	48	48	48	48	33	48	48	48	34	48
Demand Responsive	77	86	129	120	120	146	146	158	159	166
BRT (Bus Rapid)**						21	21	21	21	24
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:	2,653	2,577	2,374	2,115	2,103	2,188	2,033	2,073	2,257	2,255

(Concluded)

Source:
(1) National Transit Database Report, Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964
*2016 data is preliminary
**2012 is the first year BRT is being reported as a category
***2015 is the first year for CNG
N/A - No longer required or tracked by NTD for Energy Consumption category

TABLE 16

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

OPERATING INFORMATION-CAPITAL ASSETS
FISCAL YEAR 2007 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2016 (IN THOUSANDS)
(UNAUDITED)

YEAR	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated										
Land	$ 32,903	$ 34,665	$ 38,563	$ 38,671	$38,510	$36,924	$37,818	$37,813	$37,813	$37,813
Construction in Progress	141,258	19,680	25,671	36,649	20,849	23,015	25,955	22,258	59,522	74,819
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	174,161	54,345	64,234	75,320	59,359	59,939	63,773	60,071	97,335	112,632
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:										
Infrastructure	55,883	58,189	62,285	62,879	63,009	63,192	63,233	63,461	63,461	63,461
Right of Ways	266,911	270,116	272,712	272,723	274,334	274,725	301,660	308,716	309,264	309,454
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	439,884	442,177	445,019	454,569	481,619	492,407	502,685	537,706	546,140	548,211
Transportation and Other Equipment	398,111	419,449	430,335	411,981	405,618	413,275	421,138	441,898	470,713	486,818
Bus Rapid Transit		157,845	162,440	162,334	162,353	162,344	162,344	163,027	163,102	163,516
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,160,789	1,347,776	1,372,791	1,364,486	1,386,933	1,405,943	1,451,060	1,514,808	1,552,680	1,571,460
Less Accumulated Depreciation:										
Infrastructure	10,298	11,481	12,715	14,045	15,376	16,712	18,051	19,513	21,076	22,522
Right of Ways	129,861	136,439	143,051	149,682	156,323	162,952	169,671	176,783	183,671	190,045
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	185,914	199,129	212,919	226,864	241,529	256,743	272,465	289,075	307,161	325,074
Transportation and Other Equipment	264,318	274,720	288,002	272,139	285,804	306,696	327,277	345,488	359,502	369,831
Bus Rapid Transit		557	4,119	7,727	11,334	14,942	18,549	22,160	25,784	29,413
Total Accumulated Depreciation:	590,391	622,326	660,806	670,457	710,366	758,045	806,013	853,019	897,194	936,885
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated	570,398	725,450	711,985	694,029	676,567	647,898	645,047	661,789	655,486	634,575
Net Capital Assets, End of Year	$ 744,559	$ 779,795	$ 776,219	$ 769,349	$ 735,926	$ 707,837	$ 708,820	$ 721,860	$ 752,821	$ 747,207

Source: Greater Cleveland Regional Transit 2016 Financial Statements

TABLE 17

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

FAREBOX RECOVERY PERCENTAGE
LAST TEN YEARS
(UNAUDITED)

YEAR	PERCENTAGE
2007	18.7%
2008	19.5
2009	20.9
2010	22.4
2011	22.5
2012	21.8
2013	21.1
2014	20.6
2015	19.5
2016	18.5

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

FARE STRUCTURE
DECEMBER 31, 2016

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	$2.50
Out of County	$3.75

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

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

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

Daily Passes	
Bus/Rapid/BRT	$5.50
Senior/Disabled/Child	$2.75
Student K-12	$4.50
Paratransit	$7.00

Cleveland Passes	
One Day	$5.50
Two Day	$11.00
Four Day	$22.00

Up to three children under 6 yrs. of age with adult ride free
Fare media rates changed effective August 14, 2016.

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
1240 West Sixth Street • Cleveland, Ohio 44113-1302
rideRTA.com