COTA

PREPARED BY THE FINANCE TEAM

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

2022

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Central Ohio Transit Authority

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

2022 ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

June 29, 2023

To Members of the COTA Board of Trustees and the Citizens of Central Ohio:

We are pleased to present our ***Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*** (Financial Report) of the Central Ohio Transit Authority (COTA) for the year ended December 31, 2022. This Financial Report includes financial statements and other financial and statistical data that conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America and in conformance with standards of financial reporting as established by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA).

COTA's Finance Division is responsible for the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to fairly present the financial position and results of operations of COTA.

COTA is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to protect its assets from loss, theft, or misuse. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and that the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

We believe the data presented is accurate in all material aspects and that all disclosures necessary have been included to enable the reader to acquire the maximum understanding of COTA's financial activity.

The Auditor of the State of Ohio has issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on COTA's financial statements for the year ended ***December 31, 2022***. Based upon the audit, the independent auditor concluded there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that COTA's financial statements for the year ended ***December 31, 2022***, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The Independent Auditor's Report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

COTA also participates in the federal single audit program, which consists of a single audit of all federally funded programs administered by COTA. As a requirement for continued funding eligibility, participation in the single audit program is mandatory for most local governments, including COTA. The single audit, performed by the Auditor of the State of Ohio, met the requirements set forth by the State of Ohio, as well as the audit requirements of Title 2 "U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards" (Uniform Guidance).

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). ***This Letter of Transmittal*** is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. COTA's MD&A can be found immediately following the Independent Auditor's Report.

REPORTING ENTITY

General

COTA is an independent political subdivision of the State of Ohio with its own taxing power. It was established by an agreement executed on February 17, 1971, with Franklin County and the cities of Bexley, Columbus, Gahanna, Grandview Heights, Grove City, Hilliard, Reynoldsburg, Upper Arlington, Westerville, Whitehall, and Worthington. In 2008, an amended agreement added the city of Dublin.

COTA is not dependent upon appropriations from any political subdivision for local funding.
It is empowered by Ohio Revised Code to issue general obligation debt secured by its own taxing power.

Governance

COTA is governed by a Board of Trustees vested by Ohio law with the powers necessary to manage COTA. The legislation and agreements establish that COTA provides for a 13-member board serving overlapping three-year terms. Board membership is apportioned as follows:

- City of Columbus, seven members
- Franklin County, two members
- Four members prorated among the 11 municipal corporations including Bexley, Dublin, Gahanna, Grandview Heights, Grove City, Hilliard, Reynoldsburg, Upper Arlington, Westerville, Whitehall and Worthington.

The appointments of the members within the group rotate among the municipal corporations. Members are appointed by the Mayor of the appropriate municipal corporation with the consent of its City Council. The Franklin County Board of Commissioners appoints the Franklin County representatives.

Administration

The President/CEO, who is appointed by the Board, directs the administration of COTA, subject to the policies and supervision of the Board. The President/CEO selects the senior leadership team.
A Table of Organization depicting the key functional responsibilities is shown on ***page 11*** of the introductory section.

Serving the Community

In 2022, COTA made consistent strides toward improving the accessibility of our mobility solutions. Our Board of Trustees approved the Income Assistance Program, which gives customers participating in one of seven low-income assistance programs, such as SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) and WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants, and Children), a 50 percent discount on fixed-route fares. The program is administered through COTA's digital fare system, guaranteeing customers receive the lowest fare.

COTA worked with a diverse collection of partners to strengthen and uplift the community and help us remain as one of the top public transit operations in the country. Our partnerships with local organizations, neighborhoods and private sponsors allow thousands of customers to enjoy cultural institutions, museums, community events and festivals.

Additionally, COTA established a new Educational Pass Program, giving high school and post-secondary students at area schools and universities unlimited access to our fixed-route services. This program is already used by The Ohio State University, Capital University, Columbus College of Art & Design, Whitehall City Schools, and several charter schools. In August, Columbus City Schools joined the program, providing unlimited access through their school credentials to students in grades 9-12. The collaboration allows more than 85,000 students to use COTA to get to class, after-school activities, internships, night and weekend events and part-time jobs at no cost to them; covered by a financial partnership between the school system and COTA.

Internally, Team COTA invested in our community through a number of Employee Resource Group (ERG) initiatives, which include:

- Parents Actively Collaborating Together (PACT). Members organized and participated in Camp COTA, allowing children of COTA employees to experience a day in the life at COTA and explore future career opportunities. The group also held many support sessions connecting parents to valuable community resources to support raising a family while working full-time.

- Women For Inspiration, Strength & Excellence (WISE). WISE worked with PACT to recommend a new Paid Family Leave policy for the organization, researching peer agencies and drafting a proposal for human resources.
- Black Employees Leading in Inclusion, Excellence, Vision & Education (BELIEVE). More than 80 members created and hosted three fresh produce/food drives in collaboration with the Mid-Ohio Food Collective in 2022, distributing more than 12.5 tons of fresh food to COTA customers at transit stop locations.
- Veterans Employee Resource Group (VERG). More than 110 members-strong, the VERG hosted toy drives benefitting Toys for Tots, Nationwide Children's Hospital and Black Girl Magic and participated in events supporting Central Ohio Veterans.
- People Respecting Individual Definitions Everywhere (PRIDE). In their inaugural year, PRIDE participated in the Stonewall Columbus Pride March to show their support for the LGBTQIA+ community and began outreach to employees by hosting safe events for inclusive conversation and belonging.

Amid the third year of global pandemic, the national crisis of labor shortage and uncertain economic fluctuations, COTA continued to provide essential mobility access to our customers through fixed route, on-demand, scheduled paratransit, and on-demand paratransit services. As we look to the future, COTA is committed to increasing our frontline workforce to enhance the service our customers rely on daily.

Through the major LinkUS initiative which is designed to reimagine safe, equitable access to transit and many other mobility options development continues on the East, West and Northwest high-capacity transit corridors to create better connections to jobs and housing. This vision of this enhanced mobility system includes rapid transit, expanded COTA//Plus on-demand transit zones and infrastructure such as bike paths, sidewalks and improved streets across COTA's entire service territory, serving dozens of communities.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The 2020 census reflected a population increase of nearly 250,000 in the Columbus metropolitan area, while the remainder of the State of Ohio saw an increase of just 26,000. The Central Ohio region is expected to grow to 3 million people by 2050, with Columbus poised to continue having a strong local economy driven by major technology sector projects in the region. In light of COTA's reliance on sales tax revenue, the economy of the Central Ohio region is critical to funding the mobility services currently provided to the community, as well as the need to expand transit services to match the population and economic growth. The region's economy consists largely of professional and service sectors with a focus on education, healthcare, finance, insurance and banking, and technology.

As the Central Ohio economy continues to thrive, sales tax revenue has performed well. In 2022, COTA's sales tax receipts increased 7.75% over the prior year. The average annual increase over the last five years has been 6%. This one-time increase was beneficial to the organization as the COTA Board of Trustees approved the 2022 Operating Budget which reflected a one-time $31.3 million deficit to make investments in accessible, equitable public transportation assets. As such, we entered 2022 expecting to utilize reserves built up substantially by federal funding received during the pandemic, coupled with COTA's diligent savings in previous years, when in fact, only 10% of the original projection was needed. COTA is projecting the sales tax trend is continuing, but slowing slightly with sales tax receipts through March 2023 reflecting a 7.3% increase over 2022.

The Board of Trustees and the Leadership Team of COTA closely monitor the local economy for impacts on COTA's financial position. The 2023 approved budget represents a balanced budget approach, while still allocating 10% of operating revenue for capital used and the stability of the Central Ohio Region lends itself to a strong position moving forward.

FISCAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Internal Control Structure

The management of COTA is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure. Internal accounting controls are designed to ensure that COTA's assets are protected from loss, theft or misuse and that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met.

The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes two things:

- that the cost of the control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived
- that the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgment by management.

We believe COTA's internal control structure ***adequately safeguards assets and provides reasonable assurance*** of proper recording of financial transactions. Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure, errors or irregularities nevertheless may occur and not be detected. Also, the projection of any evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

Basis of Accounting

COTA's financial records are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. The activities are accounted for in a single-enterprise, proprietary-type fund. Additional information on COTA's accounting policies can be found in Note 2 in the Notes to the Financial Statements located on ***page 30***.

Budgetary Controls

In addition to internal accounting controls, COTA maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriation resolution approved by the Board of Trustees. This resolution is approved by the Board of Trustees in a public meeting, typically held in the month preceding a new fiscal year. Amendments to the annual appropriations, if needed, are approved by the Board of Trustees in a public meeting(s) throughout the fiscal year. The annual budget is prepared to support projects and initiatives identified as part of COTA's strategic plan.

Management control of the budget is maintained by not permitting total expenditures to exceed total appropriations without the approval of the Board of Trustees. It is the responsibility of each Division to administer its operations in a manner to ensure that the use of funds is consistent with the goals and programs authorized by the Board of Trustees. Financial statements prepared on a budgetary basis, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, have been provided on ***page 72*** to demonstrate budgetary compliance.

OTHER INFORMATION

Use of This Report

This report is published to provide the Board of Trustees, as well as to Central Ohio residents and other interested persons, with detailed information concerning the financial condition of COTA. We believe the information, as presented, is accurate in all material respects; that it is presented in a manner designed to fairly set forth the financial activity of COTA; and that all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain the maximum understanding of COTA's financial activity have been included. Copies of this report will be available on COTA's website at cota.com.

2022 Awards and Recognition

Achieving organizational excellence is one of COTA's strategic pillars. COTA's focus on solution-oriented thinking resulted in several accolades that speak to our team's innovative approach to mobility, as well as our central focus on equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI).

The following are a list of accolades received by Team COTA in 2022:

TRANSIT SYSTEM OF THE YEAR
ODOT

SPIRIT OF COLUMBUS AWARD
Columbus Foundation

BEST COMPANIES FOR WOMEN TO ADVANCE
Parity.org

SMART 50 AWARD
Smart Cities Connect
Awarded for: Traffic Management Project

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING
Government Finance Officers Association

DIRECTOR'S AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN DIVERSITY & INCLUSION ADVOCACY
ODOT
Awarded to: Quincy Howard

WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT
YWCA
Awarded to: Joanna M. Pinkerton

CHAMPIONS OF THE CHALLENGE
Federal Transit Administration
Awarded for: COTA's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

C-SUITE MOST ADMIRED EXECUTIVE HONOREE
Columbus Business First
Awarded to: Joanna M. Pinkerton

2022 EMPLOYER OF THE YEAR
National Association of Workforce Development Professionals

2022 COLUMBUS MOVERS AND SHAKERS
Columbus Urban League
Awarded to: Sindy Mondesir

SMART 50 AWARD
Smart Business Columbus
Awarded to: Sophia Mohr

AIVA
Awarded for: 2021 Annual Report

NATIONAL REVEREND JERRY MOORE PRESIDENT'S LEADERSHIP AWARD
COMTO
Awarded to: Quincy Howard

COMMUNITY IMPACT AWARD
OPTA
Awarded to: Ivy Curtis & BELIEVE ERG

90+ CASH VEST AWARD
Three+One

COMMUNICATOR AWARDS

The GFOA awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to COTA for its Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition for excellence in financial reporting. This was the 40th consecutive year that COTA has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Financial Report. This report must satisfy both GAAP and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current 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.

Acknowledgments

This Annual Comprehensive Financial Report reflects the dedicated efforts of the entire Finance Division, and in particular Joseph Homan, CPA, Director of Accounting. Our sincere appreciation is extended to everyone throughout the organization whose efforts have made this report possible.

Kindest Regards,

Joanna M. Pinkerton President/CEO	Erin W. Delffs Chief Financial Officer

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Central Ohio Transit Authority

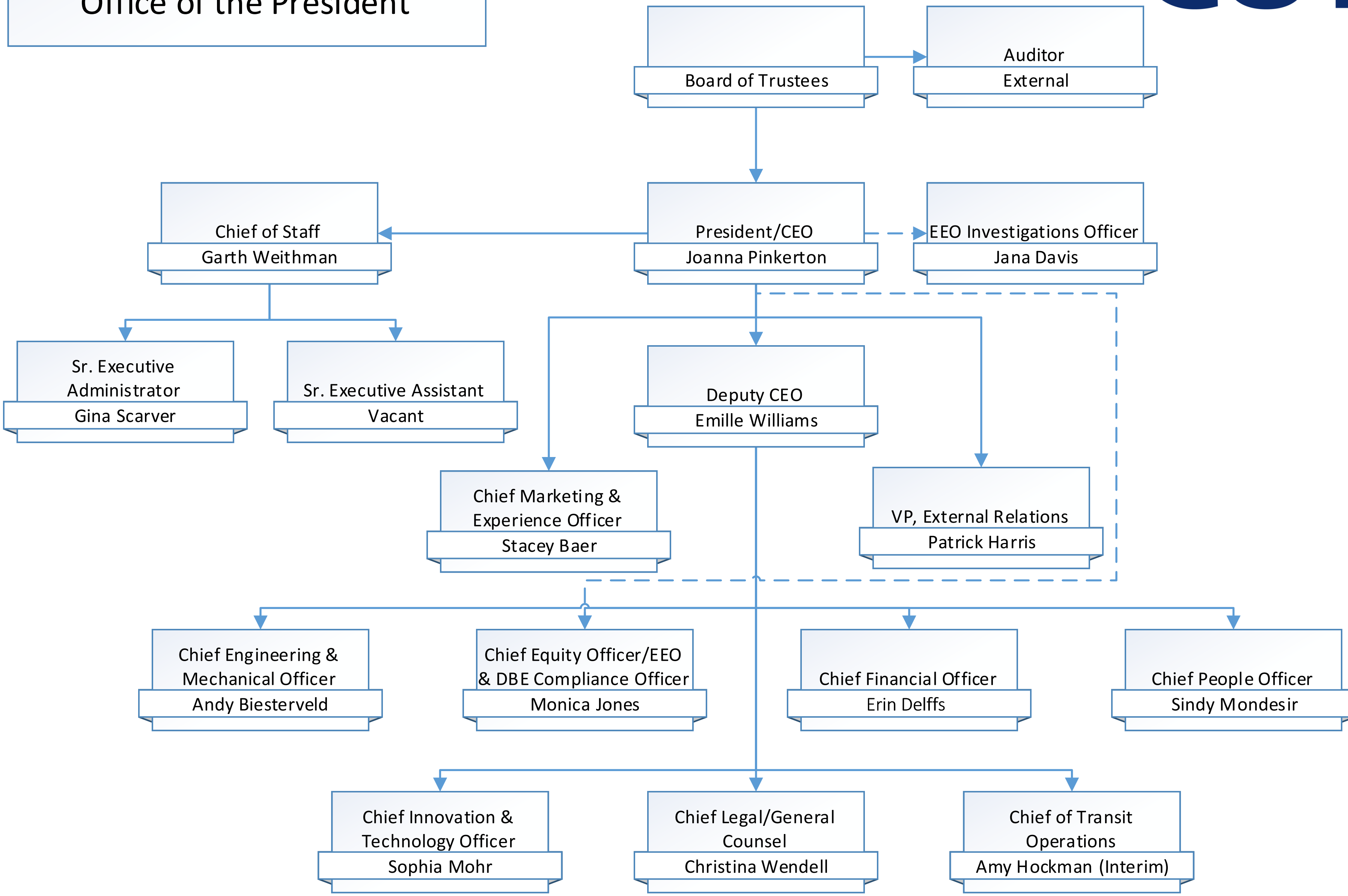
For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

COTA
Office of the President



As of January 26, 2023

COTA

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

As of December 31, 2022

ADMINISTRATION

As of December 31, 2022

FINANCIALS

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

88 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov
(800) 282-0370

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Central Ohio Transit Authority
Franklin County
33 North High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Central Ohio Transit Authority, Franklin County, Ohio (the Authority), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 respective financial position of the Central Ohio Transit Authority, Franklin County, Ohio as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and its cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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 opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our 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.

Supplementary information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The *Supplemental Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Budget vs. Actual (Modified Cash Basis)* is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the *Supplemental Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Budget vs. Actual (Modified Cash Basis)* is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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 opinion on the basic financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 29, 2023, 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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

June 29, 2023

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

As the management of the Central Ohio Transit Authority (the Authority or COTA), we offer readers of the Authority's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the year ended December 31, 2022. This discussion and analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues and activities and identifying 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 follows this section and provides more specific detail.

Overview of Financial Highlights

- The Authority has net position of $575.4 million. Of this amount, $317.7 million is invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.

- The Authority's net position increased by $33.6 million in 2022 mainly due to a decrease of the net pension liability of $27.3 million.

- Current assets of $359.3 million consist of cash and cash equivalents of $263.1 million, receivables of $62.6 million (sales tax receivables of $45.6 million, federal capital grant receivable of $7.7 million, leases receivables of $3.9 million), inventory of $5.1 million, Board designated assets of $24.5 million and other assets of $4.1 million.

- Current liabilities of $21.7 million primarily consist of accrued payroll and fringe benefits of $10.1 million, and accounts payable of $7.4 million.

- The Authority's long-term liabilities of $42.6 million primarily consists of the net pension liability of $41.7 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 received. Expenses are recognized when they are incurred, not when paid. Capital assets are capitalized and depreciated, except land and construction in progress, over their estimated useful lives.

The Statements of Net Position on page 27 presents information on all of the Authority's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between these 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, on page 28, 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 and state/local governments.

The Statements of Cash Flows on page 29 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. These 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 full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements are on pages 30-59.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the Authority's net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities and required contributions. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 62-71 of this report.

Financial Analysis of the Authority

Condensed Summary of Net Position

The 2021 Statement of Net Position was restated for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87. The Authority's comparative analysis of the condensed summary of Net Position is as follows:

Description	2022	Restated 2021	2020
Assets			
Current Assets	$ 334,772,447	$ 357,814,495	$ 230,329,189
Board Designated Assets (current)	24,507,853	23,878,518	26,646,274
Total Current Assets	359,280,300	381,693,013	256,975,463
Non-Current Assets	17,340,500	10,487,027	54,777
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization)	317,728,548	290,967,456	264,073,768
Total Non-Current Assets	335,069,048	301,454,483	264,128,545
Total Assets	694,349,348	683,147,496	521,104,008
Deferred Outflows of Resources	20,702,899	23,391,520	49,065,292
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	21,725,035	22,135,491	21,770,942
Non-Current Other Liabilities	863,006	1,748,653	2,081,090
Net Pension Liability	41,728,185	69,037,032	102,189,495
Net OPEB Liability	-	-	72,044,732
Total Liabilities	64,316,226	92,921,176	198,086,259
Deferred Inflows of Resources	75,302,912	71,834,274	36,433,669
Net Position			
Net Position Investment in Capital Assets	317,728,548	287,349,366	264,073,768
Net Position Unrestricted	257,704,561	254,434,200	71,575,604
Total Net Position	$ 575,433,109	$ 541,783,566	$ 335,649,372

The net pension liability (NPL) is reported pursuant to GASB 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an Amendment of GASB Statement 27" and the Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) are reported in accordance with GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions". These two standards significantly revised accounting for costs and liabilities related to pension and OPEB plans. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the Authority's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board 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 in order 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.

Most of the Authority's Net Position reflects investment in capital assets such as buses, maintenance equipment, and operating facilities. The Authority uses these capital assets to provide public transportation services for Franklin County and portions of the cities of Columbus, Dublin, Reynoldsburg, and Westerville that are located in counties adjacent to Franklin County. The Authority's investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2022 amounts to $317.7 million. The increase in COTA's investment in capital assets in 2022 was $30.4 million.

Major capital asset events during 2022 included the following:

- Purchase of 18 Heavy Duty CNG Transit Buses and 10 COTA//plus vans
- Masabi Contactless Fare System implementation
- Completion of the Fields Avenue Maintenance Facility to accommodate an electric vehicle fleet

Contributions to construction in progress including the following projects:

- McKinley Avenue Maintenance and Administration Facility Renovation
- Final Implementation of the Infor Cloud Suite FSM and GHR system
- The development plans for the Rickenbacker Area Mobility Center; construction to start in 2023.
- The planning and production of the LinkUS Program Plan

Additional information on the Authority's capital assets can be found in Note 6, in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

The Authority's current assets at the end of 2022 are composed of cash and cash equivalents (73.22%), receivables (17.42%), inventory (1.41%), and other assets (7.95%), which consist predominately of Board designated cash and investments and prepaid expenses.

In 2022, the Authority's current liabilities decreased $0.4 million due to timing of accruals. The Authority's non-current liabilities decreased $28.2 million, primarily due to the decrease in net pension liability of $27.3 million.

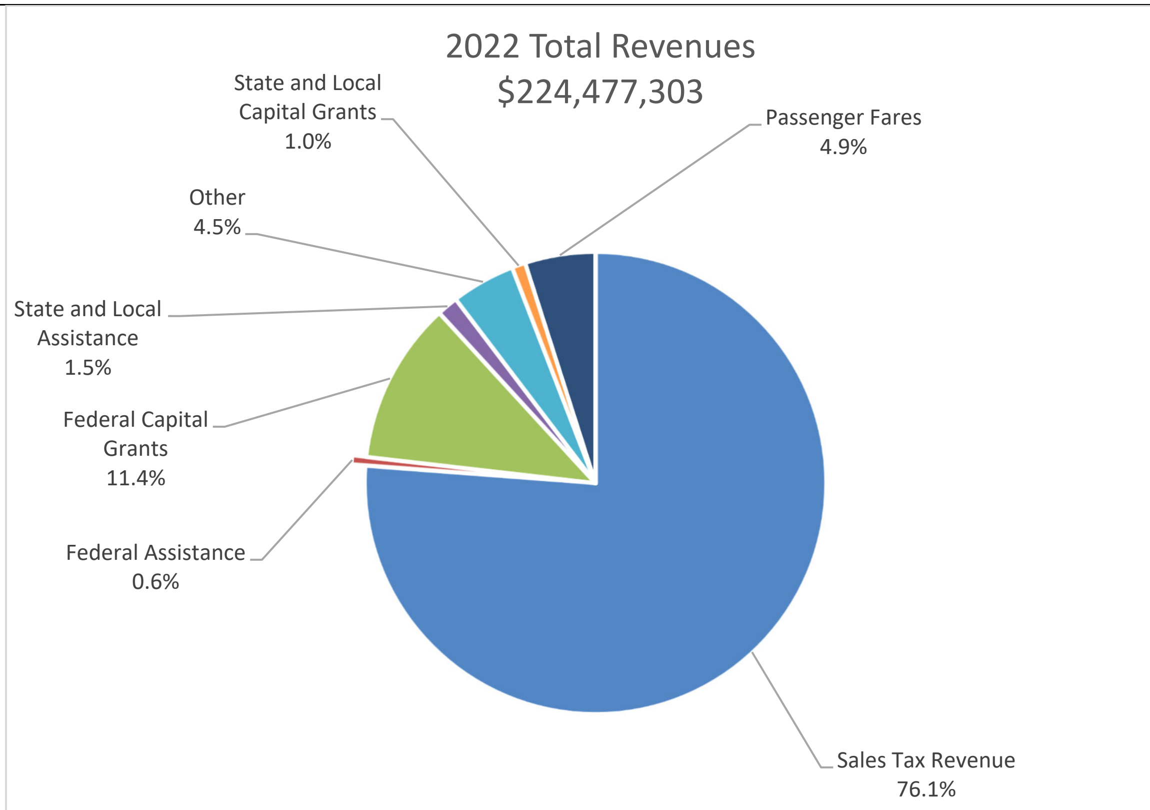
Expenses by Functional Category

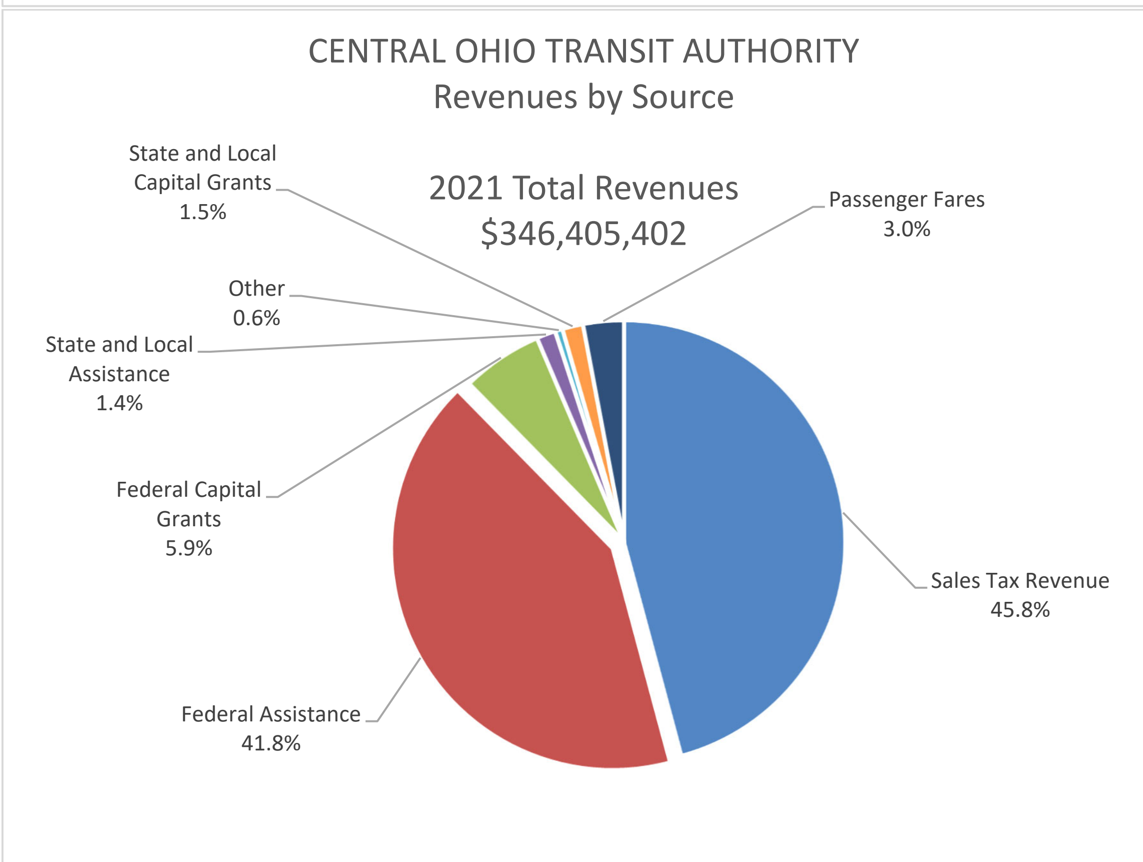
The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position are presented on the next page with explanations and analysis. The Authority's operating expenses, excluding leases and rentals and depreciation, can be classified by functional category as defined by the Authority's National Transit Database Report (NTDR) and are summarized in the following table:

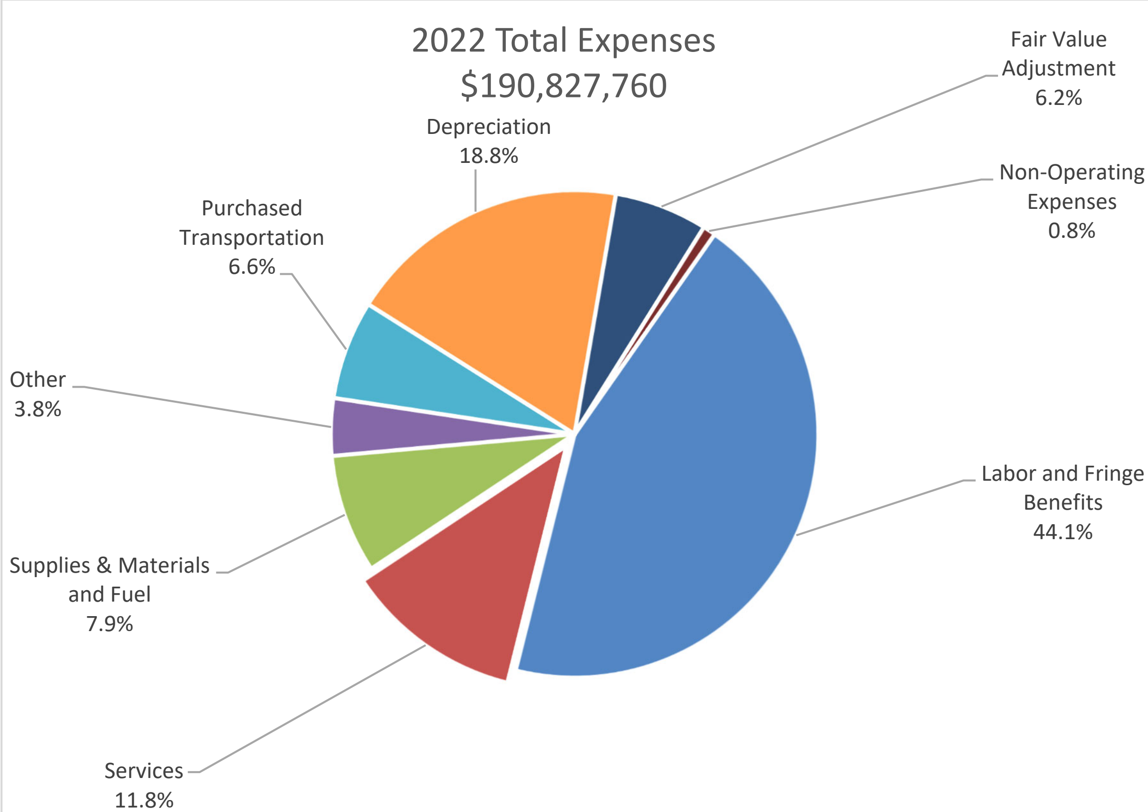
Description	2022	2021	2020
Vehicle Operations	$ 66,959,949	$ 82,987,714	$ 98,805,823
Vehicle Maintenance	23,995,687	27,282,743	30,102,497
Facilities Maintenance	11,575,967	9,702,090	11,834,651
General and Administrative	40,974,086	39,939,078	41,733,861
	$ 143,505,689	$ 159,911,625	$ 182,476,832

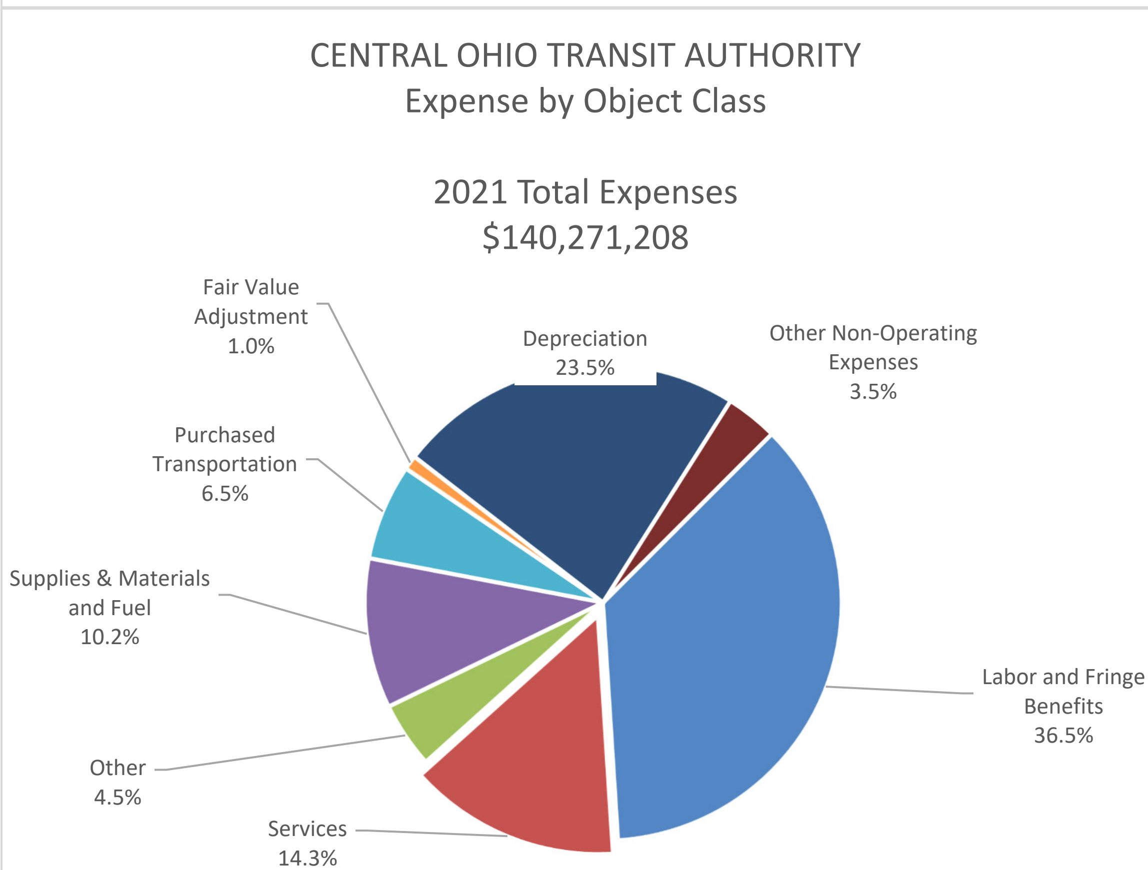
Condensed Summary of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position:

Description	2022	2021	2020
Operating Revenues			
Passenger Fare Revenues	$ 11,055,192	$ 10,274,922	$ 4,166,012
Special Services Revenue	582,818	619,460	200,487
Total Operating Revenues	11,638,010	10,894,382	4,366,499
Non-Operating Revenues			
Sales Tax Revenues	171,039,332	158,738,492	133,699,649
Federal Operating Assistance	1,390,530	144,901,343	50,601,514
State Operating Assistance	2,615,502	4,223,160	1,783,392
Local Operating Assistance	703,547	606,019	255,975
Investment Income	2,364,635	337,116	1,188,206
Non-transportation and Other Revenues	7,104,011	945,004	1,792,205
Total Non-Operating Revenues	185,217,557	309,751,134	189,320,941
Total Revenue before Capital Grants	196,855,567	320,645,516	193,687,440
Operating Expenses			
Labor	80,184,781	79,932,401	63,664,363
Fringe Benefits	4,091,521	(28,742,152)	69,144,543
Materials and Supplies and Fuel	15,032,896	14,270,531	14,489,287
Purchased Transportation	12,534,810	9,149,049	10,630,800
Services	22,536,868	20,123,531	18,811,102
Other Expenses	7,252,761	6,275,048	5,942,973
Depreciation Expense	35,825,307	32,959,706	30,556,473
Total Operating Expenses	177,458,944	133,968,114	213,239,541
Non-Operating Expenses			
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	114,728	843,639	1,010,270
Regional Transit Subsidy	1,474,812	4,023,607	2,242,304
Fair Value Adjustment	11,779,276	1,361,364	-
Non-Operating Project Expense	-	74,484	460,625
Total Non-Operating Expense	13,368,816	6,303,094	3,713,199
Change before Capital Grants	6,027,807	180,374,308	(23,265,300)
Capital Grant Revenues			
Federal	25,487,236	20,505,100	38,079,805
State	1,885,627	5,178,067	1,614,766
Local	248,873	76,719	553,977
Total Capital Grant Revenues	27,621,736	25,759,886	40,248,548
Change in Net Position during the Year	33,649,543	206,134,194	16,983,248
Net Position, Beginning of Year	541,783,566	335,649,372	318,666,124
Net Position, End of Year	$ 575,433,109	$ 541,783,566	$ 335,649,372


2022 Total Revenues
$224,477,303
State and Local Capital Grants 1.0%
Passenger Fares 4.9%
Other 4.5%
State and Local Assistance 1.5%
Federal Capital Grants 11.4%
Federal Assistance 0.6%
Sales Tax Revenue 76.1%


CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Revenues by Source
2021 Total Revenues
$346,405,402
State and Local Capital Grants 1.5%
Passenger Fares 3.0%
Other 0.6%
State and Local Assistance 1.4%
Federal Capital Grants 5.9%
Sales Tax Revenue 45.8%
Federal Assistance 41.8%


2022 Total Expenses
$190,827,760
Fair Value Adjustment 6.2%
Non-Operating Expenses 0.8%
Depreciation 18.8%
Purchased Transportation 6.6%
Other 3.8%
Labor and Fringe Benefits 44.1%
Supplies & Materials and Fuel 7.9%
Services 11.8%


CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Expense by Object Class
2021 Total Expenses
$140,271,208
Fair Value Adjustment 1.0%
Depreciation 23.5%
Other Non-Operating Expenses 3.5%
Purchased Transportation 6.5%
Supplies & Materials and Fuel 10.2%
Labor and Fringe Benefits 36.5%
Other 4.5%
Services 14.3%

Revenues

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

Passenger Fares are comprised of farebox revenues and special services revenues. When compared to 2021, the 2022 farebox revenue is up 7.59% as a result of the increase in ridership. While the ridership has been increasing since 2020, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is still affecting overall ridership.

Sales Tax Revenues are received from a permanent .25% sales tax levy approved by voters in November 1999 and a temporary .25% sales tax levy approved by voters in November 2016 applicable to the Authority's service area for a ten-year period. In 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Authority saw a 7.75%, 18.7%, and -1.5% change in sales tax revenue, respectively. The Sales tax saw a slight decrease in 2020 due to the COVID pandemic restriction on economic activity decreased slightly. As the restrictions eased in 2021, economic activity increased and the sales tax grew as a result.

Federal Assistance is received from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). In 2022, 2021, and 2020, COTA received operating assistance through §5310 to offset the cost of mobility services.

Federal Capital Grants are received from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). Eligible expenditures fall into two general categories: capital expenditures and other expenditures which are limited to specific programs. The Authority's funding, as authorized in the *Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century, (MAP-21),* comes primarily from §5307 which is the Urbanized Area Formula Program. The Authority utilizes these funds primarily for capital programs, transit improvements and enhancements. In 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Authority's §5307 funding allocation increased 24.3% and decreased 46.2% and increased 52.2%, respectively.

State and Local Assistance is the combination of two (2) revenue sources. 1.) The reimbursement of Ohio State fuel taxes. COTA is required to remit state taxes on diesel fuel but is refunded $0.46 of the $0.47 per gallon paid. 2.) In 2022, Local Assistance included subsidized payments from various city to offer on-demand micro-transit services.

Investment Income is earned on invested funds. In 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Authority recognized 601.43%, -71.63%, and -70.1% change, respectively in investment income. The increases in 2022 is directly impacted by increasing interest rates and stable cash balance.

Non-Transportation and Other Revenue consists of auxiliary transportation and non-transportation revenue. Non-transportation revenue includes miscellaneous income items such as rental income and the surplus of the Medical Self-insurance program. In 2022, 2021, and 2020 respectively, the Authority recognized a 651.74%, -47.3%, and 15.1% change in Non-Transportation and Other Revenue. In 2022, the increase was mainly due to the Authority's Self-Insurance surplus.

State and Local Capital Grants are Ohio Department of Transportation Ohio Transit Partnership Program (OTP2) grants and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Diesel Mitigation Trust Fund (DMTF) and the Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) grants. The OTP2 grant was for $1,250,000 and used to purchase and implement the Masabi Contactless Fare System. The DMTF grant, $202,650 and the DERA grant, $432,977, were used to pay for a portion of our 2 battery electric buses. This funding made up 0.95% of COTA's 2022 total revenue. COTA received $250,000 from AEP's Electric Bus Grant Program, for the procurement of 2 battery electric buses. In addition, COTA received a total of $703,547 in local contributions from our city partners for our COTA//Plus services. In 2022 we received $382,831 from the City of Grove City and $320,716 from the City of Westerville.

Expenses

Labor includes hourly wages paid to union represented employees (bus operators, mechanics and facility maintenance personnel), and salaries and wages paid to administrative staff (clerical, supervisory and management personnel). In 2022 and 2021, the Authority recognized a .32% and 25.55% change, respectively, in labor expense. In 2022, the slight increases were caused by planned increases offset by turnover. In 2021, the increase in labor was the result of scheduled increases related to the Authority's collective bargaining units and those provided to non-union staff.

Fringe Benefits consist primarily of vacation, sick and holiday pay, pension and OPEB expenses and employee medical benefits. Required employer contributions to OPERS were made at the rate of 14% of total gross taxable wages. The low fringe benefit expense in 2022 were due to structural changes made by OPERS to their OPEB benefits, which eliminated the liability for OPERS expense and the Authority OPEB asset increased as a result.

Materials and Supplies include the Authority's fuel expense and parts used to maintain buses and facilities. In 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Authority recognized a 10.29%, 5.2%, and -37.6% change, respectively, in fuel expenses incurred. The 2022 increase was based on the rising cost of CNG to fuel the buses and increased service during the year. The increase in 2021 was due to the increase in routes resulting from the return of ridership due to the easing of the COVID Pandemic restrictions. The decrease in 2020 was due to the reduction in routes resulting from the loss of ridership due to COVID Pandemic. In 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Authority recognized a 3.62%, -3.63%, and -15.5%% change, respectively, in materials and supplies (excluding fuel). The majority of the material and supply costs for the Authority are related to parts for the repair and maintenance of revenue buses and materials used to maintain Authority owned facilities. Increased material and supply costs, exclusive of fuel, are directly related to service expansions year over year.

Purchased Transportation expenses are amounts paid to private local contractors for the Authority's door-to-door Project Mainstream service. Project Mainstream provides service-on-demand in minibuses equipped with wheelchair lifts for persons with disabilities. Contracted costs are based on a fixed fee in addition to a variable rate based on revenue hours provided. In 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Authority recognized a 37.01%, -13.9%, and 21.1% change respectively. In 2022, the increase from 2021 was based on two factors. A new service provider was selected for the service and demand increased. In response to the COVID Pandemic, COTA supplemented its fixed route service with the purchased transportation contract. While ridership was suppressed, capacity restrictions put in place to encourage social distancing resulted in traditional fixed route services not being able to meet the travel demands of the community. As such, service providers transported customers who were passed up by the fixed route services. The elimination of the capacity restrictions no longer necessitated the additional services provided by the contractor, reducing costs in 2021 as compared to 2020.

Services are provided by outside contractors to assist the Authority in completing professional, technical, consulting and maintenance related projects. In 2022, 2021, and 2020 the Authority recognized a 11.99%, 6.9%, and 29.7% change, respectively, in the cost of services. These changes are mainly driven by information technology consultants, software maintenance, outside consulting for planning projects and outsourced facility maintenance expenses. Additional contractual services were required to perform tasks required during the COVID Pandemic, focus on changes from an on-premise work force to a remote work force, and provide additional sanitization for the coaches and facilities to remain operational throughout the COVID Pandemic.

Other Expenses consist primarily of utilities, taxes, advertising, leases and rentals, claims and insurance and other miscellaneous expenses. In 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Authority recognized a 15.6%, 5.6%, and -12.3% change, respectively. The increase in 2022 has been mainly driven by increases in utilities and advertising.

Depreciation Expense In 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Authority recognized 8.7%, 7.9%, and 3.6% increases respectively, over prior year depreciation expense. Depreciation in 2022 was consistent with prior year.

Non-Operating Expense As a result of the 2010 US census, the City of Delaware has been classified as a part of the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This change was effective with Federal Fiscal Year 2013 which affected the funding status of the Delaware Area Transit Authority (DATA) moving them from a rural transit funded through Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) to an urban transit funded directly from the Federal Transit Administration via Section 5307 formula funds. The change has had a detrimental impact on DATA's ability to utilize their federal funds from the urbanized area. DATA is unable to meet the local funding requirements to utilize their portion of the federal funding. With the assistance of MORPC, COTA and DATA entered into an agreement that specified the method of allocation that will be used going forward to split the 5307 funds awarded to the Columbus MSA on an annual basis. The allocation that DATA receives from this split is significantly less than the funding they received under the rural program administered by ODOT. In recognition of the financial dilemma that DATA is in, ODOT and COTA have entered into an agreement whereby DATA will receive local funding from COTA for use in public transportation in Delaware County and the FTA, upon advisement by ODOT, will transfer an equal amount of federal funds to COTA. In 2022, 2021, and 2020 $1,474,812, $4,023,607, and $2,242,304 respectively, was transferred to Delaware Area Transit Authority.

The Authority has several on-going capital projects that require the improvement of assets that are not owned by the Authority. Such expenses cannot be classified as capital expenses of the project nor can they be classified as operating expenses of the Authority. In 2022, 2021, and 2020 these non-operating projects expenses were $0, $74,484, and $460,625, respectively.

Current Financial Related Activities

As we look ahead and step into what is next, COTA will continue to do so through a lens of learned resiliency and determination. COTA's plans for the future of mobility in our region are stronger than ever, and they will require a tremendous amount of community support to achieve. When we invest in accessible, equitable public transportation, we open the door for hundreds of thousands of jobs, billions of dollars in economic activity and, most importantly, a more prosperous and vibrant community for all. COTA's capital investment plan includes vehicles and vehicle maintenance facilities, shelters, benches and trash bins, park and rides, transit centers and, high-tech computer and security related systems. As Central Ohio continues to experience rapid population and job growth, COTA is positioning itself to meet the area's growing mobility needs.

Requests for Information

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

Office of Chief Financial Officer
Central Ohio Transit Authority
William J. Lhota Building
33 N. High Street
Columbus, OH 43215
www.cota.com

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	Restated 2021
ASSETS:		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	$ 263,062,036	$ 299,025,498
Receivables:		
Sales tax	45,571,834	42,778,576
Federal capital grants receivable	7,721,650	4,694,456
Federal operating assistance	650,712	281,728
State capital grants receivable	1,250,000	-
State operating assistance	1,366,252	-
Other	2,121,522	1,550,031
Leases	3,918,648	2,990,592
Inventory of materials and supplies	5,058,589	4,550,855
Other	4,051,204	1,942,759
Board designated:		
Cash and cash equivalents - capital grants	7,773,122	7,773,122
Investments - self insurance	16,734,731	16,105,396
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	359,280,300	381,693,013
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:		
Fair value of derivative	-	408,574
Net pension asset	2,146,175	1,664,746
Net OPEB asset	15,194,325	8,413,707
Capital assets:		
Non-depreciable land	10,908,509	10,908,509
Non-depreciable construction in progress	56,857,208	30,941,924
Depreciable capital assets, net	249,962,831	249,117,023
Total capital assets, net	317,728,548	290,967,456
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	335,069,048	301,454,483
TOTAL ASSETS	694,349,348	683,147,496
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Pension	20,307,654	15,690,482
OPEB	395,245	7,701,038
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	20,702,899	23,391,520
LIABILITIES:		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	7,425,449	4,410,461
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	10,129,423	10,886,845
Accrued payroll taxes	1,378,807	2,484,405
Estimated workers' compensation claims	153,091	220,357
Estimated health insurance claims	1,350,959	1,598,739
Estimated claims payable	620,091	1,183,517
Leases	18,817	1,054,684
Other current liabilities	648,398	296,483
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	21,725,035	22,135,491
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accrued fringe benefits	-	820,319
Estimated workers' compensation claims	853,654	928,334
Leases	9,352	-
Net pension liability	41,728,185	69,037,032
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	42,591,191	70,785,685
TOTAL LIABILITIES	64,316,226	92,921,176
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Deferred inflow from derivative instruments	-	408,574
Leases	3,993,979	2,990,592
Pension	53,967,499	38,438,523
OPEB	17,341,434	29,996,585
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	75,302,912	71,834,274
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in capital assets	317,728,548	287,349,366
Unrestricted	257,704,561	254,434,200
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 575,433,109	$ 541,783,566

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Passenger fares for transit service	$ 11,055,192	$ 10,274,922
Special transit fares	582,818	619,460
Total operating revenues	11,638,010	10,894,382
Operating expenses:		
Labor	80,184,781	79,932,401
Fringe benefits	4,091,521	(28,742,152)
Materials and supplies	10,976,245	10,592,450
Fuel	4,056,651	3,678,081
Purchased transportation	12,534,810	9,149,049
Services	22,536,868	20,123,531
Utilities	3,693,021	3,116,931
Taxes	405,992	588,557
Leases and rentals	88,094	147,190
Claims and insurance, net of settlements	42,643	355,392
Advertising	1,760,688	788,972
Miscellaneous	1,262,323	1,278,006
Total	141,633,637	101,008,408
Depreciation/Amortization	35,825,307	32,959,706
Total operating expenses	177,458,944	133,968,114
Operating income (loss)	(165,820,934)	(123,073,732)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Sales tax revenues	171,039,332	158,738,492
Federal operating grants	1,390,530	144,901,343
State operating grants, reimbursements and special fare assistance	2,615,502	4,223,160
Local operating grants	703,547	606,019
Investment income	2,364,635	337,116
Fair value adjustment	(11,779,276)	(1,361,364)
Regional transit subsidy	(1,474,812)	(4,023,607)
Non-operating project expense	-	(74,484)
Non-transportation and other revenue	7,104,011	945,004
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	(114,728)	(843,639)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	171,848,741	303,448,040
Change before capital grants	6,027,807	180,374,308
Capital grant revenues:		
Federal	25,487,236	20,505,100
State	1,885,627	5,178,067
Local	248,873	76,719
Total	27,621,736	25,759,886
Change in net position	33,649,543	206,134,194
Net position at beginning of year	541,783,566	335,649,372
Net position at end of year	$ 575,433,109	$ 541,783,566

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from customers	$ 8,395,703	$ 10,070,071
Cash received from non-transportation	4,122,140	945,004
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(56,322,720)	(54,230,929)
Cash payments to employees for services	(80,942,203)	(79,621,874)
Cash payments for employee benefits	(35,645,865)	(26,388,989)
Other receipts	582,818	619,460
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(159,810,127)	(148,607,257)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Sales taxes received	168,246,074	152,875,039
Federal operating assistance received	1,021,546	144,821,805
Local assistance provided	(1,474,812)	(4,023,607)
State operating and other assistance received	1,249,250	4,223,160
Local operating and other assistance received	703,547	606,019
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	169,745,605	298,502,416
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Federal capital grants received	22,460,042	38,105,546
State capital grants received	635,627	5,178,067
Local capital grants received	248,873	76,719
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(59,535,283)	(59,365,494)
Acquisition and construction of non-capital project expenses	-	(74,484)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	335,777	369,847
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	(35,854,964)	(15,709,799)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Fair value adjustment	(11,779,276)	(1,361,364)
Interest received	2,364,635	337,116
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(9,414,641)	(1,024,248)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(35,334,127)	133,161,112
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	322,904,016	189,742,904
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 287,569,889	$ 322,904,016
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Operating income (loss)	$ (165,820,934)	$ (123,073,732)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation/amortization	35,825,307	32,959,706
Non-transportation revenue	4,122,140	945,004
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows:		
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	(571,491)	(273,703)
Decrease (increase) in materials and supplies inventory	(507,734)	(18,450)
Decrease (increase) in lease receivable	(928,056)	-
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(2,108,445)	68,852
Decrease (increase) in net pension asset	(481,429)	(1,664,746)
Decrease (increase) in net OPEB asset	(6,780,618)	(8,413,707)
Decrease (increase) in deferred outflows for pension/OPEB	2,688,621	25,673,772
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued compensation self insurance liabilities, and other	(812,466)	(1,669,274)
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(27,308,847)	(33,152,463)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	-	(72,044,732)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows for pension/OPEB	2,873,825	32,056,216
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ (159,810,127)	$ (148,607,257)
Supplemental Disclosure of Noncash Activity:		
Capital assets acquired through accounts payable	$ -	$ 2,563,406

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Organization and Reporting Authority

Organization

The Central Ohio Transit Authority (COTA or the Authority) is an independent, special purpose subdivision of the State of Ohio. The Authority was created on February 17, 1971, pursuant to Sections 306.30 through 306.53 of the Ohio Revised Code for the purpose of providing public transportation in Central Ohio, primarily Franklin County and surrounding areas. The Authority commenced operations on January 1, 1974. As a political subdivision, the Authority is distinct from, and is not an agency of, the State of Ohio or any other local government unit.

Under Ohio law, the Authority is authorized to levy a sales and use tax for transit purposes, including both capital improvement and operating expenses, in 0.25% increments up to a maximum rate of 1.5% if approved by a majority of the electors residing within the territorial boundaries of the Authority. Such a sales and use tax is in addition to the sales and use taxes levied by the State of Ohio and Franklin County. On November 5, 1999, the voters of Franklin County approved a permanent 0.25% sales and use tax. On November 8, 2016, the voters of Franklin County and surrounding counties within the COTA district renewed a temporary 10 year additional 0.25% sales and use tax.

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 unvoted 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 were not levied during fiscal year 2022.

The Authority is governed by a 13-member Board of Trustees; seven (7) members are appointed by the Mayor of Columbus; two (2) members are appointed by the Franklin County Commissioners; and four (4) members are appointed on a rotating basis by the cities of Bexley, Dublin, Gahanna, Grandview Heights, Grove City, Hilliard, Reynoldsburg, Upper Arlington, Westerville, Whitehall, and Worthington.

The Authority is not subject to federal or state income taxes.

Reporting Authority

The accompanying financial statements comply with the provisions of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in that these financial statements include all of the organization's activities, functions and component units for which the Authority is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board and either the reporting Authority's ability to impose its will over the component unit, or (2) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the reporting Authority. COTA does not have financial accountability over any entities.

The City of Columbus (the City) is a related organization to COTA as the Mayor of the City, with the approval of City Council, appoints a voting majority of COTA's Board. However, the financial statements of COTA are not included within the City's "Reporting Authority" as the City cannot impose its will and there is no financial benefit or financial burden relationship between the City and COTA.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues and expenses are recognized in the period earned or incurred. All transactions are accounted for in a single enterprise fund.

The financial statements of the Authority have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents
For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Authority considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased and deposits in the State Treasurer's Asset Reserve investment pool (STAR Ohio) to be cash equivalents.

Grant and Assistance
The federal government, through the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), and the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT), provides financial assistance and makes grants directly to the Authority for operations and the acquisition of property and equipment.

Inventory of Materials and Supplies
Inventory items are stated at cost using the weighted average method. Inventory generally consists of maintenance parts and supplies for transportation equipment. Fuel and inventory items are expensed when consumed.

Derivative Instruments
The Authority's derivative financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instrument* and GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. In connection with these Statements, the fair value of the Authority's derivative financial instruments is recorded on the Statements of Net Position, with an offsetting deferred inflow or outflow of resources. At December 31, 2022, the Authority did not have any derivative instruments. At December 31, 2021, the fair value of the Authority's derivative instruments are offset by a deferred inflow of resources.

Derivative instruments are utilized by the Authority to manage market risk and reduce its exposure resulting from fluctuations in prices of diesel fuel and natural gas in order to manage year-over-year changes in energy costs. These instruments include commodity swap agreements which convert index-priced diesel fuel and natural gas revenues to fixed prices.

Board Designated Assets
These assets are designated for the payment of public liability claims under the Authority's self-insurance program and for future capital expenditures.

Designated for Capital Grant Expenditures
These assets are board-designated under the Authority's capital grants. The Authority includes amounts relating to its local share requirements for active capital grants.

Net Position
Equity is displayed in two 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 assets; the Authority has no such debt.

Unrestricted – This consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets".

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Classifications of Revenues

The Authority has classified its revenue as operating, non-operating or capital grant. Operating revenue includes activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions including passenger fares and advertising. Non-operating revenue includes activities that have the characteristics of non-exchange transactions, such as sales tax proceeds and most federal, state, or other reimbursement or donation for the acquisition of property and equipment.

Recognition of Revenue and Receivables

The federal government, through the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT), provides financial assistance and makes grants directly to the Authority for operations and acquisition of property and equipment. Operating grants and special fare assistance awards made on the basis of entitlement periods are recorded as grant receivables and revenues over the entitlement periods. Capital grants for the acquisition of property and equipment (reimbursement type grants) are recorded as grant receivables 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 their useful life, the Authority is required to notify the granting federal agency if the fair market value of the asset exceeds $5,000 at the time of disposal. A proportional amount of the proceeds or fair value, if any, of such property and equipment, may be used to acquire like-kind replacement assets; and if not replaced, remitted to the granting federal agency.

Property and Depreciation

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost and include expenses that substantially increase the useful lives of existing assets. Routine maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. An asset is capitalized if its value exceeds $5,000 and it has an economic life of greater than one year. The capitalization cost of a physical asset is defined to be the full cost of placing the asset into productive service.

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

Description	Years
Land and leasehold improvements	5 - 20
Buildings and improvements	20 - 40
Revenue vehicles	4 - 12
Intangible leased assets	3 - 8
Transit shelters	5 - 8
Other equipment	2 - 10

Assets acquired with capital grants are included in property and equipment and depreciation on those assets is included in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Donated capital assets are recorded at the acquisition value as of the date donated.

The Authority is reporting intangible right to use assets related to leased vehicles. The intangible assets are being amortized in a systematic and rational manner of the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Estimated Claims Payable

The Authority has a self-insurance program for public liability, personal injury, property damage, health insurance and workers' compensation (see Note 8). Claims are accrued in the year the expenses are incurred, based upon estimates of the claim liabilities made by management and the legal counsel of the Authority. Also provided for are estimates of claims incurred during the year but not yet reported. These estimates are based on past experience and current outstanding claims.

Compensated Absences

The Authority accrues vacation and sick pay benefits as earned by its employees. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation and sick leave at various rates. Non-current accrued fringe benefits are estimated based on the average vacation and sick leave expense from the previous five years.

	Current	Non-current
Compensated Absences Liability December 31, 2020	$ 5,242,546	$ 1,300,378
Vacation & Sick Liability Earned	7,905,919	-
Vacation & Sick Liability Paid	-7,170,147	-480,059
Compensated Absences Liability December 31, 2021	$ 5,978,318	$ 820,319
Vacation & Sick Liability Earned	7,537,250	-
Vacation & Sick Liability Paid	-6,742,311	-820,319
Compensated Absences Liability December 31, 2022	$ 6,773,257	$ -

Payment of vacation and sick leave is dependent on many factors; therefore, timing of future payments is not readily determinable. However, management believes that sufficient resources will be made available for the payment of vacation and sick leave when such payments become due.

Passenger Fares

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

Budgetary Accounting and Control

The Authority's annual budget is prepared on the cash basis of accounting as permitted by law. The Authority maintains budgetary control by not allowing total expenditures to exceed total appropriations without approval of the Board of Trustees.

Use of Estimates

The accounting and reporting policies of COTA conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Non-exchange Transactions

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Authority receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include sales and use tax revenue and grants. On an accrual basis, revenue from sales and use taxes is recognized in the period when the underlying exchange transaction occurs. Therefore, taxes on items sold in 2022 will be recognized as revenue in 2022. 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 expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Authority on a reimbursement basis.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources
In addition to assets, the government-wide statement 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. See Notes 9 and 10 for deferred outflows of resources related to net pension liability/asset and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, the government-wide statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The deferred inflow of resources for leases is related to the lease receivable and is being amortized to lease revenue in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the lease. See Notes 9 and 10 for deferred inflows of resources related to net pension liability/asset and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)
For purposes of measuring the net pension and net OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB assets, and pension and OPEB expenses, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension and OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension and OPEB plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension and OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

(3) Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements

Change in Accounting Principles
For 2022, the Authority has implemented GASB Statement No. 87, "*Leases*", GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3, "*Leases*", GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1, "*Implementation Guide Update - 2020*", GASB Statement No. 91, "*Conduit Debt Obligations*", GASB Statement No. 92, "*Omnibus 2020*", GASB Statement No. 93, "*Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*", GASB Statement No. 97, " *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*" and certain paragraphs of GASB Statement No. 99, "*Omnibus 2022*".

GASB Statement No. 87 and GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3 enhance the relevance and consistency of information of the government's leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right to use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources.

These changes were incorporated in the Authority's 2022 financial statements. The Authority recognized $2,990,592 in governmental activities in leases receivable at January 1, 2022, due to the implementation of GASB 87; however, this entire amount was offset by deferred inflows of resources for leases. The Authority also recognized $1,054,684 in governmental activities in leases payable at January 1, 2022; however, this entire amount was offset by the intangible asset, right to use lease - equipment.

(3) Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1 provides clarification on issues related to previously established GASB guidance. The implementation of GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Authority.

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

GASB Statement No. 92 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 93 establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements related to the replacement of Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) in hedging derivative instruments and leases. It also identifies appropriate benchmark interest rates for hedging derivative instruments. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Authority.

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

GASB Statement No. 99 is 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 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Authority.

(4) Cash and Investments

The investment and deposit of Authority monies are governed by the provisions of 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.

(4) Cash and Investments (continued)

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 2022, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24 hours 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.

Deposits with Financial Institutions
Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Authority will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the 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:

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

At December 31, 2022, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits with financial institutions was $9,232,996 and the depository balance was $14,136,617. At December 31, 2022, $331,101 was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance. $13,805,516 was collateralized with securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State. In addition, the Authority had $687 of cash on hand.

At December 31, 2021, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits with financial institutions was $6,661,690 and the depository balance was $11,350,826. At December 31, 2021, $255,427 was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance. $11,095,399 was collateralized with securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State. In addition, the Authority had $4,709 of cash on hand.

(4) Cash and Investments (continued)

Investments

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

		Investment Maturities				
Measurement/ Investment type	Measurement Amount	6 months or less	7 to 12 months	13 to 18 months	19 to 24 months	Greater than 24 months
Fair Value:						
FFCB	$ 53,051,223	$ 8,364,630	$ 2,878,380	$ 8,171,709	$ -	$ 33,636,504
FHLB	60,479,695	-	2,881,710	7,892,408	5,834,953	43,870,624
AGM	6,481,075	-	-	-	2,333,425	4,147,650
FNMA	10,595,687	-	1,440,765	-	-	9,154,922
FMCC	9,084,395	-	3,879,040	-	-	5,205,355
U.S. Treasury Notes	57,601,103	1,954,920	4,845,025	4,262,769	17,069,041	29,469,348
Negotiable CDs	925,710	245,768	-	-	233,677	446,265
Commercial Paper	29,683,001	20,604,046	9,078,955	-	-	-
U.S. Government Money Market	124,890	124,890	-	-	-	-
Amortized Cost:						
STAR Ohio	50,309,427	50,309,427	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 278,336,206	$ 81,603,681	$ 25,003,875	$ 20,326,886	$ 25,471,096	$ 125,930,668

As of December 31, 2021, the Authority had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturities				
Measurement/ Investment type	Measurement Amount	6 months or less	7 to 12 months	13 to 18 months	19 to 24 months	Greater than 24 months
Fair Value:						
FFCB	$ 42,203,487	$ 2,956,050	$ -	$ 8,472,730	$ 2,981,580	$ 27,793,127
FHLB	54,242,220	-	-	5,895,247	4,986,850	43,360,123
FHLMC	8,381,865	-	-	-	5,463,105	2,918,760
FNMA	11,332,874	-	-	-	1,486,845	9,846,029
FAMCA	5,463,215	-	-	1,495,065	-	3,968,150
U.S. Treasury Notes	51,858,687	-	-	3,329,258	6,951,165	41,578,264
Municipal Bonds	3,038,748	-	3,038,748	-	-	-
Negotiable CDs	984,352	-	-	248,191	-	736,161
Commercial Paper	43,164,553	34,982,655	8,181,898	-	-	-
U.S. Government Money Market	18,186,559	18,186,559	-	-	-	-
Amortized Cost:						
STAR Ohio	77,381,057	77,381,057	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 316,237,617	$ 133,506,321	$ 11,220,646	$ 19,440,491	$ 21,869,545	$ 130,200,614

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.85 years and 1.74 years at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The Authority's investments are valued using quoted market prices (Level 2 inputs).

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.

(4) Cash and Investments (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the Authority's name. The Authority has no investment policy 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.

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm (strongest rating) by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard service rating. The Authority's investment policy minimizes credit risk by (1) diversifying assets by issuer; (2) ensuring that required, minimum credit quality ratings as described by nationally recognized rating organizations and agencies exist prior to the purchase of commercial paper and bankers' acceptances; and (3) maintaining adequate collateralization of CD's. The Authority's investments in federal agency securities and its investments in U.S. Government money market funds were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The Authority's investment policy addresses concentration of credit risk by requiring investments to be diversified to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific issue or specific class of securities.

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

Measurement/ Investment type	Measurement Amount	% of Total
Fair Value:		
FFCB	$ 53,051,223	19.06
FHLB	60,479,695	21.73
AGM	6,481,075	2.33
FNMA	10,595,687	3.81
FMCC	9,084,395	3.26
US Treasury Notes	57,601,103	20.70
Negotiable CDs	925,710	0.33
Commercial Paper	29,683,001	10.66
US Government Money Market	124,890	0.04
Amortized Cost:		
STAR Ohio	50,309,427	18.08
Total	$ 278,336,206	100.00

(4) Cash and Investments (continued)

The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the Authority at December 31, 2021:

Measurement/ Investment type	Measurement Amount	% of Total
Fair Value:		
FFCB	$ 42,203,487	13.35
FHLB	54,242,220	17.15
FHLMC	8,381,865	2.65
FNMA	11,332,874	3.58
FAMCA	5,463,215	1.73
US Treasury Notes	51,858,687	16.40
Municipal Bonds	3,038,748	0.96
Negotiable CDs	984,352	0.31
Commercial Paper	43,164,553	13.65
US Government Money Market	18,186,559	5.75
Amortized Cost:		
STAR Ohio	77,381,057	24.47
Total	$ 316,237,617	100.00

(5) Commitments

The Authority has several active projects as of December 31, 2022. At year-end, the Authority's commitments with contractors are as follows:

Project	Spent-to-Date	Remaining Commitment
McKinley / Fleet Electrification	$ 34,493,301	$ 17,848,631
Fields Avenue	115,663	748,352
Shelters	-	79,425
Four (4) 2022 Ford F-550 Vehicles	126,264	358,242
Four (4) COTA Plus 2022 Ford Transit Connect	202,970	79,209
Five (5) 2023 Ford Transit Vehicles	-	628,360
Smart Yard	-	1,085,597
	$ 34,938,198	$ 20,827,816

(6) Capital Assets

Due to the implementation of GASB 87 (See Note 3 for detail), the Authority has restated capital assets for the right to use leased vehicles, which are reflected in the schedule below. Capital asset activities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Restated January 1, 2022	Additions	Reclassifications/ Disposals	Transfers	December 31, 2022
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated/Amortized					
Land	$ 10,908,509	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,908,509
CIP	30,941,924	62,085,606	(635,914)	(35,534,408)	56,857,208
Total	41,850,433	62,085,606	(635,914)	(35,534,408)	67,765,717
Capital Assets Being Depreciated/Amortized					
Land and leasehold improvements	21,252,963	-	-	59,638	21,312,601
Building and improvements	222,360,461	-	34,194	6,633,056	229,027,711
Revenue vehicles	180,329,361	-	(19,075,114)	11,114,609	172,368,856
Transit shelter	10,872,553	-	-	-	10,872,553
Other equipment	78,228,606	-	(142,050)	17,727,105	95,813,661
Right to use - intangible asset	1,054,684	977,537	-		2,032,221
Total	514,098,628	977,537	(19,182,970)	35,534,408	531,427,603
Less Accumulated Depreciation					
Land and leasehold improvements	(8,677,040)	(1,373,253)	-	-	(10,050,293)
Building and improvements	(101,038,541)	(11,708,960)	-	-	(112,747,501)
Revenue vehicles	(96,489,227)	(13,730,198)	19,200,422	-	(91,019,003)
Transit shelter	(6,629,141)	(1,094,184)	-	-	(7,723,325)
Other equipment	(52,147,656)	(7,502,296)	141,718	-	(59,508,234)
Right to use - intangible asset	-	(416,416)	-		(416,416)
Total	(264,981,605)	(35,825,307)	19,342,140	-	(281,464,772)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	249,117,023	(34,847,770)	159,170	35,534,408	249,962,831
Total Capital Assets Net	$ 290,967,456	$ 27,237,836	$ (476,744)	$ -	$ 317,728,548

(6) Capital Assets (continued)

	January 1, 2021	Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications/ Transfers	December 31, 2021
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated					
Land	$ 10,908,509	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,908,509
CIP	63,900,606	16,627,045	-	(49,585,727)	30,941,924
Total	74,809,115	16,627,045	-	(49,585,727)	41,850,433
Capital Assets Being Depreciated					
Land and leasehold improvements	18,322,528	2,930,435	-	-	21,252,963
Building and improvements	165,307,480	12,495,841	-	44,557,140	222,360,461
Revenue vehicles	170,756,127	21,224,721	(12,290,209)	638,722	180,329,361
Transit shelter	10,863,569	8,984	-	-	10,872,553
Other equipment	67,061,296	6,777,445	-	4,389,865	78,228,606
Total	432,311,000	43,437,426	(12,290,209)	49,585,727	513,043,944
Less Accumulated Depreciation					
Land and leasehold improvements	(7,336,531)	(1,340,509)	-	-	(8,677,040)
Building and improvements	(91,551,670)	(9,486,871)	-	-	(101,038,541)
Revenue vehicles	(93,351,359)	(14,162,316)	11,024,448	-	(96,489,227)
Transit shelter	(5,464,214)	(1,164,927)	-	-	(6,629,141)
Other equipment	(45,342,573)	(6,805,083)	-	-	(52,147,656)
Total	(243,046,347)	(32,959,706)	11,024,448	-	(264,981,605)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	189,264,653	10,477,720	(1,265,761)	49,585,727	248,062,339
Total Capital Assets Net	$ 264,073,768	$ 27,104,765	$ (1,265,761)	$ -	$ 289,912,772

(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, 2022 and 2021 consist of the following:

	2022	2021
Federal:		
FTA Capital Assistance	$ 25,487,236	$ 20,505,100
FTA Operating Assistance	1,390,530	144,901,343
Total	$ 26,877,766	$ 165,406,443
State:		
ODOT Fuel Tax Reimbursement	$ 1,602,452	$ 3,808,214
State Operating Assistance	1,013,050	414,946
State Capital Assistance	1,885,627	5,178,067
Total	$ 4,501,129	$ 9,401,227
Local:		
City of Columbus Reimbursement - Capital Assistance	$ 248,873	$ 76,719
COTA Plus Contributions - Operating Assistance	703,547	606,019
Total	$ 952,420	$ 682,738

(8) Risk Management

COTA is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft or destruction of assets, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The Authority purchases commercial insurance for employee bonding, flood, fire, property, crime, travel and general liability. There have been no reductions in coverage nor have there been any settlements exceeding insurance coverage for the past three years.

COTA is self-insured for all public liability, personal injury and property damage claims. The estimated liability for such claims of $620,091 at December 31, 2022, and $1,183,517 at December 31, 2021, are included in estimated claims payable in the accompanying Statements of Net Position. At December 31, 2022 and 2021 $16,734,731 and $16,105,396, respectively, was designated by the Board of Trustees to fund the self-insurance program. Such funds are included in board designated assets in the accompanying Statements of Net Position.

Prior to June 30, 1998, COTA was insured through the State of Ohio Bureau of Workers’ Compensation (BWC) for injuries to its employees. On July 1, 1998, the Authority entered into an agreement with the BWC to become self-insured for claims pertaining to work-related injuries to Authority employees occurring on or after that date. The BWC agreed to continue to administer and pay all compensation claims arising on or before June 30, 1998. The estimated remaining liability for all such claims occurring since July 1, 1998, is $1,006,745 at December 31, 2022 and $1,148,691 at December 31, 2021 and is included as a liability in the accompanying Statements of Net Position.

On January 1, 2021, the Authority became self-insured for health insurance claims. The estimated liability for such claims of $1,350,959 at December 31, 2022, and $1,598,739 at December 31, 2021, and is included as a liability in the accompanying Statements of Net Position.

The general claims liability was calculated by establishing reserves on a case-by-case basis after analysis by in-house counsel and outside attorneys. The workers’ compensation liability and the health insurance liability were determined by analyzing claim lag information provided by COTA’s third party administrators. A summary of changes in self-insurance claims liability for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 follows:

	General Liability	Workers' Compensation	Health Insurance
Claims liability at December 31, 2020	$ 571,900	$ 1,171,932	$ -
Incurred claims, net of favorable settlements	789,761	820,918	13,995,624
Claims paid	(178,144)	(844,159)	(12,396,885)
Claims liability at December 31, 2021	$ 1,183,517	$ 1,148,691	$ 1,598,739
Incurred claims, net of favorable settlements	-	797,614	16,859,044
Claims paid	(563,426)	(939,560)	(17,106,824)
Claims liability at December 31, 2022	$ 620,091	$ 1,006,745	$ 1,350,959

There were no changes to the general liability or workers’ compensation policies during the current fiscal year. Claims experience over the past three years indicates that there were no instances of losses exceeding reserves. The amount of general liability, workers’ compensation claims and health insurance claims expected to be paid within one year is $2,124,141 and $3,002,613, for 2022 and 2021 respectively.

(9) Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability/Asset and Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions – between an employer and its employees – of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions and OPEB are provided to an employee – on a deferred-payment basis – as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

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

Ohio Revised Code limits the Authority's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Authority cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/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/asset 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. Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide health care 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 Note 10 for the OPEB disclosures.

(9) Defined Benefit Pension Plan (continued)

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - Authority employees, other than full-time police and firefighters, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS 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. 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.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, 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 Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	**Group B** 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	**Group C** Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	**State and Local**	**State and Local**
Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	**Age and Service Requirements:** Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	**Age and Service Requirements:** Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	**Traditional Plan Formula:** 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	**Traditional Plan Formula:** 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35
Combined Plan Formula: 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	**Combined Plan Formula:** 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	**Combined Plan Formula:** 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 35

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.

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 initial amount of a member's pension benefit is vested upon receipt of the initial benefit payment for calculation of an annual cost-of-living adjustment.

(9) Defined Benefit Pension Plan (continued)

When a traditional plan benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, current law provides for an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). This COLA is calculated on the 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 percent. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, current law provides that the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3.00%.

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 percent 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), 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.

Beginning in 2022, the Combined Plan will be consolidated under the Traditional Pension Plan (defined benefit plan) and the Combined Plan option will no longer be available for new hires beginning in 2022.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	State and Local
2022 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee *	10.0 %
2022 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits **	0.0 %
Total Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %

* This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.

** This employer health care rate is for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contribution for the member-directed plan is 4.00%.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll.

(9) Defined Benefit Pension Plan (continued)

The Authority's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was $11,127,531 for 2022.

Eligibility changes for DB Plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit at any age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate is deposited into the member's DC account and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and after termination of employment.

New members who choose the DC plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's Combined Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS has therefore included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB 68 reporting purposes.

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit that apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

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

The net pension liability and net pension asset for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability or asset used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the Authority's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

(9) Defined Benefit Pension Plan (continued)

Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member-Directed	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date	0.466220%	0.541247%	0.561542%	
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset current measurement date	0.479612%	0.517648%	0.587220%	
Change in proportionate share	0.013392%	-0.023599%	0.025678%	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 41,728,185	$ -	$ -	$ 41,728,185
Proportionate share of the net pension asset	-	(2,039,559)	(106,616)	(2,146,175)
Pension expense	(5,660,238)	(73,593)	(17,110)	(5,750,941)

At December 31, 2022, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member-Directed	Total
Deferred outflows of resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 2,127,242	$ 12,652	$ 105,398	$ 2,245,292
Changes of assumptions	5,218,066	102,495	3,576	5,324,137
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	1,610,694	-	-	1,610,694
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	10,405,307	308,974	413,250	11,127,531
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 19,361,309	$ 424,121	$ 522,224	$ 20,307,654

(9) Defined Benefit Pension Plan (continued)

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member-Directed	Total
Deferred inflows of resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 915,203	$ 228,119	$ -	$ 1,143,322
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	49,634,160	437,250	24,290	50,095,700
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	2,728,477	-	-	2,728,477
Total deferred inflows of resources	$ 53,277,840	$ 665,369	$ 24,290	$ 53,967,499

$11,127,531 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of/increase to the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2023.

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

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member-Directed	Total
Year Ending December 31:				
2023	$ (8,144,507)	$ (134,025)	$ 10,596	$ (8,267,936)
2024	(16,610,688)	(185,283)	7,891	(16,788,080)
2025	(11,670,999)	(121,531)	9,487	(11,783,043)
2026	(7,895,642)	(89,834)	9,889	(7,975,587)
2027	(1)	(11,904)	13,080	1,175
Thereafter	-	(7,645)	33,741	26,096
Total	$ (44,321,837)	$ (550,222)	$ 84,684	$ (44,787,375)

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 as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

(9) Defined Benefit Pension Plan (continued)

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, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2021, are presented below.

Wage inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior measurement date	3.25%
Future salary increases, including inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75% to 10.75% including wage inflation
Prior measurement date	3.25% to 10.75% including wage inflation
COLA or ad hoc COLA	
Current measurement date	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple through 2022, then 2.05% simple
Prior measurement date	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 0.50%, simple through 2021, then 2.15% simple
Investment rate of return	
Current measurement date	6.90%
Prior measurement date	7.20%
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age

In July 2021, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for Post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 0.50% simple through 2021 then 2.15% simple to 3.00% simple through 2022 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 of 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 most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. 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 actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was a gain of 15.3% for 2021.

(9) Defined Benefit Pension Plan (continued)

The allocation of investment assets within the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The 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 real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant.

For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed income	24.00 %	1.03 %
Domestic equities	21.00	3.78
Real estate	11.00	3.66
Private equity	12.00	7.43
International equities	23.00	4.88
Risk Parity	5.00	2.92
Other investments	4.00	2.85
Total	100.00 %	4.21 %

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 6.90%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The discount rate used to measure total pension liability prior to December 31, 2021 was 7.20%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Asset 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:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset):			
Traditional Pension Plan	$ 110,018,197	$ 41,728,185	$ (15,098,186)
Combined Plan	(1,521,885)	(2,039,559)	(2,443,299)
Member-Directed Plan	(93,955)	(106,616)	(117,444)

(10) Defined Benefit OPEB Plan

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

See Note 9 for a description of the net pension liability/asset.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. Currently, Medicare-eligible retirees are able to select medical and prescription drug plans from a range of options and may elect optional vision and dental plans. Retirees and eligible dependents enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B have the option to enroll in a Medicare supplemental plan with the assistance of the OPERS Medicare Connector. The OPERS Medicare Connector is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees, spouses and dependents with selecting a medical and pharmacy plan. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are deposited into an HRA. For non-Medicare retirees and eligible dependents, OPERS sponsors medical and prescription coverage through a professionally managed self-insured plan. An allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium is offered to retirees and eligible dependents. The allowance is based on the retiree's years of service and age when they first enrolled in OPERS coverage.

Medicare-eligible retirees who choose to become re-employed or survivors who become employed in an OPERS-covered position are prohibited from participating in an HRA. For this group of retirees, OPERS sponsors secondary coverage through a professionally managed self-insured program. Retirees who enroll in this plan are provided with a monthly allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium. Medicare-eligible spouses and dependents can also enroll in this plan as long as the retiree is enrolled.

OPERS provides a monthly allowance for health care coverage for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. The base allowance is determined by OPERS.

The health care trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or separation, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

Effective January 1, 2022, OPERS discontinued the group plans currently offered to non-Medicare retirees and re-employed retirees. Instead, eligible non-Medicare retirees will select an individual medical plan. OPERS will provide a subsidy or allowance via an HRA allowance to those retirees who meet health care eligibility requirements. Retirees will be able to seek reimbursement for plan premiums and other qualified medical expenses.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of 60, or generally 30 years of qualifying service at any age. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. Current retirees eligible (or who became eligible prior to January 1, 2022) to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022. Eligibility requirements will change for those retiring after January 1, 2022, with differing eligibility requirements for Medicare retirees and non-Medicare retirees. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as

(10) Defined Benefit OPEB Plan (continued)

described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced below for additional information.

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

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the 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 2022, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2022, 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 the retiree 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 2022 was 4.00%.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Authority's contractually required contribution was $165,300 for 2022.

Net OPEB Liabilities/Assets, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows or Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability/asset and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. STRS's total OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB asset used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on the Authority's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

(10) Defined Benefit OPEB Plan (continued)

Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS
Proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset prior measurement date	0.472261%
Proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset current measurement date	0.485108%
Change in proportionate share	0.012847%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	$ (15,194,325)
OPEB expense	(11,964,676)

At December 31, 2022, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred outflows of resources	
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	$ 229,945
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	165,300
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 395,245

(10) Defined Benefit OPEB Plan (continued)

	OPERS
Deferred inflows of resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 2,304,748
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	7,243,584
Changes of assumptions	6,150,492
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	1,642,610
Total deferred inflows of resources	$ 17,341,434

$165,300 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of/increase to the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2023.

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

Year Ending December 31:		
	2023	$ (11,200,653)
	2024	(3,287,862)
	2025	(1,582,684)
	2026	(1,040,290)
Total		$ (17,111,489)

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 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 total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021.

(10) Defined Benefit OPEB Plan (continued)

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:

Wage Inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior Measurement date	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases, including inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75 to 10.75% including wage inflation
Prior Measurement date	3.25 to 10.75% including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Investment Rate of Return	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current measurement date	1.84%
Prior Measurement date	2.00%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Current measurement date	5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034
Prior Measurement date	8.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2035
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

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 of 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 most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

During 2021, 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 actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a gain of 14.3% for 2021.

(10) Defined Benefit OPEB Plan (continued)

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees 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. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined 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 real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	0.91 %
Domestic equities	25.00	3.78
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	7.00	3.71
International equities	25.00	4.88
Risk parity	2.00	2.92
Other investments	7.00	1.93
Total	100.00 %	3.45 %

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 6.00% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. A single discount rate of 6.00% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. 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 1.84%. 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 2121. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2121, the duration of the projection period through which projected health care payments are fully funded.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB asset calculated using the single discount rate of 6.00%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.00%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.00%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	$ 8,935,689	$ 15,194,325	$ 20,389,089

(10) Defined Benefit OPEB Plan (continued)

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB 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 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.

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 healthcare; the trend starting in 2022 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.

	1% Decrease	Care Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	$ 15,358,519	$ 15,194,325	$ 14,999,539

(11) Contingent Liabilities

Litigation
It is the Authority's policy to act as self-insurer for certain insurable risks consisting primarily of public liability and property damage. At December 31, 2022, COTA has been named in various public liability and property damage claims and suits, some of which seek significant damages. The ultimate outcome of the claims and suits cannot be determined; however, it is the opinion of management that any resulting liability to the Authority in excess of that provided for in the accompanying balance sheet will not have a material adverse effect on the Authority's financial position.

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, 2022, 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 COTA's management, no material grant expenditures will be disallowed. FaTA grant stipulations also require the granter to retain assets acquired by FTA funds for the full 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) Derivative Instruments

Objective and Terms of Hedging Derivative Instruments
Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code sections 9.835 (A), (B), and section (C) the Central Ohio Transit Authority has established an energy price risk management program to decrease the volatility of diesel fuel and natural gas cost, and increase the likelihood that actual net energy costs will remain below the budgeted cost, increase the certainty of future cost, attain a lower overall cost of fuel and natural gas in the long-term, and manage year-over-year changes in energy costs. Within this program, COTA will acquire, hold, and dispose of positions in exchange-traded futures contracts and other financial instruments including but not limited to use of futures, options, options on future, or fixed price delivery contracts. In 2021, heating oil #2 futures contracts as well as natural gas contracts were utilized. The COTA Board approval limits contracts in-place to a maximum hedge ratio of up to 100% of forecast consumption, up to thirty-six (36) months into the future. The initial value of each contract is zero.

(12) Derivative Instruments – (Continued)

The price of diesel fuel purchased is the published Columbus, Ohio OPIS price for the week plus or minus a differential agreed to through a competitive bidding process. The differential to the published Columbus, Ohio OPIS price was $0.0251 per gallon at December 31, 2021. The price of natural gas purchased is the New York Mercantile Exchange monthly closing index plus or minus a margin agreed to through a competitive bidding process. For the year ending December 31, 2021, a gain of $979,916 was recognized as a decrease in fuel expense. The amount realized will change based on market prices at the time all contract settlements are fixed. There is no debt associated with these contracts.

Composition of Derivative Instruments

The fair value balances and notional amounts of derivative instruments outstanding as of December 31, 2021, classified by type, are as follows:

December 31, 2021	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Counterparty Credit Rating Positive
Cash Flow Hedge:			
Pay-variable, receive fixed commodity swap	540,000 gallons	$ 408,574	A2

All fair values are classified as derivative instruments on the Statements of Net Position. The Authority did not have any derivative instruments at December 31, 2022. As these commodity swaps are considered hedging derivatives instruments, the change in fair value is reflected within deferred outflows and inflows on the Statements of Net Position. The fair values of the commodity swaps are based on forward prices from established indexes for the applicable region and discounted using established interest rate indexes. The fair value of the derivatives is calculated based on current market rates (Level 2 inputs).

Commodity Swap Risks

Termination Risk: The commodity swaps terminate in the event of a “termination event” as defined under the related Master Agreement, in the event of the Authority or counterparty nonperformance, and in connection with other specified events. If the commodity swaps are terminated as a result of the Authority’s default or as a result of the termination of the Master Agreement, including early termination, unpaid amounts, in the amount of the fair value or otherwise, are to be calculated to decide the settlement amount that the Authority or the swap counterparty, whichever party’s settlement amount is higher, would be obligated to pay.

Credit Risk: The commodity swaps are tied to related fuel and gas futures contracts and terminate in the event such transactions terminate. Therefore, the only credit risk associated with the commodity swaps is for margins lost on future commodity deliveries associated with a termination of the related fuel and gas futures contracts in the event of a counterparty’s inability to perform in accordance with the terms of the related commodity swaps. Generally, the only amounts due upon termination of the commodity swap would be previously accrued but unpaid amounts. If the swap counterparty is rated below "A3" by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., the swap counterparty is permitted to post collateral or post an alternative security arrangement within thirty Local Business Days of such downgrade. The swap counterparty must provide the Authority adequate assurances of the swap counterparty’s ability to continue performing under all transactions, which adequate assurances must be satisfactory to the Authority.

(13) Leases Receivable

The Authority is reporting leases receivable of $3,918,648. For fiscal year 2022, the Authority recognized lease revenue of $442,071, which is reported in non-transportation and other revenue and interest revenue of $41,828 related to the leases.

The District has entered into lease agreements for building space rental with multiple companies at varying years and terms.

The following is a schedule of future lease payments under the lease agreements:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 510,409	$ 53,646	$ 564,055
2024	482,903	46,667	529,570
2025	421,591	40,237	461,828
2026	362,200	34,501	396,701
2027	369,257	28,938	398,195
2028 - 2032	1,636,502	65,062	1,701,564
2037	135,786	788	136,574
Total	$ 3,918,648	$ 269,839	$ 4,188,487

(14) Long-term Obligations

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 (see Note 3 for detail), the Authority has reported obligations for leases payable which are reflected in the schedule below. During fiscal year 2022, the following activity occurred in long-term obligations:

	Restated Balance Outstanding 7/01/2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance Outstanding 6/30/22	Amounts Due in One Year
Lease payable	$ 1,054,684	$ 903,068	$ (1,929,583)	$ 28,169	$ 18,817

The Authority has entered into lease agreements for the use of right to use vehicles. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, the District will report an intangible capital asset and corresponding liability for the future scheduled payments under the leases.

The following is a schedule of future lease payments under the lease agreements:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 18,817	$ 412	$ 19,229
2024	6,268	302	6,570
2025	3,084	362	3,446
Total	$ 28,169	$ 1,076	$ 29,245

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF
THE NET PENSION LIABILITY/NET PENSION ASSET
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST NINE YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Traditional Plan:				
Authority's proportion of the net pension liability	0.479612%	0.466220%	0.517005%	0.402919%
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 41,728,185	$ 69,037,032	$ 102,189,495	$ 110,351,252
Authority's covered payroll	$ 68,948,571	$ 65,667,157	$ 66,169,814	$ 60,978,236
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	60.52%	105.13%	154.44%	180.97%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	92.62%	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%
Combined Plan:				
Authority's proportion of the net pension asset	0.517648%	0.541247%		
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension asset	$ 2,039,559	$ 1,562,383		
Authority's covered payroll	$ 2,364,829	$ 2,361,043		
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	86.25%	66.17%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset	169.88%	157.67%		
Member Directed Plan:				
Authority's proportion of the net pension asset	0.587220%	0.561542%		
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension asset	$ 106,616	$ 102,363		
Authority's covered payroll	$ 3,679,730	$ 4,715,250		
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	2.90%	2.17%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset	171.84%	188.21%		

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.
The Authority did not present combined plan and member directed plan until 2021. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.
Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the Authority's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.454303%	0.408070%	0.390550%	0.363971%	0.363971%
$ 71,271,333	$ 92,665,735	$ 67,648,215	$ 43,734,920	$ 42,862,731
$ 59,997,877	$ 52,764,617	$ 48,887,633	$ 44,622,933	$ 38,340,346
118.79%	175.62%	138.37%	98.01%	111.80%
84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF AUTHORITY'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST TEN YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Traditional Plan:				
Contractually required contribution	$ 10,405,307	$ 9,652,800	$ 9,193,402	$ 9,263,774
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(10,405,307)	(9,652,800)	(9,193,402)	(9,263,774)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Authority's covered payroll	$ 74,323,621	$ 68,948,571	$ 65,667,157	$ 66,169,814
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Combined Plan:				
Contractually required contribution	$ 308,974	$ 331,076		
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(308,974)	(331,076)		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -		
Authority's covered payroll	$ 2,206,957	$ 2,364,829		
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%		
Member Directed Plan:				
Contractually required contribution	$ 413,250	$ 367,973		
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(413,250)	(367,973)		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -		
Authority's covered payroll	$ 4,132,500	$ 3,679,730		
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.00%	10.00%		

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
$ 8,536,953	$ 7,799,724	$ 6,331,754	$ 5,866,516	$ 5,354,752	$ 4,984,245
(8,536,953)	(7,799,724)	(6,331,754)	(5,866,516)	(5,354,752)	(4,984,245)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 60,978,236	$ 59,997,877	$ 52,764,617	$ 48,887,633	$ 44,622,933	$ 38,340,346
14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF
THE NET OPEB LIABILITY/NET OPEB ASSET
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST SIX YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.485108%	0.472261%	0.521587%	0.409626%
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	$ (15,194,325)	$ (8,413,707)	$ 72,044,732	$ 53,405,611
Authority's covered payroll	$ 74,993,130	$ 65,667,157	$ 66,169,814	$ 60,978,236
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	20.26%	12.81%	108.88%	87.58%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset	128.23%	115.57%	47.80%	46.33%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the Authority's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2018	2017
0.461363%	0.408070%
$ 50,100,594	$ 41,216,446
$ 59,997,877	$ 52,764,617
83.50%	78.11%
54.14%	54.05%

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF AUTHORITY'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST EIGHT YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually required contribution	$ 165,300	$ 147,189	$ -	$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(165,300)	(147,189)	-	-
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Authority's covered payroll	$ 80,663,078	$ 74,993,130	$ 65,667,157	$ 66,169,814
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.20%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%

Note: Information prior to 2015 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2018		2017		2016		2015	
$	-	$	599,979	$	1,055,292	$	977,753
	-		(599,979)		(1,055,292)		(977,753)
$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-
$	60,978,236	$	59,997,877	$	52,764,617	$	48,887,633
	0.00%		1.00%		2.00%		2.00%

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms :

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2015.
- 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.

Changes in assumptions :

- There were no changes in assumptions for 2014.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2015.
- 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 the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25% and (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%.
- 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%.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2020.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2021.
- 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 from 0.50%, simple through 2021, then 2.15% simple to 3.00%, simple through 2022, then 2.05% simple and (d) the actuarially assumed rate of return was changed from 7.20% to 6.90%.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes 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.
- For 2021, the following were the most significant changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date: the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and non-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care Plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022 and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for non-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are reflected in the December 31, 2020 measurement date health care valuation. These changes significantly decreased the total OPEB liability for the measurement date December 31, 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.

Changes 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 was increased from 3.85% up to 3.96%, (b) The investment rate of return was decreased from 6.50% percent down to 6.00%, (c) the municipal bond rate was increased from 3.31% up to 3.71% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was 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 was decreased from 3.96% up to 3.16%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 3.71% up to 2.75% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 10.00%, 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 was increased from 3.16% up to 6.00%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 2.75% up to 2.00% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was decreased from 10.00%, 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.

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Supplemental Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Budget vs. Actual (Modified Cash Basis)
Year ended December 31, 2022

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
OPERATING REVENUES	$ 12,185,000	$ 11,364,026	$ (820,974)
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Labor and fringe benefits	118,400,000	111,154,022	7,245,978
Materials and supplies	12,025,000	10,878,674	1,146,326
Fuel	4,700,000	4,056,651	643,349
Purchased transportation	12,000,000	10,322,187	1,677,813
Services	37,883,000	26,894,456	10,988,544
Utilities	3,900,000	3,631,515	268,485
Capital outlay	121,145,445	62,818,535	58,326,910
Miscellaneous	5,699,000	1,905,228	3,793,772
Total operating expenses	315,752,445	231,661,268	84,091,177
OPERATING LOSS	(303,567,445)	(220,297,242)	83,270,203
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):			
Sales tax revenues	158,688,000	168,276,074	9,588,074
Federal, State and Local Assistance	1,204,000	2,384,254	1,180,254
Grant revenues	4,377,000	3,540,635	(836,365)
Non-transportation and other revenues	5,755,000	29,209	(5,725,791)
Total	170,024,000	174,230,172	4,206,172
Change before capital grants	(133,543,445)	(46,067,070)	87,476,375
CAPITAL GRANT REVENUE:			
Federal, state, local	35,768,000	30,561,534	(5,206,466)
Total			
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(97,775,445)	(15,505,536)	82,269,909
BUDGETARY NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	645,785,733	645,785,733	-
BUDGETARY NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	$ 548,010,288	$ 630,280,197	$ 82,269,909

Note to Supplemental Schedule:

COTA adopts its annual budget on a modified cash basis prior to the start of each year. Pension expense reported by COTA on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position contains an allocation of COTA's proportionate share of the State-wide pension system's pension/OPEB expense (with the exception of current year contributions) which is not anticipated in the operating budget adopted or accounted for within the general ledger accounts throughout the year, and therefore the NPL/OPEB related items are not included within the budgetary net position amounts. In addition, various accrual items, including grants receivable and capital assets are accounted for on a cash basis for budgetary purposes. The budget also excludes self insurance activity, which is reported seperately for budget purposes.

The table that follows demonstrates the difference between the Budgeted Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position:

Change in Net Position, GAAP Basis	$ 33,649,543
Budgeting Difference:	
Effect of conversion from modified cash to GAAP	(46,621,757)
Self insurance activity	(2,533,322)
Change in Net Position, Budgetary Basis	$ (15,505,536)

2022 ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

STATISTICAL DATA

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of COTA'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. These schedules provide additional details to better understand the financial statements, notes and required supplemental information.

<u>Table of Contents</u> **<u>Page</u>**

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
NET POSITION										
Investment in Capital Assets	$ 190,576,138	$ 208,365,365	$ 221,585,618	$ 217,487,368	$ 240,968,475	$ 223,016,793	$ 235,687,233	$ 264,073,768	$ 287,349,366	$ 317,728,548
Unrestricted	140,748,674	119,832,630	143,667,031	162,736,122	160,566,904	112,666,612	82,978,891	71,575,604	254,434,200	257,704,561
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 331,324,812	$ 328,197,995	$ 365,252,649	$ 380,223,490	$ 401,535,379	$ 335,683,405	$ 318,666,124	$ 335,649,372	$ 541,783,566	$ 575,433,109

* GASB 68 implemented in 2015.

* GASB 75 implemented in 2018.

Amounts are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, on an accrual basis
Source: The Authority's independently audited annual financial statements

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
OPERATING REVENUES:										
Passenger fares for transit service	$ 19,519	$ 20,130	$ 19,137	$ 18,663	$ 18,816	$ 18,577	$ 18,209	$ 4,166	$ 10,275	$ 11,055
Special transit fares	775	781	879	862	872	845	823	200	619	583
Auxiliary transportation revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenues	20,294	20,911	20,016	19,525	19,688	19,422	19,032	4,366	10,894	11,638
OPERATING EXPENSES OTHER THAN DEPRECIATION										
Labor	39,805	43,216	46,537	51,926	57,546	59,790	64,771	63,664	79,932	80,185
Fringe Benefits	26,120	28,402	29,517	35,781	47,906	52,983	56,783	69,145	(28,742)	4,091
Services	7,744	7,269	8,190	10,286	11,254	10,904	14,506	18,811	20,124	22,537
Materials and Supplies	6,958	7,372	8,256	9,041	10,385	11,568	13,003	10,991	10,592	10,976
Fuel	9,025	8,536	6,806	4,946	3,785	5,279	5,604	3,498	3,678	4,057
Utilities	1,811	2,179	2,099	2,038	2,267	2,888	2,713	2,556	3,117	3,693
Claims and Insurance	(454)	246	150	57	178	241	469	595	355	43
Taxes	1,037	860	814	750	778	768	872	760	589	406
Purchased transportation	7,136	7,652	7,742	7,822	7,669	7,869	8,779	10,631	9,149	12,535
Leases and rentals	183	184	175	186	173	156	173	206	147	88
Miscellaneous	938	1,278	1,653	1,992	2,278	2,391	2,553	1,826	2,067	3,022
Total	100,303	107,194	111,939	124,825	144,219	154,837	170,226	182,683	101,008	141,633
Depreciation	20,048	22,094	24,469	25,376	27,673	29,451	29,500	30,556	32,960	35,825
Total operating expenses	120,351	129,288	136,408	150,201	171,892	184,288	199,726	213,239	133,968	177,458
OPERATING LOSS	(100,057)	(108,377)	(116,392)	(130,676)	(152,204)	(164,866)	(180,694)	(208,873)	(123,074)	(165,820)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES(EXPENSES)										
Sales Tax Revenues	111,214	118,663	125,163	131,794	129,143	131,383	135,702	133,700	158,739	171,039
Federal operating grants and reimbursements	1,224	22	267	562	113	395	436	50,602	144,901	1,391
State and local operating grants, reimbursements and special fare assistance	830	745	619	596	8,007	1,868	748	2,039	4,829	3,319
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,361)	(11,779)
Investment income	143	384	274	907	1,594	3,311	3,976	1,188	337	2,365
Non-transportation and other revenue	1,048	933	952	971	979	1,221	1,557	1,792	945	7,104
Regional transit subsidy	-	(1,072)	(240)	(1,508)	(1,038)	(953)	(3,585)	(2,242)	(4,024)	(1,475)
Non-operating project expense	-	-	-	(1,216)	(4,409)	(668)	(289)	(461)	(74)	-
Gain(Loss) on sale of capital assets	-	(30)	22	(289)	(692)	(374)	(75)	(1,010)	(844)	(115)
Total non-operating revenues(expenses)	114,459	119,645	127,057	131,817	133,697	136,183	138,470	185,608	303,448	171,849
Gain(Loss) before capital grants and special item	14,402	11,268	10,665	1,141	(18,507)	(28,683)	(42,224)	(23,265)	180,374	6,028
CAPITAL GRANT REVENUES										
Federal	26,307	22,926	26,389	13,830	36,247	3,319	25,015	38,080	20,505	25,487
State / Local	-	-	-	-	3,572	128	192	2,168	5,255	2,135
Total	26,307	22,926	26,389	13,830	39,819	3,447	25,207	40,248	25,760	27,622
CHANGES IN NET POSITION	40,709	34,194	37,054	14,971	21,312	(25,236)	(17,017)	16,983	206,134	33,650
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	290,616	331,325	328,198	365,252	380,223	401,535	335,683	318,666	335,649	541,783
Restatement, GASB 68	-	(37,321)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Restatement, GASB 75	-	-	-	-	-	(40,616)	-	-	-	
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	$ 331,325	$ 328,198	$ 365,252	$ 380,223	$ 401,535	$ 335,683	$ 318,666	$ 335,649	$ 541,783	$ 575,433

* GASB 68 implemented in 2015.

* GASB 75 implemented in 2018.

Amounts are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, on an accrual basis
Source: The Authority's independently audited annual financial statements

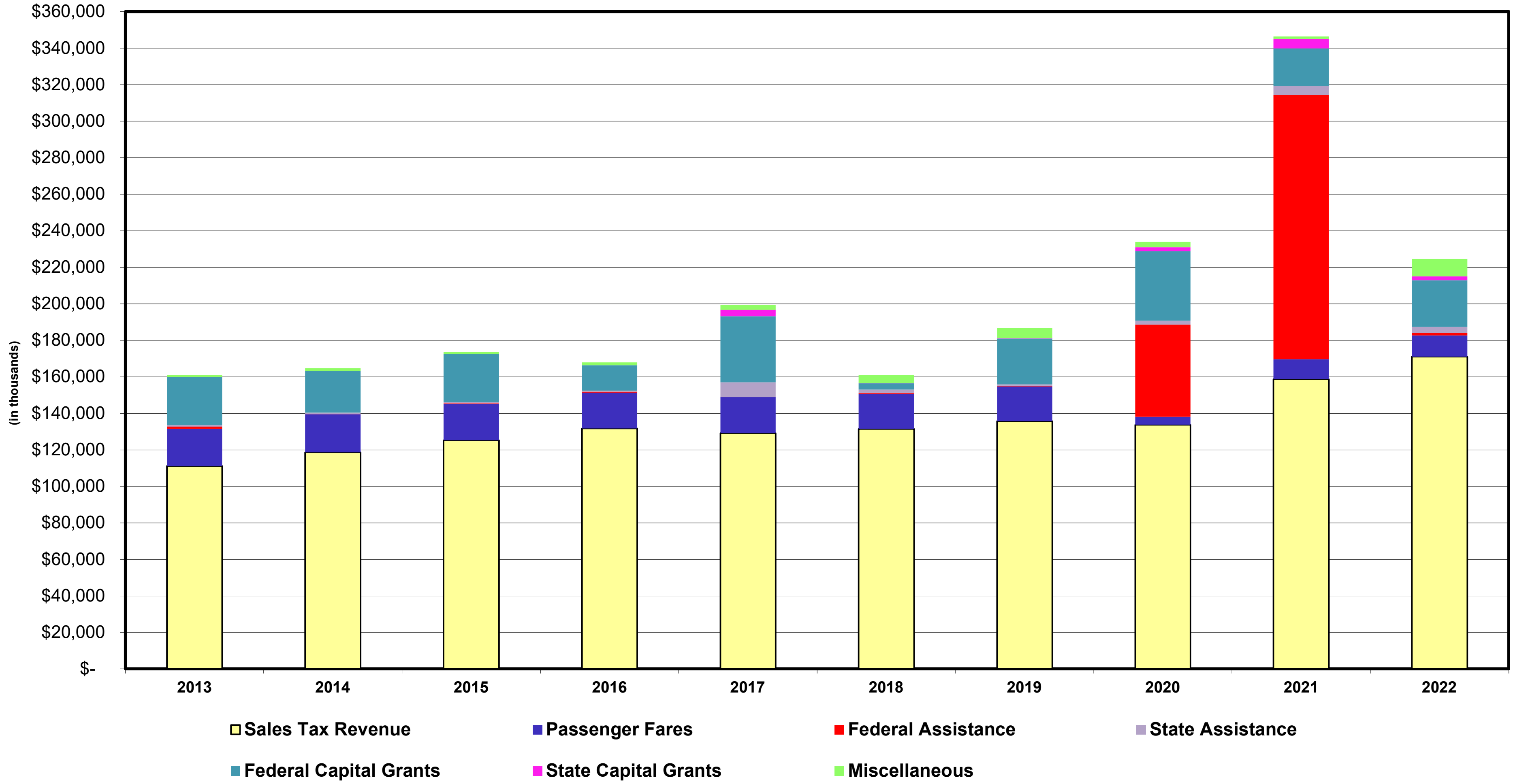
CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Revenues by Source
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
OPERATING REVENUES:										
Passenger fares for transit service	$ 19,519	$ 20,130	$ 19,137	$ 18,663	$ 18,816	$ 18,577	$ 18,209	$ 4,166	$ 10,275	$ 11,055
Special transit fares	775	781	879	862	872	845	823	200	619	583
Auxiliary transportation revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenues	20,294	20,911	20,016	19,525	19,688	19,422	19,032	4,366	10,894	11,638
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:										
Sales tax revenues	111,214	118,663	125,163	131,794	129,143	131,383	135,702	133,700	158,739	171,039
Federal operating grants	1,224	22	267	562	113	395	436	50,602	144,901	1,391
State operating grants, reimbursements and special fare assistance	830	745	619	597	8,007	1,868	748	2,039	4,829	3,319
Investment income	143	384	274	907	1,594	3,311	3,976	1,188	337	2,365
Non-transportation and other revenues	1,048	933	952	971	979	1,221	1,557	1,792	945	7,104
Total nonoperating revenues before capital gifts and grants	114,459	120,747	127,275	134,831	139,836	138,178	142,419	189,321	309,751	185,218
Capital gifts and grants:										
Federal capital grants	26,307	22,926	26,389	13,830	36,247	3,319	25,015	38,080	20,505	25,487
State and other capital grants	-	-	-	-	3,572	128	192	2,168	5,255	2,135
Total non-operating revenues	140,766	143,673	153,664	148,661	179,655	141,625	167,626	229,569	335,511	212,840
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 161,060	$ 164,584	$ 173,680	$ 168,186	$ 199,343	$ 161,047	$ 186,658	$ 233,935	$ 346,405	$ 224,478

Amounts are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, on an accrual basis.
Source: The Authority's independently audited annual financial statements

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Revenues by Source
Last Ten Fiscal Years



CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Revenues and Operating Assistance - Comparison to Industry Trend Data
Last Ten Fiscal Years

TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY (1)

	OPERATING AND OTHER REVENUE			OPERATING ASSISTANCE			
YEAR	PASSENGER	OTHER	TOTAL	STATE & LOCAL	FEDERAL	TOTAL	TOTAL ALL REVENUES
2013	32.5%	10.3%	42.8%	48.3%	8.9%	57.2%	100.0%
2014	32.0%	10.8%	42.8%	48.6%	8.6%	57.2%	100.0%
2015	32.5%	11.6%	44.1%	47.6%	8.3%	55.9%	100.0%
2016	31.3%	11.8%	43.1%	48.9%	8.0%	56.9%	100.0%
2017	31.4%	11.8%	43.2%	48.3%	8.5%	56.8%	100.0%
2018	30.7%	11.5%	42.2%	49.2%	8.6%	57.8%	100.0%
2019	29.5%	0.127	42.2%	49.9%	0.079	57.8%	100.0%
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2021	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY (2)

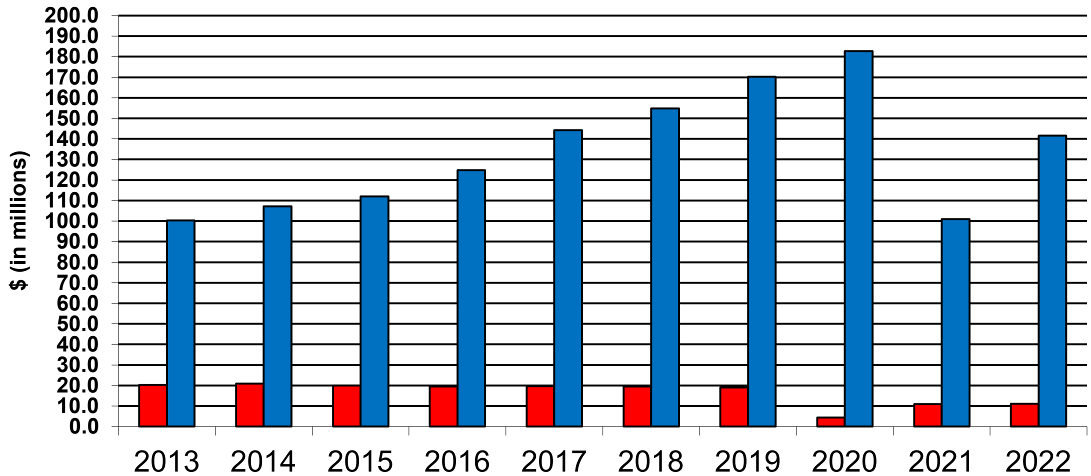
	OPERATING AND OTHER REVENUE			OPERATING ASSISTANCE			
YEAR	PASSENGER	OTHER (3)	TOTAL	STATE & LOCAL (4)	FEDERAL	TOTAL	TOTAL ALL REVENUES
2013	12.1%	17.1%	29.2%	70.0%	0.8%	70.8%	100.0%
2014	12.2%	14.7%	26.9%	73.1%	0.0%	73.1%	100.0%
2015	11.0%	15.9%	26.9%	72.9%	0.2%	73.1%	100.0%
2016	11.1%	9.3%	20.4%	79.3%	0.3%	79.6%	100.0%
2017	9.4%	21.3%	30.7%	69.2%	0.1%	69.3%	100.0%
2018	11.5%	5.0%	16.5%	83.3%	0.2%	83.5%	100.0%
2019	9.8%	16.5%	26.3%	73.5%	0.2%	73.7%	100.0%
2020	1.8%	18.5%	20.3%	58.1%	21.6%	79.7%	100.0%
2021	3.0%	7.8%	10.8%	47.4%	41.8%	89.2%	100.0%
2022	4.9%	16.5%	21.4%	78.0%	0.6%	78.6%	100.0%

* Information not available

(1) Source: The American Public Transit Association, APTA Transit Fact Book
(2) Percentages are derived from the Authority's independently audited annual financial statements.
(3) Includes auxiliary transportation revenues, interest income, nontransportation, other revenues and capital grants
(4) Includes local sales tax revenues, and state operating grants, reimbursements, and special fare assistance

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Farebox Revenues vs. Operating Expenses
Last Ten Fiscal Years

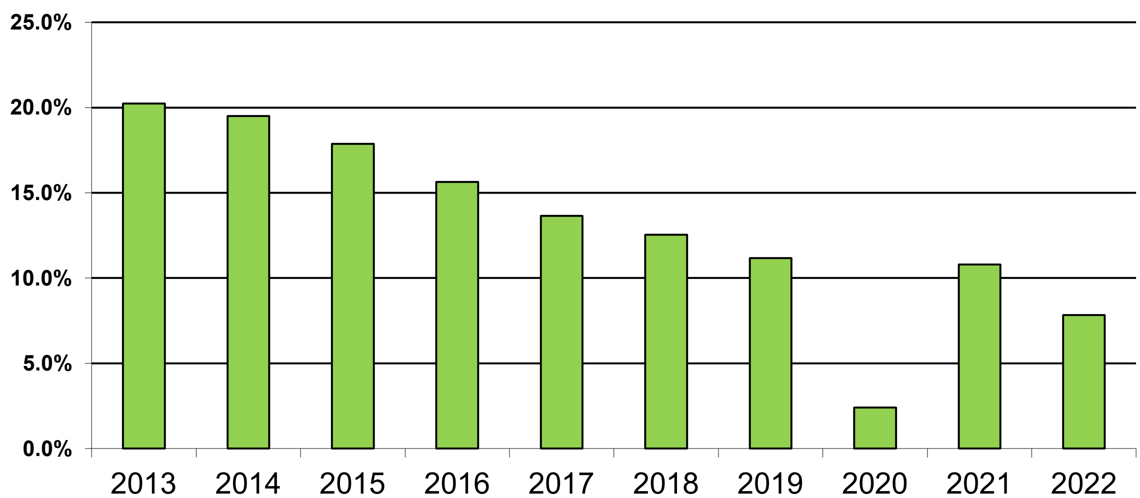


Farebox revenues include passenger, special transit, and charter revenues; operating expenses exclude depreciation

Farebox Revenues   Operating Expenses

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Farebox Recovery Ratio
Last Ten Fiscal Years



Recovery ratio is calculated as farebox revenues (as defined above) divided by operating expenses (as defined above)

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Expenses by Object Class
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands)

OPERATING EXPENSES OTHER THAN DEPRECIATION:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Labor	$ 39,805	$ 43,216	$ 46,537	$ 51,926	$ 57,546	$ 59,790	$ 64,771	$ 63,664	$ 79,932	$ 80,185
Fringe benefits	26,120	28,402	29,517	35,781	47,906	52,983	56,783	69,145	(28,742)	4,091
Services	7,744	7,269	8,190	10,286	11,254	10,904	14,506	18,811	20,124	22,537
Materials and supplies	6,958	7,372	8,256	9,041	10,385	11,568	13,003	10,991	10,592	10,976
Fuel………………………………………	9,025	8,536	6,806	4,946	3,785	5,279	5,604	3,498	3,678	4,057
Utilities	1,811	2,179	2,099	2,038	2,267	2,888	2,713	2,556	3,117	3,693
Claims and insurance	(454)	246	150	57	178	241	469	595	355	43
Taxes	1,037	860	814	750	778	768	872	760	589	406
Purchased transportation	7,136	7,652	7,742	7,822	7,669	7,869	8,779	10,631	9,149	12,535
Leases and rentals	183	184	175	186	173	156	173	206	147	88
Miscellaneous	938	1,278	1,653	1,992	2,278	2,391	2,553	1,826	2,067	3,022
Total	100,303	107,194	111,939	124,825	144,219	154,837	170,226	182,683	101,008	141,633
DEPRECIATION .... D	20,048	22,094	24,469	25,376	27,673	29,451	29,500	30,556	32,960	35,825
Total operating expenses	120,351	129,288	136,408	150,201	171,892	184,288	199,726	213,239	133,968	177,458
NONOPERATING EXPENSES:										
Loss on sale of capital assets	-	30	(22)	289	692	374	75	1,010	844	115
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,361	11,779
Non-operating project expense	-	-	-	1,216	4,409	668	289	461	74	-
Regional transit subsidy	-	1,072	240	1,508	1,038	953	3,585	2,242	4,024	1,475
TOTAL EXPENSES	$ 120,351	$ 130,390	$ 136,626	$ 153,214	$ 178,031	$ 186,283	$ 203,675	$ 216,952	$ 140,271	$ 190,827

* GASB 68 implemented in 2015.

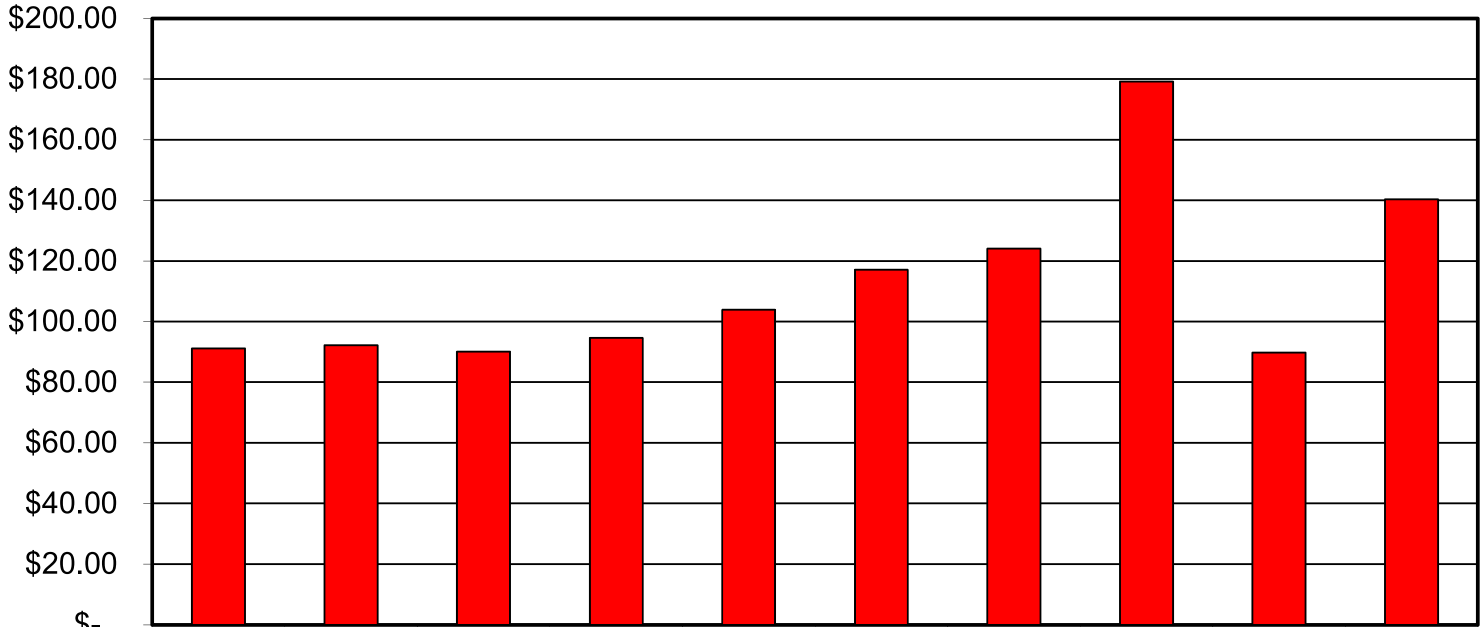
* GASB 75 implemented in 2018.

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

Source: The Authority's independently audited annual financial statements

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Operating Expenses per Vehicle Hour
Last Ten Fiscal Years



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expense per Vehicle Hour	$91.08	$92.15	$90.07	$94.59	$103.87	$117.13	$124.08	$179.16	$89.77	$140.35

Operating expenses exclude depreciation

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Operating Expenses - Comparison to Industry Trend Data
Last Ten Fiscal Years

TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY (1)

YEAR	LABOR AND FRINGES	SERVICES	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	UTILITIES	CLAIMS AND INSURANCE	PURCHASED TRANS-PORTATION	OTHER	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES
2013	60.7%	7.1%	11.2%	3.1%	2.4%	13.7%	1.8%	100.0%
2014	61.1%	6.9%	11.0%	3.2%	2.5%	13.6%	1.7%	100.0%
2015	61.5%	7.3%	9.8%	3.0%	2.4%	14.2%	1.8%	100.0%
2016	62.6%	7.6%	8.9%	2.7%	2.7%	13.7%	1.6%	100.0%
2017	61.9%	8.1%	8.7%	2.8%	2.8%	14.2%	1.6%	100.0%
2018	61.5%	8.3%	8.7%	2.9%	2.6%	14.5%	1.5%	100.0%
2019	60.9%	8.8%	8.5%	2.7%	2.7%	15.0%	1.4%	100.0%
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2021	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY (2)

YEAR	LABOR AND FRINGES	SERVICES	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	UTILITIES	CLAIMS AND INSURANCE	PURCHASED TRANS-PORTATION	OTHER	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES (3)
2013	65.7%	7.7%	15.9%	1.8%	-0.5%	7.1%	2.3%	100.0%
2014	66.8%	6.8%	14.8%	2.0%	0.2%	7.1%	2.3%	100.0%
2015	67.9%	7.3%	13.5%	1.9%	0.1%	6.9%	2.4%	100.0%
2016	70.3%	8.2%	11.2%	1.6%	0.0%	6.3%	2.4%	100.0%
2017	73.1%	7.8%	9.8%	1.6%	0.1%	5.3%	2.3%	100.0%
2018	72.8%	7.0%	10.9%	1.9%	0.2%	5.1%	2.1%	100.0%
2019	71.4%	8.5%	10.9%	1.6%	0.3%	5.2%	2.1%	100.0%
2020	72.7%	10.3%	7.9%	1.4%	0.3%	5.8%	1.6%	100.0%
2021	50.7%	19.9%	14.1%	3.1%	0.4%	9.1%	2.7%	100.0%
2022	59.5%	15.9%	10.6%	2.6%	0.0%	8.9%	2.5%	100.0%

* Information not available

(1) Source: The American Public Transit Association, APTA Transit Fact Book

(2) Percentages are derived from the Authority's independently audited annual financial statements.

(3) Total operating expenses exclude depreciation

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Legal Debt Margin
December 31, 2022
(in thousands)

CALCULATION OF LEGAL OVERALL DEBT MARGIN:

Total assessed property valuation of Authority (2022 tax year valuation) (1)	$	39,383,072,430
Multiplied by: Legal overall debt limitation (%)		5.00%
Equals: Total legal voted and unvoted debt limitation	$	1,969,153,622
Less: Nonexempt general obligation debt (voted and unvoted) (2)	$	-
Equals: Legal overall debt margin (maximum amount permitted for new voted and unvoted nonexempt general obligation debt issuances)	$	1,969,153,622

CALCULATION OF LEGAL UNVOTED DEBT MARGIN:

Total assessed property valuation of Authority (2022 tax year valuation) (1)	$	39,383,072,430
Multiplied by: Legal unvoted debt limitation (%)		0.10%
Equals: Legal unvoted debt limitation	$	39,383,072
Less: Maximum aggregate amounts of principal and interest payable in any one calendar year (2)	$	-
Equals: Legal unvoted debt margin (maximum annual debt service charges permitted for new unvoted nonexempt general obligation debt issuances)	$	39,383,072

(1) Source: Franklin County Auditor's Office

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Ratio of General Bonded Debt to Assessed Value and Net Bonded Debt per Capita
Last Ten Fiscal Years

				RATIO OF	
YEAR	POPULATION (1)	ASSESSED VALUE (2)	GENERAL BONDED DEBT (3)	BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE	BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA
2013	1,195,537	$ 27,018,525,940	$ -	0.00%	$0.00
2014	1,231,393	$ 27,221,010,540	$ -	0.00%	$0.00
2015	1,251,722	$ 27,907,630,030	$ -	0.00%	$0.00
2016	1,264,518	$ 27,990,535,515	$ -	0.00%	$0.00
2017	1,269,998	$ 31,177,066,170	$ -	0.00%	$0.00
2018	1,291,981	$ 31,535,400,220	$ -	0.00%	$0.00
2019	1,316,756	$ 31,952,055,140	$ -	0.00%	$0.00
2020	1,316,756	$ 37,704,961,770	$ -	0.00%	$0.00
2021	1,323,807	$ 38,589,370,190	$ -	0.00%	$0.00
2022	1,323,807	$ 39,383,072,430	$ -	0.00%	$0.00

* Information not available

(1) U. S. Census Bureau

(2) Source: Franklin County Auditor's Office

(3) The Authority's independently audited annual financial statements

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Computation of Direct and Overlapping General Obligation Debt
December 31, 2022

Franklin County Total Value	$37,609,105,840
Licking County (City of Reynoldsburg)	$258,813,560
Delaware County (Westerville, Columbus and Dublin)	$1,048,004,240
Fairfield County (Columbus and Reynoldsburg)	$246,246,960
Union County (City of Dublin)	$220,901,830
***Assessed Value for COTA = $**	**$39,383,072,430**

*The above amounts are all less Tangible Personal

Political Subdivision	General Obligation Debt	Percentage Applicable to COTA	Amount Applicable to COTA
COTA	-	100.0%	-
1 Counties With Overlapping:			
Delaware	36,457,709	10.55%	3,846,288
Fairfield	18,874,192	5.24%	989,008
Franklin	98,791,035	99.99%	98,781,156
Licking	28,469,880	4.59%	1,306,767
Cities wholly within COTA	2,312,363,344	100.0%	2,312,363,344
Cities with Overlapping:			
Canal Winchester City	8,635,000	95.54%	8,249,879
Villages wholly within COTA	0		0
Villages with Overlapping:	0		0
Townships wholly within COTA	27,081,881	100.0%	27,081,881
Townships with Overlapping:			
Genoa Township	4,155,000	0.33%	13,712
Madison Township	1,100,000	99.66%	1,096,260
Violet Township	8,530,000	4.31%	367,643
School Districts wholly within COTA			
School Districts with Overlapping:	1,012,160,811	100.00%	1,012,160,811
Dublin City S.D.	216,590,004	78.02%	168,983,521
Hilliard City S.D.	101,275,000	99.99%	101,264,873
Reynoldsburg City S.D.	60,569,987	98.75%	59,812,862
South-Western City S.D.	198,429,962	99.83%	198,092,631
Westerville City S.D.	117,270,000	76.94%	90,227,538
Canal Winchester Local S.D.	33,017,000	74.80%	24,696,716
Jonathan Alder Local S.D.	10,670,000	1.33%	141,911
Licking Heights Local S.D.	140,315,000	49.56%	69,540,114
New Albany-Plain Local S.D.	64,279,764	99.97%	64,260,480
Olentangy Local S.D.	409,962,426	7.78%	31,895,077
Pickerington Local S.D.	73,464,000	13.71%	10,071,914
Southwest Licking S.d	72,040,000	0.05%	36,020
Teays Valley Local S.D.	18,880,000	0.32%	60,416
Licking County Joint Vocational S.D.	4,760,000	7.41%	352,716
Tolles Joint Vocational S.D.	964,355	70.93%	684,017
Special District with Overlapping:			
Coluimbus State Commuinity College	122,740,000	99.99%	122,727,726
Solid Waste Authority of Central Ohio	55,640,000	99.09%	55,133,676
West Licking Fire District	6,985,000	16.50%	1,152,525
Total			4,465,391,482

Source: Ohio Municipal Advisory Council database

Notes: 1. Percentage applicable to COTA equals the Franklin County value of the political subdivision divided by the total valuation. TY2021/CY2022 values are used.
2. General Obligation debt includes Limited and Unlimited issues except for City of Columubs (Limited only)

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Demographic Statistics
Last Ten Fiscal Years

YEAR	POPULATION (1)	PER CAPITA INCOME (2)	MEDIAN AGE (3)	K - 12 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (5)
2013	1,195,537	$43,506	33.6	196,580	7.2%
2014	1,231,393	$45,158	33.8	218,349	4.8%
2015	1,251,722	$46,949	34.0	220,090	4.1%
2016	1,264,518	$48,150	34.0	233,148	4.0%
2017	1,269,998	$48,199	33.9	226,996	3.6%
2018	1,291,981	$49,448	33.4	172,106	3.8%
2019	1,316,756	$51,644	34.1	182,800	3.5%
2020	1,316,756	$55,294	34.1	188,938	7.4%
2021	1,323,807	$58,689	36.4	170,605	2.9%
2022	1,323,807	*	32.4	*	3.0%

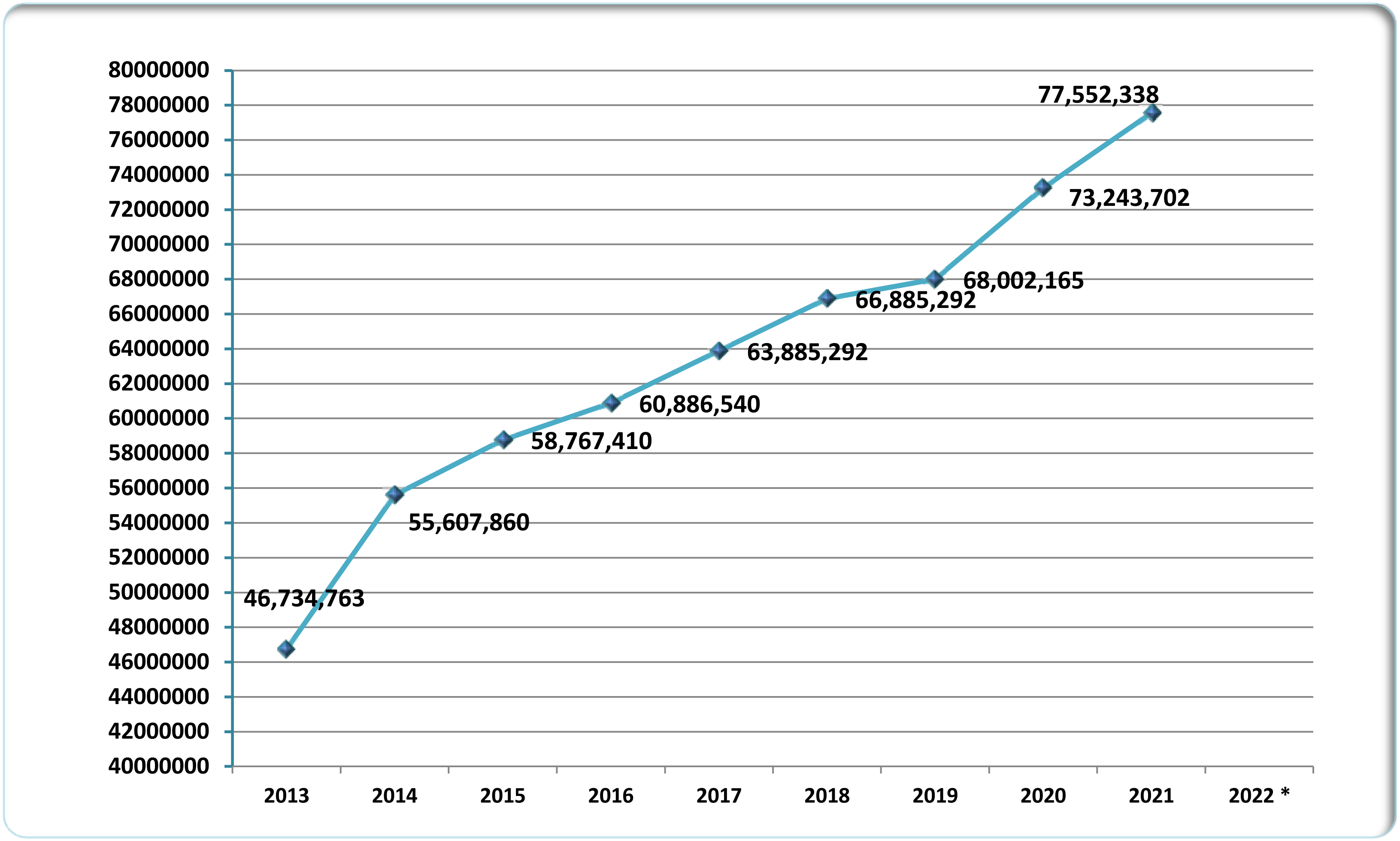
Note: All information presented is for Franklin County

* Information not available

Sources:

(1) U. S. Census Bureau - Latest Available is July 1, 2019
(2) U. S. Department of Commerce - Bureau of Economic Analysis
(3) Data USA
(4) Ohio Department of Education - Division of Information Management Services
(5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio Labor Market Information

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Personal Income Of Franklin County, Ohio
2013-2022
(in thousands)



* 2022 information unavailable

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Largest Employers

Ranked by Number of Central Ohio Employees

Rank	Name of Employer	**FTE 2022**	**% of Total**	Rank	Name of Employer	**FTE 2013**	**% of Total**
1	Ohio State University	33,653	26.12%	**1**	Ohio State University	27,656	18.28%
2	State of Ohio	22,736	17.65%	**2**	State of Ohio	23,677	15.65%
3	JP Morgan Chase & Co	16,896	13.12%	**3**	JP Morgan Chase Bank	19,200	12.69%
4	Kroger	11,529	8.95%	**4**	OhioHealth	19,182	12.68%
5	Nationwide Children's Hospital	11,302	8.77%	**5**	Kroger Co.	17,397	11.50%
6	Nationwide	11,000	8.54%	**6**	Nationwide	11,300	7.47%
7	Amazon	9,262	7.19%	**7**	Mount Carmel Health System	8,410	5.56%
8	City of Columbus	8,656	6.72%	**8**	City of Columbus	8,385	5.54%
9	Mount Carmel Health System	7,887	6.12%	**9**	Columbus City Schools	8,293	5.48%
10	Honda North America, Inc.	5,800	4.50%	**10**	Nationwide Children's Hospital	7,822	5.17%

Source: City of Columbus AFCR 2022 Table 22, Business First Book of List 2022

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Fare Rate Structure
December 31, 2022

Fixed Route System		**Non-ABS users**	**Mobile/Smart card users**
	Standard	$ 2.00	$2.00 but capped for the day at $4.50; $62.00 for the month
	Standard (Discount)	$ 1.00	$1.00 but capped for the day at $2.25; $31.00 for the month
	Transfers	2 hours, no directional limitation	2 hours, no directional limitations

Pass Rates		**Non-ABS users**	**Mobile/Smart card users**
	Day Pass	$ 4.50	n/a; System will automatically cap at $4.50
	Day Pass (Discount)	$ 2.25	n/a; System will automatically cap at $2.25
	31-Day Pass	$ 62.00	n/a; System will automatically cap at $62.00
	31-Day Pass (Discount)	$ 31.00	n/a; System will automatically cap at $31.00

Mainstream		
	Standard	$ 3.50
	On-Demand	$1.00 per mile; $5.00 minimum
	Monthly Pass	$ 105.00
Other		
	Summer Youth Pass (June 1-August 31)	$ 62.00
Discount Eligibility		Seniors (Age 65 or older)
		Persons with disabilities
		Medicare card holders
		Veterans
		Children ages 5-12
		Income Assistance Program
No Fare Eligibility		with ADA Card
		Children under 5

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Operating Statistics
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (2)	2021 (2)	2022
SYSTEM RIDERSHIP										
Motor bus.................................	18,472,039	19,041,382	18,920,014	18,549,436	18,401,546	18,913,789	19,146,510	10,322,492	8,950,542	9,833,902
Demand responsive..................	277,467	285,817	282,515	278,410	287,242	291,455	288,690	163,460	191,672	214,164
AVERAGE WEEKDAY SYSTEM RIDERSHIP										
Motor bus.................................	61,538	63,050	62,356	60,884	59,344	60,419	59,929	32,968	26,790	31,011
Demand responsive..................	887	935	908	898	925	955	952	520	610	697
VEHICLE MILES OPERATED										
Motor bus.................................	12,569,131	13,258,367	14,259,176	15,349,203	16,244,761	16,812,732	16,845,736	12,696,687	14,385,668	12,852,013
Demand responsive..................	3,673,073	3,771,044	4,015,143	3,995,913	4,009,363	4,064,420	3,734,748	2,545,985	2,930,478	3,232,003
AVERAGE WEEKDAY VEHICLE MILES OPERATED										
Motor bus.................................	41,152	42,354	44,991	49,431	49,897	47,981	49,963	31,208	40,019	36,127
Demand responsive..................	11,821	12,385	12,772	12,757	12,976	13,037	13,015	8,074	9,248	10,612
REVENUE MILES										
Motor bus.................................	10,241,965	10,590,852	11,443,670	12,298,599	13,036,419	13,619,995	13,837,591	10,730,308	12,177,964	10,802,429
Demand responsive..................	3,276,594	3,382,851	3,495,999	3,479,659	3,561,049	3,551,774	3,511,803	2,163,535	2,550,386	2,858,398
PASSENGER MILES										
Motor bus.................................	71,591,337	72,744,981	71,677,603	71,088,866	68,304,612	73,617,347	74,351,658	40,149,895	36,238,372	40,503,499
Demand responsive..................	2,846,852	2,922,005	2,975,485	3,000,810	3,197,946	3,031,477	3,017,345	1,914,788	2,279,557	2,507,446

(1) Source: The Authority's annual *National Transit Database Report* , filed with the Federal Transit Administration

(2) The COVID-19 pandemic signifincately affected the amount of transportation provided during 2020 and 2021 by the Authority

(continued on next page)

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Operating Statistics
Last Ten Fiscal Years (continued)

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (2)	2021 (2)	2022
VEHICLE HOURS											
OPERATED	(1)										
Motor bus.............................		918,742	974,096	1,045,171	1,118,776	1,181,768	1,231,077	1,231,478	458,717	1,078,542	916,921
Demand responsive.............		182,477	189,120	197,621	200,845	206,660	204,958	212,724	150,828	159,470	176,857
VEHICLE REVENUE											
HOURS	(1)										
Motor bus.............................		841,428	879,037	948,248	1,013,167	1,072,219	1,116,957	1,143,058	426,011	984,895	853,258
Demand responsive.............		165,320	172,145	178,038	179,841	180,302	182,865	188,272	130,001	140,355	155,896
DIESEL, BIODIESEL, CNG											
GASOLINE FUEL USAGE											
(IN GALLONS).....................	(1)	3,133,556	3,339,858	3,649,358	3,851,735	4,019,151	4,238,228	4,516,409	3,404,055	4,446,521	4,266,660
FLEET REQUIREMENTS											
(DURING PEAK HOURS)	(1)										
Motor bus.............................		261	275	284	295	297	268	269	200	236	206
Demand responsive.............		60	68	77	64	60	60	62	47	47	64
TOTAL REVENUE											
VEHICLES DURING											
PERIOD	(1)										
Motor bus.............................		334	336	341	354	357	322	322	322	354	317
Demand responsive.............		66	74	78	72	60	72	77	89	95	95
NUMBER OF											
EMPLOYEES	(1)	865	924	951	1,004	1,122	1,188	1,186	1,122	1,167	1,102

Source:

(1) Source: The Authority's annual *National Transit Database Report*, filed with the Federal Transit Administration

(2) The COVID-19 pandemic signifincately affected the amount of transportation provided during 2020 and 2021 by the Authority

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Number of Employees and Labor Classification
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

CLASSIFICATION	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
VEHICLE OPERATIONS	594	647	680	721	775	843	788	768	768	681
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	121	123	125	130	171	173	182	168	183	185
NON-VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	30	28	27	29	31	30	28	28	29	30
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	120	126	119	124	145	142	188	158	187	206
TOTAL LABOR	**865**	**924**	**951**	**1004**	**1122**	**1188**	**1186**	**1122**	**1167**	**1102**

Source:
(1) The Authority's annual *National Transit Database Report* , filed with the Federal Transit Administration

CENTRAL OHIO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Miscellaneous Statistics
For the Year ended December 31, 2022

Date of creation of Authority by local county and municipal governments	February 17, 1971
Date of acquisition of assets of Columbus Transit Company (C.T.C.)	June 29, 1973
Date of commencement of Authority operations	January 1, 1974
Form of government	Board of Trustees, with fulltime President/CEO
Number of Trustees	13
County in which Authority operates	Franklin County and small portions of adjacent Delaware, Fairfield, Union, and Licking Counties, Ohio
Type of tax support	Service Area Sales Tax - 1/4 % permanent 1/4 % temporary
Size of Authority	562 square miles
Miles of route	940.6
Number of routes	39
Number of bus stop locations	2,956
Number of bus stop passenger shelters	541
Number of Park-and-Ride facilities	22
Parking capacity, all Park-and-Ride facilities	2,246
Number of active fleet buses	317
Average bus vehicle age	5.68
Average fixed-route system speed	14.66
Average fixed-route system fuel economy	4.36
Number of customer information calls received	309,285

Source: The Authority's annual *National Transit Database Report* , filed with the Federal Transit Administration
Source: The Authority's non-financial operational statistics.

2022

PREPARED BY
THE FINANCE DIVISION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2022

ERIN DELFFS
Chief Financial Officer

JOSEPH HOMAN
Director of Accounting

JOSHUA TRAENKLE
Director of Supply Management

MURRAY HOLMES
Senior Manager of Finance and Business Services

GLENDA SCAMYHORN
Payroll Manager

MATT MILLER
Manager, Procurement

AARON BASSHAM
Procurement Specialist

TAYLOR HOWARD
Procurement Administrator

BRUCE NEEL
Procurement Administrator

DAWN KOCH
Procurement Administrator

JANNEL HOGAN
Procurement Administrator

CELSO BAQUEDANO
Payroll Administrator

ERICA TRAYLOR
Budget Administrator

KEVIN HALL
Revenue Administrator

LYNETTE VARGAS
Grant Accountant

MABLE WHITE
Senior Administrative Assistant

MARK HAUCK
Staff Accountant

MELINDA JONES
Payroll Administrator

TERIA CORNETT
Payroll Administrator

VALQUISA ALMORE
AP Administrator

WILLIAM MYERS
Senior Payroll Administrator