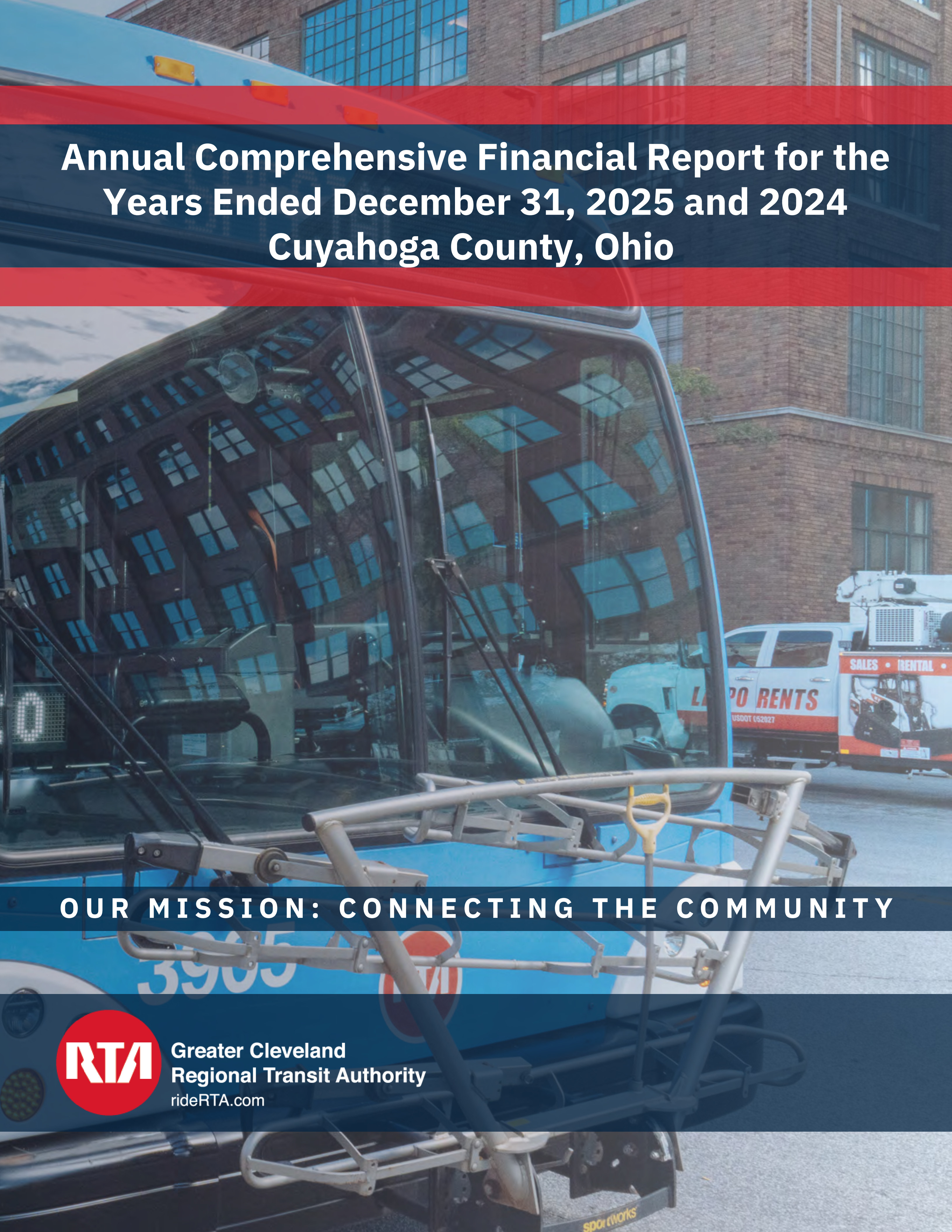

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
Cuyahoga County, Ohio

OUR MISSION: CONNECTING THE COMMUNITY

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
rideRTA.com

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority

Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Prepared By: Finance Division

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GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Letter of Transmittal 1
Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting 6
Organizational Chart 8
Board of Trustees and Executive Leadership 9
Community Boundaries in Cuyahoga County 10

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor’s Report 13
Management’s Discussion and Analysis 17
Financial Statements:
Statements of Net Position 31
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position 33
Statements of Cash Flows 34
Notes to Financial Statements 36
Required Supplementary Information 67
GASB Statement No. 68, and 75 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions 67

STATISTICAL SECTION

Net Position by Components – Last Ten Years 77
Changes in Net Position – Last Ten Years 78
Revenues by Source – Last Ten Years 79
Revenues and Operating Assistance – Last Ten Years 80
Expenses by Function – Last Ten Years 81
Operating Expenses - Comparison to Industry Trend Data – Last Ten Years 82
Principal Sales Tax Collections by Industry 83
Legal Debt Margin – Last Ten Years 84
Ratio of Outstanding Debt Type 85
Ratio of General Bonded Debt to Assessed Value and
Net Bonded Debt Per Capita – Last Ten Years 86
Computation of Direct and Overlapping Debt 87
Long-Term Debt Coverage – Last Ten Years 88
Demographic Statistics 89
Principal Employers 90
Operating Statistics – Last Ten Years 91
Operating Information – Capital Assets – Last Ten Years 92
Farebox Recovery Percentage/Fare Structure – Last Ten Years 93

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2025
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Greater Cleveland
Regional Transit Authority

INTRODUCTION

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June 15, 2026

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

It is a pleasure to submit to you the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report) of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority ("GCRTA" or "Authority") for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024. This is the thirty-eighth such report issued by GCRTA. This Annual Report includes financial statements and other financial and statistical data that conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States and in conformance with standards of financial reporting as established by the Government Finance Officers Association ("GFOA").

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

Keith Faber, Auditor of State of Ohio, has issued an unmodified opinion on the Authority's financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024. The Independent Auditor's Report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

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

Management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") immediately follows the Independent Auditor's Report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

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

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

PROFILE OF GOVERNMENT AND REPORTING ENTITY

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

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

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

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

The Authority had 2,264 employees as of December 31, 2025. The system delivered 20.2 million revenue miles of bus service and 3.6 million revenue miles on its heavy and light rail systems. The active service fleet was composed of 337 bus coaches, 40 heavy railcars, 29 light railcars, and 84 Paratransit vehicles.

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

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

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

The Authority's service area is contiguous with the boundaries of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. The County includes the City of Cleveland, two townships, and fifty-six other jurisdictions. This is the largest metropolitan area in Ohio and one of the largest counties in the United States. The population of this area is approximately 1.2 million people.

Historically, the foundation for Greater Cleveland's economic vitality had been heavy industry with the largest employment sector being manufacturing. The largest employment areas in 2025 were in the following industries:

- Healthcare/Education
- Professional/Business services
- Government
- Insurance

Real property, consisting of agricultural, commercial, industrial, and residential real property, is reappraised every six years. The current assessed value is estimated to be $44.3 billion. This process is the foundation for property taxation, and it sets the debt limitation for the Authority.

CURRENT YEAR REVIEW

Celebrating its 50th Anniversary in 2025, the Authority prioritized projects and opportunities that promote our mission of "Connecting the Community". As an essential service, GCRTA provided a vital public service that connected customers to medical appointments, pharmacies, grocery stores, and essential jobs. The Authority continued its pursuit to provide Greater Clevelanders with unparalleled connectivity, along with high quality service design and delivery.

This included:

- Approval from the Board of Trustees to purchase 6 additional railcars, bringing the total to 54 as of December 31, 2025, which continues the process of replacing both the heavy and light rail fleets.
- Continued conducting customer experience surveys.

During 2025, GCRTA:

- Was awarded additional grants to assist in the replacement of our aging railcars.
- Was awarded numerous grants to continue to replace buses and paratransit vehicles outlined in the Authority's Bus Improvement Plan along with other infrastructure projects outlined in the Authority's Capital Improvement Plan.
- Performed construction activities on various rail projects.
- Received the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the GFOA.
- Received the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award from the GFOA.

PRESENT AND FUTURE PLANS

Present and future plans include:

- Continue the railcar replacement, rail infrastructure, and station improvements.
- Execute plans to replace buses, trains, and equipment that have exceeded their useful lives.
- Continue the State of Good Repair projects that will protect the Authority's investment in its equipment and infrastructure.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The development of the 2026 budget included the preparation of a five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). This document is an outline for rebuilding and expanding services by the Authority through the end of 2030. Totaling $602.83 million, the CIP constitutes a significant public works effort aimed at remaking the transit network and positioning the Authority, not just for the short-term, but also for the long-term future.

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

Rail Car Program - $130.22 million

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

Rail Projects - $105.17 million

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

Bus Improvement Program, Equipment & Vehicles - $199.44 million

This continues to replace buses as part of the Bus Improvement Plan by replacing buses and other vehicles that have exceeded their useful life, as defined by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA).

Facility Improvements and Bridge Rehabilitation - $86.63 million

Funding has been committed for facility improvements, rehabilitation of track bridges, repair or replacement of aging infrastructure at the bus garages, including State of Good Repair projects.

Preventive Maintenance and Operating Reimbursements - $37.30 million

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

Other Projects and Local Capital Projects - $44.07 million

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Certificate of Achievement for Financial Reporting

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

Acknowledgments

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

India L. Birdsong Terry
General Manager and CEO

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

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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 annual comprehensive financial report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. This was the thirty-seventh 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 annual comprehensive 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 annual comprehensive 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.

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Ohio

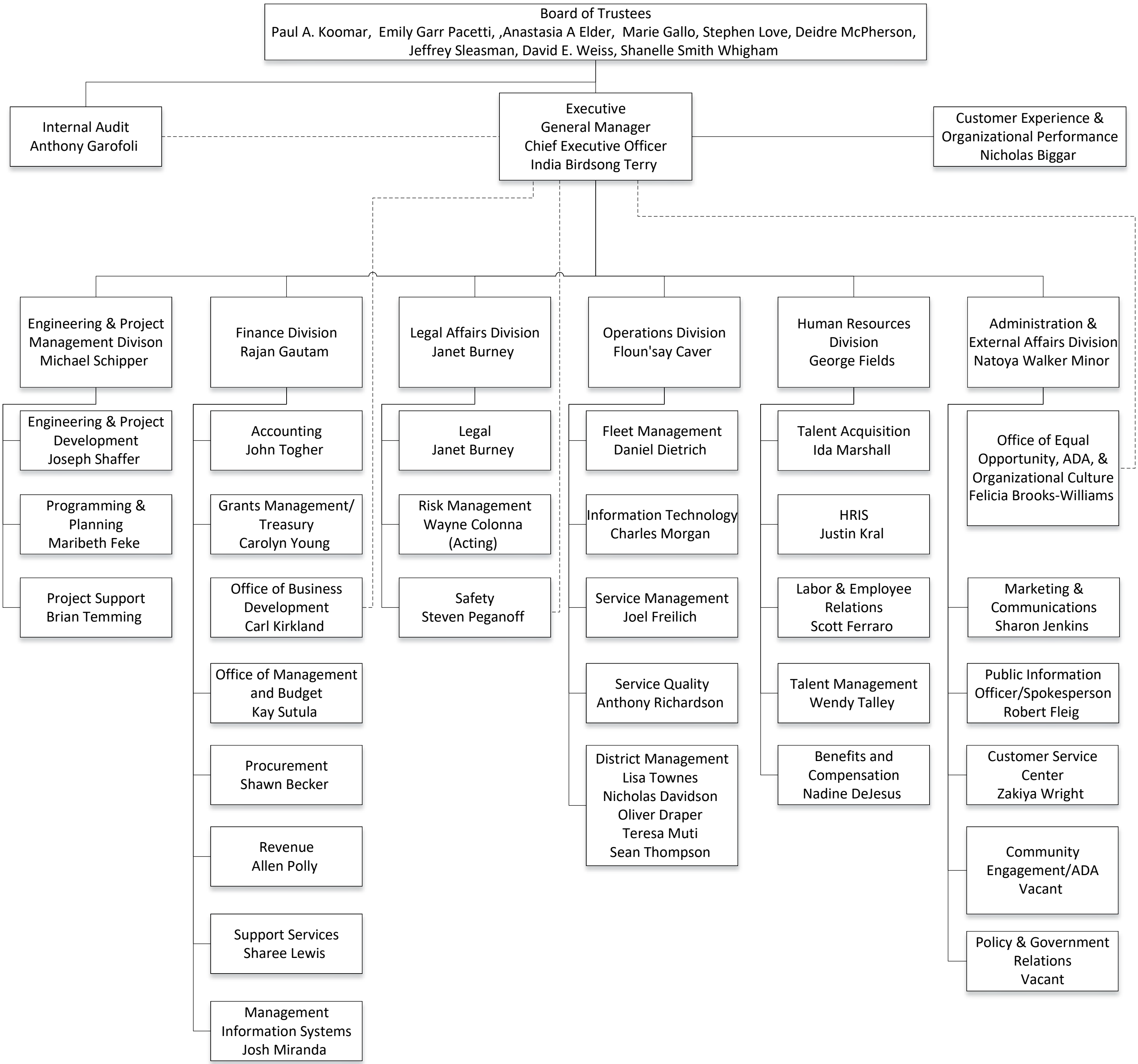
For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2024

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Organizational Chart



Updated January 26, 2026

EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP

India Birdsong Terry
General Manager/Chief Executive Office

Janet E. Burney
General Counsel,
Deputy General Manager of Legal Affairs

Floun'say R. Caver, Ph.D.
Chief Operating Officer,
Deputy General Manager of Operations

George Fields
Deputy General Manager of Human Resources

Anthony A. Garofoli
Executive Director, Internal Audit

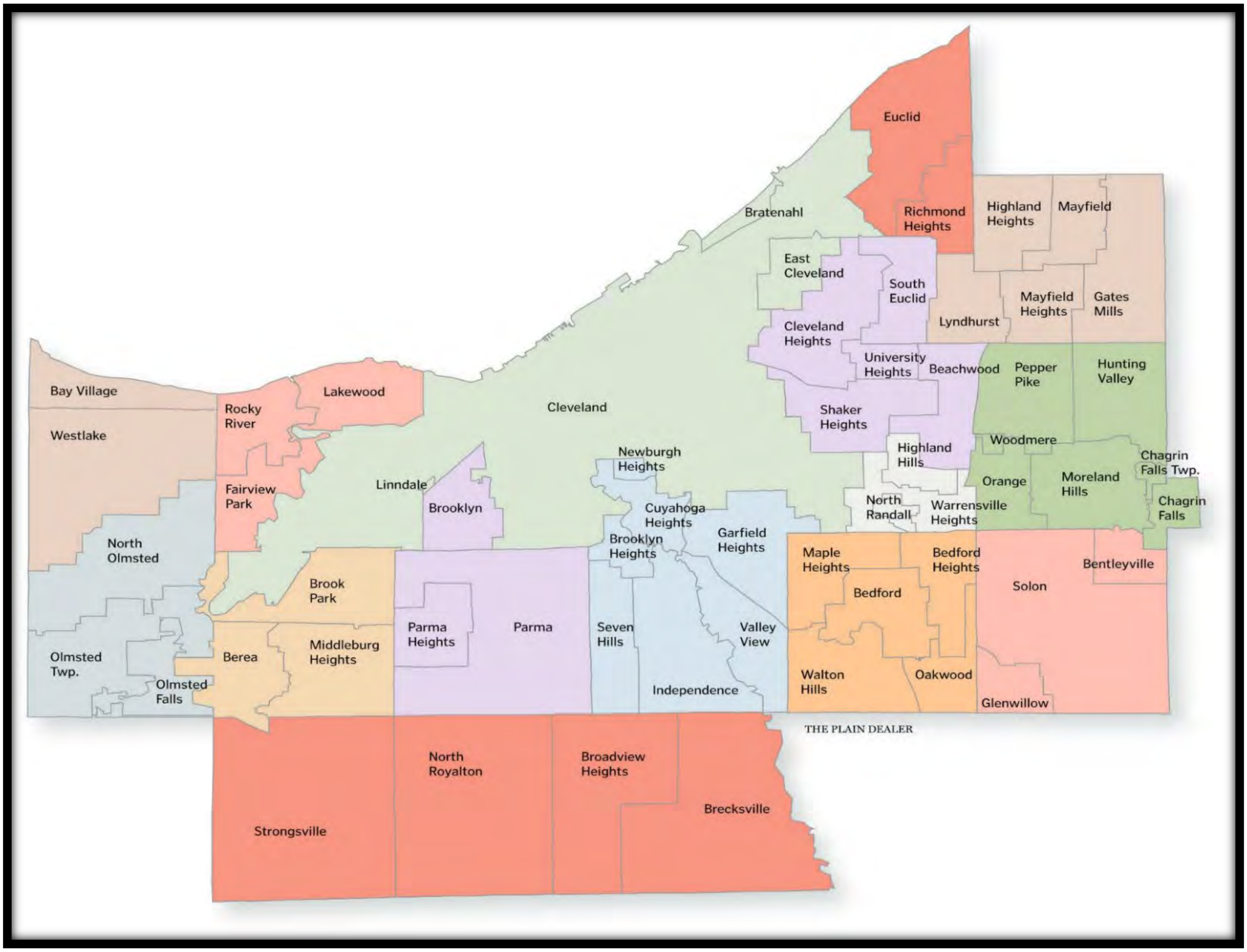
Rajan D. Gautam, CPA
Deputy General Manager of Finance Secretary-Treasurer

Michael J. Schipper
Deputy General Manager of Engineering & Project Management

Natoya J. Walker Minor
Deputy General Manager of Administration & External Affairs

Greater Cleveland
Regional Transit Authority

Cuyahoga County, Ohio



Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority

2025

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Greater Cleveland
Regional Transit Authority

FINANCIAL

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the Authority), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority, Cuyahoga County, Ohio as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will also issue our report dated June 15, 2026, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KEITH FABER
Ohio Auditor of State

Tiffany L Ridenbaugh

Tiffany L Ridenbaugh, CPA, CFE, CGFM
Chief Deputy Auditor

June 15, 2026

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2025

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority

MANAGEMENTS'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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As the management for the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (the Authority or GCRTA), we offer readers of the Authority's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. This discussion and analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues and activities and identify any significant changes in financial position. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here, in conjunction with the basic financial statements and notes to the financial statements, which follow this section and provide more specific details.

Overview of Financial Highlights

- The Authority has a net position of $1,108.7 million. Of this amount, $892.7 million is invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization.
- The Authority's net position increased by $59.0 million in 2025 mainly due to increased activities in capital projects.
- Current assets of $373.3 million consist of cash and cash equivalents and investments of $262.6 million, receivables of $90.8 million (trade and accrued interest of $2.3 million, naming rights of $0.4 million, sales tax receivable of $74.2 million, and federal capital grants receivable of $13.9 million), inventory of $18.3 million, and other assets of $1.7 million.
- Current liabilities of $62.9 million primarily consist of accounts payable of $32.3 million and accrued wages and benefits of $12.3 million.
- The Authority's non-current liabilities of $258.2 million primarily consist of the net pension liability of $232.7 million.

Basic Financial Statements and Presentation

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

The Statements of Net Position on pages 31-32 present information on all the Authority's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between the categories reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

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

The Statements of Cash Flows allow financial statement users to assess the Authority's adequacy or ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet its obligations in a timely manner. The statements are classified into four categories: 1) Cash flows from operating activities, 2) Cash flows from non-capital financing activities, 3) Cash flows from capital and related financing activities, and 4) Cash flows from investing activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes for the financial statements begin on page 36.

Required Supplementary Information

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

Financial Analysis of the Authority

Condensed Summary of Net Position

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

	(Amounts in the millions)		
Description	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Assets:			
Current assets	$ 373.3	$ 465.9	$ 309.6
Noncurrent assets	93.3	11.7	165.7
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	909.3	818.6	766.8
Total assets	1,375.9	1,296.2	1,242.1
Deferred outflows of resources	58.2	87.2	127.7
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	1,434.1	1,383.4	1,369.8
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	62.9	47.4	56.2
Noncurrent liabilities	258.2	281.4	324.0
Total liabilities	321.1	328.8	380.2
Deferred inflows of resources	4.3	4.9	2.0
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	325.4	333.7	382.2
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	892.7	792.4	731.4
Restricted	204.0	206.7	169.7
Unrestricted	12.0	50.6	86.5
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	$ 1,434.1	$ 1,383.4	$ 1,369.8

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The largest portion of the Authority's net position is represented by the investment in capital assets, which include buses, rail cars, right-of-way, and operating facilities. This investment is net of accumulated depreciation and any associated debt used to acquire these assets. The construction-in-progress balance on December 31, 2025, included costs associated with the following:

- Heavy Railcar Replacement Program
- Tower City - East Portal Concrete Repairs
- Track Bridge Rehabilitation
- Railcar Replacement Program Modification – Brookpark Rail Shop
- Wayside Signal E 79th Street – Shaker Square
- HVAC and Roof – Main Office Building

During 2025, major construction projects totaling $35.3 million were completed and transferred to the appropriate property and facilities accounts. Additional information on the Authority's capital assets can be found in Note 5, in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Debt Administration

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

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

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

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

Total outstanding bonds payable as of December 31, 2025 is as follows. See Note 6 for further details:

Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date		Original Principal		2025 Balance	Interest Rate
Sales Tax Supported and Refunding Bonds							
Series 2015	4/16/2015	12/1/2026	$	51,425,000	$	4,275,000	5%
Series 2016	5/26/2016	12/1/2027		15,410,000		2,965,000	5%
Series 2019	5/7/2019	12/1/2030		30,000,000		6,715,000	5%
		Total Sales Tax Supported Bonds				13,955,000	
				Premium		2,577,417	
				Total Bonds Payable	$	16,532,417	

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

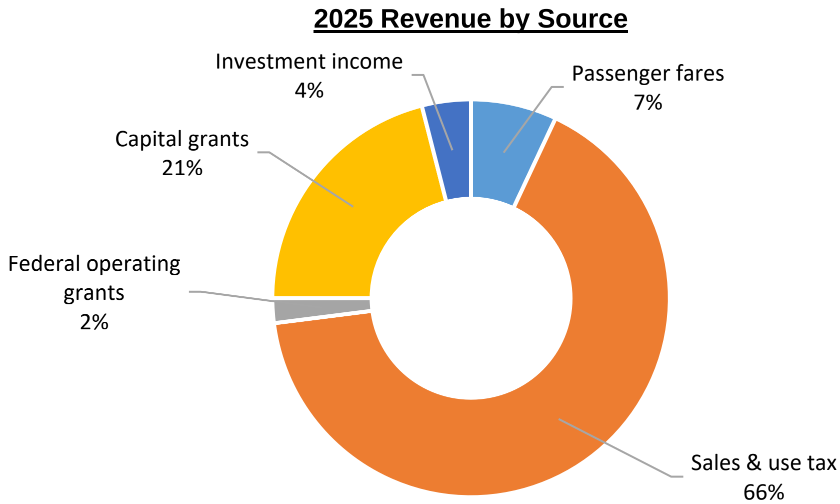
Description	2025	2024	2023
	(Amounts in the millions)		
Operating Revenues:			
Passenger fares	$ 31.9	$ 32.4	$ 29.8
Advertising and concessions	1.7	1.5	1.5
Total operating revenues	33.6	33.9	31.3
Operating Expenses:			
Labor and fringe benefits	(246.0)	(231.6)	(226.5)
Services	(21.7)	(19.3)	(20.2)
Materials and supplies	(28.8)	(25.0)	(23.4)
Utilities	(7.1)	(5.7)	(6.2)
Casualty and liability	(6.2)	(6.4)	(3.5)
Purchased transportation	(16.5)	(15.0)	(10.9)
Leases and rentals	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Taxes	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.6)
Miscellaneous	(1.7)	(3.1)	(2.4)
Total operating expenses before depreciation	(328.7)	(306.5)	(293.9)
Depreciation expense	(38.2)	(42.3)	(38.9)
Total operating expenses	(366.9)	(348.8)	(332.8)
Operating (loss)	(333.3)	(314.9)	(301.5)
Non-Operating Revenues/(Expenses):			
Sales and use tax revenue	279.8	265.1	261.8
Federal operating grants and reimbursements	8.5	7.3	0.4
State/local operating grants and reimbursements	0.4	1.7	2.3
Investment income	15.5	18.7	16.9
Interest expense	(1.1)	(0.2)	(0.6)
Other income	1.0	3.6	1.9
Total non-operating revenues	304.1	296.2	282.7
Net (loss) before capital grant revenue	(29.2)	(18.7)	(18.8)
Capital Grants Revenues:			
Federal	88.2	72.1	40.4
State	-	8.7	-
Total capital grants revenue	88.2	80.8	40.4
Increase in net position	59.0	62.1	21.6
Net position, beginning of year	1,049.7	987.6	966.0
Net position, end of year	$ 1,108.7	$ 1,049.7	$ 987.6

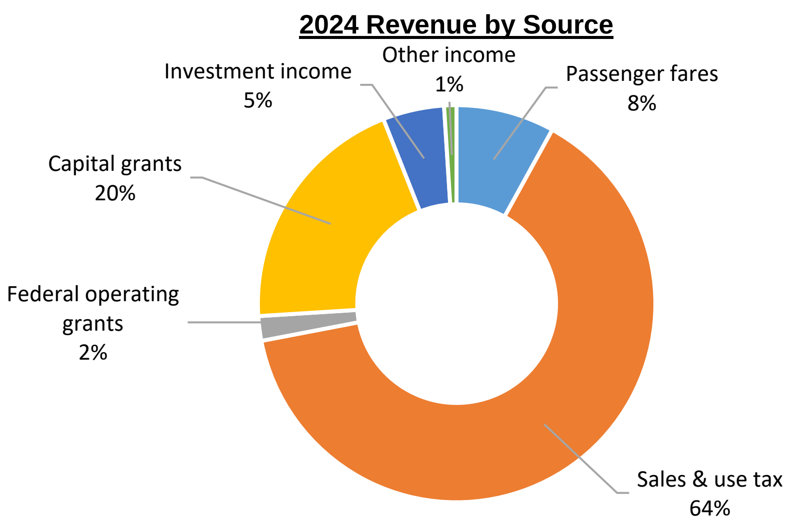
Financial Operating Results

Revenue by Source

(Amounts in millions)

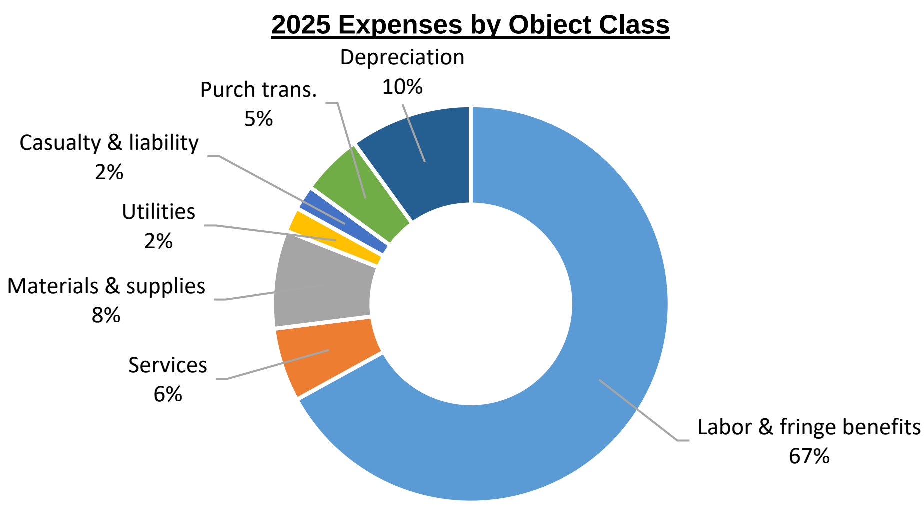
Description	2025	2024	Amount	Percent
Passenger fares	$ 31.9	$ 32.4	$ (0.5)	-1.5%
Advertising & concessions	1.7	1.5	0.2	13.3%
Sales & use tax	279.8	265.1	14.7	5.5%
Federal operating grants	8.5	7.3	1.2	16.4%
State/local operating grants	0.4	1.7	(1.3)	-76.5%
Capital grants	88.2	80.8	7.4	9.2%
Investment income	15.5	18.7	(3.2)	-17.1%
Other income	1.0	3.6	(2.6)	-72.2%
Total	$ 427.0	$ 411.1	$ 15.9	3.9%

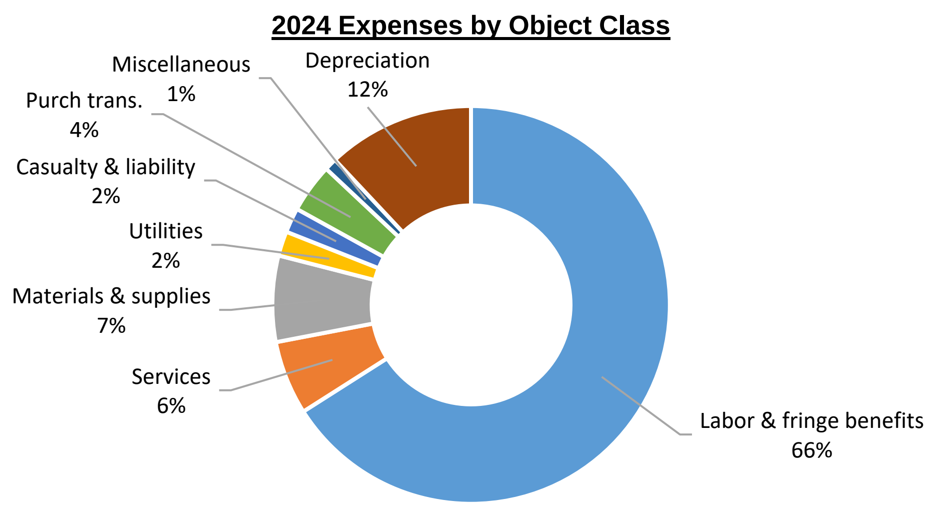




Expenses by Object Class
(Amounts in millions)

Description	2025	2024	Amount	Percent
Labor & fringe benefits	$ 246.0	$ 231.6	$ 14.4	6.2%
Services	21.7	19.3	2.4	12.4%
Materials & supplies	28.8	25.0	3.8	15.2%
Utilities	7.1	5.7	1.4	24.0%
Casualty & liability	6.2	6.4	(0.2)	-3.1%
Purchased transportation	16.5	15.0	1.5	10.0%
Leases & rentals	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0%
Taxes	0.5	0.3	0.2	66.7%
Miscellaneous	1.7	3.1	(1.4)	-45.2%
Interest	1.1	0.2	0.9	450.0%
Depreciation	38.2	42.3	(4.1)	-9.7%
Total	$ 368.0	$ 349.0	$ 19.0	5.4%





Expenses by Functional Category

The Authority's operating expenses can be classified by functional category as defined by the Authority's National Transit Database Report (NTDR) and are summarized in the following table:

Description	2025	2024
Transportation	$ 117.5	$ 104.0
Maintenance	91.0	87.0
General and administration	120.2	115.5
Depreciation	38.2	42.3
Interest	1.1	0.2
Total	$ 368.0	$ 349.0

Revenues

For purposes of this presentation, the Authority groups its operating revenues into the following categories:

Passenger Fares revenue decreased by 1.5% in 2025 compared to 2024 primarily due to the timing of the contract billing cycle. Variations in billing periods resulted in lower recognized revenue during the year, despite relatively stable underlying ridership levels.

Advertising & Concessions revenue increased by $0.2 million 13.3% in 2025 compared to 2024, primarily due to higher demand for advertising space and improved concession activity across the transit system. The increase reflects stronger ridership levels, enhanced marketing partnerships, and expanded use of transit assets for advertising purposes.

Sales & Use Tax are received from a permanent 1% tax levied in Cuyahoga County constituting a portion of the overall tax on retail sales, which stands at 8.00%. Sales and Use Tax revenue accounted for 66.0% of the Authority's revenue for 2025, a 5.5% increase from 2024. The increase in GCRTA's sales tax revenue reflects contributions to higher consumer spending in Cuyahoga County,

Federal Operating Grants and Reimbursements are received from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). Eligible expenditures fall into two general categories: capital expenditures, which are primarily from preventive maintenance reimbursement funds aimed at covering the costs associated with specific inventory purchases and maintenance costs incurred. In 2025, this category increased by $1.2 million 16.3% from 2024, due to an increased federal funding for preventive maintenance programs.

State/Local and Other Operating Grants and Reimbursements are Ohio Department of Transportation Ohio Transit Partnership Program (OTP2) grants for operating assistance and elderly and handicapped programs. This category also includes reimbursement for state fuel taxes paid by the Authority. In 2025, the Authority received $0.4 million in this category, a 76.5% decrease from 2024. The decrease is primarily due the expiration of the federal alternative fuel credit program authorized under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. The credit, which provided reimbursements for qualifying alternative fuel usage, expired on December 31, 2024. As a result, the Authority no longer earned related revenues in 2025.

Capital Grants is funding received from the FTA and the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT). In 2025, the Authority received $88.2 million in assistance for capital expenditures and other expenditures which are limited to specific programs, such as bus and railcar replacement programs.

Investment Income decreased $3.2 million 17.1% in 2025 compared to 2024, primarily due to lower average investment balances and/or reduced yields on invested funds. Changes in market conditions and interest rates contributed to the decline in earnings in the Authority's investment portfolio.

Other Income consists of auxiliary transportation and non-transportation revenue. Non-transportation revenue includes miscellaneous income items such as rental income, salvage sales, and other such items. In 2025, other income decreased by $2.6 million, compared to 2024.

Expenses

For purposes of this presentation, the Authority groups its operating expenses into the following categories:

Labor & Fringe Benefits expenses, which include personnel and related costs, increased by $14.4 million 6.2% in 2025 compared to 2024. The increase was primarily attributable to changes in pension and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) expenses recognized under GASB Statements No. 68 and No. 75, including the impact of updated actuarial assumptions and the recognition of deferred inflows and outflows of resources.

Services costs increased by $2.4 million 12.4% in 2025 compared to 2024. This increase reflects higher project activity, greater reliance on external contractors for professional, technical, consulting, and maintenance services, and rising service costs.

Materials & Supplies expenses increased by $3.8 million 15.2% in 2025 compared to 2024. The increase was primarily due to higher costs for vehicle parts, maintenance supplies, and other operating materials. These changes reflect inflationary pressures and increased maintenance activity necessary to support fleet reliability and service levels. Management continues to monitor pricing trends and inventory usage to help manage cost impacts.

Utilities expenses increased by $1.4 million 24.6% in 2025 compared to 2024, primarily due to higher energy consumption levels during the year.

Casualty & Liability costs decreased by 3.1% in 2025 compared to 2024. This decrease was primarily due to reduced claims activity during the year, as well as the impact of broader economic conditions contributing to lower claim frequency and related costs.

Purchased Transportation expenses are paid to private local contractors for the Authority's door-to-door service-on-demand in minibuses equipped with wheelchair lifts for persons with disabilities. Contract costs increased by $1.5 million 10.0% in 2025 compared to 2024, primarily due to expanded service levels and greater utilization of third-party transit providers. The increase also reflects higher contract rates and fuel-related cost adjustments. These services support operational flexibility and help meet service demand in a cost-effective manner.

Leases & Rentals expenses increased by $0.1 million in 2025 compared to 2024 primarily due to higher costs associated with leased facilities, equipment, and vehicles. The increase reflects both expanded operational needs and escalation clauses within existing lease agreements, as well as market-driven rate increases.

Miscellaneous expenses decreased by $1.4 million 45.2% in 2025 compared to 2024 primarily due to fluctuations in various non-recurring and ancillary cost items that do not fall within major expense categories. These may include administrative costs, one-time expenditures, and other operational adjustments.

Request for Information

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

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

2025
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

ASSETS:	2025	2024
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,953,241	$ 69,996,473
Investments	114,271,499	97,630,543
Restricted for capital assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	40,655,672	78,175,368
Investments	89,346,597	120,531,897
Restricted for debt service:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,374,009	1,469,975
Receivables:		
Sales and use tax	74,177,541	69,020,328
Trade and accrued interest	2,326,716	1,194,298
Naming rights - current portion	448,585	444,961
State capital assistance	-	1,610,375
Federal capital assistance	13,856,980	3,894,951
Material and supplies inventory	18,275,980	20,292,626
Deposits and other assets	1,677,819	1,633,934
Total current assets	373,364,639	465,895,729
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:		
Restricted for capital assets:		
Investments	59,982,900	-
Investments	10,022,700	-
Naming rights	1,600,000	2,048,585
Commodity swap transactions	7,795	7,648
Net Pension Asset - OPERS	-	1,449,147
Net OPEB Asset - OPERS	21,691,600	8,241,686
Total non-current assets	93,304,995	11,747,066
CAPITAL ASSETS:		
Land	39,919,393	39,523,640
Infrastructure and right of ways	417,382,758	403,762,071
Buildings, improvements, furniture, and fixtures	581,218,883	580,823,196
Transportation and other equipment	506,003,991	505,064,076
Bus rapid transit	167,523,320	167,523,320
Construction in progress	360,751,960	267,396,077
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,163,521,752)	(1,145,528,611)
Total capital assets, net	909,278,553	818,563,769
Total noncurrent assets	1,002,583,548	830,310,835
Total assets	1,375,948,187	1,296,206,564
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Deferred outflows of resources - Pension	57,553,269	79,988,559
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	605,387	7,249,913
Total deferred outflows of resources	58,158,656	87,238,472
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 1,434,106,843	$ 1,383,445,036

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, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

LIABILITIES:	**2025**	**2024**
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	$ 32,252,335	$ 9,676,424
Contract retainers	12,187	10,163
Interest on bonds payable	58,146	92,958
Accrued wages and benefits	12,314,436	19,269,679
Compensated absences - current portion	5,443,284	5,064,537
Long-term debt - current portion	6,935,000	8,355,000
Self-insurance liabilities - current portion	4,387,962	4,478,738
Unearned revenue - current portion	1,448,585	444,961
Total current liabilities	62,851,935	47,392,460
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Compensated absences	8,661,911	7,746,367
Long term debt	9,597,416	17,773,309
Self-insurance liabilities	5,704,400	5,731,050
Net Pension Liability - OPERS	232,677,215	248,151,537
Unearned revenue	1,600,000	2,048,585
Total non-current liabilities	258,240,942	281,450,848
Total liabilities	321,092,877	328,843,308
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Deferred inflows of resources - Pension	-	143,329
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	4,299,613	4,715,884
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,299,613	4,859,213
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	325,392,490	333,702,521
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in capital assets	892,746,137	792,435,460
Restricted for capital projects	181,007,636	195,637,972
Restricted for debt service	1,315,863	1,377,017
Restricted for net pension/OPEB assets	21,691,600	9,690,833
Unrestricted	11,953,117	50,601,233
Total net position	1,108,714,353	1,049,742,515
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	$ 1,434,106,843	$ 1,383,445,036

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, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

	2025	2024
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Passenger fares	$ 31,891,790	$ 32,369,271
Advertising and concessions	1,722,480	1,515,265
Total operating revenues	33,614,270	33,884,536
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Labor and fringe benefits	245,971,652	231,612,229
Services	21,770,324	19,363,293
Materials and supplies	28,809,085	24,995,476
Utilities	7,082,148	5,723,503
Casualty and liability	6,150,957	6,396,227
Purchased transportation	16,537,211	14,969,332
Leases and rentals	237,074	68,272
Taxes	453,291	309,972
Miscellaneous	1,691,572	3,146,648
Total operating expenses before depreciation	328,703,314	306,584,952
Depreciation expense	38,242,839	42,272,156
Total operating expenses	366,946,153	348,857,108
Operating loss	(333,331,883)	(314,972,572)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		
Sales and tax revenue	279,829,677	265,134,107
Federal operating grants and reimbursements	8,452,229	7,344,746
State/local operating grants and reimbursements	436,174	1,722,113
Investment income (loss)	15,467,246	18,651,700
Interest expense	(1,080,687)	(210,060)
Other income	1,033,997	3,607,076
Total non-operating income	304,138,636	296,249,682
Net gain/ (loss) before capital grant revenue	(29,193,247)	(18,722,890)
CAPITAL GRANTS REVENUES:		
Federal	88,165,084	72,098,684
State	-	8,733,548
Total capital grants revenues	88,165,084	80,832,232
Increase in net position	58,971,838	62,109,342
Net position, beginning of year	1,049,742,515	987,633,173
Net position, ending of year	$ 1,108,714,353	$ 1,049,742,515

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, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

		2025		2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Cash received from customers	$	35,572,524	$	37,349,928
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		(89,994,405)		(92,975,711)
Cash payments to employees for services and payroll taxes		(136,832,636)		(128,869,250)
Cash payments for employee benefits		(96,155,341)		(59,041,619)
Cash payments for casualty and liability		(5,230,996)		(4,642,478)
Other receipts		1,197,698		2,437,772
Net cash used in operating activities		(291,443,156)		(245,741,358)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Sales and use taxes received		274,672,465		264,667,706
Grants, reimbursements, and special fare assistance:				
Federal		3,351,385		1,696,168
State and local		141,609		8,733,548
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		278,165,459		275,097,422
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Federal capital grant revenue		86,073,797		79,926,172
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(111,770,888)		(95,751,618)
Principal paid on bonds payable and other debt		(8,355,000)		(7,995,000)
Interest paid on bonds and other debt		(1,115,500)		(1,481,450)
Net cash provided/ (used) in capital and related financing activities		(35,167,591)		(25,301,896)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Purchases of investments		(494,083,364)		(566,111,295)
Proceeds from maturities of investments		437,933,102		657,207,591
Interest received from investments		13,936,656		18,651,700
Net cash provided/ (used) by investing activities		(42,213,606)		109,747,996
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(90,658,894)		113,802,164
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		149,641,816		35,839,652
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$	58,982,922	$	149,641,816
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS DISCLOSURES:				
Noncash investing and capital and related financing activities:				
Increase/ (decrease) in fair value of investments	$	5,600	$	(284,097)
Decrease in long-term debt due to deferred refunding costs, premium, and amortization.	$	9,595,894	$	9,235,894

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

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

	2025	2024
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Operating gain/(loss)	$ (333,331,883)	$ (314,972,572)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	38,242,839	42,272,156
Other receipts classified as non-operating income	1,033,997	5,578,006
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/ decrease in receivables	(14,641,285)	1,951,490
(Increase)/ decrease in naming rights receivable	444,961	441,425
(Increase)/ decrease in deferred outflows	29,079,816	40,450,452
(Increase)/ decrease in deposits	(44,032)	(68,531)
Increase/ (decrease) in unearned revenue	555,039	987,760
(Increase)/ decrease in materials and supply inventory	2,016,646	(451,425)
Increase/ (decrease) in accounts payable, pension, accrued compensation, self-insurance liabilities and other	(14,799,254)	(21,930,119)
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (291,443,156)	$ (245,741,358)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORITY OPERATIONS AND DEFINITION OF THE ENTITY

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

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

The Authority also has the power, under Section 306.40 of the Ohio Revised Code, to levy and collect both voted (after approval at an election) and non-voted ad valorem taxes on all the taxable property within the territorial boundaries of the Authority, in order to pay debt service on its bonds and notes issued in anticipation thereof. Ad valorem taxes have not been levied by the Authority through 2025. The Authority is managed by a ten-member Board of Trustees and provides directly, or under contract, virtually all mass transportation within the County. The Authority is not subject to federal or state income taxes.

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

Under the guidelines of GASB Statement No. 61, the Authority is a jointly governed organization. Of its ten-member board, four of the members are appointed by the Mayor of the City of Cleveland with the consent of City Council; three members, one of whom must reside in the City of Cleveland, are appointed by the Cuyahoga County Council; the remaining three members are elected by an association of suburban mayors, city managers, and township trustees. None of the participating governments appoints a majority of the Authority's board and none has an ongoing financial interest or responsibility. None of the participating governments engaged in any significant financial transactions with the Authority during 2025 and 2024.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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

Investments - Investments are stated at fair value using published market quotations. Investments with maturities of less than one year are considered short-term. More detailed information can be found in Note 3.

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

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

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

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred Outflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the government-wide statements of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Authority reports deferred outflows of resources for certain pension related and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) related amounts, such as changes in expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions and certain contributions made to the plan subsequent to the measurement date. More detailed information can be found in Note 12 and Note 13.

Deferred Inflows of Resources – The statements of position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Authority reports deferred inflows of resources for certain pension related and OPEB related amounts, such as the difference between projected and actual earnings of the plan's investments. More detailed information can be found in Note 12 and Note 13.

Pension - For the purposes of measuring net pension liability, net pension asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) Pension Plan and additions to/deductions from OPERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by OPERS. OPERS uses the economic resources measurement focus and an accrual basis of accounting. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. More detailed information can be found in Note 12.

Other Postemployment Benefit Cost (OPEB) – For the purposes of measuring the net other post-employment benefit liability, net other post-employment benefit asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPERS pension plan and additions to/deductions from OPERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the OPERS. OPEB uses the economic resources measurement focus and an accrual basis of accounting. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The OPEB systems report investments at fair value. More detailed information can be found in Note 13.

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.

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

Compensated Absences – The Authority adopted GASB Statement 101-Compensated Absences. GASB Statement 101 indicates compensated absences include leave for which employees may receive cash payments when the leave is used for time off or receive cash payments for unused leave upon termination of employment. These payments could occur during employment or upon termination of employment. Compensated absences generally do not have a set payment schedule. The Authority uses a first-in first-out flow assumption for compensated absences.

Liabilities should be recognized for leave that has not been used if the leave is attributable to services already rendered, the leave accumulates and is allowed to be carried forward to subsequent years, and the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash. For the Authority, this leave includes sick, vacation, and compensatory time.

The implementation of *GASB Statement 101* did not have a significant impact on the Authority's financial statements.

	2025	2024
Beginning Balance	$ 12,810,904	$ 11,784,226
Incurred	15,865,242	13,264,172
Less: Payments	(14,570,951)	(12,237,494)
Balance, End of Year	$ 14,105,195	$ 12,810,904
Due Within One Year	$ 5,443,284	$ 5,064,537

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of the Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. The implementation of *GASB Statement No. 101* does not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 102, Certain Risk Disclosures. This Statement requires governments to disclose information about concentrations and constraints that make the reporting entity vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. The implementation of *GASB Statement No. 102* does not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS

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

STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer’s Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company but has adopted GASB Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. The Authority measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value. For 2025, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24-hour advance notice for deposits and withdrawals of $100 million or more is encouraged. Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to $250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business days(s), but on to the $250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

The deposits and investments held by the Authority as reflected in the financial statements on December 31, 2025, and 2024:

	2025	2024
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 16,953,241	$ 69,996,473
Investments	114,271,499	97,630,543
Restricted for Capital Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	40,655,672	78,175,368
Investments	89,346,597	120,531,897
Restricted for Debt Service:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,374,009	1,469,975
Noncurrent Assets:		
Investments - Restricted for capital assets	59,982,900	-
Investments	10,022,700	-
Total deposits and investments	$ 332,606,618	$ 367,804,256

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

Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits

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

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

	2025	2024
Demand Deposits	$ 58,925,872	$ 149,584,666
Cash on Hand	57,050	57,150
Investments	273,623,696	218,162,440
Total	$ 332,606,618	$ 367,804,256

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, $750,000 of bank balances of $60,756,523 and $152,158,773, respectively, were covered by the FDIC. The remaining balances were covered by the pools of pledged securities.

Credit Risk

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

As of December 31, 2025, the Authority's investments as rated by Standard & Poor's were as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Rating AAA	Rating AA+
Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 29,973,000	$ -	$ 29,973,000
Federal Farm Credit Bank	25,056,750	-	25,056,750
Federal National Mortgage Association	14,975,850	-	14,975,850
Star Ohio - Money Market Fund	203,618,096	203,618,096	-
Total Investments measured at Fair Value	$ 273,623,696	$ 203,618,096	$ 70,005,600

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

As of December 31, 2024, the Authority's investments as rated by Standard & Poor's were as follows:

Investment Type		Fair Value		Rating AAA
Federal Home Loan Bank	$	68,937,575	$	68,937,575
Federal Farm Credit Bank		4,975,750		4,975,750
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation		9,948,800		9,948,800
Star Ohio - Money Market Fund		134,300,315		134,300,315
Total Investments measured at Fair Value	$	218,162,440	$	218,162,440

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

As of December 31, 2025, the Authority's percentage of each investment type held were as follows:

		Allocation as of December 31, 2025	
Investment Type		Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
Federal Home Loan Bank	$	29,973,000	10.95%
Federal Farm Credit Bank		25,056,750	9.16%
Federal National Mortgage Association		14,975,850	5.47%
Star Ohio - Money Market Fund		203,618,096	74.42%
Total Investments	$	273,623,696	100.00%

As of December 31, 2024, the Authority's percentage of each investment type held were as follows:

		Allocation as of December 31, 2024	
Investment Type		Fair Value	Percentage of Total Portfolio
Federal Home Loan Bank	$	68,937,575	31.60%
Federal Farm Credit Bank		4,975,750	2.28%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation		9,948,800	4.56%
Star Ohio - Money Market Fund		134,300,315	61.56%
Total Investments	$	218,162,440	100.00%

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

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying values and maturing period of the Authority's investments were as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	12 Months or less	12 to 24 Months	24 to 60 Months
Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 29,973,000	$ -	$ 29,973,000	$ -
Federal Farm Credit Bank	25,056,750	-	25,056,750	-
US Treasury	14,975,850	-	-	14,975,850
Star Ohio - Money Market Fund	203,618,096	203,618,096	-	-
Total Investments	$ 273,623,696	$ 203,618,096	$ 55,029,750	$ 14,975,850

As of December 31, 2024, the carrying values and maturing period of the Authority's investments were as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	12 Months or less	12 to 24 Months	24 to 60 Months
Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 68,937,575	$ 68,937,575	$ -	$ -
Federal Farm Credit Bank	4,975,750	4,975,750	-	-
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	9,948,800	9,948,800	-	-
Star Ohio - Money Market Fund	134,300,315	134,300,315	-	-
Total Investments	$ 218,162,440	$ 218,162,440	$ -	$ -

Custodial Credit Risk of Investments

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Authority is prohibited from investing in any financial instrument, contract, or obligation whose value or return is based upon or linked to another asset, or index, or both; separate from the financial instrument contract or obligation itself (commonly known as a "derivative"). The Authority is also prohibited from investing in reverse repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements must be secured by the specific government securities upon which the repurchase agreements are based. These securities must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States and mature or be redeemable within five years of the date of the related repurchase agreement. The fair value of the securities subject to a repurchase agreement must exceed the value of the principal by 2% and be marked to the market daily. The Authority has no investments dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in Ohio law that prohibits payments for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the qualified trustee.

Interest Rate Risk

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2025, the Authority's investments valued at fair value were as follows:

	Measurement as of December 31, 2025	
	Fair Value	**Level 1**
Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 29,973,000	$ 29,973,000
Federal Farm Credit Bank	25,056,750	25,056,750
Federal National Mortgage Association	14,975,850	14,975,850
Total Investments	$ 70,005,600	$ 70,005,600

As of December 31, 2024, the Authority's investments valued at fair value were as follows:

	Measurement as of December 31, 2024	
	Fair Value	**Level 1**
Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 68,937,575	$ 68,937,575
Federal Farm Credit Bank	4,975,750	4,975,750
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	9,948,800	9,948,800
Federal National Mortgage Association	$ 83,862,125	$ 83,862,125

4. NAMING RIGHTS

The Authority has entered into several contracts with various Cleveland institutions to secure naming rights on certain transit lines and stations, resulting in a "Naming Rights Receivable" on its financial statements. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the current portion of the naming rights receivable amounted to $448,585 and $444,961, respectively. The long-term portion of the naming rights receivable is reflected in the non-current assets section of the Statements of Net Position. This portion represents the amount expected to be collected beyond the next fiscal year.

	2025	**2024**
Current Portion	$ 448,585	$ 444,961
Non-Current Portion	1,600,000	2,048,585
Total	$ 2,048,585	$ 2,493,546

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activities for the year ended December 31, 2025, was as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2025	Additions	Disposals	Balance December 31, 2025
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 39,523,640	$ 395,758	$ 5	$ 39,919,393
Construction in Progress	267,396,077	128,620,585	35,264,702	360,751,960
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	306,919,717	129,016,343	35,264,707	400,671,353
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Infrastructure and Right-of-Ways	403,762,071	13,653,605	32,918	417,382,758
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	580,823,196	464,810	69,123	581,218,883
Transportation and Other Equipment	505,064,076	21,148,282	20,206,367	506,003,991
Bus Rapid Transit	167,523,320	-	-	167,523,320
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,657,172,663	35,264,697	20,308,408	1,672,128,952
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Infrastructure and Right-of-Ways	260,108,032	5,297,959	439	265,405,552
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	422,333,682	13,920,754	24,086	436,230,350
Transportation and Other Equipment	403,245,414	15,301,538	20,225,173	398,321,779
Bus Rapid Transit	59,841,482	3,722,589	-	63,564,071
Total Accumulated Depreciation	1,145,528,611	38,242,840	20,249,698	1,163,521,752
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	511,644,052	(2,978,143)	58,710	508,607,200
Total Capital Assets, Net	$ 818,563,769	$ 126,038,200	$ 35,323,417	$ 909,278,553

Capital asset activities for the year ended December 31, 2024, was as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2024	Additions	Disposals	Balance December 31, 2024
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 39,523,640	$ -	$ -	$ 39,523,640
Construction in Progress	197,666,798	94,204,067	24,474,788	267,396,077
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	237,190,438	94,204,067	24,474,788	306,919,717
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Infrastructure and Right-of-Ways	401,351,477	2,410,594	-	403,762,071
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	578,935,157	9,499,150	7,611,111	580,823,196
Transportation and Other Equipment	523,233,446	8,514,327	26,683,697	505,064,076
Bus Rapid Transit	163,663,561	3,859,759	-	167,523,320
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,667,183,641	24,283,830	34,294,809	1,657,172,663
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Infrastructure and Right-of-Ways	254,534,002	5,574,030	-	260,108,032
Building, Furniture & Fixtures	415,266,200	14,090,528	7,023,047	422,333,682
Transportation and Other Equipment	412,911,706	16,954,421	26,620,713	403,245,414
Bus Rapid Transit	54,867,899	4,973,583	-	59,841,482
Total Accumulated Depreciation	1,137,579,807	41,592,562	33,643,759	1,145,528,611
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	529,603,834	(17,308,732)	(651,050)	511,644,052
Total Capital Assets, Net	$ 766,794,272	$ 76,895,335	$ 23,823,739	$ 818,563,769

6. LONG-TERM DEBT

On April 16, 2014, the Authority issued $13,360,000 in tax-exempt sales tax supported bonds (2014A) and $16,340,000 in taxable sales tax support bonds (2014B). The 2014A bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00%, with a final maturity date of December 1, 2025. The 2014B bonds bear interest at rates ranging from .0735% to 2.937%, with a maturity date of December 1, 2020. Proceeds of the bonds were used for a partial advance refunding of the 2004 and 2006 debt. The aggregate debt service on the 2004 and 2006 bonds was $38,395,668 versus $36,435,105. As a result of the advanced refunding, the Authority's net present value of savings was $1,340,643 which constitutes the economic gain on the transaction. The proceeds were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, the Authority fully retired the remaining outstanding balance of the Series 2014A bonds, and no amounts remained outstanding at year-end.

On April 16, 2015, the Authority issued $51,425,000 of sales tax supporting capital improvement and refunding bonds. $21.4 million of these bonds were used to do a partial refunding of the 2008A outstanding debt and also to prepay the 2007 Master Tax Exempt lease $30 million was issued to finance current and future capital improvement projects. The bonds bear interest rates ranging from 2% to 5% per annum and mature in various installments through December 1, 2026. The aggregate debt service on the 2008 bonds and 2007 lease obligations were $48,042,513 versus $30,578,967. As a result of the advanced refunding, the Authority's net present value of savings was $2,330,056 which constitutes the economic gain on the transaction. The proceeds were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt.

On May 26, 2016, the Authority issued $15,410,000 of sales tax supported refunding bonds to partially refund the 2012 capital improvement and refunding bonds. The bonds bear interest rates from 2% to 5% per annum and mature in various installments through December 1, 2029. The aggregate debt service on the 2012 bonds was $24,959,625 versus $23,973,832. As a result of the advanced refunding, the Authority's net present value of savings was $974,368 which constitutes the economic gain on the transaction. The proceeds were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt.

On May 7, 2019, the Authority issued $30,000,000 in sales tax supported bonds to finance certain future capital improvements to the Authority's transportation system and pay the costs of issuance of these bonds. The Series 2019 bonds will mature on December 1 of each year beginning 2020, through December 1, 2030, in the principal amounts and will bear interest at the rates set forth in the bond issuance official statement.

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt during the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Interest Rate	Balance January 1, 2025	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2025	Due Within One Year
Series 2014A	3.5%	$ 1,740,000	$ -	$ 1,740,000	-	-
Series 2015	5%	8,350,000	-	4,075,000	4,275,000	4,275,000
Series 2016	5%	4,345,000	-	1,380,000	2,965,000	1,445,000
Series 2019	5%	7,875,000	-	1,160,000	6,715,000	1,215,000
Premium		3,818,309	-	1,240,893	2,577,416	-
Total Long-Term Debt		$ 26,128,309	$ -	$ 9,595,893	$ 16,532,416	$ 6,935,000

6. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt during the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Interest Rate	Balance January 1, 2024	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2024	Due Within One Year
Series 2014A	3-5%	$ 3,430,000	$ -	$ 1,690,000	$ 1,740,000	$ 1,740,000
Series 2015	5%	12,235,000	-	3,885,000	8,350,000	4,075,000
Series 2016	5%	5,660,000	-	1,315,000	4,345,000	1,380,000
Series 2019	5%	8,980,000	-	1,105,000	7,875,000	1,160,000
Premium		5,059,203	-	1,240,894	3,818,309	
Total Long-Term Debt		$ 35,364,203	$ -	$ 9,235,894	$ 26,128,309	$ 8,355,000

The following is a summary of repayment schedule for fiscal years:

	Bonds	
Year	Principal	Interest
2026	$ 6,935,000	$ 697,750
2027	2,795,000	351,000
2028	1,340,000	211,250
2029	1,405,000	144,250
2030	1,480,000	74,000
Total	$ 13,955,000	$ 1,478,250

7. GRANTS, REIMBURSEMENTS, AND SPECIAL FARE ASSISTANCE

Grants, reimbursements, and special fare assistance included in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 consist of the following:

	2025	2024
Federal:		
FTA Capital Grants	$ 88,165,084	$ 72,098,684
FTA Maintenance Assistance	7,662,594	7,076,840
FTA Operating Grants	789,635	267,906
Total	$ 96,617,313	$ 79,443,430
State:		
ODOT Fuel Tax Reimbursement	$ -	$ 1,722,113
ODOT Capital Grants	-	8,733,548
ODOT Operating Grants	436,174	-
Total	$ 436,174	$ 10,455,661

8. PURCHASED TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

The Authority contracts with vendors who use local companies to provide transit services within Cuyahoga County for elderly and handicapped persons. Expenses under these contracts amounted to $16,537,211 and $14,969,332 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Healthcare Benefits - 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 $53,508,043 per year. Neither threshold was exceeded.

Workers Compensation - 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, 2025, and 2024, was $7.8 million and $7.0 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:

	2025	2024	2023
Balance, Beginning of Year	$ 10,209,788	$ 16,066,690	$ 15,327,120
Incurred Claims	35,595,328	30,797,016	34,776,795
Less: Payments	35,712,754	36,653,918	34,037,225
Balance, End of Year	10,092,362	10,209,788	16,066,690
Due Within One Year	$ 4,387,962	$ 4,478,738	$ 8,674,524

10. FUEL PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Futures Contracts – The Authority's Board limits contracts in-place to 90% of projected consumption within a fiscal year. Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) futures contracts are currently being utilized to manage price volatility through February 2026. 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

10. FUEL PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

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.

The following table is a summary of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) New York Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) futures contracts as well as the final year end account value as of December 31, 2025:

Description Contract Month	Number of Contracts	Total Quality (Gallons)		Contract Price Range (Per Gallon)		Open Trade Equity as of 12/31/25		Account Value
Beginning Balance							$	89,484
Feb 2026	1	42,000	$	2.1727	$	(2,150)		
Mar 2026	1	42,000	$	2.1628	$	(2,495)		
Apr 2026	1	42,000	$	2.1465	$	(3,150)		
								(7,795)
						As of 12/31/25	$	81,689

The following table is a summary of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) New York Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) futures contracts as well as the final year end account value as of December 31, 2024:

Description Contract Month	Number of Contracts	Total Quality (Gallons)		Contract Price Range (Per Gallon)		Open Trade Equity as of 12/31/24		Account Value
Beginning Balance							$	138,318
Feb 2025	1	42,000	$	2.4892	$	(7,258)		
Mar 2025	1	42,000	$	2.3037	$	(391)		
								(7,648)
						As of 12/31/24	$	130,670

11. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contract Disputes and Litigation

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

Federal and State Grants

Under the terms of the Authority’s various grants, periodic audits are required where certain costs could be questioned as not being an eligible expenditure under the terms of the grants. At December 31, 2025, there were no material questioned costs that had not been resolved with appropriate federal and state agencies. Questioned costs could still be identified during audits to be conducted in the future. In the opinion of GCRTA’s management, no material grant expenditures will be disallowed. FTA grant stipulations also require the granter to retain assets acquired by FTA funds for the full

11. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

estimated asset life (as determined by the FTA). If this provision is not met, the granter must refund FTA's un-depreciated basis in assets disposed with a net book value greater than $5,000.

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

The Statewide retirement system provides both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

The net pension liability/OPEB liability (asset) reported on the statement of net position represents a liability or asset to employees for their pension and OPEB, respectively.

Pension and OPEB 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 during each financial period.

The net pension liability/OPEB liability (asset) represents the Authority's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension/OPEB liability (asset) on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in accrued payroll and fringe benefits.

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See (Footnote 8) for the OPEB disclosures.

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - All full-time employees of the Authority participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS is a cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

system which administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan. Effective January 1, 2022, new members may no longer select the Combined Plan, and current members may no longer make a plan change to this plan. In October 2023, the legislature approved.

House Bill (HB) 33 which allows for the consolidation of the combined plan with the traditional plan with the timing of the consolidation at the discretion of OPERS. As of December 31, 2024, the consolidation has been executed. Participating employers are divided into state, local, law enforcement and public safety divisions. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional 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.

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

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members in the traditional and combined plans were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group.

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 and combined plans as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

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

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	20 years of service credit prior to ten years after January 7, 2013 January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire	Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local		
Age and Service Requirements: Age 65 with 60 months of service credit or any Age with 30 years of service credit	Age 66 with 60 months of service credit or any Age with 32 years of service credit	Age 55 with 32 years of service credit or Age 67 with 5 years of service credit
Traditional Plan Formulas: 2.2% of FAS **x** Years of Service for the first 30 years **x** 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	2.2% of FAS **x** Years of Service for the first 30 years **x** 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	2.2% of FAS **x** Years of Service for the first 35 years **x** 2.5% for service years in excess of 35
Combined Plan Formulas: 1.0% of FAS **x** by years of service for the first 30 years **x**1.25% for service years in excess of 30	1.0% of FAS **x** by years of service for the first 30 years **x**1.25% for service years in excess of 30	1.0% of FAS **x** by years of service for the first 30 years **x**1.25% for service years in excess of 30

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Traditional plan state and local members who retire before meeting the age-and-years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount. The amount of a member's pension benefit vests at retirement.

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 earnings over a member's career.

When a traditional plan benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, the member is eligible for an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). This COLA is calculated on the member's original base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. Members retiring under the combined plan receive a cost–of–living adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their pension benefit. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the cost-of-living adjustment is 3.0%. For those retiring on or after January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the adjustment is based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3.0%.

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the Board. Member-directed plan and combined plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the combined plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. Combined plan members wishing to receive benefits must meet the requirements for both the defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Member-directed participants must have attained the age of 55, have money on deposit in the defined contribution plan and have terminated public service to apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the member-directed plan consists of the members' contributions, vested employer contributions and investment gains or losses resulting from the members' investment selections. Employer contributions and associated investment earnings vest over a five-year period, at a rate of 20.0% each year. At retirement, members may select one of several distribution options for payment of the vested balance in their individual OPERS accounts. Options include the annuitization of the benefit (which includes joint and survivor options and will continue to be administered by OPERS), partial lump-sum payments (subject to limitations), a rollover of the vested account balance to another financial institution, receipt of entire account balance, net of taxes withheld, or a combination of these options. When members choose to annuitize their defined contribution benefit, the annuitized portion of the benefit is reclassified to a defined benefit.

Contribution

Funding Policy relevant to Traditional, Combined and Member-Directed Plans: The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions and currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.0% of covered payroll for state and local employer units and 18.1% 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 10.0% 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 2.0%. Members in state and local classifications contributed 10.0% of the covered payroll while public safety and law enforcement members contribute 12.0% and 13.0%, respectively.

The Authority's contractually required contribution for the consolidation of the Traditional Plan and the Combined Plan was $24,859,465 and $25,496,972, for 2025 and 2024 respectively.

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Net Pension Liabilities (Assets) and Pension Expense

The net pension liability (asset) for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) was based on the Authority's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

At December 31, 2025, the Authority reported net pension liability (asset) and pension expense as follows:

Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Pension Expense		Traditional
Proportion share of the net pension liability (asset) prior measurement date		0.947852%
Proportion share of the net pension liability (asset) current measurement date		0.949101%
Change in proportionate share		0.001249%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$	232,677,215
Pension expense Reduction to pension expense	$	33,675,005

At December 31, 2024, the Authority reported net OPEB liability (asset) and pension expense as follows:

Net Pension Liability/Asset and Pension Expense		Traditional		Combined		Total
Proportion share of the net pension (asset)/liability prior measurement date		0.929800%		0.4392220%		
Proportion share of the net pension (asset)/liability current measurement date		0.947852%		0.4714490%		
Change in proportionate share		0.0180520%		0.0322270%		
Proportionate share of the net pension asset	$	-	$	1,449,147	$	1,449,147
Proportionate share of the net pension liability		248,151,537		-		248,151,537
Pension expense/ (Reduction to pension expense)	$	$ 27,961,961	$	(106,435)	$	27,855,526

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2025, the Authority reported deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to pension from the following sources:

Traditional		Deferred Outflow of Resources		Deferred Inflow of Resources
Difference between expected & actual experience	$	4,451,926	$	-
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings		27,448,859		-
Change of assumptions		-		-
Authority's contributions subsequent to measurement date		24,859,465		-
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions		793,019		-
Total deferred outflow of resources	$	57,553,269	$	-

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Amount of $24,859,465 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of/increase to the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2026.

At December 31, 2024, the Authority reported deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to pension from the following sources:

	Traditional		Combined	
OPERS	**Deferred Outflow of Resources**	**Deferred Inflow of Resources**	**Deferred Outflow of Resources**	**Deferred Inflow of Resources**
Difference between expected & actual experience	$ 4,055,826	$ -	$ 58,724	$ 143,329
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings	50,087,563	-	235,693	-
Change of assumptions	-	-	53,781	-
Authority's contributions subsequent to measurement date	25,173,227	-	323,745	-
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	-	-	-	-
Total deferred outflow of resources	$ 79,316,616	$ -	$ 671,943	$ 143,329

Amount of $25,173,227 and $323,745 for Traditional Plan and Combined Plan, respectively, reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date were recognized as a reduction of/increase to the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2025.

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

	Deferred Amounts
2026	$ (16,860,346)
2027	(29,872,731)
2028	10,590,477
2029	3,448,796
Total	$ (32,693,804)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2024, using the following key actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67.

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2024 actuarial valuation, are presented below.

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total Pension Liability			
Actuarial Information	Traditional	Traditional	Combined
Measurement and Valuation Date	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2023
Experience Study	5-year period ended December 31, 2020	5-year period ended December 31, 2020	5-year period ended December 31, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age
Actuarial Assumptions			
Investment Rate of Return	6.90%	6.90%	6.90%
Wage Inflation	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
Projected Salary Increase	2.75 - 10.75% (Includes 2.75% Wage Inflation)	2.75 - 10.75% (Includes 2.75% Wage Inflation)	2.75 - 8.25% (Includes 2.75% Wage Inflation)
Cost-of-living Adjustments	Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2025, then 2.05% Simple	Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2023, then 2.05% Simple	Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2023, then 2.05% Simple

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

The allocation of investment assets within the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2024, these best estimates are summarized in the following table. A simple weighted sum of asset class returns will not yield the results shown on the table given the process followed to adjust for inflation, the compounding to a given time period, and the impact of volatility and correlations to the portfolio.

Asset Class	Target Allocation December 31, 2024	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)	Target Allocation December 31, 2023	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	24.00%	2.42%	24.0%	2.85%
Domestic Equities	21.00%	5.70%	21.0%	4.27%
Real Estate	13.00%	4.17%	13.0%	4.46%
Private Equity	15.00%	8.40%	15.0%	7.52%
International Equities	20.00%	6.10%	20.0%	5.16%
Risk Parity	2.00%	4.40%	2.0%	4.38%
Other Investments	5.00%	2.54%	5.0%	2.43%
Total	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following table presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.90%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.90%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.90%) than the current rate:

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in Discount Rate ($ in millions)			
As of December 31, 2024	1% Decrease 5.9%	Current Discount Rate 6.9%	1% Increase 7.9%
Authority's Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$380.65	$232.68	$109.72

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in Discount Rate ($ in millions)			
As of December 31, 2023	1% Decrease 5.9%	Current Discount Rate 6.9%	1% Increase 7.9%
Traditional Plan	390.66	248.15	129.63
Combined Plan	(0.88)	(1.45)	(1.90)

13. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

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

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

See Note (12) for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description – OPERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system comprised of three separate pension plans: the Traditional Pension Plan, a defined benefit plan; the Combined Plan, a hybrid defined benefit/defined contribution plan; and the Member-Directed Plan, a defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust. The 115 Health Care Trust (115 Trust or Health Care Trust) was established in 2014, under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The purpose of the 115 Trust is to fund health care for the Traditional Pension, Combined and Member-Directed plans. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. Retirees in the Traditional Pension and Combined plans may have an allowance deposited into a health reimbursement arrangement

13. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (CONTINUED)

(HRA) account to be used toward the health care program of their choice and other eligible expenses. An OPERS vendor is available to assist with the selection of a health care program.

With one exception, OPERS-provided health care coverage is neither guaranteed nor statutorily required. Ohio law currently requires Medicare Part A equivalent coverage or Medicare Part A premium reimbursement for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents.

OPERS offers a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) allowance to benefit recipients meeting certain age and service credit requirements. The HRA is an account funded by OPERS that provides tax free reimbursement for qualified medical expenses such as monthly post-tax insurance premiums, deductibles, coinsurance, and co-pays incurred by eligible benefit recipients and their dependents.

OPERS members enrolled in the Traditional Pension Plan or Combined Plan retiring with an effective date of January 1, 2022, or after must meet the following health care eligibility requirements to receive an HRA allowance:

Age 65 or older

- Minimum of 20 years of qualified health care service credit

Age 60 - 64

- **Group A** – 30 years of total service with at least 20 years of qualified health care service credit
- **Group B** – 31 years of total service with at least 20 years of qualified health care service credit
- **Group C** – 32 years of total service with at least 20 years of qualified health care service credit

Age 59 or younger

- **Group A** – 30 years of qualified health care service credit
- **Group B** – 32 years of qualified health care service credit at any age or 31 years of qualified health care service credit and at least age 52
- **Group C** – 32 years of qualified health care service credit and at least age 55

Retirees who do not meet the requirement for coverage as a non-Medicare participant can become eligible for coverage at age 65 if they have at least 20 years of qualifying service.

See the Age and Service Retirement section of the OPERS ACFR for a description of Groups A, B and C.

Eligible retirees may receive a monthly HRA allowance for reimbursement of health care coverage premiums and other qualified medical expenses. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are provided to eligible retirees, and are deposited into their HRA account.

The base allowance is determined by OPERS and is currently $1,200 per month for non-Medicare retirees and $350 per month for Medicare retirees. The retiree receives a percentage of the base allowance, calculated based on years of qualifying service credit and age when the retiree first enrolled in OPERS health care.

13. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (CONTINUED)

Monthly allowances range between 51.00% and 90.00% of the base allowance for both non-Medicare and Medicare retirees.

Retirees will have access to the OPERS Connector, which is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees participating in the health care program. The OPERS Connector may assist retirees in selecting and enrolling in the appropriate health care plan.

When members become Medicare-eligible, recipients enrolled in OPERS health care programs must enroll in Medicare Part A (hospitalization) and Medicare Part B (medical).

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

Participants in the Member-Directed Plan have access to the Connector and have a separate health care funding mechanism. A portion of employer contributions for these participants is allocated to a retiree medical account (RMA). Members who elect the Member-Directed Plan after July 1, 2015, will vest in the RMA over 15 years at a rate of 10.0% each year starting with the sixth year of participation. Members who elected the Member-Directed Plan prior to July 1, 2015, vest in the RMA over a five-year period at a rate of 20.0% per year. Upon separation or retirement, participants may use vested RMA funds for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses.

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2024, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2024, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for retirees or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2024 was 4.0%. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Authority's contractually required contribution for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 were $158,731 and $178,487, respectively.

13. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (CONTINUED)

Net Pension Liabilities (Assets) and Pension Expense

At December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Authority reported net OPEB liability (asset) and pension expense as follows:

Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Pension Expense	2024	2023
Proportion share of the net pension liability (asset) prior measurement date	0.913182%	0.895987%
Proportion share of the net pension liability (asset) current measurement date	0.925317%	0.913182%
Change in proportionate share	0.012135%	0.0171950%
Proportionate share of the net pension asset	$ (21,691,600)	$ 8,241,686
Pension Reduction to pension expense	$ (6,833,178)	$ (886,083)

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2025, the Authority reported deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to pension from the following sources:

OPEB	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Difference between expected & actual experience	$ -	$ 1,055,772
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings	446,656	-
Change of assumptions	-	3,129,904
Authority's contributions subsequent to measurement date	158,731	-
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	-	113,937
Total deferred outflow of resources	$ 605,387	$ 4,299,613

At December 31, 2024, the Authority reported deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to pension from the following sources:

OPEB	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Difference between expected & actual experience	$ -	$ 1,173,030
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings	4,949,602	-
Change of assumptions	2,121,824	3,542,854
Authority's contributions subsequent to measurement date	178,487	-
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	-	-
Total deferred outflow of resources	$ 7,249,913	$ 4,715,884

13. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (CONTINUED)

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

		Deferred Amounts
2026	$	2,346,467
2027		(2,028,815)
2028		2,614,410
2029		920,895
Total	$	3,852,957

Actuarial Assumptions - OPEB

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

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

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total Pension Liability		
Actuarial Information		
Actuarial Valuation Date	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Rolled-Forward Measurement Date	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Experience Study	5-year period ended December 31, 2020	5-year period ended December 31, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age
Actuarial Assumptions		
Single Discount Rate	6.00%	5.70%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	3.77%	3.77%
Wage Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Projected Salary Increase	2.75 - 10.75% (Includes wage inflation at 2.75%)	2.75 - 10.75% (Includes wage inflation at 2.75%)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2039	5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2038

13. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (CONTINUED)

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

Discount Rate: A single discount rate of 6.00% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2024; however, the single discount rate used at the beginning of the year was 5.70%. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on the actuarial assumed rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 4.08%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through the year 2070. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2070, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Investment Return Assumptions: The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. The System's primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2024, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation December 31, 2024	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)	Target Allocation December 31, 2023	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	37.0%	2.37%	37.0%	2.82%
Domestic Equities	26.0%	5.70%	25.0%	4.27%
REITs	5.0%	5.00%	5.0%	4.68%
International Equities	26.0%	6.10%	25.0%	5.16%
Risk Party	3.0%	4.40%	3.0%	4.38%
Other Investments	3.0%	2.50%	5.0%	2.43%
Total	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	

13. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (CONTINUED)

During 2024, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a gain of 10.0% for 2024.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 6.00%, and the expected net OPEB liability/(asset) if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0% lower or 1.0% higher than the current rate.

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in Discount Rate ($ in millions)			
As of December 31, 2024	1% Decrease 5.0%	Current Discount Rate 6.0%	1% Increase 7.0%
Employers' Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	(10.8)	(21.7)	(30.8)

Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in Discount Rate ($ in millions)			
As of December 31, 2023	1% Decrease 4.7%	Current Discount Rate 5.7%	1% Increase 6.7%
Employers' Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	4.53	(8.25)	(18.82)

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

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate ($ in millions)			
As of December 31, 2024	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
Employers' Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	(22.0)	(21.7)	(21.3)

Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate ($ in millions			
As of December 31, 2023	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
Employers' Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	(8.58)	(8.25)	(7.85)

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption with changes over several years built into that assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2025 is 5.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health care cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

14. RECLASSIFICATIONS

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

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On May 19, 2025, the Board of Trustees authorized the issuance of $35,000,000 in sales tax supported bonds to finance certain capital improvements refunding bonds.

2025

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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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 Ten Fiscal Years

Calendar Year	Authority's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	Authority's Covered Payroll	Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2025	0.949101%	$ 232,677,215	$ 162,077,548	143.56%	80.99%
2024	0.947852%	248,151,537	152,149,951	163.10%	79.01%
2023	0.929800%	274,663,327	141,396,500	194.25%	75.74%
2022	0.944923%	82,212,125	135,703,689	60.58%	92.62%
2021	0.967286%	143,233,997	136,071,018	105.26%	86.88%
2020	0.941274%	186,049,191	131,015,854	142.01%	82.18%
2019	0.979952%	268,388,985	130,653,369	205.42%	74.70%
2018	1.008808%	158,262,418	131,593,151	120.27%	84.66%
2017	1.067132%	242,327,530	131,477,995	184.31%	77.25%
2016	1.063042%	184,132,275	130,840,483	140.73%	81.08%

Calendar Year	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Authority Covered-Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered-Payroll
2025	$ 24,859,465	$ (24,859,465)	$ -	$ 171,678,834	14.48%
2024	25,173,227	(25,173,227)	-	162,077,548	15.78%
2023	19,868,390	(19,868,390)	-	152,149,951	13.06%
2022	20,946,978	(20,946,978)	-	141,396,500	14.81%
2021	19,220,305	(19,220,305)	-	135,703,689	14.16%
2020	19,629,645	(19,629,645)	-	136,071,018	14.43%
2019	19,352,731	(19,352,731)	-	131,015,854	14.77%
2018	18,601,694	(18,601,694)	-	130,653,369	14.24%
2017	14,800,939	(14,800,939)	-	131,593,151	11.25%
2016	15,979,844	(15,979,844)	-	131,477,995	12.15%

[1]The Combined Plan was consolidated into the Traditional Pension Plan as reported in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, Schedule of Collective Pension Amounts and Employer Allocations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - OPEB
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Calendar Year	Authority's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	Authority's Covered Payroll	Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2025	0.925317%	$ (21,691,600)	$ 164,128,684	-13.22%	121.51%
2024	0.913182%	(8,241,686)	154,327,613	-5.34%	107.77%
2023	0.895987%	5,649,370	143,668,234	3.93%	94.78%
2022	0.914330%	(28,638,058)	138,026,618	-20.75%	128.23%
2021	0.935250%	(16,662,155)	138,318,692	-12.05%	115.56%
2020	0.908170%	125,441,318	133,079,691	94.26%	47.80%
2019	0.944000%	123,074,664	133,935,228	91.89%	46.33%
2018	0.973990%	105,768,140	133,637,664	79.15%	54.14%
2017					
2016					

Calendar Year	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Authority Covered-Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered-Payroll
2025	$ 158,731	$ (158,731)	$ -	$ 171,678,834	0.00%
2024	178,487	(178,487)	-	164,128,684	0.00%
2023	-	-	-	154,327,613	0.00%
2022	-	-	-	143,668,234	0.00%
2021	-	-	-	138,026,618	0.00%
2020	-	-	-	138,318,692	0.00%
2019	-	-	-	133,079,691	0.00%
2018	284,430	(284,430)	-	133,935,228	0.21%
2017	2,530,932	(2,530,932)	-	133,637,664	1.89%
2016	-	-	-	-	0.00%

*The requirements of Statement No. 75 were implemented in fiscal year 2018; therefore, prior-year information is not available.

1. PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Pension

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Change in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2016.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2023.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2024.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2025.

Change in assumptions:

- There were no changes in assumptions for 2016.
- For 2017, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:
  - a) Reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.00% down to 7.50%.
  - b) For defined benefit investments, decreasing wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25%.
  - c) Changing future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%
  - d) COLA for post 1/7/2013 retirees were changed to 3.00% simple through 2018, then 2.15% simple.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2018.
- For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:
  - a) The assumed rate of return and discount rate were reduced from 7.50% down to 7.20%.
- For 2020, COLA for post 1/7/2013 retirees were changed to 1.40% simple through 2020, then 2.15% simple.
- For 2021, COLA for post 1/7/2013 retirees were changed to 0.50% simple through 2021, then 2.15% simple.
- For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:
  - a) Wage inflation was changed from 3.25% to 2.75%.
  - b) Future salary increases, including inflation were changed from 3.25%-10.75% to 2.75%-10.75%.
  - c) COLA for post 1/7/2013 retirees were changed 3.00%, simple through 2022, then 2.05% simple.
  - d) The actuarially assumed rate of return was changed from 7.20% to 6.90%.
- For 2023, COLA for post 1/7/2013 retirees were changed to 3.00%, simple through 2023, then 2.05% simple.
- For 2024, COLA for post 1/7/2013 retirees were changed to 2.30%, simple through 2024, then 2.05% simple.
- For 2025, COLA for post 1/7/2013 retirees were changed to 2.90%, simple through 2025, then 2.05% simple.

1. PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Change in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2023.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2024.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2025.

Change in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017.
- For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:
  a) Reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 4.23% down to 3.85%.
- For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:
  a) The discount rate increased from 3.85% to 3.96%.
  b) The investment rate of return decreased from 6.50% to 6.00%.
  c) The municipal bond rate increased from 3.31% to 3.71%.
  d) The health care cost trend rate increased from 7.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2028 up to 10.00%, initial/3.25% ultimate in 2029.
- For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:
  a) The discount rate decreased from 3.96% to 3.16%.
  b) The municipal bond rate decreased from 3.71% to 2.75%.
  c) The health care cost trend rate increased from 10.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2029 up to 10.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2030.
- For 2021, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:
  a) The discount rate increased from 3.16% to 6.00%.
  b) The municipal bond rate decreased from 2.75% to 2.00%.
  c) The health care cost trend rate decreased from 10.50%, initial/3.50%, ultimate in 2030 down to 8.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2035.
- For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:
  a) Wage inflation changed from 3.25% to 2.75%.
  b) Projected salary increases, including inflation changed from 3.25%-10.75% to 2.75%-10.75%.
  c) The municipal bond rate was changed from 2.00% to 1.84% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was changed from 8.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2035 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034.

1. PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

- For 2023, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:
  a) The single discount rate changed from 6.00% to 5.22%
  b) The municipal bond rate was changed from 1.84% to 4.05%.
  c) The health care cost trend rate was changed from 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2036.
- For 2024, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:
  a) The single discount rate changed to 5.70%.
  b) The municipal bond rate was changed to 3.77%.
  c) The health care cost trend rate was changed to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2038.
- For 2025, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:
  a) The single discount rate changed from 5.70% to 6.00%
  b) The municipal bond rate was changed from 3.77% to 4.08%.

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2025

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority

STATISTICAL

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GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of GCRTA's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report contains detailed information presented in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 44, Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section.

Table of Contents

Financial Trends and Revenue Capacity
These schedules provide additional details to better understand the financial statements, notes and required supplemental information………………………………………………………………….. 77-83

Debt Capacity
These schedules indicate how the Authority's performance and conditions have changed over a ten-year time frame. Also contained in these schedules is information to help the reader understand the Authority's most significant revenue sources………………………………………. 84-88

Demographic and Economic Information
These schedules indicate GCRTA specific debt service information as well as direct and overlapping debt computations from Cuyahoga County. These schedules contain economic and demographic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Authority's financial activities take place………………………………………………………………. 89-90

Operating Information
These schedules contain data to help the reader understand how the information in the Authority's financial report relates to the services the Authority provides and the activities it performs……………………………………………………………………………………………….. 91-93

Change in Statistical Section Presentation

The Age Distribution table previously included in the Statistical Section has been discontinued in the current year.

The Employment Annual Average table previously included in the Statistical Section has been discontinued in the current year.

The Employment by Sector table previously included in the Statistical Section has been discontinued in the current year.

The Farebox Recovery Percentage table previously included in the Statistical Section has been discontinued in the current year.

As a result, certain demographic data presented in prior reports is no longer included, and comparability to prior-year statistical information may be limited. This change does not impact the financial statements or required supplementary information.

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TABLE 1: NET POSITION BY COMPONENTS (IN THOUSANDS)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 611,606	$ 621,340	$ 630,397	$ 584,069	$ 601,075
Restricted	42,759	21,394	15,634	16,720	145,804
Unrestricted	(66,096)	(78,344)	(149,115)	(148,275)	(195,728)
Total Net Position	$ 588,269	$ 564,390	$ 496,916	$ 452,514	$ 551,151

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 692,405	$ 697,160	$ 731,430	$ 792,435	$ 892,746
Restricted	229,049	382,744	169,696	206,706	204,015
Unrestricted	(125,736)	(113,903)	86,507	50,601	11,953
Total Net Position	$ 795,718	$ 966,001	$ 987,633	$ 1,049,742	$ 1,108,714

Amounts are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, on an accrual basis

Source: The Authority's independently audited annual financial statements.

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATISTICAL: FINANCIAL TRENDS AND REVENUE CAPACITY

TABLE 2: CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Operating revenues:										
Passenger fares	$ 46,776	$ 46,351	$ 45,160	$ 44,771	$ 26,195	$ 22,270	$ 28,928	$ 29,815	$ 32,369	$ 31,892
Advertising and concessions	1,781	2,068	2,379	2,230	2,415	2,065	1,584	1,460	1,515	1,722
Total operating revenues	48,557	48,419	47,539	47,001	28,610	24,335	30,512	31,275	33,884	33,614
Operating expenses	262,635	292,198	246,911	301,663	260,480	163,510	195,821	293,873	306,585	328,703
Depreciation expense	47,834	49,933	48,837	48,061	44,347	42,088	40,232	38,929	42,272	38,243
Operating loss	(261,912)	(293,712)	(248,209)	(302,723)	(276,217)	(181,263)	(205,541)	(301,527)	(314,973)	(333,332)
Non-operating revenues (expenses)										
Sales and use tax revenue	221,850	217,147	226,406	215,512	209,332	246,549	259,184	261,777	265,134	279,830
Federal funds	16,968	16,059	16,126	20,193	130,593	129,074	81,654	442	7,345	8,452
Other state and local funds	1,070	1,912	1,198	1,617	9,781	6,509	10,384	2,258	1,722	436
Federal pass-through grants revenue	91	144	192	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income	555	640	1,625	3,736	1,711	584	(174)	16,942	18,652	15,467
Gain (loss) on commodity transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	(6,028)	(4,988)	(4,627)	(4,470)	(4,369)	(3,428)	(886)	(589)	(210)	(1,081)
Federal pass-through expenses	(91)	(144)	(192)	(70)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	7,412	1,784	9,875	1,925	3,123	6,322	1,642	1,946	3,607	1,034
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	241,827	232,554	250,603	238,513	350,171	385,610	351,804	282,776	296,250	304,138
Net gain/(loss) before capital grants revenue	(20,085)	(61,158)	2,394	(64,210)	73,954	204,347	146,263	(18,751)	(18,723)	(29,193)
Capital grants revenue	31,180	37,279	31,734	19,808	24,683	40,220	24,020	40,382	80,832	88,165
Change in net position	$ 11,095	$ (23,879)	$ 34,128	$ (44,402)	$ 98,637	$ 244,567	$ 170,283	$ 21,631	$ 62,109	$ 58,972

Amounts are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, on an accrual basis

Source: The Authority's independently audited annual financial statements.

TABLE 3: REVENUES BY SOURCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Operating	$ 48,557	$ 48,419	$ 47,539	$ 47,001	$ 28,610
Sales and use taxes revenues	221,850	217,147	226,406	215,512	209,332
Federal operating grants and reimbursements.	16,968	16,059	16,126	20,193	130,593
State/local operating grants, reimbursements, and special fare assistance	1,070	1,912	1,198	1,617	9,781
Investment Income and Fair value	555	640	1,625	3,736	1,711
Pass-through grants revenues	91	144	192	70	-
Non-transportation and other revenues	7,412	1,784	9,875	1,925	3,123
Capital grants	31,180	37,279	31,734	19,808	24,683
Total Revenues	$ 327,683	$ 323,384	$ 334,695	$ 309,862	$ 407,833

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Operating	24,335	30,512	31,275	33,885	33,614
Sales and use taxes revenues	246,549	259,184	261,777	265,134	279,830
Federal operating grants and reimbursements.	129,074	81,654	442	7,345	8,452
State/local operating grants, reimbursements, and special fare assistance	6,509	10,384	2,258	1,722	436
Investment Income and Fair value	584	(174)	16,942	18,652	15,467
Pass-through grants revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transportation and other revenues	6,322	1,643	1,946	3,607	1,034
Capital grants	40,220	24,020	40,382	80,832	88,165
Total Revenues	$ 453,593	$ 407,223	$ 355,022	$ 411,177	$ 426,998

Amounts are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, on an accrual basis

Source: The Authority’s independently audited annual financial statements.

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATISTICAL: FINANCIAL TRENDS AND REVENUE CAPACITY

TABLE 4: REVENUES AND OPERATING ASSISTANCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Operating and Other Miscellaneous Revenue			Operating Assistance			
Year	**Fares**	**Other [1]**	**Total**	**State & Local [2]**	**Federal**	**Total**	**Total Revenues**
2016	14.3%	0.5%	14.8%	70.5%	14.7%	85.2%	100.0%
2017	14.3%	0.9%	15.2%	68.3%	16.5%	84.8%	100.0%
2018	13.5%	1.0%	14.5%	70.5%	15.0%	85.5%	100.0%
2019	14.5%	1.9%	16.4%	70.1%	13.5%	83.6%	100.0%
2020	7.0%	2.0%	9.0%	60.0%	31.0%	91.0%	100.0%
2021	5.0%	2.0%	7.0%	65.0%	28.0%	93.0%	100.0%
2022	7.1%	0.7%	7.8%	66.2%	26.0%	92.2%	100.0%
2023	8.4%	5.7%	14.1%	74.4%	11.5%	85.9%	100.0%
2024	7.9%	5.8%	13.7%	67.0%	19.3%	86.3%	100.0%
2025	7.5%	4.3%	11.8%	65.6%	22.6%	88.2%	100.0%

Source: The Authority's independently audited annual financial statements.

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

[2] State & local operating assistance includes sales and use tax revenues and state operating grants, reimbursements, and special fare assistance.

TABLE 5: EXPENSES BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Transportation	$ 102,953	$ 111,011	$ 92,487	$ 110,265	$ 94,530
Maintenance	89,821	100,608	87,404	106,746	92,165
General And Administrative	69,861	80,579	67,020	84,652	73,785
Depreciation	47,834	49,933	48,837	48,061	44,347
Total Operating Expenses	310,469	342,131	295,748	349,724	304,827
Interest	6,028	4,988	4,627	4,470	4,369
Federal Pass-Through Expenses	91	144	192	70	-
Total Expenses	$ 316,588	$ 347,263	$ 300,567	$ 354,264	$ 309,196

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Transportation	$ 58,887	$ 59,183	$ 97,442	$ 104,063	$ 117,518
Maintenance	56,178	79,345	89,612	86,952	90,956
General And Administrative	48,445	99,124	106,819	115,570	120,229
Depreciation	42,088	40,232	38,929	42,272	38,243
Total Operating Expenses	205,598	277,884	332,802	348,857	366,946
Interest	3,428	886	589	210	1,081
Federal Pass-Through Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	$ 209,026	$ 278,770	$ 333,391	$ 349,067	$ 368,027

Amounts are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, on an accrual basis

Source: The Authority's independently audited annual financial statements.

TABLE 6: OPERATING EXPENSES - COMPARISON TO INDUSTRY TREND DATA
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY:

Year	Labor & Fringes	Materials & Supplies	Services	Utilities	Self-Insurance Claims	Purchased Transportation	Other	Total Operating Expenses*
2016	63%	9%	8%	3%	3%	14%	2%	100%
2017	62%	10%	7%	3%	3%	14%	2%	100%
2018	63%	9%	8%	3%	3%	14%	2%	100%
2019	62%	9%	8%	3%	3%	14%	2%	100%
2020	62%	9%	8%	3%	3%	15%	2%	100%
2021	61%	8%	9%	3%	3%	15%	1%	100%
2022	62%	8%	9%	3%	2%	15%	1%	100%
2023	62%	7%	10%	3%	3%	14%	1%	100%
2024	62%	7%	10%	3%	3%	14%	1%	100%
2025	59%	9%	10%	3%	3%	15%	1%	100%

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY:

Year	Labor & Fringes	Materials & Supplies	Services	Utilities	Self-Insurance Claims	Purchased Transportation	Other	Total Operating Expenses*
2016	75%	11%	5%	3%	2%	3%	1%	100%
2017	77%	9%	5%	3%	2%	3%	2%	100%
2018	74%	10%	6%	3%	2%	4%	1%	100%
2019	75%	10%	6%	2%	4%	3%	1%	100%
2020	77%	9%	6%	2%	2%	2%	1%	100%
2021	62%	14%	11%	4%	3%	5%	2%	100%
2022	70%	12%	9%	3%	0%	4%	2%	100%
2023	77%	8%	7%	2%	1%	4%	1%	100%
2024	77%	8%	6%	2%	2%	4%	1%	100%
2025	74%	9%	7%	2%	2%	5%	1%	100%

** Excludes Depreciation and Interest*

Source: The American Public Transit Association, APTA Public Transportation Fact Book

TABLE 7: PRINCIPAL SALES TAX COLLECTIONS BY INDUSTRY
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	$ 32,802,208	$ 32,877,867	$ 33,668,916	$ 35,809,000	$ 37,584,359
Building Material and Garden Equipment & Supplies	9,845,157	13,290,359	13,733,580	14,931,321	15,414,556
Health and Personal Care Stores	4,879,520	5,306,481	5,250,554	5,544,195	5,677,573
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	6,679,310	9,675,734	9,594,912	10,412,126	10,808,937
General Merchandise Stores	11,392,428	16,113,632	19,791,664	21,599,207	21,157,107
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	45,902,785	31,302,575	23,975,486	20,396,166	19,627,048
Information (including telecommunications)	21,161,477	21,340,648	20,899,493	20,416,560	20,709,789
Real Estate, and Rental & Leasing of Property	8,781,291	9,496,329	9,636,536	10,811,679	11,378,379
Administrative & Support Services, and Waste Management & Remediation Services	11,288,301	11,575,378	11,136,601	11,952,887	12,002,204
Accommodation and Food Services	23,413,439	24,985,605	25,335,207	26,227,103	26,672,917
Other Industries	81,633,524	100,578,166	89,662,672	82,158,574	87,922,306
Total Sales Tax Collection	$ 257,779,440	$ 276,542,774	$ 262,685,621	$ 260,258,818	$ 268,955,175

Industry	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	$ 38,367,517	$ 45,989,482	$ 47,839,522	$ 47,274,317	$ 46,277,098
Building Material and Garden Equipment & Supplies	16,338,989	17,841,187	19,531,591	18,062,398	18,053,055
Health and Personal Care Stores	5,342,232	7,569,988	7,482,168	7,362,332	6,859,117
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	8,812,916	12,745,513	12,572,932	12,500,124	11,304,256
General Merchandise Stores	21,028,133	22,212,605	21,990,836	21,426,053	19,389,562
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	16,195,701	16,186,794	16,556,003	16,737,983	15,965,005
Information (Including Telecommunications)	21,449,492	23,657,837	24,814,812	25,466,884	25,094,286
Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing of Property	10,366,676	10,222,108	10,585,358	11,539,606	10,766,572
Administrative and Support Services; Waste Management and Remediation Services	10,834,396	10,788,996	9,084,671	8,729,921	8,596,116
Accommodation and Food Services	14,194,205	20,299,284	25,453,579	28,095,090	28,826,387
Other Industries	100,042,752	117,492,318	95,398,213	130,947,865	136,010,946
Total Sales Tax Collection	$ 262,973,009	$ 305,006,112	$ 291,309,685	$ 328,142,573	$ 327,142,400

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

TABLE 8: LEGAL DEBT MARGIN
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
OVERALL DEBT LIMITATION:					
Total of All GCRTA Debt Outstanding	$ 120,030	$ 108,415	$ 96,470	$ 116,820	$ 106,260
Exempt Debt	120,030	108,415	96,470	116,820	106,260
Net Indebtedness (Voted and Unvoted)	-	-	-	-	-
Assessed Valuation of County - (Collection Year) [1]	$ 27,526,151	$ 27,623,744	$ 27,878,269	$ 30,536,605	$ 30,773,798
Overall Debt Limitation (%)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
5.0% of Estimated Assessed Valuation (Voted and Unvoted Debt Limitation)	$ 1,376,308	$ 1,381,187	$ 1,393,913	$ 1,526,830	$ 1,538,690
Net Indebtedness (Voted and Unvoted) Overall Debt Margin	$ 1,376,308	$ 1,381,187	$ 1,393,913	$ 1,526,830	$ 1,538,690
Legal Debt Margin as a Percentage of the Debt Limit	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNVOTED DEBT LIMITATION:					
Unvoted Debt Limitation - 0.1% of County Assessed Valuation	$ 27,526	$ 27,624	$ 27,878	$ 30,537	$ 30,774
Maximum Aggregate Amount of Principal and Interest Payable In Any One Calendar Year	(16,919)	(16,920)	(14,227)	(15,077)	(16,624)
Maximum Annual Debt Service Charges Permitted for New Debt Issuances	$ 10,607	$ 10,704	$ 13,651	$ 15,460	$ 14,150

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
OVERALL DEBT LIMITATION:					
Total of All GCRTA Debt Outstanding	$ 47,450	$ 37,915	$ 30,305	$ 22,310	$ 13,955
Exempt Debt	47,450	37,915	30,305	22,310	13,955
Net Indebtedness (Voted and Unvoted)	-	-	-	-	-
Assessed Valuation of County - (Collection Year) [1]	$ 34,805,565	$ 35,068,730	$ 35,371,007	$ 44,329,736	$ 44,304,274
Overall Debt Limitation (%)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
5.0% of Estimated Assessed Valuation (Voted and Unvoted Debt Limitation)	$ 1,740,278	$ 1,753,437	$ 1,768,550	$ 2,216,487	$ 2,215,214
Net Indebtedness (Voted and Unvoted) Overall Debt Margin	$ 1,740,278	$ 1,753,437	$ 1,768,550	$ 2,216,487	$ 2,215,214
Legal Debt Margin as a Percentage of the Debt Limit	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNVOTED DEBT LIMITATION:					
Unvoted Debt Limitation - 0.1% of County Assessed Valuation	$ 34,806	$ 35,069	$ 35,371	$ 44,330	$ 44,304
Maximum Aggregate Amount of Principal and Interest Payable In Any One Calendar Year	(11,874)	(9,472)	(9,476)	(9,471)	(7,633)
Maximum Annual Debt Service Charges Permitted for New Debt Issuances	$ 22,932	$ 25,597	$ 25,895	$ 34,859	$ 36,671

Sources: [1] Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer, Budget Commission – Collection Year Data

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATISTICAL: DEBT CAPACITY

TABLE 9: RATIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBT TYPE

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

Year	General Obligation Bonds	Leases	Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	Debt Premium	Total Debt	Percentage of Personal Income*	Bonded Debt Per Capita*
2016	$ 3,910	$ -	$ 116,120	$ 20,293	$ 140,323	247.38%	3.11%
2017	1,995	-	106,420	18,462	126,877	223.51%	1.60%
2018	-	-	96,470	16,648	113,118	182.77%	-
2019	-	-	116,820	21,244	138,064	213.41%	-
2020	-	-	106,260	19,304	125,564	188.06%	-
2021	-	-	47,450	7,541	54,991	79.18%	-
2022	-	-	37,915	6,300	44,215	59.76%	-
2023	-	-	30,305	5,059	35,364	38.64%	-
2024	-	-	22,310	3,818	26,128	26.47%	-
2025	-	-	13,955	2,577	16,532	19.61%	-

Year	Personal Income [1]	Population
2016	$ 48,521	1,256
2017	48,506	1,249
2018	52,783	1,244
2019	54,739	1,244
2020	56,502	1,235
2021	59,923	1,265
2022	62,790	1,273
2023	78,424	1,236
2024	84,294	1,233
2025	90,312	1,241

Source: [1] Ohio Department of Development, Cuyahoga County Profiles

TABLE 10: RATIO OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE AND NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT PER CAPITA AMOUNTS)

Year	Population [1]	Assessed Value [2]	General Bonded Debt	Ratio of Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Bonded Debt Per Capita
2016	1,256	$ 27,526,151	$ 3,910	1.4%	$ 3.11
2017	1,249	27,623,744	1,995	0.7%	1.60
2018	1,244	27,878,269	-	0.0%	-
2019	1,244	30,536,605	-	0.0%	-
2020	1,235	30,773,798	-	0.0%	-
2021	1,265	34,805,565	-	0.0%	-
2022	1,273	35,068,730	-	0.0%	-
2023	1,236	35,371,007	-	0.0%	-
2024	1,233	44,329,736	-	0.0%	-
2025	1,241	44,304,273	-	0.0%	-

Sources:

[1] *U.S. Census Bureau*

[2] *Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer, Budget Commission – Collection Year Data*

TABLE 11: COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT (IN THOUSANDS)

Political Subdivision	Gross Debt	Percent Applicable	Entity Share
Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority	$ 13,955	100.00%	$ 13,955
Cuyahoga County	$ 1,131,153	100.00%	$ 1,131,153
Overlapping			
All Cities wholly within the County	$ 980,090	100.00%	$ 980,090
All Village wholly within the County	33,986	100.00%	33,986
All Townships wholly within the County	275	100.00%	275
All School Districts wholly within the County	1,379,927	100.00%	1,379,927
Cuyahoga Community College	177,515	100.00%	177,515
Strongsville S.D	55,570	99.71%	55,409
Olmsted Falls S.D	28,051	96.99%	27,206
Chagrin Falls S.D	28,683	63.41%	18,188
Total Overlapping Debt	$ 2,684,097		$ 2,672,596

Source: Auditor of the State of Ohio, Financial Audit of Cuyahoga County.

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATISTICAL: DEBT CAPACITY

TABLE 12: LONG-TERM DEBT COVERAGE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

Year	Gross Revenue [1]	Expense [2]	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2016	$ 296,504	$ 262,726	$ 33,778	$ 11,615	$ 5,302	$ 16,917	2.0
2017	286,105	292,198	(6,093)	11,945	4,975	16,920	(0.4)
2018	302,961	247,103	55,858	9,650	4,577	14,227	3.9
2019	290,054	301,733	(11,679)	10,560	5,698	16,258	(0.7)
2020	383,150	260,480	122,670	11,345	5,279	16,624	7.4
2021	453,593	163,510	290,083	9,535	2,339	11,874	24.4
2022	383,202	195,821	187,381	7,610	1,862	9,472	19.8
2023	314,641	293,873	20,768	7,995	1,481	9,476	2.2
2024	330,344	306,585	23,759	8,355	1,116	9,471	(0.2)
2025	338,833	328,703	10,130	6,935	698	7,633	1.3

Source:

[1] *Total revenues include interest and other non-operating revenues.*

[2] *Total expenses exclusive of depreciation, loss on disposal of assets and interest expenses.*

TABLE 13: DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Year	County Population	Personal Income (in thousands)	Per Capita Income	Median Household Income	Median Age	Unemployment Rate
2016 [1]	1,255,921	$ 37,099,761	$ 29,518	$ 44,203	40.0	5.4%
2017 [1]	1,249,352	34,524,071	29,143	44,190	40.0	5.6%
2018 [1]	1,248,514	34,524,071	30,441	45,289	40.0	4.8%
2019 [1]	1,243,857	35,703,352	31,804	48,435	40.2	4.2%
2020 [1]	1,209,550	36,000,199	33,833	48,435	40.3	6.8%
2021 [1]	1,241,475	31,094,351	34,398	50,366	40.4	6.5%
2022 [1]	1,263,667	32,789,649	36,702	50,366	40.3	7.5%
2023 [1]	1,236,041	33,320,089	39,807	55,109	40.5	4.9%
2024 [1]	1,233,088	33,320,089	39,807	60,074	40.4	3.8%
2025 [2]	1,240,594	84,294,292	68,360	62,823	40.5	3.9%

**The Age Distribution table previously included has been discontinued in the current year.*

**The Employment Annual Average table previously included has been discontinued in the current year.*

**The Employment by Sector table previously included has been discontinued in the current year.*

Source:

[1] U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Cuyahoga County, Ohio; United States

[2] Ohio Department of Development, Cuyahoga County Profiles[1] Ohio Department of Development, Cuyahoga County Profiles

TABLE 14: PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

2025

Employer	Nature of Business	Employees	Percent of Total County Employment
Cleveland Clinic	Health	51,351	8.4%
Group Management Services Inc.	Benefits and employment services firm	35,711	5.8%
Minute Men Cos.	Staffing employment services	27,987	4.6%
University Hospitals	Health care provider	25,936	4.2%
Amazon	Other retailer	20,000	3.3%
U.S. Federal Government	Federal Government	16,665	2.7%
Progressive Corp	Insurance company	12,461	2.0%
Walmart	Operator of retail supercenters, groceries, and club stores	10,750	1.8%
Giant Eagle Inc.	Multi-format food, fuel & pharmacy	9,339	1.5%
The MetroHealth System	Health care provider	7,688	1.3%
	Total	217,888	35.5%
	Total County Employment	613,822	

2016

Employer	Nature of Business	Employees	Percent of Total County Employment
Cleveland Clinic Health System	Health care provider	34,328	6.0%
University Hospitals Health System	Health care provider	21,519	3.7%
U.S. Office of Personnel Management	Federal Government	14,382	2.5%
Progressive Corporation	Insurance company	9,490	1.6%
Giant Eagle	Multi-format food, fuel & pharmacy	9,080	1.6%
Group Management Services, Inc.	Benefits and employment services firm	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	

Sources: Crain's Cleveland Business - Book of Lists for 2025 and 2016

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATISTICAL: OPERATING INFORMATION

TABLE 15: OPERATING STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SYSTEM RIDERSHIP:										
Motor Bus	30,156,644	26,711,874	22,866,545	21,787,742	11,615,033	12,404,462	13,125,384	15,963,454	18,187,961	18,144,508
Heavy Rail	6,417,590	5,904,814	6,273,379	5,666,706	2,434,523	2,389,074	2,310,279	3,472,342	3,151,597	2,860,386
Light Rail	2,468,330	2,114,753	1,638,170	1,484,863	573,726	468,737	546,654	662,113	808,055	757,787
Demand Responsive	633,601	593,654	587,190	576,448	2,581,450	3,241,760	2,005,538	302,956	297,580	323,987
BRT (Bus Rapid)	4,609,436	4,219,838	3,764,271	2,628,480	477,588	451,694	417,259	1,714,067	2,080,030	2,025,006
AVERAGE WEEKDAY SYSTEM RIDERSHIP:										
Motor Bus	100,708	89,554	76,487	73,415	35,819	38,459	40,447	52,386	58,200	57,893
Heavy Rail	18,740	17,284	19,809	17,712	3,411	3,277	3,220	10,254	9,195	8,410
Light Rail	8,151	7,061	5,374	4,872	1,556	1,513	1,505	2,516	2,430	2,444
Demand Responsive	2,031	1,848	1,814	1,850	7,980	9,338	13,151	887	853	933
BRT (Bus Rapid)	14,445	14,212	13,202	8,624	1,374	1,294	1,154	5,301	6,506	6,365
AVERAGE WEEKDAY MILES OPERATED:										
Motor Bus	42,744	47,722	45,054	44,390	41,104	43,150	44,246	44,300	44,836	43,094
Heavy Rail	7,813	7,485	7,531	7,149	3,419	3,284	3,226	3,162	3,201	3,119
Light Rail	2,320	2,015	1,933	1,956	1,566	1,521	1,512	1,482	1,442	1,496
Demand Responsive	16,738	21,329	21,844	17,012	9,402	10,884	13,226	7,580	6,673	6,537
BRT (Bus Rapid)	1,821	1,852	1,661	1,521	1,407	1,279	1,146	1,148	1,170	1,143
REVENUE MILES:										
Motor Bus	13,188,669	12,823,852	12,257,437	12,157,936	11,846,793	11,184,684	13,557,430	13,181,735	13,363,630	14,057,588
Heavy Rail	2,661,224	2,611,263	2,113,189	2,488,976	2,638,201	2,420,125	2,808,149	1,138,492	1,163,390	1,130,170
Light Rail	776,474	683,721	682,556	677,887	589,245	465,123	681,390	476,284	531,294	515,305
Demand Responsive	5,343,934	5,446,387	5,581,907	5,375,849	326,219	394,199	496,221	2,281,145	2,146,486	2,255,855
BRT (Bus Rapid)	595,789	593,086	548,234	512,489	1,462,001	1,411,832	1,538,423	416,508	421,064	417,045
PASSENGER MILES:										
Motor Bus	124,284,327	112,204,045	97,776,046	91,902,658	51,619,308	45,241,092	57,554,645	64,887,266	73,259,021	73,259,021
Heavy Rail	41,530,858	37,907,589	42,165,745	36,529,680	18,361,515	14,341,626	21,343,111	26,737,033	22,470,887	19,514,623
Light Rail	14,721,876	12,789,989	9,580,135	8,974,467	2,065,735	2,520,913	3,576,933	3,151,808	4,665,719	3,901,883
Demand Responsive	4,993,531	4,892,499	4,402,093	4,594,269	2,536,247	3,061,061	4,295,568	2,617,258	2,446,538	2,854,580
BRT (Bus Rapid)	11,641,456	10,429,796	10,019,677	6,889,599	4,106,941	3,644,572	4,027,505	4,509,592	2,080,030	2,025,006
FLEET REQUIREMENT DURING PEAK HOURS:										
Motor Bus	350	286	275	255	254	213	218	220	224	232
Heavy Rail	20	20	20	24	16	18	24	16	16	16
Light Rail	13	13	13	9	6	5	8	8	7	7
Demand Responsive	148	148	142	140	127	107	71	59	60	87
BRT (Bus Rapid)	14	13	13	11	10	11	7	16	7	7
TOTAL ACTIVE VEHICLES DURING PERIOD:										
Motor Bus	378	361	334	350	350	315	301	218	224	305
Heavy Rail	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	24	24	38
Light Rail	48	34	34	31	32	29	29	10	14	20
Demand Responsive	166	166	160	180	170	164	113	52	55	57
BRT (Bus Rapid)	24	21	24	21	21	19	16	7	7	16
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:	2,215	2,196	2,139	2,074	2,076	2,078	2,039	2,135	2,269	2,664

GREATER CLEVELAND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATISTICAL: OPERATING INFORMATION

TABLE 16: OPERATING INFORMATION - CAPITAL ASSETS
FISCAL YEAR 2016 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2025 (IN THOUSANDS)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated					
Land	$ 37,813	$ 37,514	$ 37,514	$ 38,181	$ 38,053
Construction in Progress	74,819	61,415	73,096	79,550	119,361
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	112,632	98,929	110,610	117,731	157,414
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Infrastructure and Right of Ways	372,915	380,413	387,149	388,358	388,413
Building, Furniture and Fixtures	548,211	578,819	551,853	569,171	569,955
Transportation and Other Equipment	486,818	501,862	489,597	480,082	488,355
Bus Rapid Transit	163,516	163,605	163,663	163,663	163,664
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,571,460	1,624,699	1,592,262	1,601,274	1,610,387
Less Accumulated Depreciation	936,885	978,663	961,143	998,044	1,041,723
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated	634,575	646,036	631,119	603,230	568,664
Net Capital Assets, End of Year	$ 747,207	$ 744,965	$ 741,729	$ 720,961	$ 726,078
Year	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated					
Land	$ 38,044	$ 38,044	$ 39,524	$ 39,524	$ 39,919
Construction in Progress	163,327	160,802	197,667	267,396	360,752
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	201,371	198,846	237,191	306,920	400,671
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Infrastructure and Right of Ways	388,504	401,368	401,351	403,762	417,383
Building, Furniture and Fixtures	577,757	578,138	578,935	580,823	581,219
Transportation and Other Equipment	487,212	498,761	523,233	505,064	506,004
Bus Rapid Transit	163,664	163,664	163,664	167,523	167,523
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,617,137	1,641,931	1,667,183	1,657,172	1,672,129
Less Accumulated Depreciation	1,071,112	1,099,402	1,137,580	1,145,528	1,163,522
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated	546,025	542,529	529,603	511,644	508,607
Net Capital Assets, End of Year	$ 747,396	$ 741,375	$ 766,794	$ 818,564	$ 909,278

Source: Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority 2025, Footnote 5

TABLE 17: FARE STRUCTURE

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

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

Farecards - 1 Trip		
Bus/Rapid/BRT	$	2.50
Senior/Disabled	$	1.25
Paratransit	$	2.75

Farecards - 2 Trip		
Bus/Rapid/BRT	$	5.00
Senior/Disabled	$	2.50

Farecards - 5 Trip		
Bus/Rapid/BRT	$	12.50
Senior/Disabled	$	6.25
Paratransit	$	13.75
Student K-12	$	8.75

7 Day Passes		
Bus/Rapid/BRT	$	25.00
Senior/Disabled	$	12.50
Paratransit	$	30.00

Monthly Passes		
Bus/Rapid/BRT	$	95.00
Senior/Disabled	$	48.00
Paratransit	$	110.00

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

Source: RideRTA.com, Fares

Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
1240 West 6 Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44113-1302
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