2013 COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Indianapolis Public Transporation Corporation
State of Indiana
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
For the year ending Dec. 31, 2013

A component unit of the consolidated
City of Indianapolis-Marion County Government Reporting Entity

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL 2013 FINANCIAL REPORT

Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
A Component Unit of the Consolidated
City of Indianapolis – Marion County
Reporting Entity

Michael A. Terry, President & CEO

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL
FINANCIAL REPORT
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 2013

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SECTION ONE – INTRODUCTORY

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June 11, 2014

The Citizens of Indianapolis and Marion County
and the Board of Directors for the
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Indianapolis, IN

We are pleased to submit for your information and consideration the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation (IndyGo or the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The CAFR has become the standard format used in presenting the results of the Company's annual financial operations for the calendar year. We believe this report is presented in a manner that fairly discloses the financial position and results of the Company's, operations as measured by its financial activities. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the disclosures are accurate in all material respects.

The accompanying basic financial statements, supplemental schedules and statistical information are the representation of the Company's management team, who bear the responsibility of documental accuracy and completeness. Our Independent Auditors' Report, prepared by Crowe Horwath LLP, is included along with other necessary disclosures to enable the reader to gain maximum understanding of the Company's financial activities.

In evaluating and developing the accounting system, Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and General Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) accounting methods are applied to achieve an adequate system of internal accounting controls. These practices ensure assets are protected against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and the data used to prepare financial statements is timely and reliable.

These controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance is to make certain the cost of the controls does not exceed the benefit received. It also recognizes the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. We believe the Company's internal controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance that financial transactions are properly recorded.

The independent audit of the accompanying basic financial statements of lndyGo was part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the accompanying basic financial statements, but also on the audited agency's internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. These reports are available in the Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation's separately issued Single Audit Report.

GAAP requires management to provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis with the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The Company's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Reporting Entity

IndyGo is a municipal corporation as defined by the "Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1965." In 1973, the company was chartered by a city ordinance to acquire, provide and maintain an urban mass transportation system for the metropolitan Indianapolis area. lndyGo is a component unit of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County Reporting Entity.

lndyGo is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors (Board), which provides broad policy and financial decisions, setting direction for management. The Mayor of the City of Indianapolis (Mayor) and the City-County Council of the City of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana (Council) appoint the Board, which is bi-partisan. The Mayor appoints three members and the Council appoints four.

The Board of Directors adopts a budget in the late summer of each year for the next calendar year, which is subsequently approve or modified by the Council. Budgetary control is maintained for certain funds, at the object level of expenditures, by the encumbrance of purchase orders against available appropriations. The budget becomes the day-to-day control document over expenditures at the department level. Changes within major account classifications require Board approval, while departments are given authority to transfer between minor line items within the major accounts.

The Board meets monthly in public session to put policies into effect. These meetings also include executive management presentations regarding the operational and financial status of the corporation.

The Company's reporting entity includes only transit operations and there is no other organization within the Indianapolis metropolitan area providing a similar scope of public transportation service.

Accomplishments

Ridership

Indianapolis residents, visitors and commuters boarded the bus 10,527,016 times on IndyGo's fixed routes and its ADA paratransit service called Open Door. This represents an increase of 2.8% over 2012 numbers of 10,243,610. IndyGo fixed route ridership increased by 3.1% to 10,254,281 trips in 2013 compared to 9,942,151 in 2012. 2013 marks the agency's highest ridership since pre-1991 and was the fourth consecutive year that IndyGo saw notable growth. The 3.1 % increase in fixed route ridership is due in part to an increase in local funding which was directly invested in service improvements.

Enhanced and Expanded Service Initiative

The Indianapolis City-County Council approved a $6 million dollar increase in local funding to the 2013 operating budget. This increase in funding was invested directly into transit service enhancements. The service investments were guided by the 2010 Indy Connect Plan and included:

- Increased service frequency on three core routes (8, 10 and 39). Combined, the three core routes deliver 40% of INDYGO's fixed route passenger trips.
- Extended hours of service on routes 12, 13, 31 and 34.
- New Sunday service to arterial route 34.
- Introduction of a new cross-town route, 86, which provides connections to seven (7) other fixed route services across the far north side of the county.

- Route realignments that provide more direct service and efficiency on lines 5, 11, 14, 19, 21, 28, 30 and 34.

Fleet Additions

Articulated (also called accordion or “bendy”) buses were part of the INDYGO fleet in the 1980’s. In 2013, INDYGO reintroduced this high-capacity vehicle type with the addition of 17 to increase capacity on core transit lines. The 60-foot long vehicles can accommodate up to 100 riders with a standing load and easily navigate through city streets thanks to the accordion-like middle section. INDYGO has concentrated the deployment of these 17 vehicles to the two highest demand routes, 39-East 38th Street and 8-Washington. These vehicles are 100% refurbished 2002 model-year New Flyer buses which were remanufactured by Complete Coachworks for nearly half the price of a comparable new vehicle.

Downtown Transit Center Project

In January of 2013, IndyGo contracted with URS Corporation, a national architectural & engineering firm, as the project lead. Subcontractors on the transit center project include local design firms Axis and Rundell Ernstberger Associates. The project has progressed beyond preliminary design and IndyGo expects to break ground in late 2014. The federally funded transit center will offer Indianapolis residents and visitors the first dedicated off-street transit passenger facility since the old Traction Terminal, which was located on Market Street between Capitol and Illinois Streets until the 1960’s. The new Downtown Transit Center will offer covered bus bays, a climate controlled indoor facility, passenger amenities and convenient transfers between bus lines.

The site for the Downtown Transit Center is a 2 acre lot located on East Washington Street between Delaware and Alabama Streets, directly south of the City County Building. This property is currently city-owned and is used primarily as parking for the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department and Marion County Sheriff Department.

Amenities and Collaborations

INDYGO introduced bus shelter advertising in 2013, after the City of Indianapolis amended the local ordinance to allow for signage in downtown. INDYGO leveraged an existing revenue contract with Clear Channel Outdoor to manage the sale, production and installation of advertisements on eligible bus shelters. Combined with revenue from bus advertising, INDYGO earned a total of $383,631 in advertising sales in 2013.

An innovative partnership with People for Urban Progress (PUP) launched in 2012 is bringing new life to landfill-bound Bush Stadium seating. Through this collaborative bus stop improvement initiative, called the PUPstop program, the historic stadium seats have been salvaged, refurbished and are being placed at local bus stops for passenger comfort. In 2013 INDYGO installed 20 refurbished stadium seats thanks to support from PUP and other community organizations who agreed to share the costs for each stop improvement.

In 2013, INDYGO introduced another bus stop improvement option. The Simme-Seat is a two-seater bench that is affixed to a bus stop sign post. The new amenity offers a smaller footprint, lower cost, and easier installation, allowing INDYGO to place seats at more stops through the system. A total of 12 Simme-Seats were installed throughout the service area in 2013.

Grants and Awards

IndyGo leverages competitive federal grants to underwrite capital projects and system infrastructure improvements. In 2013, IndyGo was awarded several new grants and launched a few other projects thanks to past grant awards including:

- $10M through the US Department of Transportation's Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grant program. IndyGo will purchase up to 21 remanufactured 2002 model year transit buses which will be completely re-powered to a 100% electric propulsion system. The first vehicle is set to arrive in 2014.

- IndyGo received a Surface Transportation Program (STP) grant for $4M to fund IT projects for 2016-2017. Core business systems will need upgrading to improve operational efficiency and passenger service.

- Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Job Access and Reverse Commute (JARC) grant program funding to support Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) investment in Real Time Data capability. INDYGO anticipates implementing some of the real time products in 2014.

- $654,000 in FTA Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities (Section 5310) grant program funding to support the acquisition of 15 paratransit vehicles for the Open Door fleet.

Planning for the Future

With new service offerings in 2013 including improved frequency on core lines, new weekend service, one new route and longer hours of service, INDYGO has demonstrated its ability to implement an aggressive service improvement program. INDYGO's commitment to providing quality public transportation to Indianapolis is proven by successful growth in program offerings and in ridership. In addition to better customer offerings, INDYGO has also made strides internally with new employee services including a robust wellness program and on-site primary healthcare clinic.

Investing in employee health has resulted in lower claims filings, lower loss ratios, and even a decrease in the employer health insurance premium.

With an eye to both internal and external opportunities to increase revenue, decrease costs and improve service, INDYGO continues to demonstrate the organization's readiness for growth.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

Local Economy

The recession from 2008 lingered through 2013 although Marion County continued to slowly recover, with unemployment rates declining and a general economic rebound. While average income grew 4.8 %, poor job growth has unemployment still higher than 8%. The year 2013 can be characterized as a period of slow recovery, increased wages, a shrinking labor force, and rising fuel costs.

For Indiana, property tax reform legislation was enacted and reinforced via a constitutional amendment for property tax caps and periodic revaluation of property values. There is considerable strain on all levels of local government to reduce costs and become more efficient.

In April of 2011, legislation was enacted that eliminated the dedicated funded Public Mass Transportation Fund (PMTF), which distributes state sales tax revenue to Indiana public transportation service providers. While amounts for 2014 and 2015 are listed in the State's budget, it is now a budget line item instead of a dedicated source of state transit funding, subject to reductions and the biennial budget process.

Similar effects are impacting the government at the Federal level with high national unemployment, lower fuel tax receipts, cost to wage conflicts, continued budget deficits and debt ceiling limitations. Normally, a six-year authorization bill establishes Section 5309 funding, upon which lndyGo has relied for bus replacement and other capital improvements. In October 2012, Congress passed the “Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21stCentury” (MAP-21) surface transportation funding bill, a two year appropriation for fiscal years 2013 and 2014. The MAP-21 bill will change funding for capital projects with new criteria established for Sections 5309, 5310 and 5307, impacting IndyGo’s operation in 2014.

The unstable world economy and conflicts abroad continue to impact lndyGo's purchasing power regarding diesel fuel. Price fluctuations and weaker supply of crude oil and distillates have placed financial pressures on the agency since diesel fuel is a significant portion of total operating expenses. The world markets are too volatile to project with certainty the financial impact on future budgets.

The economic environment in which IndyGo operates continues to present management with major challenges in sustaining the level and quality of transit service.

Financial policies

During 2013, lndyGo maintained excess idle cash for capital projects in high interest bank accounts and certificates of deposit, averaging a yield of approximately fifteen basis points. INDYGO engaged investment advisors and implemented a plan to increase the yield of excess cash while maintaining the security of the investments. The plan includes investments in government backed securities and additional investments in certificates of deposit. The goal for 2014 is to earn seventy-five basis points on invested excess cash while reducing bank fees.

The budget for 2013 included matching the cost of preventative maintenance and the capital cost of contracting with cash from the operating fund. These measures were taken to preserve the level of out cumulative funds for capital expenditures.

The cost of labor for bargaining unit personnel escalated 3.25% in 2013 pursuant to the collective bargaining unit agreement.

lndyGo has been unable to sustain funding for financial reserves. The focus has been to maintain as much transit service on the street as possible. With nearly 75% of riders categorized as "transit dependent," it is imperative that service be preserved. This strategy is not without ramifications. With an aging bus fleet, the capital funds used for operations are not allowing IndyGo to maintain a bus replacement program. The cost to operate and maintain the aging bus fleet is impacting the operating budget. Efforts to secure additional capital funding from federal, state and local sources continues, but regarded as "one time" funds and not recurring.

Recognition

For the eleventh straight year, the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to IndyGo for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2012.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report in compliance with the GFOA policies, procedures and program standards. Such reports must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

Acknowledgment

We wish to acknowledge the participation and professional contribution of the accountancy firm of Crowe Horwath LLP in providing technical assistance when need. In addition, we wish to recognize those Finance and Administrative staff members who contribute their time and efforts in preparing this document.

Respectfully Submitted,

Michael A. Terry
President and Chief Executive Officer

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

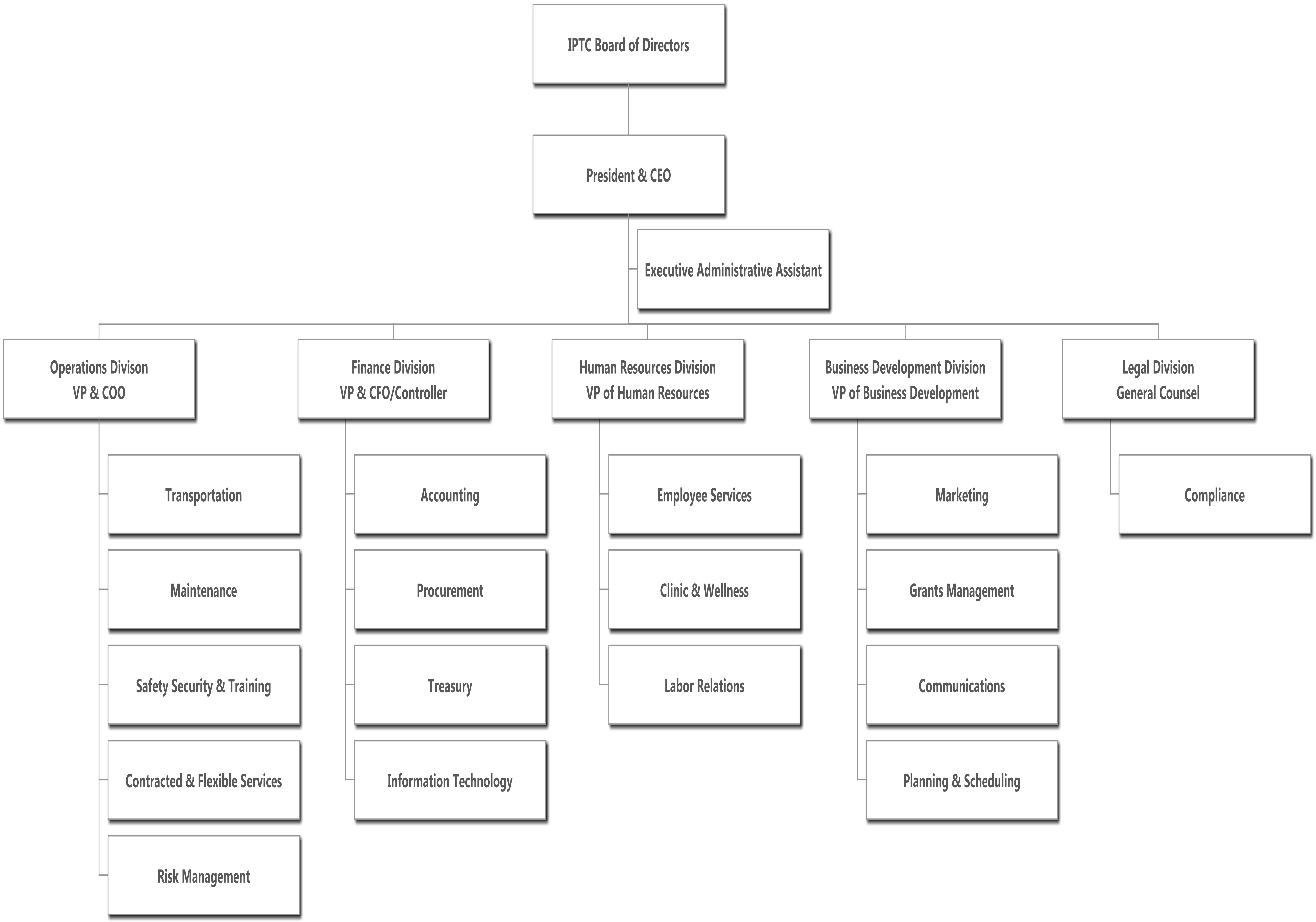
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation - IndyGo, Indiana

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2012

Executive Director/CEO

INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION

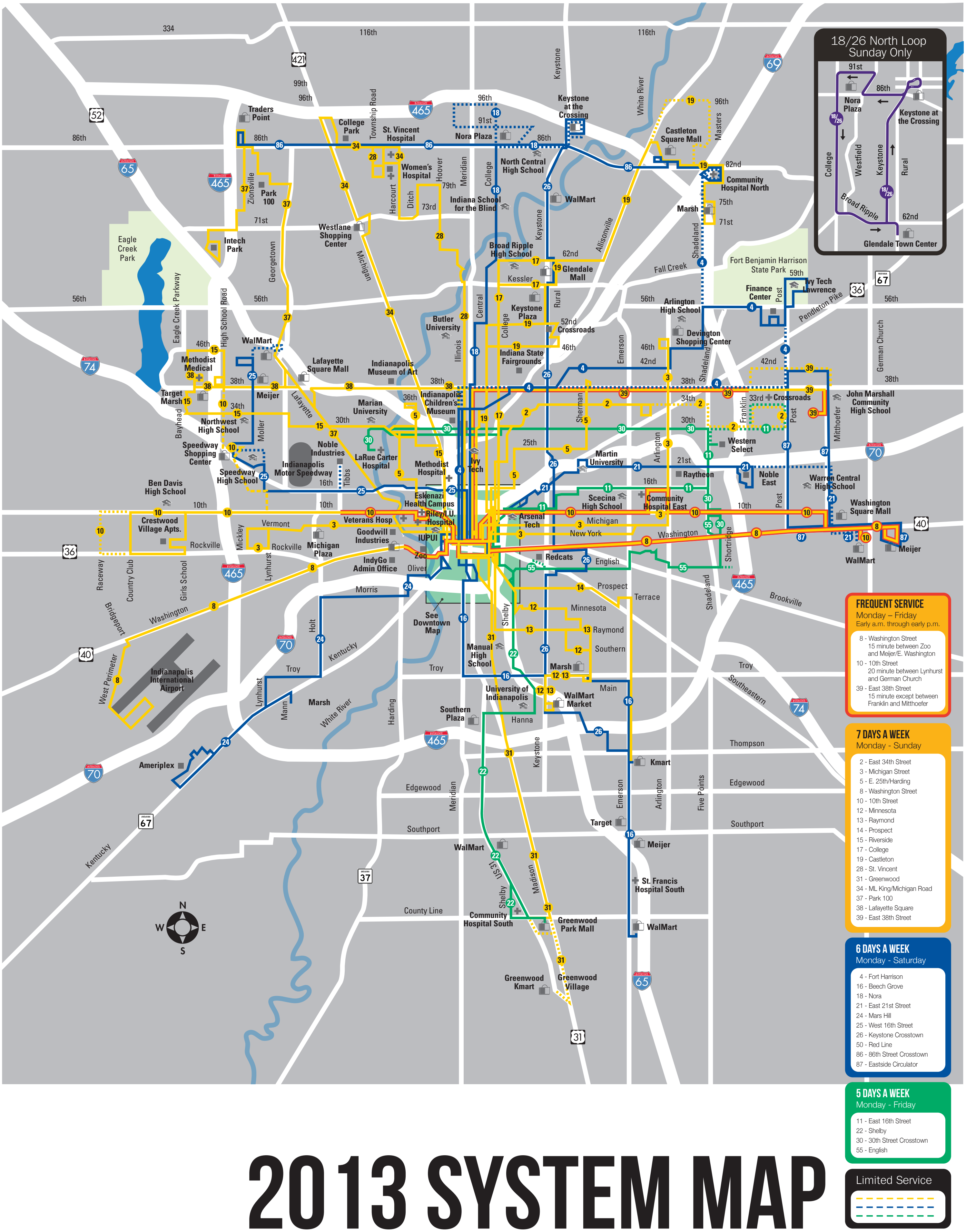


INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION - IndyGo

Board of Directors, Principal Officials and Management

Name	Approximate Length of Service	Occupation
Appointed Board of Directors		
Danny M. Crenshaw, Chair (Council)	10-1/2 yrs	President Crenshaw Insurance Agency
Alan Rowland, Vice Chair (Council)	5-1/2 yrs	Business Development Manager CompTIA
Juan Gonzalez, Treasurer/Sec'y (Mayor)	4 yr.	Vice President - Sr. Business Banking Relationship Manager Key Bank
Tommie L. Jones, (Council)	13-1/2 yrs	Retired Professional Educator Decatur Township School District
Jason Konesco (Mayor)	3 yr.	President, Harrison College
Gregory Hahn (Council)	1 yr.	Partner Bose McKinney & Evans, LLP
VACANT (Mayor)		
IPTC Principal Management Staff		
Michael A. Terry	10-1/2 yrs	President/CEO
Jill Russell	8 yrs	General Counsel
Andy Jackson	1 yr	VP/CFO/Controller
Samantha Cross	8 yrs	VP of Business Development
Mike Birch	16 yrs	VP/ Chief Operating Officer
Phalease Crichlow	2 yrs	VP of Human Resources

Above information is as of 12/31/13

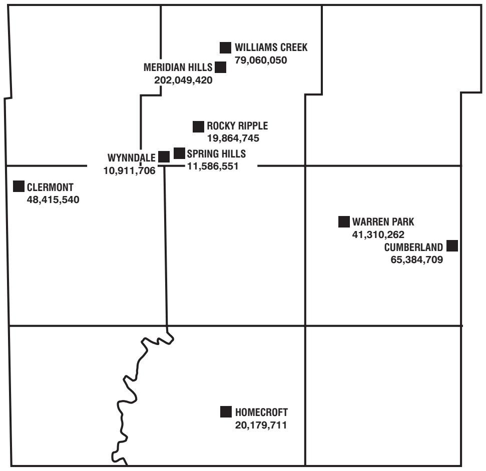


2013 SYSTEM MAP

Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Taxing Districts

(In Thousands)

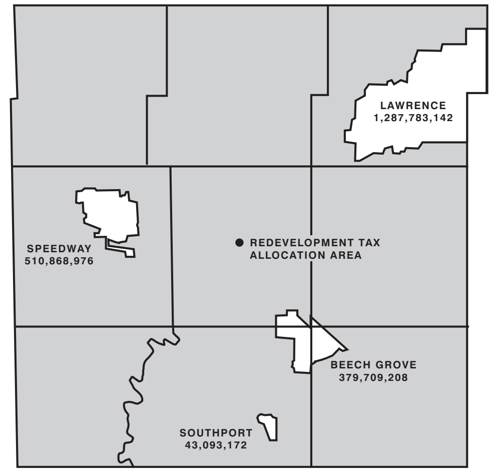
MAP 1



MARION COUNTY AND INCLUDED TOWNS

	True Value Assessed Valuation
Marion County	34,038,407,113
Included towns (9)	498,762,694

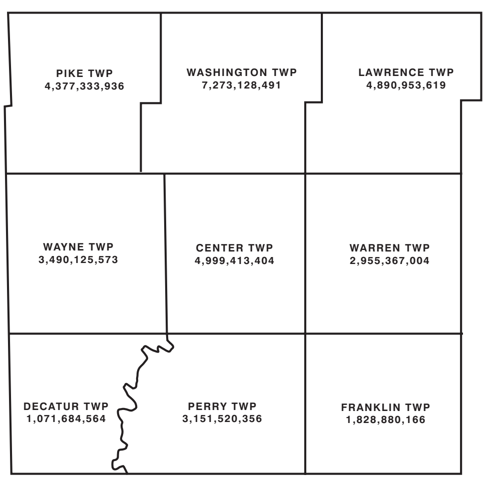
MAP 2



CONSOLIDATED CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS

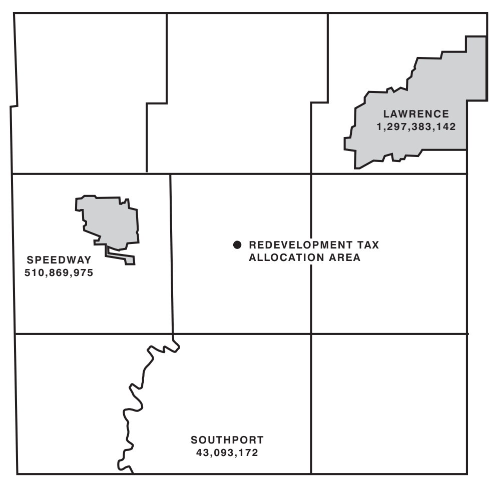
	Assessed Valuation
City of Indianapolis	31,816,952,615
Excluded Cities and Towns	2,221,454,498

MAP 3



TOWNSHIP (ASSESSED VALUATIONS)

MAP 4



IPTC TAXING DISTRICT

IPTC	32,196,661,823
Exluded Cities and Towns	1,841,346,289

[1] The assessed value figures are those certified by Marion County Auditor Abstract as of 2013.
[2] Map 4 represents the taxing district of IPTC, not including excluded cities and towns.

SECTION TWO – FINANCIAL

INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS MARION COUNTY GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2013

INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS
MARION COUNTY GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY)
Indianapolis, Indiana

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2013

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Indianapolis, Indiana

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation (IPTC) (a municipal corporation and a component unit of the consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County Government Reporting Entity), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise IPTC's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity'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 financial statements.

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

(Continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of IPTC, as of December 31, 2013, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 9 and the Schedule of Funding Progress on page 31, be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the 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 financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise IPTC's financial statements. The Introductory and Statistical Sections, as presented in the Table of Contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

The Introductory and Statistical Sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Crowe Horwath LLP

Crowe Horwath LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana
June 19, 2014

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the annual financial report presents a discussion and analysis of the Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation's (IPTC's) financial performance for the year ended December 31, 2013. Please read this section in conjunction with the IPTC financial statements in the section that follows. For more detailed information on long-term debt activity and capital asset activity please refer to the relevant disclosures in the notes accompanying the basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- IPTC's assets exceeded its liabilities at December 31, 2013 by $66 million (net position). Of this amount, $13 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet IPTC's ongoing obligations arising from providing transportation service to the community.
- Fare revenues for 2013 increased 1 percent over that of the prior year.
- FTA capital contributions for 2013 decreased 24 percent from that of the prior year.
- FTA local operating and planning grants and preventative maintenance funding for 2013 decreased by 11 percent under that of the prior year.
- Operating expenses before depreciation increased 10.6 percent from the prior year.
- Net position increased approximately $3.7 million, or 6 percent.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual financial report consists of four parts: management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, the notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units operating as an Enterprise Fund. Under this basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned, expenses are recognized in the period in which they are incurred, and depreciation of assets is recognized in the Statements of Revenue, Expense, and Changes in Net Position. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the IPTC are included in the Statement of Net Position.

The financial statements provide both short and long-term information about the IPTC's overall financial status. The financial statements include notes to provide more detailed information on important activities. Please refer to these notes for more in depth and detailed information.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Net Position

The IPTC's total assets at December 31, 2013 were approximately $80 million. This represents a decrease of approximately 2 percent from the prior year. Liabilities approximated $14 million, a decrease of 28 percent for 2013. The overall decrease in liabilities is attributed to payment of ongoing obligations with a net decrease in debt for the year.

Approximately $36 million, or 55 percent, of the net position reflects investments in capital assets, less related debt. Approximately $16 million, or 25 percent, of the net position is restricted for the future acquisition of capital assets. Approximately $14 million, or 20 percent, may be used to meet IPTC's ongoing obligations arising from providing transportation services to the community.

TABLE 1 - NET POSITION

	2013	2012
Assets:		
Current assets	$ 22,927,122	$ 23,510,542
Capital assets (net)	40,880,339	39,771,786
Other non-current assets	16,407,920	18,771,692
Total Assets	$ 80,215,381	$ 82,054,020
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities	$ 8,085,703	$ 13,538,789
Non-current liabilities	6,349,360	6,471,820
Total liabilities	14,435,063	20,010,609
Net position:		
Net investments in capital assets	36,110,326	33,289,266
Restricted	16,092,365	18,281,252
Unrestricted	13,577,627	10,472,893
Total net position	65,780,318	62,043,411
Total liabilities and net position	$ 80,215,381	$ 82,054,020

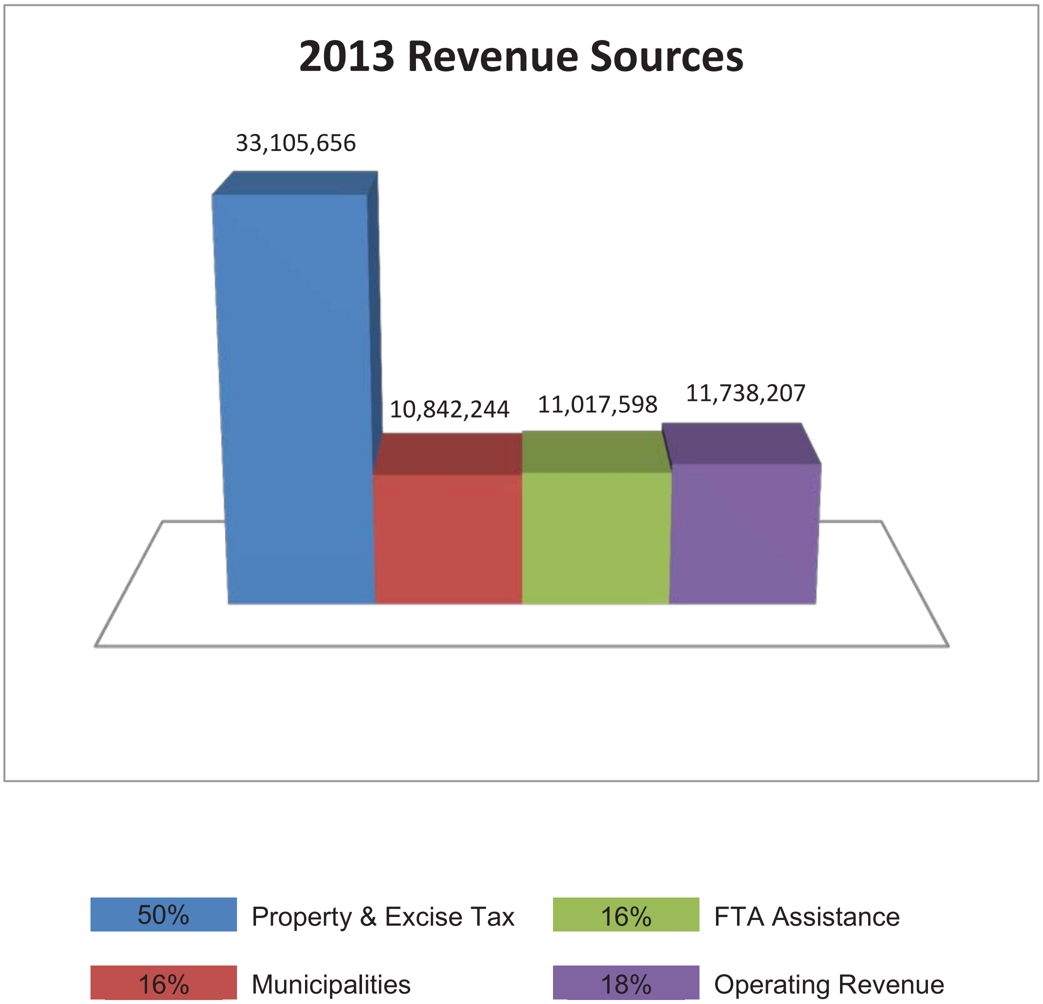
Changes in Net Position

The change in net position for 2013 represents an increase of approximately $3.7 million, or 6 percent. Of this amount, total revenues increased approximately $3.8 million, or 6 percent. This increase is mainly attributed to a $6 million increase, or 22 percent, in property tax and excise tax, a $1.3 million decrease, or 10 percent, in federal assistance, and an $874,000 decrease, or 24 percent, in capital grants. Overall operating expenses, excluding depreciation increased $5.6 million, or 11 percent. This increase is attributed to an increase in bus service in 2013.

TABLE 2 - CHANGES IN NET POSITION

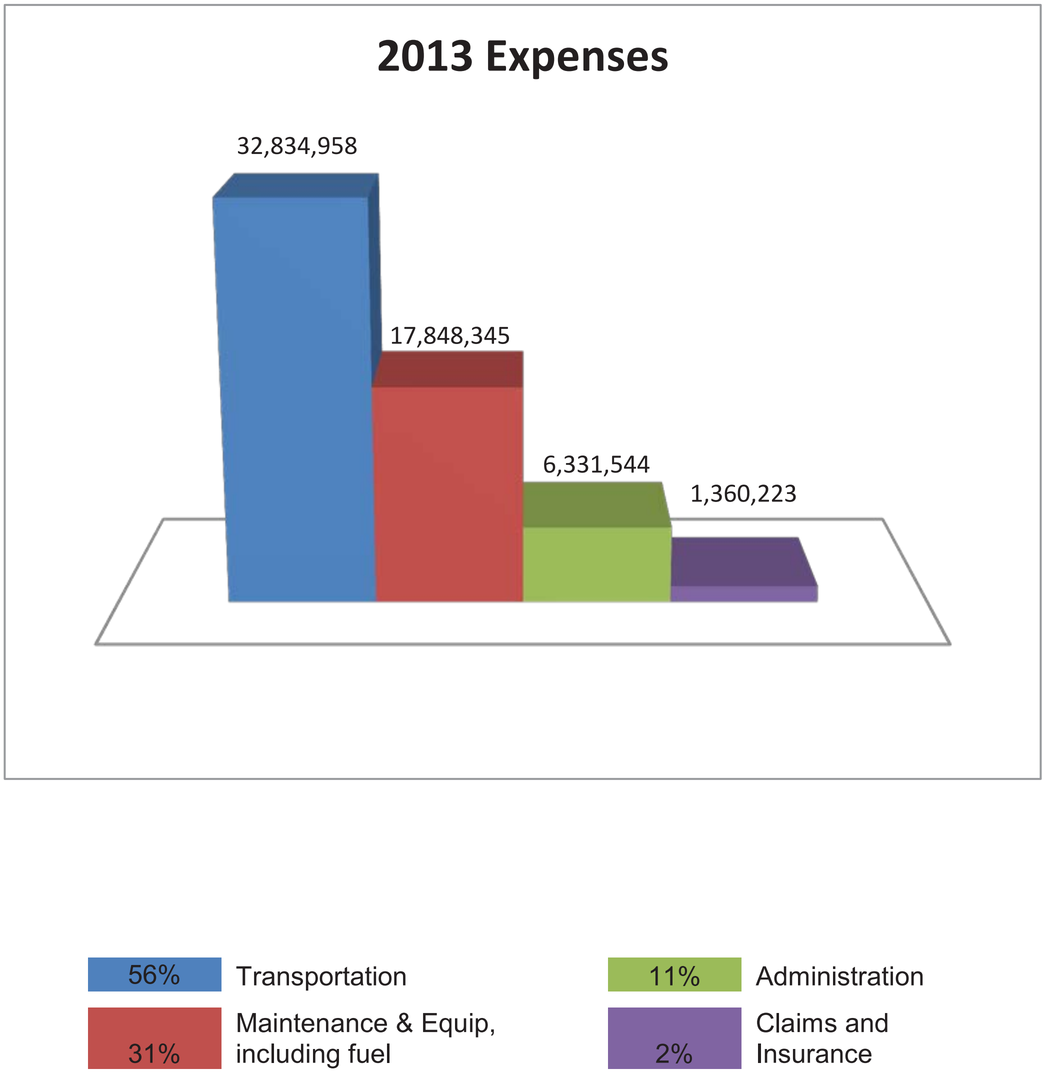
	2013	2012
Operating revenues		
Passenger fares	$ 11,354,576	$ 11,266,129
Advertising	383,631	394,991
Total operating revenues	11,738,207	11,661,120
Non-operating revenues (expenses)		
Property and excise tax	33,105,656	27,029,782
Municipalities	10,842,244	10,883,600
FTA Assistance	11,017,598	12,320,606
Contributions – capital grants	2,836,387	3,710,587
Other net revenues (expenses)	(134,156)	32,003
Total non-operating revenues	57,667,729	53,976,578
Total revenues	69,405,936	65,637,698
Operating expenses		
Transportation	32,834,958	28,619,510
Maintenance of equipment, including fuel	17,848,345	15,434,962
Administrative and general	6,331,544	6,915,103
Claims and insurance	1,360,223	1,800,777
Depreciation	7,293,959	8,253,598
Total operating expenses	65,669,029	61,023,950
Change in net position	3,736,907	4,613,748
Total net position, beginning of year	62,043,411	57,429,663
Total net position, end of year	$ 65,780,318	$ 62,043,411

Revenues: For 2013, total operating revenues increased approximately $77,000, or 0.7 percent. Non-operating revenue, excluding capital grant contributions and other revenue (expenses), increased by approximately $4.7 million, or 9.3 percent.



The revenues and percentages presented exclude "Contributions-capital grants" and "Other net revenues (expenses)".

Expenses: Total operating expenses, excluding depreciation, are approximately $58 million for 2013. This is an increase of $5.6 million, or 11 percent from prior year. This increase is attributed to increased service added in 2013.



The expenses and percentages presented exclude "depreciation" expense.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

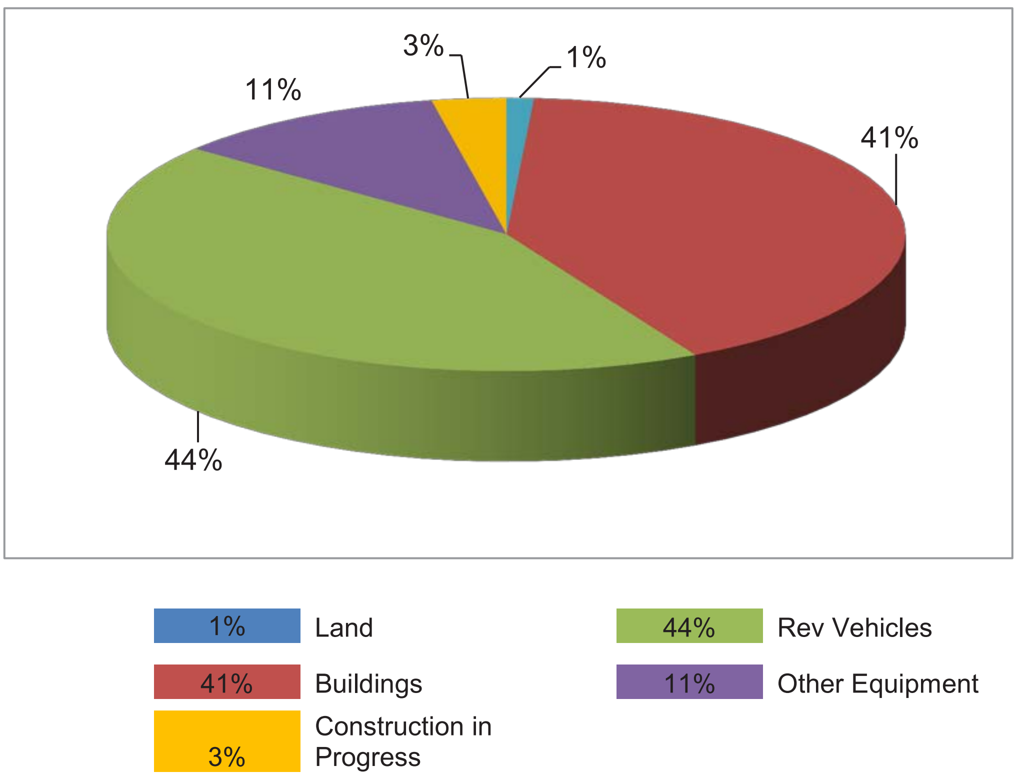
Capital Assets

As of December 31, 2013, IPTC had invested approximately $40.9 million in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Compared to the prior year, this amount represents an increase of approximately $1.1 million. Capital acquisitions for the year were about $8.4 million with retirements of about $9.1 million. Please refer to Note 3 of the financial statements included in the next section of this report for additional information regarding capital assets activity.

Management has concentrated on making capital investments in equipment and technology that can be effective in improving service and reducing operating costs. These projects can be implemented only because of the availability of Federal capital funding and the establishment of the cumulative capital fund to provide the local match for Federal capital grants.

Significant capital asset acquisitions during 2013 included 25 used coaches, 10 remanufactured articulated buses, and 4 new diesel coaches at a combined cost of approximately $6.6 million.

Percentage allocation invested in capital assets:



CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

- For several years, IPTC has been working with local officials and consulting teams to identify the best location to operate a downtown transit center. In 2011, a site evaluation was conducted at a location in close proximity to current multimodal services (i.e. trains, buses, park and ride, pedestrian and bike). Operational plans for transit services from this site were considered and validated for future development. IPTC has signed a contract and has started the preliminary site and design work for the downtown Transit Center.

Debt Disclosures

As of December 31, 2013, IPTC had approximately $6 million of notes and bonds payable. During 2013, bonds and notes payable were repaid pursuant to the maturity schedule of each issue. As of December 31, 2013, IPTC management reported compliance with all restrictive covenants on its borrowing agreements. Please refer to Note 4 of the financial statements included in next section of this report for additional information regarding debt activity.

CURRENTLY KNOWN FACTS

Other than the uncertainty of general economic indicators on IPTC, its funding sources, and its customers, there are no significant facts, decisions or conditions that are expected that management believes will have a significant impact on the financial position or results of operations.

The economic environment in which IPTC operates continues to present management with major challenges in sustaining the level and quality of transit service. Management remains concerned over rising variable operating costs such as fuel and health care benefits. Sufficient growth in our revenue sources is necessary to keep pace with the increase in variable costs.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS
MARION COUNTY GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY)
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
December 31, 2013

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2):	
Working capital	$ 13,740,603
Liability reserve accounts	2,014,108
Total cash and cash equivalents	15,754,711
Receivables:	
Federal grants	3,030,483
Operations receivables, net	432,276
Total receivables	3,462,759
Other current assets:	
Materials and supplies inventory, net	2,801,316
Deposits and prepaid expenses	908,336
Total other current assets	3,709,652
Total current assets	22,927,122
Noncurrent assets	
Restricted Cash – Capital asset acquisition	8,816,918
Restricted Investments – Capital asset acquisition (Note 2)	7,275,447
Net other post-employment benefit asset (Note 10)	315,555
Capital assets (Note 3):	
Non-depreciable assets:	
Land	1,375,654
Construction in progress	3,771,654
Total non-depreciable assets	5,417,308
Depreciable assets:	
Buildings and improvements	51,360,458
Revenue vehicles and equipment	54,511,583
Other equipment	14,004,850
Total depreciable assets	119,876,591
Total capital assets	125,023,899
Accumulated depreciation	(84,143,560)
Capital assets, net of depreciation	40,880,339
Total noncurrent assets	57,288,259
Total assets	$ 80,215,381

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
December 31, 2013

LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	
Current liabilities	
Accounts and contract services payable	$ 3,960,467
Accrued payroll and benefits	1,162,124
Unearned fare revenue	328,115
Notes payable (Note 4)	212,080
Bonds payable (Note 4)	1,750,000
Risk management – unpaid claim estimates (Note 5)	348,417
Federal grantor reimbursement payable	189,500
Pension arbitration liability (Note 9)	135,000
Environmental remediation liability (Note 8)	-
Total current liabilities	8,085,703
Noncurrent liabilities	
Notes payable (Note 4)	1,337,340
Bonds payable, net of premium (Note 4)	3,020,013
Risk management – unpaid claim estimate (Note 5)	31,000
Pension arbitration liability (Note 9)	135,000
Environmental remediation liability (Note 8)	1,826,007
Total noncurrent liabilities	6,349,360
Total liabilities	14,435,063
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	36,110,326
Restricted for capital assets acquisition	16,092,365
Unrestricted	13,577,627
Total net position	65,780,318
Total liabilities and net position	$ 80,215,381

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
Year ended December 31, 2013

Operating revenues	
Passenger fares	$ 11,354,576
Advertising	383,631
Total operating revenues	11,738,207
Operating expenses	
Transportation	32,834,958
Maintenance of equipment, including fuel	17,848,345
Administrative and general	6,331,544
Claims and insurance	1,360,223
Depreciation	7,293,959
Total operating expenses	65,669,029
Operating loss	(53,930,822)
Non-operating revenues (expenses)	
Operating assistance:	
Property and excise tax	33,105,656
Municipalities	10,842,244
FTA and local operating and planning grants, and preventative maintenance funding	11,017,598
Other net revenues (expenses) (Note 7)	(134,156)
Total non-operating revenue	54,831,342
Change in net position before capital contribution	900,520
Contributions - capital grants	2,836,387
Change in net position	3,736,907
Net position, beginning of year	62,043,411
Net position, end of year	$ 65,780,318

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS
MARION COUNTY GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended December 31, 2013

Cash flows from operating activities	
Receipts from customers	$ 11,704,112
Payments for transportation	(32,834,958)
Payments for maintenance of equipment, including fuel	(17,214,699)
Payments for administrative and general	(6,485,564)
Claims and insurance paid to external parties	(1,618,647)
Net cash used by operating activities	(46,449,756)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities	
Property and excise tax distributions	33,105,656
Assistance from municipalities	10,842,244
FTA operating assistance	12,253,476
Principal paid on notes payable	(5,000,000)
Interest paid on notes payable	(92,612)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	51,108,764
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities	
Capital grant receipts	3,872,881
Purchases of capital assets	(8,112,583)
Proceeds on sale of capital assets	105,000
Principal paid on debt	(1,665,000)
Interest paid on debt	(187,118)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(5,986,820)
Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchases of investments	(4,689,705)
Proceeds from sale of investments	3,533,758
Interest received on cash and cash equivalents	103,208
Net cash provided by investing activities	(1,052,739)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,380,551)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	26,952,180
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 24,571,629

Statement of Net Position Presentation:	
Cash and cash equivalents – current assets	$ 15,754,711
Cash – noncurrent assets	8,816,918
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 24,571,629

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:	
Operating loss	$ (53,930,822)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash and cash equivalents:	
Depreciation expense	7,293,959
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Other receivables	(2,270)
Materials and supplies inventory	(484,431)
Deposits and prepaid expense	(516,461)
Other post-employment benefit asset	(19,020)
Accounts and contract services payable	1,954,992
Accrued payroll and benefits	(320,454)
Unearned fare revenue	(31,825)
Risk management	(258,424)
Pension arbitration liability	(135,000)
Net cash used by operating activities	$ (46,449,756)
Supplemental schedule of noncash investing and financing activities:	
Capital assets in accounts payable	$ 377,978
Forgiveness of debt	102,696

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity: IPTC operates in one business segment, public transportation, as an enterprise fund. IPTC's purpose is to acquire, provide and maintain an urban mass transportation system for the metropolitan Indianapolis area. Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation (IPTC) d/b/a IndyGo was formed on August 7, 1973 by City-County Council General Ordinance No. 36 as a municipal corporation, which has no stockholders, under the provisions of IC 36-9-4. Management of IPTC has determined that it is a component unit of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County Government Reporting Entity in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14 and is considered financially accountable to such reporting entity.

The Board of Directors of IPTC consists of seven members, three of whom are appointed by the Mayor of the City of Indianapolis (Mayor) and four of whom are appointed by the City of Indianapolis-Marion County Council (Council). The IPTC Board designates the management of IPTC, namely the General Manager, the Assistant General Managers and the other principal members of the management staff. The IPTC Board adopts the budget, tax levy, and the issuance of debt. In addition, the Council approves the budget, tax levy, and the issuance of debt.

Basis of Accounting: The operations of IPTC are accounted for as an enterprise fund on an accrual basis in order to recognize the flow of economic resources. Under this basis, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned, expenses are recognized in the period in which they are incurred, depreciation of assets is recognized, and all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of IPTC are included in the Statement of Net Position. The principal operating revenues of IPTC are passenger fares. IPTC also recognizes as operating revenue the fees collected from advertisements on IPTC property and miscellaneous operating revenues. Operating expenses for IPTC include the costs of operating the transit system, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. IPTC's policy is to apply externally restricted funds first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. IPTC follows GASB pronouncements as codified under GASB 62.

IPTC adopted GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, effective on January 1, 2013. This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. Bond issue costs, previously reported as an asset, were deemed to not be material and as a result were fully expensed in the amount of $193,905 during 2013.

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

(Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cash Equivalents: For purposes of the statement of cash flows, IPTC considers all liquid investments (including restricted assets) with maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2013, cash equivalents consisted of demand and money market deposit accounts.

Receivables: Management has recorded an allowance of $10,000 for operating receivables. Management has not made a provision for an allowance for uncollectible property tax receivables or federal grants receivables.

Materials and Supplies Inventory: Materials and supplies inventories are valued at the lower of average cost (determined on a first-in, first-out basis) or market.

Restricted Assets: Certain cash, cash equivalents and investment balances are restricted as follows:

- **Capital Asset Acquisition Accounts:** Proceeds from the sale of the Indianapolis Local Public Improvement Bond Bank Bonds, Series 2011C and Series 2012C issued by the Indianapolis Local Public Improvement Bond Bank and capital asset acquisition funds generated as a separate tax (cumulative funds) are restricted to expenditures for the acquisition of additional revenue vehicles and other capital equipment. In 2004, IPTC established a cumulative transportation fund under IC 36-9-4-48 setting forth a separate tax levy for the acquisition of capital assets.
- **Liability Reserve Accounts:** Funds deposited in these accounts are set aside from the general operations of IPTC and used only for the payment of claims arising from accidents involving IPTC that exceed $100,000.

Investments: In accordance with Indiana Code Section 5-12 et sequal, it is the policy of the IPTC to deposit public funds into the depositories approved by the Marion County Board of Finance. IPTC is further authorized by statute to invest in obligations of the U. S. Treasury and U. S. Agencies, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, passbook savings, money market deposit accounts, and negotiable order of withdrawal accounts. It is the internal policy of IPTC to invest funds with local, federally insured banks that have a principal office within the County and have been approved by the County Board of Finance.

Capital Assets: Major items of capital assets acquired with federal, state and local funds are capitalized at cost. IPTC adheres to the FTA circular regarding capitalization of assets by capitalizing all assets with a value in excess of $5,000 per unit and a useful life in excess of one year and IPTC adheres to the FTA capitalization policy as appropriate for items which are (a) homogeneous and not individually identifiable; (b) may or may not have a units cost meeting the threshold level for a capitalized asset but where the practice is to purchase in groups and capitalize the total group; and (c) will be maintained together or in the same general area, should be listed by homogeneous grouping. Examples include desks, cubicles, file cabinets, furniture, office equipment, and certain technology hardware. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. IPTC recognizes depreciation on capital assets on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Years
Land improvements	10
Buildings and shelters	10 to 25
Coaches	
Large bus	12
Body on chassis	3 to 5
Autos and trucks	3 to 10
Fare handling and maintenance equipment	3 to 10
Office furniture and equipment	2 to 20

(Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Net Position: GASB Statement 34 requires the classification of net position into three components – net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. These net position classifications are defined as follows:

- **Net investment in capital assets** - This component consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- **Restricted** - This component consists of external constraints placed on net position imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. IPTC has restricted net position for capital asset acquisition. If both restricted and unrestricted resources are to be used for the same purpose, restricted resources will be applied first.
- **Unrestricted net position** - This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

Revenue Recognition: Passenger fares are recorded as revenue at the time such services are performed and revenues pass through the fare box. Sales of tickets are recorded initially as unredeemed fares and recognized as income upon passage through the fare box.

Property Taxes: IPTC records property taxes as earned in the year they are due and payable. Taxes are levied separately for operations, capital asset acquisitions, and debt service. All taxable property located within the IPTC taxing district is assessed annually March 1. In mid-April of the year subsequent to the assessment, individual property tax statements are to be mailed by the Marion County Treasurer to the owners of record as of the assessed valuation date. Taxes are payable to the Treasurer in equal installments on or before May 10 and November 10 of the year subsequent to assessment. The Treasurer remits collections to IPTC and other governmental units within the county.

Capital and Operating Grants: Certain expenditures for capital acquisitions, improvements and development of an urban mass transportation system have received significant federal funding through the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). The balance of such expenditures is funded through state and local sources. Funds provided by governmental authorities for capital and operating assistance are recorded when earned.

Expense Classification: Expenses have been classified using functional and activity classifications using direct costs and estimated indirect cost allocations based upon time allocation and benefit.

Risk Management Claims: Property damage claims and liabilities for personal injury are recognized as incurred based on the estimated cost to IPTC upon resolution.

Compensated Absences: Essentially all employees receive compensation for vacations, holidays, illness and certain other qualifying absences. The number of days compensated for the various categories of absence is based generally on length of service. Vacation leave, which has been earned and vested but not paid, has been accrued in the accompanying financial statements. Compensation for holiday and other qualifying absences is not accrued in the accompanying financial statements because rights to such compensation amounts either do not accumulate or they do not vest.

Accumulated unused sick leave benefits are non-vesting and are only paid out upon retirement. The maximum accumulation per employee is 1,800 hours and the maximum paid out per employee is 540 hours. Accumulated unused sick leave benefits are accrued based upon historical information, for employees with at least one year of service regardless of age.

(Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Commitments: IPTC entered into fixed unit cost fuel contracts for the purchase of 1,110,000 gallons of fuel. Total fuel cost commitment under these contracts was $3,385,908 at December 31, 2013.

At December 31, 2013, IPTC entered into a commitment not to exceed $1.587 million for the purchase of fleet oil and lubricants.

At December 31, 2013, IPTC entered into commitments not to exceed $2.975 million for bus shelter, sign service work, and telecommunication upgrades.

At December 31, 2013, IPTC entered into commitments not to exceed $3.833 million for bus restoration, hybrid bus purchases, and wheelchair accessible mobility vehicle purchases.

Subsequent Events: Management has performed an analysis of the activities and transactions subsequent to December 31, 2013, to determine the need for any adjustments or disclosures to the audited financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2013. Management has performed their analysis through June 19, 2014, the date the financial statement was available to be issued.

NOTE 2 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash, cash equivalents and investments are reported in the accompanying statements of net position as of December 31, 2013 as follows:

	2013
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	
Working capital	$ 13,740,603
Liability reserve	2,014,108
Noncurrent assets:	
Restricted Cash – Capital asset acquisition	8,816,918
Restricted Investments – Capital asset acquisition	7,275,447
	$ 31,847,076
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 24,571,629
Investments	7,275,447
	$ 31,847,076

Deposits: IPTC maintains cash and cash equivalents deposits with area financial institutions. A summary of these deposits at December 31, 2013 is as follows:

	2013 Carrying Value	2013 Bank Balance
On hand	$ 1,300	$ -
Cash deposits:		
Insured by FDIC	1,747,363	1,747,427
Insured by Indiana Public Deposits Insurance Fund	22,822,966	22,616,004
	$ 24,571,629	$ 24,363,431

(Continued)

NOTE 2 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2013, IPTC held interest bearing demand deposit accounts and interest bearing savings accounts with Indiana financial institutions. Demand deposits are fully insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation or by the Indiana Public Deposits Insurance Fund.

The following summarizes the IPTC's policies on deposit and investment activity:

Investment Policy and Legal and Contractual Provisions Governing Cash Deposits and Investments: In accordance with Indiana Code Section 5-12 et sequal, it is the policy of the IPTC to deposit public funds into the depositories approved by the Marion County Board of Finance. IPTC is further authorized by statute to invest in obligations of the U. S. Treasury and U. S. Agencies, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, passbook savings, money market deposit accounts, and negotiable order of withdrawal accounts. It is the internal policy of IPTC to invest funds with local, federally insured banks that have a principal office within the County and have been approved by the County Board of Finance. IPTC does not have specific investment policies on interest rate risk, credit risk, concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, or foreign currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of the investments. The nature of IPTC deposits and investments do not present high exposure to interest rate market risks due to their short term nature. At December 31, 2013, IPTC had the following investments and maturities:

		------Maturities (in Years)------	
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1 - 5
Certificates of Deposit	$ 2,509,958	$ 1,012,138	$ 1,497,820
Government-backed Mortgage Notes	4,765,489	175,644	4,589,845
	$ 7,275,447	$ 1,187,782	$ 6,087,665

Credit Risk and Custodial Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Custodial credit risk is the risk that the IPTC will not be able to recover the value of its deposits, investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party if the counter party fails. Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are uncollateralized or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution. At December 31, 2013, the IPTC's investments, along with their respective ratings from Moody's Investor Services, were as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Credit Rating
Certificates of Deposit	$ 2,509,958	Unrated
Government-backed Mortgage Notes	4,765,489	Aaa
	$ 7,275,447	

(Continued)

NOTE 2 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk: Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise in the event of default by a single issuer. IPTC places no limit on the amount IPTC may invest in any one issuer. The following table shows investment in issuers and the representative percentage of total investments at December 31, 2013:

Investment Type	Fair Value	% (rounded)
Certificates of Deposit:		
BMW Bank North America	$ 249,578	3.4%
Discover Bank	251,343	3.5%
GE Capital Bank	248,958	3.4%
Goldman Sachs Bank USA New York	250,120	3.4%
Key Bank	249,178	3.4%
Medallion Bank Utah	249,923	3.4%
Merrick Bank	249,388	3.4%
National Bank of Indianapolis	512,092	7.0%
Synovus Bank Georgia	249,378	3.4%
Government-back Mortgage Notes:		
Fannie Mae	3,736,774	51.5%
Freddie Mac	1,028,715	14.2%
	$ 7,275,447	

Foreign Currency Risk: Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. All IPTC deposits and investments are denominated in United States currency.

NOTE 3 - CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2013	Changes During Year Additions	Changes During Year Reductions	Balance December 31, 2013
Capital Assets Cost:				
Non-Depreciable Assets:				
Land	$ 1,375,654	$ -	$ -	$ 1,375,654
Construction in progress*	543,809	8,402,511	(5,174,666)	3,771,654
	1,919,463	8,402,411	(5,174,666)	5,147,308
Depreciable Assets:				
Buildings and improvements	50,935,090	425,368	-	51,360,458
Revenue vehicles and equipment	59,268,916	4,383,314	(9,140,947)	54,511,283
Other equipment	13,638,865	365,985	-	14,004,850
	123,842,871	5,174,667	(9,140,947)	119,876,591
	$ 125,762,334	$ 13,577,178	$ (14,315,613)	$ 125,023,899

(Continued)

NOTE 3 - CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

	Balance January 1, 2013	Changes During Year Additions	Changes During Year Reductions	Balance December 31, 2013
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Depreciable Assets:				
Buildings and improvements	$ (33,850,360)	$ (2,497,729)	$ -	$ (36,348,089)
Revenue vehicles and equipment	(41,458,928)	(3,234,988)	9,140,947	(35,552,969)
Other equipment	(10,681,260)	(1,561,242)	-	(12,242,502)
	$ (85,990,548)	$ (7,293,959)	$ 9,140,947	$ (84,143,560)

	Balance January 1, 2013	Changes During Year Additions	Changes During Year Reductions	Balance December 31, 2013
Capital Assets, Net:				
Non-Depreciable Assets:				
Land	$ 1,375,654	$ -	$ -	$ 1,375,654
Construction in progress*	543,809	8,402,511	(5,174,666)	3,771,654
	1,919,463	8,402,511	(5,174,666)	5,147,308
Depreciable Assets:				
Buildings and improvements	17,084,730	(2,072,361)	-	15,012,369
Revenue vehicles and equipment	17,809,988	1,148,326	-	18,958,314
Other equipment	2,957,605	(1,195,257)	-	1,762,348
	37,852,323	(2,119,294)	-	35,733,031
	$ 39,771,786	$ 6,283,217	$ (5,174,666)	$ 40,880,339

*Construction in progress also includes capital assets not placed in service such as revenue vehicles and equipment.

NOTE 4 - DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The following disclosure provides detail on IPTC debt obligations. At December 31, 2013, IPTC noncurrent debt consisted of bonds payable and notes payable. Changes were as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2013	Changes During Year Additions	Changes During Year Reductions	Balance December 31, 2013	Noncurrent	Current
Bonds payable	$ 6,340,000	$ -	$ (1,665,000)	$ 4,675,000	$ 2,925,000	$ 1,750,000
Bond premium	142,520	-	(47,507)	95,013	95,013	-
Notes payable	6,621,748	30,368	(5,102,696)	1,549,420	1,337,340	212,080
	$ 13,104,268	$ 30,368	$ (6,815,203)	$ 6,319,433	$ 4,357,353	$ 1,962,080

(Continued)

NOTE 4 - DEBT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Bonds Payable: Bonds consist of the Indianapolis Local Public Improvement Bond Bank Bonds, Series 2009C and 2012A. The amounts outstanding at December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	2013
Series 2009C	$ 2,290,000
Series 2012A	2,385,000
	4,675,000
Less: Current portion	(1,750,000)
Noncurrent portion	$ 2,925,000

Series 2009C Bonds - The Indianapolis Local Public Improvement Bond Bank Bonds, Series 2009C, dated August 4, 2009, were issued in the aggregate principal amount of $8,045,000, at a premium of $303,081. Proceeds were used to provide local matching funds for FTA grants to acquire new and replacement coaches and other vehicles and equipment and to perform preventative maintenance on equipment and rehabilitation of the facility. Bond proceeds were also used to refund the Series 1999C Bonds.

The Series 2009C Bonds bear interest rates varying from 2.75% to 4%, payable on January 10 and July 10 commencing January 10, 2010 and have serial maturities through 2015. The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity dates.

Debt service requirements to maturity for the outstanding bonds are as follows:

Years Ending December 31	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	$ 1,415,000	$ 91,600	$ 1,506,600
2015	875,000	35,000	910,000
	$ 2,290,000	$ 126,600	$ 2,416,600

Bond interest expense on Series 2009C Bonds was $131,050 for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Series 2012A Bonds - The Indianapolis Local Public Improvement Bond Bank Bonds, Series 2012A, dated February 15, 2012, were issued in the aggregate principal amount of $3,100,000. The Series 2012A Bonds proceeds were used to redeem Series 2002C Bonds in 2012. The Series 2012A Bonds bear interest at 2.05%, payable on January 10 and July 10 commencing July 10, 2012 and have serial maturities from 2012 through 2016. The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity dates.

Debt service requirements to maturity for the outstanding bonds are as follows:

Years Ending December 31	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	$ 335,000	$ 48,893	$ 383,893
2015	370,000	42,025	412,025
2016	1,680,000	34,440	1,714,440
	$ 2,385,000	$ 125,358	$ 2,510,358

Bond interest expense on Series 2012A Bonds was $56,068 for the year ended December 31, 2013.

(Continued)

NOTE 4 - DEBT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Notes Payable: Notes payable consists of two agreements described as follows:

Indianapolis Public Transportation Taxable Notes of 2008 - On December 18, 2008, IPTC issued notes payable designated as "Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation Taxable Notes of 2008" in an aggregate amount of $5,000,000. The notes were purchased by the Indianapolis Local Public Improvement Bond Bank (Bond Bank) from proceeds of Bond Bank notes with Fifth Third Bank. The notes had a five-year term with an initial interest rate of 3.09875% and the final four years at a variable rate based on the LIBOR rate plus 125 basis points. The purpose of these transactions was to provide a revolving line of credit to be used for operating cash flow. Interest expense on this obligation was $107,710 for the year ended December 31, 2013. The notes were paid off in December 2013 at the end of the term of the agreement.

City of Indianapolis Loan Agreement - In 2004, IPTC entered into a $2 million loan agreement with the City of Indianapolis to provide working capital to cover operating expenses, to prevent service reductions in bus routes, to provide alternative forms of transportation for passengers affected by planned route changes, and review existing routes to plan for needed service change.

In 2007, an agreement was executed to extend the loan. As extended, the loan was payable no later than December 31, 2010. Concurrent with the extension of the agreement, the City expressly waived repayment of interest that had been accrued from date of origination through the date of extension of the agreement amounting to $105,500.

During 2010, IPTC entered into an agreement with the City of Indianapolis that replaces the 2007 loan extension agreement. The new loan agreement extends the due date to no later than December 31, 2011, provides for interest at 2% per annum and provides a mechanism for repayment including investing in capital assets that are mutually beneficial to the City of Indianapolis and IPTC and providing tickets for City employees and beneficiaries of City programs.

The agreement has been amended in previous years to extend the maturity date. In 2013, the amendment extended the maturity date of the loan to December 31, 2015. Management estimates the reduction of the loan to be $212,080 in 2013 and $1,337,340 in 2015.

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 was $30,368 and has been accrued in the balance of the loan. During 2013, IPTC paid expenditures totaling $31,183 for the completion of improvement projects and provided $71,513 of tickets for the benefit of the City of Indianapolis. The balance of the loan at December 31, 2013 was $1,549,420.

Subsequent to December 31, 2013, IPTC entered into a $7 million line of credit agreement to fund future operating costs. The loan matures on December 31, 2015. Interest on the loan is payable upon maturity at a rate of 30-day LIBOR plus 0.75%.

(Continued)

NOTE 5 - RISK MANAGEMENT

IPTC is exposed to various risks of loss related to theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which IPTC carries commercial insurance and maintains certain risks. Detail of the claims liability, based upon the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, is provided below. This requires that a liability for claims be reported if information before the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. The liability is estimated based upon historical experience. There is no significant incremental claim adjustment expense, salvage, or subrogation attributable to this liability. Activity for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was as follows:

	2013
Unpaid claims, beginning of year	$ 637,841
Incurred claims and changes in claim estimates	1,095,119
Claim payments	(1,353,543)
Unpaid claims, end of year	$ 379,417
Current portion	$ 348,417
Noncurrent portion	31,000
Unpaid claims, end of year	$ 379,417

On December 23, 1986, IPTC's Board of Directors approved the establishment of a non-reverting fund (Liability Reserve Accounts) for payment of personal injury and property damage claims in excess of $100,000. For claims in excess of $100,000, the amount of the claim exceeding $100,000 will be paid out of the liability reserve accounts. Claims up to $100,000 will be paid out of the general accounts of IPTC. IPTC is self-insured for worker's compensation without limitation and is entirely self-insured for personal injury. It is completely self-insured for property damage to coaches.

Estimates of expected losses to IPTC resulting from personal injuries for which claims have been filed or for which it is anticipated claims will be filed, have been recorded in the financial statements. Litigation occasionally results from such claims. When, in the opinion of management, such litigation will result in a loss to IPTC, provision is made in the financial statements for loss expected upon resolution. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage during 2013 and there were no settlements that exceeded insurance coverage during 2013 for those risks that IPTC purchased insurance.

(Continued)

NOTE 6 - OPERATING LEASES

IPTC is obligated under certain leases through June 2014 for the Transit Store premise, parking premises and maintenance and office equipment that are accounted for as operating leases. Lease rental expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 was $74,398. A schedule of future minimum operating lease payments required that have initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2013:

Year Ending December 31:	
2014	$ 82,054
2015	65,460
	$ 147,514

NOTE 7 - OTHER NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)

Other non-operating revenue (expense) consisted of the following:

	2013
Other revenues:	
Investment income	$ 59,077
Miscellaneous	80,514
Gain on sale of capital assets	105,000
Pass-through grants for sub-recipients	3,659,660
	3,904,251
Other expenses:	
Interest - payable from restricted debt service assets	(139,611)
Interest - payable from unrestricted assets	(122,980)
Recognition of bond issue costs	(193,905)
Pass-through grants to sub-recipients	(3,581,911)
	(4,038,407)
	$ (134,156)

(Continued)

NOTE 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION LIABILITY

The IPTC has had discussions with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management regarding a contamination remediation issue traced to leaking underground storage tanks. The cost of remediation is based upon current site knowledge/conditions, past remediation experience of site's with similar environmental issues, and the current IDEM regulations. The estimate is based on the expectation that a remediation system(s) will be required from the site to meet closure criteria under the IDEM RISC Program's Industrial Closure Criteria with an environmental deed restriction placed on the property.

Activity for the year ended December 31, 2013 was as follows:

	2013
Environmental remediation liability, beginning of year	$ 1,826,007
Decreases/Payments	-
Unpaid claims, end of year	$ 1,826,007
Current liability portion	$ -
Noncurrent liability portion	1,826,007
Unpaid claims, end of year	$ 1,826,007

NOTE 9 - BENEFIT PLANS

Defined Contribution Plan: IPTC maintains a defined-contribution plan, the Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation Pension Plan, for the benefit of substantially all of its employees. All employees who are regularly scheduled to work at least 30 hours per week become eligible for the Plan on the first day of the month following commencement of employment or completion of any applicable probationary period. The Plan may be amended by action of IPTC's Board of Directors, subject to any applicable collective bargaining agreement obligations. The plan requires the employees to contribute 3.0% of their compensation in order to receive the 3.0% employer match. Participant contributions for 2013 were $585,371. Employer contributions for 2013 were $514,420.

Deferred Compensation Plan: IPTC maintains an IRS Code Section 457 plan, the Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation Deferred Compensation Plan. Employees become eligible to participate in the Plan on the first day of the second month following commencement of employment or completion of any applicable probationary period. The Plan allows for employee contributions only. Plan assets are held in a trust separate from IPTC's assets. Contributions by employees to the Plan were approximately $214,887 for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Defined Benefit Pension Plan: IPTC provides pension benefits through a single-employer defined-benefit exempt governmental plan known as the Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation Pension Plan. The Plan is part of an agreement between IPTC and ATU.

Effective December 31, 1997, the Plan was amended to freeze all accrued benefits. Full-time IPTC employees who had completed sixty working days of continuous service, on or before December 31, 1997, were eligible to participate in the Plan.

For purposes of computing normal retirement benefits, employees' total earnings through December 31, 1997, will be considered. In addition, effective December 31, 1997, the Plan was amended to remove the disability benefit provisions.

(Continued)

NOTE 9 - BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

On January 10, 2006, a binding interest arbitration award was issued regarding the single-employer defined-benefit exempt governmental plan (Defined Benefit Pension Plan) known as the Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation Pension Plan. The arbitration award effectively modified the existing plan agreement for retirees, participants, Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation and Amalgamated Transit Union, Local 1070.

IPTC, prior to this award, was not obligated to make any further contributions to this plan. Subsequent to this award, IPTC was obligated to contribute $1,500,000 to the plan over a ten-year period ending 2015. IPTC contributed $135,000 to the plan in 2013 and has reported a pension arbitration liability totaling $270,000 at December 31, 2013.

The following is information specific to the defined benefit pension plan:

Current portion	$ 135,000
Noncurrent portion	135,000
	$ 270,000

Normal retirement benefits are payable for employees who have attained age 65 and completed 15 years of service. Early retirement benefits are available for employees who have attained age 55 and completed 15 years of continuous service. Employees are considered 100% vested upon reaching early retirement eligibility.

Prior to December 31, 1997, the normal retirement benefit was equal to 2.75% of total employee earnings since January 1, 1950, plus .75% of the average annual earnings of the occupation group to which the employee belonged for the five years preceding 1950, multiplied by the years of continuous service prior to 1950.

Early retirement benefits were available at reduced amounts. Participating employees contributed 3.5% of total compensation to the Plan, and the IPTC contributed 3.5% of the total compensation of the participating employees. Employees' contributions plus interest is to be refunded in the event of separation of service or death.

Funding Policy: After December 31, 1997, there were no contribution requirements for either the employer or the employees. Before the Plan was frozen, the contribution requirements of Plan members and IPTC were established by an agreement between IPTC and Local 1070 of the ATU. Contribution requirements were not actuarially determined, but rather were set at 3.5% of annual covered payroll each for employees and the employer.

The binding interest arbitration award, described above, allows for certain participants to be returned contributions they made to the plan without interest and are to be withdrawn for future participation in this plan. Vested participants are to remain in the defined benefit plan while actively employed at IPTC and began making contributions to the plan at a rate of 4.5%. The employer matches their contributions up to 3.5%. Participants remaining in the defined benefit plan will not be allowed to make future contributions to their defined contribution accounts.

The interest arbitration award eliminated the early retirement provision previously provided for in the defined benefit plan.

(Continued)

NOTE 9 - BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation: Because the Plan was frozen as of December 31, 1997, and because, before the freeze, the contribution requirements were not actuarially determined, many of the accounting and disclosure requirements of GASB Statement No. 27, Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers, are not applicable. There are no annual required contributions for 2013 and no annual pension cost. IPTC has determined that it has no pension liability (asset) at transition as defined by GASB Statement No. 27.

The market value of the Plan's assets exceeded its obligations by approximately $1,099,045 at December 31, 2013. This obligation remains that of the Plan rather than of IPTC. In the event that the Plan does not attain full funding, pursuant to the Plan agreement, the net position of the Plan will first be applied to repay individual employee contributions in excess of any employee contributions previously disbursed. The remainder of net position will be distributed in the proportion that each employee's actuarially determined accrued benefit has to the accrued benefits of all covered employees.

The Plan's obligation was determined as part of the December 31, 2013 actuarial valuation using the aggregate actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions included an 8% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) and projected salary increases of 0% due to the Plan's freeze as of December 31, 1997. No inflation component has been considered. The projected benefit equals the employee's actual benefit (based on total compensation through December 31, 1997) with no future benefit accruals. Three-year trend information for the plan reflects that IPTC has no annual pension cost or net pension obligation.

The aggregate actuarial cost method does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. Information about funded status and funding progress is presented using the entry age actuarial cost method. The information presented is intended to serve as a surrogate for the funded status and funding progress of the plan.

NOTE 10 - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Plan Description: The Plan consists of IPTC providing medical and life insurance benefits to retirees. Retirees under the 1997 program and their spouses under the age of 65 not covered by Medicare are eligible under the provisions to continue these benefits but must pay 20% of the medical premium. COBRA eligible, or employees who are not receiving pay from the Corporation must submit the employee's portion, or the COBRA premiums, to Human Resources no later than the first day of the month the premium is due to retain insurance coverage. IPTC will pay $75 per month towards the COBRA continuation or conversion of group health insurance retained by any employee who retires early or is on disability with IPTC pension. If, after the 18^{th} month of continuation group coverage, the retiree is still under the age of 65, IPTC reimburses the retiree up to a maximum of $225 on a quarterly basis towards the cost of the premiums. Retirees also qualify for a life insurance policy with benefits of $5,500 if they retire on or after the age of 55 with at least 15 years of service. This post-employment benefit plan is of the single employee defined benefit variety.

(Continued)

NOTE 10 - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (Continued)

Funding Policy: There is no requirement for IPTC to fund these benefits though IPTC has recorded the cumulative difference between the annual required contributions (ARC) and amounts contributed to the OPEB plan as a net asset. The following schedule reports ARC and actual contributions made for the past three years:

Year Ended December 31	Annual Required Contribution	Actual Contribution Made	Percentage Contributed
2013	$ 58,260	$ 77,200	133%
2012	63,790	97,900	153%
2011	68,660	132,400	193%

Annual OPEB Cost and net OPEB Obligation (Asset): The other post-employment benefit (OPEB) cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the annual cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan and changes in the net OPEB asset:

Annual required contribution	$ 58,260
Interest on net OPEB asset	(11,120)
Adjustment to annual required contribution	11,040
Annual OPEB cost	58,180
Contributions made	77,200
Increase in net OPEB asset	(19,020)
Net OPEB asset – beginning of year	(296,535)
Net OPEB asset – end of year	$ (315,555)

Funded Status and Funding Progress: As of December 31, 2013, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was $1,461,000 and the actuarial value of assets was $0 resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of $1,461,000. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was not applicable, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was not applicable.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial valuation of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits. Since 2007, the first year that an actuarial valuation was performed, the schedule of funding progress reflects only the transition year’s data.

(Continued)

NOTE 10 - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (Continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions: Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and the plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of asset, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The actuarial cost method used for determining the benefit obligations is the Projected Unit Credit Cost Method. Under this method, the actuarial present value of projected benefits is the value of benefits expected to be paid for current actives and retirees and is calculated based on the assumptions described in this report and census data. The Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) is the actuarial present value of benefits attributed to employee service rendered prior to the valuation date. The AAL equals the present value of benefits multiplied by a fraction equal to service to date over service at expected retirement. The Normal Cost is the actuarial present value of benefits attributed to one year of service. This equals the present value of benefits divided by service at expected retirement. Since retirees are not accruing any more service, their normal cost is zero. In determining the Annual Required Contribution, the Unfunded AAL is amortized as a level percentage payroll (assuming 3% annual increases) over 30 years (open). The actuarial assumptions are summarized below:

Measurement Date:	December 31, 2013	
Discount Rate:	3.75% effective annual rate	
Inflation Rate:	0.0%	
Compensation Increases:	Compensation amounts are assumed to increase 3% per year	
Retirement Rates:	Age	%
	55-59	5%
	60-61	10%
	62	30%
	63-64	15%
	65-69	40%
	70+	100%
Spouse Coverage:	80% of employees and retirees are assumed to have a covered spouse in retirement (no dependent children are assumed)	
Spouse Age:	Female spouses are assumed to be three years younger than male spouses	

(Continued)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

Schedule of Funding Progress: Retiree Health and Life Insurance Plan

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
12/31/2013	$ 0	$ 1,461,000	$ 1,461,000	0%	N/A	N/A
12/31/2012	0	1,514,000	1,514,000	0%	N/A	N/A
12/31/2011	0	1,546,200	1,546,200	0%	N/A	N/A

Decal Install: Body shop mechanic Jim Green installs a graphic on a bus.

SECTION THREE – STATISTICAL (Unaudited)

This part of the Company's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the Company's overall financial health.

Schedule 1
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Net Assets by Component
Ten Years (1)

	Year 1 Actual 2004	Year 2 Actual 2005	Year 3 Actual 2006	Year 4 Actual 2007	Year 5 Actual 2008	Year 6 Actual 2009	Year 7 Actual 2010	Year 8 Actual 2011	Year 9 Actual 2012	Year 10 Actual 2013
Business-type activities										
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	19,972,455	19,509,341	19,620,481	15,860,987	14,846,493	25,481,285	33,867,492	33,984,607	33,289,266	36,110,326
Restricted	4,601,899	4,848,101	8,240,635	12,137,992	11,486,965	16,065,599	17,716,406	17,268,294	18,281,252	16,092,365
Unrestricted	(3,718,098)	1,388,090	1,195,747	1,435,264	11,003,189	5,681,911	3,506,781	6,176,762	10,472,893	13,577,627
Total business-type activities net assets	20,856,256	25,745,532	29,056,863	29,434,243	37,336,647	47,228,795	55,090,679	57,429,663	62,043,411	65,780,318

1 IPTC operates in one business segment, public transportation, as an enterprise fund. IPTC adopted GASB Statement No. 34 which required reclassification of certain balances, including the presentation of net assets prospectively beginning with 2003.

Schedule 2
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Operating Expenses by Type
Ten Years (1)

Calendar Year	Transportation	Maintenance of Equipment Including Fuel	Administrative and General	Claims and Insurance	Subtotal Expenses before Depreciation	Depreciation	Total Operating Expenses
2004	22,074,833	9,768,175	5,671,190	1,435,960	38,950,158	6,641,383	44,362,821
2005	22,884,668	11,679,630	6,076,300	771,249	41,411,847	7,389,612	48,801,459
2006	23,599,772	11,128,235	7,038,695	1,100,458	42,867,160	7,583,089	50,450,249
2007	26,994,527	13,383,447	6,516,194	756,182	47,650,350	8,121,358	55,771,708
2008	29,541,787	14,538,889	6,863,256	1,516,932	52,460,864	7,627,359	60,088,223
2009	30,259,567	15,218,097	7,864,376	2,226,549	55,568,589	7,869,927	63,438,516
2010	30,175,698	15,820,401	8,377,011	1,968,982	56,342,092	7,200,405	63,542,497
2011	28,378,033	15,409,628	7,362,449	1,860,421	53,010,531	9,877,258	62,887,789
2012	28,619,510	15,434,962	6,915,103	1,800,777	52,770,352	8,253,598	61,023,950
2013	32,834,958	17,848,345	6,331,544	1,360,223	58,375,070	7,293,959	65,669,029

1 IPTC adopted GASB Statement No. 34, which requires reclassification of certain account balances, prospectively beginning with 2003.

Schedule 3
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Changes in Net Assets
Ten Years (1)

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Operating Expense	Operating Loss	Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	Income (Loss) before Capital Contributions	Capital Contributions	Change in Net Assets
2004	8,025,603	45,591,541	(37,565,938)	32,735,238	(4,830,700)	3,133,487	(1,697,213)
2005	7,936,779	48,801,459	(40,864,680)	41,198,775	334,095	4,555,181	4,889,276
2006	8,776,427	50,450,249	(41,673,822)	40,482,368	(1,191,454)	4,502,785	3,311,331
2007	9,179,973	55,771,708	(46,591,735)	44,207,456	(2,384,279)	2,761,659	377,380
2008	10,355,343	60,088,223	(49,732,880)	50,360,436	627,556	5,430,248	6,057,804
2009	10,128,052	63,438,516	(53,310,464)	50,981,036	(2,329,428)	12,221,576	9,892,148
2010	9,996,539	63,542,497	(53,545,958)	49,221,744	(4,324,214)	12,186,098	7,861,884
2011	10,884,539	62,887,790	(52,003,251)	47,319,768	(4,683,483)	7,022,467	2,338,984
2012	11,661,120	61,023,950	(49,362,830)	50,265,991	903,161	3,710,587	4,613,748
2013	11,738,207	65,669,029	(53,930,822)	54,831,342	900,520	2,836,387	3,736,907

1 IPTC adopted GASB Statement No. 34, which requires reclassification of certain account balances, prospectively beginning with 2003.

Schedule 4
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Operating Revenues by Source
Ten Years (1)

Calendar Year	Passenger Fares	Special Service	Advertising	Total
2004	7,460,629	287,625	277,349	8,025,603
2005	7,439,435	266,104	231,240	7,936,779
2006	8,087,140	249,355	439,932	8,776,427
2007	8,535,060	242,918	401,995	9,179,973
2008	9,811,303	175,351	368,689	10,355,343
2009	9,823,052	-	305,000	10,128,052
2010	9,707,471	-	289,068	9,996,539
2011	10,401,922	-	482,617	10,884,539
2012	11,266,129	-	394,991	11,661,120
2013	11,354,576	-	383,631	11,738,207

1 IPTC adopted GASB Statement No. 34, which requires reclassification of certain account balances, prospectively beginning with 2003.

Schedule 5
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses
Ten Years (1)

Calendar Year	Property and Excise Tax	Municipalities	FTA Operating Assistance	Other, net	Total Nonoperating Revenue and Expenses
2004	11,487,479	9,629,581	10,190,216	1,427,962	32,735,238
2005	20,468,924	8,973,874	12,151,019	(395,042)	41,198,775
2006	21,013,574	9,705,912	10,304,869	(541,987)	40,482,368
2007	22,819,745	10,243,549	10,779,969	364,193	44,207,456
2008	22,670,695	12,887,164	14,527,052	275,525	50,360,436
2009	22,842,141	12,353,393	16,456,216	(670,714)	50,981,036
2010	23,879,654	11,798,407	15,457,006	(1,913,323)	49,221,744
2011	23,966,467	11,026,654	12,358,190	(31,543)	47,319,768
2012	27,029,782	10,883,600	12,320,606	32,003	50,265,991
2013	33,105,656	10,842,244	11,017,598	(134,156)	54,831,342

IPTC adopted GASB Statement No. 34, which requires reclassification of certain account balances, prospectively beginning with 2003.

Schedule 6
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property
Ten Years

Calendar Year	Real Property Assessed Value	Personal Property Assessed Value	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Taxable Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Taxable Value
2004	30,674,538,990	7,069,379,810	37,743,918,800	0.0285	100.000%
2005	30,518,267,250	6,903,098,503	37,421,365,753	0.0519	100.000%
2006	31,158,955,140	6,995,684,310	38,154,639,450	0.0523	100.000%
2007	40,509,313,606	4,239,080,975	44,748,394,581	0.0503	100.000%
2008 (1)	36,832,770,108	4,376,563,164	41,209,333,272	0.0504	100.000%
2009 (1)	31,212,260,953	4,915,058,533	36,127,319,486	0.0609	100.000%
2010 (1)	28,961,103,856	4,921,541,600	33,882,645,456	0.0610	100.000%
2011 (1)	29,737,227,003	2,189,862,781	32,268,101,375	0.0694	100.000%
2012 (1)	30,767,449,975	4,966,628,437	35,734,078,412	0.0803	100.000%
2013(1)	28,703,001,803	5,076,078,757	33,779,080,560	0.0870	100.000%

1. Beginning in 2008, the effect of property tax caps (State legislation) has impacted the amount of taxes levied.

Schedule 7

Property Tax Levies and Collections (1 & 2)
Ten Years

Year Ended December 31	Taxes Levied for the Year (3)	Collected within the Year of the Levy: Amount	Collected within the Year of the Levy: Percentage of Levy	Collections of Taxes Levied in Prior Years	Total Collections to Date: Amount	Total Collections to Date: Percentage of Levy
2004	10,635,575	9,893,131	96.0%	212,178	10,422,300	98.0%
2005 (4)	19,298,119	10,210,152	92.6%	910,618	18,775,623	97.3%
2006	19,884,370	17,865,005	94.8%	535,198	19,378,130	97.5%
2007	21,220,606	18,842,932	96.1%	400,192	20,796,194	98.0%
2008 (5)	20,769,503	20,396,002	98.9%	226,008	20,772,171	100.0%
2009 (5) (6)	21,134,612	20,546,163	92.0%	845,384	20,292,659	96.0%
2010 (5)	20,668,415	19,671,063	95.2%	413,368	20,084,431	97.2%
2011 (5) (7)	24,680,645	23,740,201	96.2%	940,444	23,966,467	97.1%
2012 (5) (8)	25,732,422	25,055,800	97.0%	957,259	26,864,164	104.4%
2013 (5)(8)	28,011,096	26,490,971	94.6%	1,157,889	27,648,860	98.7%

(1) Includes operating, cumulative capital and debt service funds.
(2) Data presented on the cash basis of accounting.
(3) Source of information is Indiana Department of Local Government Finance.
(4) Includes cumulative capital fund beginning in 2005.
(5) Beginning in 2008 the effect of property tax caps has impacted the value of taxes levied.
(6) A number of appeals from 2008 were resolved in 2009. These appeals resulted from property tax reassessment.
(7) Collections include water company pilot program distribution in lieu of taxes.
(8) Collected more delinquent tax in 2012.

Schedule 8
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Ratio of General Bonded Debt Outstanding
Ten Years

Calendar Year	Total General Bonded Debt Outstanding	Total Notes Payable Outstanding	Less: Amounts Available in Debt Service Fund	Total	Per Capita Debt	Per Capita Personal Income	Total Debt as a Percentage of Per Capita Personal Income	Actual Taxable Value of Property (2)	Percentage of Actual Taxable Value of Property
2004	15,965,000	7,516,000	20,519	23,460,481	29.62	34,732	0.00085	37,743,918,800	0.062%
2005	15,085,000	7,301,000	125	22,385,875	28.27	36,286	0.00078	37,421,365,753	0.060%
2006	14,140,000	7,087,000	-	21,227,000	26.80	36,869	0.00073	38,154,639,450	0.056%
2007	13,120,000	7,018,500	157,519	19,980,981	25.23	37,936	0.00067	44,748,394,581	0.031%
2008	12,025,000	7,053,500	27,638	19,050,862	24.06	25,546	0.00094	41,209,333,272	0.046%
2009	10,625,000	7,003,988	-	17,628,988	22.26	38,532	0.00058	36,127,319,486	0.049%
2010	9,265,000	6,872,906	-	16,137,906	20.38	37,232	0.00055	33,882,645,456	0.048%
2011	7,835,000	6,674,153	5,543	14,503,610	16.02	37,232	0.00043	32,045,358,660	0.045%
2012	6,425,000	6,621,748	5,543	13,041,205	14.19	38,309	0.00037	33,823,881,794	0.039%
2013	4,675,000	1,549,420	-	6,224,420	7.86	40,132	0.00020	32,196,661,823	0.019%

(1) Based on 2012 population of Consolidated City (918,887) for 2012. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.
(2) The legal debt limit for IPTC general obligation bonds is two percent of the actual taxable value of property.
(3) The information for personal income will be released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in August 2014, therefore, prior year numbers were utilized.

Schedule 9
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates (1 & 3)
Ten Years

	---Direct Rates(2)---				---Overlapping Rates---							--Total (2)--
Calendar Year	Basic Rate	Debt Service	Cumulative Capital	Total Direct Rate	City	County	Other Muni Corp	School	State		Other	Total
2004 (4)	0.0248	0.0037	0.0000	0.0285	0.9580	0.4129	0.3157	1.7827	0.0024		0.0512	3.5514
2005	0.0379	0.0040	0.0100	0.0519	1.1670	0.4163	0.1114	1.6744	0.0024		0.0516	3.4750
2006	0.0385	0.0038	0.0100	0.0523	0.9546	0.4948	0.3228	1.7172	0.0024		0.0523	3.5964
2007	0.0361	0.0042	0.0100	0.0503	0.8770	0.5607	0.2917	1.8713	0.0000		0.0522	3.7032
2008	0.0370	0.0034	0.0100	0.0504	0.8920	0.4602	0.3017	1.7668	0.0024		0.0510	3.5490
2009	0.0460	0.0049	0.0100	0.0609	0.7093	0.4842	0.2645	1.1569	0.0024		0.0578	2.7360
2010	0.0461	0.0049	0.0100	0.0610	0.8673	0.3534	0.2672	1.3692	0.0000	(5)	0.0615	2.9796
2011	0.0538	0.0058	0.0100	0.0696	0.9525	0.3665	0.2989	1.4065	0.0000		0.0615	3.1555
2012	0.0656	0.0051	0.0096	0.0803	1.0034	0.4007	0.3155	1.2711	0.0000		0.0670	3.1380
2013	0.0870	0.0061	0.0100	0.1031	0.9802	0.3932	0.3283	1.4829	0.0000		0.0607	3.3484

(1) Rate is per $100 of assessed valuation.
(2) Rate of District 101 (Indpls.-Center Twnshp.) which rate includes all major service.
(3) Taxable property was assessed at thirty three and one-third of the taxable assessed value as per the Marion County Auditor's abstract. In 2002, a change in State law mandated the use of true market value as taxable assessed value. The effect of this change reduced the effective tax rate by two-thirds.
(4) The IPTC Board of Directors established a Cumulative Capital Fund with a one-cent tax rate adjustment in 2004 to provide for future capital funding. At the same time the IPTC Board of Directors increased the general fund tax rate approximately one and one-half cents.
(5) The property tax rates for State fair and State forestry were repealed.

Schedule 10
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt and Bonding Limit
As of December 31, 2013
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Bonded Debt Limit (1)	Bonds Outstanding (2)
Overlapping Debt		
City of Indianapolis	3,339,084	180,800
Marion County	239,145	0-0
Other Municipal Corporations	950,755	293,310
Public Schools	2,127,514	128,210
Other Cities and Towns	15,463	11,125
Other Misc City and Town, Township	243,558	8,575
Total Overlapping Debt	6,915,519	622,020
Direct Debt		
Indianapolis Pubic Transportation Corporation	226,320	4,675
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt	7,141,839	626,695
IPTC's percentage of Total Direct and Overlapping Debt	3.17%	0.75%

(1) Source: Marion County Auditor's Abstract
(2) Source: Indianapolis City Controller's Office.

Schedule 11
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Demographic and Economic Statistics
Ten Years

Calendar Year	Population (1)	Per Capita Personal Income (2)		Median Age (3)	School Enrollment (4)	Unemployment Rate (5)
2004	791,926	34,732		34.4	174,569	5.4
2005	791,926	36,286		34.7	170,864	5.4
2006	791,926	36,869		35.0	160,732	4.9
2007	791,926	37,936		35.5	158,991	4.6
2008	791,926	25,546		35.6	162,678	5.6
2009	791,926	38,532		35.8	141,573	9.4
2010	791,926	37,232		33.6	133,084	9.9
2011	905,393	37,232	(6)	33.0	132,474	9.4
2012	918,977	38,309		33.7	149,335	7.7
2013	928,281	40,132		33.7	128,478	8.7

(1) Based on 2012 population of Marion County (928,281) for year 2012. Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

(2) Data presented are per the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

(3) Data presented are per U.S. Census Bureau.

(4) Data presented is for Indianapolis Public Schools. Source: Indiana Department of Education.

(5) Data presented is for Unemployment rate, nonseasonally adjusted, annual average, Marion County, IN. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(6) The information for personal income will be released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in August 2013; therefore, prior year numbers were utilized.

Schedule 12
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

	2013				2003		
Employer (2)	**Employees**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total City Employment (1)**	**Employer (3)**	**Total Employees**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total City Employment (1)**
I.U. Health	20,292	1	4.69%	Eli Lilly and Company	14,659	1	3.35%
St Vincent Hospitals & Health Services	11,075	2	2.56%	Indiana University-Purdue University Indy	9,769	2	2.24%
Eli Lilly and Company	10,500	3	2.42%	Walmart	9,000	3	2.06%
Wal-Mart	9,000	4	2.08%	Clarian Health Partners	8,640	4	1.98%
Marsh Supermarkets	8,890	5	2.05%	Community Hospitals of Indianapolis, Inc.	6,318	5	1.45%
Community Health Network	8,100	6	1.87%	Rolls-Royce	4,096	6	0.94%
Indianapolis Public Schools	6,123	7	1.41%	Allison Transmission/Div of GMC	3,805	7	0.87%
Fed Ex Express	6,000	8	1.39%	Marsh Supermarkets, Inc.	3,620	8	0.83%
Franciscan St. Francis Health	5,576	9	1.29%	Anthem, Inc.	3,555	9	0.81%
IUPUI	5,100	10	1.18%	Bank One Corporation\	2,917	10	0.67%

(1) Percentage of total City employment is calculated using 2010 and 2001 Employed Labor Force, which can be found at www.stats.indiana.edu.
(2) Largest employers can be found at www.indypartnership.com (Indy Partnership).
(3) Data presented as originally published in 2001.

Schedule 13
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Principal Property Tax Payers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago (3)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2013				2003		
Taxpayer	**Taxable Assessed Value (1)**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value**	**Taxpayer**	**Taxable Assessed Value (2,3)**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value**
Eli Lilly and Company	1,164,145	1	3.616%	Eli Lilly and Company	789,753	1	2.138%
Citizens Gas Coke Utility	440,801	2	1.370%	AIMCo	338,008	2	0.915%
Indianapolis Power & Light	408,967	3	1.270%	Indianapolis Power and Light Company	325,942	3	0.882%
White Legacy Properyies LLC	174,342	4	0.541%	Allison Transmission Inc	274,984	4	0.744%
Federal Express Corporation	165,049	5	0.513%	Simon Property Group inc	270,114	5	0.731%
CW Monument Circle Inc	142,726	6	0.443%	Visteon Corporation	220,457	6	0.597%
Indiana Bell telephone Inc	135,904	7	0.442%	International Truck and Engine	211,647	7	0.573%
Allison Transmission Inc	120,901	8	0.376%	Indianapolis Star	206,904	8	0.560%
American United Life Insurance Co	97,784	9	0.304%	Rolls Royce	153,362	9	0.415%
Castleton Square, LLC	90,661	10	0.282%	Federal Home Loan	149,945	10	0.406%
	2,941,280		9.157%		2,941,116		7.961%

1 Represents the March 1, 2012 valuations (32,196,661,823) for taxes due and payable in 2013 and represented by the taxpayer.
2 Represents the March 1, 2002 valuations (36,953,192,700)for taxes due and payable in 2003 and represented by the taxpayer.
3 Taxable assessed value was determined using public records from the Marion County Treasurer's Office.

Schedule 14
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Operating Information
Ten Years

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
EMPLOYEE DATA:										
Number of Employees (1)										
Full Time										
Operators	380	301	271	277	308	286	277	272	272	266
Other Transportation	7	19	0	0	0	37	67	75	75	79
Maintenance	69	79	76	78	83	79	80	76	75	70
Administrative & Other	41	58	38	37	46	41	42	36	36	37
Total full-time employees	497	457	385	392	437	443	466	459	458	452
Part Time										
Operators	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total part-time employees	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Employees	506	466	385	392	437	443	466	459	458	452
PASSENGER DATA:										
Passengers (2)	10,526,681	10,248,603	9,512,408	8,778,098	8,437,450	9,890,098	9,409,066	10,033,477	8,810,183	9,299,751
Number of Fixed Routes (3)	31	30	30	30	32	31	31	29	28	28
Annual Vehicle Miles (2)	11,062,831	10,759,404	10,816,574	10,907,886	11,377,274	11,850,233	10,889,165	10,380,982	9,993,240	10,221,257
Annual Vehicle Hours (2)	710,253	624,219	679,805	691,203	710,637	727,301	690,293	678,382	644,795	663,115
Number of Coaches (4)	233	227	228	224	235	240	228	236	240	228
Number of ADA Accessible vehicles (4)	233	227	228	224	235	240	228	236	240	228
Fare (Single Ride) (3)	$1.75	$1.75	$1.75	$1.75	$1.75	$1.50	$1.50	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25

(1) Source: National Transportation Database (NTD) Form R-10. Includes both motor bus and demand response modes.
(2) Source: NTD Form S-10. Includes both motor bus and demand response modes.
(3) Source: IPTC Transportation Department.
(4) Source: NTD Form A-30. Includes both motor bus and demand response modes.

Schedule 15
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Schedule of Insurance in Force (1)
December 31, 2013

Type of Coverage	Company	Term	Expiration Date	Limit	Deductible
Public Official	National Union	1 year	January 1	$1,000,000	$25,000
Fiduciary Liability	Chartis	1 year	January 1	$1,000,000	$10,000
Property:	Travelers	1 year	January 1		
Building & Contents				$34,946,250	$50,000
Earthquake				$20,000,000	2%
Flood				$20,000,000	$50,000
Stock				$1,714,000	$5,000
Computer Equipment				$500,000	$5,000
Crime:	Zurich	1 year	January 1		
Employee Theft				$500,000	$7,500
Forgery or Alteration				$500,000	$7,500
Inside of Premises - Theft of Money & Securities				$500,000	$7,500
Inside of Premises -Robbery & Safe Burglary				$500,000	$7,500
Outside of Premises				$500,000	$7,500
Computer Fraud				$500,000	$7,500
Funds Transfer Fraud				$500,000	$7,500
Money Orders and Counterfeit Paper Currency				$500,000	$7,500

(1) For more information, refer to Note 5 (Risk Management) accompanying the basic financial statements.

Schedule 16
Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
Transit Vehicles
December 31,2013

No. of Vehicles	Year (2)	Manufacture	Engine Type	Seating Capacity	Standing Capacity	Lift/Ramp Equipped
Large Bus:						
1	1997	Gillig	Diesel	43	64	1
2	1998	Gillig	Diesel	43	64	1
24	2000	Gillig	Diesel	29	59	24
25	2001	Gillig	Diesel	38	39	25
24	2003	Gillig	Diesel	38	46	24
2	2004	Gillig	Hybrid	38	46	2
10	2007	Gillig	Diesel	38	46	10
11	2010	Gillig	Diesel	38	46	11
11	2010	Gillig	Hybrid	38	46	11
24	1999	Nova	Diesel	39	39	10
11	2010	New Flyer	Diesel	38	46	11
2	2000	Gillig	Diesel	23	34	2
4	2013	Gillig	Hybrid	38	38	4
7	2002	New Flyer	Diesel	54	56	7
158	Total Large Bus					
Body on Chassis:						
1	2006	Dodge	Diesel	12	(1)	1
3	2008	Chevy	Diesel	14	(1)	3
10	2009	Dodge	Diesel	8	(1)	10
55	2009	Chevy	Diesel	12	(1)	55
1	2009	Chevy	Diesel	10	(1)	1
1	2011	Ford	Gasoline	15	(1)	1
4	2012	MV1	Gasoline	4	(1)	4
75	Total Body on Chassis					
227	Vehicles in Total Fleet					

(1) Used exclusively for demand response and flexible service. IPTC policy precludes standees on these vehicles.
(2) Average age of equipment is 8.7 years.
(3) Please refer to Note 3 of the financial statements for additional information regarding capital assets.

Dr. Molly Garau and Nurse Practitioner Sandra Kay from IndyGo’s on-site primary care health clinic with IndyGo president and CEO Michael Terry.

Brian Williams with Award2: Training instructor Brian Williams won a Recognition of Service Excellence (ROSE) Award by Visit Indy in 2013 for his career and his volunteer work in the community.

IndyGo has several bus stops and shelters, including Mass Ave.

Downtown Indianapolis is the home of IndyGo.

1501 West Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46222
317.635.2100
www.IndyGo.net