

Metropolitan Transportation Authority

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Consolidated Financial Statements as of and
for the Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014
Required Supplementary Information,
Supplementary Information and
Independent Auditors' Report

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METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of the Board of
Metropolitan Transportation Authority

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of net position of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (the "MTA"), a component unit of the State of New York, as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and consolidated cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, which collectively comprise the MTA's consolidated financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the MTA's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the MTA's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated net position of the MTA as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the respective changes in the consolidated net position and consolidated cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matters

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the MTA is a component unit of the State of New York. The MTA requires significant subsidies from, and has material transactions with, The City of New York,

the State of New York, and the State of Connecticut, and depends on certain tax revenues that are economically sensitive. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, in 2015, the MTA adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* and GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management’s Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 25, the Schedule of Changes in the MTA’s Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios for the Additional Plan, MNR Cash Balance Plan, MaBSTOA Plan and MTA Defined Benefit Plan on page 128, the Schedule of the MTA’s Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability in the New York City Employees’ Retirement System and the New York State and Local Employees’ Retirement System on page 129, the Schedule of MTA’s Contributions for All Pension Plans on pages 130-131, and the Schedule of Funding Progress for the MTA Postemployment Benefit Plan on page 135 be presented to supplement the consolidated financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the consolidated financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the consolidated 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 audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the MTA’s consolidated financial statements. The Schedule of Consolidated Reconciliation Between Financial Plan and Financial Statements, Schedule of Consolidated Subsidy Accrual Reconciliation Between Financial Plan and Financial Statements, and Schedule of Financial Plan to Financial Statements Reconciliation are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the consolidated financial statements.

The Schedule of Consolidated Reconciliation Between Financial Plan and Financial Statements, Schedule of Consolidated Subsidy Accrual Reconciliation Between Financial Plan and Financial Statements, and Schedule of Financial Plan to Financial Statements Reconciliation, are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, such supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

April XX, 2016

**METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the State of New York)**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
AS OF AND FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014
(\$ In Millions)**

1. OVERVIEW OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Introduction

This report consists of five parts: Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Required Supplementary Information, and Supplementary Information.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This MD&A provides a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority and its consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates (the "MTA" or "MTA Group") as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. This management discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the MTA Group's consolidated financial statements. It provides an assessment of how the MTA Group's position has improved or deteriorated and identifies the factors that, in management's view, significantly affected the MTA Group's overall financial position. It may contain opinions, assumptions, or conclusions by the MTA Group's management that must be read in conjunction with, and should not be considered a replacement for, the consolidated financial statements.

The Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Statement of Net Position, which provides information about the nature and amounts of resources with present service capacity that the MTA Group presently controls (assets), consumption of net assets by the MTA Group that is applicable to a future reporting period (deferred outflow of resources), present obligations to sacrifice resources that the MTA Group has little or no discretion to avoid (liabilities), and acquisition of net assets by the MTA Group that is applicable to a future reporting period (deferred inflow of resources) with the difference between assets/deferred outflow of resources and liabilities/deferred inflow of resources being reported as net position.

The Consolidated Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, which provide information about the MTA's changes in net position for the period then ended and accounts for all of the period's revenues and expenses, measures the success of the MTA Group's operations during the year and can be used to determine how the MTA has funded its costs.

The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, which provide information about the MTA Group's cash receipts, cash payments and net changes in cash resulting from operations, noncapital financing, capital and related financing, and investing activities.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The notes provide information that is essential to understanding the consolidated financial statements, such as the MTA Group's accounting methods and policies, details of cash and investments, employee benefits, long-term debt, lease transactions, future commitments and contingencies of the MTA Group, and information about other events or developing situations that could materially affect the MTA Group's financial position.

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information provides information about the changes in the net pension liability, employer contributions, actuarial assumptions used to calculate the net pension liability, historical trends, and other required supplementary information related to the MTA Group's cost-sharing multiple-employer and single-employer defined benefit pension plans as required by provisions for pensions under GASB Statement No. 68.

The Schedule of Funding Progress provides information concerning the MTA Group's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits and postemployment benefits to its employees.

Supplementary Information

The supplementary information provides a series of reconciliations between the MTA Group's financial plan and the consolidated statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

2. FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority ("MTA" or "MTA Group") was established under the New York Public Authorities Law and is a public benefit corporation and a component unit of the State of New York whose mission is to continue, develop, and improve public transportation and to develop and implement a unified public transportation policy in the New York metropolitan area.

MTA Related Groups

The following entities, listed by their legal names, are subsidiaries of the MTA:

- Metropolitan Transportation Authority Headquarters ("MTAHQ") provides support in budget, cash management, finance, legal, real estate, treasury, risk and insurance management, and other services to the related groups listed below.
- The Long Island Rail Road Company ("MTA Long Island Rail Road") provides passenger transportation between New York City ("NYC") and Long Island.
- Metro-North Commuter Railroad Company ("MTA Metro-North Railroad") provides passenger transportation between NYC and the suburban communities in Westchester, Dutchess, Putnam, Orange, and Rockland counties in NYS and New Haven and Fairfield counties in Connecticut.
- Staten Island Rapid Transit Operating Authority ("MTA Staten Island Railway") provides passenger transportation on Staten Island.
- First Mutual Transportation Assurance Company ("FMTAC") provides primary insurance coverage for certain losses, some of which are reinsured, and assumes reinsurance coverage for certain other losses.
- MTA Capital Construction Company ("MTA Capital Construction") provides oversight for the planning, design and construction of current and future major MTA system-wide expansion projects.
- MTA Bus Company ("MTA Bus") operates certain bus routes in areas previously served by private bus operators pursuant to franchises granted by the City of New York.

- MTAHQ, MTA Long Island Rail Road, MTA Metro-North Railroad, MTA Staten Island Railway, FMTAC, MTA Capital Construction, and MTA Bus, collectively are referred to herein as MTA. MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad are referred to collectively as the Commuter Railroads.

The following entities, listed by their legal names, are affiliates of the MTA:

- New York City Transit Authority (“MTA New York City Transit”) and its subsidiary, Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority (“MaBSTOA”), provide subway and public bus service within the five boroughs of New York City.
- Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority (“MTA Bridges and Tunnels”) operates seven toll bridges, two tunnels, and the Battery Parking Garage, all within the five boroughs of New York City.

3. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following sections discuss the significant changes in the MTA Group’s financial position as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. An analysis of major economic factors and industry trends that have contributed to these changes is provided. It should be noted that for purposes of the MD&A, the information contained within the summaries of the consolidated financial statements and the various exhibits presented were derived from the MTA Group’s consolidated financial statements. All dollar amounts (except where otherwise expressly noted) are in millions.

Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources, Distinguishing Between Capital Assets, Other Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources

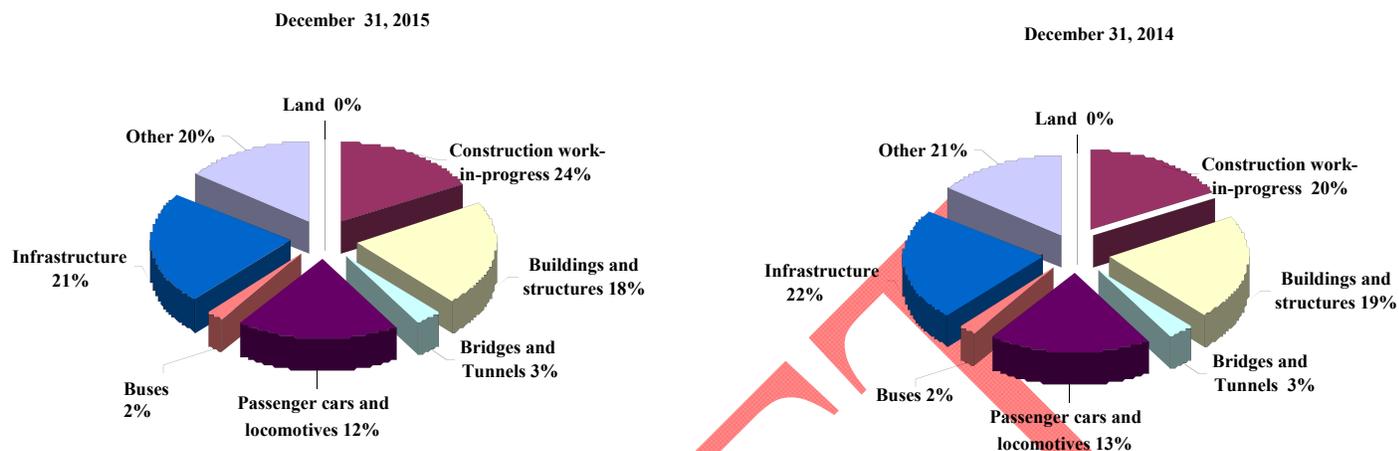
Capital assets include, but are not limited to: bridges, structures, tunnels, construction of buildings and the acquisition of buses, equipment, passenger cars, and locomotives.

Other assets include, but are not limited to: cash, restricted and unrestricted investments, State and regional mass transit taxes receivables, and receivables from New York State.

Deferred outflows of resources reflect: changes in fair market values of hedging derivative instruments that are determined to be effective, unamortized loss on refunding, and deferred outflows from pension activities.

(In millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	Increase/(Decrease)	
				2015 - 2014	2014 - 2013
Capital assets — net (see Note 6)	\$ 61,377	\$ 59,060	\$ 56,729	\$ 2,317	\$ 2,331
Other assets	9,161	8,502	8,215	659	287
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>2,635</u>	<u>1,066</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>1,569</u>	<u>86</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 73,173</u>	<u>\$ 68,628</u>	<u>\$ 65,924</u>	<u>\$ 4,545</u>	<u>\$ 2,704</u>

Capital Assets, Net



Significant Changes in Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources Include:

December 31, 2015 versus December 31, 2014

- Net capital assets increased at December 31, 2015 by \$2,317. This increase is attributable to net increases in construction work-in-progress of \$2,512, infrastructure for \$546, buses for \$492, buildings and structures for \$467, other capital assets of \$336; passenger cars and locomotives for \$156, bridges and tunnels for \$144, and land for \$9. Those increases were offset by a net increase in accumulated depreciation of \$2,345. Some of the more significant projects contributing to the net increase included:
 - Continued progress on the East Side Access, Second Avenue Subway and Number 7 Extension Project.
 - Infrastructure work including:
 - Repairs and improvements continued at three facilities, namely Robert F. Kennedy Bridge, the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, and the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge;
 - Subway customer information and station accessibility improvements; and
 - Ventilation system upgraded and installed at various facilities.
 - Continued improvements made to the East River Tunnel Fire and Life Safety project for 1st Avenue, Long Island City and construction of three Montauk bridges.
 - Continued passenger station rehabilitations for Penn Station and East Side Access Passenger station. Various signal and communication projects incurred by the MTA New York City Transit. Rehabilitation of 70 stations, provision of full Americans with Disability Act (ADA) accessibility at 23 stations, replacement of 20 escalators at various stations.
- Other assets increased by \$659. The major items contributing to this change include:
 - An increase in investments of \$1,377 derived from:

- An increase in restricted investments of \$419, due primarily to higher debt service funds and an increase in proceeds from the issuance of Dedicated Tax Fund Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2015A in September 2015, Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2015C in August 2015, and Series 2015D and 2015E in September 2015 and Series 2015F in December 2015.
 - An increase in unrestricted investments of \$949, due primarily to new funds from real estate.
 - An increase in capital lease related investments of \$9 as per the capital lease debt service schedule.
- A decrease in current and non-current net receivables of \$254 derived mainly from:
 - A decrease in other various receivables of \$151 mainly due to the receipt of reinsurance recoveries related to Tropical Storm Sandy of \$141.
 - A decrease in other State and local assistance of \$107 mainly due to a decrease in New York State service contracts of \$70.
 - A decrease in Federal and State Governments for capital projects of \$14.
 - An increase in due from State and regional mass transit taxes of \$18.
 - A decrease in other current and non-current assets of \$464 derived from:
 - An increase in cash of \$143 from net cash flow activities.
 - An increase in material and supplies of \$63 due largely to increases at MTA New York City Transit of \$38 and MTA Metro-North Railroad of \$24 for maintenance material requirements for vehicles and facilities.
 - A decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$21 due largely to a reduction in insurance premium prepayments.
 - A decrease in advance to defined benefit pension trust of \$636 as a result of adopting GASB Statement No. 68, which requires advances to pension be reflected as a restatement to beginning net position.
 - A decrease in various other non-current assets of \$13.
 - Deferred outflows of resources increased by \$1,569 due to increase in deferred outflows of resources related to pensions of \$1,528 as a result of adopting GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, and GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to Measurement Date*. The MTA is reporting deferred outflows related to pension activities at December 31, 2015. For more information regarding pensions, refer to Note 4 to the financial statements. In addition, deferred outflows for unamortized losses on refundings increased by \$46, offset by a \$4 decrease in a change in fair market value of derivative instruments.

December 31, 2014 versus December 31, 2013

- Net capital assets increased at December 31, 2014 by \$2,331. This increase is attributable to net increases in other capital assets of \$1,826, infrastructure for \$880, buildings and structures for \$631, construction work-in-progress of \$508, passenger cars and locomotives for \$435, bridges and tunnels for \$202, buses for \$34 and land for \$25. The net increases were offset by a net increase in accumulated depreciation of \$2,210. Some of the more significant projects contributing to the net increase included:
 - Continued progress on the East Side Access, Second Avenue Subway and Number 7 Extension Project.
 - Infrastructure work including:
 - Repairs and improvements continued at four facilities, namely Robert F. Kennedy Bridge, the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, the Throgs Neck Bridge and the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge;

- Switch replacement and power distribution equipment at the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel, upper and lower level toll plazas; and
- Ventilation system upgraded and installed at various facilities.
- Continued improvements made to the East River Tunnel Fire and Life Safety project for 1st Avenue, Long Island City and construction of three Montauk bridges.
- Passenger station rehabilitations continued for Penn Station and East Side Access Passenger station. Various signal and communication projects incurred by the MTA New York City Transit. Rehabilitation of 70 stations, provision of full Americans with Disability Act (ADA) accessibility at 23 stations, replacement of 20 escalators at various stations.
- Other assets increased by \$287. The major items contributing to this change include:
 - An increase in current and non-current net receivables of \$35 derived mainly from:
 - An increase in due from State and regional mass transit taxes of \$51.
 - An increase in due from Federal and State Governments for capital projects of \$76.
 - A decrease in due from other State and local assistance of \$9.
 - A decrease in other various receivables of \$101 resulting from a decrease in New York State service contract bonds of \$63, a reduction of reinsurance recoverable losses for Hurricane Irene from FMTAC of \$29 and a decrease in other receivables of \$9.
 - An increase in other current and non-current assets of \$319 derived from:
 - An increase in advance to defined benefit pension trust of \$321 primarily from additional pension funding by MTA Long Island Rail Road of \$308 and by MTA Metro-North Railroad of \$14.
 - An increase in material and supplies of \$59 due largely to increases in MTA New York City Transit of \$38 and cumulative increases in other Agencies of \$21 for maintenance material requirements for vehicles and facilities.
 - An increase in prepaid expenses and other current asset of \$41 due largely to prepayment of insurance premiums of \$33 and a prepayment to NYSHIP by MTA Metro-North Railroad of \$8.
 - A decrease in cash of \$47 from net cash flow activities.
 - A decrease in derivative fuel hedge assets of \$27 as a result of changes in the current fair market value.
 - A decrease in other various assets of \$28 due to amortization of advances to Defined Benefit Pension Plan.
 - A decrease in investments of \$67 derived from:
 - A decrease in restricted investments of \$73 resulting from the use of funds for capital projects.
 - A decrease in unrestricted investments of \$3, due primarily to the usage of operating funds for agency operations and lower Mortgage Recording Tax and Mobility Tax collections.
 - An increase in capital lease related investments of \$9 due to a net increase in collateral funds related to capital leases.
- Deferred outflows of resources increased by \$86 due to an increase in fair market value of derivative instruments of \$196 (See Notes 2 and 8), offset by a decrease in the loss on refunding of debt of \$110.

Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources, Distinguishing Between Current Liabilities, Non-Current Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

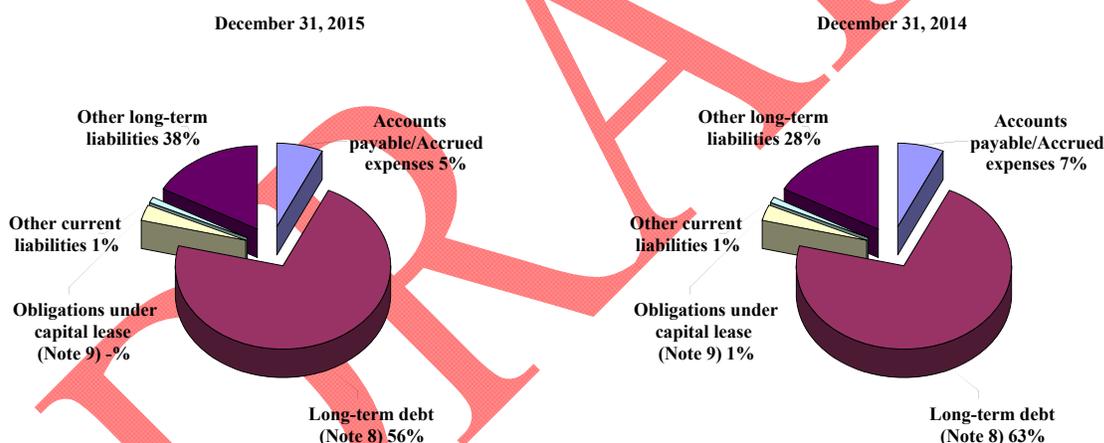
Current liabilities include: accounts payable, accrued expenses, current portions of long-term debt, capital lease obligations, pollution remediation liabilities, unredeemed fares and tolls, and other current liabilities.

Non-current liabilities include: long-term debt, capital lease obligations, claims for injuries to persons, post-employment benefits and other non-current liabilities.

Deferred inflows of resources reflect unamortized gains on refunding and pension related deferred inflows.

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	Increase/(Decrease)	
				2015 - 2014	2014 - 2013
(In millions)					
Current liabilities	\$ 6,473	\$ 5,273	\$ 5,142	\$ 1,200	\$ 131
Non-current liabilities	59,891	50,038	46,577	9,853	3,461
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>987</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>952</u>	<u>35</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 67,351</u>	<u>\$ 55,346</u>	<u>\$ 51,719</u>	<u>\$ 12,005</u>	<u>\$ 3,627</u>

Total Liabilities



Significant Changes in Liabilities Include:

December 31, 2015 versus December 31, 2014

Current liabilities increased by \$1,200. The major items contributing to this change include:

- An increase in the current portion of long-term debt of \$1,604, primarily due to Bond Anticipation Notes issued on June 25, 2015, September 17, 2015 and December 10, 2015.
- An increase in unearned revenues of \$49 due largely to increases in MTA New York City Transit for school and elderly fare subsidies, unused fare cards sold, and advertising revenue.
- A decrease in accrued expenses of \$404 due to:

- A decrease in current portion of retirement and death benefits of \$369, primarily due to the classification of pension liability as long-term as a result of adopting GASB Statement No. 68.
- A decrease in other various accrued expenses of \$35.
- A decrease in other various current liabilities of \$49 primarily due to a decrease in accounts payable due to vendors.

Noncurrent liabilities increased by \$9,853. The major items contributing to this increase include:

- An increase in net pension liability of \$7,704 as a result of adopting GASB Statement No. 68.
- An increase in postemployment benefits other than pension liability (“OPEB”) of \$1,494 as a result of actuarial determined calculations as required by GASB Statement No. 45 (See Note 5).
- An increase in estimated liability arising from injuries to persons of \$343 based on recent actuarial valuations for reserve requirements.
- An increase in long-term debt of \$323 due to the issuance of MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2015A to Series 2015F (See Note 8). The increase was offset by retirements and debt payments as of December 31, 2015.
- A decrease in other various non-current liabilities of \$11.

Deferred inflows of resources increased by \$952 primarily as a result of adopting GASB Statement No. 68 which requires changes in net pension liability not included in pension expense to be reported as deferred inflows of resources. At December 31, 2015, the MTA reported \$955 of deferred inflows related to pension activities.

December 31, 2014 versus December 31, 2013

Current liabilities increased by \$131. The major items contributing to this change include:

- An increase in accounts payable of \$28 primarily due to timing of payments.
- A decrease in accrued expenses of \$43 due to:
 - An increase in interest payable of \$6 due to issuance of new bonds in 2014.
 - A decrease in accrued salaries, wages, vacation and payroll taxes of \$168 due largely to a decrease in MTA New York City Transit of \$218 for retroactive wages related to TWU union contract negotiations recorded in 2013 and cumulative decreases in other Agencies of \$53 related to retroactive wage payments. The decrease was offset by increases for MTA Long Island Railroad of \$11 for represented employees that have not settled their contracts as of December 2014 and for MTA Metro-North Railroad of \$92 for retroactive wage adjustments covering employees from 2011-2014.
 - An increase in the current portion of retirement and death benefits of \$13 primarily due to a revised actuarial calculation for the MTA New York City Transit for the New York City Employees’ Retirement System (“NYCERS”).
 - An increase in the current portion of estimated liabilities from injuries to persons of \$41 as a result of changes in actuarially determined insurance reserve requirements.

- An increase in other various accrued expenses of \$65 primarily due to accrued vacation and sick pay benefits of \$37 and other accrued expenses of \$28.
- An increase in the current portion of long-term debt of \$99 due to new debt issuances.
- An increase in unearned revenues of \$25 due largely to increases in MTA New York City Transit for unbilled paratransit reimbursements of \$17 and a reserve for unexpired metrocards of \$4.
- An increase in derivative fuel hedge liability of \$48 due to change, in market value.
- A decrease in various other current liabilities of \$26.

Noncurrent liabilities increased by \$3,461. The major items contributing to this increase include:

- An increase in postemployment benefits other than pension liability (“OPEB”) of \$2,039 due to funding shortfalls of the actuarial required contribution (“ARC”) (See Note 5).
- An increase in long-term debt of \$1,056 due to the issuance of MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A, Series 2014B, Series 2014C, Series 2014D, MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A and MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2014A (See Note 8). This increase was offset by retirements and debt payments as of December 31, 2014.
- An increase in derivative liabilities of \$172 due to changes in fair market value.
- An increase in the noncurrent portion of estimated liabilities arising from injuries to persons of \$156 resulting from changes in actuarially determined liabilities.
- An increase in other various non-current liabilities of \$38.

Deferred inflows of resources increased by \$35 due to a gain from MTA’s exercise of its early redemption rights on certain transit and commuter facilities revenue bonds previously defeased and escrowed to maturity.

Total Net Position, Distinguishing Between Net Investment in Capital Assets, Restricted Amounts, and Unrestricted Amounts

(In millions)	December	December	December	Increase	
	2015	2014	2013	2015 - 2014	2014 - 2013
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 23,777	\$ 22,944	\$ 22,020	\$ 833	\$ 924
Restricted for debt service	487	434	478	53	(44)
Restricted for claims	142	167	135	(25)	32
Restricted for other purposes	1,051	1,011	906	40	105
Unrestricted	<u>(19,635)</u>	<u>(11,274)</u>	<u>(9,334)</u>	<u>(8,361)</u>	<u>(1,940)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 5,822</u>	<u>\$ 13,282</u>	<u>\$ 14,205</u>	<u>\$ (7,460)</u>	<u>\$ (923)</u>

Significant Changes in Net Position Include:

December 31, 2015 versus December 31, 2014

At December 31, 2015, total net position decreased by \$7,460 when compared with December 31, 2014. This change is a result of net non-operating revenues of \$5,309 and appropriations, grants and other receipts externally restricted for capital projects of \$1,979, offset by operating losses of \$6,940 and a restatement of beginning net position of \$7,808 as a result of adopting GASB Statement No. 68.

The net investment in capital assets increased by \$833. Funds restricted for debt service, claims and other purposes increased by \$68 in the aggregate, while unrestricted net position decreased by \$8,361.

December 31, 2014 versus December 31, 2013

At December 31, 2014, total net position decreased by \$923 when compared with December 31, 2013. This change is comprised of net non-operating revenues of \$5,201 and appropriations, grants and other receipts externally restricted for capital projects of \$1,754. This increase is offset by operating losses of \$7,878.

The net investment in capital assets increased by \$924. Funds restricted for debt service, claims and other purposes increased by \$93 in the aggregate, while unrestricted net position decreased by \$1,940.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

(In millions)	December 31 2015	December 31 2014	December 31 2013	Increase/(Decrease)	
				2015 - 2014	2014 - 2013
Operating revenues					
Passenger and tolls	\$ 7,770	\$ 7,385	\$ 5,305	\$ 385	\$ 2,080
Other	<u>638</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>186</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>8,408</u>	<u>7,970</u>	<u>5,704</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>2,266</u>
Non-operating revenues					
Grants, appropriations and taxes	5,997	5,775	4,537	222	1,238
Other	<u>718</u>	<u>789</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>(71)</u>	<u>249</u>
Total non-operating revenues	<u>6,715</u>	<u>6,564</u>	<u>5,077</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>1,487</u>
Total revenues	<u>15,123</u>	<u>14,534</u>	<u>10,781</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>3,753</u>
Operating expenses					
Salaries and wages	5,471	5,416	3,564	55	1,852
Retirement and other employee benefits	2,391	2,738	2,071	(347)	667
Postemployment benefits other than pensions	1,997	2,523	1,662	(526)	861
Depreciation and amortization	2,444	2,266	1,616	178	650
Other expenses	<u>3,040</u>	<u>2,906</u>	<u>1,999</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>907</u>
Operating expenses	<u>15,343</u>	<u>15,849</u>	<u>10,912</u>	<u>(506)</u>	<u>4,937</u>
Net expenses related to asset impairment	<u>5</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>(84)</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>15,348</u>	<u>15,848</u>	<u>10,995</u>	<u>(500)</u>	<u>4,853</u>
Non-operating expenses (revenues)					
Interest on long-term debt	1,401	1,358	1,001	43	357
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments (Note 8)	(2)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)
Other net non-operating expenses	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Total non-operating expenses	<u>1,406</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>1,005</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>358</u>
Total expenses	<u>16,754</u>	<u>17,211</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>(457)</u>	<u>5,211</u>
Appropriations, grants and other receipts externally restricted for capital projects	<u>1,979</u>	<u>1,754</u>	<u>1,398</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>356</u>
Change in net position	348	(923)	179	1,271	(1,102)
Net position, beginning of period	13,282	14,205	15,679	(923)	(1,474)
Restatement of beginning net position	<u>(7,808)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(552)</u>	<u>(7,808)</u>	<u>552</u>
Net position, end of period	<u>\$ 5,822</u>	<u>\$ 13,282</u>	<u>\$ 15,306</u>	<u>\$ (7,460)</u>	<u>\$ (2,024)</u>

Revenues and Expenses, by Major Source:

Years ended December 31, 2015 versus 2014

- Total operating revenues increased by \$438.
 - Fare and toll revenue increased by \$385 primarily due to an increase in vehicle crossings for the year ended December 31, 2015, when compared to the year ended December 31, 2014.
 - Other operating revenues increased by \$53. The increase was due primarily to an increase in paratransit reimbursement of expenses from New York City and from advertising revenues collected on behalf of all agencies.
- Total non-operating revenue increased by \$151.
 - Total grants, appropriations, and taxes were higher by \$222 for the year ended December 31, 2015.
 - Tax supported subsidies from New York City and from MTA service areas increased by \$242; this increase was from Urban Tax for \$175 and Mortgage Recording Tax for \$67.
 - Tax supported subsidies from New York State decreased by \$16, due to decreases from the Mass Transportation Trust Fund by \$49, MTA aid trust account by \$3, while Payroll Mobility Tax increased by \$36.
 - Other subsidies decreased by \$4 due to a decrease in New York State service contract subsidy.
 - Other non-operating revenues decreased by \$71. There was a decrease in subsidies from New York City of \$36 for MTA Bus and MTA Staten Island Railway. In addition, there were decreases from the Connecticut Department of Transportation for the MTA Metro-North Railroad of \$11, Station Maintenance and Use assessments of \$4, and lower reimbursement from the Federal Transit Administration (“FTA”) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) relating to Tropical Storm Sandy of \$18. Other non-operating expenses decreased by \$2.
- Labor costs decreased by \$818. The major changes within this category are:
 - Postemployment benefits other than pensions decreased by \$526, based on the most recent valuation, primarily from a reduction in pharmacy claims due to the introduction of an employee group waiver plan.
 - Retirement and employee benefits decreased by \$347 primarily due to lower pension expenses as a result of adopting GASB Statement No. 68.
 - Salaries and wages increased by \$55 due largely to an increase in MTA New York City Transit overtime, due mostly to adverse weather, maintenance, unscheduled service and vacancy/absentee coverage requirements.
- Non-labor operating costs increased by \$318. The variance was due to:

- Increase in depreciation of \$178 due largely to MTA New York City Transit placing additional facilities, trackwork and new buses and subway cars into service.
- Increase in professional service contracts by \$104 due largely to additional IT consultants, higher technical services requirement and an increase in Workers' Compensation Board reserve requirements based on the current actuarial valuation.
- Increase in claims arising from injuries to persons of \$69 based on most recent actuarial valuations which reflected an increase in major claims.
- Increase in maintenance and other contracts by \$36 and paratransit service contracts by \$13.
- Increase in other business expenses of \$22 primarily due to higher operating expenses.
- Increase in insurance by \$21 due to higher property and liability premiums.
- Increase in material and supplies by \$17, mainly due to ongoing maintenance and repairs for transit and commuter systems.
- Increase in asset impairment expenses of \$6, primarily related to the MTA Metro-North Railroad Harlem Line train accident on a highway-rail grade crossing between Valhalla and Hawthorne stations and costs associated with Tropical Storm Sandy for repairs and clean-up expenses related to MTA Bridges and Tunnels.
- Decrease in electric power and fuel by \$148 due to lower prices in the current year.
- Total net non-operating expenses increased by \$43 due to:
 - Interest on long-term debt increased by \$43.
- Appropriations, grants and other receipts externally restricted for capital projects increased by \$225, mainly due to an increase in the availability of Federal grants for capital projects.

Years ended December 31, 2014 versus 2013

- Total operating revenues increased by \$271.
 - Fare and toll revenue increased by \$233 due to higher ridership and vehicle crossings for the year ended December 31, 2014 when compared to year ended 2013, and due to system wide fare and toll increases that took place in March 2013.
 - Other operating revenues increased by \$38. The increase was due primarily to an increase in paratransit reimbursement of expenses from New York City and from advertising revenues collected on behalf of all agencies.
- Total non-operating revenue increased by \$382.
 - Total grants, appropriations, and taxes were higher by \$386 for the year ended December 31, 2014.

- Tax supported subsidies from New York State increased by \$218, due to increases from Mass Transportation Trust Fund for \$92 and Metropolitan Mass Transportation Operating Assistance for \$49, Payroll Mobility Tax for \$67 and MTA Aid Trust Account for \$10.
- Tax supported subsidies from New York City increased by \$170, from Urban Tax for \$169 and Mortgage Recording Tax for \$1.
- Other subsidies decreased by \$2 from New York State service contract subsidy by \$3 offset by an increase in Build America Bond subsidy of \$1.
- Other non-operating revenues decreased by \$4 due primarily to lower reimbursement from the Federal Transit Administration (“FTA”) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) relating to Tropical Storm Sandy of \$137. Other non-operating income decreased by \$14. The decrease was offset by higher reimbursement from Connecticut Department of Transportation of \$35 for the MTA Metro-North Railroad, from New York City of \$110 for MTA Bus and MTA Staten Island Railway, and from Station Maintenance and Use assessments of \$2.
- Labor costs increased by \$735. The major changes within this category are:
 - Salaries and wages increased by \$472, due largely to increases in MTA Long Island Railroad of \$151, MTA Metro-North Railroad of \$130, and MTA New York City Transit of \$137, other agencies increase by \$54, all related to wage rate increases and retroactive labor contract settlements.
 - Postemployment benefits other than pensions increased by \$145 from changes in actuarial estimates.
 - Retirement and employee benefits increased by \$118 due to increased rates for health and welfare plans and to higher Workers’ Compensation reserve requirements based on current actuarial calculations.
- Non-labor operating costs increased by \$105. The variance was due to:
 - Increase in electric power and fuel of \$32 due to higher fuel cost.
 - Increase in depreciation by \$85 due to additional facilities placed into service.
 - Increase in material and supplies by \$58 mainly due to ongoing maintenance and repairs for transit and commuter systems.
 - Increase in professional service contracts by \$11 due largely to an increase in professional services across the Agencies of \$31 offset by a reduction in the Workers’ Compensation Board fees for MTA New York City Transit of \$20.
 - Increase in maintenance and other operating contracts by \$56, mainly from MTA New York City Transit for \$18, MTA Long Island Railroad for \$12, MTA Metro-North for \$8 and MTA Bridges and Tunnels for \$13 as a result of higher facility repairs and maintenance services.
 - Increase in pollution remediation projects by \$7 for MTA Long Island Railroad due to the Jamaica Capacity and Hicksville Station Improvement projects for \$19 offset by a decrease in pollution remediation costs expensed in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 49 by MTA New York City Transit of \$12.

- Increase in other business expenses by \$7.
- Decrease in insurance expenses by \$11. FMTAC’s premium earned is recorded in the insurance category as a reduction of expenses. FMTAC earned premium from Owner Controlled Insurance Programs (“OCIP”) and Excess Loss Policy of \$25. All other agencies insurance expenses increased by \$14.
- Decrease in claims expense arising from injuries to persons by \$45 primarily due to prior year estimated reserves recorded by FMTAC of \$34 and MTA Metro-North Rail Road claims of \$33 related to the May 2013 New Haven Line and December 2012 Spuyten-Duyvil train derailments. A comparable amount was not recorded in 2014. This was offset by an increase in claims of \$22 based on current actuarial calculations.
- Decrease in paratransit service contracts by \$1.
- Decrease in net recoverables/expenses of \$94 due to impairments recorded in prior year, and no additional impairments being recorded in the current year.
- Total net non-operating expenses increased by \$3 due to:
 - Interest on long-term debt increase by \$1.
 - Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments increase by \$4.
 - Other non-operating expenses decrease by \$2.
- Appropriations, grants and other receipts externally restricted for capital projects increased by \$189, mainly due to an increase in the availability of Federal grants and MTA bonds for capital projects.

4. OVERALL FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND IMPORTANT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Economic Conditions

Metropolitan New York is the most transit-intensive region in the United States, and a financially sound and reliable transportation system is critical to the region’s economic well-being. The MTA consists of urban subway and bus systems, suburban rail systems, and bridge and tunnel facilities, all of which are affected by many different economic forces. In order to achieve maximum efficiency and success in its operations, the MTA must identify economic trends and continually implement strategies to adapt to changing economic conditions.

Preliminary MTA system-wide utilization through the fourth quarter of 2015 declined relative to 2014, with ridership down by 2.1 million trips (0.1%); this decline was driven by a decline in bus ridership, with a 16.4 million decline in bus ridership at MTA New York City Transit and a 0.2 million decline in ridership at MTA Bus. During the first quarter of the year, harsh weather affected all MTA services, but most significantly bus operations: the winter months of 2015 brought significant snowfall totals, record cold temperatures and the “Juno” blizzard in January. February of 2015 was the coldest February since 1948, the first year for which complete data are available, and January and March temperatures were also colder than average. Moreover, March had the greatest total snowfall for that month since 1940. Despite the more favorable weather since the first quarter of the year, bus ridership has remained lower than in 2014. For

New York City Transit subways and at all other MTA agencies, however, ridership has improved; and vehicle traffic at MTA Bridges and Tunnels facilities increased by 11.6 million crossings (4.0%) through the fourth quarter, reflecting both growth in the regional economy and a steep drop in gasoline prices compared with 2014 prices.

Seasonally adjusted non-agricultural employment in New York City for the fourth quarter was higher in 2015 than in 2014 by 95.3 thousand jobs (2.3%). On a quarter-to-quarter basis, New York City employment has increased in each of the last twenty-one quarters – the last decline occurred in the third quarter of 2010 – and is higher than at any time since 1950, when non-agricultural employment levels for New York City were first recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

While employment for New York City continued to gain ground, there was a slowing of the increase in the broader measure of national economic growth represented by Real Gross Domestic Product (“RGDP”), which expanded at an annualized rate of 0.7% in the fourth quarter of 2015, according to the most recent advance estimate released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The slowdown in RGDP in the third quarter primarily reflected a deceleration in personal consumption expenditures and downturns in nonresidential fixed investment, in exports, and in state and local government spending that were partly offset by a smaller decrease in private inventory investment, a deceleration in imports, and an acceleration in federal government spending. The annualized RGDP growth for the fourth quarter was under the annualized rate of 2.0% in the third quarter; nevertheless, the national economy has now seen expansion in twenty-four of the last twenty-five quarters.

The New York City metropolitan area’s price inflation, as represented by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (“CPI-U”), was slightly higher than the national average in the fourth quarter of 2015 with the metropolitan area index increasing 0.6% while the national index increased 0.5%. A 17.6% fall in the regional price of energy products, along with a 14.9% national decline, significantly inhibited overall inflation. In the metropolitan area, the CPI-U exclusive of energy products increased by 1.9%; nationally, inflation exclusive of energy prices increased 1.7%. Consistent with the fall in overall energy prices, the spot price for New York Harbor conventional gasoline fell by 35.2% from an average price of \$2.082 to an average of \$1.350 per gallon between the fourth quarters of 2014 and 2015.

In December 2015, the Federal Open Market Committee (“FOMC”) announced it would raise its target for the Federal Funds rate to the range of 0.25% to 0.50%, its first increase in the Federal Funds rate since the target was lowered to a range of 0% to 0.25% in late 2008 when the financial and housing crises first deepened. In announcing its decision, the FOMC cited recent evidence that economic activity has been expanding at a moderate rate. Household spending and business fixed investment have been increasing, and the housing sector has further improved. While net exports have been soft, a range of labor market indicators have shown further improvement, confirming that underutilization of labor resources has diminished since the early part of 2015, and inflation continues to run below the FOMC’s long-term objective of 2 percent. Consistent with its statutory mandate, the FOMC seeks to foster maximum employment and price stability. Given its judgement that there has been considerable improvement in labor market conditions and that it is reasonably confident that inflation will rise over the medium term to its 2 percent objective, and further recognizing the time necessary for policy actions to affect future economic outcomes, the FOMC raised the Federal Funds target rate. The FOMC expects that economic conditions will evolve in a manner that will warrant only gradual increases in the Federal Funds rate, and that in the near-term rates will remain below levels that are expected to prevail in the longer run. Additionally, the FOMC is maintaining its policy of reinvesting principal payments from its holdings of agency debt and agency mortgage-backed securities and of rolling over maturing Treasury securities at auction. By keeping its holdings of longer-term securities at sizable levels, the FOMC expects accommodative financial conditions to be maintained.

The influence of the Federal Reserve monetary policy on the mortgage market is a matter of interest to the MTA, since variability of mortgage rates can affect the number of real estate transactions and can thereby

impact receipts from the Mortgage Recording Tax (“MRT”) and Urban Tax, two important sources of MTA revenue. After the steady fall in MRT revenues in the wake of the financial and real estate crisis, MTA’s monthly receipts remained virtually flat for three years beginning in the first quarter of 2009; however, a discernible upward trend in MRT receipts began during the first quarter of 2012; while continuing through the third quarter of 2015, receipts during the fourth quarter of 2015 took a slip dip. Mortgage Recording Tax collections through the fourth quarter of 2015 were higher than through the fourth quarter of 2014 by \$73.2 million (20.4%); however, the fourth quarter of 2015 was \$2.7 million (2.3%) less than the third quarter of the year. In spite of the gradual overall recovery of MRT receipts that has been occurring since 2012, average monthly receipts through the fourth quarter remain \$27.5 million (43.3%) worse than the monthly average in 2006, just prior to the steep decline in Mortgage Recording Tax revenues. MTA’s Urban Tax receipts – which are based on commercial real estate transaction and mortgage recording activity within New York City – have demonstrated a pronounced rise and have steadily increased since. Compared with one year earlier, average monthly Urban Tax receipts through the fourth quarter of 2015 were higher by \$134.5 million (16.7%). Quarterly receipts of Urban Taxes in the fourth quarter of 2015 totaled \$211.1 million, and the monthly average was \$4.8 million (6.5%) greater than the monthly average in 2007, just prior to the steep decline in Urban Tax revenues.

Results of Operations

MTA Bridges and Tunnels - Toll revenues were \$1,808.9 and \$1,676.4 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The primary reasons for the increase were gas prices averaged \$2.50 in 2015, which was \$1.05 below the annual average for 2014. While snowfall was comparable in both years (48 inches in 2015 vs. 47 inches in 2014), rainfall totaled 37 inches over 106 days in 2015, compared to 50 inches over 117 days in 2014.

The E-ZPass electronic toll collection system continued to facilitate management of high traffic volumes and experienced significant year-to-year increases. Total average market share as of December 31, 2015 was 85.1% compared with 84.2% in 2014. The average weekday market shares were 86.8% and 85.9% for December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

MTA New York City Transit - Total revenue from fares were \$4,371 in 2015, an increase of \$180 or 4.3%. This increase was due mostly to a March 2015 fare increase. Total ridership was 2,422, a decrease of 0.2% from 2014.

MTA Long Island Rail Road – Total operating revenues increased by \$749.5 in 2015 compared to 2014. In 2015, ridership experienced strong growth finishing the year with 87.6 million passengers, which was 2.1% above the 2014 ridership. A steadily improving economy and service enhancements contributed to the increase.

MTA Metro-North Railroad – Passenger fares accounted for 91.6% and 92.0% of operating revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively. MTA Metro-North (East of Hudson) passenger revenue increased in 2015 by \$27,796 or 4.3%, and ridership increased by 1.297 million or 1.6%. The revenue increase is primarily a reflection of a 1.0% Connecticut fare increase implemented on January 1, 2015 and a 4.0% New York fare increase implemented on March 22, 2015. MTA Metro-North (West of Hudson) passenger revenue increased in 2014 by \$30,874 or 5.0%, and ridership increased by 1.170 million or 1.4%. The revenue increase is primarily a reflection of a 5.04% Connecticut fare increase implemented on January 1, 2014.

The MTA receives the equivalent of four quarters of Metropolitan Mass Transportation Operating Assistance (“MMTOA”) receipts each year, with the state advancing the first quarter of each succeeding calendar year’s receipts in the fourth quarter of the current year. This results in little or no Metropolitan Mass Transportation Operating Assistance receipts being received during the first quarter of each calendar year. The MTA has made other provisions to provide for cash liquidity during this period. During March 2015, the State appropriated \$1.6 billion in MMTOA funds. There has been no change in the timing of the

State's payment of, or MTA's receipt of, Dedicated Mass Transportation Trust Fund ("MTTF") receipts, which MTA anticipates will be sufficient to make monthly principal and interest deposits into the Debt Service Fund for the Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds. The total MRT as of December 31, 2014 increased by 0.32% compared to December 31, 2013, from \$365.5 to \$366.6. However, the total MRT at December 31, 2015 increased by 0.18% compared to December 31, 2014, from \$366.6 to \$434.1.

Capital Programs

At December 31, 2015, \$186 had been committed and \$2 had been expended for the combined 2015-2019 MTA Capital Programs and the 2015-2019 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program, and \$23,536 had been committed and \$13,419 had been expended for the combined 2010-2014 MTA Capital Programs and the 2010-2014 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program, and \$23,836 had been committed and \$22,881 had been expended for the combined 2005-2009 MTA Capital Programs and the 2005-2009 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program and \$21,596 had been committed and \$21,357 had been expended for the combined 2000-2004 MTA Capital Programs and the 2000-2004 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program.

The MTA Group has ongoing capital programs, which except for MTA Bridges and Tunnels are subject to the approval of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority Capital Program Review Board ("CPRB"), and are designed to improve public transportation in the New York Metropolitan area.

2015-2019 Capital Program — Capital programs covering the years 2015-2019 for (1) the commuter railroad operations of the MTA conducted by MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad (the "2015-2019 Commuter Capital Program"), (2) the transit system operated by MTA New York City Transit and its subsidiary, MaBSTOA, the MTA Bus Company, and the rail system operated by MTA Staten Island Railway (the "2015-2019 Transit Capital Program") were originally approved by the MTA Board in September 2014. The capital programs were subsequently submitted to the Capital Program Review Board ("CPRB") in October 2014. This plan was disapproved by the CPRB, without prejudice, in October 2014. The capital program for the toll bridges and tunnels operated by MTA Bridges and Tunnels (the "2015-2019 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program") was approved by the MTA Board in September 2014 and was not subject to CPRB approval.

On October 28, 2015, the MTA Board approved revised capital programs for the years covering 2015-2019. The revised capital programs provided for \$28,956 in capital expenditures, of which \$15,849 relates to ongoing repairs of, and replacements to, the transit system operated by MTA New York City Transit and MaBSTOA and the rail system operated by MTA Staten Island Railway; \$5,156 relates to ongoing repairs of, and replacements to, the commuter system operated by MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad; \$4,456 relates to the expansion of existing rail networks for both the transit and commuter systems to be managed by MTA Capital Construction; \$264 relates to MTA Interagency and MTA Police Department; \$376 relates to MTA Bus Company initiatives; and \$2,856 relates to the ongoing repairs of, and replacements to, MTA Bridges and Tunnels facilities. Submission of the revised 2015-2019 Commuter Capital Program and the 2015-2019 Transit Capital Program, as approved by the MTA Board in October 2015, to the CPRB for review is still pending. The revised 2015-2019 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program, as approved by the MTA Board in October 2015, was not subject to CPRB approval.

The combined funding sources for the revised 2015-2019 MTA Capital Programs, including MTA Bridges and Tunnels, include \$5,889 in MTA Bonds, \$2,856 in MTA Bridges and Tunnels dedicated funds, \$8,336 in funding from the State of New York, \$6,375 in Federal Funds, \$2,492 from City Capital Funds, \$1,846 in pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) capital, and \$1,162 from Other Sources.

2010-2014 Capital Program — Capital programs covering the years 2010-2014 for (1) the commuter railroad operations of the MTA conducted by MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North

Railroad (the “2010–2014 Commuter Capital Program”), (2) the transit system operated by MTA New York City Transit and its subsidiary, MaBSTOA, the MTA Bus Company, and the rail system operated by MTA Staten Island Railway (the “2010–2014 Transit Capital Program”) were originally approved by the MTA Board in September 2009. The capital programs were subsequently submitted to the CPRB in October 2009. This plan was disapproved by the CPRB, without prejudice, in December 2009 allowing the State Legislature to review funding issues in their 2010 session. The capital program for the toll bridges and tunnels operated by MTA Bridges and Tunnels (the “2010–2014 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program”) was approved by the MTA Board in September 2009 and was not subject to CPRB approval. The MTA Board approved the revised plan for the Transit and Commuter systems on April 28, 2010 and CPRB approval of the five year program of projects was obtained on June 1, 2010. The approved CPRB program fully funded only the first two years (2010 and 2011) of the plan, with a commitment to come back to CPRB with a funding proposal for the last three years for the Transit and Commuter Programs. On December 21, 2011, the MTA Board approved an amendment to the 2010-2014 Capital Program for the Transit, Commuter and Bridges and Tunnels systems that fund the last three years of the program through a combination of self-help (efficiency improvements and real estate initiatives), participation by our funding partners, and innovative and pragmatic financing arrangements. On March 27, 2012, the CPRB deemed approved the amended 2010-2014 Capital Programs for the Transit and Commuter systems as submitted.

On December 19, 2012, the MTA Board approved an amendment to the 2010-2014 Capital Programs for the Transit, Commuter and Bridges and Tunnels systems to add projects for the repair/restoration of MTA agency assets damaged as a result of Superstorm Sandy, which struck the region on October 29, 2012. On January 22, 2013, the CPRB deemed approved the amended 2010-2014 Capital Programs for the Transit and Commuter systems as submitted. On July 22, 2013, the MTA Board approved a further amendment to the 2010-2014 Capital Programs for the Transit, Commuter and Bridges and Tunnels systems to include specific revisions to planned projects and to include new resilience/mitigation initiatives in response to Superstorm Sandy. On August 27, 2013, the CPRB deemed approved those amended 2010-2014 Capital Programs for the Transit and Commuter systems as submitted. On July 28, 2014, the MTA Board approved an amendment to select elements of the Disaster Recovery (Sandy) and NYCT portions of the 2010-2014 Capital Programs, and a change in the funding plan. On September 3, 2014, the CPRB deemed approved the amended 2010-2014 Capital Programs for the Transit and Commuter systems as submitted.

As last amended by the MTA Board in 2014, the 2010–2014 MTA Capital Programs and the 2010–2014 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program provided for \$34,801 in capital expenditures. By December 31, 2015, the 2010-2014 MTA Capital Programs budget increased by \$88 primarily due to additional work scope funded through additional grants. Of the \$34,888 now provided in capital expenditures, \$11,646 relates to ongoing repairs of, and replacements to, the transit system operated by MTA New York City Transit and MaBSTOA and the rail system operated by MTA Staten Island Railway; \$3,899 relates to ongoing repairs of, and replacements to, the commuter system operated by MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad; \$5,865 relates to the expansion of existing rail networks for both the transit and commuter systems to be managed by MTA Capital Construction; \$335 relates to a multi-faceted security program including MTA Police Department; \$214 relates to MTA Interagency; \$297 relates to MTA Bus Company initiatives; \$2,108 relates to the ongoing repairs of, and replacements to, MTA Bridges and Tunnels facilities; and \$10,524 relates to Superstorm Sandy recovery/mitigation capital expenditures.

The combined funding sources for the CPRB approved 2010–2014 MTA Capital Programs and 2010–2014 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program include \$12,703 in MTA Bonds, \$2,112 in MTA Bridges and Tunnels dedicated funds, \$6,340 in Federal Funds, \$132 in MTA Bus Federal and City Match, \$778 from City Capital Funds, and \$1,529 from other sources. Also included is \$770 in State Assistance funds added to re-establish a traditional funding partnership. The funding strategy for Superstorm Sandy repair and restoration assumes the receipt of \$9,376 in insurance and federal reimbursement proceeds (including interim borrowing by MTA to cover delays in the receipt of such proceeds), \$160 in pay-as-you-go capital,

supplemented, to the extent necessary, by external borrowing of up to \$988 in additional MTA and MTA Bridges and Tunnels bonds.

At December 31, 2015, \$23,536 had been committed and \$13,418 had been expended for the combined 2010-2014 MTA Capital Programs and the 2010-2014 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program.

2005-2009 Capital Program — Capital programs covering the years 2005-2009 for (1) the commuter railroad operations of the MTA conducted by MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad (the “2005–2009 Commuter Capital Program”), (2) the transit system operated by MTA New York City Transit and its subsidiary, MaBSTOA, the MTA Bus Company, and the rail system operated by MTA Staten Island Railway (the “2005–2009 Transit Capital Program”) were originally approved by the MTA Board in April 2005 and subsequently by the CPRB in July 2005. The capital program for the toll bridges and tunnels operated by MTA Bridges and Tunnels (the “2005–2009 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program”) was approved by the MTA Board in April 2005 and was not subject to CPRB approval. The 2005–2009 amended Commuter Capital Program and the 2005–2009 Transit Capital program (collectively, the “2005–2009 MTA Capital Programs”) were last amended by the MTA Board in July 2008. This latest 2005-2009 MTA Capital Program amendment was resubmitted to the CPRB for approval in July 2008, and was approved in August 2009.

As last amended by the MTA Board, the 2005–2009 MTA Capital Programs and the 2005–2009 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program, provided for \$23,717 in capital expenditures. By December 31, 2015, the 2005-2009 MTA Capital Programs budget increased by \$790 primarily due to the receipt of new American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (“ARRA”) funds and additional New York City Capital funds for MTA Capital Construction work still underway. Of the \$24,507 now provided in capital expenditures, \$11,616 relates to ongoing repairs of, and replacements to, the transit system operated by MTA New York City Transit and MaBSTOA and the rail system operated by MTA Staten Island Railway; \$3,761 relates to ongoing repairs of, and replacements to, the commuter system operated by MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad; \$508 relates to a security program throughout the transit, commuter and bridge and tunnel network; \$168 relates to certain interagency projects; \$7,175 relates generally to the expansion of existing rail networks for both the transit and commuter systems to be managed by the MTA Capital Construction Company (including the East Side Access, Second Avenue Subway and No. 7 subway line); \$1,127 relates to the ongoing repairs of, and replacements to, bridge and tunnel facilities operated by MTA Bridges and Tunnels; and \$152 relates to capital projects for the MTA Bus.

The combined funding sources for the MTA Board-approved 2005–2009 MTA Capital Programs and 2005–2009 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program include \$9,816 in MTA and MTA Bridges and Tunnels Bonds (including funds for LaGuardia Airport initiative), \$1,450 in New York State general obligation bonds approved by the voters in the November 2005 election, \$9,093 in Federal Funds, \$2,827 in City Capital Funds, and \$1,323 from other sources.

At December 31, 2015, \$23,836 had been committed and \$22,881 had been expended for the combined 2005-2009 MTA Capital Programs and the 2005-2009 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program.

2000-2004 Capital Program — Capital programs covering the years 2000-2004 for (1) the commuter railroad operations of the MTA conducted by MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad (the “2000–2004 Commuter Capital Program”), (2) the transit system operated by MTA New York City Transit and its subsidiary, MaBSTOA, the MTA Bus Company, and the rail system operated by MTA Staten Island Railway (the “2000–2004 Transit Capital Program”) were originally approved by the MTA Board in April 2000 and subsequently by the CPRB in May 2000. The capital program for the toll bridges and tunnels operated by MTA Bridges and Tunnels (the “2000–2004 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program”) was approved by the MTA Board in April 2000 and was not subject to CPRB approval. The 2000–2004 amended Commuter Capital Program and the 2000–2004 amended Transit Capital program (collectively, the “2000–2004 MTA Capital Programs”) were last amended by the MTA

Board in December 2006. This amendment was submitted to the CPRB for approval in April 2007, but was subsequently disapproved. In December 2007, the MTA Board approved a modified amendment; this amendment was submitted to the CPRB for approval, which was granted in January 2008.

As last amended by the MTA Board, the 2000-2004 MTA Capital Programs and the 2000-2004 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program, provide for \$21,147 in capital expenditures. By December 31, 2015, the budget increased by \$563, primarily due to the receipt of ARRA funds, transfers from the 2005-2009 Capital Programs, and MTA operating sources required to fund cost increases for work still underway. The revised budget now provides \$21,710 in capital expenditures, of which \$10,438 relates to ongoing repairs of, and replacements to, the Transit System operated by MTA New York City Transit and MaBSTOA and the rail system operated by MTA Staten Island Railway; \$4,029 relates to ongoing repairs of, and replacements to, the Commuter System operated by MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad; \$5,330 relates to the expansion of existing rail networks for both the transit and commuter systems to be managed by MTA Capital Construction; \$203 relates to planning and design and customer service projects; \$244 relates to World Trade Center repair projects; \$963 relates to the ongoing repairs and replacements to MTA Bridges and Tunnels facilities; and \$502 relates to MTA Bus.

The combined funding sources for the MTA Board-approved 2000–2004 MTA Capital Programs and 2000–2004 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program (with revisions through the July 2008) include \$7,368 in bonds, \$7,417 in Federal funds, \$4,561 from the proceeds of the MTA/MTA Bridges and Tunnels debt restructuring in 2002, and \$2,364 from other sources.

At December 31, 2015, \$21,596 had been committed and \$21,357 had been expended for the combined 2000-2004 MTA Capital Programs and the 2000-2004 MTA Bridges and Tunnels Capital Program.

5. CURRENTLY KNOWN FACTS, DECISIONS, OR CONDITIONS

The MTA's Variable Rate Debt Portfolio

During the year ended December 31, 2015, deteriorated credit quality of bond insurers continued to put pressure on the auction segments of the MTA's variable rate portfolio. Auctions for all of the \$276.4 of auction rate bonds outstanding (the interest rate for such bonds is determined based on a multiple of the London Interbank Offered Rate) as of December 31, 2015, had been failing. MTA continues to closely monitor the performance of its auction rate bonds, insured variable rate demand bonds and variable rate demand bonds for which liquidity is provided by the lower rated banks.

2015-2018 Financial Plan (The February Plan) Subsequent Developments

The final 2015-2018 Financial Plan was released by the MTA in February 2015 (the "February Plan" or the "2015-2018 Financial Plan"). It includes a final Adopted Budget for 2015 (the "2015 Adopted Budget") and a Financial Plan for the years 2016-2018. The February Plan, on an MTA consolidated basis, after including approved actions and technical adjustments, projects ending net closing cash balances of \$158 in 2014, \$47 in 2015, \$102 in 2016, \$10 in 2017, and a deficit of \$305 in 2018.

The following items were not reflected in the February Plan and could result in future changes to the net cash balances and deficit reflected in the February Plan:

2014 Actual Cash Results and Cash Balance Projections- MTA's 2014 preliminary closing net cash balance was \$309, which includes the \$314 carryover from 2013. This result was \$151 higher than the

final estimate that was included in the February Plan, and was primarily the result of higher fare and toll revenues, a lower cost of operations and debt service, and favorable subsidy collections.

Overall Latest Condition- At the April 27, 2015 meeting of the Finance Committee, MTA reported operating results through March and subsidy results through April. Aggregate overall results were favorable mainly because of strong real estate transaction tax collections. Net operating results were on budget as lower expenses and positive toll revenue have offset weather-related passenger revenue reductions in January and February. Operating expenses were slightly favorable due to timing variances as well as lower fuel and fringe benefit expenses that were mostly offset by higher weather-related overtime expenses. Debt service costs were favorable due to the timing of deposits and lower variable rates. Subsidies were above target year to date, on the strength of the real estate transaction tax collections. Favorable petroleum business tax (“PBT”) collections were offset by lower payroll mobility tax (“PMT”) receipts.

Tropical Storm Sandy Update

The total allocation of emergency relief funding from the FTA to MTA in connection with Superstorm Sandy to date is \$5.39 billion, including \$1.599 billion allocated on September 22, 2014, through a competitive resiliency program. FTA Emergency Relief Grants totaling \$2.97 billion have been executed, including five grants in the amounts of \$194 million, \$886 million, \$684.5 million, \$344 million and \$787.6 million respectively for repair/local priority resiliency; and three grants for competitive resiliency totaling \$77.9 million. As of December 31, 2015, MTA has drawn down a total of \$863.1 million in grant reimbursement for eligible operating and capital expenses. The balance of funds to be drawn down from all eight grants is available to MTA for reimbursement of eligible expenses as requisitions are submitted by MTA and approved by FTA. Additional requisitions are in process. MTA will submit grant requests for the remaining \$2.42 billion of FTA allocated and appropriated emergency relief funding in Federal Fiscal Year 2016.

Labor Update

Subsequent to the presentation of the February Plan to the MTA Board, certain of the unions representing employees at various MTA agencies reached agreement.

Metro-North Railroad Labor Agreements. MTA Metro-North Railroad has reached agreement with all seventeen of its bargaining units. Most of these agreements have a term of seventy-eight (78) months from July 16, 2010, through January 15, 2017, and mirror the LIRR Labor Coalition agreements with regard to both structure and cost. In March 2015, the Transport Workers Union (“TWU”), Locals 2001 and 2055, representing MTA Metro-North Railroad’s bartenders, service workers, carmen, cleaners, and helpers reached agreements with the MTA. Also in March, the MTA reached agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (“IBEW”), representing electricians. Each of these agreements has a term of eighty (80) months from July 16, 2010 through March 15, 2017, and mirrors the LIRR Labor Coalition agreements with regard to both structure and cost. The contracts were approved by the MTA Board on March 25, 2015.

In June 2015, the MTA reached an agreement with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (“IBT”), Local 808, representing the trackmen, mechanics and vehicle and machine operators. This agreement has a term of eighty-three and one-half (83½) months from July 16, 2010 through July 30, 2017, and mirrors the LIRR Labor Coalition agreements with regard to both structure and cost. The contract allows for a 17% total general wage increase, creates a modified five-step wage progression, calls for five additional years of employee pension contributions (from 10 to 15 years) for new hires, and expands the use of regularly scheduled weekend and night shift gangs. The contract was approved by the MTA Board on June 24, 2015.

MTA Headquarters - To date, all expired bargaining agreements at MTA Headquarters have been settled. Bargaining continues with a new bargaining unit represented by the Transportation Communications Union Local 982 representing information technology workers from various agencies that were recently consolidated as an MTA Headquarters department.

MTA New York City Transit Authority/Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority – In March 2015, the MTA reached an agreement with the TWU, Local 106 (“TSO”), Career and Salary Unit covering approximately 70 clerical employees in MaBSTOA. This agreement has a term of approximately 88 months covering the period from December 18, 2009 through April 17, 2017, and is consistent with the TWU, Local 100 bargaining pattern for the 2012-2017 round of bargaining. The contract was approved by the MTA Board on March 25, 2015.

Staten Island Rapid Transit Operating Authority – In March 2015, the MTA reached an agreement with the Transportation Communications Union (“TCU”), representing approximately twenty two (22) station cleaners, clerks, agents and stock workers. This agreement has a term of approximately seventy eight (78) months from June 16, 2010 through December 16, 2016, and is consistent with the LIRR Labor Coalition agreements with regard to both structure and cost. The contract was ratified by the MTA Board on March 25, 2015.

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METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

(\$ In millions)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash (Note 3)	\$ 454	\$ 311
Unrestricted investments (Note 3)	3,928	2,966
Restricted investment (Note 3)	1,519	1,107
Restricted investments held under capital lease obligations (Notes 3 and 9)	3	4
Receivables:		
Station maintenance, operation, and use assessments	121	122
State and regional mass transit taxes	153	135
Mortgage Recording Tax receivable	40	39
State and local operating assistance	13	8
Other receivable from New York City and New York State	249	260
Connecticut Department of Transportation	-	17
Due from Build America Bonds	1	1
Due from Nassau County for Long Island Bus	-	14
Capital project receivable from federal and state government	145	159
Other	241	330
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(24)	(37)
Total receivables — net	<u>939</u>	<u>1,048</u>
Materials and supplies	582	519
Advance to defined benefit pension trust	-	448
Prepaid expenses and other current assets (Note 2)	173	194
Total current assets	<u>7,598</u>	<u>6,597</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:		
Capital assets (Note 6):		
Land and construction work-in-progress	14,718	12,197
Other capital assets (net of depreciation)	46,659	46,863
Unrestricted investments (Note 3)	57	70
Restricted investments (Note 3)	357	350
Restricted investment held under capital lease obligations (Notes 3 and 9)	460	450
Other non-current receivables	496	571
Receivable from New York State	187	257
Other non-current assets	6	207
Total non-current assets	<u>62,940</u>	<u>60,965</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>70,538</u>	<u>67,562</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Accumulated decreases in fair value of derivative instruments (Note 8)	526	531
Loss on debt refunding	581	535
Deferred outflows related to pensions (Note 4)	1,528	-
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>2,635</u>	<u>1,066</u>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>\$ 73,173</u>	<u>\$ 68,628</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(Continued)

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

(\$ In millions)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 393	\$ 437
Accrued expenses:		
Interest	210	211
Salaries, wages and payroll taxes	256	374
Vacation and sick pay benefits	880	838
Current portion — retirement and death benefits	15	384
Current portion — estimated liability from injuries to persons (Note 11)	444	413
Other	<u>1,047</u>	<u>1,036</u>
Total accrued expenses	<u>2,852</u>	<u>3,256</u>
Current portion — long-term debt (Note 8)	2,587	983
Current portion — obligations under capital lease (Note 9)	9	10
Current portion — pollution remediation projects (Note 13)	26	25
Derivative fuel hedge liability (Note 14)	43	48
Unearned revenues	<u>563</u>	<u>514</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>6,473</u>	<u>5,273</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Net pension liability (Note 4)	7,704	-
Estimated liability arising from injuries to persons (Note 11)	2,439	2,096
Post employment benefits other than pensions (Note 5)	13,560	12,066
Long-term debt (Note 8)	34,483	34,160
Obligations under capital leases (Note 9)	510	505
Pollution remediation projects (Note 13)	74	74
Contract retainage payable	281	296
Derivative liabilities (Note 8)	433	431
Derivative liabilities with off market elements (Note 8)	100	108
Other long-term liabilities	<u>307</u>	<u>302</u>
Total non-current liabilities	<u>59,891</u>	<u>50,038</u>
Total liabilities	<u>66,364</u>	<u>55,311</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Gain on debt refunding	32	35
Deferred Inflows related to pensions (Note 4)	<u>955</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>987</u>	<u>35</u>
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in capital assets	23,777	22,944
Restricted for debt service	487	434
Restricted for claims	142	167
Restricted for other purposes (Note 2)	1,051	1,011
Unrestricted	<u>(19,635)</u>	<u>(11,274)</u>
Total net position	<u>5,822</u>	<u>13,282</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	<u>\$ 73,173</u>	<u>\$ 68,628</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(Concluded)

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

(\$ In millions)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Fare revenue	\$ 5,961	\$ 5,709
Vehicle toll revenue	1,809	1,676
Rents, freight, and other revenue	<u>638</u>	<u>585</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>8,408</u>	<u>7,970</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries and wages	5,471	5,416
Retirement and other employee benefits	2,391	2,738
Postemployment benefits other than pensions (Note 5)	1,997	2,523
Electric power	474	516
Fuel	162	268
Insurance	57	36
Claims	332	263
Paratransit service contracts	379	366
Maintenance and other operating contracts	536	500
Professional service contracts	345	241
Pollution remediation projects (Note 13)	21	21
Materials and supplies	543	526
Depreciation	2,444	2,266
Other	<u>191</u>	<u>169</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>15,343</u>	<u>15,849</u>
Net expenses/(recoverables) related to asset impairment (Note 7)	<u>5</u>	<u>(1)</u>
OPERATING LOSS	<u>(6,940)</u>	<u>(7,878)</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		
Grants, appropriations and taxes:		
Tax-supported subsidies — NYS:		
Mass Transportation Trust Fund subsidies	610	659
Metropolitan Mass Transportation Operating Assistance subsidies	1,564	1,564
Payroll Mobility Tax subsidies	1,626	1,590
MTA Aid Trust Account subsidies	310	313
Tax-supported subsidies — NYC and Local:		
Mortgage Recording Tax subsidies	434	367
Urban Tax subsidies	975	800
Other subsidies:		
New York State Service Contract subsidy	13	17
Operating Assistance - 18-B program	376	376
Build America Bond subsidy	89	89
Other Aid	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total grants, appropriations and taxes	<u>\$ 5,997</u>	<u>\$ 5,775</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and notes to
the consolidated financial statements.

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METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

(\$ In millions)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		
Connecticut Department of Transportation	\$ 107	\$ 118
Subsidies paid to Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland Counties	(7)	(6)
Interest on long-term debt	(1,401)	(1,358)
Station maintenance, operation and use assessments	160	164
Operating subsidies recoverable from NYC	436	472
Other net non-operating expenses	8	10
Federal Transit Authority/Federal Emergency Management Agency reimbursement related to tropical storm Sandy	7	25
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments (Note 8)	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Net non-operating revenues	<u>5,309</u>	<u>5,201</u>
LOSS BEFORE APPROPRIATIONS	(1,631)	(2,677)
APPROPRIATIONS, GRANTS AND OTHER RECEIPTS EXTERNALLY RESTRICTED FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS	<u>1,979</u>	<u>1,754</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	348	(923)
NET POSITION— Beginning of year	13,282	14,205
Restatement of beginning net position (Note 2)	<u>(7,808)</u>	<u>0</u>
NET POSITION — End of year	<u>\$ 5,822</u>	<u>\$ 13,282</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and notes to
the consolidated financial statements.

(Concluded)

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

(\$ In millions)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Passenger receipts/tolls	\$ 8,116	\$ 7,715
Rents and other receipts	450	417
Payroll and related fringe benefits	(8,542)	(8,606)
Other operating expenses	(3,109)	(3,343)
	<u>(3,085)</u>	<u>(3,817)</u>
Net cash used by operating activities		
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Grants, appropriations, and taxes	6,528	6,208
Operating subsidies from CDOT	122	93
Subsidies paid to Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland Counties	(6)	(8)
	<u>6,644</u>	<u>6,293</u>
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
MTA bond proceeds	3,762	2,706
MTA Bridges and Tunnels bond proceeds	886	332
MTA bonds refunded/reissued	(1,792)	(744)
TBTA bonds refunded/reissued	(610)	(66)
MTA anticipation notes proceeds	3,551	2,562
MTA anticipation notes redeemed	(2,394)	(2,456)
MTA credit facility refunded	(300)	-
Capital lease payments and terminations	-	(2)
Grants and appropriations	2,324	1,995
Payment for capital assets	(4,960)	(4,576)
Debt service payments	(2,606)	(2,484)
	<u>(2,139)</u>	<u>(2,733)</u>
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of long-term securities	(6,843)	(7,608)
Sales or maturities of long-term securities	5,637	5,586
Net (purchases)/sales or maturities of short-term securities	(94)	2,204
Earnings on investments	23	28
	<u>(1,277)</u>	<u>210</u>
Net cash used by investing activities		
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH	143	(47)
CASH — Beginning of period	<u>311</u>	<u>358</u>
CASH — End of period	<u>\$ 454</u>	<u>\$ 311</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(Continued)

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

(\$ In millions)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating loss	\$ (6,940)	\$ (7,878)
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,444	2,266
Loss on asset impairment related expenses and recovery	(3)	(5)
Net increase in payables, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	1,395	2,137
Net (decrease) increase in receivables	(75)	61
Net increase (decrease) in materials and supplies and prepaid expenses	<u>94</u>	<u>(398)</u>
NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ (3,085)</u>	<u>\$ (3,817)</u>
NONCASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital assets and related liabilities	\$ 479	\$ 533
Capital leases and related liabilities	<u>519</u>	<u>515</u>
TOTAL NONCASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 998</u>	<u>\$ 1,048</u>
See Independent Auditors' Report and notes to the consolidated financial statements.		(Concluded)

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014 (\$ In millions)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Reporting Entity — The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (“MTA”) was established in 1965, under Section 1263 of the New York Public Authorities Law, and is a public benefit corporation and a component unit of the State of New York (“NYS”) whose mission is to continue, develop and improve public transportation and to develop and implement a unified public transportation policy in the New York metropolitan area.

These consolidated financial statements are of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (“MTA”), including its related groups (collectively, the “MTA Group”) as follows:

Metropolitan Transportation Authority and Related Groups

- Metropolitan Transportation Authority Headquarters (“MTAHQ”) provides support in budget, cash management, finance, legal, real estate, treasury, risk and insurance management, and other services to the related groups listed below.
- The Long Island Rail Road Company (“MTA Long Island Rail Road”) provides passenger transportation between New York City (“NYC”) and Long Island.
- Metro-North Commuter Railroad Company (“MTA Metro-North Railroad”) provides passenger transportation between NYC and the suburban communities in Westchester, Dutchess, Putnam, Orange, and Rockland counties in NYS and New Haven and Fairfield counties in Connecticut.
- Staten Island Rapid Transit Operating Authority (“MTA Staten Island Railway”) provides passenger transportation on Staten Island.
- First Mutual Transportation Assurance Company (“FMTAC”) provides primary insurance coverage for certain losses, some of which are reinsured, and assumes reinsurance coverage for certain other losses.
- MTA Capital Construction Company (“MTA Capital Construction”) provides oversight for the planning, design and construction of current and future major MTA system-wide expansion projects.
- MTA Bus Company (“MTA Bus”) operates certain bus routes in areas previously served by private bus operators pursuant to franchises granted by the City of New York.
- MTAHQ, MTA Long Island Rail Road, MTA Metro-North Railroad, MTA Staten Island Railway, FMTAC, MTA Capital Construction, and MTA Bus, collectively are referred to herein as MTA. MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad are referred to collectively as the Commuter Railroads.

- New York City Transit Authority (“MTA New York City Transit”) and its subsidiary, Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority (“MaBSTOA”), provide subway and public bus service within the five boroughs of New York City.
- Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority (“MTA Bridges and Tunnels”) operates seven toll bridges, two tunnels, and the Battery Parking Garage, all within the five boroughs of New York City.

MTA New York City Transit and MTA Bridges and Tunnels are operationally and legally independent of the MTA. These related groups enjoy certain rights typically associated with separate legal status including, in some cases, the ability to issue debt. However, they are included in the MTA’s consolidated financial statements because of the MTA’s financial accountability for these entities and they are under the direction of the MTA Board (a reference to “MTA Board” means the board of MTAHQ and/or the boards of the other MTA Group entities that apply in the specific context, all of which are comprised of the same persons). Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”), the MTA is required to include these related groups in its financial statements. While certain units are separate legal entities, they do have legal capital requirements and the revenues of all of the related groups of the MTA are used to support the organization as a whole. The components do not constitute a separate accounting entity (fund) since there is no legal requirement to account for the activities of the components as discrete accounting entities. Therefore, the MTA financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis with segment disclosure for each distinct operating activity.

Although the MTA Group collects fares for the transit and commuter service, they provide and receive revenues from other sources, such as the leasing out of real property assets, and the licensing of advertising. Such revenues, including forecast-increased revenues from fare increases, are not sufficient to cover all operating expenses associated with such services. Therefore, to maintain a balanced budget, the members of the MTA Group providing transit and commuter service rely on operating surpluses transferred from MTA Bridges and Tunnels, operating subsidies provided by NYS and certain local governmental entities in the MTA commuter district, and service reimbursements from certain local governmental entities in the MTA commuter district and from the State of Connecticut. Non-operating subsidies to the MTA Group for transit and commuter service for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 totaled \$6.0 billion and \$5.8 billion, respectively.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting — The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Authority applies Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (“GASB Codification”) Section P80, *Proprietary Accounting and Financial Reporting*.

New Accounting Standards —

In 2015, the MTA adopted GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*. GASB Statement No. 68 replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers*, and GASB Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 25 and No. 27*, as they relate to pensions that are provided through pension plans administered as trusts or similar arrangements that meet certain criteria. GASB Statement No. 68 establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting, but not funding or budgetary standards, for defined benefit pensions and defined contribution

pensions provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers through pension plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements (Pension Trusts) in which:

- a. Contributions from employers and non-employer contributing entities to the pension plan and earnings on those contributions are irrevocable.
- b. Pension plan assets are dedicated to providing pensions to plan members in accordance with the benefit terms.
- c. Pension plan assets are legally protected from the creditors of employers, non-employer contributing entities, and the pension plan administrator. If the plan is a defined benefit pension plan, plan assets also are legally protected from creditors of the plan members.

The requirements of GASB Statement No. 68 apply to the financial statements of all state and local governmental employers whose employees (or volunteers that provide services to state and local governments) are provided with pensions through pension plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements as described above, and to the financial statements of state and local governmental non-employer contributing entities that have a legal obligation to make contributions directly to such pension plans. This Statement establishes standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. For defined benefit pensions this Statement identifies the methods and assumptions that should be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. Note disclosure and Required Supplementary Information (RSI) requirements about pensions also are addressed.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. As a result of adopting this Statement, the MTA is reporting net pension liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for each of its qualified plans and the recognition of pension expense in accordance with the provisions of this Statement. The financial impact resulting from the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 is the restatement of 2015 beginning net position, a decrease of \$ 7.808 billion, representing the retroactive effect of adoption. The MTA did not have readily available information to restate amounts for periods prior to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68. An aggregate net pension liability of 7.704 billion, an aggregate deferred outflow of resources of \$1.528 billion, and an aggregate deferred inflows of resources of \$954.6 million, were reported at December 31, 2015. The MTA recognized aggregate pension expense of \$870.5 million for the year-end December 31, 2015. Refer to Note 4 for more information regarding the MTA's pension plans.

In 2015, The MTA adopted GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*. The objective of GASB Statement No. 71 is to address an issue regarding application of the transition provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. The issue relates to amounts associated with contributions, if any, made by a state or local government employer or non-employer contributing entity to a defined benefit pension plan after the measurement date of the government's beginning net pension liability. The requirements of this Statement will eliminate the source of a potential significant understatement of restated beginning net position and expense in the first year of implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 in the accrual-basis financial statements of employers and non-employer contributing entities. The provisions of this Statement were incorporated with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68. The aggregate deferred outflow of resources includes \$932.6 million related to contributions made by the MTA between each pension plan's measurement date and December 31, 2015. Refer to Note 4 for more information regarding the MTA's pension plans.

The MTA has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. This Statement defines fair value and describes how fair value should be measured, what assets and liabilities should be measured at fair value, and what information about fair value should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Under this Statement, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Investments, which generally are measured at fair value, are defined as a security or other asset that governments hold primarily for the purpose of income or profit and the present service capacity of which are based solely on their ability to generate cash or to be sold to generate cash. The provisions in GASB Statement No. 72 are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2015.

The MTA has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of GASB Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness of information about pensions included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governments for making decisions and assessing accountability. This Statement results from a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for all postemployment benefits with regard to providing decision-useful information, supporting assessments of accountability and interperiod equity, and creating additional transparency. This Statement establishes requirements for defined benefit pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, as well as for the assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions. In addition, it establishes requirements for defined contribution pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68. It also amends certain provisions of Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, and Statement No. 68 for pension plans and pensions that are within their respective scopes. The requirements of GASB Statement No. 73, extend the approach to accounting and financial reporting established in Statement No. 68 to all pensions, with modifications as necessary to reflect that for accounting and financial reporting purposes, any assets accumulated for pensions that are provided through pension plans that are not administered through trusts that meet the criteria specified in Statement No. 68 should not be considered pension plan assets. It also requires that information similar to that required by Statement No. 68 be included in notes to financial statements and required supplementary information by all similarly situated employers and non-employer contributing entities. This Statement also clarifies the application of certain provisions of Statement Nos. 67 and 68 with regard to the following issues: 1) Information that is required to be presented as notes to the 10-year schedules of required supplementary information about investment-related factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported. 2) Accounting and financial reporting for separately financed specific liabilities of individual employers and non-employer contributing entities for defined benefit pensions. 3) Timing of employer recognition of revenue for the support of non-employer contributing entities not in a special funding situation. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016.

The MTA has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*. The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness of information about postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability. This Statement results from a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for all postemployment benefits (pensions and OPEB) with regard to providing decision-useful information, supporting assessments of accountability and interperiod equity, and creating additional transparency. This Statement replaces Statements No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, as amended, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*. It also includes requirements for defined contribution OPEB plans that replace the requirements for those OPEB plans in Statement No. 25, *Financial Reporting*

for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans, as amended, Statement No. 43, and Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures*. Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for governments whose employees are provided with OPEB, as well as for certain non-employer governments that have a legal obligation to provide financial support for OPEB provided to the employees of other entities. The scope of Statement No. 74 includes OPEB plans—defined benefit and defined contribution—administered through trusts that meet the following criteria: 1) Contributions from employers and non-employer contributing entities to the OPEB plan and earnings on those contributions are irrevocable. 2) OPEB plan assets are dedicated to providing OPEB to plan members in accordance with the benefit terms. 3) OPEB plan assets are legally protected from the creditors of employers, non-employer contributing entities, and the OPEB plan administrator. If the plan is a defined benefit OPEB plan, plan assets also are legally protected from creditors of the plan members. This Statement also includes requirements to address financial reporting for assets accumulated for purposes of providing defined benefit OPEB through OPEB plans that are not administered through trusts that meet the specified criteria. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016.

The MTA has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. This Statement results from a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for all postemployment benefits (pensions and OPEB) with regard to providing decision-useful information, supporting assessments of accountability and interperiod equity, and creating additional transparency. This Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as amended, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans, for OPEB*. Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for OPEB plans. The scope of this Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for OPEB that is provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers. This Statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. For defined benefit OPEB, Statement No. 75, identifies the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. Note disclosure and required supplementary information requirements about defined benefit OPEB also are addressed. In addition, this Statement details the recognition and disclosure requirements for employers with payables to defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the specified criteria and for employers whose employees are provided with defined contribution OPEB. This Statement also addresses certain circumstances in which a non-employer entity provides financial support for OPEB of employees of another entity. In this Statement, distinctions are made regarding the particular requirements depending upon whether the OPEB plans through which the benefits are provided are administered through trusts that meet the following criteria: 1) Contributions from employers and non-employer contributing entities to the OPEB plan and earnings on those contributions are irrevocable. 2) OPEB plan assets are dedicated to providing OPEB to plan members in accordance with the benefit terms. 3) OPEB plan assets are legally protected from the creditors of employers, non-employer contributing entities, the OPEB plan administrator, and the plan members. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017.

The MTA has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. The objective of this

Statement is to identify—in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment—the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The “GAAP hierarchy” consists of the sources of accounting principles used to prepare financial statements of state and local governmental entities in conformity with GAAP and the framework for selecting those principles. This Statement reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. This Statement supersedes Statement No. 55, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2015, and should be applied retroactively. Earlier application is permitted.

The MTA has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. Financial statements prepared by state and local governments in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles provide citizens and taxpayers, legislative and oversight bodies, municipal bond analysts, and others with information they need to evaluate the financial health of governments, make decisions, and assess accountability. This information is intended, among other things, to assist these users of financial statements in assessing (1) whether a government’s current-year revenues were sufficient to pay for current-year services (known as interperiod equity), (2) whether a government complied with finance-related legal and contractual obligations, (3) where a government’s financial resources come from and how it uses them, and (4) a government’s financial position and economic condition and how they have changed over time. Financial statement users need information about certain limitations on a government’s ability to raise resources. This includes limitations on revenue raising capacity resulting from government programs that use tax abatements to induce behavior by individuals and entities that is beneficial to the government or its citizens. Tax abatements are widely used by state and local governments, particularly to encourage economic development. For financial reporting purposes, this Statement defines a tax abatement as resulting from an agreement between a government and an individual or entity in which the government promises to forgo tax revenues and the individual or entity promises to subsequently take a specific action that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the government or its citizens. Although many governments offer tax abatements and provide information to the public about them, they do not always provide the information necessary to assess how tax abatements affect their financial position and results of operations, including their ability to raise resources in the future. This Statement requires disclosure of tax abatement information about (1) a reporting government’s own tax abatement agreements and (2) those that are entered into by other governments and that reduce the reporting government’s tax revenues. The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2015.

The MTA has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of GASB Statement No. 78, *Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*. The objective of GASB Statement No. 78 is to address a practice issue regarding the scope and applicability of Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. This issue is associated with pensions provided through certain multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans and to state or local governmental employers whose employees are provided with such pensions. Prior to the issuance of GASB Statement No. 78, the requirements of Statement No. 68 applied to the financial statements of all state and local governmental employers whose employees are provided with pensions through pension plans that are administered through trusts that meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of that Statement. This Statement amends the scope and applicability of Statement No. 68 to exclude pensions provided to employees of state or local governmental employers through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that (1) is not a state or local governmental pension plan, (2) is used to provide defined benefit pensions both to employees of state or local governmental employers and to employees of employers that are not state or local governmental employers, and (3) has no predominant state or local governmental employer (either individually or collectively with other state or local governmental employers that provide pensions through the pension plan). This Statement establishes requirements for recognition and measurement of

pension expense, expenditures, and liabilities; note disclosures; and required supplementary information for pensions that have the characteristics described above. The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2015.

The MTA has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain external investment pools and pool participants. Specifically, it establishes criteria for an external investment pool to qualify for making the election to measure all of its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes. An external investment pool qualifies for that reporting if it meets all of the applicable criteria established in this Statement. The specific criteria address (1) how the external investment pool transacts with participants; (2) requirements for portfolio maturity, quality, diversification, and liquidity; and (3) calculation and requirements of a shadow price. Significant noncompliance prevents the external investment pool from measuring all of its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes. Professional judgment is required to determine if instances of noncompliance with the criteria established by this Statement during the reporting period, individually or in the aggregate, were significant. If an external investment pool does not meet the criteria established by Statement No. 79, that pool should apply the provisions in paragraph 16 of Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, as amended. If an external investment pool meets the criteria in this Statement and measures all of its investments at amortized cost, the pool's participants also should measure their investments in that external investment pool at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes. If an external investment pool does not meet the criteria in this Statement, the pool's participants should measure their investments in that pool at fair value, as provided in paragraph 11 of Statement No. 31, as amended. This Statement establishes additional note disclosure requirements for qualifying external investment pools that measure all of their investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes and for governments that participate in those pools. Those disclosures for both the qualifying external investment pools and their participants include information about any limitations or restrictions on participant withdrawals. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2015, except for certain provisions on portfolio quality, custodial credit risk, and shadow pricing. Those provisions are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015.

The MTA has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of GASB Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units—An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*. The objective of GASB Statement No. 80 is to improve financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units. This Statement amends the blending requirements established in paragraph 53 of Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended. This Statement amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments. The additional criterion requires blending of a component unit incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member. The additional criterion does not apply to component units included in the financial reporting entity pursuant to the provisions of Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units*. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016.

The MTA has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of GASB Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*. The objective of GASB Statement No. 81 is to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. Split-interest agreements are a type of giving agreement used by donors to provide resources to two or more beneficiaries, including governments. Split-interest agreements can be created through trusts—or other legally enforceable agreements with characteristics that are equivalent to split-interest agreements—in which a donor transfers resources to an intermediary to hold and administer for the benefit of a government and at least one other

beneficiary. Examples of these types of agreements include charitable lead trusts, charitable remainder trusts, and life-interests in real estate. This Statement requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. Furthermore, this Statement requires that a government recognize assets representing its beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by a third party, if the government controls the present service capacity of the beneficial interests. This Statement requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and should be applied retroactively.

The MTA has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of GASB Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues*. The objective of GASB Statement No. 82 is to address certain issues that have been raised with respect to Statements No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, and Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. Specifically, this Statement addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy plan member contribution requirements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016, except for the requirements of this Statement for the selection of assumptions in a circumstance in which an employer's pension liability is measured as of a date other than the employer's most recent fiscal year-end. In that circumstance, the requirements for the selection of assumptions are effective for that employer in the first reporting period in which the measurement date of the pension liability is on or after June 15, 2017.

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

Principles of Consolidation — The consolidated financial statements consist of MTAHQ, MTA Long Island Rail Road, MTA Metro-North Railroad, MTA Staten Island Railway, FMTAC, MTA Bus, MTA Capital Construction, MTA New York City Transit (including its subsidiary MaBSTOA), and MTA Bridges and Tunnels for years presented in the financial statements. All related group transactions have been eliminated for consolidation purposes.

Net Position – Restricted for Other Purposes – This category is classified within net position and includes net position restricted for capital leases and MTA Bridges and Tunnels necessary reconstruction reserve.

Investments — The MTA Group's investment policies comply with the New York State Comptroller's guidelines for such operating and capital policies. Those policies permit investments in, among others, obligations of the U.S. Treasury, its agencies and instrumentalities, and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations. FMTAC's investment policies comply with New York State Comptroller guidelines and New York State Department of Insurance guidelines.

Investments expected to be utilized within a year of December 31st have been classified as current assets in the consolidated financial statements.

Investments are recorded on the consolidated statement of net position at fair value and amortized cost. All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, is reported as revenue on the consolidated statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. Fair values have been determined using quoted market values at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Materials and Supplies — Materials and supplies are valued principally at the lower of average cost or market value, net of obsolescence reserve.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets — Prepaid expenses and other current assets reflect advance payment of insurance premiums as well as farecard media related with ticket machines, WebTickets and AirTrain tickets.

Capital Assets — Properties and equipment are carried at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives. Expenses for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Capital assets and improvements include all land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure of the MTA having a minimum useful life of two years and having a cost of more than \$25 thousand. Capital assets are stated at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost based on appraisals, or on other acceptable methods when historical cost is not available. Capital leases are classified as capital assets in amounts equal to the lesser of the fair market value or the present value of net minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease. Accumulated depreciation and amortization are reported as reductions of fixed assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based upon estimated useful lives of 25 to 50 years for buildings, 2 to 40 years for equipment, and 25 to 100 years for infrastructure. Capital lease assets and leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease or the life of the asset whichever is less.

Pollution remediation projects — Pollution remediation costs have been expensed in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations* (See Note 13). An operating expense provision and corresponding liability measured at current value using the expected cash flow method has been recognized for certain pollution remediation obligations, which previously may not have been required to be recognized, have been recognized earlier than in the past or are no longer able to be capitalized as a component of a capital project. Pollution remediation obligations occur when any one of the following obligating events takes place: the MTA is in violation of a pollution prevention-related permit or license; an imminent threat to public health due to pollution exists; the MTA is named by a regulator as a responsible or potentially responsible party to participate in remediation; the MTA voluntarily commences or legally obligates itself to commence remediation efforts; or the MTA is named or there is evidence to indicate that it will be named in a lawsuit that compels participation in remediation activities.

Operating Revenues — *Passenger Revenue and Tolls* — Revenues from the sale of tickets, tokens, electronic toll collection system, and farecards are recognized as income when used.

Non-operating Revenues

Operating Assistance — The MTA Group receives, subject to annual appropriation, NYS operating assistance funds that are recognized as revenue when all applicable eligibility requirements are met. Generally, funds received under the NYS operating assistance program are fully matched by contributions from NYC and the seven other counties within the MTA's service area.

Mortgage Recording Taxes ("MRT") — Under NYS law, the MTA receives capital and operating assistance through a Mortgage Recording Tax ("MRT-1"). MRT-1 is collected by NYC and the seven other counties within the MTA's service area, at the rate of .25 of one percent of the debt secured by certain real estate mortgages. Effective September 2005, the rate was increased from 25 cents per 100 dollars of recorded mortgage to 30 cents per 100 dollars of recorded mortgage. The MTA also

receives an additional Mortgage Recording Tax (“MRT-2”) of .25 of one percent of certain mortgages secured by real estate improved or to be improved by structures containing one to nine dwelling units in the MTA’s service area. MRT-1 and MRT-2 taxes are recognized as revenue based upon reported amounts of taxes collected.

- MRT-1 proceeds are initially used to pay MTAHQ’s operating expenses. Remaining funds, if any, are allocated 55% to certain transit operations and 45% to the commuter railroads operations. The commuter railroad portion is first used to fund the NYS Suburban Highway Transportation Fund in an amount not to exceed \$20 annually (subject to the monies being returned under the conditions set forth in the governing statute if the Commuter Railroads are operating at a deficit). As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the amount allocated to NYS Suburban Highway Transportation Fund was \$0 and \$0, respectively. Of the MTA New York City Transit portion, the MTA distributed \$0 and \$0 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
- The first \$5 of the MRT-2 proceeds is transferred to the MTA Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland (“DOR”) Fund (\$1.5 each for Dutchess and Orange Counties and \$2 for Rockland County). Additionally, the MTA must transfer to each County’s fund an amount equal to the product of (i) the percentage by which each respective County’s mortgage recording tax payments (both MRT-1 and MRT-2) to the MTA increased over such payments in 1989 and (ii) the base amount received by each county as described above. The counties do not receive any portion of the September 1, 2005 increase in MRT-1 from 25 cents per \$100 of recorded mortgage to 30 cents. As of December 31, 2015, the MTA paid to Dutchess, Orange and Rockland Counties the 2014 excess amounts of MRT-1 and MRT-2 totaling \$1.2.
- In addition, MTA New York City Transit receives operating assistance directly from NYC through a mortgage recording tax at the rate of 0.625 of one percent of the debt secured by certain real estate mortgages and through a property transfer tax at the rate of one percent of the assessed value (collectively referred to as “Urban Tax Subsidies”) of certain properties.

Mobility tax — In June of 2009, Chapter 25 of the NYS Laws of 2009 added Article 23, which establishes the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation Mobility Tax (“MCTMT”). The proceeds of this tax, administered by the New York State Tax Department, are to be distributed to the Metropolitan Transportation Authority. This tax is imposed on certain employers and self-employed individuals engaging in business within the metropolitan commuter transportation district which includes New York City, and the counties of Rockland, Nassau, Suffolk, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, and Westchester. This Tax is imposed on certain employers that have payroll expenses within the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District, to pay at a rate of 0.34% of an employer’s payroll expenses for all covered employees for each calendar quarter. The employer is prohibited from deducting from wages or compensation of an employee any amount that represents all or any portion of the MCTMT. The effective date of this tax was March 1, 2009 for employers other than public school district; September 1, 2009 for Public school districts and January 1, 2009 for individuals.

Supplemental Aid — In 2009, several amendments to the existing tax law provided the MTA supplemental revenues to be deposited into the AID Trust Account of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority Financial Assistance Fund established pursuant to Section 92 of the State Finance law. These supplemental revenues relate to: 1) supplemental learner permit/license fee in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District, 2) supplemental registration fee, 3) supplemental tax on every taxicab owner per taxicab ride on every ride that originated in the city and terminates anywhere within the territorial boundaries of the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District, and 4) supplemental tax on passenger car rental. This Supplemental Aid Tax is provided to the MTA in conjunction with the Mobility Tax.

Dedicated Taxes — Under NYS law, subject to annual appropriation, the MTA receives operating assistance through a portion of the Dedicated Mass Transportation Trust Fund (“MTTF”) and Metropolitan Mass Transportation Operating Assistance Fund (“MMTOA”). The MTTF receipts consist of a portion of the revenues derived from certain business privilege taxes imposed by the State on petroleum businesses, a portion of the motor fuel tax on gasoline and diesel fuel, and a portion of certain motor vehicle fees, including registration and non-registration fees. Effective October 1, 2005, the State increased the amount of motor vehicle fees deposited into the MTTF for the benefit of the MTA. MTTF receipts are applied first to meet certain debt service requirements or obligations and second to the Transit System (defined as MTA New York City Transit and MaBSTOA), SIRTOA and the Commuter Railroads to pay operating and capital costs. The MMTOA receipts are comprised of 0.375 of one percent regional sales tax, regional franchise tax surcharge, a portion of taxes on certain transportation and transmission companies, and an additional portion of the business privilege tax imposed on petroleum businesses. MMTOA receipts, to the extent that MTTF receipts are not sufficient to meet debt service requirements, will also be applied to certain debt service obligations, and secondly to operating and capital costs of the Transit System, and the Commuter Railroads.

The State Legislature enacts in an annual budget bill for each state fiscal year an appropriation to the MTA Dedicated Tax Fund for the then-current state fiscal year and an appropriation of the amounts projected by the Director of the Budget of the State to be deposited in the MTA Dedicated Tax Fund for the next succeeding state fiscal year. The assistance deposited into the MTTF is required by law to be allocated, after provision for debt service on Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds (See Note 8), 85% to certain transit operations (not including MTA Bus) and 15% to the commuter railroads operations. Revenues from this funding source are recognized based upon amounts of tax reported as collected by NYS, to the extent of the appropriation.

Build America Bond Subsidy — The Authority is receiving cash subsidy payments from the United States Treasury equal to 35% of the interest payable on the Series of Bonds issued as “Build America Bonds” and authorized by the Recovery Act. The Internal Revenue Code of 1986 imposes requirements that MTA must meet and continue to meet after the issuance in order to receive the cash subsidy payments. The interest on these bonds is fully subject to Federal income taxation. The “Build America Bonds” program ended on December 31, 2010.

Operating Subsidies Recoverable from Connecticut Department of Transportation (“CDOT”) — A portion of the deficit from operations relating to MTA Metro-North Railroad’s New Haven line is recoverable from CDOT. Under the terms of a renewed Service Agreement, which began on January 1, 2000, and the 1998 resolution of an arbitration proceeding initiated by the State of Connecticut, CDOT pays 100.0% of the net operating deficit of MTA Metro-North Railroad’s branch lines in Connecticut (New Canaan, Danbury, and Waterbury), 65.0% of the New Haven mainline operating deficit, and a fixed fee for the New Haven line’s share of the net operating deficit of Grand Central Terminal (“GCT”) calculated using several years as a base, with annual increases for inflation and a one-time increase for the cost of operating GCT’s North End Access beginning in 1999. The Service Agreement also provides that CDOT pay 100% of the cost of non-movable capital assets located in Connecticut, 100% of movable capital assets to be used primarily on the branch lines and 65% of the cost of other movable capital assets allocated to the New Haven line. Remaining funding for New Haven line capital assets is provided by the MTA. The Service Agreement provides for automatic five-year renewals unless a notice of termination has been provided. The Service Agreement has been automatically extended for an additional five years beginning January 1, 2015 subject to the right of CDOT or MTA to terminate the agreement on eighteen month’s written notice. Capital assets completely funded by CDOT are not reflected in these financial statements, as ownership is retained by CDOT. The Service Agreement provides that final billings for each year be subject to audit by CDOT. The audits of 2012, 2013 and 2014 billings are still open.

Reimbursement of Expenses — The cost of operating and maintaining the passenger stations of the Commuter Railroads in NYS is assessable by the MTA to NYC and the other counties in which such

stations are located for each NYS fiscal year ending December 31, under provisions of the NYS Public Authorities Law. This funding is recognized as revenue based upon an amount, fixed by statute, for the costs to operate and maintain passenger stations and is revised annually by the increase or decrease of the regional Consumer Price Index.

In 1995, New York City ceased reimbursing the Authority for the full costs of the free/reduced fare program for students (the Student Fare Program). Beginning in 1996, the State and The City each began paying \$45 per annum to the Authority toward the cost of the Student Fare Program. In 2009, the State reduced their \$45 reimbursement to \$6.3.

The 2010 Adopted Budget proposed that the Student Fare Program be eliminated and student fares be phased in, with the first phase to commence September 1, 2010. In June 2010, following fare reimbursement commitments of \$25.3 from New York State and \$45.0 from New York City, the Authority declined to proceed with the proposal to eliminate the Student Fare Program. These fare reimbursement commitments were paid to the Authority during 2013 and 2014.

Policing of the transit system is carried out by the NYC Police Department at NYC's expense. The MTA, however, continues to be responsible for certain capital costs and support services related to such police activities, a portion of which is reimbursed by NYC. The Authority received approximately \$4.1 and \$2.1 in the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, from New York City for the reimbursement of transit police costs. Similarly, MTAHQ bills MTA Metro-North Railroad through its consolidated services for MTA police costs in the New Haven line of which MTA Metro-North Railroad recovers approximately 65% from Connecticut Department of Transportation. The amounts billed for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$20.4 and \$20.3, respectively. The amounts recovered for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$13.3 and \$13.2, respectively.

Federal law and regulations require a paratransit system for passengers who are not able to ride the buses and trains because of their disabilities. Pursuant to an agreement between NYC and the MTA, MTA New York City Transit had assumed operating responsibility for all paratransit service required in NYC by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The services are provided by private vendors under contract with MTA New York City Transit. NYC reimburses the MTA for the lesser of 33.0% of net paratransit operating expenses defined as labor, transportation, and administrative costs less fare revenues and 6.0% of gross Urban Tax Subsidies, or an amount that is 20.0% greater than the amount paid by the NYC for the preceding calendar year. Fare revenues and New York City reimbursement aggregated approximately \$208.5 and \$194.1 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Grants and Appropriations — Grants and appropriations for capital projects are recorded when requests are submitted to the funding agencies for reimbursement of capital expenditures meeting eligibility requirements. These amounts are reported separately after Total Nonoperating Revenues in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

Operating and Non-operating Expenses — Operating and non-operating expenses are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred. All expenses related to operating the MTA (e.g. salaries, insurance, depreciation, etc.) are reported as operating expenses. All other expenses (e.g. interest on long-term debt, subsidies paid to counties, etc.) are reported as non-operating expenses.

Liability Insurance — FMTAC, an insurance captive subsidiary of MTA, operates a liability insurance program ("ELF") that insures certain claims in excess of the self-insured retention limits of the agencies on both a retrospective (claims arising from incidents that occurred before October 31, 2003) and prospective (claims arising from incidents that occurred on or after October 31, 2003) basis. For claims arising from incidents that occurred on or after November 1, 2006, but before November 1, 2009, the self-insured retention limits are: \$8 for MTA New York City Transit, MaBSTOA, MTA Bus, MTA Long Island Rail Road, and MTA Metro-North Railroad; \$2.3 for MTA Long Island Bus and MTA Staten

Island Railway; and \$1.6 for MTAHQ and MTA Bridges and Tunnels. For claims arising from incidents that occurred on or after November 1, 2009, but before November 1, 2012, the self-insured retention limits are: \$9 for MTA New York City Transit, MaBSTOA, MTA Bus, MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad; \$2.6 for MTA Long Island Bus and MTA Staten Island Railway; and \$1.9 for MTAHQ and MTA Bridges and Tunnels. Effective October 31, 2015, the self-insured retention limits for ELF were increased to the following amounts: \$11 for MTA New York City Transit, MaBSTOA, MTA Bus, MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad; \$3.2 for MTA Staten Island Railway, MTAHQ and MTA Bridges and Tunnels. The maximum amount of claims arising out of any one occurrence is the total assets of the program available for claims, but in no event greater than \$50. The retrospective portion contains the same insurance agreements, participant retentions, and limits as existed under the ELF program for occurrences happening on or before October 30, 2003. On a prospective basis, FMTAC issues insurance policies indemnifying the other MTA Group entities above their specifically assigned self-insured retention with a limit of \$50 per occurrence with a \$50 annual aggregate. FMTAC charges appropriate annual premiums based on loss experience and exposure analysis to maintain the fiscal viability of the program. On December 31, 2015, the balance of the assets in this program was \$107.5.

MTA also maintains an All-Agency Excess Liability Insurance Policy that affords the MTA Group additional coverage limits of \$350 for a total limit of \$400 (\$350 excess of \$50). In certain circumstances, when the assets in the program described in the preceding paragraph are exhausted due to payment of claims, the All-Agency Excess Liability Insurance will assume the coverage position of \$50.

On March 1, 2015, the “nonrevenue fleet” automobile liability policy program was renewed. This program provides third-party auto liability insurance protection for the MTA Group with the exception of MTA New York City Transit and MTA Bridges and Tunnels. The policy provides \$10 per occurrence limit with a \$0.5 per occurrence deductible for MTA Long Island Rail Road, MTA Staten Island Rapid Transit Operating Authority, MTA Police, MTA Metro-North Railroad, MTA Inspector General and MTA Headquarters. FMTAC renewed its deductible buy back policy, where it assumes the liability of the agencies for their deductible.

On March 1, 2015, the “Access-A-Ride” automobile liability policy program was renewed. This program provides third-party auto liability insurance protection for the MTA New York City Transit’s Access-A-Ride program, including the contracted operators. This policy provides a \$3 per occurrence limit with a \$1 per occurrence deductible.

On December 15, 2015, FMTAC renewed the primary coverage on the Station Liability and Force Account liability policies \$11 per occurrence loss for MTA Metro-North Railroad and MTA Long Island Rail Road.

Property Insurance - Effective May 1, 2015, FMTAC renewed the all-agency property insurance program. For the annual period commencing May 1, FMTAC directly insures property damage claims of the other MTA Group entities in excess of a \$25 per occurrence self-insured retention (“SIR”), subject to an annual \$75 aggregate as well as certain exceptions summarized below. The total program is \$600 per occurrence covering property of the related entities collectively. FMTAC is reinsured in the domestic, Asian, London, European and Bermuda marketplaces for this coverage. Losses occurring after the retention aggregate is exceeded are subject to a deductible of \$7.5 per occurrence. The property insurance policy provides replacement cost coverage for all risks (including Earthquake, Flood and Wind) of direct physical loss or damage to all real and personal property, with minor exceptions. The policy also provides extra expense and business interruption coverage.

In addition to the noted \$25 per occurrence self-insured retention, MTA self-insures All Risk (excluding Earthquake, Flood, and Wind) above that retention for an additional \$220.1 within the overall \$600 property program, as follows: \$11.64 (or 23.28%) of the \$50 layer excess of the primary \$150 layer, plus

\$45.5 (or 45.5%) of the \$100 layer excess of \$250, plus \$87.5 (or 58.33%) of \$150 excess of \$350, plus 35.5 (or 71%) of the \$50 layer excess of \$500, plus \$40.5 (or 81%) of \$50 layer excess of \$550.

FMTAC is 100% reinsured in the domestic, Asian, London, European and Bermuda marketplaces for the perils of Earthquake, Flood, and Wind for the \$600 per occurrence and in the annual aggregate property program.

Supplementing the \$600 per occurrence coverage noted above, FMTAC's property insurance program has been expanded to include a further layer of \$200 of fully collateralized storm surge coverage for losses from storm surges that surpass specified trigger levels in the New York Harbor or Long Island Sound and are associated with named storms that occur at any point in the three year period from July 31, 2013 to July 30, 2016. The expanded protection is reinsured by MetroCat Re Ltd., a Bermuda special purpose insurer independent from MTA and formed to provide FMTAC with capital markets-based property reinsurance. The MetroCat Re reinsurance policy is fully collateralized by a Regulation 114 trust invested in U.S. Treasury Money Market Funds. The additional coverage provided is available for storm surge losses only after amounts available under the \$600 in general property reinsurance are exhausted.

With respect to acts of terrorism, FMTAC provides direct coverage that is reinsured by the United States Government for 85% of "certified" losses in 2015 and 84% of "certified" losses in 2016, as covered by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act ("TRIPRA") of 2015. Acts of terrorism sponsored by both foreign and domestic organizations are covered. The remaining 15% (2015) and 16% (2016) of MTA Group losses arising from an act of terrorism would be covered under the additional terrorism policy described below. No federal compensation will be paid unless the aggregate industry insured losses exceed a trigger of \$100 in 2015 and \$120 in 2016. The United States government's reinsurance is in place through December 31, 2020.

To supplement the reinsurance to FMTAC through the 2015 Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act ("TRIPRA") program, the MTA obtained an additional commercial reinsurance policy with various reinsurance carriers in the domestic, London and European marketplaces. That policy provides coverage for (1) 15% of any "certified" act of terrorism up to a maximum recovery of \$161.25 for any one occurrence and in the annual aggregate during 2015 and 16% of any "certified" act of terrorism up to a maximum recovery of \$172.0 for any one occurrence and in the annual aggregate during 2016, (2) the TRIPRA FMTAC captive deductible (per occurrence and on an aggregated basis) that applies when recovering under the "certified" acts of terrorism insurance or (3) 100% of any "certified" terrorism loss which exceeds \$5 and less than the \$100 TRIPRA trigger up to a maximum recovery of \$100 for any occurrence and in the annual aggregate during 2015 or 100% of any "certified" terrorism loss which exceeds \$5 and less than the \$120 TRIPRA trigger up to a maximum recovery of \$120 for any occurrence and in the annual aggregate during 2016.

Additionally, MTA self-insures for coverage for Acts of Terrorism which are not certified under TRIPRA to a maximum of \$161.25 in 2015 and \$172.0 in 2016. These coverages expire at midnight on May 1, 2016.

Recovery under this policy is subject to a retention of \$25 per occurrence and \$75 in the annual aggregate in the event of multiple losses during the policy year. Should the MTA Group's retention in any one year exceed \$75 future losses in that policy year are subject to a retention of \$7.5.

Pension Plans — In November 1994, GASB issued Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 50, which established standards for measurement, recognition, and display of pension expense and the related accounting for assets, liabilities, disclosures, and required supplementary information, if applicable. The MTA adopted this standard for its pension plans for the year-ended December 31, 2014. Under this Statement, pension cost is required to be measured and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting. Annual pension cost for

the year ended December 31, 2014 is equal to the annual required contributions (“ARC”) to the pension plan, calculated in accordance with certain parameters.

Effective for the year ended December 31, 2015, the MTA adopted the standards of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*, for its pension plans.

GASB Statements Nos. 67 and 68 have substantially revised the accounting requirements previously mandated under GASB Statements Nos. 25 and 27. The most notable change is the distinct separation of funding from financial reporting. The Annual Required Contribution (“ARC”) has been eliminated under GASB Statements Nos. 67 and 68 and is no longer relevant for the financial reporting of pension plans for 2015. As a result, unearned revenues, prior to 2015 financial reporting, were recognized as prepaid employer contributions to the pension plans.

The MTA recognizes a net pension liability for each qualified pension plan in which it participates, which represents the excess of the total pension liability over the fiduciary net position of the qualified pension plan, or the MTA’s proportionate share thereof in the case of a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan, measured as of the measurement date of each of the qualified pension plans. Changes in the net pension liability during the year are recorded as pension expense, or as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources depending on the nature of the change, in the year incurred. Those changes in net pension liability that are recorded as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources that arise from changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs and differences between expected or actual experience are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the respective qualified pension plan and recorded as a component of pension expense beginning with the year in which they are incurred. Projected earnings on qualified pension plan investments are recognized as a component of pension expense. Differences between projected and actual investment earnings are reported as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources and amortized as a component of pension expense on a closed basis over a five-year period beginning with the year in which the difference occurred.

Restatement of Beginning Net Position

The effect of the implementation of GASB Statements No. 68 and 71 is a restatement of 2015 beginning net position to retroactively report the beginning balances for net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and the removal of any net pension obligations (assets) along with any payables to the pension plans, as follows:

Net position as of December 31, 2014, as previously reported	\$ 13,282
Composition of Restatement:	
Net pension assets	(600)
Deferred outflows related to pensions	(57)
Net pension liabilities	(5,927)
Deferred inflows related to pensions	(1,224)
Total Restatement:	<u>(7,808)</u>
Net position as of December 31, 2014, as restated	<u><u>\$ 5,474</u></u>

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions — In June 2004, GASB issued Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*.

This Statement establishes standards for the measurement, recognition, and display of OPEB expense/expenditures and related liabilities (assets), note disclosures, and if applicable, required supplementary information (“RSI”) in the financial reports of state and local governmental employers. In June 2005, GASB issued Statement No. 47, *Accounting for Termination Benefits*. This statement establishes accounting standards for termination benefits. For termination benefits provided through an existing defined benefit OPEB plan, the provisions of this Statement should be implemented simultaneously with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45. The Authority has adopted these standards for its Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The Bank balances are insured up to \$250 thousand in the aggregate by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) for each bank in which funds are deposited. Cash, including deposits in transit, consists of the following at December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in millions):

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Carrying Amount	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount	Bank Balance
FDIC insured or collateralized deposits	\$ 180	\$ 174	\$ 157	\$ 152
Uninsured and not collateralized	<u>274</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>99</u>
	<u>\$ 454</u>	<u>\$ 396</u>	<u>\$ 311</u>	<u>\$ 251</u>

All collateralized deposits are held by the MTA or its agent in the MTA’s name.

The MTA, on behalf of itself, its affiliates and subsidiaries, invests funds which are not immediately required for the MTA’s operations in securities permitted by the New York State Public Authorities Law, including repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Treasury notes, and U.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds.

The MTA’s uninsured and uncollateralized deposits are primarily held by commercial banks in the metropolitan New York area and are subject to the credit risks of those institutions.

MTA holds most of its investments at a custodian bank. The custodian must meet certain banking institution criteria enumerated in MTA’s Investment Guidelines. The Investment Guidelines also require the Treasury Division to hold at least \$100 of its portfolio with a separate emergency custodian bank. The purpose of this deposit is in the event that the MTA’s main custodian cannot execute transactions due to an emergency outside of the custodian’s control, the MTA has an immediate alternate source of liquidity.

Investments, at fair value, consist of the following at December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in millions):

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Repurchase agreements	\$ 172	\$ 94
Commercial paper	1,551	1,584
Federal Agencies due 2016	708	828
U.S. Treasuries due 2016–2021	3,007	1,592
Investments restricted for capital lease obligations:		
U.S. Treasury Notes due 2016 - 2033	\$ 199	\$ 201
Short-term investment fund	77	77
Federal Agencies due 2030 - 2033	40	40
Other Agencies due 2022-2033	<u>147</u>	<u>136</u>
Sub-total	<u>463</u>	<u>454</u>
Other Agencies due 2015-2030	168	108
Asset and mortgage backed securities*	27	25
Commercial mortgage backed securities*	45	62
Corporate bonds*	153	160
Foreign bonds*	11	20
Equities*	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,324</u>	<u>\$ 4,947</u>

*These securities are only included in the FMTAC portfolio.

Fair values include accrued interest to the extent that interest is included in the carrying amounts. Accrued interest on investments other than Treasury bills and coupons is included in other receivables on the statement of net position. The MTA's investment policy states that securities underlying repurchase agreements must have a market value at least equal to the cost of the investment.

In connection with certain lease transactions described in Note 9, the MTA has purchased securities or entered into payment undertaking, letter of credit, or similar type agreements or instruments (guaranteed investment contracts) with financial institutions, which generate sufficient proceeds to make basic rent and purchase option payments under the terms of the leases. If the obligors do not perform, the MTA may have an obligation to make the related rent payments.

All investments, other than the investments restricted for capital lease obligations, are either insured or registered and held by the MTA or its agent in the MTA's name. Investments restricted for capital lease obligations are either held by MTA or its agent in the MTA's name or held by a custodian as collateral for MTA's obligation to make rent payments under capital lease obligation. Investments had weighted average yields of 0.51% and 0.12% for the year ended December 31, 2015 and year ended December 31, 2014, respectively.

Of the above cash and investments, amounts designated for internal purposes by management were as follows at December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in millions):

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Construction or acquisition of capital assets	\$ 3,230	\$ 2,265
Funds received from affiliated agencies for investment	605	779
Debt service	488	434
Payment of claims	735	582
Restricted for capital leases	464	454
Other	527	528
	<u>6,049</u>	<u>5,042</u>
Unrestricted funds	729	216
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 6,778</u>	<u>\$ 5,258</u>

Credit Risk — At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the following credit quality rating has been assigned to MTA investments by a nationally recognized rating organization (in millions):

Quality Rating Standard & Poor's	December 31, 2015	Percent of Portfolio	December 31, 2014	Percent of Portfolio
A-1+	\$ 739	12 %	\$ 828	17 %
A-1	1,551	25	1,584	33
AAA	112	2	120	3
AA+	40	1	40	1
AA	27	0	34	1
A	91	2	100	2
BBB	51	1	55	1
Not rated	180	3	100	2
U.S. Government	<u>3,322</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>1,876</u>	<u>40</u>
Total	6,113	100 %	4,737	100 %
Equities and capital leases	<u>211</u>		<u>210</u>	
Total investment	<u>\$ 6,324</u>		<u>\$ 4,947</u>	

Interest Rate Risk — Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of the investment. Duration is a measure of interest rate risk. The greater the duration of a bond or portfolio of bonds, the greater its price volatility will be in response to a change in interest rate risk and vice versa. Duration is an indicator of bond price's sensitivity to a 100 basis point change in interest rates.

(In millions) Securities	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Fair Value	Duration	Fair Value	Duration
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 3,007	4.55	\$ 1,592	4.82
Federal Agencies	708	0.02	828	0.08
Other Agencies	162	3.34	102	4.32
Tax benefits lease investments	269	9.66	261	10.69
Repurchase agreement	172	-	94	-
Certificate of deposits	6	-	6	-
Commercial paper	1,551	0.00	1,584	-
Asset-backed securities ⁽¹⁾	27	0.99	25	0.99
Commercial mortgage-backed securities ⁽¹⁾	45	1.87	62	1.64
Foreign bonds ⁽¹⁾	11	0.01	20	-
Corporates ⁽¹⁾	153	2.96	160	2.46
Total fair value	6,111		4,734	
Modified duration		2.90		2.43
Equities ⁽¹⁾	19		20	
Total	6,130		4,754	
Investments with no duration reported	194		193	
Total investments	\$ 6,324		\$ 4,947	

⁽¹⁾ These securities are only included in the FMTAC portfolio.

MTA is a public benefit corporation established under the New York Public Authorities Law. MTA's Treasury Division is responsible for the investment management of the funds of the Related Entities. The investment activity covers all operating and capital funds, including bond proceeds, and the activity is governed by State statutes, bond resolutions and the Board-adopted investment guidelines (the "Investment Guidelines"). The MTA Act currently permits the Related Entities to invest in the following general types of obligations:

- obligations of the State or the United States Government;
- obligations of which the principal and interest are guaranteed by the State or the United States government;
- obligations issued or guaranteed by certain Federal agencies;
- repurchase agreements fully collateralized by the obligations of the foregoing United States Government and Federal agencies;
- certain certificates of deposit of banks or trust companies in the State;

- certain banker's acceptances with a maturity of 90 days or less;
- certain commercial paper;
- certain municipal obligations; and
- certain mutual funds up to \$10 in the aggregate.

The MTA adopted NYS Statutory Requirements with respect to credit risk of its investments, which include, but are not limited to the following sections:

- i) Public Authorities Law Sections 1265(4) (MTA), 1204(19) (Transit Authority) and 553(21) (TBTA);
- ii) Public Authorities Law Section 2925 Investment of funds by public authorities and public benefit corporations; general provisions; and
- iii) State Finance Law Article 15 – EXCELSIOR LINKED DEPOSIT ACT.

MTA Investment Guidelines limit the dollar amount invested in banker acceptances, commercial paper, and obligations issued or guaranteed by certain Federal agencies to \$250 at cost. There are no dollar limits on the purchase of obligations of the United States government, the State or obligations the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by the State or the United States government. Investments in collateralized repurchase agreements are limited by dealer or bank's capital. MTA can invest no greater than \$300 with a bank or dealer rated in Tier 1 (i.e. \$1 billion or more of capital).

FMTAC is created as a MTA subsidiary and is licensed as a captive direct insurer and reinsurer by the New York State Department of Insurance. As such, FMTAC is responsible for the investment management of its funds. The investment activity is governed by State statutes and the FMTAC Board adopted investment guidelines. The minimum surplus to policyholders and reserve instruments are invested in the following investments:

- obligations of the United States or any agency thereof provided such agency obligations are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- direct obligations of the State or of any county, district or municipality thereof;
- any state, territory, possession or any other governmental unit of the United States;
- certain bonds of agencies or instrumentalities of any state, territory, possession or any other governmental unit of the United States;
- the obligations of a solvent American institution which are rated investment grade or higher (or the equivalent thereto) by a securities rating agency; and
- certain mortgage backed securities in amounts no greater than five percent of FMTAC's admitted assets.

FMTAC may also invest non-reserve instruments in a broader range of investments including the following general types of obligations:

- certain equities; and
- certain mutual funds.

FMTAC is prohibited from making the following investments:

- investment in an insolvent entity;
- any investment as a general partner; and
- any investment found to be against public policy.

FMTAC investment guidelines do include other investments, but FMTAC has limited itself to the above permissible investments at this time.

4. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Pensions — The MTA Related Groups sponsors and participates in several defined benefit pension plans for their employees, the Long Island Railroad Company Plan for Additional Pensions (the “Additional Plan”), The Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority Pension Plan (the “MaBSTOA Plan”), the Metro-North Commuter Railroad Company Cash Balance Plan (the “MNR Cash Balance Plan”), the Metropolitan Transportation Authority Defined Benefit Plan (the “MTA Defined Benefit Plan”), the New York City Employees’ Retirement System (“NYCERS”), and the New York State and Local Employees’ Retirement System (“NYSLERS”). A brief description of each of these pension plans follows:

Plan Descriptions

1. Additional Plan —

The Additional Plan is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits to members and beneficiaries. The Additional Plan is administered by the Board of Managers of Pensions. The Additional Plan is a governmental plan and accordingly, is not subject to the funding and other requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”). The Additional Plan is a closed plan and members include MTA Long Island Railroad employees hired prior to January 1, 1988.

The pension plan issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by writing to Long Island Rail Road, Controller, 93-02 Sutphin Boulevard – mail code 1421, Jamaica, New York 11435 or at www.mta.info.

2. MaBSTOA Plan —

The MaBSTOA Plan is a single-employer governmental retirement plan administered by MTA New York City Transit covering MaBSTOA employees, who are specifically excluded from NYCERS. Effective January 1, 1999, in order to afford managerial and non-represented MaBSTOA employees the same pension rights as like title employees in MTA New York City Transit Authority, membership in the MaBSTOA Plan is optional.

The Board of Administration, established in 1963, determines eligibility of employees and beneficiaries for retirement and death benefits. Article 12.08 of the MaBSTOA Plan assigns authority to the MaBSTOA Board to establish and amend the benefit provisions.

The pension plan issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by writing to MaBSTOA Pension Plan, New York City Transit Authority, Operations Accounting, 2 Broadway, 10th Floor, New York, New York, 10004 or at www.mta.info.

3. MNR Cash Balance Plan —

The MNR Cash Balance Plan is a single employer, closed, defined benefit pension plan administered by MTA Metro-North Railroad. The MNR Cash Balance Plan covers non-collectively bargained employees, formerly employed by Conrail, who joined MTA Metro-North Railroad as management employees between January 1 and June 30, 1983, and were still employed as of December 31, 1988. Effective January 1, 1989, these management employees became covered under the Metro-North Commuter Railroad Defined Contribution Plan for Management Employees (the “Management Plan”) and the MNR Cash Balance Plan was closed to new participants. The assets of the Management Plan were merged with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority Defined Benefit Plan for Non-Represented Employees (now titled as the Metropolitan Transportation Authority Defined Benefit Pension Plan) as of the asset transfer date of July 14, 1995. The MNR Cash Balance Plan is designed to satisfy the applicable requirements for governmental plans under Section 401(a) and 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, the MNR Cash Balance Plan is tax-exempt and is not subject to the provisions of ERISA.

The MTA Board of Trustees appoints a Board of Managers of Pensions that controls and manages the operation and administration of the MNR Cash Balance Plan.

The pension plan issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by writing to MTA Metro-North Railroad, Controller, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, 10170-3739 or at www.mta.info.

4. MTA Defined Benefit Plan —

The MTA Defined Benefit Pension Plan (the “MTA Plan” or the “Plan”) is a cost sharing, multiple-employer pension plan. The Plan covers certain MTA Long Island Railroad non-represented employees hired after December 31, 1987, MTA Metro-North Railroad non-represented employees, certain employees of the former MTA Long Island Bus hired prior to January 23, 1983, MTA Police, MTA Long Island Railroad represented employees hired after December 31, 1987, certain MTA Metro-North Railroad represented employees, MTA Staten Island Railway represented and non-represented employees and certain employees of the MTA Bus Company (“MTA Bus”). The Authority, MTA Long Island Railroad, MTA Metro-North Railroad, MTA Staten Island Railway and MTA Bus contribute to the MTA Plan, which offers distinct retirement, disability retirement, and death benefit programs for their covered employees and beneficiaries.

The MTA Defined Benefit Plan is administered by the Board of Managers of Pensions. The MTA Plan may be amended by action of the MTA Board.

The pension plan issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by writing to the MTA Comptroller, 2 Broadway, 16th Floor, New York, New York, 10004 or at www.mta.info.

5. NYCERS —

NYCERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement system for employees of The City of New York (“The City”) and certain other governmental units whose employees are not otherwise members of The City’s four other pension systems. The NYCERS plan combines features of a defined benefit pension plan with those of a defined contribution pension plan. NYCERS administers the New York City Employees Retirement System qualified pension plan.

NYCERS was established by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York under Chapter 427 of the laws of 1920. NYCERS functions in accordance with the governing statutes contained in the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (“RSSL”), and the Administrative Code of the City of New York (“ACNY”), which are the basis by which benefit terms and employer and member contribution requirements are established and amended. The head of the retirement system is the Board of Trustees.

NYCERS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by writing to the New York City Employees’ Retirement System at 335 Adams Street, Suite 2300, Brooklyn, NY 11201-3724 or at www.nycers.org.

All persons holding permanent civil service positions in the competitive or labor class are required to become members of the system six months after their date of appointment, but may voluntarily elect to join the system prior to their mandated membership date. All other eligible employees have the option of joining the system upon appointment or anytime thereafter.

- Tier 1 All members who joined prior to July 1, 1973.
- Tier 2 All members who joined on or after July 1, 1973 and before July 27, 1976.
- Tier 3 Only certain members who joined on or after July 27, 1976 and prior to April 1, 2012.
- Tier 4 All members (with certain member exceptions) who joined on or after July 27, 1976 but prior to April 1, 2012. Members who joined on or after July 27, 1976 but prior to September 1, 1983 retain all rights and benefits of Tier 3 membership.
- Tier 6 Members who joined on or after April 1, 2012.

6. NYSLERS —

NYSLERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit retirement system. The New York State Comptroller’s Office administers the NYSLERS pension plan. The net position of NYSLERS is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the “Fund”), which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in fiduciary net position allocated to the plan. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of NYSLERS. The Comptroller is an elected official determined in a direct statewide election and serves a four year term. NYSLERS’ benefits are established under the provisions of the New York State RSSL. Once a public employer elects to participate in NYSLERS, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute.

NYSLERS is included in New York State’s financial report as a pension trust fund. This report may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

Pension legislation enacted in 1973, 1976, 1983, 2009 and 2012 established distinct classes of tier membership.

- Tier 1 All members who joined prior to July 1, 1973.

Tier 2	All members who joined on or after July 1, 1973 and before July 27, 1976.
Tier 3	Generally, certain members who joined on or after July 27, 1976 but before January 1, 2010 and all other members who joined on or after July 27, 1976, but before September 1, 1983.
Tier 4	Generally, members (with certain member exceptions) who joined on or after September 1, 1983, but before January 1, 2010.
Tier 5	Members who joined on or after January 1, 2010, but before April 1, 2012.
Tier 6	Members who joined on or after April 1, 2012.

Benefits Provided

1. Additional Plan —

Pension Benefits — An employee who retires under the Additional Plan, either: (a) after completing at least 20 years of credited service, or (b) after both attaining age 65 while in service and completing at least five years of credited service, or in the case of those who were active employees on January 1, 1988, after completing at least 10 years of credited service, is entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life. Payments commence to an employee referred to in: (a) only after attaining age 50, or (b) only after attaining age 65.

Benefit and contribution provisions, which are based on the point in time at which participants last entered qualifying service and their length of credited service, are established by, and may only be amended by the MTA Long Island Railroad, subject to the obligations of the MTA Long Island Railroad under its collective bargaining agreements.

The MTA Long Island Railroad's Board of Directors must approve all amendments. The Additional Plan has both contributory and non-contributory requirements, with retirement ages varying from 50 to 65 depending upon a participant's length of credited service. Pension benefits payable to age 65, where eligible, are calculated as 2% of the employee's applicable final average earnings for each year of qualifying service up to 25 years plus 1.5% of applicable final average earnings for each year of qualifying service in excess of 25 years. For pension benefits payable at and after age 65, regardless of whether benefits commenced before or after the employee attained age 65, benefits are calculated in the same manner as pension benefits payable prior to age 65 except that the amount so determined is reduced by a percentage of the employee's annuity (not including any supplemental annuity) value at age 65 under the Federal Railroad Retirement Act.

Participants who entered qualifying service before July 1, 1978, are not required to contribute. Participants who entered qualifying service on or after July 1, 1978, are required to contribute 3% of their wages to the Additional Plan. The MTA Long Island Railroad contributes additional amounts based on actuarially determined amounts that are designed to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The Additional Plan also provides death and disability benefits. Participants who become disabled after accumulating 10 years of credited service and who meet the requirements as described in the Additional Plan receive a disability benefit. Disability pension benefits are calculated based on the participant's qualifying service and a percentage of final average compensation reduced by the full amount of benefit under the Federal Railroad Retirement Act. Survivorship benefits are paid to the participant's spouse

when a survivorship option is elected or when an active participant has not divested his or her spouse of benefits. The survivorship benefit is payable at the time of death or when the vested participant would have attained an eligible age. The amount payable is in the form of an annuity. A lump sum death benefit no greater than five thousand dollars is payable upon death on behalf of a nonvested participant or vested participant whose pension rights were waived.

2. MaBSTOA Plan —

The MaBSTOA Plan provides retirement as well as death, accident, and disability benefits. The benefits provided by the MaBSTOA Plan are generally similar to the benefits provided to participants in NYCERS. Benefits vest after either 5, 10, or 20 years of credited service, depending on the date of employment.

NYCERS has determined that Tier 4 employees are and have been eligible for a post retirement death benefit retroactive to 1986. In June 2012, the MTA Board approved an amendment to the MaBSTOA Plan to provide for incorporation of this benefit.

Tier 1 —

Eligibility and Benefit Calculation: Tier 1 members must be at least age 50 with the completion of 20 years of service to be eligible to collect a service retirement benefit. Generally, the benefit is 1.50% for service before March 1, 1962, plus 2.0% for service from March 1, 1962 to June 30, 1970, plus 2.5% for service after June 30, 1970. The accumulated percentage, up to a maximum of 50%, is multiplied by the member's compensation, which is the greater of earned salary during the year prior to retirement. Once the accumulated reaches 50%, the percentage for each further year of service reverts back to 1.5%. The percentage in excess of 50% is multiplied by the final compensation, which is the highest average earnings over five consecutive years.

Ordinary Disability Benefits — Generally, ordinary disability benefits, are provided to eligible Tier 1 members after ten years of service with the benefit equal to the greater of the service retirement percentages or 25% multiplied by final compensation.

Accidental Disability Benefits — The accidental disability benefit to eligible Tier 1 members is equal to 75% of final compensation reduced by 100% of any worker's compensation payments.

Ordinary Death Benefits — Tier 1 members requires the completion of six months of service but completion of twenty years of service is required to receive a lump sum equal to the present value of the retirement benefit.

Tier 2 —

Eligibility and Benefit Calculation: Tier 2 members must be at least age 55 with the completion of 25 years of service to be eligible to collect a service retirement benefit. Generally, the benefit equals 50% of final 3-year average compensation, defined as the highest average earnings over three consecutive years, plus 1% of final 5-year average compensation, defined as the highest average earnings over five consecutive years, per year of credited service in excess of 20 years. For early retirement, members must be at least age 50 with the completion of at least 20 years of service. The benefit is determined in the same manner as the service retirement but not greater than 2.0% of final 3-year average compensation per year of service.

Ordinary Disability Benefits — Generally, ordinary disability benefits, are provided to eligible Tier 2 members after ten years of service with the benefit equal to the greater of the service retirement percentages or 25% multiplied by the final 5- year average compensation.

Accidental Disability Benefits — The accidental disability benefit to eligible Tier 2 members is equal to 75% of the final 5-year average compensation reduced by any worker's compensation payments.

Ordinary Death Benefits — Tier 2 members require the completion of 90 days of service to receive a lump sum equal to 3 times salary, raised to the next multiple of \$1,000 dollars.

Tiers 3, 4—

Eligibility and Benefit Calculation: Tier 3 and 4 members in the Regular 62 and 5 Plan must be at least age 62 with the completion of at least 5 years of service to be eligible to collect a service retirement benefit. Generally, the benefit for members with at least 20 years of service, is equal to 2.0% of Final Average Compensation ("FAS") for the first 30 years of service plus 1.5% of FAS for years of service in excess of 30. FAS is defined as the highest average earnings over three consecutive years, of which earnings in a year cannot exceed 110% of the average of the two preceding years. If the member completes less than 20 years of credited service, the benefit equals 1- 2/3% of FAS multiplied by years of service. For early retirement, members must be at least age 55 with the completion of at least 5 years of service. The benefit equals the service retirement benefit reduced by 6% for each of the first two years prior to age 62, and by 3% for years prior to age 60.

Tier 3 and 4 members in the Regular 55 and 25 Plan must be at least age 55 with the completion of at least 25 years of service, or be at least age 62 with the completion of at least 5 years of service, to be eligible to collect a service retirement benefit. Generally, the benefit for members with at least 25 years of service, is equal to 2.0% of FAS for the first 30 years of service plus 1.5% of FAS for years of service in excess of 30. If the member completes less than 25 years of credited service, the benefit equals 1- 2/3% of FAS multiplied by years of service.

Tier 4 members in the 57 & 5 Plan must be at least age 57 with the completion of at least 5 years of service to be eligible to collect a service retirement benefit. Generally, the benefit for members with at least 20 years of service, is equal to 2.0% of FAS for the first 30 years of service plus 1.5% of FAS for years of service in excess of 30. If the member completes less than 20 years of credited service, the benefit equals 1- 2/3% of FAS multiplied by years of service.

Ordinary and Accidental Disability Benefits — For eligible members of the Regular 62 and 5 Plan, 55 and 25 Plan and 57 and 5 Plan, ordinary and accidental disability benefits, are provided after 10 years of service for ordinary and no service required for accidental. The benefit equals the greater of 1-2/3% of FAS per year of service and 1/3 of FAS.

Ordinary Death Benefits — For eligible members of the Regular 62 and 5 Plan, 55 and 25 Plan, 57 and 5 Plan, the pre-retirement ordinary death benefit is equal to a lump sum of annual salary times the lesser of completed years of service and 3. After age 60, the benefit is reduced 5% per year, to a maximum reduction of 50%. Accumulated regular member contributions with interest and one-half of accumulated additional member contributions with interest are also payable. Upon retirement, the post-retirement benefit is reduced by 50% and reduced an additional 25% after completion of one year of retirement. After completion of two years of retirement, the benefit equals 10% of the pre-retirement benefit in force at age 60.

Tier 6—

Eligibility and Benefit Calculation: Tier 6 members in the 55 and 25 Special Plan must be at least age 55 with the completion of at least 25 years, or at least age 63 with the completion of at least 10 years of service, to be eligible to collect a service retirement benefit. Generally, the benefit for members with at least 25 years of service, is equal to 2.0% of FAS for the first 30 years of service plus 1.5% of FAS for years of service in excess of 30. If the member completes less than 20 years of credited service, the benefit equals 1- 2/3% of FAS multiplied by years of service. FAS is defined as the highest average pensionable earnings over five consecutive years.

Tier 6 members in the Basic 63 and 10 Plan must be at least age 63 with the completion of at least 10 years to be eligible to collect a service retirement benefit. Generally, the benefit for members with at least 20 years of service, is equal to 35% of FAS plus 2.0% of FAS for years of service in excess of 20. If the member completes less than 20 years of credited service, the benefit equals 1- 2/3% of FAS multiplied by years of service. FAS is defined as the highest average pensionable earnings over five consecutive years. For early retirement, members must be at least age 55 with the completion of at least 10 years of service. The benefit equals the service retirement benefit reduced by 6.5% for each year prior to age 63.

Ordinary and Accidental Disability Benefits — For eligible members of the 55 and 25 Special Plan and the Basic 63 and 10 Plan, ordinary and accidental disability benefits, are provided after 10 years of service for ordinary and no service required for accidental. The benefit equals the greater of 1-2/3% of FAS per year of service and 1/3 of FAS.

Ordinary Death Benefits — For eligible members of the 55 and 25 Special Plan and the Basic 63 and 10 Plan, the pre-retirement ordinary death benefit is equal to a lump sum of annual salary times the lesser of completed years of service and 3. After age 60, the benefit is reduced 5% per year, to a maximum reduction of 50%. Accumulated regular member contributions with interest and one-half of accumulated additional member contributions with interest are also payable. Upon retirement, the post-retirement benefit is reduced by 50% and reduced an additional 25% after completion of one year of retirement. After completion of two years of retirement, the benefit equals 10% of the pre-retirement benefit in force at age 60.

3. MNR Cash Balance Plan —

Pension Benefits — Participants of the MNR Cash Balance Plan obtain a nonforfeitable right to their accrued benefit upon the earlier of (a) the completion of five years of service with the MTA Metro-North Railroad or (b) the attainment of age 62. The accrued benefit is a participant's Initial Account Balance increased each month by the benefit escalator. The benefit escalator is defined as the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("PBGC") immediate annuity rate in effect for December of the year preceding the year for which the determination is being made) divided by 180. The accrued benefit is paid as an escalating annuity. Vested participants are entitled to receive pension benefits commencing at age sixty-five. Participants of the MNR Cash Balance Plan may elect to receive the value of their accumulated plan benefits as a lump-sum distribution upon retirement or they may elect to receive their benefits as a life annuity payable monthly from retirement. Participants may also elect to receive their pension benefits in the form of a joint and survivor annuity.

Participants of the MNR Cash Balance Plan are eligible for early retirement benefits upon termination of employment, the attainment of age 62, or age 60 and completion of 15 years of service, or age 55 and the completion of 30 years of service. The early retirement benefits paid is the normal retirement pension deferred to age 65 or an immediate pension equal to the life annuity actuarial equivalent of a participant's escalating annuity at normal retirement date indexed by the Initial Benefit Escalator from early retirement

date to normal retirement date and reduced by 5/9 of 1% for each month retirement precedes age 65 up to 60 months and 5/18 of 1% for each month after 60 months.

For members with cash balances who are currently members of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority Defined Benefit Pension Plan, an additional benefit is provided equal to the amount needed to bring their total benefits (i.e., Railroad Retirement Tier I and II benefits, Conrail Plan benefits, Cash Balance Plan benefits, and MTA Defined Benefit Pension Plan benefits) up to a minimum of 65% of their 3-year final average pay under the MTA Defined Benefit Plan. In no event will the Additional Benefit exceed 2% of 3-year final average pay multiplied by the Conrail Management Service prior to July 1, 1983. This benefit is payable as a life annuity and is reduced for commencement prior to age 65 in the same manner as the regular cash balance benefit. This additional benefit is payable only in the form of a life annuity or 100% or 50% contingent annuity

Death Benefits — Benefits are paid to vested participants' beneficiaries in the event of a participants' death. The amount of benefits payable is the participant's account balance at the date of his or her death. Pre-retirement death benefits paid for a participant's death after 55 is equal to the amount the spouse would have received had the participant elected retirement under the normal form of payment on the day preceding his death. Pre-retirement death benefits paid for a participant's death before 55 is equal to the amount the spouse would have received had the participant survived to age 55 and retired under the normal form of payment on that date. The benefit is based on service to the participant's date of death and is payable beginning on the date the participant would have attained age 55.

In lieu of the above benefit, the surviving spouse can elect to receive the participant's account balance in a single lump sum payment immediately. If the participant was not married, the participant's beneficiary is entitled to receive the participant's Account Balance as of the participant's date of death in a single lump sum payment.

4. MTA Defined Benefit Plan —

Pension Benefits — Retirement benefits are paid from the Plan to covered MTA Metro-North Railroad, MTA Staten Island Railway and post — 1987 MTA Long Island Rail Road employees as service retirement allowances or early retirement allowances. A participant is eligible for a service retirement allowance upon termination if the participant satisfied both age and service requirement. A participant is eligible for an early retirement allowance upon termination if the participant has attained age fifty-five and completed at least ten years of credited service. Terminated participants with five or more years of credited service who are eligible for a deferred vested benefit are not eligible to receive a service retirement allowance or early retirement allowance. Deferred vested benefits are payable on an unreduced basis on the first day of the month following the participant sixty-second birthday. Effective in 2007, members and certain former members who become (or became) employed by another MTA agency which does not participate in the Plan continue to accrue service credit based on such other employment. Upon retirement, the member's vested retirement benefit from the Plan will be calculated on the final average salary of the subsequent MTA agency, if higher. Moreover, the Plan benefit will be reduced by the benefit, if any, payable by the other plan based on such MTA agency employment. Such member's disability and ordinary death benefit will be determined in the same way.

Retirement benefits are paid from the Plan under the MTA 20-Year Police Retirement Program. A participant is eligible for service retirement at the earlier of completing twenty years of credited Police service or attainment of age sixty-two. Terminated participants with five years of credited police service, who are not eligible for retirement, are eligible for a deferred benefit. Deferred vested benefits are payable on the first of the month following the participant's attainment of age fifty-five.

Retirement benefits paid from the Plan to covered represented MTA Bus employees include service retirement allowances or early retirement allowances. Under the programs covering all represented employees at Baisley Park, Eastchester, La Guardia, Spring Creek, and Yonkers Depots and the represented employees at College Point Depot, JFK, Far Rockaway a participant is eligible for a service retirement allowance upon termination if the participant has attained age sixty-five and completed at least five years of credited service or if the participant has attained age 57 and completed at least 20 years of credited service. A participant hired prior to June 2009 from Baisley Park, College Point, and La Guardia Depots is eligible for an early retirement allowance if the participant has attained age 55 and completed 20 years of credited service. Terminated participants with five or more years of credited service who are not eligible to receive a service retirement allowance or early retirement allowance are eligible for a deferred vested benefit. Deferred vested benefits are payable on an unreduced basis on or after the participant attains age sixty-five.

At Baisley Park, Far Rockaway, JFK, La Guardia and Spring Creek Depots, a participant who is a non-represented employee is eligible for an early retirement allowance upon termination if the participant has attained age 55 and completed 15 years of service. Terminated participants with five or more years of credited service who are not eligible to receive a service retirement allowance or early retirement allowance are eligible for a deferred vested benefit. Deferred vested benefits are payable on an unreduced basis on or after the participant attains age sixty-two.

The MTA Bus retirement programs covering represented and non-represented employees at Eastchester and Yonkers and covering the represented employees at Baisley Park, College Point, Far Rockaway, JFK, La Guardia and Spring Creek are fixed dollar plans, i.e., the benefits are a product of credited service and a specific dollar amount.

The retirement benefits for certain non-represented employees at Baisley Park, Far Rockaway, JFK, La Guardia and Spring Creek are based on final average salary. Certain participants may elect to receive the retirement benefit as a single life annuity or in the form of an unreduced 75% joint and survivor benefit.

Pre-1988 MTA Long Island Rail Road participants are eligible for a service retirement allowance upon termination if the participants has either: (a) attained age sixty-five and completed at least five years of credited service, or if an employee on January 1, 1988 completed at least 10 years of credited service, or (b) attained age fifty and has completed at least 20 years of credited service. Terminated participants who were not employees on January 1, 1988 with five or more years of credited service are eligible for a deferred vested benefit. Pension benefits payable to age 65, where eligible, are calculated as 2% of the employee's applicable final average earnings for each year of qualifying service up to 25 years plus 1.5% of applicable final average earning of each year of qualifying service in excess of 25 years. For pension benefits payable at and after age 65 regardless of whether benefits commenced before or after the employee attained age 65, benefits are calculated in the same manner as pension benefits payable prior to age 65 except that the amount so determined is reduced by a percentage of the employee's annuity (not including supplemental annuity) value at age 65 under the Federal Railroad Retirement Act. The reduction of pension benefits for amounts payable under the Federal Railroad Retirement Act is 50%.

Death and Disability Benefits — In addition to service retirement benefits, participants of the Plan are eligible to receive disability retirement allowances and death benefits. Participants who become disabled may be eligible to receive disability retirement allowances after ten years of covered MTA Bus service; ten years of credited service for covered MTA Metro-North Railroad and MTA Long Island Rail Road management and represented employees, covered MTA Staten Island Railway employees and covered MTA police participants.

The disability retirement allowance for covered MTA Metro-North Railroad and MTA Long Island Rail Road management and represented covered MTA Staten Island Railway employees is calculated based on the participant's credited service and final average salary ("FAS") but not less than 1/3 of FAS. Under the

MTA 20 Year Police Retirement Program, a disabled participant may be eligible for one of three forms of disability retirement: (a) ordinary disability which is payable if a participant has ten years of credited Police service and is calculated based on the participant's credited Police service and FAS but not less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of FAS; (b) performance of duty, which is payable if a participant is disabled in the performance of duty and is $\frac{1}{2}$ of FAS, and (c) accidental disability, which is payable if a participant is disabled as the result of an on-the-job accidental injury and is $\frac{3}{4}$ of FAS subject to an offset of Workers' Compensation benefits. Pursuant to the MTA Bus programs, the disability benefit is the same as the service retirement benefit.

Pre -1988 MTA Long Island Rail Road participants who become disabled after accumulating 10 years of credited service and who meet the requirements as described in the Plan may be eligible to receive a disability benefit. Disability pension benefits are calculated based on the participant's qualified service and a percentage of final average compensation reduced by the full amount of the disability benefit under the Federal Railroad Retirement Act. Survivorship benefits for pre-1988 MTA Long Island Rail Road participants are paid to the spouse when a survivorship option is elected or when an active participant has not divested their spouse of benefits.

The survivorship benefit is payable at the time of death or when the vested participant would have attained an eligible age. The amount payable is in the form of an annuity. A lump sum death benefit no greater than \$5,000 is payable upon death on behalf of a non-vested participant or vested participant whose pension rights were waived.

Death benefits are paid to the participant's beneficiary in the event of the death of a covered MTA Metro-North Railroad, post-1987 MTA Long Island Rail Road or MTA Staten Island Railway employee after completion of one year of credited service. The death benefit payable is calculated based on a multiple of a participant's salary based on years of credited service up to three years and is reduced beginning at age sixty-one. There is also a post-retirement death benefit which, in the 1st year of retirement, is equal to 50% of the pre-retirement death benefit amount, whichever is greater, 25% the 2nd year and 10% of the death benefit payable at age 60 for the 3rd and later years. For the Police 20 Year Retirement Program, the death benefit is payable after ninety days of credited MTA Police service, and is equal to three times their salary. For non-Police groups, this death benefit is payable in a lump sum distribution while for Police, the member or the beneficiary can elect to have it paid as an annuity. The MTA Police do not have a post retirement benefit.

In the MSBA Employees' Pension Plan, there are special spousal benefits payable upon the death of a participant who is eligible for an early retirement benefit, or a normal service retirement benefit, or who is a vested participant or vested former participant. To be eligible, the spouse and participant must have been married at least one year at the time of death. Where the participant was eligible for an early service retirement benefit or was a vested participant or former participant, the benefit is a pension equal to 40% of the benefit payable to the participant as if the participant retired on the date of death. Where the participant was eligible for a normal service retirement benefit, the eligible spouse can elect either the benefit payable as a pension, as described in the prior sentence, or a lump sum payment based on an actuarially determined pension reserve. If there is no eligible spouse for this pension reserve benefit, a benefit is payable to the participant's beneficiary or estate.

Moreover, an accidental death benefit is payable for the death of a participant who is a covered MTA Metro-North Railroad or post-1987 MTA Long Island Rail Road employee, a covered MTA Staten Island Railway employee or a covered MTA Police member and dies as the result of an on-the-job accidental injury. This death benefit is paid as a pension equal to 50% of the participant's salary and is payable to the spouse for life, or, if none, to children until age eighteen (or twenty-three, if a student), or if none, to a dependent parent.

For MTA Bus employees, there is varied death benefit coverage under the Plan. For all represented and non-represented MTA Bus employees at Eastchester and Yonkers Depots and represented MTA Bus employees at Baisley Park, College Point, Far Rockaway, JFK, La Guardia and Spring Creek Depots, if a participant dies prior to being eligible for a retirement benefit, the participant's beneficiary may elect to receive a refund of the participant's contributions plus interest.

Moreover, the spouses of the above employees who are vested are entitled to a presumed retirement survivor annuity which is based on a 50% Joint and Survivor annuity. The date as of which such annuity is determined and on which it commences varies among the different programs depending on whether the participants are eligible for retirement and for payment of retirement benefits.

In addition, the spouse of a non-represented MTA Bus employee at Spring Creek, JFK, La Guardia, Baisley Park and Far Rockaway, if such employee is age 55 and has 15 years of service and is a terminated member with a vested benefit which is not yet payable, may elect the presumed retirement survivor annuity or 1/2 the participant's accrued benefit paid monthly and terminating on the 60th payment or the spouse's death. The spouse of a non-represented MTA Bus employee at Yonkers Depot may also receive a pre-retirement survivor annuity from the supplemental plan. If there is no such spouse, the actuarial equivalent of such annuity is payable.

The dependent children of MTA Bus employees are also entitled to an annuity based on the spouse's pre-retirement survivor annuity (1/2 of the spouse's annuity is payable to each child, but no more than 100% of the spouse's annuity is payable). In addition, the dependent children of retirees who were MTA Bus employees at these Depots are entitled to an annuity based on the presumed retirement survivor's annuity (25% of the spouse's annuity; but no more than 50% of the spouse's annuity is payable).

Retirement benefits establishment and changes for representative employees are collectively bargained and must be ratified by the respective union and the MTA Board. For nonrepresentative employees, retirement benefits establishment and changes are presented to the MTA Board and must be accepted and approved by the MTA Board.

5. NYCERS —

NYCERS provides three main types of retirement benefits: Service Retirements, Ordinary Disability Retirements (non-job-related disabilities) and Accident Disability Retirements (job-related disabilities) to participants generally based on salary, length of service, and member Tiers.

The Service Retirement benefits provided to Tier 1 participants fall into four categories according to the level of benefits provided and the years of service required. Three of the four categories provide annual benefits of 50% to 55% of final salary after 20 or 25 years of service, with additional benefits equal to a specified percentage per year of service (currently 1.2% to 1.7%) of final salary. The fourth category has no minimum service requirement and instead provides an annual benefit for each year of service equal to a specified percentage (currently 0.7% to 1.53%) of final salary.

Tier 2 participants have provisions similar to Tier 1, except that the eligibility for retirement and the salary base for benefits are different and there is a limitation on the maximum benefit.

Tier 3 participants were later mandated into Tier 4, but could retain their Tier 3 rights. The benefits for Tier 3 participants are reduced by one half of the primary Social Security benefit attributable to service, and provides for an automatic annual cost-of-living escalator in pension benefits of not more than 3.0%.

During March 2012, the Governor signed Chapter 18 of the Laws of 2012 that placed certain limitations on the Tier 3 and Tier 4 benefits available to participants who joined on and after April 1, 2012. In

general, these changes, commonly referred to as Tier 6, increase the age requirement to 63 for most non-uniformed employees to retire and receive a full pension, require member contributions for all years of service for non-uniformed employees, institute progressive member contributions for non-uniformed employees, and lengthen the final average salary period from 3 to 5 years.

NYCERS also provides automatic Cost-of-Living Adjustments (“COLA”) for certain retirees and beneficiaries, death benefits; and certain retirees also receive supplemental benefits. Subject to certain conditions, members generally become fully vested as to benefits upon the completion of 5 years of service.

The State Constitution provides that pension rights of public employees are contractual and shall not be diminished or impaired.

6. NYSLERS — NYSLERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Members who joined NYSLERS prior to January 1, 2010 need five years of service to be fully vested. Members who joined NYSLERS on or after January 1, 2010 need ten years of service to be fully vested.

Tiers 1 and 2 —

Eligibility: Tier 1 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. There is no minimum service requirement for Tier 1 members. Tier 2 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have five years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The age at which full benefits may be collected for Tier 1 is 55, and the full benefit age for Tier 2 is 62.

Benefit Calculation: Generally, the benefit is 1.67 percent of final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than 20 years. If the member retires with 20 or more years of service, the benefit is 2 percent of final average salary for each year of service. Tier 2 members with five or more years of service can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits. Tier 2 members age 55 or older with 30 or more years of service can retire with no reduction in benefits. As a result of Article 19 of the RSSL, Tier 1 and Tier 2 members who worked continuously from April 1, 1999 through October 1, 2000 received an additional month of service credit for each year of credited service they have at retirement, up to a maximum of 24 additional months. Final average salary is the average of the wages earned in the three highest consecutive years. For Tier 1 members who joined on or after June 17, 1971, each year of final average salary is limited to no more than 20 percent of the average of the previous two years.

Tiers 3, 4, and 5 —

Eligibility: Tier 3 and 4 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have five years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. Tier 5 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have ten years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The full benefit age for Tiers 3, 4 and 5 is 62.

Benefit Calculation: Generally, the benefit is 1.67 percent of final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than 20 years. If a member retires with between 20 and 30 years of service, the benefit is 2 percent of final average salary for each year of service. If a member retires with more than 30 years of service, an additional benefit of 1.5 percent of final average salary is applied for each year of service over 30 years. Tier 3 and 4 members with five or more years of service and Tier 5 members with ten or more years of service can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits. Tier 3 and 4 members age 55 or older with 30 or more years of service can retire with no reduction in benefits. Final average salary is the average of the wages earned in the three highest consecutive years. For Tier 3, 4 and 5 members,

each year of final average salary is limited to no more than 10 percent of the average of the previous two years.

Tier 6 —

Eligibility: Tier 6 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have ten years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The full benefit age for Tier 6 is 63.

Benefit Calculation: Generally, the benefit is 1.67 percent of final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than 20 years. If a member retires with 20 years of service, the benefit is 1.75 percent of final average salary for each year of service. If a member retires with more than 20 years of service, an additional benefit of 2 percent of final average salary is applied for each year of service over 20 years. Tier 6 members with ten or more years of service can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits. Final average salary is the average of the wages earned in the five highest consecutive years. For Tier 6 members, each year of final average salary is limited to no more than 10 percent of the average of the previous four years.

Ordinary Disability Benefits — Generally, ordinary disability benefits, usually one-third of salary, are provided to eligible members after ten years of service; in some cases, they are provided after five years of service.

Accidental Disability Benefits — For all eligible Tier 1 and Tier 2 members, the accidental disability benefit is a pension of 75 percent of final average salary, with an offset for any Workers' Compensation benefits received. The benefit for eligible Tier 3, 4, 5 and 6 members is the ordinary disability benefit with the years-of-service eligibility requirement dropped.

Ordinary Death Benefits — Death benefits are payable upon the death, before retirement, of a member who meets eligibility requirements as set forth by law. The first \$50,000 dollars of an ordinary death benefit is paid in the form of group term life insurance. The benefit is generally three times the member's annual salary. For most members, there is also a reduced post-retirement ordinary death benefit available.

Post-Retirement Benefit Increases — A cost-of-living adjustment is provided annually to: (i) all pensioners who have attained age 62 and have been retired for five years; (ii) all pensioners who have attained age 55 and have been retired for ten years; (iii) all disability pensioners, regardless of age, who have been retired for five years; (iv) recipients of an accidental death benefit, regardless of age, who have been receiving such benefit for five years and (v) the spouse of a deceased retiree receiving a lifetime benefit under an option elected by the retiree at retirement. An eligible spouse is entitled to one-half the cost-of-living adjustment amount that would have been paid to the retiree when the retiree would have met the eligibility criteria. This cost-of-living adjustment is a percentage of the annual retirement benefit of the eligible member as computed on a base benefit amount not to exceed \$18,000 dollars of the annual retirement benefit. The cost-of-living percentage shall be 50 percent of the annual Consumer Price Index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor, but cannot be less than 1 percent or exceed 3 percent.

Membership

As of January 1, 2014, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, membership data for the following pension plans is as follows:

	Additional Plan	MaBSTOA Plan	MNR Cash Balance Plan	MTA Defined Benefit Plan	TOTAL
Active Plan Members	321	7,889	15	16,688	24,913
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	6,089	5,245	26	11,038	22,398
Vested formerly active members not yet receiving benefits	67	954	19	1,422	2,462
Total	6,477	14,088	60	29,148	49,773

Contributions and Funding Policy

1. Additional Plan —

Employer contributions are actuarially determined on an annual basis and are recognized when due. The Additional Plan is not subject to the funding and other requirements of ERISA.

Upon termination of employment before retirement, vested participants who have been required to contribute must choose to: (1) receive a refund of their own contributions, including accumulated interest at rates established by the MTA Long Island Railroad's Board of Managers of Pensions (1.5% in 2014 and 2013), or (2) leave their contributions in the Additional Plan until they retire and become entitled to the pension benefits. Non-vested participants who have been required to contribute will receive a refund of their own contributions, including accumulated interest at rates established by the MTA Long Island Railroad's Board of Managers of Pensions (1.5% in 2014 and 2013).

Funding for the Additional Plan by the MTA Long Island Railroad is provided by MTA, which obtains the required funds from New York State, federal grants, the sale of bonds to the public and other sources. Certain funding by MTA is made to the MTA Long Island Railroad on a discretionary basis. The continuance of the MTA Long Island Railroad's funding for the Additional Plan has been, and will continue to be, dependent upon the receipt of adequate funds.

The Additional Plan's contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll was 1389.22% for the year ended December 31, 2014. The MTA Long Island Railroad's contributions to the Additional Plan for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$100.0 and \$407.5, respectively. The MTA Long Island Railroad makes additional contributions based on actuarially determined amounts designed to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

2. MaBSTOA Plan —

The contribution requirements of MaBSTOA Plan members are established and may be amended only by the MaBSTOA Board in accordance with Article 10.01 of the MaBSTOA Plan. MaBSTOA's funding policy for periodic employer contributions is to provide for actuarially determined amounts that are designed to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. It is MaBSTOA's policy to fund, at a minimum, the current year's normal pension cost plus amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

The MaBSTOA Pension Plan includes the following plans: (i.) the Tier 3 and 4 Transit Age 62 Plan; (ii.) the Tier 6 Age 63 Plan; (iii.) the 55/25 Plan; (iv.) the Tier 4 25 Year Early Retirement Plan; (v.) the Tier 4 Age 57 Plan, and (vi.) the 2000 amendments which are all under the same terms and conditions as NYCERS.

For employees, the MaBSTOA Plan has both contributory and noncontributory requirements depending on the date of entry into service. Employees entering qualifying service on or before July 26, 1976, are noncontributing (Tiers 1 and 2). Certain employees entering qualifying service on or after July 27, 1976, are required to contribute 3% of their salary (Tiers 3 and 4).

In March 2012, pursuant to Chapter 18 of the Laws of 2012, individuals joining NYCERS or the MaBSTOA Pension Plan on or after April 1, 2012 are subject to the provisions of Tier 6. The highlights of Tier 6 include:

- Increases in employee contribution rates. The rate varies depending on salary, ranging from 3% to 6% of gross wages. Contributions are made until retirement or separation from service.
- The retirement age increases to 63 and includes early retirement penalties, which reduce pension allowances by 6.5 percent for each year of retirement prior to age 63.
- Vesting after 10 years of credited service; increased from 5 years of credited service under Tier 3 and Tier 4.
- Adjustments of the Pension Multiplier for calculating pension benefits (excluding Transit Operating Employees): the multiplier will be 1.75% for the first 20 years of service, and 2% starting in the 21st year; for an employee who works 30 years, their pension will be 55% of Final Average Salary under Tier 4, instead of 60% percent under Tier 4.
- Adjustments to the Final Average Salary Calculation; the computation changed from an average of the final 3 years to an average of the final 5 years. Pensionable overtime will be capped at \$15,000 dollars per year plus an inflation factor.
- Pension buyback in Tier 6 will be at a rate of 6% of the wages earned during the period of buyback, plus 5% compounded annually from the date of service until date of payment.

Pursuant to Section 7.03 of the MaBSTOA Plan, active plan members are permitted to borrow up to 75% of their contributions with interest. Their total contributions and interest remain intact and interest continues to accrue on the full balance. The participant's accumulated contribution account is used as collateral against the loan.

MaBSTOA's contribution rate is 31.0% and 33.7% of annual covered payroll for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. MTA New York City Transit Authority's contributions to the MaBSTOA Plan for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$214.9 and \$226.4, respectively, based on actuarial determined calculations.

3. MNR Cash Balance Plan —

MTA Metro-North Railroad, a public benefit corporation, receives funding for its operations and capital needs from the MTA and the Connecticut Department of Transportation ("CDOT"). MTA Metro-North Railroad provides funding for the MNR Cash Balance Plan. Certain funding by MTA is made to MTA

Metro-North Railroad on a discretionary basis. The continuance of funding for the MNR Cash Balance Plan has been, and will continue to be, dependent upon the receipt of adequate funds.

MTA Metro-North Railroad's funding policy with respect to the MNR Cash Balance Plan was to contribute the full amount of the pension benefit obligation ("PBO") of approximately \$2.977 to the trust fund in 1989. As participants retire, the Trustee has made distributions from the MNR Cash Balance Plan. MTA Metro-North Railroad anticipated that no further contributions would be made to the MNR Cash Balance Plan. However, due to changes in actuarial assumptions and market performance, additional unfunded accrued liabilities were paid to the MNR Cash Balance Plan in several subsequent years.

MNR Cash Balance Plan's contribution rate was 0.68% of annual covered payroll for the year ended December 31, 2014. The actuarial value of assets exceeded the actuarial accrued liability and as a result no payment was required for 2015. As of January 1, 2014, the unfunded accrued liability was \$18 thousand, which included administrative fees reimbursable to the MNR Cash Balance Plan from MTA Metro-North Railroad. The full amount was paid to the MNR Cash Balance Plan in 2015. The actuarial value of assets exceeded the actuarial accrued liability and, as a result, no payment was required for 2015.

4. MTA Defined Benefit Plan —

Employer contributions are actuarially determined on an annual basis. Amounts recognized as receivables for contributions include only those due pursuant to legal requirements. Employee contributions to the MTA Defined Benefit Plan are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. There are no contributions required under the Metropolitan Suburban Bus Authority Employee's Pension Plan.

The following summarizes the employee contributions made to the MTA Defined Benefit Plan:

Effective January 1, 1994, covered MTA Metro-North Railroad and MTA Long Island Railroad non-represented employees are required to contribute to the MTA Plan to the extent that their Railroad Retirement Tier II employee contribution is less than the pre-tax cost of the 3% employee contributions. Effective October 1, 2000, employee contributions, if any, were eliminated after ten years of making contributions to the MTA Plan. MTA Metro-North Railroad employees may purchase prior service from January 1, 1983 through December 31, 1993 and MTA Long Island Railroad employees may purchase prior service from January 1, 1988 through December 31, 1993 by paying the contributions that would have been required of that employee for the years in question, calculated as described in the first sentence, had the MTA Plan been in effect for those years.

Police Officers who become participants of the MTA Police Program prior to January 9, 2010 contribute to that program at various rates. Police Officers who become participants on or after January 9, 2010, but before April 1, 2012 contribute 3% up to the completion of 30 years of service, the maximum amount of service credit allowed. Police Officers who become participants on or after April 1, 2012 contribute 3%, with additional new rates starting April 2013, ranging from 3.5%, 4.5%, 5.75%, to 6%, depending on salary level, for their remaining years of service.

Covered MTA Metro-North Railroad represented employees and MTA Long Island Railroad represented employees who first became eligible to be MTA Plan participants prior to January 30, 2008 contribute 3% of salary. MTA Staten Island Railway employees contribute 3% of salary except for represented employees hired on or after June 1, 2010 who contribute 4%. MTA Long Island Railroad represented employees who became participants after January 30, 2008 contribute 4% of salary. For the MTA Staten Island Railway employees, contributions are not required after the completion of ten years of credited service. MTA Long Island Railroad represented employees are required to make the employee contributions for ten years, or fifteen years if hired after certain dates in 2014 as per collective bargaining agreements. Certain Metro-North represented employees, depending on their collective bargaining

agreements, are required to make the employee contributions until January 1, 2014, January 1, 2017, June 30, 2017, or the completion of required years of credited service as per the relevant collective bargaining agreements.

Covered MTA Bus represented employees and certain non-represented employees are required to contribute a fixed dollar amount, which varies, by depot. Currently, non-represented employees at certain Depots, contribute \$21.50 per week. Non-represented employees at Eastchester hired prior to 2007 contribute \$25 per week. Represented employees at Baisley Park, College Point, Eastchester, Far Rockaway, JFK, LaGuardia and Yonkers Depots contribute \$29.06 per week; Spring Creek represented employees contribute \$32.00 per week. Certain limited number of represented employees promoted prior to the resolution of a bargaining impasse continue to participate in the MTA Defined Benefit Plan that was in effect before their promotion. Certain MTA Bus non-represented employees who are formerly employed by the private bus companies (Jamaica, Green, Triboro and Command) at Baisley Park, Far Rockaway, JFK, LaGuardia and Spring Creek Depots who are in the pension program covering only such employees make no contributions to the program. (Note: the dollar figures in this paragraph are in dollars, not in millions of dollars).

MTA Bus is required to make significant annual contributions to the MTA Plan on a current basis. Pursuant to the January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2013 actuarial valuations for the MTA Plan, which included amounts for actuarial assets and liabilities relating to both active and retired members for most portions of the former private plans (excepting, for example, members of the Transport Workers Union— New York City Private Bus Lines Pension Trust who were working on school bus routes which did not become part of MTA Bus service), MTA Bus recorded pension expense equal to the valuation annual required contribution of \$45.7 and \$45.4 for the calendar years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Both of these employer contributions were paid to the MTA Plan in their respective years.

The MTA Defined Benefit Plan's contribution rate is 12.48% and 23.74% of annual covered payroll for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The MTA's contributions to the MTA Defined Benefit Plan for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$221.7 and \$331.3, respectively, based on actuarial determined calculations.

5. NYCERS —

NYCERS funding policy is to contribute statutorily-required contributions ("Statutory Contributions"), determined by the Chief Actuary for the New York City Retirement Systems, in accordance with State statutes and City laws, and are generally funded by employers within the appropriate Fiscal Year. The Statutory Contributions are determined under the One-Year Lag Methodology (OYLM). Under OYLM, the actuarial valuation date is used for calculating the Employer Contributions for the second following Fiscal Year. Statutory Contributions are determined annually to be an amount that, together with member contributions and investment income, provides for NYCERS' assets to be sufficient to pay benefits when due.

Member contributions are established by law. NYCERS has both contributory and noncontributory requirements, with retirement age varying from 55 to 70 depending upon when an employee last entered qualifying service.

In general, Tier 1 and Tier 2 member contribution rates are dependent upon the employee's age at membership and retirement plan election. In general, Tier 3 and Tier 4 members make basic contributions of 3.0% of salary, regardless of age at membership. Effective October 1, 2000, in accordance with Chapter 126 of the Laws of 2000, these members, except for certain Transit Authority employees enrolled in the Transit 20-Year Plan, are not required to make basic contributions after the 10th anniversary of their membership date or completion of ten years of credited service, whichever is earlier. In addition, members

who meet certain eligibility requirements will receive one month's additional service credit for each completed year of service up to a maximum of two additional years of service credit. Effective December 2000, certain Transit Authority Tier 3 and Tier 4 members make basic member contributions of 2.0% of salary, in accordance with Chapter 10 of the Laws of 2000. Certain Tier 2, Tier 3 and Tier 4 members who are participants in special retirement plans are required to make additional member contributions of 1.85%, in addition to their base membership contribution. Tier 6 members are mandated to contribute between 3.0% and 6.0% of salary, depending on salary level, until they separate from City service or until they retire.

NYCERS established a "special program" for employees hired on or after July 26, 1976. A plan for employees, who have worked 20 years, and reached age 50, is provided to Bridge and Tunnel Officers, Sergeants and Lieutenants and Maintainers. Also, an age 57 retirement plan is available for all other such MTA Bridges and Tunnels employees. Both these plans required increased employee contributions.

Certain retirees also receive supplemental benefits from MTA Bridges and Tunnels. Certain participants are permitted to borrow up to 75% of their own contributions including accumulated interest. These loans are accounted for as reductions in such participants' contribution accounts. Upon termination of employment before retirement, certain members are entitled to refunds of their own contributions, including accumulated interest, less any outstanding loan balances.

MTA New York City Transit and MTA Bridges and Tunnels are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. MTA Bridges and Tunnels' contribution rate to the NYCERS plan is 32.80% and 19.4% of covered payroll for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. MTA New York City Transit's contribution rate to the NYCERS plan is 21.6% and 25.0% of covered payroll for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The contribution requirements of plans members, MTA New York City Transit and MTA Bridges and Tunnels are established and amended by law.

MTA New York City Transit's required contributions to NYCERS for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$694.4 and \$708.2, respectively.

MTA Bridges and Tunnels' required contributions to NYCERS for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$41.8 and \$33.0, respectively.

6. NYSLERS —

Employer Contributions - Under the authority of the RSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the NYSLERS fiscal year ending March 31. The average contribution rate for employers of the plan for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 was approximately 20.1% of payroll.

Member Contributions - NYSLERS is noncontributory except for employers who joined the plan after July 27, 1976. Generally, Tier 3, 4, and 5 members must contribute 3% of their salary to NYSLERS. As a result of Article 19 of the RSSL, eligible Tier 3 and 4 employees, with a membership date on or after July 27, 1976, who have ten or more years of membership or credited service with the System, are not required to contribute. Members cannot be required to begin making contributions or to make increased contributions beyond what was required when membership began. For Tier 6 members, the contribution rate varies from 3% to 6% depending on salary. Generally, Tier 5 and 6 members are required to contribute for all years of service.

MTAHQ, MTA Capital Construction and MTA Long Island Bus, are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The contribution rate of annual covered payroll for MTAHQ and MTA Long Island Bus is 17.93% and 0%, and 16.10% and 0%, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The MTAHQ's required contributions for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$15.792 and \$13.816, respectively. MTA Long Island Bus' required contributions for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$0.0 and \$0.0, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

The MTA's net pension liabilities for each of the pension plans reported at December 31, 2015 were measured as of the fiscal year-end dates for each respective pension plan. The total pension liabilities used to calculate those net pension liabilities were determined by actuarial valuations as of each pension plan's valuation date, and rolled forward to the respective year-ends for each pension plan. Information about the fiduciary net position of each qualified pension plan's fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis as reported by each respective qualified pension plan. For this purpose, benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the respective qualified pension plan, and investments are reported at fair value. The following table provides the measurement and valuation dates used by each pension plan to calculate the MTA's aggregate net pension liability.

Pension Plan	Plan Measurement Date	Plan Valuation Date
Additional Plan	December 31, 2014	January 1, 2014
MaBSTOA Plan	December 31, 2014	January 1, 2014
MNR Cash Balance Plan	December 31, 2014	January 1, 2014
MTA Defined Benefit Plan	December 31, 2014	January 1, 2014
NYCERS	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2013
NYSLERS	March 31, 2015	April 1, 2014

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the fiduciary net position of the Additional Plan, MaBSTOA Plan, MNR Cash Balance Plan, MTA Defined Benefit Plan, NYCERS plan and the NYSLERS plan is available in the separately issued pension plan financial reports for each respective plan.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liabilities in each pension plan's actuarial valuation dates were determined using the following actuarial assumptions for each pension plan, applied to all periods included in the measurement date:

	<u>Additional Plan</u>	<u>MaBSTOA Plan</u>	<u>MNR Cash Balance Plan</u>
Investment Rate of Return	7.00% per annum, net of investment expenses.	7.00% per annum, net of investment expenses.	4.5% per annum, net of investment expenses.
Salary Increases	3.00%	In general, merit and promotion increases plus assumed general wage increases of 3.5% to 15.0% for operating employees and 4.0% to 7.0% for nonoperating employees per year, depending on years of service.	Not applicable
Inflation	2.50%; 3.50% for Railroad Retirement Wage Base.	2.50%.	2.50%
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	Not applicable	1.375% per annum.	Not applicable
Mortality:	Based on experience of all MTA members reflecting mortality improvement on a generational basis using Scale AA. As generational tables, they reflect mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date. Mortality assumption is based on a 2012 experience study for all the MTA plans.	Pre-retirement and post-retirement healthy annuitant rates are projected on a generational basis using Scale AA. As a generational table, it reflects mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date. Mortality assumption is based on a 2012 experience study for all the MTA plans.	Based on experience of all MTA members reflecting mortality improvement on a generational basis using Scale AA. As generational tables, they reflect mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date. Mortality assumption is based on a 2012 experience study for all the MTA plans.
Pre-retirement	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table for Males and Females with blue collar adjustments.	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table for Males and Females with blue collar adjustments.	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table for Males and Females with blue collar adjustments.
Post-retirement- Healthy Lives	95% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males with blue collar adjustments and 116% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for females.	95% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males with blue collar adjustments and 116% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for females.	95% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males with blue collar adjustments and 116% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for females.
Post-retirement Disabled Lives	N/A	75% of the rates from the RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant mortality table for males and females.	N/A

	<u>MTA Defined Benefit Plan</u>	<u>NYCERS</u>	<u>NYSLERS</u>
Investment Rate of Return	7.00% per annum, net of investment expenses.	7.00% per annum, net of expenses.	7.5% per annum, including inflation, net of investment expenses.
Salary Increases	Varies by years of employment, and employee group; 3.5% for MTA Bus hourly employees.	In general, merit and promotion increases plus assumed General Wage increases of 3.0% per year.	4.9% in ERS, 6.00% in PFRS
Inflation	2.5%; 3.0% for Railroad Retirement Wage Base.	2.50%	2.70%
Cost-of Living Adjustments	55% of inflation assumption or 1.375%, if applicable.	1.5% per annum for Tiers 1, 2, 4 and certain Tier 3 and Tier 4 retirees. 2.5% per annum for certain Tier 3 and Tier 4 retirees.	1.4% per annum.
Mortality:	Pre-retirement and post-retirement healthy annuitant rates are projected on a generational basis using Scale AA, as recommended by the Society of Actuaries Retirement Plans Experience Committee. Mortality assumption is based on a 2012 experience study for all MTA plans.	Mortality tables for service and disability pensioners were developed from an experience study of NYCERS' pensioners. The mortality tables for beneficiaries were developed from an experience review of NYCERS' beneficiaries. The most recently completed study was published by Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company ("GRS"), dated October 2015, and analyzed experience for Fiscal Years 2010 through 2013.	Annuitant mortality rates are based on NYSLERS's 2010 experience study of the period April 1, 2005 through March 31, 2010 with adjustments for mortality improvements based on the Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2014.
Pre-retirement	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table for Males and Females with blue collar adjustments.	N/A	N/A
Post-retirement Healthy Lives	95% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males with blue collar adjustments and 116% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for females.	N/A	N/A
Post-retirement Disabled Lives	75% of the rates from the RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant mortality table for males and females. At age 85 and later for males and age 77 and later for females, the disability rates are set to the male and female healthy rates, respectively.	N/A	N/A

Pursuant to Section 96 of the New York City Charter, an independent actuarial firm conducts studies of the actuarial assumptions used to value liabilities of the NYCERS Pension Plan every two years. The most recent actuarial study analyzed experience for the four-year and ten-year periods ended June 30, 2013. In a report dated October 23, 2015, the independent actuarial auditor confirmed that the Actuary's calculations of employer contributions for Fiscal Year 2014 were reasonable and appropriate and recommended the consideration of changes to the mortality, overtime, and investment return assumptions.

In accordance with ACNY and with appropriate practice, the Boards of Trustees of NYCERS are to periodically review and adopt certain actuarial assumptions as proposed by the Actuary for use in the determination of Employer Contributions, which are also generally used to determine the total pension liability, as applicable. Based, in part, upon a review of the then two most recently completed experience studies, the Actuary issued reports for NYCERS proposing changes in actuarial assumptions and methods for Fiscal Years beginning on and after July 1, 2011 (February 2012 Reports). Where required, the Boards of Trustees of the NYCERS adopted those changes to actuarial assumptions that require Board approval. The State Legislature enacted Chapter 3/13 to provide for those changes to the actuarial assumptions and methods that require legislation, including the Actuarial Interest Rate ("AIR") assumption of 7.0% per annum, net of investment expenses.

Expected Rate of Return on Investments

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for each pension plan is presented in the following table.

Pension Plan	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Additional Plan	7.00%
MaBSTOA Plan	7.00%
MNR Cash Balance Plan	4.50%
MTA Defined Benefit Plan	7.00%
NYCERS	7.00%
NYSLERS	7.50%

For the Additional Plan, MaBSTOA Plan, MNR Cash Balance Plan, MTA Defined Benefit and the NYCERS plan, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

For the NYSLERS plan, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice ("ASOP") No. 27, Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations. ASOP No. 27 provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to expected future real rates of return for equities and fixed income as well as historical investment data and plan performance.

The target asset allocation of each of the funds and the expected real rate of returns ("RROR") for each of the asset classes are summarized in the following tables for each of the pension plans:

Asset Class	Additional Plan			MaBSTOA Plan		
	Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic RROR by Asset Class	Portfolio Component Arithmetic RROR	Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic RROR by Asset Class	Portfolio Component Arithmetic RROR
U.S. Public Market Equities	20.50%	6.25%	1.28%	20.50%	6.25%	1.28%
International Public Market Equities	15.00%	6.05%	0.91%	15.00%	6.05%	0.91%
Emerging Public Market Equities	3.50%	8.90%	0.31%	3.50%	8.90%	0.31%
Private Market Equities	12.00%	9.15%	1.10%	12.00%	9.15%	1.10%
Fixed Income	31.00%	2.66%	0.82%	31.00%	2.66%	0.82%
Alternatives (Real Assets, Hedge Funds)	18.00%	3.34%	0.60%	18.00%	3.34%	0.60%
Portfolio Long Term Average Arithmetic RROR	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>5.02%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>5.02%</u>
Assumed Inflation - Mean			2.50%			2.50%
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation			2.00%			2.00%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return as per Actuary			7.55%			7.55%
Portfolio Standard Deviation			12.25%			12.25%
Calculated RROR per Summarized Asset Class			7.52%			7.52%
Long Term Expected Rate of Return selected by MTA			7.00%			7.00%

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic RROR by Asset Class	Component Arithmetic RROR	Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic RROR by Asset Class	Component Arithmetic RROR
U.S. Public Market Equities	20.50%	6.25%	1.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
International Public Market Equities	15.00%	6.05%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Emerging Public Market Equities	3.50%	8.90%	0.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Private Market Equities	12.00%	9.15%	1.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fixed Income	31.00%	2.66%	0.82%	100.00%	2.19%	2.19%
Alternatives (Real Assets, Hedge Funds)	18.00%	3.34%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Portfolio Long Term Average Arithmetic RROR	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>5.02%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>2.19%</u>
Assumed Inflation - Mean			2.50%			2.50%
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation			2.00%			2.00%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return as per Actuary			7.55%			4.69%
Portfolio Standard Deviation			12.25%			6.45%
Calculated RROR per Summarized Asset Class			7.52%			4.69%
Long Term Expected Rate of Return selected by MTA			7.00%			4.50%

NYCERS Plan

Portfolio

NYSLERS Plan

Portfolio

Asset Class	NYCERS			NYSLERS		
	Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic RROR by Asset Class	Portfolio Component Arithmetic RROR	Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic RROR by Asset Class	Portfolio Component Arithmetic RROR
U.S. Public Market Equities	32.60%	6.60%	2.15%	38.00%	7.30%	2.77%
International Public Market Equities	10.00%	7.00%	0.70%	13.00%	8.55%	1.11%
Emerging Public Market Equities	6.90%	7.90%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Private Market Equities	7.00%	9.90%	0.69%	10.00%	11.00%	1.10%
Fixed Income	33.50%	2.70%	0.90%	22.00%	3.84%	0.85%
Alternatives (Real Assets, Hedge Funds)	10.00%	4.00%	0.40%	17.00%	8.12%	1.38%
Portfolio Long Term Average Arithmetic RROR	100.00%		5.39%	100.00%		7.21%
Assumed Inflation - Mean			2.50%			2.50%
Calculated RROR per Summarized Asset Class			7.89%			9.71%
Long Term Expected Rate of Return selected by MTA			7.00%			7.50%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability of each pension plan is presented in the following table:

Pension Plan	Discount Rate
Additional Plan	7.00%
MaBSTOA	7.00%
MNR Cash Balance plan	4.50%
MTA Defined Benefit Plan	7.00%
NYCERS	7.00%
NYSLERS	7.50%

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the rates applicable for each pension plan and that employer contributions will be made at the rates determined by each pension plan's actuary. Based on those assumptions, each pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current and inactive plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability – Additional Plan, MaBSTOA Plan, MNR Cash Balance Plan and the MTA Defined Benefit Plan

Changes in the MTA's net pension liability for the Additional Plan, MaBSTOA Plan, MNR Cash Balance Plan and the MTA Defined Benefit Plan for the year ended December 31, 2015, based on the December 31, 2014 measurement date, are as follows:

	Additional Plan			MaBSTOA Plan		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
	(in thousands)					
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$ 1,645,284	\$ 510,753	\$ 1,134,531	\$ 3,212,528	\$ 2,093,895	\$ 1,118,633
Changes for fiscal year 2014:						
Service Cost	3,813	-	3,813	72,091	-	72,091
Interest on total pension liability	110,036	-	110,036	223,887	-	223,887
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	-	-	-	(1,596)	-	(1,596)
Benefit payments	(156,974)	(156,974)	-	(175,446)	(175,446)	-
Administrative expense	-	(975)	975	-	(74)	74
Member contributions	-	1,304	(1,304)	-	15,460	(15,460)
Net investment income	-	21,231	(21,231)	-	105,084	(105,084)
Employer contributions	-	407,513	(407,513)	-	226,374	(226,374)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 1,602,159</u>	<u>\$ 782,852</u>	<u>\$ 819,307</u>	<u>\$ 3,331,464</u>	<u>\$ 2,265,293</u>	<u>\$ 1,066,171</u>

	MNR Cash Balance Plan			MTA Defined Benefit Plan		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
	(in thousands)					
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$ 766	\$ 748	\$ 18	\$ 3,892,983	\$ 2,806,367	\$ 1,086,616
Changes for fiscal year 2014:						
Service Cost	-	-	-	121,079	-	121,079
Interest on total pension liability	32	-	32	274,411	-	274,411
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-	-	2,322	-	2,322
Benefit payments	(88)	(88)	-	(191,057)	(191,057)	-
Administrative expense	-	(3)	3	-	(9,600)	9,600
Member contributions	-	-	-	-	26,006	(26,006)
Net investment income	-	41	(41)	-	102,245	(102,245)
Employer contributions	-	-	-	-	331,259	(331,259)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 710</u>	<u>\$ 698</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 4,099,738</u>	<u>\$ 3,065,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,034,518</u>

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the MTA's net pension liability calculated for the Additional Plan, MaBSTOA Plan, and the MTA Defined Benefit Plan using the current discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.0%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Discount Rate (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
	(in thousands)		
Additional Plan	\$ 951,790	\$ 819,307	\$ 704,647
MaBSTOA Plan	1,448,685	1,066,171	740,824
MTA Defined Benefit Plan	1,554,937	1,034,518	596,266

The following presents the MTA's net pension liability calculated for the MNR Cash Balance Plan using the current discount rate of 4.5%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (3.5%) or 1-percentage point higher (5.5%) than the current rate:

	Current Discount		
	1% Decrease (3.5%)	Rate (4.5%)	1% Increase (3.5%)
	(in whole dollars)		
MNR Cash Balance Plan	\$ 48,625	\$ 11,625	\$ (20,375)

The MTA's Proportion of Net Pension Liability – NYCERS and NYSLERS

The following table presents the MTA's proportionate share of the net pension liability of NYCERS and NYSLERS based on the June 30, 2013 and April 1, 2014 actuarial valuations, respectively, rolled forward to June 30, 2015 and March 31, 2015, respectively, and the proportion percentage of the aggregate net pension liability of each of those plans allocated to the MTA:

	NYCERS	NYSLERS
	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015
	(\$ in thousands)	
MTA's proportion of the net pension liability	23.585%	0.289%
MTA's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,773,787	\$ 9,768

The MTA's proportion of each respective Plan's net pension liability was based on the MTA's actual required contributions made to NYCERS for the plan's fiscal year-end June 30, 2015 and to NYSLERS for the plan's fiscal year-end March 31, 2015, relative to the contributions of all employers in each plan.

Sensitivity of the MTA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the MTA's proportionate share of the net pension liability for NYCERS calculated using the current discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.0%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate:

	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability		
	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Current Discount Rate (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
	(in thousands)		
NYCERS	\$ 6,602,050	\$ 4,773,787	\$ 3,075,494

The following presents the MTA's proportionate share of the net pension liability for NYSLERS calculated using the current discount rate of 7.5%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.5%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.5%) than the current rate:

Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

	Current Discount		
	1% Decrease (6.5%)	Rate (7.5%)	1% Increase (8.5%)
	(in thousands)		
NYSLERS	\$ 65,107	\$ 9,768	\$ (36,952)

Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the MTA recognized pension expense related to each pension plans as follows:

Pension Plan	December 31, 2015
	(in thousands)
Additional Plan	\$ 77,482
MaBSTOA Plan	134,139
MNR Cash Balance plan	1
MTA Defined Benefit Plan	199,113
NYCERS	451,016
NYSLERS	8,774
Total	\$ 870,525

At December 31, 2015, the MTA reported deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources for each pension plan as follows:

	Additional Plan		MaBSTOA Plan		MNR Cash Balance Plan		MTA Defined Benefit Plan	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
	(in thousands)							
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,329	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,020	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	14,806	-	34,849	-	-	8	78,027	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,395	13,395
Employer contributions to the plan subsequent to the measurement of net pension liability	100,000	-	214,881	-	14	-	221,694	-
Total	\$ 114,806	\$ -	\$ 249,730	\$ 1,329	\$ 14	\$ 8	\$ 315,136	\$ 13,395

	NYCERS		NYSLERS		TOTAL	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
	(in thousands)					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 47,868	\$ 313	\$ -	\$ 2,333	\$ 49,197
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	495,232	885,781	1,697	-	624,612	885,789
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	(44,529)	5,950	-	265	(31,134)	19,610
Employer contributions to the plan subsequent to the measurement of net pension liability	380,227	-	15,792	-	932,608	-
Total	\$ 830,930	\$ 939,599	\$ 17,802	\$ 265	\$ 1,528,419	\$ 954,596

The annual differences between the projected and actual earnings on investments are amortized over a five-year closed period beginning the year in which the difference occurs.

The following table presents the recognition periods used by each pension plan to amortize the annual differences between expected and actual experience and the changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions, beginning the year in which the deferred amount occurs.

Pension Plan	Recognition Period (in years)	
	Differences between expected and actual experience	Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions
Additional Plan	0.10	N/A
MaBSTOA Plan	6.00	N/A
MNR Cash Balance Plan	0.90	N/A
MTA Defined Benefit Plan	7.70	7.70
NYCERS	3.37	3.37
NYSLERS	5.00	5.00

\$932.6 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the MTA's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year-ended December 31, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions at December 31, 2015 will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

	<u>Additional Plan</u>	<u>MaBSTOA Plan</u>	<u>MNR Cash Balance plan</u>	<u>MTA Defined Benefit Plan</u>	<u>NYCERS</u>	<u>NYSLERS</u>	<u>Total</u>
(in thousands)							
Year Ending December 31:							
2016	\$ 3,702	\$ 8,446	\$ (2)	\$ 19,808	\$ (243,758)	436	(211,368)
2017	3,702	8,446	(2)	19,808	(243,758)	436	(211,368)
2018	3,701	8,446	(2)	19,808	(125,189)	436	(92,800)
2019	3,701	8,446	(2)	19,808	123,809	436	156,198
2020	-	(264)	-	301	-	-	37
Thereafter	-	-	-	513	-	-	513
	<u>\$ 14,806</u>	<u>\$ 33,520</u>	<u>\$ (8)</u>	<u>\$ 80,047</u>	<u>\$ (488,896)</u>	<u>\$ 1,744</u>	<u>\$ (358,786)</u>

Deferred Compensation Program

Description - The Deferred Compensation Program consists of two defined contribution plans that provide benefits based solely on the amount contributed to each participant's account(s), plus or minus any income, expenses and gains/losses. The Deferred Compensation Program is comprised of the Deferred Compensation Plan For Employees of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority ("MTA"), its Subsidiaries and Affiliates ("457 Plan") and the Thrift Plan For Employees of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, its Subsidiaries and Affiliates ("401(k) Plan"). Certain MTA Related Groups employees are eligible to participate in both deferred compensation plans. Both Plans are designed to have participant charges, including investment and other fees, pay for the administrative cost of running the Deferred Compensation Program.

In 1984, the MTA established the 457 Plan to provide benefits competitive with private industry. Only managerial employees were permitted to participate in the Plan and investment options were limited to five funds: a Guaranteed Interest Fund, a Common Stock Fund, a Money Market Fund, a Managed Fund, and a Stock Index Fund. Pursuant Internal Revenue Code ("Code") Section 457, the MTA has established a trust or custodial account to hold plan assets for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. Participation in the 457 Plan is now available to non-represented employees and, after collective bargaining, most represented employees. All amounts of compensation deferred under the 457 Plan, and all income attributable to such compensation, less expenses and fees, are in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. Accordingly, the 457 Plan is not reflected on the MTA's consolidated statements of net position.

In 1985, the MTA Board adopted the 401(k) Plan, a tax-qualified plan under section 401(k) of the Code. The 401(k) Plan remained dormant until 1988 when an IRS ruling "grandfathered" the plan under the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Participation in the 401(k) Plan is now available to non-represented employees and, after collective bargaining most represented employees. All amounts of compensation deferred under the 401(k) Plan, and all income attributable to such compensation, less expenses and fees, are in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. Accordingly, the 401(k) Plan is not reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of net position.

The Deferred Compensation Program is administered and may be amended by the Deferred Compensation Committee.

As the Deferred Compensation Program's asset base and contribution flow increased, participants' investment options were expanded by the Deferred Compensation Committee with the advice of its

Financial Advisor to provide greater diversification and flexibility. In 1988, after receiving an IRS determination letter for the 401(k) Plan, the MTA offered its managers the choice of either participating in the 457 Plan or the 401(k) Plan. By 1993, the MTA offered eight investment funds: a Guaranteed Interest Account Fund, a Money Market Fund, a Common Stock Fund, a Managed Fund, a Stock Index Fund, a Government Income Fund, an International Fund and a Growth Fund.

In 1998, the Deferred Compensation Committee approved the unbundling of the Plans. In 2008, the Plans' investment choices were restructured to set up a four tier strategy:

- Tier 1 – The MTA Target-Year Lifecycle Funds, which are comprised of a mix of several funds, most of which are available as separate investments in the Deferred Compensation Program. The particular mix of investments for each Fund is determined by the “target” date, which is the date the money is intended to be needed for retirement income.
- Tier 2 - The MTA Index Funds offer a tier of index funds, which invest in the securities of companies that are included in a selected index, such as the Standard & Poor's 500 (large cap) Index or Russell Mid Cap Index.
- Tier 3 – The MTA Actively Managed Portfolios, which are comprised of actively managed portfolios that are directed by one or a team of professional managers who buy and sell a variety of holdings in an effort to outperform a selected index. These institutional strategies provide participants with a diversified array of distinct asset classes, with a single fund option in each class to simplify the decision making process.
- Tier 4 – Self-Directed Mutual Fund Option is designed for the more experienced investors. Offers access to an expanded universe of mutual funds from hundreds of well-known mutual fund families. Participants may invest only a portion of their account balances in this Tier.

In 2011, the Deferred Compensation Program began offering Roth contributions. Employees can elect after-tax Roth contributions and before-tax contributions in both the 401(k) Plan and the 457 Plan. The total combination of Roth after-tax contributions and regular before-tax contributions cannot exceed the IRS maximum of \$18,000 dollars or \$24,000 dollars for those over age 50 for the year ending December 31, 2015.

The two Plans offer the same array of investment options to participants. Eligible participants for the Deferred Compensation Program include employees (and in the case of MTA Long Island Bus, former employees) of:

- MTA
- MTA Long Island Rail Road
- MTA Bridges and Tunnels
- MTA Long Island Bus
- MTA Metro-North Railroad
- MTA New York City Transit
- MTA Staten Island Rapid Transit
- MTA Capital Construction
- MTA Bus

Matching Contributions - MTA Bus on behalf of certain MTA Bus employees, MTA Metro-North Railroad on behalf of certain MNR employees who opted-out of participation in the MTA Defined Benefit Pension Plan and MTA on behalf of certain represented MTA Business Service Center employees and on behalf of certain MTA Police Officers, make contributions to the 401(k) Plan. The rate for the employer contribution varies.

MTA Bus - Certain members who were employed by Queens Surface Corporation on February 26, 2005, and who became employees of MTA Bus on February 27, 2005, receive a matching contribution equal to 50% of member's before-tax contributions provided that the maximum matching contribution shall not exceed 3% of the member's base pay. MTA Bus also makes a basic contribution equal to 2% of the member's compensation. These members shall vest in the amount in the member's account attributable to the matching contributions and basic contributions as follows:

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Vested Percentage</u>
Less than 2	0%
2	20%
3	40%
4	60%
5	80%
6 or more	100%

As a result of collective bargaining, these members were offered a one-time opportunity to opt-out of the matching contributions and employer basic contributions and, instead, participate in the MTA Defined Benefit Pension Plan. No further matching or employer basic contributions will be made for those who make such election.

MTA Metro-North Railroad – MNR employees represented by certain unions and who elected to opt-out of participation in the MTA Defined Benefit Pension Plan receive an annual employer contribution equal to 4% of the member's compensation. Effective on the first full pay period following the nineteenth anniversary date of an eligible MNR member's continuous employment, MTA Metro-North Railroad contributes an amount equal to 7% of the member's compensation. Eligible MNR members vest in these employer contributions as set forth below:

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Vested Percentage</u>
Less than 5	0%
5 or more	100%

MTA Headquarters - Police - For each plan year, the MTA shall make contributions to the account of each eligible MTA Police Benevolent Association member in the amounts required by the collective bargaining agreement ("CBA") and subject to the contribution limits set forth in the CBA. These contributions shall be made monthly. Members are immediately 100% vested in these employer contributions. In addition, for each plan year, the MTA shall make a monthly contribution of \$125 to the account of each eligible member represented by the Commanding Officers Association. Members are immediately 100% vested in these employer contributions.

MTA Headquarters – Business Services - Effective January 1, 2011, all newly hired MTA Business Services Center employees represented by the Transportation Communications Union are eligible to receive a matching contribution up to a maximum of 3% of the participant's compensation. A participant's right to the balance in his or her matching contributions shall vest upon the first of the following to occur:

1. Completing 5 years of service,
2. Attaining the Normal Retirement Age of 62 while in continuous employment, or
3. Death while in continuous employment.

Additional Deposits (Incoming Rollover or Transfers) - Participants in the Deferred Compensation Program are eligible to roll over both their before-tax and after-tax assets from other eligible retirement

plans into the 401(k) and 457 Plans. Under certain conditions, both Plans accept rollovers from all eligible retirement plans (as defined by the Code), including 401(a), 457, 401(k), 403(b), and rollover IRAs.

Forfeitures – Nonvested contributions are forfeited upon termination of employment. Such forfeitures are used to cover a portion of the pension plan’s administrative expenses. For the year-ended December 31, 2014, forfeitures reduced the Plan’s expense by \$114 thousand.

Status - As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, 34.3% and 32.6% of the eligible employees were enrolled in the 457 Plan and 46.5% and 43.1% of the eligible employees were enrolled in the 401(k) Plan, respectively. There are 29,592 and 27,188 active participants in the 457 Plan and 38,619 and 34,967 active participants in the 401(k) Plan, with \$4.8 billion and \$4.3 billion dollars in total net position in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The average account balance in the 457 Plan is \$53.4 and \$52.2 and in the 401(k) Plan is \$57.9 and \$57.0 in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(In thousands)

	2014		2013	
	457	401K	457	401K
Contributions:				
Employee contributions, net of loans	\$ 197,250	\$ 240,181	\$ 134,032	\$ 166,277
Participant rollovers	5,125	17,705	7,045	12,356
Employer contributions	-	3,867	-	3,864
Total contributions	<u>\$ 202,375</u>	<u>\$ 261,753</u>	<u>\$ 141,077</u>	<u>\$ 182,497</u>

The Trustee for the MTA Deferred Compensation Program is Prudential Bank & Trust FSB. Recordkeeper and/or Administrative Services are provided by Prudential Retirement Insurance & Annuity Company (“PRIAC”). Investment management services are provided by Prudential Retirement Insurance & Annuity Company and Galliard Capital Management; separate accounts are managed by Denver Investment Advisors Conestoga Capital Advisors and TCW-Metropolitan West Asset Management. Financial Advisor Mercer reviews the investment policies as stipulated by the Investment Committee, the Plans’ portfolios and the Investment Managers’ performance.

5. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The MTA has implemented GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (“GASB 45”). This Statement established the standards for the measurement, recognition, and display of Other Postemployment Benefits (“OPEB”) expense/expenditures and related liabilities (assets), note disclosures, and, if applicable, required supplementary information (“RSI”) in the financial reports of state and local governmental employers.

Postemployment benefits are part of an exchange of salaries and benefits for employee services rendered. Most OPEB have been funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and have been reported in financial statements when the promised benefits are paid. GASB 45 requires state and local government’s financial reports to reflect systematic, accrual-basis measurement and recognition of OPEB cost (expense) over a period that approximates employees’ years of service and provides information about actuarial accrued liabilities associated with the OPEB and to what extent progress is being made in funding the plan.

Plan Description — The benefits provided by the MTA Group include medical, pharmacy, dental, vision, and life insurance, plus monthly supplements for Medicare Part B or Medicare supplemental plan reimbursements and welfare fund contributions. The different types of benefits provided vary by agency and employee type (represented employees versus management). All benefits are provided upon retirement as stated in the applicable pension plan, although some agencies provide benefits to some members if terminated within 5 years of attaining retirement eligibility. Employees of the MTA Group

are members of the following pension plans: the MTA Plan, the Additional Plan, the MNR Cash Balance Plan, the MaBSTOA Plan, NYCERS, and NYSLERS.

The MTA Group participates in the New York State Health Insurance Program (“NYSHIP”) to provide medical and prescription drug benefits, including Medicare Part B reimbursements, to many of its employees and retirees. NYSHIP provides a Preferred Provider Organization (“PPO”) plan and several Health Maintenance Organization (“HMO”) plans. Represented MTA New York City Transit employees, other MTA New York City Transit former employees who retired prior to January 1, 1996 or January 1, 2001, and MTA Bus retirees do not participate in NYSHIP. These benefits are provided either through a self-insured health plan, a fully insured health plan or an HMO.

The MTA is a participating employer in NYSHIP. The NYSHIP financial report can be obtained by writing to NYS Department of Civil Service, Employee Benefits Division, Alfred E. Smith Office Building, 805 Swan Street, Albany, NY 12239.

GASB 45 requires employers to perform periodic actuarial valuations to determine annual accounting costs, and to keep a running tally of the extent to which these amounts are over or under funded. The valuation must be performed at least biennially. The most recent biennial valuation was performed for the year ended December 31, 2014, and was performed with a valuation date of January 1, 2014. The total number of plan participants as of December 31, 2014, the last valuation reporting period receiving retirement benefits was 45 thousand.

During 2012, MTA funded \$250 million into an OPEB Trust (“Trust”) allocated between MTA Headquarters and MTA New York City Transit and funded an additional \$50 million during 2013 allocated between MTA Long Island Railroad and MTA Metro-North Railroad. There have been no further contributions made to the Trust. Under GASB 45, the discount rate is based on the assets in a trust, the assets of the employer or a blend of the two based on the anticipated funding levels of the employer. For this valuation, the discount rate reflects a blend of Trust assets and employer assets. The assumed return on Trust assets is 6.5% whereas the assumed return on employer assets is 3.25% resulting in a discount rate under GASB 45 of 3.5%, which is slightly lower than the discount rate of 3.75% used in the prior valuation. This decrease is primarily due to the decrease in Treasury yields and thus, returns on employer assets since the prior valuation.

Annual OPEB Cost (“AOC”) and Net OPEB Obligation — The MTA’s annual OPEB cost (expense) represents the accrued cost for postemployment benefits under GASB 45. Currently, the MTA expenses the actual benefits paid during a year. The cumulative difference between the annual OPEB cost (“new method”) and the benefits paid during a year (“old method”) will result in a net OPEB obligation (the “Net OPEB Obligation”), included in the consolidated statements of net position. The annual OPEB cost is equal to the annual required contribution (the “ARC”) less adjustments if a Net OPEB Obligation exists and plus the interest on Net OPEB Obligations. The ARC is equal to the normal cost plus an amortization of the unfunded liability.

Actuarial Cost, Amortization Methods and Assumptions - For determining the ARC, the MTA has chosen to use the Frozen Initial Liability cost method (the “FIL Cost Method”), one of the cost methods in accordance with the parameters of GASB 45. The initial liability is amortized over a 22-year period. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2015 is 14 years.

In order to recognize the liability over an employee’s career, an actuarial cost method divides the present value into three pieces: the part that is attributed to past years (the “Accrued Liability” or “Past Service Liability”), the part that is being earned this year (the “Normal Cost”), and the part that will be earned in future years (the “Future Service Liability”). Under the FIL Cost Method, an initial past service liability is determined based on the Entry Age Normal (“EAN”) Cost Method and is amortized separately. This method determines the past service liability for each individual based on a level percent of pay. The Future

Service Liability is allocated based on the present value of future compensation for all members combined to determine the Normal Cost. In future years, actuarial gains/losses will be incorporated into the Future Service Liability and amortized through the Normal Cost.

The Frozen Unfunded Accrued Liability is determined each year as the Frozen Unfunded Accrued Liability for the prior year, increased with interest, reduced by the end-of-year amortization payment and increased or decreased by any new bases established for the current year.

The difference between the Actuarial Present Value of Benefits and the Frozen Unfunded Accrued Liability equals the Present Value of Future Normal Cost. The Normal Cost equals the Present Value of Future Normal Cost divided by the present value of future compensation and multiplied by the total of current compensation for members less than certain retirement age.

The ARC is equal to the sum of the Normal Cost and the amortization for the Frozen Unfunded Accrued Liability with appropriate interest adjustments. Any difference between the ARC and actual plan contributions from the prior year are considered an actuarial gain/loss and thus, are included in the development of the Normal Cost. This methodology differs from the approach used for the pension plan where the difference between the ARC and actual plan contributions from the prior year, if any, will increase or decrease the Frozen Unfunded Accrued Liability and will be reflected in future amortization payments. A different approach was applied to the OPEB benefits because these benefits are not actuarially funded.

Valuation Date - The valuation date is the date that all participant and other pertinent information is collected and liabilities are measured. This date may not be more than 24 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. The valuation date for this valuation is January 1, 2014, which is 12 months prior to the beginning of the 2015 fiscal year. Census data for the next full valuation will be based on a valuation date of January 1, 2016.

Inflation Rate - 2.5% per annum compounded annually.

Discount Rate - GASB 45 provides guidance to employers in selecting the discount rate. The discount rate should be based on the estimated long-term investment yield on the investments that are expected to be used to finance the benefits. If there are no plan assets, assets of the employer should be used to derive the discount rate. This would most likely result in a lower discount rate and thus, liabilities significantly higher than if the benefits are prefunded. In recognition of the decrease in short-term investment yields partially offset by the establishment of a trust, the current discount rate is 3.50%.

Healthcare Reform - The results of this valuation reflect our understanding of the impact in future health costs due to the Affordable Care Act (“ACA”) passed into law in March 2010. An excise tax for high cost health coverage or “Cadillac” health plans was included in ACA. The provision levies a 40% tax on the value of health plan costs that exceed certain thresholds for single coverage or family coverage. If, between 2010 and 2018, the cost of health care insurance rises more than 55%, the threshold for the excise tax will be adjusted. Legislative changes passed in December 2015 have delayed the effective date of the excise tax until 2020. However, the calculation of the threshold amounts remains unchanged. Also included in ACA are various fees (including, but not limited to, the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute fee, Transitional Reinsurance Program fee, and the Health Insurer fee) associated with the initiation of health exchanges in 2014. The current provisions of ACA should be reflected in the projection of benefits and therefore, the value of the excise tax and ACA fees which apply to the plan are not included. It is assumed that there will be no changes to the current law and that there will be no changes in plan design to help mitigate the impact of the excise tax.

The OPEB-specific actuarial assumptions used in the most recent biennial valuation are as follows:

Valuation date	January 1, 2014
Actuarial cost method	Frozen Initial Liability
Discount rate	3.50%
Price inflation	2.5% per annum, compounded annually
Per-Capita retiree contributions	*
Amortization method	Frozen Initial Liability
Remaining amortization period	14 years
Period closed or open	Closed

* In general, all coverages are paid for by the MTA. However, for MTAHQ members retired prior to 1997, pay a portion of the premium, depending on the year they retired.

Actuarial valuation involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and that actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Per Capita Claim Costs — Use of a blended premium rate for active employees and retirees under age 65 is a common practice. Health costs generally increase with age, so the blended premium rate is higher than the true underlying cost for actives and the blended premium is lower than the true underlying cost for retirees. For retirees, this difference is called the implicit rate subsidy. Since GASB 45 only requires an actuarial valuation for retirees, it requires the plan sponsor to determine the costs of these benefits by removing the subsidy. However, a plan sponsor may use the premiums without adjustment for age if the employer participates in a community-rated plan, in which the premium rates reflect projected health claims experience of all participating employers, or if the insurer would offer the same premium rate if only non-Medicare-eligible retirees were covered.

Based on an initial, as well as an updated 2014 report, 2006 report from the Department of Civil Service of the State of New York regarding recommended actuarial assumptions used for New York State/SUNY's GASB 45 Valuation sent to all participating employers, it stated that the Empire Plan of NYSHIP is community-rated for all participating employers. Each MTA Agency participating in NYSHIP is no more than approximately 1%, and in total, the MTA is approximately 3% of the total NYSHIP population. The actual experience of the MTA will have little or no impact on the actual premium so it is reasonable to use the premium rates without age adjustments as the per capita claims cost.

The medical and pharmacy benefits provided to TWU Local 100, ATU 1056 and ATU 726 represented MTA Transit members, represented MTA Bus Company members and represented SIRTOA members are non-NYSHIP as well as some Pre-NYSHIP MTA New York City Transit members. For these benefits, a per capita claims cost assumptions was developed that vary by age, gender and benefit type. The per capita costs assumptions reflect medical and pharmacy claims information, including the Employer Group Waiver Plan ("EGWP") for providing pharmacy benefits to Medicare-eligible retirees, for 2014 and 2015.

Medicare Part D Premiums — GASB has issued a Technical Bulletin stating that the value of expected Retiree Drug Subsidy ("RDS") payments to be received by an entity cannot be used to reduce the Actuarial Accrued Liability of OPEB benefits nor the ARC. Furthermore, actual contributions made (equal to the amount of claims paid in a year if the plan is not funded) will not be reduced by the amount of any subsidy payments received. Accordingly, the 2014 valuation excludes any RDS payments expected to be received by the MTA and its agencies.

Health Cost Trend: The healthcare trend assumption is based on the Society of Actuaries-Getzen Model version 2014 utilizing the baseline assumptions included in the model, except real Gross Domestic Product

(“GDP”) of 1.8% and inflation of 2.5%. Additional adjustments apply based on percentage of costs associated with administrative expenses, aging factors, potential excise taxes due to healthcare reform, and other healthcare reform provisions, separately for NYSHIP and non-NYSHIP benefits. These assumptions are combined with long-term assumptions for dental and vision benefits (4%) plus Medicare Part B reimbursements (4.5%). The NYSHIP trend reflects actual increases in premiums through 2015. The NYSHIP trend is used for six agencies plus the non-represented employees of MTA Bus. This trend also reflects dental and vision benefits plus Medicare Part B reimbursements. The non-NYSHIP trend is applied directly for represented employees of MTA New York City Transit, SIRTOA and MTA Bus Company. Note, due to the Excise Tax, the non-NYSHIP trends for MTA Bus and MTA New York City Transit differ. The following lists illustrative rates for the NYSHIP and self-insured trend assumptions for MTA New York City Transit (amounts are in percentages).

Health Care Cost Trend Rates

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>NYSHIP</u>	<u>Transit and SIRTOA</u>		<u>MTA Bus Company</u>	
		<u>< 65</u>	<u>>=65</u>	<u>< 65</u>	<u>>=65</u>
2014	0.0*	7.5	9.5	7.5	8.1
2015	6.0	7.6	9.5	7.6	8.2
2016	6.0	6.7	8.1	6.7	7.3
2017	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.2	6.3
2018	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
2019	5.2	12.1	5.4	11.3	5.4
2024	5.2	6.1	5.4	6.2	5.4
2029	5.5	6.1	5.4	6.1	5.4
2034	6.4	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.5
2039	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.2
2044	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.1
2049	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3
2054	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3

* Trend not applicable as actual 2015 premiums were valued.

Participation — The table below summarizes the census data provided by each Agency utilized in the preparation of the actuarial valuation. The table shows the number of active and retired employees by Agency and provides a breakdown of the coverage elected and benefits offered to current retirees.

OPEB Participation By Agency at January 1, 2014

	MTA New York City Transit	MTA Long Island Rail Road	MTA Metro- North Rail Road	MTA Bridges & Tunnels	MTAHQ	MTA Long Island Bus *	MTA Staten Island Railway	MTA Bus Company	Total
<u>Active Members</u>									
Number	47,447	6,772	6,288	1,569	1,641	-	260	3,539	67,516
Average Age	49.5	44.2	45.5	46.5	46.3	-	45.1	47.1	48.3
Average Service	14.4	11.8	13.4	13.3	12.9	-	13.6	11.7	13.8
<u>Retirees</u>									
Single Medical Coverage	12,400	674	417	612	158	105	19	624	15,009
Employee/Spouse Coverage	16,784	2,314	909	663	329	234	58	893	22,184
Employee/Child Coverage	916	136	54	36	20	23	3	43	1,231
No medical Coverage	867	2,308	2,423	5	8	468	15	126	6,220
Total Number	<u>30,967</u>	<u>5,432</u>	<u>3,803</u>	<u>1,316</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>1,686</u>	<u>44,644</u>
Average Age	71.9	67.6	74.0	68.9	65.2	67.6	63.9	69.8	71.2
Total Number with Dental/Vision	6,427	857	470	406	445	58	46	85	8,794
Total Number with Vision	25,858	857	470	406	445	58	67	1,529	29,690
Total Number with Supplement	25,442	1,747	-	910	-	459	22	1,454	30,034
Average Monthly Supplement Amount (Excluding Part B Premium)	\$33	\$218	\$ -	\$207	\$ -	\$ -	\$238	\$25	\$49
Total Number with Life Insurance	5,616	4,890	2,406	353	435	713	78	199	14,690
Average Life Insurance Amount	\$2,076	\$22,181	\$2,623	\$5,754	\$4,994	\$8,636	\$2,763	\$5,214	\$9,397

* No active members as of January 1, 2014. In addition, there are 155 vestees not included in these counts.

Coverage Election Rates — For members that participate in NYSHIP, 100% of eligible members, including current retirees and surviving spouses, are assumed to elect coverage in the Empire PPO Plan. However, for MTA Bridges and Tunnels, 15% of represented members and 10% of non-represented members are assumed to elect the Health Insurance Plan (“HIP”), a HMO Plan. For MTA Metro-North Railroad represented members, 15% are assumed to elect ConnectiCare. For groups that do not participate in NYSHIP, notably MTA New York City Transit and MTA Bus Company members are assumed to elect Empire Blue Cross Blue Shield (“BCBS”) or Aetna/ United Healthcare with percentages varying by agency.

Dependent Coverage - Spouses are assumed to be the same age as the employee/retiree. 80% of male and 45% of female eligible members participating in NYSHIP are assumed to elect family coverage upon retirement and 60% of male and 35% of female eligible members participating in non-NYSHIP programs administered by MTA New York City Transit are assumed to cover a dependent. Actual coverage elections for current retirees are used. If a current retiree’s only dependent is a child, eligibility is assumed for an additional 7 years from the valuation date.

Demographic Assumptions:

Mortality — Preretirement and postretirement health annuitant rates are projected on a generational basis using Scale AA, as recommended by the Society of Actuaries Retirement Plans Experience Committee.

Preretirement — RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table for Males and Females with blue-collar adjustments. No blue-collar adjustments were used for management members of MTAHQ.

Postretirement Healthy Lives — 95% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males with blue collar adjustments and 116% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for females. No blue collar or percentage adjustments were used for management members of MTAHQ.

Postretirement Disabled Lives — 75% of the rates from the RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant mortality table for males and females.

Vestee Coverage — For members that participate in NYSHIP, Vesteers (members who have terminated, but not yet eligible to retire) are eligible for NYSHIP benefits provided by the Agency upon retirement, but must maintain NYSHIP coverage at their own expense from termination to retirement. Vesteers are assumed to retire at first eligibility and would continue to maintain NYSHIP coverage based on the following percentages. This assumption is based on the Development of Recommended Actuarial Assumptions for New York State/SUNY GASB 45 Valuation report provided to Participating Employers of NYSHIP. These percentages were also applied to current vesteers based on age at valuation date.

<u>Age at Termination</u>	<u>Percent Electing</u>
< 40	0 %
40–43	5
44	20
45–46	30
47–48	40
49	50
50–51	80
52+	100

The following table shows the elements of the MTA’s annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually paid, and changes in the MTA’s net OPEB obligation to the plan for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. The portion of this actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the Normal Cost. Calculations are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan at the time of each valuation and on the pattern of sharing costs between the employer and plan members to that point. Calculations reflect a long-term perspective.

(In millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Annual required contribution (“ARC”)	\$ 2,673.8	\$ 3,092.9
Interest on net OPEB obligation	422.3	376.0
Adjustment to ARC	<u>(1,098.9)</u>	<u>(946.0)</u>
OPEB cost	1,997.2	2,522.9
Payments made	<u>(503.4)</u>	<u>(483.7)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	1,493.8	2,039.2
Net OPEB obligation — beginning of year	<u>12,066.3</u>	<u>10,027.1</u>
Net OPEB obligation — end of year	<u>\$ 13,560.1</u>	<u>\$ 12,066.3</u>

The MTA's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to, and the net OPEB obligation for the year ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 are as follows (in millions):

Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	% of Annual Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
December 31, 2015	\$ 1,997.2	25.2 %	\$ 13,560.1
December 31, 2014	2,522.9	19.2	12,066.3
December 31, 2013	2,378.5	21.2	10,027.1

The MTA funded status of the Plan is as follows (in millions):

Year Ended	Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets {a}	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)* {b}	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) {c}={b}-{a}	Funded Ratio {a}/{b}	Covered Payroll {d}	Ratio of UAAL to Covered Payroll {c}/{d}
December 31, 2015	January 1, 2014	\$ 299.7	\$ 18,471.6	\$ 18,171.9	1.6%	\$ 4,669.8	389.1 %

* Based on Entry Age Normal

The required schedule of funding progress for the MTA Postemployment Benefit Plan immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets and improvements include all land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure of the MTA having a minimum useful life of two years and having a cost of more than \$25 thousand.

Capital assets are stated at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost based on appraisals, or on other acceptable methods when historical cost is not available. Capital leases are classified as capital assets in amounts equal to the lesser of the fair market value or the present value of net minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease.

Accumulated depreciation and amortization are reported as reductions of fixed assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based upon estimated useful lives of 25 to 50 years for buildings, 2 to 40 years for equipment, and 25 to 100 years for infrastructure. Capital lease assets and leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease or the life of the asset whichever is less. Capital assets consist of the following at December 31, 2013, December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015 (in millions):

	Balance December 31, 2013	Additions	Deletions	Balance December 31, 2014	Additions	Deletions	Balance December 31, 2015
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Land	\$ 174	\$ 25	\$ -	\$ 199	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 208
Construction work-in-progress	11,490	4,553	4,045	11,998	4,958	2,446	14,510
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>11,664</u>	<u>4,578</u>	<u>4,045</u>	<u>12,197</u>	<u>4,967</u>	<u>2,446</u>	<u>14,718</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:							
Buildings and structures	16,142	631	-	16,773	558	91	17,240
Bridges and tunnels	2,325	202	-	2,527	144	-	2,671
Equipment:							
Passenger cars and locomotives	13,365	473	38	13,800	216	60	13,956
Buses	2,683	34	-	2,717	492	-	3,209
Infrastructure	19,412	890	10	20,292	719	173	20,838
Other	16,401	1,842	16	18,227	814	478	18,563
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>70,328</u>	<u>4,072</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>74,336</u>	<u>2,943</u>	<u>802</u>	<u>76,477</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:							
Buildings and structures	5,362	442	-	5,804	474	4	6,274
Bridges and tunnels	473	23	-	496	24	-	520
Equipment:							
Passenger cars and locomotives	5,672	438	38	6,072	454	57	6,469
Buses	1,373	186	-	1,559	238	(4)	1,801
Infrastructure	6,893	618	10	7,501	647	16	8,132
Other	5,490	559	8	6,041	607	26	6,622
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>25,263</u>	<u>2,266</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>27,473</u>	<u>2,444</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>29,818</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated — net	<u>45,065</u>	<u>1,806</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>46,863</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>703</u>	<u>46,659</u>
Capital assets — net	<u>\$ 56,729</u>	<u>\$ 6,384</u>	<u>\$ 4,053</u>	<u>\$ 59,060</u>	<u>\$ 5,466</u>	<u>\$ 3,149</u>	<u>\$ 61,377</u>

Interest capitalized in conjunction with the construction of capital assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, was \$49.8 and \$55.5, respectively.

Capital assets acquired prior to April 1982 for MTA New York City Transit were funded primarily by NYC with capital grants made available to MTA New York City Transit. NYC has title to a substantial portion of such assets and, accordingly, these assets are not recorded on the books of the MTA. Subsequent acquisitions, which are part of the MTA Capital Program, are recorded at cost by MTA New York City Transit. In certain instances, title to MTA Bridges and Tunnels' real property may revert to NYC in the event the MTA determines such property is unnecessary for its corporate purpose. With respect to MTA Metro-North Railroad, capital assets completely funded by CDOT are not reflected in MTA's financial statements, as ownership is retained by CDOT.

For certain construction projects, the MTA holds in a trust account marketable securities pledged by third-party contractors in lieu of cash retainages. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, these securities totaled \$99.6 and \$89.0, respectively, had a market value of \$87.8 and \$79.6, respectively, and are not included in these financial statements.

7. ASSET IMPAIRMENT RELATED EXPENSES AND RECOVERABLES

On October 29, 2012, Tropical Storm Sandy made landfall just south of Atlantic City, New Jersey, as a post-tropical cyclone. The accompanying storm surge and high winds caused widespread damage to the physical transportation assets operated by MTA and its related groups. MTA expects to recoup most of the costs associated with repair or replacement of assets damaged by the storm over the next several years from a combination of insurance and federal government assistance programs.

Asset impairment related expenses and recoverables includes the storm related impairment losses to the MTA's assets, and storm related repairs and clean-up costs. Since the storm made landfall in 2012, the total cumulative expenses associated with this catastrophe as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are \$723 and \$725, respectively, of which \$2 and (\$1) were incurred during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Offsetting these total storm related expenses are estimated insurance recoveries of \$775 under the property insurance policy, with a receivable of \$465 and \$631 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Additional recoveries under the MTA property insurance policy for Sandy-related damages and losses above that estimated sum are possible. Any additional insurance proceeds for Sandy-related losses in excess of the noted probable recoveries will be recognized for income purposes in future periods when such proceeds are estimable and all related contingencies are removed. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, MTA received \$289 and \$412, respectively from FTA and FEMA for storm related repairs.

As noted, Federal governmental assistance programs are anticipated to cover many of the Sandy-related costs associated with repair and replacement of assets damaged in the storm. The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act ("Sandy Relief Act") passed in late January, 2013, appropriated a total of \$10.9 billion in Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program funding to the Federal Transit Administration ("FTA") to assist affected public transportation facilities in connection with infrastructure repairs, debris removal, emergency protection measures, costs to restore service and hardening costs. The Sandy Relief Act also provided substantial funding for existing disaster relief programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA").

Of the \$10.9 billion amount, under the Sandy Relief Act, an initial tranche of \$2 billion has been allocated by the FTA to affected state and local public transportation entities by the end of March 2013. On March 6, 2013, the Secretary of Transportation announced that \$193 had been allocated to MTA, representing principally reimbursements for costs associated with preparing MTA's system for the storm and for restoring service post-storm; the FTA subsequently entered into a grant agreement with the MTA obligating these funds. On March 29, 2013, the FTA published its allocations for the remainder of the initial \$2 billion. MTA was allocated an additional \$1.0 billion of these monies, bringing MTA's total allocation from the first \$2 billion tranche of FTA Emergency Relief funds the FTA to \$1.193 billion. On May 23, 2013, the FTA allocated an additional \$3.7 billion to regional transportation providers. The MTA will receive \$2.6 billion of this additional allocation bringing MTA's total allocation to \$3.8 billion. The funds made available through this additional allocation includes \$898 set aside to help the MTA with local priority resiliency projects to help ensure transit assets are better able to withstand future disasters. On September 22, 2014, MTA was allocated \$1.599 billion through the FTA's Sandy Relief Competitive Resiliency Program, bringing the total allocation of emergency relief funding from the FTA to MTA in connection with Superstorm Sandy to \$5.39 billion. FTA approval of specific grants will need to be obtained prior to MTA's actual receipt or expenditure of any of these allocated funds.

Monies granted by FTA and FEMA to MTA for restoration of specific assets damaged in connection with Tropical Storm Sandy related are anticipated to be reduced in amount (or subject to reimbursement) to the extent MTA also receives insurance proceeds covering damage to such specific assets.

Additional asset impairments unrelated to Tropical Storm Sandy concern to MTA Metro-North Railroad. On February 3, 2015, an MTA Metro-North Railroad Harlem Line train struck an automobile in a highway-rail grade crossing between the Valhalla and Hawthorne stations, resulting in a \$2.9 of asset impairment expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015.

8. LONG-TERM DEBT

(In millions)	Original Issuance	December 31, 2014	Issued	Retired	Refunded	December 31, 2015
MTA:						
Transportation Revenue Bonds						
2.00%–5.50% due through 2046	\$ 29,166	\$ 19,556	\$ 3,456	\$ 462	\$ 1,822	\$ 20,728
Bond Anticipation Notes						
2.0% due through 2015	2,000	300	1,700	300	-	1,700
Transportation Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes						
Commercial Paper due through 2015	900	550	-	550	-	-
State Service Contract Bonds						
4.125%–5.70% due through 2031	2,395	286	-	68	-	218
Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds						
3.00%–7.34% due through 2041	8,878	4,990	-	133	-	4,857
Certificates of Participation						
4.40%–5.75% due through 2030	<u>807</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>71</u>
	<u>\$ 44,146</u>	<u>25,767</u>	<u>5,156</u>	<u>1,527</u>	<u>1,822</u>	<u>27,574</u>
Net unamortized bond discount and premium		<u>419</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>(82)</u>	<u>564</u>
		<u>26,186</u>	<u>5,470</u>	<u>1,778</u>	<u>1,740</u>	<u>28,138</u>
TBTA:						
General Revenue Bonds						
4.00%–5.77% due through 2038	\$ 13,044	6,665	1,198	191	922	6,750
Subordinate Revenue Bonds						
4.00%–5.77% due through 2032	3,958	1,631	58	47	58	1,584
General Revenue Anticipation Notes						
5.0% due through 2015	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 17,102</u>	<u>8,396</u>	<u>1,256</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>8,334</u>
Net unamortized bond discount and premium		<u>561</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>598</u>
		<u>8,957</u>	<u>1,310</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>8,932</u>
Total		<u>\$ 35,143</u>	<u>\$ 6,780</u>	<u>\$ 2,133</u>	<u>\$ 2,720</u>	<u>\$ 37,070</u>
Current portion		<u>(983)</u>				<u>(2,587)</u>
Long-term portion		<u>\$ 34,160</u>				<u>\$ 34,483</u>

(In millions)	Original Issuance	December 31, 2013	Issued	Retired	Refunded	December 31, 2014
MTA:						
Transportation Revenue Bonds						
2.00%–5.50% due through 2046	\$ 25,710	\$ 18,278	\$ 2,586	\$ 622	\$ 686	\$ 19,556
Bond Anticipation Notes						
2.0% due through 2015	-	300	-	-	-	300
Transportation Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes						
Commercial Paper due through 2015	900	550	-	-	-	550
State Service Contract Bonds						
4.125%–5.70% due through 2031	2,395	346	-	60	-	286
Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds						
3.00%–7.34% due through 2041	8,459	5,128	419	138	419	4,990
Certificates of Participation						
4.40%–5.75% due through 2030	807	96	-	11	-	85
	<u>\$ 38,271</u>	24,698	3,005	831	1,105	25,767
Net unamortized bond discount and premium		<u>446</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>419</u>
		<u>25,144</u>	<u>3,168</u>	<u>1,021</u>	<u>1,105</u>	<u>26,186</u>
TBTA:						
General Revenue Bonds						
4.00%–5.77% due through 2038	\$ 11,427	6,602	419	187	169	6,665
Subordinate Revenue Bonds						
4.00%–5.77% due through 2032	3,810	1,690	148	59	148	1,631
General Revenue Anticipation Notes						
5.0% due through 2015	100	-	100	-	-	100
	<u>\$ 15,337</u>	8,292	667	246	317	8,396
Net unamortized bond discount and premium		<u>552</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>561</u>
		<u>8,844</u>	<u>690</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>8,957</u>
Total		<u>\$ 33,988</u>	<u>\$ 3,858</u>	<u>\$ 1,281</u>	<u>\$ 1,422</u>	<u>\$ 35,143</u>
Current portion		<u>(884)</u>				<u>(983)</u>
Long-term portion		<u>\$ 33,104</u>				<u>\$ 34,160</u>

MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds — Prior to 2015, MTA issued fifty two Series of Transportation Revenue Bonds secured under its General Resolution Authorizing Transportation Revenue Obligations adopted on March 26, 2002 in the aggregate principal amount of \$27,188. The Transportation Revenue Bonds are MTA’s special obligations payable solely from transit and commuter systems revenues and certain state and local operating subsidies.

On January 22, 2015, MTA issued \$850 of MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2015A, to finance existing approved transit and commuter projects. The bonds were offered in two subseries: the 2015A-1 bonds totaling \$600 were issued as fixed-rate serial and term bonds; the 2015A-2 bonds were offered as SIFMA Floating Rate Notes (“FRNs”) with an initial purchase date of 5-years.

On March 19, 2015, MTA issued \$275 of MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2015B, to retire \$300 of the Merrill Lynch and Keybank Series of Transportation Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2013A.

On April 2, 2015, MTA effected a mandatory tender and remarketed \$50 of MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds, Subseries 2012A-3, because its current interest rate period is set to expire by its terms on May 15, 2015.

Governor Cuomo announced on April 24, 2015, that the Federal Railroad Administration approved a U.S. Federal Railroad Administration loan of \$967 under its Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing Program. MTA, on behalf of MTA Metro-North Railroad, and the MTA Long Island Rail Road, applied for funding to improve the safety of signal systems. The loan, which is the largest and lowest-cost financing for the MTA, will finance the installment of positive train control, a technology designed to remove the potential for human error that can lead to train-involved accidents. The loan was approved by the MTA Board at its meeting on April 29, 2015 and was closed on May 5, 2015. The MTA will issue its Transportation Revenue Bond directly to the Federal Railroad Administration and will repay the obligation over 22½ years at a fixed interest rate of 2.38%.

On July 10, 2015, Moody's Investor Service upgraded MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds to 'A1' from 'A2,' with a stable outlook. The report noted the upgrade to the A1 rating primarily reflects trends of improvement over recent years in MTA's operating environment, including strong service area economic growth and strengthened financial condition of supporting governments. The upgrade also reflects MTA's growing ridership, recent history of stable financial performance, strong budget management, governance, and planning and incorporates bondholder protections provided by the gross pledge of a diversified revenue stream under the Transportation Revenue Resolution.

On July 24, 2015, MTA priced \$550 of MTA Transportation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015C to refund a portion of the MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2005A, Series 2005B and Series 2005F that was issued by MTA for transit and commuter projects.

On August 20, 2015, MTA priced \$408 of MTA Transportation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015D to refund the remaining portions of the MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2005A, Series 2005B and Series 2005F that were issued by MTA for transit and commuter projects, but not previously refunded by MTA Transportation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015C.

On August 27, 2015, MTA effectuated a mandatory tender and remarketed \$100 of MTA Transportation Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Subseries 2005E-1 and \$75 of MTA Transportation Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Subseries 2005E-3 because their existing direct-pay letter of credits issued by Bank of America, N.A. and PNC Bank, National Association, respectively, were expiring by their respective terms and was replaced with an irrevocable direct-pay letter of credit issued by The Bank of Montreal. The letter of credit is scheduled to expire on August 24, 2018. The Subseries 2005E-1 and 2005E-3 bonds will both remain as a variable interest rate obligation in daily and weekly modes, respectively.

On September 10, 2015, MTA issued \$650 MTA Transportation Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2015E to retire \$550 Transportation Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, Series CP-2 Credit Enhanced and to generate \$100 new money proceeds to finance existing approved transit and commuter projects.

On October 15, 2015, MTA extended the direct pay letter of credit from Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale, New York Branch ("Helaba") that is associated with Transportation Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2005D-1 for three years to November 7, 2018.

On November 2, 2015, MTA effectuated a mandatory tender and remarketed \$43 of MTA Transportation Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Subseries 2002G-1g and \$125 of MTA Transportation Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Subseries 2012G-2 because their current interest rate periods were set to expire by their terms. Both Subseries of bonds were converted from Floating Rate Tender Notes to

variable interest rate demand obligations in weekly mode each supported by separate irrevocable direct-pay letters of credit issued by TD Bank, N.A. Each letter of credit is scheduled to expire on November 1, 2018.

On December 17, 2015, MTA issued \$330 of Transportation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015F. The proceeds from the transaction were used to refund (via advance refunding) \$338 of MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2006B and \$23 of MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2011A (for an aggregate amount of \$361). The Series 2015F bonds were issued as tax-exempt fixed-rate bonds with a final maturity of November 15, 2036.

MTA Bond Anticipation Notes — From time to time, MTA issues Transportation Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes in accordance with the terms and provisions of the General Resolution described above in the form of commercial paper to fund its transit and commuter capital needs. The interest rate payable on the notes depends on the maturity and market conditions at the time of issuance. The MTA Act requires MTAHQ to periodically (at least each five years) refund its bond anticipation notes with bonds.

On June 25, 2015, MTA issued \$500 of MTA Transportation Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2015A to finance existing approved transit and commuter projects. The Series 2015A Notes were issued as fixed rate tax-exempt notes with a final maturity of March 1, 2016.

On December 10, 2015, MTA issued \$700 of MTA Transportation Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2015B to generate new money proceeds to finance existing approved transit and commuter projects. The Series 2015B Notes were issued in two subseries through a competitive method of sale. Subseries 2015B-1 were issued as \$628 of fixed rate tax-exempt notes and Subseries 2015B-2 were issued as \$72 fixed rate federally taxable notes. The Series 2015B Notes have a final maturity of February 1, 2018.

MTA Revenue Anticipation Notes - On January 9, 2014, MTA closed a \$350 revolving working capital liquidity facility with the Royal Bank of Canada which is expected to remain in place until July 7, 2017. Draws on the facility will be taxable, as such this facility is intended to be used only for operating needs of MTA and the related entities. No draws have been made on the facility to date.

MTA State Service Contract Bonds — Prior to 2015, MTA issued two Series of State Service Contract Bonds secured under its State Service Contract Obligation Resolution adopted on March 26, 2002, in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,395. Currently, the outstanding bonds are \$218. The State Service Contract Bonds are MTA's special obligations payable solely from certain payments from the State of New York under a service contract.

MTA Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds — Prior to 2015, MTA issued nineteen Series of Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds secured under its Dedicated Tax Fund Obligation Resolution adopted on March 26, 2002, in the aggregate principal amount of \$8,734. The Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds are MTA's special obligations payable solely from monies held in the Pledged Amounts Account of the MTA Dedicated Tax Fund. State law requires that the MTTF revenues and MMTOA revenues (described above in Note 2 under "Nonoperating Revenues") be deposited, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature, into the MTA Dedicated Tax Fund.

On July 31, 2015, Fitch Ratings upgraded MTA Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds to 'AA' from 'AA-', with a stable outlook. The report noted the upgrade to the AA rating primarily reflects Fitch's view that the state's long history of support for the MTA generally and for the DTF bonds in particular warrants a rating at a level one notch below New York State's 'AA+' general obligation rating, which is on par with other appropriation debt of the state.

On September 17, 2015, MTA issued \$500 of MTA Dedicated Tax Fund Bond Anticipation Notes ("BANs"), Series 2015A to generate new money proceeds to finance existing approved transit and

commuter projects. The Series 2015A BANs have a final maturity of June 1, 2016, and are rated SP-1+ and F1+ by Standard and Poor's and Fitch Ratings, respectively.

MTA Certificates of Participation — Prior to 2015, MTA (solely on behalf of MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad), MTA New York City Transit and MTA Bridges and Tunnels executed and delivered three Series of Certificates of Participation in the aggregate principal amount of \$807 to finance certain building and leasehold improvements to an office building at Two Broadway in Manhattan occupied principally by MTA New York City Transit, MTA Bridges and Tunnels, MTA Capital Construction, and MTAHQ. The aggregate principal amount of \$807 includes approximately \$358 of refunding bonds. The Certificates of Participation represent proportionate interests in the principal and interest components of Base Rent paid severally, but not jointly, in their respective proportionate shares by MTA New York City Transit, MTA, and MTA Bridges and Tunnels, pursuant to a Leasehold Improvement Sublease Agreement. The Certificates of Participation are currently outstanding in the amount \$71.

MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Bonds — Prior to 2015, MTA Bridges and Tunnels issued twenty-four Series of General Revenue Bonds secured under its General Resolution Authorizing General Revenue Obligations adopted on March 26, 2002, in the aggregate principal amount of \$11,332. The General Revenue Bonds are MTA Bridges and Tunnels' general obligations payable generally from the net revenues collected on the bridges and tunnels operated by MTA Bridges and Tunnels.

On January 28, 2015, MTA effectuated a mandatory tender and remarketed \$140 of TBTA General Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2003B, \$122 of TBTA General Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2005A, and \$193 of TBTA General Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Subseries 2005B-2, because the letters of credit relating to: TBTA General Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Subseries 2003B-1 and 2003B-3 Bonds; TBTA General Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Subseries 2005A-1, 2005A-2, and 2005A-3; and TBTA General Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Subseries 2005B-2a, 2005B-2b, and 2005B-2c were set to expire by their terms.

On January 28, 2015, MTA effectuated a mandatory tender and remarketed \$46 of TBTA General Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Subseries 2003B-2, because its related letter of credit were set to expire by its terms. The Subseries 2003B-2 bonds were converted from a weekly variable rate mode into a term rate mode as floating rate notes with a purchase date in 4 years, with an interest rate of 67% of 1-month LIBOR plus a spread of 0.35%. The final maturity of these bonds is January 1, 2033.

On May 15, 2015, MTA issued \$225 of Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority General Revenue Bonds, Series 2015A, to finance approved capital projects for MTA Bridges and Tunnels own facilities and to retire the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority General Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2014A. The Series 2015A bonds were issued as fixed-rate serial and term bonds with a final maturity of November 15, 2050.

On July 1, 2015, MTA effectuated a mandatory tender and remarketed \$193 of TBTA General Revenue Rate Refunding Bonds, Subseries 2005B-3, because its existing standby bond purchase agreement issued by Bank of America, N.A. expired by its terms, and was replaced with an irrevocable direct-pay letter of credit issued by The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. The letter of credit is scheduled to expire on June 29, 2018. The Subseries 2005B-3 bonds will remain as a variable interest rate obligation in weekly mode.

On October 28, 2015, MTA effectuated a mandatory tender and remarketed \$188 of Triborough Bridge and Tunnel General Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 2002F because the standby bond purchase agreement issued by Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale expired by its terms on November 1, 2015 and was replaced with an irrevocable direct-pay letter of credit issued by Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale. The letter of credit is scheduled to expire on October 27, 2018.

On November 3, 2015, MTA issued and remarketed \$65 of Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority General Revenue Bonds, Series 2015B and \$91 of Triborough Bridge and Tunnel General Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Subseries 2008B-3, respectively. The Series 2015B bonds were issued as fixed-rate serial and term bonds, to finance approved bridge and tunnel capital projects. The Subseries 2008B-3 Bonds were converted from term rate mode to fixed rate mode because of its approaching mandatory put date of November 15, 2015.

On November 10, 2015, MTA effectuated a mandatory tender and remarketed \$28 of Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority General Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Subseries 2005B-4a because its current interest rate period was set to expire by its terms. The Subseries 2005B-4a Bonds will remain in the Term Rate Mode as a Floating Rate Tender Notes with a purchase date of November 1, 2016.

On November 12, 2015, MTA effectuated a mandatory tender and remarketed \$44 of Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority General Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Subseries 2005B-4d because its current interest rate period was set to expire by its terms. The Subseries 2005B-4d Bonds will remain in the Term Rate Mode as a Floating Rate Tender Notes with a purchase date of December 1, 2018.

MTA Bridges and Tunnels Subordinate Revenue Bonds — Prior to 2015, MTA Bridges and Tunnels issued twelve Series of Subordinate Revenue Bonds secured under its 2001 Subordinate Revenue Resolution Authorizing Subordinate Revenue Obligations adopted on March 26, 2002, in the aggregate principal amount of \$3,871. The Subordinate Revenue Bonds are MTA Bridges and Tunnels' special obligations payable generally from the net revenues collected on the bridges and tunnels operated by MTA Bridges and Tunnels after the payment of debt service on the MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Bonds described in the preceding paragraph.

On February 2, 2015, MTA effectuated a mandatory tender and remarketed \$58 of TBTA Subordinate Revenue Refunding Bonds, Subseries 2013D-2a, because its current interest rate period was set to expire by its terms. The Subseries 2013D-2a bonds continue in term rate mode as floating rate notes, with an interest rate of 100% of 1-month LIBOR plus a spread of 0.45%. The new interest rate period will expire on February 1, 2016 and the final maturity of these bonds is November 15, 2028.

On December 17, 2015, MTA effectuated a mandatory tender and remarketed \$58 of Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority Subordinate Revenue Refunding Bonds, Subseries 2013D-2a and \$90 of Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority Subordinate Revenue Refunding Bonds, Subseries 2013D-2b because their current interest rate periods were set to expire by their terms. Both Subseries of bonds were converted from Floating Rate Tender Notes to variable interest rate demand obligations in weekly mode. Both Subseries are supported by an irrevocable direct-pay letter of credit issued by Bank of America, N.A. The letter of credit is scheduled to expire on December 14, 2018.

Debt Limitation — The New York State Legislature has imposed limitations on the aggregate amount of debt that the MTA and MTA Bridges and Tunnels can issue to fund the approved transit and commuter capital programs. The current aggregate ceiling, subject to certain exclusions, is \$41,877 compared with issuances totaling approximately \$31,133. The MTA expects that the current statutory ceiling will allow it to fulfill the bonding requirements of the approved Capital Programs.

Bond Refundings — From time to time, the MTA and MTA Bridges and Tunnels issue refunding bonds to achieve debt service savings or other benefits. The proceeds of refunding bonds are generally used to purchase U.S. Treasury obligations that are placed in irrevocable trusts. The principal and interest within the trusts will be used to repay the refunded debt. The trust account assets and the refunded debt are excluded from the consolidated statements of net position.

At December 31, 2015 and, 2014, the following amounts of MTA bonds, which have been refunded, remain valid debt instruments and are secured solely by and payable solely from their respective irrevocable trusts.

(In millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
MTA Transit and Commuter Facilities:		
Transit Facilities Revenue Bonds	\$ 219	\$ 229
Commuter Facilities Revenue Bonds	230	246
Transit and Commuter Facilities Service Contract Bonds	128	198
Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds	94	338
MTA New York City Transit — Transit Facilities Revenue Bonds (Livingston Plaza Project)		
	23	35
MTA Bridges and Tunnels:		
General Purpose Revenue Bonds	970	1,064
Special Obligation Subordinate Bonds	128	128
Mortgage Recording Tax Bonds	43	69
Total	<u>\$ 1,835</u>	<u>\$ 2,307</u>

Debt Service Payments — Future principal and interest debt service payments at December 31, 2015 are as follows (in millions):

	MTA		MTA BRIDGES AND TUNNELS		Debt Service	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2016	\$ 2,326	\$ 1,316	\$ 275	\$ 372	\$ 2,601	\$ 1,688
2017	801	1,279	286	360	1,087	1,639
2018	803	1,244	320	347	1,123	1,591
2019	752	1,208	332	333	1,084	1,541
2020	753	1,174	337	317	1,090	1,491
2021-2025	4,487	5,259	1,814	1,345	6,301	6,604
2026-2030	5,695	3,971	2,216	956	7,911	4,927
2031-2035	5,670	2,537	1,605	590	7,275	3,127
2036-2040	4,446	1,250	936	164	5,382	1,414
2041-2045	1,562	241	155	34	1,717	275
2046-2050	279	55	59	9	338	64
	<u>\$ 27,574</u>	<u>\$ 19,534</u>	<u>\$ 8,335</u>	<u>\$ 4,827</u>	<u>\$ 35,909</u>	<u>\$ 24,361</u>

The above interest amounts include both fixed - and variable-rate calculations. The interest rate assumptions for variable rate bonds are as follows:

- *Transportation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2002B* — 4.00% per annum
- *Transportation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2002D* — 4.45% per annum on SubSeries 2002D-2 taking into account the interest rate swap
- *Transportation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2002G* — 3.542% per annum on SubSeries 2002G-1 taking into account the interest rate swap and 4.00% per annum on the unhedged portion

- *Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2005D* — 3.561% per annum taking into account the interest rate swaps
- *Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2005E* — 3.561% per annum taking into account the interest rate swaps and 4.00% per annum on the unhedged portion
- *Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2008B* — 4.00% per annum, after the mandatory tender date
- *Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2011B* — 3.542% per annum taking into account the interest rate swaps and 4.00% per annum on the unhedged portion
- *Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A* — 4.00% per annum
- *Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2012G* — 3.563% per annum taking into account the interest rate swaps
- *Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2015C-2* — 4.00% per annum
- *Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2015D-2* — 4.00% per annum
- *Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2015E* — 4.00% per annum
- *Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds, Series 2002B* — 4.00% per annum
- *Dedicated Tax Fund Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 2008A* — 3.316% per annum on the hedged portion related to the interest rate swaps, and 4.00% per annum on the unhedged portion
- *Dedicated Tax Fund Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 2008B* — 4.00% per annum
- *MTA Bridges and Tunnels Subordinate Refunding Bonds, Series 2000ABCD* — 6.08% per annum on the hedged portion related to the interest rate swaps, and 4.00% per annum on the unhedged portion
- *MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2001B and Series 2001C* — 4.00% per annum
- *MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2002F* — 5.404% and 3.076% per annum taking into account the interest rate swaps and 4.00% per annum on portions not covered by the interest rate swaps
- *MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Bonds, Series 2003B* — 4.00% per annum
- *MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Bonds, Series 2005A* — 4.00% per annum except from November 1, 2027 through November 1, 2030, 3.076% per annum taking into account the interest rate swap
- *MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005B* — 3.076% per annum based on the Initial Interest Rate Swaps thereafter
- *MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Bonds, Series 2008B* — 4.00% per annum, after the mandatory tender date

- *Certificates of Participation, Series 2004A* — 3.542% per annum taking into account the interest rate swaps

Tax Rebate Liability — Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the MTA may accrue a liability for an amount of rebateable arbitrage resulting from investing low-yielding, tax-exempt bond proceeds in higher-yielding, taxable securities. The arbitrage liability is payable to the federal government every five years. No accruals or payments were made during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Liquidity Facility - MTA and MTA Bridges and Tunnels have entered into several Standby Bond Purchase Agreements (“SBPA”) and Letter of Credit Agreements (“LOC”) as listed on the table below.

Resolution	Series	Swap	Provider (Insurer)	Type of Facility	Exp. Date
Transportation Revenue	2005D-1	Y	Helaba	LOC	11/7/2018
Transportation Revenue	2005D-2	Y	Helaba	LOC	11/10/2017
Transportation Revenue	2005E-1	Y	Bank of Montreal	LOC	8/24/2018
Transportation Revenue	2005E-2	Y	Royal Bank of Canada	LOC	12/15/2017
Transportation Revenue	2005E-3	Y	Bank of Montreal	LOC	8/24/2018
Dedicated Tax Fund	2002B-1	N	State Street Bank	SBPA	3/28/2016
Dedicated Tax Fund	2008A-1	Y	Royal Bank of Canada	LOC	6/16/2017
MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue	2001B	N	State Street	LOC	9/28/2018
MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue	2001C	N	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi	SBPA	8/17/2018
MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue	2002F	Y	Helaba	SBPA	11/1/2018
MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue	2003B-1	N	PNC Bank	LOC	1/26/2018
MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue	2003B-3	N	Wells Fargo	LOC	1/26/2018
MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue	2005A	Y	TD Bank	LOC	1/28/2020
MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue	2005B-2	Y	Wells Fargo	LOC	1/26/2018
MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue	2005B-3	Y	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi	LOC	6/29/2018

The fair value balances and notional amounts of derivative instruments outstanding at December 31, 2015, classified by type, and the changes in fair value of such derivative instruments from the year ended December 31, 2014 are as follows:

Derivative Instruments

GASB Statement No. 53- Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments

Summary Information at December 31, 2015

(\$ In Millions)	Bond Resolution	Series	Type of Derivative	Cash Flow or Fair Value Hedge	Effective Methodology	Trade/Hedge Association Date	Notional Amount as of 12/31/2015 (in millions)	Fair Value as of 12/31/2015 (in millions)
Investment Swaps	2 Broadway Certificate of Participation	2004A	Pay-Fixed Swap	N/a	N/a	8/10/2004	\$84.675	(\$6.177)
Hedging Swaps	MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds	2002D-2	Pay-Fixed Swap	Cash Flow	Synthetic Instrument	7/11/2002	200.000	(79.045)
	MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds	2012G	Pay-Fixed Swap	Cash Flow	Synthetic Instrument	12/12/2007	357.850	(99.160)
	MTA Bridges & Tunnels Senior Revenue Bonds	2002F & 2003B-2 (Citi 2005B)	Pay-Fixed Swap	Cash Flow	Synthetic Instrument	6/2/2005	193.100	(37.154)
	MTA Bridges & Tunnels Senior Revenue Bonds	2005B	Pay-Fixed Swap	Cash Flow	Synthetic Instrument	6/2/2005	579.300	(111.462)
	MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds	2005D & 2005E	Pay-Fixed Swap	Cash Flow	Synthetic Instrument	9/10/2004	400.000	(88.624)
	MTA Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds	2008A	Pay-Fixed Swap	Cash Flow	Synthetic Instrument	3/8/2005	331.020	(61.257)
	MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds	2002G-1 (COPS 2004A)	Pay-Fixed Swap	Cash Flow	Synthetic Instrument	1/1/2011	169.070	(20.055)
	MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds	2011B (COPS 2004A)	Pay-Fixed Swap	Cash Flow	Synthetic Instrument	1/1/2011	35.835	(17.245)
	MTA Bridges & Tunnels Senior Revenue Bonds	2005A (COPS 2004A)	Pay-Fixed Swap	Cash Flow	Synthetic Instrument	1/1/2011	23.520	(4.283)
	MTA Bridges & Tunnels Subordinate Revenue Bonds	2000ABCD	Pay-Fixed Swap	Cash Flow	Synthetic Instrument	8/12/1998	76.150	(8.055)
						Total	\$ 2,450.520	\$ (532.518)

	Changes In Fair Value		Fair Value at December 31, 2015		Notional (in millions)
	Classification	Amount (in millions)	Classification	Amount (in millions)	
Government activities					
Cash Flow hedges:					
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	Deferred outflow of resources	\$4.461	Debt	(\$526.341)	\$2,365.845
Investment hedges:					
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	Unrealized investment gain	1.971	Debt	(6.177)	84.675

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the MTA recorded \$1.971 as an unrealized gain related to the change in fair market value of certain investment swaps that are not accounted for as hedging derivatives.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, there were no derivative instruments reclassified from a hedging derivative instrument to an investment derivative instrument.

The summary above reflects a total number of thirteen (13) swaps and fourteen (14) hedging relationships that were reviewed under GASB Statement No. 53. Of that total, thirteen (13) hedging relationships were deemed effective using one of the acceptable quantitative methods.

For thirteen (13) hedging relationships, the Synthetic Instrument Method was utilized to determine effectiveness. Under the Synthetic Instrument Method, if the rate determined by dividing the historical Swap and Bond payments (Fixed Swap payments + Floating Bond payments - Floating Swap payments) by the hedge notional amount produces an "Actual Synthetic Rate" that is within 90% to 111% of the corresponding fixed swap rates then the hedging derivative instrument is deemed to be effective.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 53, one of the hedging swaps was classified as a swaption for which a premium was received by MTA Bridges and Tunnels at contract inception as shown in the following Table. MTA Bridges and Tunnels have followed the relevant accounting required treatment and are amortizing the premium over the life of the swap agreement.

Bond Resolution	Original Series	Premium	Date of the Swaption Contract	Premium Payment Date
MTA Bridges & Tunnels-Subordinate	2000AB	\$22.740	8/12/1998	8/25/1998

Swap Agreements Relating to Synthetic Fixed Rate Debt

Board-adopted Guidelines. The Related Entities adopted guidelines governing the use of swap contracts on March 26, 2002. The guidelines were amended and approved by the Board on March 13, 2013. The guidelines establish limits on the amount of interest rate derivatives that may be outstanding and specific requirements that must be satisfied for a Related Entity to enter into a swap contract, such as suggested swap terms and objectives, retention of a swap advisor, credit ratings of the counterparties, collateralization requirements and reporting requirements.

Objectives of synthetic fixed rate debt. To achieve cash flow savings through a synthetic fixed rate, MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels and MTA New York City Transit have entered into separate pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swaps at a cost anticipated to be less than what MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels and MTA New York City Transit would have paid to issue fixed-rate debt, and in some cases where Federal tax law prohibits an advance refunding to synthetically refund debt on a forward basis.

Fair Value. Relevant market interest rates on the valuation date (December 31, 2015) of the swaps are reflected in the following charts. As of the valuation date, all of the swaps had negative fair values. A negative fair value means that MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels and/or MTA New York City Transit would have to pay the counterparty that approximate amount to terminate the swap. In the event there is a positive fair value, MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels and/or MTA New York City Transit would be entitled to receive a payment from the counterparty to terminate the swap; consequently, MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels and/or MTA New York City Transit would be exposed to the credit risk of the counterparties in the amount of the swaps' fair value should a swap with a positive fair value be terminated.

The fair values listed in the following tables represent the theoretical cost to terminate the swap as of the date indicated, assuming that a termination event occurred on that date. The fair values were estimated using the zero-coupon method. This method calculates the future net settlement payments required by the swap, assuming that the current forward rates implied by the yield curve correctly anticipate future spot interest rates. These payments are then discounted using the spot rates implied by the current yield curve for hypothetical zero-coupon bonds due on the date of each future net settlement on the swap. See "Termination Risk" below.

Terms and Fair Values. The terms, fair values and counterparties of the outstanding swaps of MTA and MTA Bridges and Tunnels, as well as the swaps entered into in connection with the 2 Broadway Certificates of Participation refunding, are reflected in the following tables. The MTA swaps are reflected in separate tables for the Transportation Revenue Bonds and Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds. The MTA Bridges and Tunnels swaps are reflected in separate tables for the senior lien and subordinate revenue bonds.

MTA TRANSPORTATION REVENUE BONDS							
Associated Bond Issue	Notional Amounts as of 12/31/15 (in millions)	Effective Date	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received	Fair Values as of 12/31/15 (in millions)	Swap Termination Date	Counterparty
Series 2002D-2	\$200.000	01/01/07	4.450 %	69% of one-month LIBOR ⁽¹⁾	\$(79.045)	11/01/32	JPMorgan Chase, NA
Series 2002G-1 ⁽²⁾	169.070	09/22/04	3.092	Lesser of Actual Bond or 67% of one-month LIBOR – 45bp	(20.055)	01/01/30	UBS AG
Series 2005D-1,2 and Series 2005E-1,2,3	300.000	11/02/05	3.561	67% of one-month LIBOR ⁽¹⁾	(66.465)	11/01/35	UBS AG
Series 2005E-1,2,3	100.000	11/02/05	3.561	67% of one-month LIBOR ⁽¹⁾	(22.159)	11/01/35	AIG Financial Products Corp.
Series 2011B ⁽²⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	35.835	09/22/04	3.092	Lesser of Actual Bond or 67% of one-month LIBOR -45bp	(17.245)	01/01/30	UBS AG
Series 2012G ⁽³⁾	357.850	11/15/12	3.563	67% of one-month LIBOR ⁽¹⁾	(99.160)	11/01/32	JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA
Total	\$1,162.755				\$ (304.130)		

⁽¹⁾ London Interbank Offered Rate.

⁽²⁾ On November 28, 2011, MTA Variable Rate Certificates of Participation, Series 2004A associated with the swap in connection with Series 2004A Bonds, were redeemed. Notional amounts from the Series 2004A swap were reassigned to MTA Transportation Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2002G-1 and Series 2011B; and MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2005A.

⁽³⁾ November 15, 2012, the Series 2012G swap became effective and the Related Bonds associated with the swap were issued on November 13, 2012. Under the terms of the swap JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA had an option to terminate the swap prior to the Effective Date. As of June 15, 2012, such option expired unexercised. There are no remaining options associated with the swap.

MTA DEDICATED TAX FUND BONDS							
Associated Bond Issue	Notional Amounts as of 12/31/15 (in millions)	Effective Date	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received	Fair Values as of 12/31/15 (in millions)	Swap Termination Date	Counterparty
Series 2008A ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	\$331.020	03/24/05	3.316%	67% of one-month LIBOR ⁽¹⁾	\$ (61.257)	11/01/31	Bank of New York Mellon ⁽⁶⁾
Total	\$331.020				\$ (61.257)		

⁽⁴⁾ On June 25, 2008, the Confirmation dated as of March 8, 2005, between the Counterparty and MTA was amended to define Related Bonds as MTA Dedicated Tax Fund Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 2008A. On June 26, 2008, MTA Dedicated Tax Fund Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 2005A associated with the swap prior to the amendment described above, were refunded.

⁽⁵⁾ On October 27, 2011, the outstanding swap associated with DTF 2008A bonds was novated from counterparty Citigroup Financial Products, Inc. to The Bank of New York Mellon. All other terms of the swap remain unchanged.

MTA BRIDGES AND TUNNELS SENIOR LIEN REVENUE BONDS

Associated Bond Issue	Notional Amounts as of 12/31/15 (in millions)	Effective Date	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received	Fair Values as of 12/31/15 (in millions)	Swap Termination Date	Counterparty
Series 2002F & 2003B-2 ⁽⁶⁾	\$193.100	07/07/05	3.076%	67% of one-month LIBOR ⁽¹⁾	\$ (37.154)	01/01/32	Citibank, N.A.
Series 2005A ⁽²⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	23.520	09/24/04	3.092	Lesser of Actual Bond or 67% of one-month LIBOR - 45 basis points	(4.283)	01/01/30	UBS AG
Series 2005B-2a,b,c, 2005B-3 and 2005B-4a,b,c,d,e ⁽⁶⁾	579.300	07/07/05	3.076	67% of one-month LIBOR ⁽¹⁾	(111.462)	01/01/32	33% each – JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA, BNP Paribas North America, Inc. and UBS AG
Total	\$795.920				\$ (152.899)		

⁽⁶⁾ On February 19, 2009, MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 2005B-1 were refunded. Notional amounts from the Series 2005B-1 swap were reassigned to MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 2002F, MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2003B-1,2,3 and from November 1, 2027 through November 1, 2030, to MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2005A-2,3.

MTA BRIDGES AND TUNNELS SUBORDINATE REVENUE BONDS							
Associated Bond Issue	Notional Amounts as of 12/31/15 (in millions)	Effective Date	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received	Fair Values as of 12/31/15 (in millions)	Swap Termination Date	Counterparty
Series 2000ABCD ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	\$76.150	01/01/01	6.080%	SIFMA – 15 bp ⁽¹¹⁾	\$ (8.055)	01/01/19	JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA
Total	\$76.150				\$ (8.055)		

⁽⁷⁾ In accordance with a swaption entered into on August 12, 1998, the Counterparty paid to MTA Bridges and Tunnels a premium of \$22.740.

⁽⁸⁾ On September 30, 2014, the TBTA Subordinate Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 2000AB, together with the TBTA Subordinate Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds Series 2000CD, were redesignated as the Series 2000ABCD Bonds and converted from a Weekly Mode to a Term Mode. The swap now hedges the portion of the Series 2000ABCD bonds that originally related to the Series 2000AB bonds.

⁽⁹⁾ On December 18, 2012, MTA Variable Rate Certificates of Participation, Series 2004A associated with the swap in connection with Series 2004A Bonds, were redeemed. Notional amounts from the Series 2004A swap were reassigned to MTA Transportation Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2011B; and MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2005A.

⁽¹⁰⁾ On November 19, 2013, MTA Variable Rate Certificates of Participation, Series 2004A associated with the swap in connection with Series 2004A Bonds, were redeemed. Notional amounts from the Series 2004A swap were reassigned to MTA Transportation Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2011B; and MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2005A.

⁽¹¹⁾ Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association Municipal Swap Index .

2 Broadway Certificates of Participation Swaps

In addition to the foregoing, MTA, MTA New York City Transit and MTA Bridges and Tunnels entered into separate ISDA Master Agreements with UBS AG relating to the \$357.925 Variable Rate Certificates of Participation, Series 2004A (Auction Rate Securities) in connection with the refunding of certain certificates of participation originally executed to fund certain improvements to the office building located at 2 Broadway in Manhattan. The 2 Broadway swaps have (1) an effective date of September 22, 2004, (2) a fixed rate paid of 3.092%, (3) a variable rate received of the lesser of (a) the actual bond rate, or (b) 67% of one-month LIBOR minus 45 basis points, and (4) a termination date of January 1, 2030.

On November 28, 2011, certain portions of these swaps were re-associated with other floating rate bonds, including the MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Bonds, Series 2005A and the Transportation Revenue Bonds Series 2002G-1 and Series 2011B.

On December 18, 2012, and November 19, 2013, certain portions of these swaps were re-associated with other floating rate bonds, including the MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Bonds, Series 2005A and the Transportation Revenue Bonds Series 2011B.

The portion remaining that is still associated with the 2004A Certificates of Participation is \$70.50 in notional amount as of December 31, 2015, of which MTA New York City Transit is responsible for \$48.434, MTA for \$14.805, and MTA Bridges and Tunnels for \$7.261. As of December 31, 2015, the unaudited aggregate fair value of the remaining portion associated with the 2004A COPs was (\$7.212).

Counterparty Ratings

The current ratings of the counterparties are as follows as of December 31, 2015.

Counterparty	Ratings of the Counterparty or its Credit Support Provider		
	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
AIG Financial Products Corp.	A-	Baa1	BBB+
Bank of New York Mellon	AA-	Aa2	AA
BNP Paribas North America, Inc.	A+	A1	A+
Citibank, N.A.	A	A1	A+
JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA	A+	Aa3	AA-
UBS AG	A	A2	A

Swap Notional Summary

The following table sets forth the notional amount of Synthetic Fixed Rate debt and the outstanding principal amount of the underlying floating rate series as of December 31, 2015 (in millions).

<u>Series</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal</u>	<u>Notional Amount</u>
TRB 2012G-4	\$73.400	\$73.400
TRB 2012G-3	75.000	75.000
TRB 2012G-2	125.000	125.000
TRB 2012G-1	84.450	84.450
TRB 2011B	99.560	35.835
TRB 2005E-3	75.000	45.000
TRB 2005E-2	75.000	45.000
TRB 2005E-1	100.000	60.000
TRB 2005D-2	100.000	100.000
TRB 2005D-1	150.000	150.000
TRB 2002G-1 (c, d, f, g, h)	169.070	169.070
TRB 2002D-2 (a, b)	200.000	200.000
TBTA SUB 2000ABCD	128.700	76.150
TBTA 2005B-4 (a,b,c,d,e)	193.100	193.100
TBTA 2005B-3	193.100	193.100
TBTA 2005B-2	193.100	193.100
TBTA 2005A	118.675	23.520
TBTA 2003B (1,2,3)	185.875	5.405
TBTA 2002F	187.695	187.695
DTF 2008A-2 (a, b)	168.590	165.510
DTF 2008A-1	168.595	165.510
COPs 2004A	70.500	84.675
Total	\$2,934.410	\$2,450.520

Except as discussed below under the heading “*Rollover Risk*,” the swap agreements contain scheduled reductions to outstanding notional amounts that are expected to approximately follow scheduled or anticipated reductions in the principal amount of the associated bonds.

Risks Associated with the Swap Agreements

From MTA’s, MTA Bridges and Tunnels’ and MTA New York City Transit’s perspective, the following risks are generally associated with swap agreements:

- **Credit Risk** – The counterparty becomes insolvent or is otherwise not able to perform its financial obligations. In the event of deterioration in the credit ratings of the counterparty or MTA/MTA Bridges and Tunnels/MTA New York City Transit, the swap agreement may require that collateral be posted to secure the party’s obligations under the swap agreement. See “*Collateralization*” below. Further, ratings deterioration by either party below levels agreed to in each transaction could

result in a termination event requiring a cash settlement of the future value of the transaction. See “Termination Risk” below.

- **Basis Risk** – The variable interest rate paid by the counterparty under the swap and the variable interest rate paid by MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels or MTA New York City Transit on the associated bonds may not be the same. If the counterparty’s rate under the swap is lower than the bond interest rate, then the counterparty’s payment under the swap agreement does not fully reimburse MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels or MTA New York City Transit for its interest payment on the associated bonds. Conversely, if the bond interest rate is lower than the counterparty’s rate on the swap, there is a net benefit to MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels or MTA New York City Transit.
- **Termination Risk** – The swap agreement will be terminated and MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels or MTA New York City Transit will be required to make a termination payment to the counterparty and, in the case of a swap agreement which was entered into for the purpose of creating a synthetic fixed rate for an advance refunding transaction may also be required to take action to protect the tax exempt status of the related refunding bonds.
- **Rollover Risk** – The notional amount under the swap agreement terminates prior to the final maturity of the associated bonds on a variable rate bond issuance, and MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels or MTA New York City Transit may be exposed to then market rates and cease to receive the benefit of the synthetic fixed rate for the duration of the bond issue.

Credit Risk. The following table shows, as of December 31, 2015, the diversification, by percentage of notional amount, among the various counterparties that have entered into ISDA Master Agreements with MTA and/or MTA Bridges and Tunnels, or in connection with the 2 Broadway Certificates of Participation refunding. The notional amount totals below include all swaps. The counterparties have the ratings set forth above.

Counterparty	Notional Amount (in thousands)	% of Total Notional Amount
JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA	\$827,100	33.75%
UBS AG	806,200	32.90
The Bank of New York Mellon	331,020	13.51
Citibank, N.A.	193,100	7.88
BNP Paribas North America, Inc.	193,100	7.88
AIG Financial Products Corp.	100,000	4.08
Total	\$2,450,520	100.00%

The ISDA Master Agreements entered into with the following counterparties provide that the payments under one transaction will be netted against other transactions entered into under the same ISDA Master Agreement:

- JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA with respect to the MTA Bridges and Tunnels Subordinate Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 2000ABCD.
- JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA with respect to the MTA Transportation Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 2002D-2 and Series 2012G.

Under the terms of these agreements, should one party become insolvent or otherwise default on its obligations, close-out netting provisions permit the non-defaulting party to accelerate and terminate all outstanding transactions and net the transactions’ fair values so that a single sum will be owed by, or owed to, the non-defaulting party.

The fair market value of MTA's interest rate swaps changes daily primarily as a result of capital markets changes. Factors that influence LIBOR are banks' actual and assumed interest rates, banks expectations of future rate movements, liquidity in the capital markets or changes in the value of the dollar. The relative financial health of MTA's counterparties do not directly impact the fair market value of the transaction.

Collateralization. Generally, the Credit Support Annex attached to the ISDA Master Agreement requires that if the outstanding ratings of MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels or MTA New York City Transit, as the case may be, or the counterparty falls to a certain level, the party whose rating falls is required to post collateral with a third-party custodian to secure its termination payments above certain threshold valuation amounts. Collateral must be cash or U.S. government or certain Federal agency securities.

The following tables set forth the ratings criteria and threshold amounts relating to the posting of collateral set forth for MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels or MTA New York City Transit, as the case may be, and the counterparty for each swap agreement. In most cases, the counterparty does not have a Fitch rating on its long-term unsecured debt, so that criteria would not be applicable in determining if the counterparty is required to post collateral.

MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds		
Associated Bond Issue	If the highest rating of the related MTA bonds or the counterparty's long-term unsecured debt falls to	Then the downgraded party must post collateral if its estimated termination payments are in excess of
Series 2002D-2	Fitch – BBB+, Moody's – Baa1, or S&P – BBB+	\$10,000,000
	Fitch – BBB and below or unrated, Moody's – Baa2 and below or unrated by S&P & Moody's, or S&P – BBB and below or unrated	\$ -
Series 2002G-1	See 2 Broadway Certificates of Participation	
Series 2005D-1,2 and Series 2005E-1,2,3	Fitch – BBB+, Moody's – Baa1, or S&P – BBB+	\$10,000,000
	Fitch – below BBB+, Moody's – below Baa1, or S&P – below BBB+	\$ -
Series 2011B	See 2 Broadway Certificates of Participation	
Series 2012G	Fitch – BBB+, Moody's – Baa1, or S&P – BBB+	\$10,000,000
	Fitch – BBB and below or unrated, Moody's – Baa2 and below or unrated by S&P & Moody's, or S&P – BBB and below or unrated	\$ -

MTA Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds		
Associated Bond Issue	If the highest rating of the related MTA bonds or the counterparty's long-term unsecured debt falls to	Then the downgraded party must post collateral if its estimated termination payments are in excess of
Series 2008A [Note: for this swap, MTA is not required to post collateral under any circumstances.]	Fitch – AA-, or, Moody's Aa3, or S&P AA-Fitch, A+, or Moody's – A1, or S&P A+ Fitch A, or Moody's A2 or S&P – A Fitch A-, or Moody's A3 or S&P – A- Fitch – BBB+ and below, or Moody's – Baa1 and below, or S&P – BBB+ and below	\$10,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$ -

2 Broadway Certificates of Participation		
Associated Bond Issue	If the highest rating of the MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds falls to	Then MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels and MTA New York City Transit must post collateral if its estimated termination payments are in excess of
Series 2004A	Fitch – BBB+, Moody's – Baa1, or S&P – BBB+ Fitch – BBB and below or unrated, Moody's – Baa2 and below or unrated by S&P & Moody's, or S&P – BBB and below or unrated	\$25,000,000 \$ -
	If the highest rating of the Counterparty's long-term unsecured debt falls to	Then the Counterparty must post collateral if its estimated termination payments are in excess of
Series 2004A	Moody's – Baa1 or lower, or S&P – BBB+ or lower	\$ -

MTA Bridges and Tunnels Senior Lien Revenue Bonds		
Associated Bond Issue	If the highest rating of the related MTA Bridges and Tunnels bonds or the counterparty's long-term unsecured debt falls to	Then the downgraded party must post collateral if its estimated termination payments are in excess of
Series 2005A	See 2 Broadway Certificates of Participation	
Series 2002F & 2003B-2 (swap with Citibank, N.A.), Series 2005B-2, 2005B-3 and 2005B-4a,b,c,d,e (swap with JPM, BNP, UBS)	For counterparty, Fitch – A-, or Moody's – A3, or S&P – A-	\$10,000,000
	For MTA, Fitch – BBB+, or Moody's – Baa1, or S&P – BBB+	\$30,000,000
	For MTA, Fitch – BBB, or Moody's – Baa2, or S&P – BBB	\$15,000,000
	For counterparty, Fitch – BBB+ and below, or Moody's – Baa1 and below, or S&P – BBB+ and below	\$ -
	For MTA, Fitch – BBB- and below, or Moody's – Baa3 and below, or S&P – BBB- and below	\$ -

MTA Bridges and Tunnels Subordinate Revenue Bonds		
Associated Bond Issue	If the highest rating of the related MTA Bridges and Tunnels bonds or the counterparty's long-term unsecured debt falls to	Then the downgraded party must post collateral if its estimated termination payments are in excess of
Series 2000ABCD	N/A – Because MTA Bridges and Tunnels' swap payments are insured, MTA Bridges and Tunnels is not required to post collateral, but JP Morgan Chase Bank is required to post collateral if its estimated termination payments are in excess of \$1,000,000.	

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event any downgraded party is responsible for an event of default or potential event of default as defined in the ISDA Master Agreement, the downgraded party must immediately collateralize its obligations irrespective of the threshold amounts.

Under each MTA and MTA Bridges and Tunnels bond resolution, the payments relating to debt service on the swaps are parity obligations with the associated bonds, as well as all other bonds issued under that bond resolution, but all other payments, including the termination payments, are subordinate to the payment of debt service on the swap and all bonds issued under that bond resolution. In addition, MTA and MTA Bridges and Tunnels have structured each of the swaps (other than the 2 Broadway swaps) in a manner that will permit MTA or MTA Bridges and Tunnels to bond the termination payments under any available bond resolution.

Termination Risk. The ISDA Master Agreement sets forth certain termination events applicable to all swaps entered into by the parties to that ISDA Master Agreement. MTA, MTA Bridges and Tunnels and MTA New York City Transit have entered into separate ISDA Master Agreements with each counterparty that

govern the terms of each swap with that counterparty, subject to individual terms negotiated in a confirmation.

The following table sets forth, for each swap, the additional termination events for the following associated bond issues. In certain swaps, where the counterparty has a guarantor of its obligations, the ratings criteria apply to the guarantor and not to the counterparty.

MTA Transportation Revenue	
Associated Bond Issue	Additional Termination Event(s)
Series 2002D-2, Series 2005D-1,2 and Series 2005E-1,2,3	The ratings by S&P and Moody's of the Counterparty or the MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds falls below "BBB-" and "Baa3," respectively, or are withdrawn.
Series 2002G-1	See 2 Broadway Certificates of Participation
Series 2012G-1,2,3,4	The ratings by S&P and Moody's of the Counterparty or the MTA Transportation Revenue Bonds falls below "BBB-" and "Baa3," respectively, or are withdrawn.
Series 2011B	See 2 Broadway Certificates of Participation

MTA Dedicated Tax Fund	
Associated Bond Issue	Additional Termination Event(s)
Series 2008A -1,2	The ratings by S&P or Moody's of the Counterparty fall below "A-" or "A3," respectively, or the ratings of S&P or Fitch with respect to the MTA Dedicated Tax Fund Bonds falls below "BBB" or "Baa2", or in either case the ratings are withdrawn.

2 Broadway Certificates of Participation		
Associated Bond Issue	Counterparty	Additional Termination Event(s)
Series 2004A	UBS AG	Negative financial events relating to the swap insurer, Ambac Assurance Corporation.

MTA Bridges and Tunnels Senior and Subordinate Revenue	
Associated Bond Issue	Additional Termination Events
Senior Lien Revenue Bonds	
Series 2005A	See 2 Broadway Certificates of Participation
Series 2002F & 2003B-2 (swap with Citibank, N.A.), Series 2005B-2, 2005B-3 and 2005B-4a,b,c,d,e (swaps with JPM,BNP,UBS)	The ratings by S&P or Moody's of the Counterparty fall below "BBB+" or "Baa1," respectively, or the ratings of S&P or Moody's with respect to the MTA Bridges and Tunnels Senior Lien Revenue Bonds falls below "BBB" or "Baa2," respectively, or , in either case the ratings are withdrawn.
Subordinate Revenue Bonds	
Series 2000ABCD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MTA Bridges and Tunnels can elect to terminate the swap relating to that Series on 10 Business Days' notice if the Series of Bonds are converted to a fixed rate, the fixed rate on the converted Bonds is less than the fixed rate on the swap and MTA Bridges and Tunnels demonstrates its ability to make the termination payments, or MTA Bridges and Tunnels redeems a portion of the Series of Bonds and demonstrates its ability to make the termination payments. 2. Negative financial events relating to the related swap insurer, MBIA. 3. MTA Bridges and Tunnels fails to have at least one Senior issue with a rating of "BBB-" or higher as determined by S&P or "Baa3" or higher as determined by Moody's.

Rollover Risk. MTA and MTA Bridges and Tunnels are exposed to rollover risk on swaps that mature or may be terminated prior to the maturity of the associated debt. When these swaps terminate, MTA or MTA Bridges and Tunnels may not realize the synthetic fixed rate offered by the swaps on the underlying debt issues. The following debt is exposed to rollover risk:

Associated Bond Issue	Bond Maturity Date	Swap Termination Date
MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 2002F (swap with Citibank, N.A.)	November 1, 2032	January 1, 2032
MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2003B (swap with Citibank, N.A.)	January 1, 2033	January 1, 2032
MTA Bridges and Tunnels General Revenue Variable Rate Bonds, Series 2005A (swaps with UBS AG and Citibank, N.A.)	November 1, 2035	January 1, 2030 (UBS) January 1, 2032 (Citibank)

Swap payments and Associated Debt. The following tables contain the aggregate amount of estimated variable-rate bond debt service and net swap payments during certain years that such swaps were entered into in order to: protect against the potential of rising interest rates; achieve a lower net cost of borrowing; reduce exposure to changing interest rates on a related bond issue; or, in some cases where Federal tax law prohibits an advance refunding, achieve debt service savings through a synthetic fixed rate. As rates vary, variable-rate bond interest payments and net swap payments will vary. Using the following assumptions, debt service requirements of MTA's and MTA Bridges and Tunnel's outstanding variable-rate debt and net swap payments are estimated to be as follows:

- It is assumed that the variable-rate bonds would bear interest at a rate of 4.0% per annum.
- The net swap payments were calculated using the actual fixed interest rate on the swap agreements.

MTA (in millions)				
Year Ended December 31	Variable-Rate Bonds		Net Swap Payments	Total
	Principal	Interest		
2016	\$ 22.2	\$ 52.4	\$ (6.4)	\$ 68.2
2017	34.4	51.4	(6.3)	79.6
2018	35.8	50.1	(6.1)	79.8
2019	55.6	48.6	(5.8)	98.4
2020	38.4	46.5	(5.5)	79.4
2021-2025	326.3	199.8	(22.4)	503.6
2026-2030	431.3	212.4	(12.9)	630.9
2031-2035	620.1	323.7	(3.6)	940.1

MTA Bridges and Tunnels (in millions)				
Year Ended December 31	Variable-Rate Bonds		Net Swap Payments	Total
	Principal	Interest		
2016	\$ 56.2	\$ 44.6	\$ (5.6)	\$ 95.2
2017	59.2	42.2	(6.1)	95.3
2018	62.5	39.7	(6.7)	95.6
2019	43.4	38.0	(7.0)	74.4
2020	25.4	37.0	(7.0)	55.5
2021-2025	170.3	166.5	(33.5)	303.2
2026-2030	408.3	116.8	(26.8)	498.3
2031-2035	350.2	9.0	(1.6)	357.6

9. LEASE TRANSACTIONS

Leveraged Lease Transactions: Subway Cars — During 1995, MTA Bridges and Tunnels entered into a sale/leaseback transaction with a third party whereby MTA Bridges and Tunnels sold certain subway cars, which were contributed by MTA New York City Transit, for net proceeds of \$84.2. These cars were subsequently leased back by MTA Bridges and Tunnels under a capital lease. The advanced credit of \$34.2 was netted against the carrying value of the leased assets, and the assets were recontributed to the MTA New York City Transit. MTA Bridges and Tunnels transferred \$5.5 to the MTA, representing the net economic benefit of the transaction. The remaining proceeds, equal to the net present value of the lease obligation, of which \$71.3 was placed in an irrevocable deposit account at ABN AMRO Bank N.V. and \$7.5 was invested in U.S. Treasury Strips. The estimated yields and maturities of the deposit account and the Treasury Strips are expected to be sufficient to meet all of the regularly scheduled obligations under the lease as they become due, including the 2016 purchase option. Notice of the exercise of the purchase option has been delivered and the purchase option closing is scheduled for August 15, 2016. The capital lease obligation is included in other long-term liabilities.

Leveraged Lease Transactions: Qualified Technological Equipment — On December 19, 2002, the MTA entered into four sale/leaseback transactions whereby MTA New York City Transit transferred ownership of certain MTA New York City Transit qualified technological equipment (“QTE”) relating to the MTA New York City Transit automated fare collection system to the MTA. The MTA sold that equipment to third parties and the MTA leased that equipment back from such third parties. Three of those

four leases were terminated early and are no longer outstanding. The fourth lease expires in 2022, at which point the MTA has the option of either exercising a fixed-price purchase option for the equipment or returning the equipment to the third-party owner.

Under the terms of the outstanding sale/leaseback agreement the MTA initially received \$74.9, which was utilized as follows: The MTA paid \$52.1 to an affiliate of the lender to the third party, which affiliate has the obligation to pay to MTA an amount equal to the rent obligations under the lease attributable to the debt service on the loan from the third party's lender. The MTA also purchased U.S. Treasury debt securities in amounts and with maturities, which are expected to be sufficient to pay the remainder of the regularly scheduled lease rent payments under the lease and the purchase price due upon exercise by the MTA of the related purchase option if exercised.

Leveraged Lease Transaction: Subway Cars — On September 3, 2003, the MTA entered into a sale/leaseback transaction whereby MTA New York City Transit transferred ownership of certain MTA New York City Transit subway cars to the MTA, the MTA sold those cars to a third party, and the MTA leased those cars back from such third party. The MTA subleased the cars to MTA New York City Transit. The lease expires in 2033. At the lease expiration, the MTA has the option of either exercising a fixed-price purchase option for the cars or returning the cars to the third-party owner.

Under the terms of the sale/leaseback agreement, the MTA initially received \$168.1, which was utilized as follows: The MTA paid \$126.3 to an affiliate of one of the lenders to the third party, which affiliate has the obligation to pay to the MTA an amount equal to the rent obligations under the lease attributable to the debt service on such loan from such third party's lender. The obligations of the affiliate of the third party's lender are guaranteed by American International Group, Inc. The MTA also purchased FNMA and U.S. Treasury securities in amounts and with maturities which are sufficient to make the lease rent payments equal to the debt service on the loans from the other lender to the third party and to pay the remainder of the regularly scheduled rent due under that lease and the purchase price due upon exercise by the MTA of the fixed price purchase option if exercised. The amount remaining after payment of transaction expenses, \$7.4, was the MTA's benefit from the transaction.

Leveraged Lease Transactions: Subway Cars — On September 25, 2003, and September 29, 2003, the MTA entered into two sale/leaseback transactions whereby MTA New York City Transit transferred ownership of certain MTA New York City Transit subway cars to the MTA, the MTA sold those cars to third parties, and the MTA leased those cars back from such third parties. The MTA subleased the cars to MTA New York City Transit. Both leases expire in 2033. At the lease expiration, MTAHQ has the option of either exercising a fixed-price purchase option for the cars or returning the cars to the third-party owner.

Under the terms of the sale/leaseback agreements, the MTA initially received \$294, which was utilized as follows: In the case of one of the leases, the MTA paid \$97 to an affiliate of one of the lenders to the third party, which affiliate has the obligation to pay to the MTA an amount equal to the rent obligations under the lease attributable to the debt service on the loan from such third party's lender. The obligations of the affiliate of such third party's lender are guaranteed by American International Group, Inc. In the case of the other lease, the MTA purchased U.S. Treasury debt securities in amounts and with maturities, which are sufficient for the MTA to make the lease rent payments equal to the debt service on the loan from the lender to that third party. In the case of both of the leases, the MTA also purchased Resolution Funding Corporation ("REFCO") debt securities that mature in 2030. Under an agreement with AIG Matched Funding Corp. (guaranteed by American International Group, Inc.), AIG Matched Funding Corp. receives the proceeds from the REFCO debt securities at maturity and is obligated to pay to the MTA amounts sufficient for the MTA to pay the remainder of the regularly scheduled lease rent payments under those leases and the purchase price due upon exercise by the MTA of the purchase options if exercised. The

amount remaining after payment of transaction expenses, \$24, was the MTA's net benefit from these two transactions.

On September 16, 2008, the MTA learned that American International Group, Inc. was downgraded to a level that under the terms of the transaction documents for the sale/leaseback transaction that closed on September 29, 2003, the MTA is required to replace or restructure the applicable Equity Payment Undertaking Agreement provided by AIG Financial Products Corp. and guaranteed by American International Group, Inc. On December 17, 2008, MTA terminated the Equity Payment Undertaking Agreement provided by AIG Financial Products Corp. and guaranteed by American International Group, Inc. and provided replacement collateral in the form of U.S. Treasury strips. REFCO debt security that was being held in pledge was released to MTA. On November 6, 2008, the MTA learned that Ambac Assurance Corp., the provider of the credit enhancement that insures the MTA's contingent obligation to pay a portion of the termination values upon an early termination in both the September 25, 2003 and September 29, 2003 transactions, was downgraded to a level that required the provision of new credit enhancement facilities for each lease by December 21, 2008.

On December 17, 2008, MTA terminated the Ambac Assurance Corp. surety bond for the lease transaction that closed on September 25, 2003 and provided a short-term U.S. Treasury debt obligation as replacement collateral. The cost of the replacement collateral was \$32. As a result of a mark-to-market of the securities provided as collateral as of January 31, 2009, \$8 of such \$32 in collateral value was released back to MTA in February 2009. As a result of a mark-to-market of the securities provided as collateral as of January 2012, \$10 of such \$34 in collateral value was released back to MTA in February 2012. As of December 31, 2015, the market value of total collateral funds was \$36.7.

On January 12, 2009, MTA provided a short-term U.S. Treasury debt obligation as additional collateral in addition to the Ambac Assurance Corp. surety bond for the lease transaction that closed on September 29, 2003. From time to time, additional collateral has been required to be added such that the total market value of the securities being held as additional collateral are expected to be sufficient to pay the remainder of the regularly scheduled lease rent payments under the lease. As of December 31, 2015, the market value of total collateral funds was \$51.8.

Other Lease Transactions — On July 29, 1998, the MTA, (solely on behalf of MTA Long Island Rail Road and MTA Metro-North Railroad, MTA New York City Transit, and MTA Bridges and Tunnels) entered into a lease and related agreements whereby each agency, as subleasee, will rent, for an initial stated term of approximately 50 years, an office building at Two Broadway in lower Manhattan. The lease term expires on July 30, 2048, and, pursuant to certain provisions, is renewable for two additional 15-year terms. The lease comprises both operating (for the lease of land) and capital (for the lease of the building) elements. The total annual rental payments over the initial lease term are \$1,602 with rent being abated from the commencement date through June 30, 1999. During 2013, the MTA made rent payments of \$23. In connection with the renovation of the building and for tenant improvements, the MTA issued \$121 and \$328 in 2000 and 1999, respectively, of certificates of participation. In 2004, it issued approximately \$358 of certificates of participation that partially refunded the two previously issued certificates. As of December 31, 2015, there was \$70,500 in certificates of participation outstanding. (See Note 8). The office building at 2 Broadway, is principally occupied by MTA New York City Transit, MTA Bridges and Tunnels, MTA Capital Construction, and MTAHQ.

On April 8, 1994, the MTA amended its lease for the Harlem/Hudson line properties, including Grand Central Terminal. This amendment initially extends the lease term, previously expiring in 2031, an additional 110 years and, pursuant to several other provisions, an additional 133 years. In addition, the

amendment grants the MTA an option to purchase the leased property after the 25th anniversary of the amended lease, subject to the owner's right to postpone such purchase option exercise date for up to an additional 15 years if the owner has not yet closed the sale, transfer or conveyance of an aggregate amount of 1,000,000 square feet or more of development rights appurtenant to Grand Central Terminal and the associated zoning lots. The amended lease comprises both operating (for the lease of land) and capital (for the lease of buildings and track structure) elements.

In August 1988, the MTA entered into a 99-year lease agreement with Amtrak for Pennsylvania Station. This agreement, with an option to renew, is for rights to the lower concourse level and certain platforms.

The \$45 paid to Amtrak by the MTA under this agreement is included in other assets. This amount is being amortized over 30 years. In addition to the 99-year lease, MTA Long Island Rail Road entered into an agreement with Amtrak to share equally the cost of the design and construction of certain facilities at Pennsylvania Station. Under this agreement, the MTA may be required to contribute up to \$60 for its share of the cost. As of December 31, 2000, the project was closed and \$50 was included in property and equipment.

Total rent expense under operating leases approximated \$65.0 and \$60.3 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 respectively.

At December 31, 2015, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable leases are as follows (in millions):

Years	Operating	Capital
2016	\$ 55	\$ 32
2017	62	120
2018	61	22
2019	61	24
2020	59	32
2021–2025	221	154
2026–2030	284	105
2031–2035	290	540
2036–2040	243	126
2041–2045	243	133
Thereafter	<u>492</u>	<u>257</u>
Future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 2,071</u>	1,545
Amount representing interest		<u>(1,026)</u>
Total present value of capital lease obligations		<u>519</u>
Less current present value of capital lease obligations		<u>9</u>
Noncurrent present value of capital lease obligations		<u>\$ 510</u>

Capital Leases Schedule
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(in millions)

Description	December 31, 2014	Increase	Decrease	December 31, 2015
Hawaii	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -
Sumitomo	15	-	-	15
Met Life	5	-	-	5
Met Life Equity	19	-	-	19
Bank of New York	22	-	-	22
Bank of America	30	2	-	32
Bank of America Equity	16	-	-	16
Sumitomo	40	1	3	38
Met Life Equity	45	2	-	47
Grand Central Terminal & Harlem Hudson Railroad Lines	15	-	1	14
2 Broadway Lease Improvement	164	2	-	166
2 Broadway	38	-	-	38
Subway Cars	105	5	3	107
Total MTA Capital Lease	\$ 515	\$ 12	\$ 8	\$ 519
Current Portion Obligations under Capital Lease	10			9
Long Term Portion Obligations under Capital Lease	\$ 505			\$ 510

Capital Leases Schedule
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014
(in millions)

Description	December 31, 2013	Increase	Decrease	December 31, 2014
Hawaii	\$ 19	\$ -	\$ 18	\$ 1
Sumitomo	15	-	-	15
Met Life	5	-	-	5
Met Life Equity	19	-	-	19
Bank of New York	1	-	1	-
Bank of New York	22	-	-	22
Bank of America	28	2	-	30
Bank of America Equity	16	-	-	16
Sumitomo	42	1	3	40
Met Life Equity	43	2	-	45
Grand Central Terminal & Harlem Hudson Railroad Lines	15	-	-	15
2 Broadway Lease Improvement	161	3	-	164
2 Broadway	38	-	-	38
Subway Cars	103	4	2	105
Total MTA Capital Lease	\$ 527	\$ 12	\$ 24	\$ 515
Current Portion Obligations under Capital Lease	27			10
Long Term Portion Obligations under Capital Lease	\$ 500			\$ 505

10. FUTURE OPTION

In 2010, MTA and MTA Long Island Railroad entered into an Air Space Parcel Purchase and Sale Agreement (“Agreement”) with Atlantic Yards Development Company, LLC (“AADC”) pursuant to which AADC has obtained an exclusive right to purchase fee title to a parcel (subdivided into six sub-parcels) of air space above the MTA Long Island Railroad Vanderbilt Yard in Brooklyn, New York. Initial annual payments of \$2 (covering all six sub-parcels) commenced on June 1, 2012 and are due on the following three anniversaries of that date. Starting on June 1, 2016, and continuing on each anniversary thereof through and including June 1, 2031, an annual option payment in the amount of \$11.03 is due. The Agreement provides that all such payments are (i) fully earned by MTA as of the date due in consideration of the continuing grant to AADC of the rights to purchase the air space sub-parcels, (ii) are non-refundable except under certain limited circumstances and (iii) shall be deemed to be payments on account of successive annual options granted to AADC.

After AADC and its affiliates have completed the new yard and transit improvements to be constructed by them at and in the vicinity of the site, AADC has the right from time to time until June 1, 2031, to close on the purchase of any or all of the six air rights sub-parcels. The purchase price for the six sub-parcels is an amount, when discounted at 6.5% per annum from the date of each applicable payment that equals a present value of \$80 as of January 1, 2010. The purchase price of any particular air space sub-parcel is equal to a net present value as of January 1, 2010 (calculated based on each applicable payment) of the product of that sub-parcel’s percentage of the total gross square footage of permissible development on all six air space sub-parcels multiplied by \$80.

11. ESTIMATED LIABILITY ARISING FROM INJURIES TO PERSONS

A summary of activity in estimated liability as computed by actuaries arising from injuries to persons, including employees, and damage to third-party property, for the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is presented below (in millions):

	December 31, 2015	December 31 2014
Balance — beginning of year	\$ 2,509	\$ 2,312
Activity during the year:		
Current year claims and changes in estimates	762	583
Claims paid	<u>(388)</u>	<u>(386)</u>
Balance — end of year	2,883	2,509
Less current portion	<u>(444)</u>	<u>(413)</u>
Long-term liability	<u>\$ 2,439</u>	<u>\$ 2,096</u>

See Note 2 for additional information on MTA’s liability and property disclosures.

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The MTA Group monitors its properties for the presence of pollutants and/or hazardous wastes and evaluates its exposure with respect to such matters. When the expense, if any, to clean up pollutants and/or hazardous wastes is estimable it is accrued by the MTA (see Note 13).

Management has reviewed with counsel all actions and proceedings pending against or involving the MTA Group, including personal injury claims. Although the ultimate outcome of such actions and proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty at this time, management believes that losses, if any, in excess of amounts accrued resulting from those actions will not be material to the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of the MTA.

13. POLLUTION REMEDIATION COST

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations*, MTA recognized pollution remediation expenses of \$21 and \$20 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Statement establishes standards for determining when expected pollution remediation outlays should be accrued as a liability or, if appropriate, capitalized. An operating expense and corresponding liability, measured at its current value using the expected cash flow method, have been recognized for certain pollution remediation obligations that are no longer able to be capitalized as a component of a capital project. Pollution remediation obligations, which are estimates and subject to changes resulting from price increases or reductions, technology, or changes in applicable laws or regulations, occur when any one of the following obligating events takes place:

- An imminent threat to public health due to pollution exists;
- MTA is in violation of a pollution prevention-related permit or license;
- MTA is named by a regulator as a responsible or potentially responsible party to participate in remediation;
- MTA is named or there is evidence to indicate that it will be named in a lawsuit that compels participation in remediation activities; or
- MTA voluntarily commences or legally obligates itself to commence remediation efforts.

Operating expense provision and corresponding liability measured at its current value using the expected cash flow method have been recognized for certain pollution remediation obligation that previously may not have been required to be recognized, or are no longer able to be capitalized as a component of a capital project. A summary of the activity in pollution remediation liability at December 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 99	\$ 109
Activity during the year:		
Current year encumbrances	21	21
Current year expenditures	(20)	(31)
Balance at end of year	100	99
Less current portion	(26)	(25)
Long-term liability	<u>\$ 74</u>	<u>\$ 74</u>

14. FUEL HEDGE

MTA partially hedges its fuel cost exposure using financial hedges. All MTA fuel hedges provide for up to 24 monthly settlements. The table below summarizes twenty-four (24) active ultra-low sulfur diesel (“ULSD”) hedges:

Counterparty	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	JPM - Ventures Energy Corp	JPM - Ventures Energy Corp	JPM - Ventures Energy Corp	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	J. Aron & Company
Trade Date	1/29/2014	2/26/2014	3/31/2014	4/30/2014	5/15/2014	6/25/2014	7/29/2014	8/27/2014
Effective Date	12/1/2014	2/1/2015	3/1/2015	4/1/2015	7/1/2014	6/1/2015	7/1/2015	8/1/2015
Termination Date	12/31/2015	1/31/2016	2/28/2016	3/31/2016	4/30/2016	5/31/2016	6/30/2016	7/31/2016
Price/Gal	\$2.7690	\$2.8360	\$2.8065	\$2.8210	\$2.8630	\$2.9265	\$2.8645	\$2.8175
Original Notional Quantity (\$)	15,299,678	7,892,588	7,810,490	7,850,843	12,865,827	8,644,395	8,461,232	8,322,340

Counterparty	J. Aron & Company	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	JPM - Ventures Energy Corp	JPM - Ventures Energy Corp	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	Bank of America Merrill Lynch
Trade Date	9/24/2014	10/29/2014	11/25/2014	12/23/2014	1/29/2015	2/26/2015	3/25/2015	4/29/2015
Effective Date	4/1/2015	10/1/2015	11/1/2015	12/1/2015	1/1/2016	2/1/2016	3/1/2016	4/1/2016
Termination Date	8/31/2016	9/30/2016	10/31/2016	11/30/2016	12/31/2016	1/31/2017	2/28/2017	3/30/2017
Price/Gal	\$2.7360	\$2.5510	\$2.3950	\$2.0340	\$1.8095	\$2.0520	\$1.9195	\$2.0855
Original Notional Quantity (\$)	8,050,125	7,487,723	7,029,766	5,970,231	5,253,199	6,017,839	5,629,297	5,957,391

Counterparty	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	J. Aron & Company	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	J. Aron & Company				
Trade Date	5/28/2015	6/30/2015	7/30/2015	8/27/2015	9/28/2015	10/29/2015	11/24/2015	12/17/2015
Effective Date	5/1/2016	6/1/2016	7/1/2016	8/1/2016	9/1/2016	2/1/2016	11/1/2016	12/1/2016
Termination Date	4/30/2017	5/31/2017	6/30/2017	7/31/2017	8/31/2017	9/30/2017	10/31/2017	11/30/2017
Price/Gal	\$1.9970	\$2.0130	\$1.8145	\$1.6600	\$1.6950	\$1.7100	\$1.6515	\$1.4825
Original Notional Quantity (\$)	5,831,540	5,882,999	5,298,402	4,847,240	5,130,241	5,631,317	4,863,189	4,266,180

The monthly settlements are based on the daily prices of the respective commodities whereby MTA will either receive a payment, or make a payment to the various counterparties depending on the average monthly price of the commodities in relation to the contract prices. As of December 31, 2015, the total outstanding notional value of the ULSD contracts was 54.2 million gallons with a negative fair market value of \$43.1.

15. OPERATING ACTIVITY INFORMATION

(In millions)	MTA	Commuters	Transit	Bridges and Tunnels	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
For the year ended December 31, 2015						
Operating revenue	\$ 259	\$ 1,489	\$ 4,827	\$ 1,843	\$ (10)	\$ 8,408
Depreciation and amortization	85	556	1,692	111	-	2,444
Subsidies and grants	3,811	-	2,429	9	(2,271)	3,978
Tax revenue	1,043	-	1,214	-	(238)	2,019
Interagency subsidy	(751)	-	(318)	-	1,069	-
Operating (loss) surplus	(1,285)	(1,718)	(5,169)	1,217	15	(6,940)
Net surplus (deficit)	(1,010)	(1,527)	(4,837)	(83)	(3)	(7,460)
Payment for capital assets	4,900	304	1,371	392	(2,007)	4,960
December 31, 2015						
Total assets and deferred outflows of of resources	16,622	10,784	40,357	6,111	(701)	73,173
Net working capital	2,484	(34)	(1,003)	196	(518)	1,125
Long-term debt — (including current portion)	28,138	-	-	8,940	(8)	37,070
Net position (deficit)	(18,282)	7,528	21,303	(4,568)	(159)	5,822
For the year ended December 31, 2015						
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	(951)	(1,127)	(2,398)	1,399	(8)	(3,085)
Net cash provided by/(used in) noncapital financing activities	6,199	1,134	3,826	(741)	(3,774)	6,644
Net cash (used in)/provided by capital and related financing activities	(3,983)	(3)	(1,188)	(798)	3,833	(2,139)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(1,129)	(3)	(233)	139	(51)	(1,277)
Cash at beginning of period	222	20	55	14	-	311
Cash at end of period	358	21	62	13	-	454

NOTE: Only MTA and MTA Bridges and Tunnels agencies issue debt.

(Continued)

(In millions)	MTA	Commuters	Transit	Bridges and Tunnels	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
For the year ended December 31, 2014						
Operating revenue	\$ 250	\$ 1,413	\$ 4,616	\$ 1,698	\$ (7.00)	\$ 7,970
Depreciation and amortization	85	557	1,520	104	-	2,266
Subsidies and grants	3,784	-	2,690	8	(2,533)	3,949
Tax revenue	1,026	-	1,068	-	(268)	1,826
Interagency subsidy	(638)	-	(266)	638	266	-
Operating (loss) surplus	(1,094)	(1,973)	(5,902)	1,080	11	(7,878)
Net surplus (deficit)	(1,307)	213	54	126	(9)	(923)
Payment for capital assets	4,606	289	1,015	350	(1,684)	4,576

December 31, 2014

Total assets and deferred outflow of resources	14,679	10,720	38,061	5,817	(649)	68,628
Net working capital	2,698	285	(1,392)	111	(378)	1,324
Long-term debt — (including current portion)	26,186	-	-	8,967	(10)	35,143
Net position (deficit)	(17,268)	9,052	26,140	(4,485)	(157)	13,282

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	(840)	(1,495)	(2,752)	1,280	(10)	(3,817)
Net cash provided by/(used in) noncapital financing activities	5,401	1,540	3,909	(623)	(3,934)	6,293
Net cash (used in)/provided by capital and related financing activities	(5,213)	(71)	(955)	(600)	4,106	(2,733)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	605	22	(194)	(61)	(162)	210
Cash at beginning of period	268	25	47	18	-	358
Cash at end of period	221	21	55	14	-	311

NOTE: Only MTA and MTA Bridges and Tunnels agencies issue debt.

(Concluded)

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 28, 2016, MTA issued \$541 of Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority General Revenue Bonds, Series 2016A. The proceeds from the transaction were used to finance bridge and tunnel projects and to advance refund \$61 TBTA General Revenue Bonds, Series 2006A; \$78 TBTA General Revenue Bonds, Series 2007A; \$32 TBTA General Revenue Bonds, Series 2008B; \$26 TBTA General Revenue Bonds, Series 2008C; \$5 TBTA General Revenue Bonds, Series 2009A; \$35 TBTA General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2011A; \$12 TBTA General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012A; \$5 TBTA General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2013C; and \$2 TBTA General Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A. The Series 2016A bonds were issued as tax-exempt fixed-rate bonds with a final maturity of November 15, 2046.

On February 25, 2016, MTA issued \$783 of Transportation Revenue Green and Refunding Green Bonds, Series 2016A. This issue was MTA's inaugural issuance of Climate Bonds Initiative certified green bonds. The proceeds from the transaction will be used to pay off the existing outstanding 2015A Bond Anticipation Notes, in the amount of \$500 and to advance refund \$72 of Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2006A and \$294 of Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series 2008C. The Series 2016A bonds were issued as \$445 Transportation Revenue Green Bonds, Series 2016A-1 and \$338

Transportation Revenue Refunding Green Bonds, Series 2016A-2. The Series 2016A-1 and Series 2016A-2 bonds were both issued as tax-exempt fixed-rate bonds with final maturities of November 15, 2056 and November 15, 2028, respectively.

On January 27, 2016, MTA executed a 2,935,682 gallon ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel hedge with Goldman, Sachs & Co./ J Aron at an all-in price of \$1.276/gallon. The hedge covers the period from January 2017 through December 2017.

On February 23, 2016, MTA executed a 2,935,686 gallon ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel hedge with J.P. Morgan Ventures Energy Corporation at an all-in price of \$1.310/gallon. The hedge covers the period from February 2017 through January 2018.

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METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Required Supplementary Information

SCHEDULE I

**Schedule of Changes in the MTA's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios for the Additional Plan,
MNR Cash Balance Plan, MaBSTOA Plan and MTA Defined Benefit Plan**

	<u>Additional Plan</u>	<u>MaBSTOA Plan</u>	<u>MNR Cash Balance Plan</u>	<u>MTA Defined Benefit Plan</u>
	(in thousands)			
Total pension liability:				
Service cost	\$ 3,813	\$ 72,091	\$ -	\$ 121,079
Interest	110,036	223,887	32	274,411
Differences between expected and actual experience		(1,596)		2,322
Benefit payments and withdrawals	(156,974)	(175,447)	(88)	(191,057)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>(43,125)</u>	<u>118,935</u>	<u>(56)</u>	<u>206,755</u>
Total pension liability—beginning	<u>1,645,284</u>	<u>3,212,529</u>	<u>766</u>	<u>3,892,983</u>
Total pension liability—ending(a)	<u>1,602,159</u>	<u>3,331,464</u>	<u>710</u>	<u>4,099,738</u>
Plan fiduciary net position:				
Employer contributions	407,513	226,374	-	331,259
Member contributions	1,304	15,460	-	26,006
Net investment income	21,231	105,084	41	102,245
Benefit payments and withdrawals	(156,974)	(175,447)	(88)	(191,057)
Administrative expenses	(975)	(74)	(3)	(9,600)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>272,099</u>	<u>171,397</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>258,853</u>
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	<u>510,753</u>	<u>2,093,896</u>	<u>748</u>	<u>2,806,367</u>
Plan fiduciary net position—ending(b)	<u>782,852</u>	<u>2,265,293</u>	<u>698</u>	<u>3,065,220</u>
Employer's net pension liability—ending(a)-(b)	<u>\$ 819,307</u>	<u>\$ 1,066,171</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 1,034,518</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	<u>48.86%</u>	<u>68.0%</u>	<u>98.36%</u>	<u>74.77%</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 29,334	\$ 616	\$ 2,080	\$ 1,395,336
Employer's net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	<u>2793.05%</u>	<u>172.98%</u>	<u>0.56%</u>	<u>74.14%</u>

Note: In accordance with GASB No. 67, paragraph 50, information was not readily available for periods prior to 2014. The data provided in this schedule is based on the measurement date of December 31, 2014 used by the Additional Plan, MaBSTOA Plan, MNR Cash Balance Plan, and the MTA Defined Benefit Plan.

**METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the State of New York)**

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE II

Schedule of the MTA's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability in the New York City Employees' Retirement System the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System

	<u>NYCERS Plan</u>	<u>NYSLERS Plan</u>
	(in thousands)	
MTA's proportion of the net pension liability	23.585%	0.289%
MTA's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,773,787	\$ 9,768
MTA's actual covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,625,179	\$ 87,315
MTA's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of the MTA's covered-employee payroll	181.846%	11.187%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.125%	97.947%

Note: This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The data provided in this schedule is based on the measurement date used by NYCERS and NYSLERS for the net pension liability, which was June 30, 2015 and March 31, 2015, respectively.

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE III

Schedule of the MTA's Contributions for All Pension Plans for the Year Ended December 31,

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands)									
Additional Plan										
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 100,000	\$ 112,513	\$ 119,325	\$ 116,011	\$ 108,980	\$ 107,249	\$ 108,677	\$ 100,337	\$ 100,907	\$ 108,517
Actual Employer Contribution	100,000	407,513	199,336	116,011	108,284	107,249	108,677	100,337	100,907	243,216
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ (295,000)	\$ (80,011)	\$ -	\$ 696.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (134,699)
Covered Payroll	\$ -	\$ 29,334	\$ 33,043	\$ 40,033	\$ 51,159	\$ 65,198	\$ 72,718	\$ 80,927	\$ 93,998	\$ 117,336
Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll	N/A	1389.22%	603.26%	289.79%	211.66%	164.50%	149.45%	123.98%	107.35%	207.28%
MaBSTOA Plan										
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 214,881	\$ 226,374	\$ 234,474	\$ 228,918	\$ 186,454	\$ 200,633	\$ 204,274	\$ 201,919	\$ 179,228	\$ 159,638
Actual Employer Contribution	214,881	226,374	234,474	228,918	186,454	200,633	204,274	201,919	179,228	259,638
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (100,000)
Covered Payroll	\$ 693,900	\$ 671,600	\$ 582,081	\$ 575,989	\$ 579,696	\$ 591,073	\$ 569,383	\$ 562,241	\$ 519,680	\$ 498,039
Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll	30.97%	33.71%	40.28%	39.74%	32.16%	33.94%	35.88%	35.91%	34.49%	52.13%
Metro-North Cash Balance plan										
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 0	\$ 14	\$ 10	\$ 13
Actual Employer Contribution	-	14	-	-	-	12	0	14	10	13
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ (9)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (10)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll	\$ -	\$ 2,080	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll	N/A	0.68%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MTA Defined Benefit Plan										
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 221,694	\$ 271,523	\$ 242,980	\$ 212,397	\$ 166,188	\$ 155,318	\$ 146,171	\$ 107,759	\$ 81,700	\$ 72,596
Actual Employer Contribution	221,694	331,259	242,980	212,397	166,188	155,318	146,171	107,759	81,700	302,999
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ (59,736)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (230,403)
Covered Payroll	\$ 1,776,467	\$ 1,395,334	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll	12.48%	23.74%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* For both the Additional Plan and the MTA Defined Benefit Plan, the excess for 2014 reflects a prepaid contribution towards the 2015 Actuarially Determined Contribution.

** For the MTA Defined Benefit Plan, covered payroll data prior to 2014 was not readily available.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE III (Continued)

Schedule of the MTA's Contributions for All Pension Plans for the Year Ended December 31,

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands)									
NYCERS										
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 736,212	\$ 741,223	\$ 736,361	\$ 731,983	\$ 657,771	\$ 574,555	\$ 548,721	\$ 499,603	\$ 406,837	\$ 289,826
Actual Employer Contribution	736,212	741,223	736,361	731,983	657,771	574,555	548,721	499,603	406,837	289,826
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll	\$ 3,342,577	\$ 3,004,960	\$ 2,943,195	\$ 2,925,834	\$ 2,900,630	\$ 2,886,789	\$ 2,800,882	\$ 2,656,778	\$ 2,548,889	\$ 2,476,051
Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll	22.03%	24.67%	25.02%	25.02%	22.68%	19.90%	19.59%	18.80%	15.96%	11.71%
NYSLERS										
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 15,792	\$ 13,816	\$ 16,046	\$ 15,031	\$ 10,552	\$ 9,244	\$ 5,693	\$ 5,602	\$ 5,810	\$ 5,728
Actual Employer Contribution	15,792	13,816	16,046	15,031	10,552	9,244	5,693	5,602	5,810	5,728
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll	\$ 88,071	\$ 85,826	\$ 85,240	\$ 89,404	\$ 139,764	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll	17.93%	16.10%	18.82%	16.81%	7.55%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

***For the NYSLERS plan, covered payroll data prior to 2011 was not readily available.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Notes to Schedule of the MTA's Contributions for all Pension Plans

The methods and assumptions used to determine the actuarially determined and contractually required contributions are as follows:

	<u>Additional Plan</u>	<u>MaBSTOA Plan</u>	<u>MNR Cash Balance Plan</u>	<u>MTA Defined Benefit Plan</u>	<u>NYCERS Plan</u>	<u>NYSLERS Plan</u>
Valuation Dates	January 1, 2014	January 1, 2014	January 1, 2014	January 1, 2014	June 30, 2013	April 1, 2013
Measurement Date	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2014	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal Cost	Frozen Initial Liability (FIL)	Unit Credit	Entry Age Normal Cost	Entry Age Normal Cost	Entry Age Normal Cost
Amortization method	Period specified in current valuation report (closed 19 year period beginning January 1, 2014) with level dollar payments.	For FIL bases, period specified in current valuation 30-year level dollar report. Future gains/losses are amortized through the calculation of the normal cost in accordance with the FIL cost method amortized based on expected working lifetime, weighted by salary, of the projected population	Period specified in current valuation report (closed 10 year period beginning January 1, 2008 - 4 year period for the January 1, 2014 valuation).	For Frozen Initial Liability ("FIL") bases, period specified in current valuation report. Future gains/ losses are amortized through the calculation of the normal cost in accordance with FIL cost method amortized based on expected working lifetime, weighted by salary, of the projected population for each group.	Increasing Dollar for Initial Unfunded; Level Dollar for Post 2010 Unfunded.	Evenly over the remaining working lifetimes of the active membership.
Asset Valuation Method	Actuarial value equals market value less unrecognized gains/losses over a 5-year period. Gains/losses are based on market value of assets.	Actuarial value equals market value less unrecognized Market value restart as of 1/1/96, then gains/losses over a 5-year period. Gains/losses are five-year moving average of market values based on market value of assets.	Effective January 1, 2015, the Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) will reflect one-year amortization of the unfunded accrued liability in accordance with the funding policy adopted by the MTA.	Actuarial value equals market value less unrecognized gains/losses over a 5-year period. Gains/losses are based on market value of assets.	Modified six-year moving average of market values with a Market Value Restart as of June 30, 2011.	5-year level smoothing of the difference between the actual gain and the expected gain using the assumed investment rate of return.
Salary increases	3.00%	In general, merit and promotion increases plus assumed general wage increases of 3.5% to 15.0% for operating employees and 4.0% to 7.0% for nonoperating employees per year, depending on years of service.	There were no projected salary increase assumptions used in the January 1, 2014 valuation as the participants of the Plan were covered under the Management Plan effective January 1, 1989. For participants of the Plan eligible for additional benefits, these benefits were not valued as the potential liability is de minimus.	Varies by years of employment, and employee group.	3% per annum.	4.90%

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(Continued)

Notes to Schedule of the MTA's Contributions for all Pension Plans

	<u>Additional Plan</u>	<u>MaBSTOA Plan</u>	<u>MNR Cash Balance Plan</u>	<u>MTA Defined Benefit Plan</u>	<u>NYCERS Plan</u>	<u>NYSLERS Plan</u>
Actuarial assumptions:						
Discount Rate	7.00%	7.00%	4.50%	7.00%	7.00%	7.50%
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of investment expenses.	7.00%, net of investment expenses.	4.50%, net of investment expenses.	7.00%	7.00%, net of investment expenses.	7.5%, net of investment expenses.
Mortality	Based on experience of all MTA members reflecting mortality improvement on a generational basis using scale AA. As generational tables, they reflect mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date. Mortality assumption is based on a 2012 experience study for all MTA plans.	Pre-retirement and post-retirement healthy annuitant rates are projected on a generational basis using Scale AA. As generational tables, they reflect mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date. Mortality assumption is based on a 2012 experience study for all MTA plans.	Based on experience of all MTA members reflecting mortality improvement on a generational basis using scale AA. As generational tables, they reflect mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date. Mortality assumption is based on a 2012 experience study for all MTA plans.	Preretirement and postretirement healthy annuitant rates are projected on a generational basis using Scale AA, as recommended by the Society of Actuaries Retirement Plans Experience Committee. Ortality assumption is based on a 2012 experience study for all MTA plans.	Mortality tables for service and disability pensioners were developed from an experience study of NYCERS's pensioners. The mortality tables for beneficiaries were developed from an experience review of NYCERS' beneficiaries. The most recently completed study was published by Gabriel Roeder & Company ("GRS"), dated October 2015, and analyzed experience for Fiscal Years 2010 through 2013.	Annuitant mortality rates are based on NYSLERS's 2010 experience study of the period April 1, 2005 through March 31, 2010 with adjustments for mortality improvements based on the Society of Actuaries's Scale MP-2014.
Pre-retirement	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table for Males and Females with blue collar adjustments.	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table for Males and Females with blue collar adjustments.	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table for Males and Females with blue collar adjustments.	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table for Males and Females with blue collar adjustments.	N/A	N/A
Post-retirement Healthy Lives	95% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males with blue collar adjustments and 116% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for females.	95% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males with blue collar adjustments and 116% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for females.	95% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males with blue collar adjustments and 116% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for females.	95% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males with blue collar adjustments and 116% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for females.	N/A	N/A
Post-retirement Disabled Lives	N/A	75% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females.	N/A	75% of the rates from the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females. At age 85 and later for males and age 77 and later for females. The disability rates are set to the male and females healthy rates, respectively.	N/A	N/A
Inflation/Railroad Retirement Wage Base	2.50%; 3.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%; 3.00%	2.50%	2.70%
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	N/A	1.375% per annum	N/A	55% of inflation assumption or 1.375%, if applicable.	2.5% per annum.	1.4% per annum.

**METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(Continued)

Notes to Schedule of MTA's Contributions for Pension Plans

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contributions of an employer's proportionate share in Cost Sharing, Multiple-Employer pension plans, the NYCERS plan and the NYSLERS plan, are presented as notes to the schedule.

Factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported are changes of benefit terms, changes in the size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms, or the use of different assumptions. Following is a summary of such factors:

Changes of Benefit Terms:

There were no changes of benefit terms in the June 30, 2013 funding valuation for the NYCERS plan.

There were no changes of benefit terms in the April 1, 2013 funding valuation for the NYSLERS plan.

Changes of Assumptions:

There were no changes of benefit assumptions in the June 30, 2013 funding valuation for the NYCERS plan.

There were no changes of benefit assumptions in the April 1, 2013 funding valuation for the NYSLERS plan.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR THE MTA POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

(\$ in millions)

(Unaudited)

Year Ended	Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets {a}	Actuarial Accrual Liability (AAL) {b}	Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAAL) {c} = {b} - {a}	Funded Ratio {a} / {b}	Covered Payroll {d}	Ratio of UAAL to Covered Payroll {c} / {d}
December 31, 2015	January 1, 2014	\$ 300	\$ 18,472	\$ 18,172	1.60 %	\$ 4,669.8	389.1 %
December 31, 2014	January 1, 2012	246	20,188	19,942	1.20	4,360.6	457.3
December 31, 2013	January 1, 2012	246	20,188	19,942	1.20	4,360.6	457.3

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CONSOLIDATED RECONCILIATION BETWEEN FINANCIAL PLAN
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
(\$ in millions)

Category	Financial Plan Actual	Statement GAAP Actual	Variance
REVENUE:			
Farebox revenue	\$ 5,929	\$ 5,961	\$ 32
Vehicle toll revenue	1,792	1,809	17
Other operating revenue	651	638	(13)
Total revenue	<u>8,372</u>	<u>8,408</u>	<u>36</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Labor:			
Payroll	4,689	4,700	11
Overtime	755	771	16
Health and welfare	1,052	1,052	0
Pensions	1,282	855	(427)
Other fringe benefits	644	852	208
Postemployment benefits	2,559	1,997	(562)
Reimbursable overhead	(392)	(368)	24
Total labor expenses	<u>10,589</u>	<u>9,859</u>	<u>(730)</u>
Non-labor:			
Electric power	500	474	(26)
Fuel	188	162	(26)
Insurance	52	57	5
Claims	260	332	72
Paratransit service contracts	383	379	(4)
Maintenance and other	604	536	(68)
Professional service contract	413	345	(68)
Pollution remediation project costs	7	21	14
Materials and supplies	558	543	(15)
Other business expenses	198	191	(7)
Total non-labor expenses	<u>3,163</u>	<u>3,040</u>	<u>(123)</u>
Depreciation	2,380	2,444	64
Other Expenses Adjustment	43	0	(43)
Net expenses related to asset impairment	-	5	5
Total operating expenses	<u>16,175</u>	<u>15,348</u>	<u>(827)</u>
NET OPERATING LOSS	<u>\$ (7,803)</u>	<u>\$ (6,940)</u>	<u>\$ 863</u>

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDY ACCRUAL RECONCILIATION BETWEEN FINANCIAL PLAN AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(\$ in millions)

	Financial Plan Actual	Financial Statement GAAP Actual	Variance	
Accrued Subsidies				
Mass transportation operating assistance	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,564	\$ -	
Mass transit trust fund subsidies	610	610	-	
Mortgage recording tax 1 and 2	441	434	(7)	{1}
MRT transfer	(8)	(7)	1	{1}
Urban tax	948	975	27	{1}
State and local operating assistance	376	376	-	
Station maintenance	163	160	(3)	{1}
Connecticut Department of Transportation (CDOT)	149	107	(42)	{1}
Subsidy from New York City for MTA Bus and SIRTOA	451	436	(15)	{1}
NYS Grant for debt service	-	13	13	{3}
Build American Bonds Subsidy	-	89	89	{1}
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments (Note 7)	-	2	2	{2}
Mobility tax	1,926	1,935	9	{1}
FTA/FEMA reimbursement related to tropical storm sandy	-	3	3	{2}
Other nonoperating income	-	12	12	{2}
	<u>6,620</u>	<u>6,709</u>	<u>89</u>	
Total accrued subsidies				
Net operating deficit before subsidies and debt service	(7,803)	(6,940)	863	
Debt Service	(2,383)	(1,401)	982	
Conversion to Cash basis: Depreciation	2,380	-	(2,380)	
Conversion to Cash basis: OPEB Obligation	2,030	-	(2,030)	
Conversion to Cash basis: Pollution & Remediation	7	-	(7)	
Total net operating surplus/(deficit) before appropriation, grants and other receipts restricted for capital projects	<u>\$ 851</u>	<u>\$ (1,632)</u>	<u>\$ (2,483)</u>	

- {1} The Financial Plan records on a cash basis while the Financial Statement records on an accrual basis.
 {2} The Financial Plan records do not include other non-operating income or changes in market value.
 {3} The Financial Plan records do not include other non-operating subsidy or expense for the refunding of NYS Service Contract Bonds.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL PLAN TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RECONCILIATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
(\$ in millions)

Financial Plan Actual Operating Loss at December 31, 2015	\$ (7,803)
The Audited Financial Statements Includes:	
Higher operating revenues based on accrual adjustments	49
Lower labor expense based on most recent actuarial results for Worker's Compensation and OPEB	353
Lower pension expense related to the adoption of GASB Statement No. 68	419
Higher claims expense based on most recent actuarial results for non-employee claims	72
Higher pollution remediation expense	14
Intercompany eliminations and other adjustments	(44)
Total Operating Reconciling Items	<u>863</u>
Audited Financial Statement Operating Loss	<u>\$ (6,940)</u>
Financial Plan Actual Surplus after Subsidies and Debt Service at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 851</u>
The Financial Plan Actual Includes:	
Debt Service Bond Principal Payments	982
Adjustments for non-cash liabilities:	
Depreciation	(2,380)
Unfunded OPEB Expense	(2,030)
Unfunded Pollution Remediation Expense	(7)
	<u>(4,417)</u>
The Audited Financial Statements Includes:	
Higher subsidies and other non-operating revenues as follows:	89
Total Operating Reconciling Items	<u>863</u>
Financial Statements Loss Before Appropriations	<u>\$ (1,632)</u>