

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015



SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

With
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Prepared by

Department of Finance
Gina Chamness, Finance Director

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SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

December 23, 2015

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
Salt Lake City Corporation

Overview

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of Salt Lake City Corporation (“the City”) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, is submitted herewith.

These financial statements have been prepared by the Salt Lake City Department of Finance in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for local governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentations, including all disclosures, are the responsibility of the management of the City.

We believe the data, as presented, is accurate in all material respects and is presented in a manner that fairly sets forth the following aspects of the City: (1) the financial position of the governmental activities; (2) the business-type activities; (3) the discretely presented component unit; (4) each major fund; (5) the aggregate remaining fund information; (6) the respective changes in financial position and (7) applicable cash flows. In order to provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, the management of Salt Lake City has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government’s assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the Salt Lake City Corporation’s financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, Salt Lake City Corporation’s comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that to the best of our knowledge and belief, this report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

Eide Bailly, LLP an independent firm of Certified Public Accountants, has audited these basic financial statements and related notes. Their report is included herein. The goal of the independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of Salt Lake City Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 are free of material misstatements. This independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used, and significant estimates made by management.

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Additionally, Eide Bailly, LLP audited the compliance requirements of the City's federal grant programs for the year ended June 30, 2015 as part of the federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. That report is available under a separate cover.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basis 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 City's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Profile of Salt Lake City

Salt Lake City lies between the Wasatch Mountains and the Great Salt Lake at an altitude of 4,200 feet. Permanent settlement of the City began on July 24, 1847, when Brigham Young with a party of 148 Mormon pioneers entered the Salt Lake Valley after a 1,500-mile trek westward. Salt Lake City was incorporated on January 6, 1851 and soon became a major center for trade and commerce with the wagon trains carrying settlers and miners westward. Within a few years of the pioneers' arrival, other communities were settled throughout the Salt Lake Valley. Due to continuous economic and population growth, most of these cities in the valley survived and prospered, and have grown into a single large metropolitan area of over 1,000,000 people. Salt Lake City is the commercial center of this metropolis and the most populous municipality in the state.

Salt Lake City is also the center of the scenic intermountain west. Within a day's drive of the City, travelers can visit 70% of the officially designated national parks and monuments of America. The Wasatch Mountains, east of the City, are well known for their ski resorts, which are within a 45-minute drive from downtown Salt Lake City. More than 300,000 out-of-state skiers come to these resorts each year. The scenic Wasatch Front provided an excellent backdrop, as the City hosted the 2002 Winter Olympics. Salt Lake City also plays host to visitors who come to the area to enjoy a number of other outdoor recreational opportunities within a short drive from the City.

Salt Lake City is the international headquarters of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or "Mormon" Church. At Temple Square in downtown Salt Lake City, 5 million visitors see the famous Salt Lake Temple, Tabernacle, and visitor centers each year.

The Salt Palace Convention Center (located in downtown Salt Lake City) plays host for many different activities. This facility has a 36,000 square foot ballroom, 365,000 square feet of exhibit space, and a total of 100,000 square feet of meeting space. This convention space provides its users with the most up-to-date technological capabilities available. It is wired with miles of wire and fiber optic cable for up-to-date computer and communications, including satellite uplink capability and includes a wireless network.

In addition to the Salt Palace Convention Center, there are plans in the works to develop an 850 to 1,000 room convention center hotel which is described as crucial to attracting more and larger conventions to Utah. This facility will be located in the City's central business district and is meant to compliment the offerings of the Salt Palace Convention Center.

Several universities and colleges are located in or near Salt Lake City. The University of Utah is located on the east bench of Salt Lake City. This university was founded in 1850 and is the oldest mainland university west of the Missouri River. Approximately 29,000 full and part-time students are enrolled. The Utah Museum of Fine Arts

and the newly updated Utah Museum of Natural History are located on the University of Utah campus. The University also includes a highly-ranked medical school and teaching hospital.

Westminster College of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Community College, and LDS Business College are also located in Salt Lake City. Four other universities—Utah State University, Weber State University, Brigham Young University and Utah Valley University are all located within a two-hour drive from Salt Lake City. These institutions reflect the community's emphasis and dedication to higher education and job skill development.

Salt Lake City also has many opportunities for recreational and cultural activities. The Vivint Smart Home Arena, located three blocks directly west of Temple Square, is the home of the Utah Jazz of the National Basketball Association. Smith's Ballpark, just south of downtown, is the home field of the Salt Lake Bees, a minor league baseball team.

Downtown, directly north of the Salt Palace, is newly renovated Abravanel Hall, home of the Utah Symphony Orchestra. The Salt Lake Art Center with its gallery and art school facilities is located adjacent to Abravanel Hall. A few blocks south of Abravanel Hall, Salt Lake's historic Capitol Theater serves as the home of Ballet West, Repertory Dance Theater, Ririe-Woodbury Dance Company, and the Utah Opera. Nearby, the John W. Gallivan Utah Center is a gathering place for the business and commercial community. The Center's plaza includes a new reception center, an aviary, a 1,000-seat amphitheater, many unique art pieces, and an outdoor pond, which becomes an ice skating rink during the winter. The City also hosts Theater 138, Pioneer Memorial Theater, Utah Civic Opera Company, Clark Planetarium, and the Utah Heritage Foundation. Construction is also underway on the George and Delores Dore Eccles Theater, which will be located in the downtown area. This will be a 2,500 seat theater designed to suit traveling Broadway shows.

In addition to the cultural aspects of the downtown center is the availability of a high quality shopping experience. The Gateway shopping center has been in operation for over a decade and boasts numerous shops, restaurants and a multi-screen theater. City Creek Center, which opened in March 2012 in the downtown core, is one of the nation's largest mixed-use developments and offers a unique shopping and dining experience with over 100 shops and restaurants.

Salt Lake City also has a well-developed system of municipal golf courses for the enjoyment of area residents. One of these golf courses in particular has been recognized for its excellence. Bonneville golf course was chosen by PGA professionals as one of six favorite classic golf courses (golf courses that have green fees less than \$125 during peak season).

Salt Lake City is a major transportation crossroads in the intermountain west. Three major railroads, nine major airlines, two bus lines and many truck lines serve the area. The City is located at the convergence of four major highways and two interstate highway systems. The Salt Lake International Airport is a major intermountain air transportation hub and a principal hub and reservation center for Delta Air Lines.

The Utah Transit Authority operates an outstanding commuter bus, light rail, and heavy commuter rail system in Salt Lake City and throughout neighboring counties. The Frontrunner commuter rail system extends for nearly ninety miles from the Ogden area in the north to the Provo area in the south. Frontrunner provides an efficient and swift means of transportation all along the Wasatch Front with trains reaching 79 mph along their route.

Ninety percent of Salt Lake City's residents rate their overall quality of life as high or very high (Salt Lake City Resident Survey, 2013). The City also continues to receive accolades in the form of awards and recognition. Kiplinger magazine recently named Salt Lake City one of the most livable cities in the nation, as well as stating that Salt Lake City is one of the best performing cities for creating and retaining jobs, MSN Money named Salt Lake City number ten in its list of America's Most Exciting Midsize Cities. And, Forbes Magazine has listed Salt Lake City and Utah as the New Gold Standard for business friendliness and job creation.

The City provides a full range of municipal services including police, fire, recreational activities including seven municipal golf courses, libraries, water, sewer, storm water, airports, public improvements, highways and streets, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

Summary of Local Economy, Commerce and Industry

The modern economy of Salt Lake City is rich in service-oriented businesses and continues to be seen by economists and employers across the nation as the "Crossroads of the West" with major industries in government, trade, transportation, utilities, professional, business services and a growing alternative energy component.

Salt Lake City has been ranked 1st in the fiscally fit cities report (Sperlings 2014), the 7th best city for economic recovery (Brooking Institute 2014) and was recently ranked by Gallop as the #1 city in the country for job creation. The Gallup study cited Salt Lake City's ongoing dominance in job creation, which is one of the leading goals of the City's economic development efforts, and the reason why they ranked the City #1. The report notes that Utah's Capital City is growing as an attractive destination for tech workers with not only salaries that are competing with much larger cities, but a much lower cost of living.

With Interstate 15 and Interstate 80 as major corridors for freight traffic, combined with numerous regional distribution centers, transportation is a significant portion of the employment base for the Salt Lake Valley. The Salt Lake City International Airport is also an important facet of this transportation corridor. With meeting the burgeoning travel and transportation needs of the City and surrounding markets in mind, the redevelopment of the Airport has now begun in earnest. Last year saw ground broken for the Airport Terminal Redevelopment Program. Years have been spent analyzing options, soliciting public input and building partner support for this initiative. The \$1.8 billion project is expected to generate nearly 24,000 jobs and \$1 billion in wages over the next several years.

Mayor Becker is also proposing the airport project be "net-positive," meaning the new airport will utilize renewable resources to produce more energy than the airport requires and will feed that surplus back into the system. "Not only will we be creating vast improvements in efficiency and convenience for all airport users, but also doing so in a way that seeks unprecedented environmental goals for a facility of this kind, helping to address our serious air quality issues..." he said.

Salt Lake City's growing business prowess is demonstrated in the increasing number of tech startups and business incubators. Google recently announced that they would be bringing Google Fiber to Salt Lake City - making us one of only 8 metro areas in the nation to have the Google fiber optic network added to our infrastructure throughout the City. The City welcomes Google Fiber and believes the 1 gigabit per second speeds to households and businesses will accelerate business development, attract investment and create new opportunities throughout the City.

One metric the City watches closely is the number of building permits that are issued. Salt Lake City is currently seeing a record high volume of building permits being issued for local projects. The total valuation of permits for 2014 was in excess of \$1.8 billion - more than the past three years combined. Current indications are that 2015 will exceed the mark set in 2014.

The latest CBRE Year-end Market Report for Salt Lake City indicated "Salt Lake's commercial real estate market exhibited strong performance across all property types during 2014. While such performance has been consistent for several years now, significant levels of construction - among other positive trends - made 2014 a unique year for commercial real estate in Salt Lake."

In addition to being a prime location for industrial development, Salt Lake City has a unique location and effective transportation infrastructure to help it stand out as a hub for the global distribution industry. A surge in demand for freight volume has attracted companies such as FedEx, DHS and UPS to open distribution centers that provide hundreds of jobs for Salt Lake City residents. Salt Lake City also acts as a full-service 'customs port-city' to the 1,600 trucking companies that utilize Utah's transportation network. Salt Lake City International Airport is 2.5 hours from half the nation's population and offers direct flights to both Europe and Asia. Merchandise exports from Utah hit \$12.3 billion in 2014, supporting an estimated 61,000 U.S. jobs. Most of these exports found their way through these distribution networks, further demonstrating how Salt Lake City is the "Crossroads of the West."

The convention industry continues to expand in Salt Lake City. The most recent Outdoor Retailer Summer and Winter market brought in a combined total of more than 45,000 visitors. It is estimated by the University of Utah's Bureau of Economic and Business Research that spending around the Outdoor Retailer expo is about \$495 million, with \$46 million in local taxes. According to Visit Salt Lake, the outdoor recreation industry contributes \$5.8 billion annually to Utah's economy, supports 65,000 jobs, generates nearly \$300 million in annual state tax revenues and produces nearly \$4 billion annually in retail sales and services. "The participants in the two annual Outdoor Retailer Markets have helped to engender a vibrant Salt Lake community that celebrates the outdoors in many ways," said Scott Beck, president and CEO of Visit Salt Lake.

Employment Activity

Salt Lake City is the central city to 2.1 million inhabitants residing in four counties within an hour's drive from downtown. The majority of Utah's approximately 3.0 million people live in the Wasatch Front urban corridor stretching from Ogden to Provo. The City's daytime population increases greatly as a significant portion of the state's total work force commutes to jobs located within the city limits.

Following national trends, Salt Lake City experienced declining employment during the recession, but has seen recent improvement in employment numbers. Utah's unemployment rate was most recently estimated to be 3.4%, approximately 2.0 percentage points lower than the national average unemployment rate. Salt Lake City's unemployment rate is approximately the same as the State of Utah.

Taxable Sales Activity

Salt Lake City's total taxable sales have reflected both the national and regional economy, with taxable retail sales growing as much as 9.76% during fiscal year 2012. During fiscal year 2013, the taxable sales grew 3.18%. In fiscal year 2014, the taxable sales had an increase of 1.04%. In fiscal year 2015, the taxable sales increased 5.53%.

Other Economic Indicators

In addition to the significant growth that Salt Lake City has seen over the past few years with construction spending topping \$1.5 billion, the City has further reason to anticipate an improving economic future. A report by the US Chamber of Commerce places the State of Utah at number 2 on its list of the next boom states. Utah ranked in the top 5 in several of their rankings, including; Top Export States (2), Entrepreneurship and Innovation (3), Talent Pipeline (4) and Infrastructure (3) . The state also ranked ninth in the Taxes and Regulation category. Salt Lake City has also been touted as one of the Top 15 Hottest American Cities of the Future by Business Insider magazine. The magazine states that “with its active healthy lifestyle, beautiful mountainous surrounding, and thriving job market, Salt Lake City, recently ranked “One of the 10 Best Cities for College Grads”, will continue to attract eager young college graduates.”

Summary Outlook

While Salt Lake City has felt the effects of the national economic downturn, it is seeing continuing significant investment in the downtown core, improvements in job growth, and it continues to be a vibrant city with an optimistic outlook.

Economic and Financial Planning

As part of an overall strategic planning process, Salt Lake City developed several goals and objectives designed to keep the City on a firm financial footing. These goals and objectives include the following: Attract and retain small businesses by increasing the number of small business loans issued by at least five a year. Increase the number of businesses relocating to the City or expanding by at least 10 a year. Ensure that each Salt Lake City fund is financially secure by building and then maintaining a fund balance between 10% - 15% in the General Fund, by adding at least 1% of revenues per year to retained earnings in the Internal Service funds, by maintaining cash reserves of 25% of the operating expenses in the Airport Enterprise fund, and by maintaining cash reserves of 9-10% in the Utilities Enterprise funds. Maintain Aaa and AAA Moody's and Fitch general obligation bond ratings by maintaining modest debt levels.

In response to the previous economic downturns, Salt Lake City has generally elected to increase revenues and reduce expenses rather than appropriate fund balance. As the economy shows improvement, no significant financial policies have changed that would significantly impact the current financial statements.

Internal Control Structure

The City utilizes a computerized financial accounting system, which includes a system of internal accounting controls. These controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding: (1) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and (2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. The City adheres to the above framework for internal controls. We believe that the City's internal accounting controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

Awards and Acknowledgments

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to Salt Lake City Corporation for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The City has now received this or an equivalent award for close to 30 years.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the City must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the contents of which conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and applicable legal requirements.

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

The preparation of this report on a timely basis could not have been accomplished without the efficient and dedicated services of the staff of the Department of Administrative Services. We appreciate Eide Bailly, LLP, Certified Public Accountants, for the assistance and guidance they have given us. We also thank the members of the City Council and the Mayor for their interest and support in planning and conducting the financial operations of the City in a responsible and progressive manner.

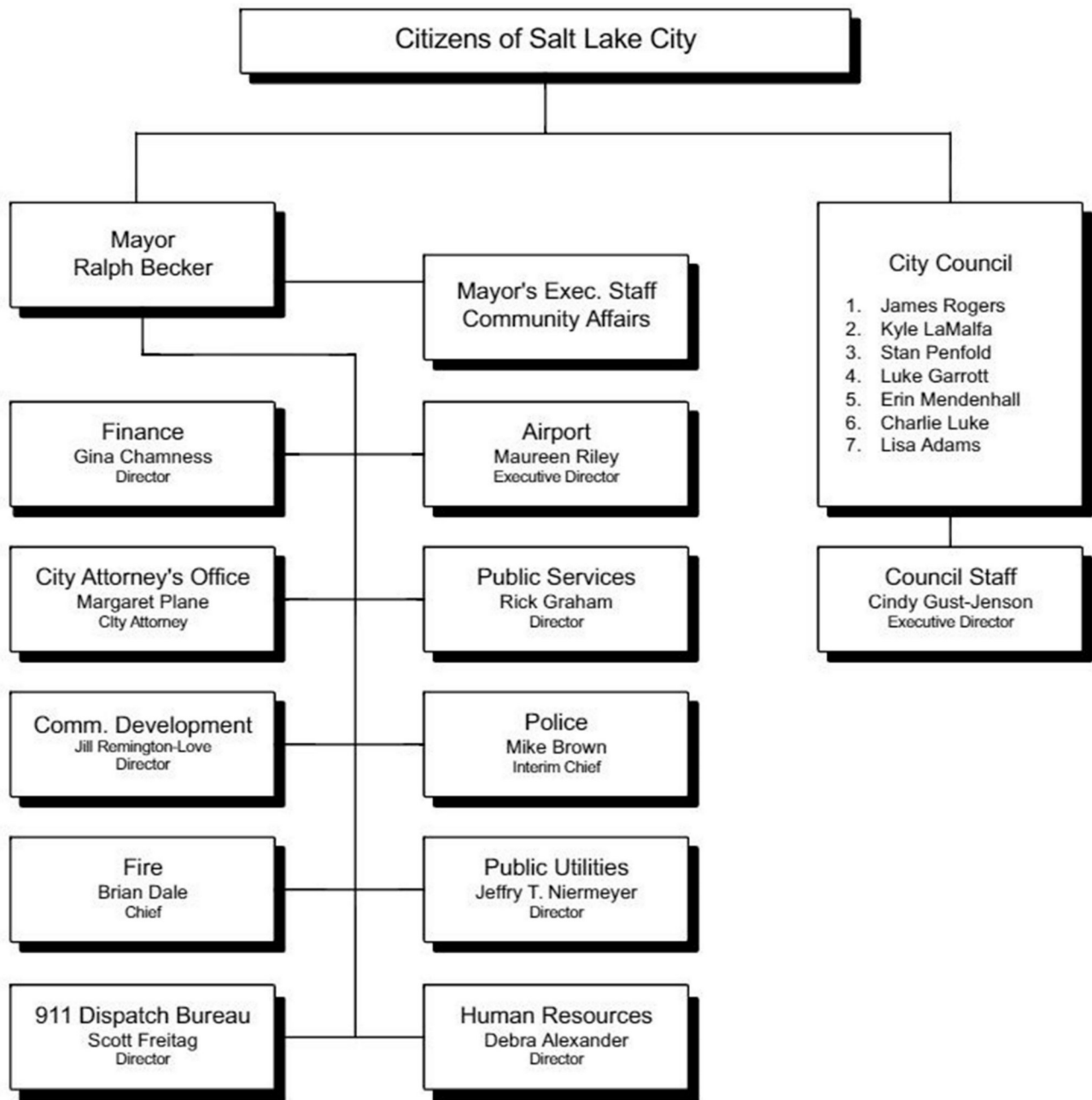
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gina Chamness". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Gina Chamness
Finance Director

Salt Lake City Corporation

Organizational Structure Fiscal Year 2014 - 2015





Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
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**Salt Lake City Corporation
Utah**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2014

Executive Director/CEO

Financial Section



Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
Salt Lake City Corporation

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Salt Lake City Corporation (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, which collectively comprise the City'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 an 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Notes 1, 12 and 18 to the financial statements, Salt Lake City Corporation has adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date, which has resulted in a restatement of the net position as of July 1, 2014. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters*Required Supplementary Information*

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining statements and individual funds statements and schedules, including the budgetary comparison schedules, are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining statements and individual funds statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 23, 2015 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



Salt Lake City, Utah
December 23, 2015

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2015

Salt Lake City Corporation's management presents to the readers of its financial statements this narrative information. It contains an overview and analysis of the financial position and results of operations as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015. As management of the City, we encourage readers to consider information contained in this discussion along with the transmittal letter on page v.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of Salt Lake City (the City) exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the end of the current fiscal year by \$2,668,154,636 (net position). Of this amount, \$277,122,117 (unrestricted net position) is available to meet ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Net position increased by \$187,615,482. This included an increase in net position of \$73,095,428 in the Governmental activities and an increase of \$114,520,054 in the business-type activities.

The City's Governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$160,197,261, an increase of \$15,251,676 compared to the prior years' ending amount. Of the combined total fund balance, \$67,915,667 is available for spending at the discretion of the City (unassigned and assigned).

The unassigned fund balance of the General Fund at June 30, 2015 totaled \$29,434,362, is 13 percent of the General Fund total revenues for the year and 43 percent of governmental assigned and unassigned fund balance. The General Fund has \$6,847,368 of non-spendable fund balance.

During the year, total bonded debt for Salt Lake City increased by approximately \$4,840,244. In February 2015 the City issued \$14,615,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds to refund 2013B bonds. In February 2015 the City issued \$4,095,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds to refund 2009A, 2011 and 2013C bonds. In July 2014, the City issued \$26,840,000 Sales & Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds to refund 2005A bonds. In August 2014, the City issued \$8,800,000 Motor Fuel Excise Tax Revenue Bonds to fund 13th South and 17th South improvements. In September 2014, the City issued \$10,935,000 Sales & Excise Tax Revenue Bonds to fund City construction and acquisition projects. In May 2015, the City issued \$12,215,000 and \$1,060,000 tax increment bonds for the Redevelopment Agency.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to Salt Lake City's basic financial statements: (1) Government-wide financial statements, (2) Fund financial statements and (3) Notes to the financial statements. This report also contains information in addition to the basic financial statements that will help the reader to gain a more in-depth understanding of the City.

Government-wide financial statements give readers a broad overview of the entire City's financial position and changes in financial position, similar to consolidated financial statements in a private sector business. These statements consist of the Statement of Net position and the Statement of Activities.

The Statement of Net Position shows Salt Lake City's entire assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference shown as net position. Increases or decreases over time in net position gives an indicator as to whether the financial condition of Salt Lake City is improving or declining.

The Statement of Activities shows the changes to net position that occurred during the most recent fiscal year. These changes are recorded on an accrual basis when the underlying event that causes the change occurs, regardless of when the cash transaction takes place. One example is the next debt interest payment when the fiscal

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

June 30, 2015

year ends in between interest payments. The Statement of Changes in Net Position shows an additional interest expense for the time period between the last interest payment and the end of the fiscal year.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish between activities that are largely supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) and those whose operations are entirely or largely financed by user charges and fees (business type-activities). The governmental activities for Salt Lake City include general governmental; (Council, Mayor, Attorney, Management Services and Non-departmental); public safety (Police, Fire and Central Dispatch), streets and recreation (Public Services); and other development (Community and Economic Development). The business-type activities include water, sewer, storm-water, street lighting, airport, housing, refuse collection, golf and redevelopment.

The government-wide financial statements include not only Salt Lake City itself (the primary government), but also those of the legally separate Salt Lake City Library. This entity (a component unit) is financially accountable to the City and is presented separately from the primary government itself. Two other entities, the Redevelopment Agency of Salt Lake City and the Local Building Authority are also legally separate from the City, but for all practical purposes function as a part of the City and are therefore blended as an integral part of the primary government.

The government-wide financial statements are found immediately following this discussion and analysis.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A fund is a set of closely related accounts that are used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or purposes. Salt Lake City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the City's funds can be categorized into one of three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds account for essentially the same activities as the governmental activities in the government -wide financial statements, but with a narrower focus. Governmental funds concentrate on near-term inflows and outflows of financial resources and the balances of spendable resources available to the government at the end of the fiscal year. This information can be useful in evaluating the government's short term financing requirements.

Comparing similar information presented in the government-wide statements for the governmental activities with that presented in governmental funds statements can provide useful information because of the different focus of the two approaches. With the long-term focus of the government-wide statements, a reader may be able to better understand the long-term effects of the near term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance show reconciliation between the governmental funds statements to the governmental activities in the government-wide statements to aid in the comparison.

Salt Lake City uses twelve different individual governmental funds. Of this number, information is shown separately for the General, Capital Projects and Other Improvement Funds, all of which are deemed major funds. Information from the other nine funds is presented in a single combined column. Individual presentations for these non-major funds are contained in combining information shown after the notes to the financial statements as listed in the table of contents. The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for all its governmental funds. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
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Within the Proprietary funds are two types that Salt Lake City utilizes; enterprise and internal service funds. Enterprise funds report the same functions as the business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Enterprise funds maintained by Salt Lake City are: the water, sewer, storm-water and streetlighting utilities; the Salt Lake City International Airport; housing loans, refuse collection; golf and redevelopment activities. Internal service funds are used as an accounting device to accumulate and allocate costs among the City's various governmental and enterprise activities. Salt Lake City uses internal service funds to account for its vehicle fleet, information technology, risk management and employee benefits, and tort liability, and local building authority. Because all of these activities support primarily governmental rather than business-type activities, they have been included within the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds present the same information as in the government-wide statements, except in more detail. The fund statements for proprietary funds provide separate information for the Department of Airports, Water Utility, Sewer Utility, Stormwater Utility, and Redevelopment Agency, all of which are considered to be major funds of Salt Lake City. Individual presentations for the remaining enterprise funds are contained in the combining information elsewhere in this report. All internal service funds are shown in one single column in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund information can be found in the combining information elsewhere in this report. The City also adopts annual appropriated budgets for all of its proprietary funds. As with the governmental funds, budgetary comparison statements are included to show compliance with these budgets.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held by the City for the benefit of entities outside of the government. Since these resources cannot be used to support the operations of Salt Lake City, they are not shown in the government-wide financial statements. The accounting for fiduciary funds is similar to that of proprietary funds.

The fiduciary fund financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

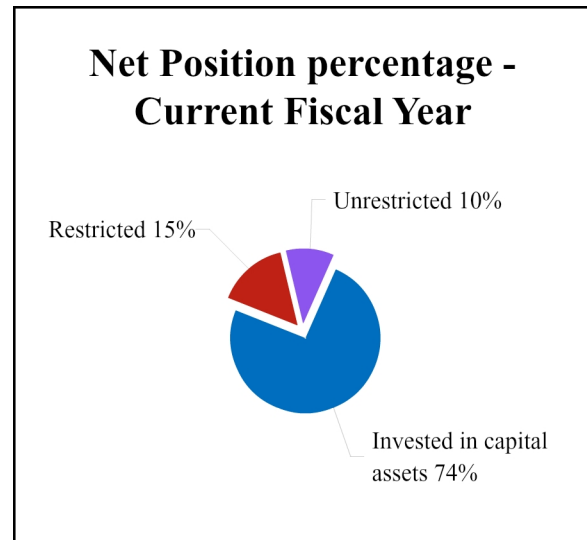
Notes to the financial statements contain additional information important to a complete understanding of the information contained in the government-wide and fund financial statements. Notes to the financial statements are located after the statements for major funds as listed in the table of contents.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2015

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION'S NET POSITION (thousands)						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Current and other assets	\$ 310,995	\$ 285,642	\$ 474,590	\$ 426,178	\$ 785,585	\$ 711,820
Non-current assets	818,833	798,151	1,933,632	1,861,628	2,752,465	2,659,779
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,129,828</u>	<u>\$ 1,083,793</u>	<u>\$ 2,408,222</u>	<u>\$ 2,287,806</u>	<u>\$ 3,538,050</u>	<u>\$ 3,371,599</u>
Deferred outflow of resources	<u>\$ 13,323</u>	<u>\$ 3,699</u>	<u>\$ 6,461</u>	<u>\$ 369</u>	<u>\$ 19,784</u>	<u>\$ 4,068</u>
Current and other liabilities	<u>\$ 67,692</u>	<u>\$ 63,881</u>	<u>\$ 77,338</u>	<u>\$ 63,507</u>	<u>\$ 145,030</u>	<u>\$ 127,388</u>
Long-term liabilities	436,345	389,572	205,245	174,527	641,590	564,099
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 504,037</u>	<u>\$ 453,453</u>	<u>\$ 282,583</u>	<u>\$ 238,034</u>	<u>\$ 786,620</u>	<u>\$ 691,487</u>
Deferred inflow of resources	<u>\$ 99,334</u>	<u>\$ 69,502</u>	<u>\$ 3,724</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 103,058</u>	<u>\$ 69,502</u>
Net position:						
Invested in capital assets	\$ 504,457	\$ 529,134	\$ 1,479,894	\$ 1,338,531	\$ 1,984,351	\$ 1,867,665
Restricted	73,564	32,670	333,118	278,358	406,682	311,028
Unrestricted	(38,242)	2,733	315,364	433,252	277,122	435,985
Total net position	<u>\$ 539,779</u>	<u>\$ 564,537</u>	<u>\$ 2,128,376</u>	<u>\$ 2,050,141</u>	<u>\$ 2,668,155</u>	<u>\$ 2,614,678</u>

By far the largest component of Salt Lake City's net position is its investment in capital assets. The 74 percent of total net position represents the City's investment in land and land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, roads, streetlights, signals and bridges, less any related outstanding debt that was used to acquire these assets. Salt Lake City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens who live, work, pass through or benefit in other ways from the City. By their nature, these assets are not available for future spending. Further, even though these capital assets are reported net of any related debt, resources needed to repay the debt must come from other sources, as the assets themselves cannot be used to satisfy the related obligations.



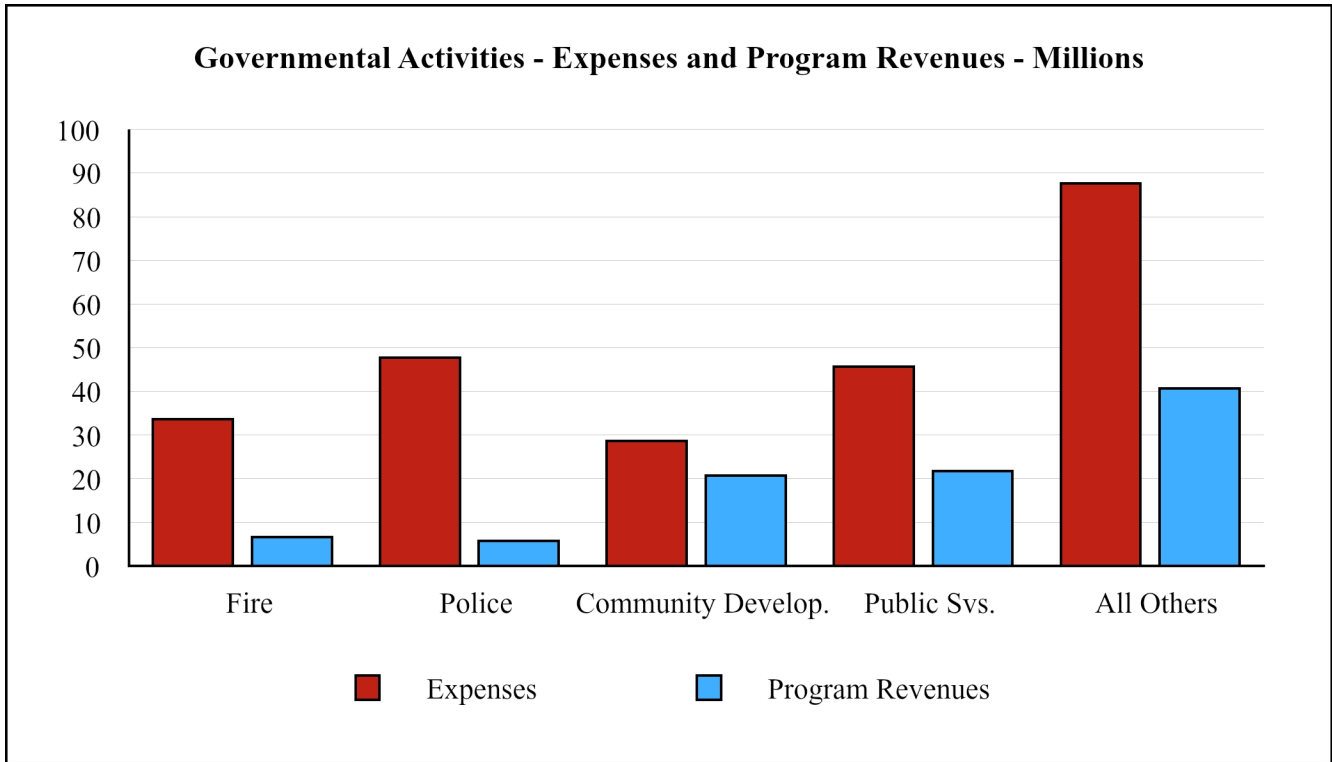
An additional part of net position (15 percent) is assets that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be expended (debt reserve funds or unexpended debt proceeds). The remaining 10 percent of net position (\$277,122) can be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to its creditors and to citizens.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2015

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION'S Changes in Net Position						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues						
Program revenues						
Charges for Services	\$ 75,286,398	\$ 69,157,014	\$ 307,929,807	\$ 299,093,757	\$ 383,216,205	\$ 368,250,771
Operating grants and contributions	7,068,962	22,359,852	—	—	7,068,962	22,359,852
Capital grants and contributions	14,745,345	11,485,271	67,545,665	54,696,020	82,291,010	66,181,291
General revenues						
Property taxes	98,061,588	94,923,219	—	—	98,061,588	94,923,219
Other taxes	88,981,903	85,789,269	—	—	88,981,903	85,789,269
Investment Earnings	1,420,632	1,857,935	4,395,038	6,602,246	5,815,670	8,460,181
Total revenues	<u>285,564,828</u>	<u>285,572,560</u>	<u>379,870,510</u>	<u>360,392,023</u>	<u>665,435,338</u>	<u>645,964,583</u>
Expenses						
General Government	8,051,215	26,037,628	—	—	8,051,215	26,037,628
Council	2,122,399	2,345,146	—	—	2,122,399	2,345,146
Mayor	2,576,155	3,013,474	—	—	2,576,155	3,013,474
City Attorney	5,274,215	6,473,139	—	—	5,274,215	6,473,139
Finance	7,579,144	10,860,608	—	—	7,579,144	10,860,608
Fire	3,255,134	37,189,670	—	—	3,255,134	37,189,670
Combined Emergency Services	1,697,063	6,990,783	—	—	1,697,063	6,990,783
Human Resources	34,380,230	1,964,779	—	—	34,380,230	1,964,779
Justice Courts	5,219,594	3,730,849	—	—	5,219,594	3,730,849
Police	47,922,164	62,476,263	—	—	47,922,164	62,476,263
Community and Economic						
Development	29,444,416	31,252,831	—	—	29,444,416	31,252,831
Public Services	46,061,826	43,919,092	—	—	46,061,826	43,919,092
Infrastructure depreciation	8,563,776	10,530,525	—	—	8,563,776	10,530,525
Interest on long-term debt	12,949,509	12,465,777	—	—	12,949,509	12,465,777
Department of Airports	—	—	135,996,645	145,791,337	135,996,645	145,791,337
Water	—	—	51,497,335	58,335,427	51,497,335	58,335,427
Sewer	—	—	18,456,252	17,240,829	18,456,252	17,240,829
Storm Water Utility	—	—	6,645,196	6,780,636	6,645,196	6,780,636
Street lighting Utility	—	—	1,983,626	2,330,985	1,983,626	2,330,985
Refuse Collection	—	—	11,428,282	11,461,587	11,428,282	11,461,587
Golf	—	—	5,931,628	1,082,351	5,931,628	1,082,351
Housing Loans	—	—	1,629,744	8,773,629	1,629,744	8,773,629
Redevelopment Agency	—	—	29,154,308	12,238,170	29,154,308	12,238,170
Total expenses	<u>215,096,840</u>	<u>259,250,564</u>	<u>262,723,016</u>	<u>264,034,951</u>	<u>477,819,856</u>	<u>523,285,515</u>
Increase in net position before transfers	70,467,988	26,321,996	117,147,494	96,357,072	187,615,482	122,679,068
Transfers	2,627,440	(44,376,885)	(2,627,440)	44,376,885	—	—
Increase in net position	<u>73,095,428</u>	<u>(18,054,889)</u>	<u>114,520,054</u>	<u>140,733,957</u>	<u>187,615,482</u>	<u>122,679,068</u>
Net position beginning (as restated)	<u>466,683,704</u>	<u>582,591,877</u>	<u>2,013,855,450</u>	<u>1,909,408,004</u>	<u>2,480,539,154</u>	<u>2,491,999,881</u>
Net position ending	<u>\$ 539,779,132</u>	<u>\$ 564,536,988</u>	<u>\$2,128,375,504</u>	<u>\$2,050,141,961</u>	<u>\$2,668,154,636</u>	<u>\$2,614,678,949</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
 June 30, 2015

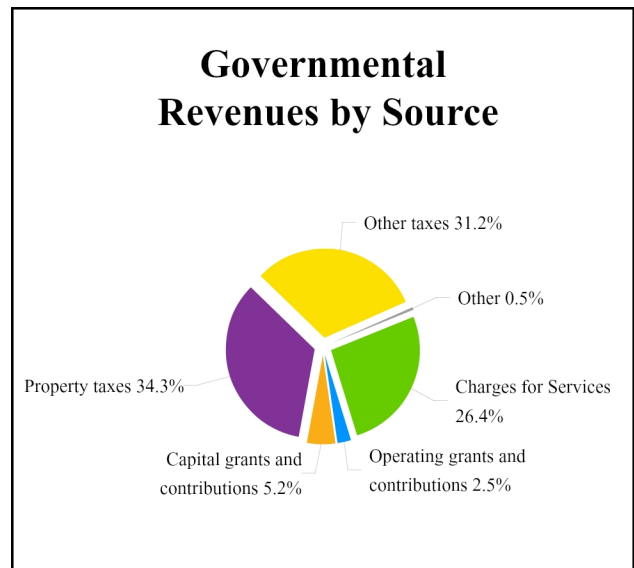
Governmental Activities net position increased by \$73,095,428 for the year ended June 30, 2015, which is 39 percent of the total increase in net position for Salt Lake City Corporation as a whole. Expenses increased by \$(44.2) million. The year ended June 30, 2014 has not been restated for GASB 68.



Business - type activities increase in net position totaled \$114,520,054 or 61 percent of the total increase to net position. A healthier economy benefited all entities increasing revenue. Expenditures remained consistent or decreased as cost savings measures remained in place. Both entities continue to invest heavily in capital assets. The Airport is continuing its program of expanded and improved facilities while the Water Utility is aggressively replacing the water distribution infrastructure.

Financial Analysis of Salt Lake City's Funds

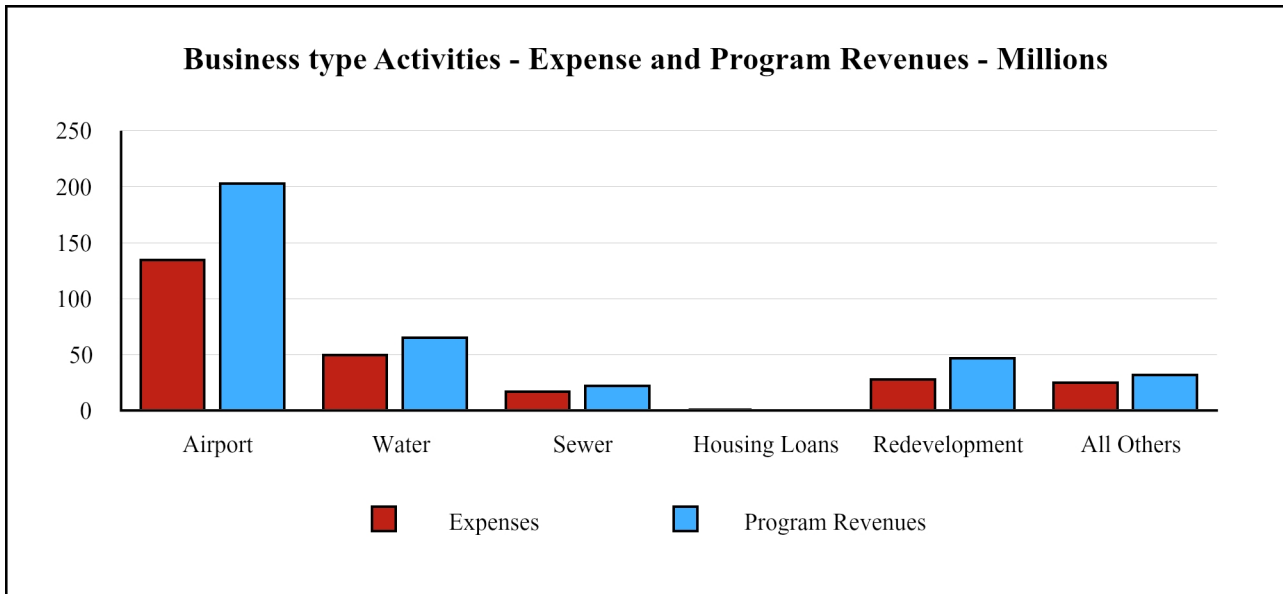
Salt Lake City's governmental funds provide information on the short-term resource inflows and outflows and account balances at the end of the fiscal year. The total fund balance is a measure of total available resources and the unassigned portion of this total fund balance is a measure of the available spendable resources at June 30, 2015.



SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
 June 30, 2015

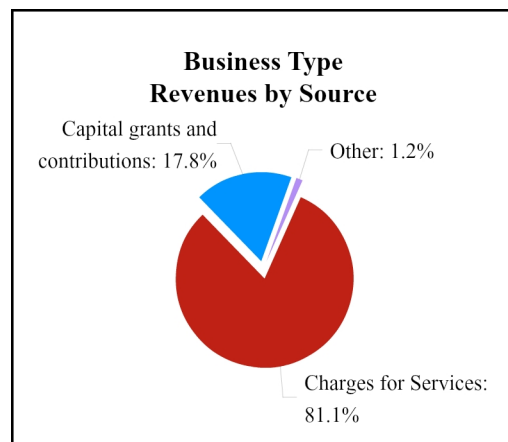
For the period ended June 30, 2015, the City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance amount of \$160,197,261 with an increase of \$15,251,676 compared to the prior fiscal year. Of the total balance at year-end, \$29,434,362 is unassigned and a total of \$38,481,305 is assigned. Most of the assigned fund balance is assigned to roads, parks, other capital improvements, grant activities, encumbrances and debt service. The majority of the restricted funds are for capital projects. The nonspendable funds of \$10,894,263 are receivables and prepaid items.

The General Fund is the main operating fund for Salt Lake City Corporation. At June 30, 2015, the General Fund's unassigned fund balance was \$29,434,362 while total fund balance equaled \$42,973,129. A useful measure of liquidity is to compare the unassigned fund balance and the total fund balance to expenditures (including operating transfers out) for the year. Unassigned fund balance was 13 percent of total expenditures and transfers while total fund balance equaled 19 percent.



The fund balance for Salt Lake City's General Fund increased by \$9,378,022. The initial expectation was that fund balance for the 2015 fiscal year would not change. Actual revenues collected exceeded expected revenue budgets while expenditures were slightly less than expected.

The Capital Projects Fund has a total fund balance of \$97,167,579 at June 30, 2015, all of which is either restricted or assigned to unfinished projects. The largest restrictions relate to the new soccer complex, stone remediation and the public safety building. The net increase in fund balance for the year amounted to \$6,824,294. Sales Tax Bonds of \$10,935,000 and Motor Fuel Tax Bonds of \$8,800,000 were sold to finance various capital projects and road construction..



SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2015

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Unrestricted net position of the City's Major proprietary funds totaled \$182,199,481 for the Department of Airports, \$15,719,385 for the Water Fund, \$17,116,977 for the Sewer Fund, \$6,424,176 for Stormwater Fund and \$37,184,199 for the Redevelopment Agency Fund. Discussions about the finances of these five funds are addressed in the City's business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original and final amended budgets amounted to a total increase in appropriations of \$8,087,119. By department, the changes are:

- \$317,907 increase for City Council
- \$(556,570) decrease for Mayor
- \$180,000 increase for City Attorney
- \$698,655 increase for Finance
- \$51,518 increase for Fire
- \$35,610 increase for Human Resources
- \$136,704 increase for Combined Emergency Services
- \$858,239 increase for Police
- \$1,175,927 increase for Community & Economic Development
- \$2,112,439 increase for Public Services
- \$3,062,282 increase for Nondepartmental (including transfers out)

Increases to all budgets included \$3,789,277 from prior year encumbrances. Some of the larger budget changes included an increase of \$420,908 for protected bike lanes, \$473,900 for the Regional Athletic Center, \$1,000,000 for fleet replacement funds, \$400,000 for police for a lethal force simulator and evidence testing kits, \$400,000 for cemetery turf, and \$380,000 for police laptop replacement.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Salt Lake City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities combined totaled \$2,361,662,042 (net of \$1,434,348,421 accumulated depreciation) at June 30, 2015. Types of assets included in this category are land, land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, park and other recreation facilities, roads (including curb and gutter), street lights, traffic signals, parking facilities, water and waste water distribution and collection systems, airport runways and taxiways and bridges. The City's investment in capital assets equals 89 percent of total net position. In comparing capital assets to net position, the percentages for Governmental activities and Business type activities were 151 percent and 73 percent, respectively.

Major capital asset activities that occurred during the past fiscal year for Governmental Activities include:

(1) The City placed into service approximate \$4,000,000 of building and equipment for the Public Safety Building, (2) The City purchased various land parcels for approximately \$700,000. (3) The City added \$11,083,000 in construction costs for the Regional Athletic Center. Business type activities added \$276,814,000 in capital assets which includes \$204,787,000 in construction costs. The largest piece of these construction costs are for the Airport expansion.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2015

Salt Lake City Corporation's Capital Assets						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Government	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Land and water rights	\$ 65,077,179	\$ 206,619,768	\$ 181,339,650	\$ 174,321,581	\$ 246,416,829	\$ 380,941,349
Infrastructure	429,932,898	285,616,315	—	—	429,932,898	285,616,315
Buildings	373,225,399	363,287,624	554,663,946	605,203,596	927,889,345	968,491,220
Improvements other than buildings	48,870,840	48,628,532	1,433,789,074	1,360,364,707	1,482,659,914	1,408,993,239
Machinery and equipment	105,249,654	100,440,157	223,771,073	218,691,157	329,020,727	319,131,314
Construction in progress	81,220,221	57,988,267	298,870,529	146,775,206	380,090,750	204,763,473
Accumulated depreciation	(289,299,663)	(264,949,418)	(1,145,048,758)	(1,098,028,443)	(1,434,348,421)	(1,362,977,861)
Net book value	<u>\$ 814,276,528</u>	<u>\$ 797,631,245</u>	<u>\$ 1,547,385,514</u>	<u>\$ 1,407,327,804</u>	<u>\$ 2,361,662,042</u>	<u>\$ 2,204,959,049</u>

At June 30, 2015, Salt Lake City's bonded debt amounted to \$462,853,684. The portion that is backed by the full faith and credit of the City amounted to \$155,383,027, and the portion for which the City is liable in case of default by assessed property owners amounted to \$1,092,000. All other bonded debt is known as revenue bonds and is secured by specific revenue sources.

General obligation debt of the City is limited by statute to 8 percent of the reasonable fair cash value of property. The debt limit for FY 2015 calculates to approximately \$2.2 billion which is well in excess of the City's outstanding general obligation debt. Additional information on Salt Lake City's capital assets and debt can be found in Notes 5 and 6.

Salt Lake City Corporation's Outstanding Debt						
General Obligation and Revenue Bonds						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
General obligation bonds	\$ 155,383,027	\$ 168,468,245	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 155,383,027	\$ 168,468,245
Special assessment debt with governmental commitment	1,092,000	1,403,000	—	—	1,092,000	1,403,000
Revenue bonds	173,296,631	160,336,095	133,082,026	127,806,100	306,378,657	288,142,195
Total	<u>\$ 329,771,658</u>	<u>\$ 330,207,340</u>	<u>\$ 133,082,026</u>	<u>\$ 127,806,100</u>	<u>\$ 462,853,684</u>	<u>\$ 458,013,440</u>

Economic factors and next year's budgets and rates

During the just completed fiscal year, fund balance in the General Fund increased by \$9,377,000. The increase was \$9,377,000 higher than the \$404 increase originally budgeted.

Requests for information

This financial report is designed to give its readers a general overview of Salt Lake City's finances. Questions regarding any information contained in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Finance Director, 451 South State Street Room 248, P.O. Box 145451, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5451.

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Basic Financial Statements

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2015

	Primary Government			Component Unit Library
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
<u>ASSETS</u>				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)				
Unrestricted	\$ 128,016,575	\$ 317,028,553	\$ 445,045,128	\$ 426,752
Restricted (Note 2 & 4)	60,642,893	84,056,750	144,699,643	—
Investments (Note 2)	—	13,979,506	13,979,506	12,942,205
Receivables:				
Property, franchise and excise taxes	100,121,103	—	100,121,103	12,663,231
Assessments, including \$384,417 of delinquent assessments	2,595,098	—	2,595,098	—
Loans and other receivables	9,930,757	12,177,530	22,108,287	66,546
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,290,516	—	41,082,152	41,082,152	—
Due from other governments for cash overdraft	1,729,533	—	1,729,533	—
Other, principally accrued interest	1,700,703	5,091,882	6,792,585	—
Prepaid expenses	2,523,993	603,925	3,127,918	9,329
Inventories	695,405	3,608,334	4,303,739	—
Internal balances	3,038,817	(3,038,817)	—	—
Total current assets	310,994,877	474,589,815	785,584,692	26,108,063
Noncurrent assets:				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	1,074,935	220,103,276	221,178,211	—
Investments	—	45,097,179	45,097,179	—
Property and equipment, at cost (Note 5):				
Land and water rights	65,077,179	181,339,650	246,416,829	126,107
Infrastructure	429,932,898	—	429,932,898	—
Buildings	373,225,399	554,663,946	927,889,345	8,143,771
Improvements other than buildings	48,870,840	1,433,789,074	1,482,659,914	384,240
Machinery and equipment	105,249,654	223,771,073	329,020,727	16,540,330
Construction in progress	81,220,221	298,870,529	380,090,750	810,525
Accumulated depreciation	(289,299,663)	(1,145,048,758)	(1,434,348,421)	(14,887,161)
Net property and equipment	814,276,528	1,547,385,514	2,361,662,042	11,117,812
Loans and other long-term receivables	—	58,595,131	58,595,131	—
Land and buildings held for resale	—	41,987,085	41,987,085	—
Investment in joint venture (Note 18)	557,597	20,322,601	20,880,198	—
Net pension asset	2,924,117	52,327	2,976,444	3,347
Other	—	88,868	88,868	—
Total noncurrent assets	818,833,177	1,933,631,981	2,752,465,158	11,121,159
Total assets	1,129,828,054	2,408,221,796	3,538,049,850	37,229,222
<u>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u>				
Deferred outflow on the refunding of debt	—	307,873	307,873	—
Deferred outflows - Pension	13,322,572	6,153,253	\$ 19,475,825	\$ 451,039
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,143,150,626	\$ 2,414,682,922	\$ 3,557,833,548	\$ 37,680,261

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2015

	Primary Government			Component Unit Library
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 12,494,584	\$ 35,174,903	\$ 47,669,487	\$ 624,857
Accrued liabilities	16,358,439	17,458,145	33,816,584	—
Due to other funds for cash overdraft	1,729,533	10,043,327	11,772,860	—
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	2,656,393	1,806,029	4,462,422	—
Current portion of long-term debt: (Note 6)				
Payable from unrestricted assets	27,338,678	6,259,999	33,598,677	—
Accrued interest, payable from unrestricted assets	—	811,970	811,970	—
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	2,632,770	—	2,632,770	—
Current deposits and advance rentals	4,482,055	5,783,944	10,265,999	8,635
Total current liabilities	67,692,452	77,338,317	145,030,769	633,492
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Deposits, advance rentals and long term accruals	—	52,200,029	52,200,029	—
Long-term compensated absences liability (Note 6)	17,407,210	6,984,306	24,391,516	482,148
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	—	4,353,164	4,353,164	—
Other post employment benefits (Note 13)	1,150,288	440,175	1,590,463	29,244
Estimated claims payable	—	190,261	190,261	—
Revenues collected in advance	—	15,137,894	15,137,894	—
Bonds payable (Note 6)	307,133,658	93,858,607	400,992,265	—
Net pension liability	88,201,322	32,080,711	120,282,033	2,043,100
Notes payable (Note 6)	22,453,000	—	22,453,000	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	436,345,478	205,245,147	641,590,625	2,554,492
Total liabilities	504,037,930	282,583,464	786,621,394	3,187,984
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred property tax revenues	85,539,630	—	85,539,630	14,408,995
Unearned annuity interest	—	—	—	164,574
Deferred Inflows - Pension	13,793,934	3,723,954	17,517,888	265,192
Total deferred inflows of resources	99,333,564	3,723,954	103,057,518	14,838,761
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in capital assets	504,457,177	1,479,893,546	1,984,350,723	11,117,812
Restricted for:				
Debt service	4,676,505	—	4,676,505	—
Capital projects	68,887,524	333,117,767	402,005,291	308,328
Unrestricted	(38,242,074)	315,364,191	277,122,117	8,227,376
Total net position	539,779,132	2,128,375,504	2,668,154,636	19,653,516
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 1,143,150,626	\$ 2,414,682,922	\$ 3,557,833,548	\$ 37,680,261

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary government:				
Governmental activities:				
General Government	\$ 8,051,215	\$ 18,184,684	\$ —	\$ 3,826,978
City Council	2,122,399	199,805	—	—
Mayor	2,576,155	462,886	67,020	—
City Attorney	5,274,215	796,420	—	—
Finance	7,579,144	12,925,524	278,086	—
Justice Court	3,255,134	2,963,554	4,998	—
Human Resources	1,697,063	960,966	—	—
Fire	34,380,230	6,802,803	—	—
Combined Emergency Services	5,219,594	416,618	—	—
Police	47,922,164	3,857,070	2,480,786	153,403
Community and Economic Development	29,444,416	18,062,309	2,481,696	—
Public Services	46,061,826	9,653,759	1,756,376	10,764,964
Unallocated infrastructure depreciation	8,563,776	—	—	—
Interest on long-term debt	12,949,509	—	—	—
Total governmental activities	215,096,840	75,286,398	7,068,962	14,745,345
Business-type activities:				
Airport Authority	135,996,645	188,853,344	—	15,148,122
Water	51,497,335	63,274,593	—	2,990,366
Sewer	18,456,252	21,025,803	—	2,440,125
Storm Water Utility	6,645,196	8,286,645	—	393,891
Street Lighting	1,983,626	3,280,257	—	55,112
Refuse Collection	11,428,282	12,419,176	—	2,776
Golf	5,931,628	8,234,663	—	—
Housing Loans	1,629,744	420,781	—	899,902
Redevelopment Agency	29,154,308	2,134,545	—	45,615,371
Total business-type activities	\$ 262,723,016	\$ 307,929,807	\$ —	\$ 67,545,665
Total primary government	\$ 477,819,856	\$ 383,216,205	\$ 7,068,962	\$ 82,291,010
Component unit Library	15,174,916	1,075,592	75,405	—

Taxes:

Property taxes, levied for general purposes
Franchise taxes
Sales tax
Investment earnings
Transfers
Total general revenues and transfers
Change in net position
Net position July 1, 2014 Component unit as previously reported
Net Position July 1, 2014 as previously reported
Prior Period Adjustment (See Note 19)
Net Position July 1, 2014 as restated
Net Position June 30, 2015

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Primary Government				
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Unit	
\$ 13,960,447	\$ —	\$ 13,960,447	\$ —	—
(1,922,594)	—	(1,922,594)	—	—
(2,046,249)	—	(2,046,249)	—	—
(4,477,795)	—	(4,477,795)	—	—
5,624,466	—	5,624,466	—	—
(286,582)	—	(286,582)	—	—
(736,097)	—	(736,097)	—	—
(27,577,427)	—	(27,577,427)	—	—
(4,802,976)	—	(4,802,976)	—	—
(41,430,905)	—	(41,430,905)	—	—
(8,900,411)	—	(8,900,411)	—	—
(23,886,727)	—	(23,886,727)	—	—
(8,563,776)	—	(8,563,776)	—	—
(12,949,509)	—	(12,949,509)	—	—
<u>(117,996,135)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(117,996,135)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
—	68,004,821	68,004,821	—	—
—	14,767,624	14,767,624	—	—
—	5,009,676	5,009,676	—	—
—	2,035,340	2,035,340	—	—
—	1,351,743	1,351,743	—	—
—	993,670	993,670	—	—
—	2,303,035	2,303,035	—	—
—	(309,061)	(309,061)	—	—
—	18,595,608	18,595,608	—	—
<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 112,752,456</u>	<u>\$ 112,752,456</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>\$ (117,996,135)</u>	<u>\$ 112,752,456</u>	<u>\$ (5,243,679)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>—</u>
				<u>(14,023,919)</u>
98,061,588	—	98,061,588	15,063,242	—
28,132,535	—	28,132,535	—	—
60,849,368	—	60,849,368	—	—
1,420,632	4,395,038	5,815,670	—	—
2,627,440	(2,627,440)	—	—	—
<u>191,091,563</u>	<u>1,767,598</u>	<u>192,859,161</u>	<u>15,063,242</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>73,095,428</u>	<u>114,520,054</u>	<u>187,615,482</u>	<u>1,039,323</u>	<u>20,372,930</u>
564,536,988	2,050,141,961	2,614,678,949	—	—
(97,853,284)	(36,286,511)	(134,139,795)	(1,758,737)	—
<u>466,683,704</u>	<u>2,013,855,450</u>	<u>2,480,539,154</u>	<u>18,614,193</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>\$ 539,779,132</u>	<u>\$ 2,128,375,504</u>	<u>\$ 2,668,154,636</u>	<u>\$ 19,653,516</u>	<u>—</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Major Governmental Fund Financial Statements

General Fund - The General Fund is the principal fund of the City and is used to account for resources traditionally associated with governments which are not required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund accounts for the normal activities of the City, (i.e. police, fire, public works, parks, community and economic development, general government, etc.). These activities are funded principally by property taxes, sales and use taxes, franchise taxes, licenses and permits.

Capital Projects Fund - The City's Capital Projects Fund is used to account for resources designated to construct general capital assets which, by their nature, may require more than one budgetary cycle for completion. Project budgets are adopted for the Capital Projects Fund.

Other Improvements Fund - This fund is used to account for the cost of servicing the debt created by financing projects other than Special Improvements.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEET

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2015

	General	Capital Projects	Other Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)					
Unrestricted	\$ 42,429,252	\$ 51,564,597	\$ —	\$ 12,057,291	\$ 106,051,140
Restricted	—	47,105,985	8,364,555	—	55,470,540
Receivables:					
Property, franchise and excise taxes	99,626,134	—	—	494,969	100,121,103
Accounts receivable less allowance of \$5,982,190	997,991	—	—	1,597,107	2,595,098
Due from for cash overdraft	—	4,290,399	—	—	4,290,399
Taxes receivable	4,626,890	—	—	—	4,626,890
Current portion of loans receivable	230,600	—	603,853	3,911,035	4,745,488
Other, principally accrued interest	—	267,034	—	1,433,669	1,700,703
Prepaid expenses	1,989,878	—	—	135,860	2,125,738
Noncurrent assets:					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Notes 2 & 4)	802,540	200,977	46,056	—	1,049,573
Total assets	<u>\$ 150,703,285</u>	<u>\$ 103,428,992</u>	<u>\$ 9,014,464</u>	<u>\$ 19,629,931</u>	<u>\$ 282,776,672</u>
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 3,335,717	\$ 6,260,921	\$ 1,504	\$ 548,614	\$ 10,146,756
Accrued liabilities	13,008,109	492	—	124,857	13,133,458
Due to other funds for cash overdraft (Notes 2 and 19)	—	—	4,290,399	—	4,290,399
Current deposits and advance rentals	1,698,769	—	—	702,542	2,401,311
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	2,220,343	—	—	—	2,220,343
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	—	—	—	2,632,770	2,632,770
Bonds, mortgages and notes payable	—	—	—	134,000	134,000
Delayed revenue recognition	2,080,744	—	—	—	2,080,744
Total liabilities	<u>22,343,682</u>	<u>6,261,413</u>	<u>4,291,903</u>	<u>4,142,783</u>	<u>37,039,781</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Receivables not meeting the available criterion	85,386,474	—	—	153,156	85,539,630
Total deferred inflows	<u>85,386,474</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>153,156</u>	<u>85,539,630</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	6,847,368	—	—	4,046,895	10,894,263
Restricted	—	68,887,524	4,676,505	7,328,435	80,892,464
Committed	—	—	—	494,867	494,867
Assigned	6,691,399	28,280,055	46,056	3,463,795	38,481,305
Unassigned	29,434,362	—	—	—	29,434,362
Total fund balances	<u>42,973,129</u>	<u>97,167,579</u>	<u>4,722,561</u>	<u>15,333,992</u>	<u>160,197,261</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflow of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 150,703,285</u>	<u>\$ 103,428,992</u>	<u>\$ 9,014,464</u>	<u>\$ 19,629,931</u>	<u>\$ 282,776,672</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2015

Total fund balances for governmental funds		\$ 160,197,261
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of: (see Note 5)		
Land	65,077,179	
Infrastructure	429,932,898	
Buildings	373,225,399	
Improvements other than buildings	48,870,840	
Equipment	105,249,654	
Construction in progress	81,220,221	
Less accumulated depreciation	(289,299,663)	
Total capital assets		814,276,528
Other assets are reported for governmental activities as they are not considered collectible until after year end. These include other receivables that are long-term in nature and bond issue costs less amortization		
Investment in joint venture	557,597	
Long term note receivable	509,265	
Other long term assets	2,918,926	
Deferred pension outflow	13,322,572	17,308,360
Internal services funds are used by the City to charge the costs of the fleet management system, data processing services, insurance for employee health, accident, long-term disability, unemployment and worker's compensation, general liability claims, and acquisition and lease to the City of purchased or constructed property.		
		26,388,457
Some of the internal service net income is allocable to business-type activities. These amounts are shown in the internal balances in the governmental activities statement.		
		3,038,817
Long-term liabilities applicable to the City's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather as an expenditure when due. Obligation for compensated absence liabilities due within one year are included in the governmental fund statements in accrued liabilities. All liabilities -both current and long-term are reported in the statement of net position. (See Note 6)		
Accounts payable	(425,170)	
Accrued liabilities	(3,224,981)	
Current portion of long-term debt	(27,204,678)	
Current portion of obligation for compensated absence liabilities	(436,050)	
Other post employment benefits	(1,150,288)	
Deferred pension inflow	(13,793,934)	
Compensated absence liability	(17,407,210)	
Bonds payable	(307,133,658)	
Note payable	(22,453,000)	
Net pension liability	(88,201,322)	
Total liabilities		(481,430,291)
Total net position of governmental activities		\$ 539,779,132

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	General	Capital Projects	Other Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
General property taxes	\$ 79,844,217	\$ 1,600	\$ 18,215,771	\$ —	\$ 98,061,588
Sales, use and excise taxes	57,873,243	—	—	2,976,125	60,849,368
Franchise taxes	28,132,535	—	—	—	28,132,535
Licenses	12,933,000	—	—	—	12,933,000
Permits	11,338,531	7,787,335	—	—	19,125,866
Fines and forfeitures	4,806,599	—	—	—	4,806,599
Assessments	—	—	—	1,481,908	1,481,908
Interest	677,898	444,416	—	262,086	1,384,400
Intergovernmental	5,325,014	4,477,828	5,111,928	6,892,021	21,806,791
Interfund service charges	10,372,337	—	—	—	10,372,337
Parking meter	3,294,774	—	—	—	3,294,774
Parking ticket	2,876,299	—	—	—	2,876,299
Charges for services	4,800,655	—	—	1,298,004	6,098,659
Contributions	24,323	2,300,000	—	2,043,116	4,367,439
Miscellaneous	6,218,029	954,151	—	2,019,304	9,191,484
Total revenues	228,517,454	15,965,330	23,327,699	16,972,564	284,783,047
Expenditures:					
Current:					
City Council	2,426,454	—	—	—	2,426,454
Mayor	2,635,082	—	—	—	2,635,082
City Attorney	5,324,431	—	—	—	5,324,431
Finance	6,061,407	—	78,609	6,773	6,146,789
Fire	37,049,088	—	—	—	37,049,088
Combined Emergency Services	6,394,929	—	—	44,702	6,439,631
Police	57,719,656	—	—	—	57,719,656
Community and Economic Development	19,468,686	—	—	7,660,878	27,129,564
Justice Court	3,892,584	—	—	—	3,892,584
Human Resources	2,090,499	—	—	—	2,090,499
Public Services	37,012,824	—	—	793,648	37,806,472
Arts Council	—	—	—	3,315,434	3,315,434
Nondepartmental	23,547,487	—	—	—	23,547,487
Capital improvements	—	38,074,057	—	—	38,074,057
Debt service:					
Principal	—	—	65,331,758	311,000	65,642,758
Interest and other fiscal charges	219,320	224,806	13,727,845	54,389	14,226,360
Total expenditures	203,842,447	38,298,863	79,138,212	12,186,824	333,466,346
Revenues over (under) expenditures	24,675,007	(22,333,533)	(55,810,513)	4,785,740	(48,683,299)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Issuance of debt	—	21,111,421	45,683,539	—	66,794,960
Proceeds from sale of property	405,393	302,051	—	—	707,444
Transfers in	7,867,962	16,911,640	10,122,795	1,037,118	35,939,515
Transfers out	(23,570,340)	(9,167,285)	—	(6,769,319)	(39,506,944)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(15,296,985)	29,157,827	55,806,334	(5,732,201)	63,934,975
Net change in fund balances	9,378,022	6,824,294	(4,179)	(946,461)	15,251,676
Fund balance July 1, 2014	33,595,107	90,343,291	4,726,742	16,280,453	144,945,593
Fund balance June 30, 2015	\$ 42,973,129	\$ 97,167,579	\$ 4,722,561	\$ 15,333,992	\$ 160,197,261

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN
 FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

June 30, 2015

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 15,251,676
The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay (\$36,135,291) less Work in Process reclassifications (\$4,689,612) included as additions exceeded depreciation expense (\$20,670,857). (See Note 5.)		10,774,822
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but reduces the liability in the statement of net position. (See Note 6.)		65,642,758
In governmental funds the proceeds from the bonds and notes are considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net position, the obligation is reported as a liability. (see Note 6.)		(66,794,960)
Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable available financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting until due, rather than as it accrues. This adjustment contains the following:		
Pension benefit	22,072,784	
Pension expense	(10,495,348)	
Long-term receivable	(295,526)	
Increase in investment in joint venture	38,105	
Compensated absences and other post employment benefits	30,427,945	
Deferred loss and amortization of bond premium and deferred loss	1,574,230	
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	7,368	43,329,558
Internal services funds are used by the City to charge the costs of the fleet management system, data processing services, insurance for employee health, accident, long-term disability, unemployment and worker's compensation, general liability claims, acquisition and lease to the City of purchased or constructed property and equipment and photocopying and printing services. The net revenue of internal service funds is allocated between governmental activities and business-type activities. Internal service fund net gain of \$5,139,343 less amount allocated to business-type activities (\$247,769).		4,891,574
Change in net position of governmental activities.		\$ 73,095,428

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Major Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Department of Airports - This fund is used to account for the activities related to the operation of City airports.

Water Utility Fund - This fund is used to account for the activities related to providing water service to the residents of the City and certain residents of Salt Lake County.

Sewer Utility Fund - This fund is used to account for the activities relating to providing sewer service to the residents of the City.

Stormwater Utility - This fund is used to account for the activities associated with the collection and disposition of stormwater runoff.

Redevelopment Agency Fund - This fund is used to account for urban redevelopment activities such as acquisition of land sites and sale of such land for development, and loans provided for improvements in existing housing and the repayment of loans and related interest.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2015

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Unrestricted	\$ 179,563,755	\$ 19,561,541	\$ 18,998,849
Restricted	—	—	—
Investments	—	13,979,506	—
Receivables:			
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$134,357, \$28,007, \$11,102, \$3,667,639, totaling \$3,841,105 respectively	25,256,794	8,494,067	2,305,615
Current portion of loans receivable	—	131,081	1,063
Due from other funds for cash overdraft	—	—	—
Other	5,091,882	—	—
Prepaid expenses	—	337,225	120,187
Inventory of supplies	—	2,557,909	650,611
Total current assets	209,912,431	45,061,329	22,076,325
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted cash, cash equivalents	196,438,862	13,061,992	9,579,445
Investments	45,097,179	—	—
Property and equipment, at cost:			
Land and water rights	99,156,549	48,598,124	4,428,219
Buildings	398,262,420	51,894,038	89,984,122
Improvements other than buildings	779,647,707	308,797,492	138,423,132
Machinery and equipment	133,821,404	28,121,041	33,192,477
Construction in progress	185,770,970	11,488,193	26,933,947
Accumulated depreciation	(817,316,065)	(127,247,267)	(89,423,750)
Net property and equipment	779,342,985	321,651,621	203,538,147
Loans and other long-term receivables	858,587	—	—
Land and buildings held for resale	—	—	—
Investment in joint venture	—	1,579,962	—
Other	88,868	—	—
Net pension asset	39,555	4,540	3,216
Total noncurrent assets	1,021,866,036	336,298,115	213,120,808
Total assets	1,231,778,467	381,359,444	235,197,133
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows - refunding of debt	—	307,873	—
Deferred outflows - pension	3,566,982	1,390,124	517,601
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,235,345,449	\$ 383,057,441	\$ 235,714,734

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental
Stormwater Utility	Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total	Activities - Internal Service Funds
\$ 6,540,154	\$ 57,477,556	\$ 34,886,698	\$ 317,028,553	\$ 21,965,435
—	80,455,977	3,600,773	84,056,750	5,172,353
—	—	—	13,979,506	—
867,537	436,802	3,721,337	41,082,152	49,114
1,095	12,044,291	—	12,177,530	—
—	—	—	—	1,729,533
—	—	—	5,091,882	—
34,838	16,350	95,325	603,925	398,255
—	—	399,814	3,608,334	695,405
7,443,624	150,430,976	42,703,947	477,628,632	30,010,095
1,022,977	—	—	220,103,276	25,362
—	—	—	45,097,179	—
2,026,021	21,456,012	5,674,725	181,339,650	1,069,180
8,979,944	1,020,275	4,523,147	554,663,946	7,345,305
137,413,899	55,022,530	14,484,314	1,433,789,074	—
3,948,328	396,971	24,290,852	223,771,073	69,820,480
3,215,444	68,926,219	2,535,756	298,870,529	4,983,876
(46,895,131)	(39,392,046)	(24,774,499)	(1,145,048,758)	(47,251,128)
108,688,505	107,429,961	26,734,295	1,547,385,514	35,967,713
—	18,087,303	39,649,241	58,595,131	—
—	40,970,962	1,016,123	41,987,085	—
—	—	18,742,639	20,322,601	—
—	—	—	88,868	—
1,044	726	3,246	52,327	5,191
109,712,526	166,488,952	86,145,544	1,933,631,981	35,998,266
117,156,150	316,919,928	128,849,491	2,411,260,613	66,008,361
—	—	—	307,873	—
152,489	73,702	452,355	6,153,253	790,286
\$ 117,308,639	\$ 316,993,630	\$ 129,301,846	\$ 2,417,721,739	\$ 66,798,647

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2015

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 17,755,831	\$ 4,909,035	\$ 1,746,492
Accrued liabilities	16,267,949	555,703	217,912
Due to other funds for cash overdraft	10,043,327	—	—
Current OPEB obligation			
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	867,663	498,129	224,399
Current portion of long-term debt	—	1,295,000	1,488,753
Accrued interest, payable from unrestricted assets	—	—	—
Current deposits and advance rentals	3,716,920	1,515,879	201,161
Total current liabilities	48,651,690	8,773,746	3,878,717
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Deposits, advance rentals and long-term accruals	2,242,427	9,858,240	30,495,200
Long-term compensated absences liability	3,682,739	2,105,734	431,257
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	—	1,969,762	1,364,211
Other post-employment benefits	235,690	166,745	11,784
Estimated claims liability	190,261	—	—
Revenues collected in advance	—	15,137,894	—
Net pension liability	20,232,458	6,492,601	2,334,310
Bonds, mortgages, and notes payable	—	—	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	26,583,575	35,730,976	34,636,762
Total liabilities	75,235,265	44,504,722	38,515,479
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows - Pension	2,128,856	884,672	312,850
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	779,342,985	309,657,337	170,248,453
Restricted for capital acquisition	196,438,862	12,291,325	9,520,975
Unrestricted	182,199,481	15,719,385	17,116,977
Total net position	1,157,981,328	337,668,047	196,886,405
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 1,235,345,449	\$ 383,057,441	\$ 235,714,734

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds					Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Stormwater Utility	Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total		
\$ 158,196	\$ 9,600,877	\$ 1,004,472	\$ 35,174,903	\$ 1,922,658	
62,899	—	353,682	17,458,145	1,083,487	
—	—	—	10,043,327	1,729,533	
—	—	—	—	—	
6,817	20,816	188,205	1,806,029	404,617	
471,246	3,005,000	—	6,259,999	3,925,257	
—	811,970	—	811,970	—	
77,087	69,514	203,383	5,783,944	—	
<u>776,245</u>	<u>13,508,177</u>	<u>1,749,742</u>	<u>77,338,317</u>	<u>9,065,552</u>	
9,100,075	150,493	353,594	52,200,029	—	
91,960	104,249	568,367	6,984,306	1,201,018	
469,191	550,000	—	4,353,164	—	
—	3,362	22,594	440,175	52,329	
—	—	—	190,261	3,545,751	
—	—	—	15,137,894	—	
691,310	317,700	2,012,332	32,080,711	3,534,424	
—	74,940,807	18,917,800	93,858,607	24,704,124	
<u>10,352,536</u>	<u>76,066,611</u>	<u>21,874,687</u>	<u>205,245,147</u>	<u>33,037,646</u>	
<u>11,128,781</u>	<u>89,574,788</u>	<u>23,624,429</u>	<u>282,583,464</u>	<u>42,103,198</u>	
89,437	41,607	266,532	3,723,954	473,339	
98,687,961	95,222,515	26,734,295	1,479,893,546	7,338,332	
978,284	94,970,521	18,917,800	333,117,767	—	
6,424,176	37,184,199	59,758,790	318,403,008	16,883,778	
<u>106,090,421</u>	<u>227,377,235</u>	<u>105,410,885</u>	<u>2,131,414,321</u>	<u>24,222,110</u>	
<u>\$ 117,308,639</u>	<u>\$ 316,993,630</u>	<u>\$ 129,301,846</u>	<u>\$ 2,417,721,739</u>	<u>\$ 66,798,647</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
RECONCILIATION OF THE PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
TO THE PRIMARY GOVERNMENT BUSINESS-TYPE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2015

Total assets and deferred outflows of resources for Proprietary Funds	\$ 2,417,721,739
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds - prior year	(3,286,586)
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds - current year	247,769
Total assets for Primary government business-type activities	<u>\$ 2,414,682,922</u>
Total net position for Proprietary Funds	\$ 2,131,414,321
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds - prior year	(3,286,586)
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds - current year	247,769
Total net position for Primary government business-type activities	<u>\$ 2,128,375,504</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

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SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility
Sales and charges for services	\$ 129,952,029	\$ 61,014,848	\$ 20,838,307
Rental and other	2,318,083	2,259,745	187,496
Total operating revenue	132,270,112	63,274,593	21,025,803
Personal services	34,752,212	13,275,736	6,675,513
Operating and maintenance	9,486,899	2,815,521	1,149,082
Charges for services	32,737,887	27,506,529	4,657,017
Depreciation and amortization	59,027,219	8,071,293	6,011,220
Total operating expenses	136,004,217	51,669,079	18,492,832
Operating income (loss)	(3,734,105)	11,605,514	2,532,971
Interest income	2,064,467	331,083	111,492
Interest expense (net of amount capitalized of \$1,082,404)	—	(164,083)	(10,343)
Equity in joint venture income (loss)	—	—	—
Passenger facility charges	56,583,232	—	—
Gain or (loss) on disposition of property and equipment	(551,440)	328,811	37,158
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	58,096,259	495,811	138,307
Grants and other contributions	15,148,122	2,990,366	2,440,125
Total capital contributions	15,148,122	2,990,366	2,440,125
Income before operating transfers	69,510,276	15,091,691	5,111,403
Transfers in	—	—	—
Transfers out	(199,571)	(54,673)	(31,000)
Increase in net position	69,310,705	15,037,018	5,080,403
Net Position July 1, 2014 as previously reported	1,109,668,883	329,493,754	194,272,795
Prior Period Adjustment (See Note 19)	\$ (20,998,260)	\$ (6,862,725)	\$ (2,466,793)
Net Position July 1, 2014 as restated	\$ 1,088,670,623	\$ 322,631,029	\$ 191,806,002
Net Position June 30, 2015	\$ 1,157,981,328	\$ 337,668,047	\$ 196,886,405

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Stormwater Utility	Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total	
\$ 8,265,477	\$ 534,026	\$ 23,826,088	\$ 244,430,775	\$ 58,980,208
21,168	1,600,519	528,789	6,915,800	686,264
8,286,645	2,134,545	24,354,877	251,346,575	59,666,472
1,741,627	1,194,795	6,168,925	63,808,808	10,011,504
120,642	35,694	1,608,389	15,216,227	5,641,967
1,898,782	24,595,784	10,539,449	101,935,448	38,145,450
2,907,949	2,391,708	2,719,898	81,129,287	6,068,962
6,669,000	28,217,981	21,036,661	262,089,770	59,867,883
1,617,645	(26,083,436)	3,318,216	(10,743,195)	(201,411)
36,068	623,704	1,228,224	4,395,038	36,232
(124,062)	(962,979)	(684,269)	(1,945,736)	(297,378)
—	—	(396,366)	(396,366)	—
—	—	—	56,583,232	—
115,906	12,954	1,517,698	1,461,087	416,781
27,912	(326,321)	1,665,287	60,097,255	155,635
393,891	45,615,371	957,790	67,545,665	—
393,891	45,615,371	957,790	67,545,665	—
2,039,448	19,205,614	5,941,293	116,899,725	(45,776)
—	—	1,053,692	1,053,692	8,004,843
(586,283)	(1,009,748)	(1,799,857)	(3,681,132)	(2,819,724)
1,453,165	18,195,866	5,195,128	114,272,285	5,139,343
105,365,597	212,283,579	102,343,939	2,053,428,547	22,822,333
\$ (728,341)	\$ (3,102,210)	\$ (2,128,182)	\$ (36,286,511)	\$ (3,739,566)
\$ 104,637,256	\$ 209,181,369	\$ 100,215,757	\$ 2,017,142,036	\$ 19,082,767
\$ 106,090,421	\$ 227,377,235	\$ 105,410,885	\$ 2,131,414,321	\$ 24,222,110

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
RECONCILIATION OF THE PROPRIETARY FUNDS CHANGE IN NET POSITION TO THE PRIMARY
GOVERNMENT BUSINESS-TYPE CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Year ended June 30, 2015

Change in net position for Proprietary Funds	\$ 114,272,285
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds	<u>247,769</u>
Change in net position for Primary government business-type activities	<u><u>\$ 114,520,054</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

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SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2015

	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 139,279,287	\$ 63,379,564	\$ 21,014,958
Receipts from internal fund services	—	—	—
Payments to suppliers	(32,452,338)	(22,618,451)	(2,846,574)
Payments to employees	(45,398,491)	(25,400,870)	(10,135,175)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>61,428,458</u>	<u>15,360,243</u>	<u>8,033,209</u>
Cash flows from noncapital and related financing activities:			
Transfers in	—	—	—
Transfers out	(199,571)	(54,673)	(31,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital and related financing activities	<u>(199,571)</u>	<u>(54,673)</u>	<u>(31,000)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of debt			
(net of discount and issuance costs)	56,628,615	—	—
Proceeds from sale of equipment	134,498	106,856	31,408
Contributions for aid in construction	9,937,656	1,558,396	2,313,077
Payment on long-term obligations, net of capitalized interest	—	(2,583,298)	(3,133,333)
Payments for purchase and construction of fixed assets, including capitalized interest	(130,785,419)	(15,716,412)	(14,266,689)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	<u>(64,084,650)</u>	<u>(16,634,458)</u>	<u>(15,055,537)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received on investments and loans	11,786,922	2,375,426	111,492
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>11,786,922</u>	<u>2,375,426</u>	<u>111,492</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	8,931,159	1,046,538	(6,941,836)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	367,071,458	31,576,995	35,520,130
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 376,002,617</u>	<u>\$ 32,623,533</u>	<u>\$ 28,578,294</u>
Cash and cash equivalent components:			
Unrestricted	\$ 179,563,755	\$ 19,561,541	\$ 18,998,849
Restricted	196,438,862	13,061,992	9,579,445
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 376,002,617</u>	<u>\$ 32,623,533</u>	<u>\$ 28,578,294</u>
Cash flows from operating activities -			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (3,734,105)	\$ 11,605,514	\$ 2,532,971
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	59,027,219	8,071,293	6,011,220
Accrued interest on notes receivable	—	—	—
Pension expense	(2,243,484)	—	—
Increase (decrease) due to changes in:			
Accounts receivable	(1,339,269)	886,154	(80,758)
Other current assets	—	29,151	(75,128)
Accounts payable	(325,230)	(169,593)	555,220
Deferred outflows	—	—	—
Accrued liabilities affecting operating activities	—	(4,310,725)	(639,786)
Other liabilities	10,043,327	(978,718)	69,920
Pension assets	—	(4,540)	(3,216)
Pension liability	—	884,672	(132,483)
Deferred pension outflows	—	(1,390,124)	(517,601)
Deferred pension inflows	—	737,159	312,850
Compensation liability	—	—	—
Total adjustments	<u>65,162,563</u>	<u>3,754,729</u>	<u>5,500,238</u>
Loans made to residents	—	—	—
Principal collected on loans	—	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 61,428,458</u>	<u>\$ 15,360,243</u>	<u>\$ 8,033,209</u>
Noncash transactions affecting financial position:			
Contributions of fixed assets from (to) other entities	\$ 4,995,926	\$ 1,431,970	\$ 127,048

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Stormwater Utility	Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total	Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds
\$ 8,340,372	\$ 12,326,607	\$ 24,838,142	\$ 269,178,930	\$ —
—	—	—	—	60,427,079
(1,257,322)	(24,509,423)	(12,068,006)	(95,752,114)	(45,405,823)
(2,827,466)	(1,386,711)	(7,796,964)	(92,945,677)	(11,968,568)
4,255,584	(13,569,527)	4,973,172	80,481,139	3,052,688
—	33,140,585	1,053,692	34,194,277	8,004,843
(586,283)	(1,009,748)	(1,799,857)	(3,681,132)	(2,819,724)
(586,283)	32,130,837	(746,165)	30,513,145	5,185,119
—	13,275,000	7,789,628	77,693,243	1,083,436
115,906	109,222	1,586,296	2,084,186	455,020
312,841	5,300,000	912,378	20,334,348	—
(921,988)	(9,367,974)	(3,094,892)	(19,101,485)	(467,665)
(4,132,323)	(46,179,941)	(5,024,866)	(216,105,650)	(12,012,546)
(4,625,564)	(36,863,693)	2,168,544	(135,095,358)	(10,941,755)
36,068	623,704	1,228,224	16,161,836	36,232
36,068	623,704	1,228,224	16,161,836	36,232
(920,195)	(17,678,679)	7,623,775	(7,939,238)	(2,667,716)
8,483,326	155,612,212	30,863,696	629,127,817	29,830,867
\$ 7,563,131	\$ 137,933,533	\$ 38,487,471	\$ 621,188,579	\$ 27,163,151
\$ 6,540,154	\$ 57,477,556	\$ 34,886,698	\$ 317,028,553	\$ 21,965,435
1,022,977	80,455,977	3,600,773	304,160,026	5,197,715
\$ 7,563,131	\$ 137,933,533	\$ 38,487,471	\$ 621,188,579	\$ 27,163,150
\$ 1,617,645	\$ (26,083,436)	\$ 3,318,216	\$ (10,743,195)	\$ (201,411)
2,907,949	2,391,708	2,719,898	81,129,287	6,068,962
—	131,681	—	131,681	—
—	(294,039)	—	(2,537,523)	—
31,635	—	689,278	187,040	460,212
(835)	—	(202,565)	(249,377)	(99,488)
30,478	765,804	165,011	1,021,690	431,210
—	—	(86,364)	(86,364)	473,339
(252,253)	—	82,846	(5,119,918)	148,370
22,092	(1,500)	(105,303)	9,049,818	(1,600,298)
(1,044)	(729)	(3,246)	(12,775)	(5,191)
(37,031)	317,700	(475,132)	557,726	(841,478)
(152,489)	(73,702)	259,823	(1,874,093)	(153,952)
89,437	—	—	1,139,446	—
—	(141,147)	(1,389,290)	(1,530,437)	(1,627,587)
2,637,939	3,095,776	1,654,956	81,806,201	3,254,099
—	(642,248)	—	(642,248)	—
—	10,060,381	—	10,060,381	—
\$ 4,255,584	\$ (13,569,527)	\$ 4,973,172	\$ 80,481,139	\$ 3,052,688
\$ 81,050	\$ 1,009,750	\$ 42,412	\$ 7,688,156	\$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Fiduciary Funds

Deferred Compensation Fund - This fund is used to account for amounts deferred under the City's employee deferred compensation plan for which the City acts in a fiduciary capacity as trustee.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 June 30, 2015

	<u>Deferred Compensation Trust</u>
ASSETS	
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 653,959
Total assets	<u>\$ 653,959</u>
NET POSITION	
Held in trust for pension benefits and other purposes	\$ 653,959
Total net position	<u>653,959</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 653,959</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2015

	Deferred Compensation Trust
Additions:	
Investment income	\$ 3,086
Total operating revenue	3,086
Deductions:	
Benefits	36,095
Total operating expenses	36,095
Change in Net Position	(33,009)
Net Position July 1, 2014	686,968
Net Position June 30, 2015	\$ 653,959

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

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Notes to the Financial Statements

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Salt Lake City Corporation (the City) was incorporated January 6, 1851. The City operates under a Council-Mayor form of government and provides services to residents and businesses in many areas including police and fire protection, street maintenance, refuse collection, planning and zoning, building construction inspection, parks and recreation, prosecution, water, sewer, stormwater, airports, and general administrative services.

Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the reporting entity includes all funds, agencies and authorities for which the City holds corporate powers and all component units for which the City is financially accountable. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has established criteria to consider in determining financial accountability. The criteria are: appointment of a majority of the voting members of an organization's governing board, and either (1) the City has the ability to impose its will on the organization or (2) there is potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the City.

As required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), these financial statements present the City, the primary government, and its component units. The component units are included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationship with the City. The following funds, all with fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, have separately issued financial statements that can be obtained from their respective administrative offices: (1) The Arts Council (a special revenue fund), (2) the Water, Sewer, Stormwater and Street Lighting Utility Funds (enterprise funds) and (3) the Department of Airports (an enterprise fund).

Blended Component Units

The Local Building Authority and the Redevelopment Agency of Salt Lake City are legally separate entities from the City, but are part of the City and are blended into the internal service and enterprise funds, respectively. The Redevelopment Agency has separately issued financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2015, which are available at the Agency's administrative office. The sole purpose of the Local Building Authority is to serve the City as a financing agency for debt financed projects. The sole purpose of the Redevelopment Agency is the elimination of blight through the process of redevelopment in designated project areas within the boundaries of the City. The Salt Lake City Council serves as the Board of Directors of both the Local Building Authority and the Redevelopment Agency. There is a financial benefit (burden) and operational responsibility between the City and the Local Building Authority and the Redevelopment Agency.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

The discretely presented component unit is the Salt Lake City Library. It is legally separate from, but financially accountable to the City, as the City can impose its will on the Library through the entire

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

nine member Library Board appointment as well as the budget and property tax rate setting process. The Library provides services to residents rather than to the City and therefore meets the criteria of a discretely presented component unit. It is not financially dependent upon another government organization and should not be presented in any other governmental entity's financial statements. The Salt Lake City Library is a governmental fund and has separately issued financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2015, which are available at the administrative offices of the Library.

Joint Venture

The City is a fifty percent partner with Salt Lake County in two joint ventures. One is known as the City/County Landfill. The purpose of this joint venture is to provide solid waste management and disposal services (see note 17). The other joint venture is the Sugarhouse Park. This joint venture provides open space for enjoyment and other leisure activities for residents of the City, the County and non-resident guests.

Related Organizations

The City also has activities with three other related organizations, the Metropolitan Water District, the Housing Authority of Salt Lake City and the Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District. City officials appoint members of these three boards, but the City's accountability does not extend beyond making the appointments.

Basis of Presentation - Government-wide and fund financial statements

Government-wide statements are comprised of the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position. They contain information on all of the activities of the primary government and its component units except for fiduciary activities. Most effects of inter-fund activities have been eliminated from these statements. The exceptions are (1) payments-in-lieu-of-taxes the General Fund charges enterprise funds; (2) charges for water, sewer, storm-water and refuse that all customers pay to these enterprise funds and (3) charges for centrally provided services of the General Fund that benefit the receiving fund. Examples are payroll, purchasing, human resources and legal services. The government -wide statements for the primary government are separated based on the predominance of the type of revenues that support them. Governmental activities are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, while business-type activities receive a significant portion of revenues from fees and charges for services. Certain entities that are legally separate, but financially accountable to the primary government are reported separately on the government-wide statements. The City currently has one of these entities, its discretely presented component unit.

The statement of activities is presented to show the extent that program revenues of a given activity support direct expenses. Direct expenses are those that can clearly be associated with a particular activity or program. Program revenues are: (1) charges to customers or others who purchase, use or directly benefit from the services or goods provided by a given activity or segment or (2) grants or other contributions that

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are restricted to operating or capital needs of a specific activity or segment. General revenues are those revenues like taxes and other items that are not properly reported as program revenues.

Separate financial statements are included for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds, however, are not included in the totals for the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported in separate columns in the governmental funds statements, as are major individual proprietary funds in the proprietary funds statements.

Measurement focus and basis of accounting

Measurement focus refers to the types of assets that appear on the statement of net position and changes to those same assets that appear on the statement of changes in net position. The flow of financial resources measurement focus shows current assets, liabilities and deferred inflows on the statement of net position and changes to net position in the statement of changes in net position. The flow of economic resources measurement focus shows total assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows on the statement of net position and changes to net position on the statement of changes in net position. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements.

Government -wide, proprietary and fiduciary fund statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Un-billed fees for proprietary funds are recorded as receivables at year end. Property taxes are recorded as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar other contributions are recognized as revenue as soon as the eligibility requirements of the provider have been met.

The City's major enterprise funds are: (1) The Department of Airports, (2) Water Utility Fund, (3) Sewer Utility Fun, (4) Stormwater Utility of Salt Lake City and (5) The Redevelopment Agency whose purpose is described previously in the section titled "Blended Component Units". The Water Utility collects or purchases fresh water, then treats it, and delivers the now potable water to nearly all residents and businesses located in the City and many residents and businesses located geographically outside the boundaries of the City. The Department of Airports operates the Salt Lake City International Airport, Airport II and the Tooele Valley Airport, the latter two of which are located outside the boundaries of The City. The Sewer Utility Fund provides treatment and disposition services for waste water. The Stormwater Utility provides treatment and disposition services for storm runoff.

In addition to the major enterprise funds, The City also operates four non-major enterprise funds and five internal service funds. The non-major enterprise funds are the Street Lighting Utility, also Housing Loans, Golf and Refuse Collection. The Street Lighting Utility provides general street lighting for residents and commercial property owners. The Housing Loans Fund provides loans to low and moderate-income families and individuals. Resources for these loans are received from a variety of sources including federal government, state government, financial institutions and internally generated sources. The Housing Loans Fund also services these same loans. The Golf Fund operates all City-owned golf courses, while the Refuse Fund provides refuse collection and recycling services for residences and businesses of the City. Internal

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service funds provide services to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost reimbursement basis. The internal service funds are Fleet Management, Information Management, Risk Management, Governmental Immunity and the Local Building Authority. The Fleet Management fund owns and services all vehicles of the governmental funds and services vehicles owned by many of the enterprise funds. Information Management maintains the infrastructure for the hard-wired telephone system, centralized computer services and the network of personal computers. Risk Management provides centralized services for the employee benefits of health, life, accident, dental, and long-term disability as well as unemployment, workers' compensation and property insurance needs. The Governmental Immunity Fund manages the City's general liability activities. The Local Building Authority's purpose is discussed previously in the section titled "Blended Component Units".

The fiduciary fund is the Executive Deferred Compensation Fund. The City is the trustee for this fund and manages it in accordance with provisions of the Utah State Money Management Act and the City's own ordinances, policies and procedures. In the past, city executives could elect to have some or all of their deferred compensation contributed to this fund, but it is now closed to further contributions.

Proprietary funds separate operating and non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses normally arise from providing goods and services in connection with the fund's normal ongoing operations. The principal source of operating revenues for the proprietary funds and the internal service funds are charges to customers for goods and services. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative overhead expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All other revenues or expenses are recorded as non-operating.

Governmental fund statements use the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Measurable" means that amounts can be reasonably determined within the current period. "Available" means that amounts are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. As a practical matter, the City uses two months as a cutoff for meeting the available criterion. Property taxes are considered "measurable" when levied and available when collected and held by Salt Lake County (the County). Any amounts not available are recorded as deferred inflow of resources. Franchise taxes are considered "measurable" when collected and held by the utility company, and are recognized as revenue at that time. Other revenues that are determined to be susceptible to accrual include grants-in-aid earned and other intergovernmental revenues, charges for services, interest, assessments, inter-fund service charges, permits, fines, forfeitures, parking ticket and meter fees, and sale of property. Property taxes and assessments are recorded as receivables when levied or assessed; however, they are reported as deferred outflow of resources until the "available" criterion has been met. Sales and use taxes collected by the state and remitted to the City within the "available" time period are recognized as revenue. Revenues collected in advance are recorded as advances and recognized in the period to which they apply.

Revenues that are determined to not be susceptible to accrual because they are either not available soon enough to pay liabilities of the current period (two months) or are not objectively measurable include licenses, contributions, and miscellaneous revenues. These revenues are recognized when cash is received.

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Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, except for long-term obligations (debt service payments, long term compensated absences and other post-employment benefits) and related interest which are recognized as expenditures when due. Inventories of supplies are expended when purchased.

The City has three major governmental funds, the General Fund, the Capital Projects Fund and the Other Improvements Debt Service Fund. The General Fund is the main operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except for those required to be accounted for in another fund. The Capital Projects Fund accounts for resources dedicated to the construction or improvement of capital assets, which may take more than one budgetary cycle to complete. These constructed or improved capital assets are for the benefit of any or all governmental funds. The Other Projects Debt Service Fund accounts for all debt service activities except special improvement debt. In addition to the listed major governmental funds, the City also has a total of nine non-major governmental funds: (1) the Arts Council, (2) Downtown Economic Development, (3) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Operating, (4) Grants Operating, (5) Street Lighting, (6) Demolition, Weed & Forfeiture, (7) Emergency 911 Dispatch, (8) Salt Lake City Donation and (9) Special Improvement Debt Service. As its name implies, the last one is a debt service fund while the first eight are special revenue funds.

Budgets and budgetary accounting

Budgets are legally required for governmental funds. The City has a policy of budgeting for proprietary funds. Annual budgets are prepared and adopted by the City Council on or before June 22 for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1, in accordance with Utah State law. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the proposed sources of financing for such expenditures. Prior to June 22, a public hearing is conducted to obtain taxpayer input. Budgets are adopted by ordinance in total for each department. Expenditures cannot exceed appropriations at the department level. For budgetary purposes, the City considers each enterprise fund to be a department. Management can move budgeted amounts from one line item to another within a department or decrease appropriations. The City Council can increase appropriations after holding a public hearing. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the City Council passed several supplementary appropriations.

The General Fund budget is prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting adjusted for encumbrances and changes in compensated absences. Encumbrance accounting is used by the City to assure effective budgetary control and accountability, and to comply with State law. However, only the General Fund budget is prepared under the assumption that actual expenditures will be adjusted for encumbrances. Unencumbered General Fund appropriations lapse at year end and encumbered amounts carry over to the subsequent year. Generally accepted accounting principles require that open encumbrances not be reported with expenditures. However, in the General Fund budget to actual financial statement, the actual amounts are adjusted to include encumbrances. Compensated absences are budgeted on a cash basis. Non-cash changes in the balances of compensated absences are therefore eliminated for budgetary purposes. Capital lease purchases are budgeted in the year payments are due rather than in the year purchased.

Budgets for the Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Funds and the Capital Projects Fund are also prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting and are adopted on an annual basis. The budget

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for the Community Development Operating, Grants Operating (special revenue funds), and the Capital Projects Fund are prepared annually for a specific set of projects. The Debt Service Funds' budgets are not prepared by project. By state law only budgets in the Capital Projects Fund do not lapse at year-end. Therefore any remaining budget in the Grants Operating Fund and the Community Development Operating Fund are re-appropriated by Council action in the following year. State law also requires a budget comparison for all funds for which an annual budget is adopted. In these three funds, the Council adopts the entire amount of the project, even though the project may not be completed in the first year. As a result, the budget comparisons on an annual basis may show large amounts of unexpended appropriations. Budgets for the Downtown Economic Development Fund, Street Lighting Fund, Demolition, Weed Abatement & Forfeiture Fund, Emergency 911 Fund and Salt Lake City Donations Fund (special revenue funds) lapse at year end. Encumbrances are not reported as expenditures, but where necessary, are re-appropriated in the ensuing year's budget.

Budgets for the proprietary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for depreciation, lease amortization, and the changes in compensated absences and other post-employment benefits, which are not budgeted. Budgets are adopted for the entire amount of estimated proceeds from the sale of property and equipment rather than on the gain or loss from the sale as is reported in the financial statements. Budgets are also adopted for the entire amount of any debt issued to finance multi-year acquisition and construction projects. Budget comparisons in the proprietary funds may therefore show large amounts of unexpended appropriations for construction projects. These unexpended amounts are re-appropriated the following year.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The City complies with GASB Statement No. 31 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. The statement requires certain investments to be reported at fair value and the change in fair value to be included in revenues or expenses. The City's policy is to report all investments at fair value except for money market investments and interest-earning investment contracts with a remaining maturity at time of purchase of ninety days or less. These are reported at amortized cost. The City's investment in the State Treasurer's Pool has a fair value equivalent to the value of the pool shares. This pool is administered by the State of Utah and is regulated by the Money Management Council under provisions of the Utah State Money Management Act. In all statements, the City considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) that mature within ninety days or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Inventories of supplies

Inventories of supplies for the proprietary fund types are stated at the lower of cost (using the first-in first-out method) or market value. In the proprietary funds, inventory items are considered expenses when used (consumption method).

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Depreciable capital assets

Capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost for assets where actual historical cost was not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date donated. The City has a capitalization threshold of \$100,000 for infrastructure in the public right of way and \$5,000 for all other assets. The City follows GAAP by capitalizing a portion of its interest costs (net of any interest earned on related interest bearing investments acquired with proceeds of related tax-exempt borrowings) as a cost of constructed property and equipment in enterprise funds. Net interest capitalized for the year ended June 30, 2015, was \$1,500,246. Depreciation of capital assets is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	35-60 years
Building improvements	5-40 years
Improvements other than buildings	25-35 years
Machinery and equipment, including leased property under capital leases	3-20 years
Infrastructure in public way; Roads, signals, lights and bridges	20-50 years
Water and sewer lines	13-100 years
Construction in Progress is not depreciated until the asset is placed into service	

Bond Premiums and Discounts

Amortization of bond premiums or discounts are computed on the effective interest or straight-line method over the life of the related bonds. When the straight -line method is used, it approximates the effective interest method. Bond issue costs are expensed in the period in which the debt is incurred.

Property taxes

Ad valorem (based on value) property taxes constitute a major source of General Fund revenue. Taxes are levied through the passage of an ordinance in June of each year. The levy is applicable to only one year. All taxable property is required to be assessed and taxed at a uniform and equal rate on the basis of its fair market value. The State Tax Commission is required to assess certain statutorily specified types of property including public utilities and mining property. The county assessor is required to assess all other taxable property, and both entities are required to assess the respective types of property as of January 1, the assessment date. The County is then required to complete the tax rolls by May 15. By July 21, the county treasurer is to mail assessed value and tax notices to property owners. Then a taxpayer may petition the county board of equalization between August 1 and August 15 for a revision of the assessed value. Approved changes in assessed value are made by the county auditor by November 1 and on this same date the auditor is to deliver the completed assessment rolls to the county treasurer. Tax notices are mailed with a due date of November 30, and delinquent taxes are subject to a penalty. Unless the delinquent taxes and

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penalties are paid before January 15, a lien is attached to the property, and the amount of taxes and penalties bear interest from January 1 until paid. If after five years delinquent taxes have not been paid, the County sells the property at a tax sale. Tax collections are remitted to the City from the County on a monthly basis.

GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*, defines a non-exchange transaction as one in which “a government either gives value to another party without directly receiving equal value in exchange or receives value from another party without directly giving equal value in exchange.” For property taxes, at January 1 of each year (the assessment date), the City has the legal right to collect the taxes, and in accordance with the provisions of the statement, has recorded a receivable and a corresponding deferred inflow of resources for the assessed amount of those property taxes as of January 1, 2015.

Interfund transactions

In the normal course of its operations, the City has various transactions between funds. Various City funds provide a number of services such as administrative, fleet maintenance, and information processing to certain other City funds. Charges are treated as revenues in the fund providing the service and as operating expenses in the fund receiving the service (see note 9). Transfers are recognized as transfers in and out, respectively, by the funds receiving and providing the transfer. Short-term payables are shown as due to/from other funds. Long-term payables are shown as advances to/from other funds.

Long-term liabilities

Long-term liabilities that will be financed from governmental funds are accounted for in the governmental activities portion of the government-wide statements, while those of proprietary funds are accounted for in their respective fund.

Pensions

The City complies with GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* which measures the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Utah Retirement Systems Pension Plan (URS). Additions to/deductions from the URS’s fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by URS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of fund balance/net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure/expense) until then. The business type fund statements

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and government wide statements of net position report deferred outflow on the refunding of debt, unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense and contributions from the employer after the measurement date but before the end of the employer's reporting period.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflow of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of fund balance/net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. The government has items which qualify for reporting in this category. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from property taxes and unavailable grant revenue. The government wide statement of net position reports unavailable revenue from property taxes and unearned annuity interest. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The government wide statement of net position also includes the unamortized portion of the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments and other unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense.

Fund Balance

When both restricted and non-restricted fund balance is available for expenditure appropriation, the City's policy is to use restricted fund balance first. When committed, assigned or unassigned fund balance is available to use for expenditure appropriation, the City's policy is to use committed first, assigned second and then unassigned fund balance.

Fund balance commitments would be made by the City's legislative body, the City Council by formal action in a public meeting. Fund balance assignments are made possible by the City Council by legally approving budgets in the governmental funds. For the General Fund, any year-end outstanding encumbrance that has been created by a City official with signatory authority and is within the budget constraints set by the Council is an assignment of fund balance. For other governmental funds any fund balance that is not restricted is assigned to the same purpose as it was originally appropriated by the City Council.

Net Position

The City's net position is classified as follows: (1) Net investment in capital assets consists of the total investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding debt obligations related to those assets. To the extent debt has been incurred, but not yet expended for capital assets, such amounts are not included as a component of invested in capital assets, net of related debt; (2) Restricted for capital projects are amounts that are restricted by debt covenants to be expended for capital assets; (3) Restricted for debt service consists of that portion of net position that is restricted by debt covenants for debt service; (4) Unrestricted net position consists of everything else that does not meet the criteria above.

Land and buildings held for resale

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The cost of land and buildings held for resale in the Housing Loans Fund and Redevelopment Agency (enterprise funds) are capitalized until the related property is subsequently sold. Land and buildings held for resale are carried at the lower of cost, market, or committed sales price. Costs of buildings and improvements that management determines are not recoverable are expensed. Gains and losses on dispositions of land and buildings held for resale are included in the operating statement.

Use of Estimates in Preparing Financial Statements

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

Total columns

The total columns shown on the accompanying fund financial statements are mathematical totals only and do not eliminate inter-fund transactions or include other entries required to present consolidated financial statements. The government-wide financial statements do, however, eliminate most inter-fund transactions and the double counting of revenues and expenses. They are therefore much closer to the consolidated financial statements presented in private sector accounting.

2. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The City maintains a cash pool and an investment pool that are available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of these pools is included in the combined balance sheet as "Cash and cash equivalents" and "Investments". Also included are investments separately held by several of the City's funds.

It is the policy of Salt Lake City Corporation to invest public funds in accordance with the principles of sound treasury management and in compliance with state and local laws, regulations, and other policies governing the investment of public funds, specifically, according to the terms and conditions of the Utah State Money Management Act of 1974 and Rules of the State Money Management Council as currently amended (the "Act"), and the City's own written investment policy.

Public Treasurers may use investment advisers to conduct investment transactions on behalf of public treasurers as permitted by statute, Rules of the Money Management Council and local ordinance or policy. Investment advisers must be certified by the Director of the Utah State Division of Securities of the Department of Commerce (the "Director") and meet the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act (Rule 15 of the State Money Management Council). Broker/dealers and agents who desire to become certified dealers must be certified by the Director and meet the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act (Rule 16 of the State Money Management Council). Only Qualified Depositories as certified by Utah's Commissioner of Financial Institutions are eligible to receive and hold deposits of public funds (Rule 12 of the State Money Management Council). The Utah Money Management Council issues a quarterly list

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of certified investment advisers, certified dealers, and qualified depositories authorized by state statute to conduct transactions with public treasurers. Transactions involving authorized deposits or investments of public funds may be conducted only through issuers of securities authorized by Section 51-7-11(3), qualified depositories included in the current state list and certified dealers included in the current state list. All securities purchased through a certified investment adviser or certified dealer are required to be delivered to the custody of the City Treasurer or to the City's safekeeping bank or trust company.

The City may place public money in investments/deposits authorized by the Money Management Act (U.C.A. 51-7-11). The Treasurer shall ensure that all purchases and sales of securities are settled within 15 days of the trade date for outstanding issues, and 30 days on new issues. In general these investments can be any of the following subject to restrictions specified in the Act: (1) Obligations of the U.S. Treasury and most Government-Sponsored Agencies; (2) Commercial paper that is classified as "first tier" by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, one of which must be Moody's Investors Service or Standard & Poor's; (3) Bankers' Acceptances; (4) Publicly traded fixed rate corporate obligations rated "A" or higher, or the equivalent of "A" or higher, by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; (5) Certain variable rate securities and deposits with the same rating requirements as the fixed rate corporate obligations; (6) Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Pool; (7) Certain fixed rate negotiable deposits with a qualified depository or through a certified dealer; (8) Qualifying repurchase agreements; (9) Open-end managed money market mutual funds; (10) Investments with deferred compensation plan administrators.

The City did not enter into any reverse repurchase agreements during the year ended June 30, 2015.

City policy provides that not more than 25% of total City funds or 25% of the qualified depository's allotment, whichever is less, can be invested in any one qualified depository. Not more than 20% of total City funds may be invested in any one certified out-of-state depository institution. However, there shall be no limitation placed on the amount invested with the Public Treasurers' Investment Fund (State Treasurer's Pool) and other money market mutual funds, provided that the overall standards of investments achieve the City's policy objectives.

The City's deposits are insured up to \$250,000 per account by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Deposits above the \$250,000 per account are exposed to custodial credit risk. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be recovered. The bank balance of the Primary Government's deposits totaled \$32,111,035. Of this amount, \$1,957,779 was insured and the remaining \$30,153,256 was uninsured and uncollateralized. The bank balance of the Library component unit totaled \$418,075 with the insured amount at \$250,000 and the uninsured and uncollateralized at \$168,075 respectively. The City has no formal policy regarding deposit credit risk.

Investments - The City Treasurer may take physical delivery of securities or may use a qualified depository bank for safekeeping securities. An account with a money center bank may be maintained for the purpose of settling investment transactions, safekeeping and collecting those investments. A safekeeping receipt issued by a qualified depository supports repurchase agreements with qualified depositories; otherwise, the securities are held in the custody of the City Treasurer or the City's safekeeping bank or trust company. Online access to accounts and monthly statements support investments in the State Treasurer's

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Pool. All funds pledged or otherwise dedicated to the payment of interest and principal of bonds issued by the City are invested in accordance with the terms and borrowing instruments applicable to such bonds. City policy also provides that the remaining term to maturity of an investment may not exceed the period of availability of the funds invested. The investment of City funds cannot be of a speculative nature.

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counter party, the City will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Of the total \$851,765,319 invested by the City, \$9,689,150 was exposed to custodial credit risk. The entire amount exposed was held in the City's name by the counterparty. The Library Component unit didn't have any exposure to custodial credit risk. The City has no formal policy with respect to investment custodial credit risk.

Investment interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The City currently has no policy regarding investment interest rate risk. The table below shows the maturities of the City's investments.

	Fair Value	Investments maturities (in years)			
		Less than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More than 10
Primary government:					
Debt Securities					
U.S. Agency Notes	\$ 69,917,220	\$ 2,011,200	\$ 67,906,020	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate notes	10,010,900	5,011,000	4,999,900	—	—
Money market mutual funds	9,689,150	9,689,150	—	—	—
	<u>89,617,270</u>	<u>\$ 16,711,350</u>	<u>\$ 72,905,920</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Other investments					
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	762,148,049				
Total investments, primary government	<u>\$ 851,765,319</u>				
Component units:					
Other investments					
Annuity	\$ 164,574				
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	12,777,631				
Total investments, component units	<u>\$ 12,942,205</u>				

Investment credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Salt Lake City's policy is to follow the previously described Utah Money Management Act to reduce exposure to investment credit risk. shown in the table below using Standard and Poor's rating scale. have any investments subject to investment credit risk.

The City's rated debt investments are The Library Component unit did not have any investments subject to investment credit risk.

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	Fair Value	Quality Ratings			
		AAAm	Am	A1m	Unrated
Primary government:					
Debt Securities					
U.S. Agency Notes	\$ 69,917,220	\$ 69,917,220	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate Notes	10,010,900	1,983,700	5,011,000	3,016,200	—
Money market mutual funds	9,689,150	9,689,150	—	—	—
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	762,148,049	—	—	—	762,148,049
				Primary Government	Component Units
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents				\$ 452,791,222	\$ 426,752
Restricted cash and cash equivalents				410,975,033	—
Unrestricted investments				13,979,506	12,942,205
Restricted investments				653,959	—
Total				<u>\$ 878,399,720</u>	<u>\$ 13,368,957</u>
Deposits (book balance)				\$ 26,413,942	\$ 418,075
Investments				851,765,319	12,942,205
Cash on hand				220,459	8,677
Total				<u>\$ 878,399,720</u>	<u>\$ 13,368,957</u>

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. Salt Lake City's policy is to follow the Rules of the Money Management Council. Rule 17 of the Money Management Council limits investments in a single issuer of commercial paper and corporate obligations to between 5% and 10% depending upon the total dollar amount held in the portfolio. The City had no debt securities investments as of June 30, 2015 with more than 5% of total investments.

A summary of restricted and unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and investments at June 30, 2015 is above.

Included in both deposits and investments are cash equivalents with an original maturity of ninety days or less. For statement of cash flows and balance sheet purposes, only those items with maturities of ninety days or less when purchased are considered cash and cash equivalents.

3. Loans Receivable

The Housing Loans Fund (an enterprise fund) provides loans to residents for improvements in existing housing within designated project areas. It also provides mortgage loans to residents within the same designated project areas. Some loans are payable in monthly installments, others are due on sale or transfer of ownership of the related property, and other loan payments are deferred. These loans have interest

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rates ranging from 0% to 7% and are collateralized by property or a letter of credit. Housing loans receivable as of June 30, 2015 were \$41,745,450, net of \$3,645,345 estimated as uncollectible.

The Grants Operating Fund (a special revenue fund) provides loans for commercial construction. The loans receivable at June 30, 2015 were \$3,911,700, net of \$78,000 estimated as uncollectible. Most of these loans are payable in monthly or quarterly installments. One loan has no payment due until the related housing project realizes an operating profit, though interest continues to accrue. These loans have interest rates ranging from 0% to 8.5% and are collateralized by trust deeds on property with the City as a second mortgage holder or by equipment and other assets.

The Redevelopment Agency (RDA - an enterprise fund) provides housing loans to homeowners and construction loans to contractors within a designated area of the City. These loans total \$12,044,291 at June 30, 2015, are payable in monthly installments, bear interest from 0% to 7.0% and are collateralized by property, letters of credit or restricted cash accounts.

4. Restricted Assets

The bond resolutions require all bond proceeds and revenue earned on bond proceeds to be restricted to the payment of bond construction projects specified within the resolutions, the payment of bond principal and interest, and the renewal and replacement of specified property and equipment. Certain Water Utility certificates of deposit are also restricted for consumer deposits and for contributions for reservoir and supply line construction.

Restricted assets in the Department of Airports (an enterprise fund) are restricted for construction projects at the Airport under the Passenger Facilities Charges (PFC) Program agreement.

Restricted assets in the Redevelopment Agency (an enterprise fund) are restricted by provision of bond resolutions.

Restricted assets in the Demolition, Weed and Forfeiture special revenue fund are restricted while awaiting the adjudication of Police Department asset seizures related to criminal cases.

Restricted assets in the Capital Projects Fund are restricted debt proceeds to be used for capital construction.

Restricted assets in the Water, Sewer and Stormwater Utilities (enterprise funds) are restricted by: Bond resolution or contractual agreement for debt service or completion of debt funded capital construction; Bond resolution for renewal and replacement; Customer deposit agreements; And the Utah Impact Fee Act.

Restricted assets in the Fleet Management internal service fund are assets held by a trustee and are restricted for the purchase of capital equipment funded by debt proceeds.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

Restricted assets in the Local Building Authority internal service fund are assets held by a trustee and are restricted for capital construction funded by bond proceeds.

Restricted assets in the Other Improvement debt service funds are restricted for debt service.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

5. Capital Assets

The following table and the one on the following page summarize the changes in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities during the year ended June 30, 2015:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Primary Government				
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 206,619,773	\$ 669,560	\$ (3,959,881)	\$ 203,329,452
Construction in progress	57,988,266	28,358,523	(5,126,569)	81,220,220
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>264,608,039</u>	<u>29,028,083</u>	<u>(9,086,450)</u>	<u>284,549,672</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	363,287,624	9,937,776	—	373,225,400
Improvements other than buildings	48,628,532	252,395	(10,087)	48,870,840
Machinery and equipment	100,440,157	7,272,125	(2,462,627)	105,249,655
Infrastructure	285,616,313	6,087,392	(23,077)	291,680,628
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>797,972,626</u>	<u>23,549,688</u>	<u>(2,495,791)</u>	<u>819,026,523</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	67,980,687	8,177,946	—	76,158,633
Improvements other than buildings	16,912,229	1,578,203	—	18,490,432
Machinery and equipment	66,438,008	8,462,145	(2,408,749)	72,491,404
Infrastructure	113,618,492	8,563,776	(23,077)	122,159,191
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>264,949,416</u>	<u>26,782,070</u>	<u>(2,431,826)</u>	<u>289,299,660</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	<u>533,023,210</u>	<u>(3,232,382)</u>	<u>(63,965)</u>	<u>529,726,863</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 797,631,249</u>	<u>\$ 25,795,701</u>	<u>\$ (9,150,415)</u>	<u>\$ 814,276,535</u>
Business-type activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 174,321,581	\$ 7,018,069	\$ —	\$ 181,339,650
Construction in progress	146,775,206	210,432,961	(58,337,638)	298,870,529
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>321,096,787</u>	<u>217,451,030</u>	<u>(58,337,638)</u>	<u>480,210,179</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	550,181,065	5,575,089	(1,092,208)	554,663,946
Improvements other than buildings	1,415,013,387	26,507,535	(7,731,848)	1,433,789,074
Machinery and equipment	219,065,008	10,869,916	(6,163,851)	223,771,073
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>2,184,259,460</u>	<u>42,952,540</u>	<u>(14,987,907)</u>	<u>2,212,224,093</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	297,297,421	24,110,632	(1,062,182)	320,345,871
Improvements other than buildings	646,477,445	43,847,017	(28,603,359)	661,721,103
Machinery and equipment*	154,253,577	14,139,524	(5,411,317)	162,981,784
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>1,098,028,443</u>	<u>82,097,173</u>	<u>(35,076,858)</u>	<u>1,145,048,758</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	<u>1,086,231,017</u>	<u>(39,144,633)</u>	<u>20,088,951</u>	<u>1,067,175,335</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,407,327,804</u>	<u>\$ 178,306,397</u>	<u>\$ (38,248,687)</u>	<u>\$ 1,547,385,514</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2015 for governmental and business type activities is shown in the table on the following page.

	Depreciation Expense
Governmental activities:	
General Government	\$ 6,723,904
City Council	1,500
Mayor	3,818
City Attorney	6,226
Finance	2,527,082
Human Resources	3,130
Fire	699,855
Combined Emergency Services	14,013
Police	1,058,692
Community and Economic Development	97,111
Public Services	971,751
Infrastructure Depreciation	8,563,776
Capital assets held by the government's internal service funds are charged to the various functions based on their usage of the assets	6,111,212
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 26,782,070
Business-type activities:	
Airport Authority	\$ 59,995,105
Water	8,071,293
Sewer	6,011,220
Storm water	2,907,949
Redevelopment Agency	2,391,708
Other activities	2,719,897
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ 82,097,172

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

Capital asset information for the City's component unit, the Salt Lake City Library is as follows:

Component Unit - Library

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and construction in progress	\$ 541,513	\$ 402,782	\$ (7,663)	\$ 936,632
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	541,513	402,782	(7,663)	936,632
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	8,037,736	145,657	(39,622)	8,143,771
Improvements other than buildings	376,671	14,669	(7,100)	384,240
Machinery and equipment	15,666,801	2,740,931	(1,867,402)	16,540,330
Total capital assets being depreciated	24,081,208	2,901,257	(1,914,124)	25,068,341
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	5,612,422	299,212	(39,622)	5,872,012
Improvements other than buildings	320,756	8,542	(7,100)	322,198
Machinery and equipment	8,632,050	1,928,303	(1,867,402)	8,692,951
Total accumulated depreciation	14,565,228	2,236,057	(1,914,124)	14,887,161
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	9,515,980	665,200	—	10,181,180
Component unit capital assets, net	\$ 10,057,493	\$ 1,067,982	\$ (7,663)	\$ 11,117,812

6. Long-term Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations

Revenue bonds and other long-term liabilities directly related to and intended to be paid from proprietary funds are included in the accounts of such funds. All other long-term obligations of the City are accounted for in the Governmental Activities of the government-wide statements. The table below summarizes changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2015.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

Long Term Debt	Amount of Original Issue (bonds only)	Balance June 30, 2014	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2015	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities						
General obligation bonds - 1999	\$ 81,000,000	\$ 150,000	\$ —	\$ 25,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 30,000
General obligation bonds - 2002	48,855,000	16,771,562	—	5,385,930	11,385,632	5,455,000
General obligation bonds - 2009A	800,000	455,000	—	455,000	—	—
General obligation bonds - 2009B	10,200,000	8,297,274	—	430,259	7,867,015	435,000
General obligation bonds - 2010A	25,000,000	21,349,722	—	1,092,909	20,256,813	1,080,000
General obligation bonds - 2010B	100,000,000	84,355,000	—	3,875,000	80,480,000	3,995,000
General obligation bonds - 2011	1,580,000	1,120,000	—	1,120,000	—	—
General obligation bonds - 2012	10,635,000	11,942,962	—	286,555	11,656,407	—
General obligation bonds - 2013A	6,395,000	6,880,729	—	702,073	6,178,656	595,000
General obligation bonds - 2013B	15,300,000	14,423,000	—	14,423,000	—	—
General obligation bonds - 2013C	3,020,000	2,723,000	—	2,723,000	—	—
General obligation bonds - 2015A	14,615,000	—	14,615,000	960,000	13,655,000	945,000
General obligation bonds - 2015B	4,095,000	—	4,228,539	450,035	3,778,504	505,000
Special improvement bonds	668,520,000	1,403,000	—	311,000	1,092,000	313,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2004	17,300,000	1,280,000	—	1,280,000	—	—
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2005	47,355,000	32,769,435	—	28,489,435	4,280,000	4,280,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2007	8,590,000	5,864,422	—	439,055	5,425,367	460,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2009A	36,240,000	31,248,967	—	1,585,060	29,663,907	1,520,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2012A	15,855,000	15,367,463	—	541,385	14,826,078	515,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2013A	51,270,000	51,270,000	—	—	51,270,000	—
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2013B	7,315,000	7,856,297	—	294,022	7,562,275	240,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2014A	26,840,000	—	26,840,000	700,000	26,140,000	575,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2014B	10,935,000	—	11,556,745	—	11,556,745	380,000
Motor fuel revenue bonds - 2014	8,800,000	—	8,800,000	865,000	7,935,000	805,000
Governmental bank notes		13,697,163	754,676	1,005,758	13,446,081	1,268,871
General compensated absences		18,120,613	2,489,738	2,152,384	18,457,967	2,251,775
Internal Service Fund Debt:						
Lease revenue bonds - 2013A	7,180,000	7,265,407	—	9,033	7,256,374	265,000
Lease revenue bonds - 2014A	7,095,000	7,414,104	—	33,218	7,380,886	245,000
ISF bank notes		12,908,684	4,064,984	2,981,550	13,992,118	3,431,807
ISF compensated absences		1,629,736	396,210	420,310	1,605,636	404,618
Total Governmental long-term debt		<u>\$ 376,563,540</u>	<u>\$ 73,745,892</u>	<u>\$ 73,035,971</u>	<u>\$ 377,273,461</u>	<u>\$ 29,995,071</u>
Business-type Activities						
Water 2005 Series	\$ 11,075,000	\$ 3,908,488	\$ —	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 2,708,488	\$ 1,225,000
Water 2008 Series	14,800,000	10,432,731	—	965,000	9,467,731	995,000
Sewer 2009 Series	6,300,000	5,355,000	—	315,000	5,040,000	315,000
Water and Sewer 2010 Series	12,000,000	10,190,000	—	480,000	9,710,000	490,000
Water 2011 Series	8,000,000	6,605,000	—	440,000	6,165,000	450,000
Sewer and Storm 2012 Series	28,565,000	24,110,000	—	2,065,000	22,045,000	2,105,000
Redevelopment Agency 1990 tax increment	24,268,008	1,283,808	—	1,283,808	—	—
Redevelopment Agency 2012A tax increment	3,740,000	1,255,000	—	1,255,000	—	—
Redevelopment Agency 2013A tax increment	64,730,000	64,666,073	4,734	—	64,670,807	3,005,000
Redevelopment Agency 2015A tax increment	12,215,000	12,215,000	—	—	12,215,000	—
Redevelopment Agency 2015B tax increment	1,060,000	1,060,000	—	—	1,060,000	—
Enterprise bank notes		2,301,882	7,425,359	1,260,091	8,467,150	—
Loan financing notes		11,240,398	364,269	1,154,017	10,450,650	1,282,269
Enterprise compensated absences		10,006,003	525,689	1,741,357	8,790,335	1,806,029
Total Business-type long-term debt		<u>164,629,383</u>	<u>8,320,051</u>	<u>12,159,273</u>	<u>160,790,161</u>	<u>11,673,298</u>
Total long-term debt		<u>\$ 541,192,923</u>	<u>\$ 82,065,943</u>	<u>\$ 85,195,244</u>	<u>\$ 538,063,622</u>	<u>\$ 41,668,369</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

Long Term Debt Component Units	Amount of Original Issue (bonds only)	Balance June 30, 2014	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2015	Due Within One Year
Library compensation liability		\$ 406,817	\$ 587,586	\$ 512,255	\$ 482,148	\$ —
Total component unit long-term debt		<u>\$ 406,817</u>	<u>\$ 587,586</u>	<u>\$ 512,255</u>	<u>\$ 482,148</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The annual debt requirements to maturity, including principal and interest, as of June 30, 2015 are listed in the tables below for debt with regularly scheduled payments:

Year Ending June 30	Revenue Bonds				General Obligation Bonds	
	Governmental Activities		Business Activities		Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2016	\$ 8,775,000	\$ 5,924,891	\$ 8,585,000	\$ 11,591,119	\$ 13,040,000	\$ 5,424,031
2017	9,050,000	5,655,985.75	19,750,000	5,130,415	13,530,000	4,910,405
2018	9,245,000	5,462,257.5	6,615,000	4,755,564	13,210,000	4,369,002
2019	9,470,000	5,233,783.5	6,770,000	3,484,247	13,610,000	3,908,074
2020	9,745,000	4,962,885.5	6,945,000	3,308,674	8,325,000	3,441,080
2021-2025	29,150,000	21,241,685.25	41,400,000	17,015,206	43,175,000	12,955,221
2026-2030	20,425,000	16,523,554.5	35,775,000	7,748,078	42,520,000	5,375,375
2031-2035	35,880,000	13,026,314	6,805,000	365,359	6,220,000	187,844
2036-2039	24,195,000	1,286,021	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	155,935,000	79,317,378	132,645,000	53,398,662	153,630,000	40,571,032
Less discount and deferred (gain) loss	(2,724,372)	—	(437,026)	—	(1,753,027)	—
Net debt	<u>\$ 158,659,372</u>	<u>\$ 79,317,378</u>	<u>\$ 133,082,026</u>	<u>\$ 53,398,662</u>	<u>\$ 155,383,027</u>	<u>\$ 40,571,032</u>

Year Ending June 30	Special Assessment Bonds		Other Debt			
	Governmental Activities		Governmental Activities		Business Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2016	\$ 313,000	\$ 38,949	\$ 5,210,678	\$ 1,140,816	\$ 2,343,712	\$ 550,026
2017	231,000	27,221	4,980,404	1,031,997	1,590,346	864,929
2018	175,000	17,914	4,691,521	926,595	1,728,416	560,639
2019	183,000	10,949	3,895,879	824,675	1,653,407	491,862
2020	190,000	3,696	2,504,954	740,743	1,334,241	424,448
2021-2025	—	—	8,643,987	2,793,411	5,435,606	1,344,789
2026-2030	—	—	7,170,775	1,495,306	3,804,696	467,945
2031-2035	—	—	4,615,000	520,286	828,602	71,057
2036-2039	—	—	—	—	88,714	366,256
Thereafter	—	—	—	—	110,059	13,244
Subtotal	1,092,000	98,729	41,713,198	9,473,829	18,917,799	5,155,195
Less discount and delayed (gain) loss	—	—	362,260	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 1,092,000</u>	<u>\$ 98,729</u>	<u>\$ 42,075,458</u>	<u>\$ 9,473,829</u>	<u>\$ 18,917,799</u>	<u>\$ 5,155,195</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

Compensation Liabilities (Compensated Absences)

Vacation leave, compensatory leave, and the portion of sick leave that will eventually be paid are recognized as liabilities as they are earned. In the event of termination or retirement, an employee is reimbursed for unused accumulated vacation. Employees participating in Plan A are reimbursed for 25% of unused accumulated sick leave upon retirement, or 50% if the funds remain with the city to be used for retiree health insurance premium, while those employees participating in Plan B are reimbursed for 50% of the earned balance of personal leave upon separation or retirement. Upon retirement any unused severance account balance is reimbursed at 100%. The liability for accumulated compensated absences at June 30, 2015 is reported in the individual funds except for the long term portion relating to the governmental funds, which is recorded in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statements. Compensated absence liabilities in the enterprise and internal service funds have traditionally been liquidated by the specific enterprise or internal service fund to which the employee's salary is charged. For governmental funds, any compensated absence liability has typically been liquidated by the General Fund.

General Obligation Bonds

On October 1, 1999, The City issued general obligation bonds in the amount of \$81,000,000 at interest rates of 5.00 to 5.75 percent and a final maturity date in fiscal 2019. The bonds were issued to demolish vacant courts and jail complexes, construct a new 200,000 square foot main library building, an adjacent plaza and an underground parking garage, make related improvements on the same block and replace a boiler system that serves current and future buildings on the block and on the block directly east. Part of the proceeds were used to defease a portion of the MBA Series 1993A bonds that were used to improve part of the demolished facilities (see below for a more detailed description of the defeasance). The bonds maturing on or prior to June 15, 2010 are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity, while those maturing on or after June 15, 2011 are subject to redemption at the election of the City on June 15, 2010 and on any date thereafter, prior to maturity. The redemption price is equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest on the bonds redeemed. As noted below a portion of the 1999 bonds were defeased on August 7, 2002. The remaining balance of the defeased bonds at June 30, 2015 was \$22,905,000.

On August 7, 2002, The City issued General Obligation Bonds, Series 2002 with a par amount of \$48,855,000, an original issue premium amount of \$5,236,688 and issuance cost of \$312,670, netting to \$53,779,018. The proceeds of this bond were used for: (1) \$3,106,376 for City construction and (2) \$50,672,642 deposited in an irrevocable escrow account with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the affected \$45,355,000 portion of the 1999 bonds. As a result, \$45,355,000 is considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from the balance sheet. The advance refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of \$5,317,642. This difference, reported as a reduction in bonds payable is charged as interest expense through June 30, 2019 using the effective interest method. The Series 2002 General Obligation Bonds maturing on or prior to June 15, 2017, are not subject to call and redemption prior to maturity. Those maturing on or after June 15, 2018 are subject to redemption at the option of the City on or any date after

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

June 15, 2012. The redemption price is 100% plus accrued interest to the redemption date. As noted below, \$12,355,000 of the outstanding par amount of these bonds were defeased on March 20, 2012. The remaining outstanding balance of the defeased portion equaled \$12,355,000 at June 30, 2015.

On April 22, 2004, the City issued General Obligation Bonds Series 2004A (Series 2004A) with a par amount of \$11,300,000. The bonds were issued with a premium of \$98,956 and the City paid \$169,463 in issue costs, resulting in net proceeds of \$11,229,493. The purpose of the bonds is to make improvements at Hogle Zoo and Tracey Aviary. The improvements at the zoo include an expansion of the elephant and rhinoceros exhibit along with the expansion and renovation of the feline building. The Tracey Aviary project consists of the acquisition and construction of an outdoor exhibit that includes yards, an enclosed walk-through flight cage, holding spaces and viewing areas. Bonds maturing on or prior to June 15, 2014 are not subject to call and redemption prior to maturity. Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 2015 are subject to redemption at the option of the City on June 15, 2014 or on any date thereafter, in whole or in part, as selected by the City at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount plus any accrued interest to the redemption date. As noted below, \$6,635,000 of the outstanding par amount of these bonds were defeased on March 27, 2013. The remaining outstanding balance of the defeased portion is equal to \$6,085,000 at June 30, 2015.

On January 20, 2009, the City issued General Obligation Bonds Series 2009A (Series 2009A) in the amount of \$800,000. The bonds were issued at par and the City paid \$31,200 in issuance costs resulting in net proceeds of \$768,800. The bonds were issued at interest rates of 2.81% to 5.67% and have a final maturity in fiscal 2018. The purpose of the bonds is to acquire land and easements in order to create or preserve open space within the boundaries of the City.

On June 24, 2009, the City issued General Obligation Bonds Series 2009B (Series 2009B) in the amount of \$10,200,000. The bonds were issued with a premium of \$81,804 and the City incurred issuance costs of \$151,550, resulting in net proceeds of \$10,130,254. The bonds carry coupon rates of 2.0% to 4.375% and have a final maturity date in fiscal year 2029. The bonds were issued to renovate a building that houses the Leonardo Arts Center.

On April 29, 2010 the City issued General Obligation Bonds Series 2010A (Series 2010A) in the amount of \$25,000,000. The bonds were sold with a premium of \$444,124. The City incurred issuance costs in the amount of \$208,364 with resulting net proceeds totaling \$25,235,760. The bonds carry interest rates from 2.25% to 5.52%. Of the total par amount, \$19,155,000 was issued as taxable bonds under the Federal Government's "Build America Bonds" program. Under this program, for eligible projects, the Federal Government will rebate back to the City 35% of the interest costs which results in an overall lower cost of borrowing than issuing tax exempt bonds, however because of sequestration, this rebate has been reduced by 7.2%. The bonds were issued to begin the \$125,000,000 Public Safety Building and Command Center construction.

On November 18, 2010 the City issued General Obligation Bonds Series 2010B (Series 2010B) in the amount of \$100,000,000. The City incurred \$160,680 issuance costs, resulting in net proceeds of

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

\$99,839,320. The bonds carry an interest rate of 3.02%, and were issued to finish the \$125,000,000 Public Safety Building and Command Center construction.

On December 20, 2011 the City issued General Obligation Bonds Series 2011 at the par amount of \$1,580,000. The proceeds, net of \$50,936 issuance costs will be used to acquire additional open space land within Salt Lake City's boundaries. The bonds carry interest rates from 0.3% to 4.14% with a final maturity date of June 15, 2021.

On March 20, 2012 the City issued General Obligation Bonds Series 2012A (Series 2012A) at the par amount of \$10,635,000. The bonds were issued with a premium of \$1,936,889 and incurred issuance costs in the amount of \$72,050, resulting in net proceeds of \$12,499,839. The bonds were issued to defease the par amounts of the General Obligation Bonds Series 2002 due to mature on June 15, 2018 and June 15, 2019 in the amounts of \$6,040,000 and \$6,315,000 (total of \$12,355,000). The net proceeds, along with other available funds were deposited in an irrevocable escrow account with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the affected 2002 bonds. As a result, \$12,355,000 is considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from the balance sheet. The advance refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of \$2,203,494. This difference, reported as a reduction in bonds payable is charged as interest expense through June 30, 2017 using the effective interest method. While incurring a deferred loss for accounting and reporting purposes, the City realized an economic gain of \$3,074,749.

On March 27, 2013 the City issued General Obligation Series 2013A (Series 2013A) at the par amount of \$6,395,000. The bonds were issued with a premium of \$622,808 and incurred issuance costs in the amount of \$67,650, resulting in net proceeds of \$6,950,158. The bonds were issued to defease the par amount of the General Obligation Bonds of Series 2004A due to mature from June 15, 2015 to June 15, 2024 in the total amount of \$6,635,000. The net proceeds, along with other available funds were deposited in an irrevocable escrow account with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the affected 2004A bonds. As a result, \$6,635,000 is considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from the balance sheet. The advance refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of \$313,501. While incurring a deferred loss for accounting and reporting purposes, the City realized an economic gain of \$1,788,882.

On June 17, 2013 the City issued federally taxable General Obligation Bond Series 2013B (Series 2013B) at par amount of \$15,300,000. The City incurred \$323,280 in issuance costs, resulting in net proceeds of \$14,976,720. The bonds carry coupon rates of 0.820% to 4.060% and have a final maturity date in fiscal year 2028. The bonds were issued to construct a sports complex.

On September 11, 2013, the City issued General Obligation Bonds, Series 2013C at the par amount of \$3,020,000. The City incurred a total of \$55,550 issuance costs and carry interest rates of .059% to 3.62% with final maturity on June 15, 2023. The net proceeds of \$2,964,450 will be used to acquire additional open space land within the boundaries of Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

On February 24, 2015, the City issued Federally Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2015A at the par amount of \$14,615,000. The City incurred a total of \$120,808 in issuance costs, resulting in net proceeds of \$14,494,192. The bonds carry coupon rates of .45% to 3.322% and have final maturity date in fiscal year 2028. The bonds were issued to defease the par amount of the General Obligation Bonds Series 2013B due to mature on June 15, 2028 in the amount of \$14,423,000. As a result, \$14,423,000 is considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from the balance sheet. The 2015A Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 2025 are subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the election of the City, on December 15, 2024, and on any date thereafter, in whole or in part, from such maturities or parts thereof as will be selected by the City, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2015A Bonds to be redeemed plus accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption. The remaining balance of the defeased bonds at June 30, 2015 was \$13,541,000. While incurring a deferred gain of \$71,191 for accounting and reporting purposes, the City realized an economic loss of \$150,726.

On February 24, 2015, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2015B at the par amount of \$4,095,000. The bonds were issued with a premium of \$133,539 and incurred a total of \$32,818 in issuance costs. With transfers of \$40,207 from Prior Issue Debt Service Funds, the resulting net proceeds were \$4,235,928. The bonds carry coupon rates of 1.5% to 4.0% and have final maturity date in fiscal year 2023. The bonds were issued to defease the par amount of the General Obligation Bonds Series 2009A, 2011 and 2013C due to mature on June 15, 2019, 2021 and 2023 respectively, and in the amounts of \$370,000, \$1,120,000 and \$2,723,000 respectively. As a result, \$4,213,000 is considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from the balance sheet. The 2015B Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. For accounting and reporting purposes the City incurred a deferred loss of \$17,278 while recognizing an economic gain of \$320,502.

Special Improvement Bonds with Governmental Commitment

Principal and interest on special improvement bonds are paid from special assessment collections. A separate fund, the Special Improvement Debt Service Fund, has been established to contain the receipts derived by the City from the special assessments levied upon the property included in the special improvement districts together with interest on the assessments and if necessary additional funds transferred by the City to the debt service fund. Under the terms of the special improvement bond resolutions and state law, the City has agreed to maintain a special improvement guaranty account for the benefit of the bondholders. This account is to receive a tax levy of .0002, unless the account is equal to or greater than 10% of all outstanding special improvement bonds issued after April 1, 1990. The special improvement guaranty account is \$382,930 at June 30, 2015. The City is legally obligated to transfer funds from the guaranty account if sufficient debt service funds are not available. The City is also committed to assume responsibility for the debt in the event of default. These bonds bear rates between 1.75 and 4.77 percent and have a final maturity in fiscal year 2020.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds

For all of the series of the Sales and Excise Tax Revenue bonds, the City has pledged sales tax revenues as collateral for the bonds.

On September 2, 2004, the City issued the Series 2004 Adjustable Rate Sales Tax and Excise Revenue Refunding Bonds in the par amount of \$17,300,000. The bonds have a final maturity date in fiscal 2015 and bear interest at a variable rate with a maximum of 15 percent. There was no original issue premium or discount associated with the sale. The purposes of the sale were to defease and fully refund the then \$16,420,000 outstanding balance of the Series 1993A Municipal Building Authority Lease Revenue Bonds. Proceeds of the Series 2004 sales tax bonds also paid accrued interest on the lease revenue bonds and \$253,222 in costs related to the issuance of the 2004 sales tax bonds. The City incurred a deferred loss of \$380,810 that will be amortized over what would have been the remaining life of the Series 1993 lease revenue bonds.

On June 21, 2005, the City issued the Series 2005A Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds in the par amount of \$47,355,000 with interest rates of 3.00% to 5.00% and a final maturity date in fiscal 2021. The bonds were sold at a premium of \$4,011,338. The proceeds were used to defease the remaining outstanding principal balances of the Series 1999A, 1999B and 2001 Lease Revenue Bonds and to pay issuance costs of \$580,120. The City recognized a deferred loss of \$4,227,826 that will be amortized over the remaining life of the Series 2005A bonds. At June 30, 2015, the remaining outstanding balances of the defeased Series 1999A, 1999B and 2001 lease revenue bonds are \$8,653,657, \$12,654,794 and \$7,786,548 respectively.

On July 10, 2007, the City issued the Series 2007 Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds at a par amount of \$8,590,000 with interest rates of 3.60% to 4.60% and a final maturity date of October 1, 2026. The bonds were sold at a discount of \$19,451. The proceeds paid issuance costs in the amount of \$160,155 and the remainder will finance infrastructure improvements associated with the realignment of railroad tracks and the extension of light rail within the City.

On February 19, 2009, the City issued the series 2009A Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds at a par value of \$36,240,000 with a final maturity date of October 1, 2028. The bonds sold at a premium of \$1,925,211 and the City incurred issuance costs in the amount of \$316,132 which resulted in net proceeds of \$37,849,079. The bonds carry interest rates from 2.5% to 5%. The bonds were issued to purchase land and construct a maintenance facility complex on the acquired land and to purchase a bank building for conversion to additional office space.

On June 7, 2012, the City issued the series 2012A Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds in the par amount of \$15,855,000. With the original issue premium of \$678,363 added and issuance costs totaling \$263,868 subtracted, the net proceeds equaled \$16,269,495. The bonds carry interest rates from 1.5% to

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

4%. The bonds were issued to demolish and rebuild a viaduct over, and improve portions of, North Temple Street.

On October 16, 2013, the City issued the Series 2013A Federally Taxable Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds in the par amount of \$51,270,000. The bonds bear interest rates of 5.142% with a final maturity date of April 1, 2038. The Series 2013A Bonds mature on or after April 1, 2024 and are subject to redemption prior to maturity in whole or in part at the option of the City on October 1, 2023, and on any date thereafter prior to maturity at a price of par. The Series 2013A Bonds are subject to optional redemption at the election of the City on any date prior to October 1, 2023. Make-Whole Redemption Price, plus accrued and unpaid interest on the Series 2013A Bonds will be redeemed on the date fixed for redemption. The City incurred a total of \$484,441 in issuance cost and contributed \$26,829 representing the accrued interest of the Series 2012 Taxable Junior Lien Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Notes (2012 Notes). The Redevelopment Agency of Salt Lake City (RDA) contributed \$2,596,648 from its fund raising activities and \$1,104,956.90 from RDA funds. A net of \$34,349,587 was deposited to the Project Account to fund the construction and equipping of the Utah Performing Arts Center (UPAC). Additionally the RDA issued the Agency issued \$64,730,000 in federally taxable tax increment revenue bonds as described below. There is a moral obligation for the City for the RDA bond. The outstanding balance of the 2012 Notes of \$15,026,829 was also paid-off and the Capitalized Interest of \$5,137,577 was also funded.

On November 26, 2013, the City issued the Series 2013B Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds in the par amount of \$7,315,000 with a final maturity date of October 1, 2033. With the original issuance premium of \$568,437 added and a total issuance cost of \$ 156,111 subtracted, the net proceeds equaled \$7,727,326. The bonds carry interest rates from 4% to 5%, and were issued to fund the construction and improvements for the Sugar house Streetcar and Greenway project.

On July 17, 2014, the City issued Series 2014A Federally Taxable Sales & Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds in the par amount of \$26,840,000 with interest rates of .300% to 2.45% and a final maturity date in fiscal 2020. The City incurred a total of \$203,995 in issuance costs which resulted in net proceeds of \$26,636,005. The bonds were issued to defease the par amount of the Series 2005A Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds due to mature on April 1, 2021 in the amount of \$24,815,000. As a result, \$24,815,000 is considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from the balance sheet. The Series 2014A Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. For accounting and reporting purposes the City incurred a deferred gain of \$2,228,084 while recognizing an economic gain of \$1,517,025.

On September 24, 2014, the City issued the Series 2014B Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds in the par amount of \$10,935,000 with a final maturity date of October 1, 2034. With the original issuance premium of \$621,745 added and a total issuance cost of \$188,745 subtracted, the net proceeds equaled \$11,368,000. The bonds carry interest rates from 2% to 4%, and were issued to fund City construction and acquisition projects. The Series 2014B Bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2025, are subject to redemption at the election of the City, on any date on or after October 1, 2024, in whole or in part, from such maturities or parts thereof as shall be selected by the City, upon notice given as provided in the Indenture, at a

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Series 2014B Bonds to be redeemed plus accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption.

Motor Fuel Revenue Bonds

On August 20, 2014, the City issued Motor Fuel Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2014 at the par amount of \$8,800,000. The City incurred a total of \$50,000 in issuance costs, resulting in net proceeds of \$8,750,000 deposited to Construction Fund for the construction or acquisition of City projects. The bonds carry a coupon rate of 2.180% and have a final maturity date of April 1, 2024. The bonds are not subject to optional redemption.

Water, Sewer and Stormwater Utility Bonds

The bond resolution approved in conjunction with the issuance of the Salt Lake City Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds provides, among other things, that certain funds be established and that certain accounting procedures be followed. Under the terms of the resolution, the City irrevocably pledged the net revenues of the Water and Sewer Utilities to the payment of the bonds and covenanted that rates will be established to yield net revenues, as defined, equal to at least 1.25 times the debt service to become due in the next fiscal year.

On November 1, 1997, the Water Utility issued \$24,515,000 in Revenue Bonds. The principal purpose of the Series 1997 bonds was to defease a portion of the 1991 and 1994 Series Bonds and to finance the acquisition of certain improvements to the water, sewer, and stormwater system. The bonds have rates from 4.00 to 5.25 percent and a final maturity during fiscal 2017. Net proceeds (net of discount of \$135,465 and payment of bond issue costs of \$267,188) amounted to \$24,112,347. In addition to the remaining balance of the defeased 1994 bonds noted above, the defeased 1993 bonds had no outstanding balance at June 30, 2015. On May 1, 2005, a portion (\$7,805,000) and on February, 27, 2008 the then remaining balance of \$9,925,000 the 1997 bonds was defeased. On June 30, 2015, \$2,740,000 of the defeased bonds was outstanding.

On February 1, 2004, the Sewer and Stormwater Utilities issued \$30,955,000 in Revenue Bonds. The principal purpose of the Series 2004 bonds was to finance a major upgrade at the Sewer Treatment Plant and a new storm system trunk line. Net proceeds (after payment of bond issue costs of \$381,233) were \$32,963,247, including a \$2,389,480 premium.

On May 1, 2005, the Water Utility issued \$11,075,000 in revenue bonds that bear interest at 3.50 – 5.00 percent and have a final maturity date in Fiscal 2017. The sole purpose of the Series 2005 bonds is to fully defease the remaining balance of the Series 1993 Water and Sewer bonds and a portion of the Series 1997 Water Utility bonds. The Series 2005 revenue bonds include a deferred loss of \$364,377 on the refunding and an original issue premium of \$746,799.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

On February 27, 2008, the Water Utility issued the Series 2008 Revenue Bonds at a par amount of \$14,800,000. The net proceeds were used to defease the remaining balance of the Series 1997 Revenue Bonds. The Series 2008 Bonds were issued with a premium of \$543,400, resulting in a net average interest rate of 3.79%. As a result of the defeasance, the Water Utility incurred a deferred loss of \$476,867.

On November 17, 2009, the Sewer Utility issued \$6,300,000 in Revenue Bonds. The Series 2009 bond was issued as part of economic stimulus funding through the State of Utah. The Sewer Utility will use the funds to replace the digester cover and walls at the reclamation plant facility. These bonds mature 2012 through 2031 with annual principal payments of \$315,000 beginning February 2012 and the average interest of 0%. The Sewer Utility incurred issuance costs of \$69,740 related to the 2009 series bonds. The issuance cost will be amortized commensurate with the debt service payments beginning February, 2012.

On September 14, 2010, the Sewer Utility issued \$12,000,000 in Revenue Bonds at an interest rate of 2.73%. The 2010 Series Bonds were issued by direct purchase through JPMorgan Chase Bank as authorized by City Council resolution for the purchase, acquisition and construction of improvements, facilities and properties including the sewer Orange Street trunk line or other various improvements. This issue matures February 1, 2031.

On October 19, 2011 the Utilities issued \$8,000,000 in Revenue Bonds at an interest rate of 2.37%. The Series 2011 Bonds were issued by direct purchase through JPMorgan Chase Bank as authorized by City Council resolution for the purchase, acquisition and construction of improvements, facilities and properties including the Folsom Avenue stormwater project or other various stormwater improvements. This issue matures February 1, 2027.

On December 11, 2012 the Sewer and Stormwater Utilities issued \$28,565,000 (\$23,708,950 Sewer and \$4,856,050 Stormwater) in Revenue Bonds at an interest rate of 1.73%. The Series 2012 Bonds were issued by direct purchase through JPMorgan Chase Bank as authorized by City Council resolution. The principal purpose of the Series 2012 Bonds was to defease a portion of the Series 2004 Bonds, \$20,490,662 was placed in escrow that when combined with related interest earnings, will be necessary to make principal and interest payments totaling \$19,145,000 and \$1,384,181, respectively. The net carrying amount of the defeased bonds was \$20,519,304 (\$19,145,000 due at maturity add \$1,187,044 of unamortized premium and \$372,703 of accrued interest and less unamortized issuance costs of \$185,443). The refunding transaction resulted in a \$28,642 2004 Bonds. The Series 2012 bonds also generated funds of \$8,000,814 (after payment of bond issue costs of \$73,524) for the construction and purchase of improvements at the Sewer Treatment Plant and other sewer line upgrades. This issue matures February 1, 2027. The outstanding balance at June 30, 2015 of defeased debt is \$17,620,000 for the 2004 Series.

Redevelopment Agency Bonds

The master indenture approved in conjunction with the issuance of Tax Increment Revenue Bonds provides, among other things, that certain funds are established and certain accounting procedures be followed. Under the terms of this indenture, the Redevelopment Agency irrevocably pledged the incremental

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

property tax revenues and investment income of the Agency to the payment of the bonds and covenanted that the estimated annual tax increment revenues will be equal to at least 1.25 times the debt service to become due in the next fiscal year.

On April 1, 2002 the Redevelopment Agency issued \$16,190,000 in revenue refunding bonds, with an average interest rate of 4.49 percent. The bond proceeds are being used to refund 2002 to 2015 principle payments of Revenue Bonds, Series 1992A and a portion of the 1990A used to finance the Agency activities. The Agency received net proceeds of \$16,513,371, including an original issue premium of \$407,235 and accrued interest to delivery of \$57,164 (after payment of approximately \$83,864 in underwriting fees and other issuance costs). These proceeds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for future debt service payments on the portion of the 1992A and 1990A Series bonds that were advance refunded.

On June 3, 2002, all of the remaining principal 1992A and the serial portion of the 1990A bonds were redeemed.

The remainder of the Series December 5 1990 bonds are a result of a financing agreement with the Utah Municipal Finance Cooperative ("MFA") in issuing the Utah Municipal Finance Cooperative Local Government Revenue Bonds ("Project Bonds"). The Project Bonds are special limited obligations of the MFA payable solely from amounts derived by the Agency under the financing agreement.

On May 1, 2012, the Agency issued \$3,740,000 in revenue refunding bonds, with an interest rate of 0.95% percent. The bond proceeds are being used to refund the remaining principal payments of Refunding Bonds, Series 2002A to take advantage of lower interest rates. The Agency received net proceeds of \$3,727,332, and accrued interest to delivery of \$32,331 (after payment of approximately \$12,668 in underwriting fees and other issuance costs). On May 1, 2012, these proceeds were used to pay principal of \$3,695,000 and accrued interest of \$32,331. A deferred loss of \$67,320 was recognized, which was accreted over the life of the bond using the effective interest method.

On October 30, 2013, the Agency issued \$64,730,000 in federally taxable tax increment revenue bonds, with interest rates ranging from 3.0% to 6.0%. The bond proceeds will be used to fund the construction of the Eccles Theater. The Agency received net proceeds of \$63,929,046, including accrued interest of \$1,377,835, and net of, issuance costs of \$735,103 (which were expensed on the statement of revenues and expenses and changes in net position), and a discount of \$65,851, which will be amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. In addition, the Agency used private donations of \$3,278,351 and contributed \$1,395,043 for capitalized interest and will be expensed as incurred.

In May 2015, the Agency issued \$12,215,000 in Series 2015A subordinate tax increment revenue bonds and \$1,060,000 in Series 2015B taxable subordinate tax increment revenue bonds (total of \$13,275,000) for the construction of the Regent Street Improvements. The interest rates on the Series 2015A and 2015B bonds are 2.57% and 2.66%, respectively. The Agency received net proceeds of \$12,543,274, including accrued interest of \$631,975 and issuance costs of \$99,752, which were both expensed as incurred.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

Local Building Authority Bonds

On June 20, 2013, the Local Building Authority issued \$7,180,000 par Lease Revenue bond Series 2013A. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$92,650, carry interest rates of 2.00% to 4.00% and will be used to construct a new branch Library in the Glendale area of Salt Lake City.

On March 20 2014, the Local Building Authority issued \$7,095,000 par Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$319,104 and carry interest rates of 2.00% to 5.00% with final maturity of April 15, 2035. The Series 2014A Bonds maturing on and after April 15, 2024 are subject to redemption on or after October 15, 2023 at a price par. The Authority incurred a total of \$134,591 in issuance costs and also funded a capitalized interest fund of \$427,724. The net amount of \$6,851,788.00 will be used to acquire and construct a new branch Library in the Marmalade area of Salt Lake City.

Other

The various financing notes payable bear interest at 1.00% percent. Tax anticipation notes totaling \$19,000,000 were issued and repaid during fiscal 2015. The tax anticipation notes were issued to provide cash to the General Fund until property taxes were received from Salt Lake County.

7. Fund Equity

Restricted amounts represent that portion of fund balance or net position that is legally restricted for the payment of debt service, operations and maintenance, renewal and replacement of property and equipment.

Non-spendable amounts represent the portion of fund balance that is not in a spendable form or are contractually required to remain unspent.

Committed amounts represent the portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purpose that requires specific action by the highest decision making authority.

Assigned amounts represent the portion of fund balance that are intended to be used for a specific purpose but are not restricted or committed.

The table below shows a detail of the fund balance categories.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

	General Fund	Capital Projects Funds	Other Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Taxes and loans receivable, and prepaid items	\$ 6,847,368	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,046,895	\$ 10,894,263
Restricted for:					
Public Safety	—	—	—	—	—
Class C Roads	—	7,096,517	—	—	7,096,517
SID Capital Projects	—	—	—	—	—
Debt Service	—	—	4,676,505	—	4,676,505
Misc Capital Projects	—	30,149,902	—	—	30,149,902
Impact Fees	—	31,556,340	—	—	31,556,340
Grants	—	84,764	—	7,328,435	7,413,199
Committed					
Weed demolition and forfeiture	—	—	—	169,608	169,608
Debt Service	—	—	—	325,259	325,259
Assigned to:					
Encumbrances	6,691,399	—	—	—	6,691,399
Roads	—	—	—	—	—
Parks	—	—	—	—	—
Misc Capital Projects	—	28,280,056	—	—	28,280,056
Debt Service	—	—	46,056	—	46,056
Arts Council	—	—	—	(125,616)	(125,616)
Downtown economic development	—	—	—	967,012	967,012
Street lighting special districts	—	—	—	501,422	501,422
Weed demolition and forfeiture	—	—	—	540,358	540,358
Combined Emergency Services	—	—	—	702,737	702,737
Donations	—	—	—	877,882	877,882
Unassigned:	29,434,362	—	—	—	29,434,362
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 42,973,129</u>	<u>\$ 97,167,579</u>	<u>\$ 4,722,561</u>	<u>\$ 15,333,992</u>	<u>\$ 160,197,261</u>

8. Deficit Fund Balances/Net Position, Expenditures and Other Uses That Exceed Appropriations in Individual Funds

At June 30, 2015, the Local Building Authority (an internal service fund) had a negative Net Position of \$513,936. The negative position was caused by the difference in timing between expenses related to building construction and the bond reimbursement of those funds. The Community Development Block Grant Fund also had a negative Net Position of \$133,968. Expenses are paid by the City and reimbursed by the Grant which creates a timing difference as well.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

9. General Fund Interfund Service Charges

The General Fund charges certain proprietary and special revenue funds, the Capital Projects Fund and the Library component unit for various services. These transactions have been recorded as revenue and expenses or expenditures to the funds as if they involved organizations external to the City, which are generally eliminated for the government wide statements. The amounts of the charges to those funds for the year ended June 30, 2015, are as shown in the table below:

	General Fund charges for:				Total
	Administrative services	Fire protection services	Police protection services	Engineering and other services	
Enterprise funds:					
Water Utility	\$ 741,242	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 939	\$ 742,181
Sewer Utility	309,180	—	—	—	309,180
Storm Water Utility	123,885	—	—	129,040	252,925
Street Lighting	11,665	—	—	—	11,665
Airport	1,468,662	4,314,039	120,000	—	5,902,701
Refuse Collection	286,403	—	—	43,876	330,279
Golf	342,239	—	—	94,588	436,827
Redevelopment Agency	296,603	—	—	196,425	493,028
Internal service funds:					
Fleet Management	265,782	—	—	93,074	358,856
Information Management	203,070	—	—	—	203,070
Governmental Immunity	34,590	—	—	—	34,590
Risk Management	144,472	—	—	—	144,472
Local Building Authority	—	—	—	27,934	27,934
Special revenue funds					
E 911 Dispatch	44,063	—	—	—	44,063
Miscellaneous Grants	—	—	—	44,134	44,134
Capital Projects Fund	—	—	—	1,051,293	1,051,293
Subtotal, primary government	4,271,856	4,314,039	120,000	1,681,303	10,387,198
Component unit -					
Library	—	—	—	—	—
Total reporting entity	<u>\$ 4,271,856</u>	<u>\$ 4,314,039</u>	<u>\$ 120,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,681,303</u>	<u>\$ 10,387,198</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

10. Transfers

Transfers were made to and from several funds during the course of the year ended June 30, 2015. The principal reason for operating transfers is to provide the receiving fund resources to carry out the activities for which the receiving fund was created. The more significant examples are transfers from the General Fund to the Capital Projects Fund, to Fleet Management for the purchase of governmental fund vehicles, and to Governmental Immunity to pay general liability claims. Also, transfers from the Capital Projects Fund and Redevelopment Agency to Debt Service Funds provide resources to make scheduled principal and interest payments as well as pay off Bond Anticipation Notes. The tables on the following page show the detail of transfers.

<u>Transfers out from:</u>	Transfer in to:							Total
	General	Capital Projects	Water	Other Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental	Internal Service	Nonmajor Proprietary	
General Fund	\$ —	\$15,246,116	\$ —	\$ 636,890	\$ —	\$7,687,334	\$ —	\$23,570,340
Capital Projects	100,000	—	—	9,067,286	—	—	—	9,167,286
Water	—	—	—	—	—	54,673	—	54,673
Airport	103,432	—	—	—	—	96,139	—	199,571
Sewer	—	—	—	—	—	31,000	—	31,000
Other improvements	—	1,165,526	—	—	—	—	—	1,165,526
Nonmajor Governmental	4,563,990	—	—	—	—	52,811	986,992	5,603,793
Nonmajor Proprietary	811,105	400,000	—	291,500	852,736	30,799	—	2,386,140
Internal Service	2,289,435	100,000	—	311,502	—	52,087	66,700	2,819,724
	<u>\$7,867,962</u>	<u>\$16,911,642</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 10,307,178</u>	<u>\$ 852,736</u>	<u>\$8,004,843</u>	<u>\$ 1,053,692</u>	<u>\$44,998,053</u>

11. Risk Management

The City is self-insured for general liability claims, except for liability incurred at the Airport. The Airport carries commercial general liability insurance with a \$500,000,000 limit and \$0 deductible. The Governmental Immunity Fund (an internal service fund) has been established to pay liability claims other than those at the Airport along with certain City Attorney expenses. The City is self-insured for commercial auto liability with limits of \$200,000 above the Utah statutory minimums.

The City is self-insured for workers' compensation and carries excess workers' compensation insurance with \$40,000,000 limit over the self-insured retention of \$1,000,000 per occurrence.

Further the City is self-insured for unemployment risk. The Risk Management Fund (an internal service fund) has been established to pay these claims along with health insurance premiums and certain administrative expenses. During the past three fiscal years, there have been no settlements that exceeded insurance coverage.

The City and Airport carry separate all risk property insurance policies. A brief summary of coverage is as follows:

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City: \$500,000,000 with a \$100,000 deductible. Sub-limits apply as follows: (1) earth movement of \$100,000,000 with a 2% deductible per location, not to exceed \$2,500,000; (2) flood \$100,000,000 in the aggregate with a \$250,000 deductible except for seven properties located outside the standard report zone and carry a \$500,000 deductible; (3) Terrorism \$5,000,000 coverage with 1% deductible per location, not to exceed \$5,000,000; (4) boiler and machine coverage to policy limit with a \$25,000 deductible, (5) fine art coverage of \$100,000,000 with a \$25,000 deductible. The City is self-insured for property loss above the limits and below the deductibles. The operating departments of the General Fund or proprietary funds assume financial responsibility for risk retained by the City for property damage.

Airport: \$500,000,000 with a \$100,000 deductible. Sub-limits apply as follows: (1) earth movement of \$150,000,000 with a 2% deductible per location, not to exceed \$5,000,000; (2) flood \$150,000,000 in the aggregate with a 2% deductible per location, not to exceed \$5,000,000; (3) Terrorism is not covered; (4) Business Interruption coverage of \$156,704,503 with 2% deductible per location, not to exceed \$5,000,000.

The Treasurer is covered under a \$10,000,000 bond with no deductible.

The City has a policy that provides public employee dishonesty insurance (an employee blanket bond) with \$1,000,000 limit for employee theft and \$50,000 deductible; (2) \$50,000 for money, securities and other property with \$2,500 deductible; (3) money orders and counterfeit current \$50,000 limit with \$0 deductible; depositors forgery and alteration \$25,000 limit with \$500 deductible; and \$25,000 identity recovery expenses reimbursement with \$0 deductible.

Changes in the estimated claims payable liability carried in the accrued liabilities of the Risk Management Fund since July 1, 2012 shows in the table below:

	Beginning of fiscal year liability	Current year claims and changes in estimates	Claim payments	Balance at fiscal year end	Estimated due in one year
2012-2013					
Workers' compensation	\$ 3,437,000	\$ 258,835	\$ (123,835)	\$ 3,572,000	
Unemployment compensation	61,195	295,764	(299,472)	57,487	
	<u>\$ 3,498,195</u>	<u>\$ 554,599</u>	<u>\$ (423,307)</u>	<u>\$ 3,629,487</u>	
2013-2014					
Workers' compensation	\$ 3,572,000	\$ (298,475)	\$ (164,424)	\$ 3,109,101	
Unemployment compensation	57,487	227,080	(247,291)	37,276	
	<u>\$ 3,629,487</u>	<u>\$ (71,395)</u>	<u>\$ (411,715)</u>	<u>\$ 3,146,377</u>	
2014-2015					
Workers' compensation	\$ 3,109,101	\$ (392,130)	\$ (129,971)	\$ 2,587,000	\$ 1,818,000
Unemployment compensation	37,276	213,057	(220,766)	29,567	20,367
	<u>\$ 3,146,377</u>	<u>\$ (179,073)</u>	<u>\$ (350,737)</u>	<u>\$ 2,616,567</u>	<u>\$ 1,838,367</u>

A liability is recorded for any claims or judgments when information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial

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statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Incurred but not reported events, if any, are included in the statements.

12. Pension Plans

Identification - The City participates in three cost sharing multiple employer public employee retirement systems (PERS) and one multiple-employer agent PERS. These are defined benefit retirement plans covering public employees of the State of Utah and employees of participating local governmental entities. The systems are administered under the direction of the Utah State Retirement Board whose members are appointed by the governor of Utah.

Plan description: Eligible plan participants are provided with pensions through the Utah Retirement Systems. The Utah Retirement Systems are comprised of the following pension trust funds:

- Public Employees Noncontributory Retirement System (Noncontributory System); Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Contributory System); Firefighters Retirement System (Firefighters System); are multiple employer public employees, retirement systems.
- The public Safety Retirement System (Public Safety System) is a mixed agent and cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement system.
- Tier 2 Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Employees System); and the Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System) are multiple employer public employees, retirement systems.

The Tier 2 Public Employees System became effective July 1, 2011. All eligible employees beginning on or after July 1, 2011 who have no previous service credit with any of the Utah Retirement Systems, are member of the Tier 2 Retirement System.

The Utah Retirement Systems (Systems) are established and governed by the respective sections of Title 49 of the Utah Code Annotated 1953, as amended. The Systems' defined benefit plans are amended statutorily by the State Legislature. The Utah State Retirement Office Act in Title 49 provides for the administration of the Systems under the direction of the Board, whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Systems are fiduciary funds defined as pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds. URS is a component unit of the State of Utah. Title 49 of the Utah Code grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms. URS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained by writing Utah Retirement Systems, 560 E. 200 S, Salt Lake City, Utah 84102 or visiting the website: www.urs.org.

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Benefits provided: URS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Retirement benefits are as follows:

System	Final Average Salary	Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefit	Benefit percent per year of service	COLA**
Noncontributory System	Highest 3 years	30 years any age 25 years any age* 20 years age 60* 10 years age 62* 4 years age 65	2.0% per year all years	Up to 4%
Contributory System	Highest 5 years	30 years any age 20 years age 60* 10 years age 62* 4 years age 65	1.25% per year to June 1975; 2.00% per year July 1975 to present	Up to 4%
Public Safety System	Highest 3 years	20 years any age 10 years age 60 4 years age 65	2.5% per year up to 20 years; 2.0% per year over 20 years	Up to 2.5% to 4% depending on the employer
Firefighters System	Highest 3 years	20 years any age 10 years age 60 4 years age 65	2.5% per year up to 20 years; 2.0% per year over 20 years	Up to 4%
Tier 2 Public Employees System	Highest 5 years	30 years any age 25 years any age* 20 years age 60* 10 years age 62* 4 years age 65	1.5% per year all years	Up to 2.5%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System	Highest 5 years	25 years any age 20 years any age 60* 10 years age 62* 4 years age 65	1.5% per year all years	Up to 2.5%

*with actuarial reductions

** All post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments are non-compounding and are based on the original benefit except for Judges, which is a compounding benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments are also limited to the actual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase for the year, although unused CPI increases not met may be carried forward to subsequent years.

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Contributions: As a condition of participation in the Systems, employers and/or employees are required to contribute certain percentages of salary and wages as authorized by statute and specified by the URS Board. Contributions are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions (where applicable) is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Contributions rates are as follows:

Utah Retirement Systems

	Employee Paid	Paid by Employer for Employee	Employer Contribution Rates
Contributory System			
11 - Local Governmental Division Tier 1	N/A	6.000%	14.460%
111- Local Governmental Division Tier 2	N/A	N/A	14.830%
Noncontributory System			
15 - Local Governmental Division Tier 1	N/A	N/A	18.470%
Public Safety Retirement System			
44 - Other Division A Noncontributory Tier 1	N/A	N/A	46.670%
122 - Other Division A Contributory Tier 2	N/A	N/A	34.970%
Firefighters System			
32 - Division B Tier 1	N/A	16.710%	6.590%
132 - Division B Tier 2	N/A	N/A	10.800%

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

At December 31, 2014, the City reported a net pension asset of \$2,976,444 and a net pension liability of \$120,282,034.

	Proportionate Share	Net Pension Asset	Net Pension Liability
Noncontributory System	10.3049442%	\$ —	\$ 44,746,492
Contributory System	9.1296806%	—	2,659,357
Public Safety System	100.0000000%	—	72,876,185
Firefighters System	25.7260447%	2,831,091	—
Tier 2 Public Employees System	2.4971198%	75,674	—
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System	4.7101635%	69,679	—
Total Net Pension Asset/Liability		\$ 2,976,444	\$ 120,282,034

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The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2014 and rolled forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension asset and liability was based on a projection of the long term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contribution of all participating employers.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, recognized pension expense of \$21,233,008. At December 31, 2014, the reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,274	\$ 5,982,106
Changes in assumptions	—	11,535,782
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,296,933	—
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	—	—
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	17,176,620	—
Total	<u>\$ 19,475,827</u>	<u>\$ 17,517,888</u>

\$17,176,620 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2014. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2014	Deferred Outflows (inflows) of Resources
2015	(\$3,975,714)
2016	(\$3,650,539)
2017	(\$3,517,722)
2018	(\$1,965,365)
2019	(\$1,163,447)
Thereafter	(\$945,896)

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Actuarial assumptions: The total pension liability in the December 31, 2014, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75 Percent
Salary increases	3.50 - 10.50 percent, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.50 percent, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation.

Active member mortality rates are a function of the member's gender, occupation, and age and are developed based upon plan experience. Retiree mortality assumptions are highlighted in the table below.

Retired Member Mortality

Class of Member

Educators

Men EDUM (90%)

Women EDUF (100%)

Public Safety and Firefighters

Men RP 2000mWC (100%)

Women EDUF (120%)

Local Government, Public Employees

Men RP 2000mWC (100%)

Women EDIF (120%)

EDUM = Constructed mortality table based on actual experience of male educators multiplied by a given percentage

EDUF = Constructed mortality table based on actual experience of female educators multiplied by given percentage

RP 2000mWC = RP 2000 Combined mortality table for males with white collar adjustments multiplied by given percentage

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2014, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five year period of January 1, 2008 - December 31, 2013.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate rates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

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Asset class	Expected Return Arithmetic Basis		
	Target Asset Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long-Term expected portfolio real rate of return
Equity securities	40%	7.06%	2.82%
Debt securities	20%	0.80%	0.16%
Real assets	13%	5.10%	0.66%
Private equity	9%	11.30%	1.02%
Absolute return	18%	3.15%	0.57%
Cash and cash equivalents	0%	0.00%	0.00%
Totals	100%		5.23%
	Inflation		2.75%
	Expected arithmetic nominal return		7.98%

The 7.5% assumed investment rate of return is comprised of an inflation rate of 2.75%, a real return of 4.75% that is net of investment expense.

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from all participating employers will be made at contractually required rates that are actuarially determined and certified by the URS Board. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension asset and liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Proportionate share of Net pension (asset)/liability	\$ 255,933,758	\$ 117,305,590	\$ 2,395,355

Pension plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued URS financial report.

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13. Other Post-employment Benefits

Plan Description – In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 12, the City provides post-employment health care and life insurance benefits, through a single employer defined benefit plan, to all employees who retire from the City and qualify to retire from any of the Utah State Retirement Systems. The benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions and employer contributions are governed by City policy, and can be amended at any time. The plan is not accounted for as a trust fund, as an irrevocable trust has not been established to account for the plan. The plan does not issue a separate report. The activity of the plan is reported in the City’s Risk Management Fund, an internal service fund.

Funding Policy – The City currently pays for post-employment benefits other than pensions on a “pay-as-you-go-basis. The budget adopted in June of 2015 included a provision that would eliminate all payments for post-employment benefits as of January 30, 2016. The liability decreased significantly as result. The tables below reflect this change in city policy.

Annual OPEB and Net OPEB Obligation – The City’s annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the employer’s annual required contribution (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 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 unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the City’s OPEB cost (expense) and ARC were \$(45,020,000) and \$3,784,056 respectively. The table on the following page shows the components of the City’s annual OPEB cost the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the City’s net OPEB obligation:

OPEB	
Annual required contribution	\$ 3,784,056
Interest on net OPEB obligation	1,708,140
Adjustments to annual required contribution	(50,512,140)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	<u>(45,019,944)</u>
Contributions made	<u>(2,198,317)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	(47,218,261)
Net OPEB obligations - beginning of year	48,804,000
Net OPEB obligations - end of year	<u><u>\$ 1,585,739</u></u>

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The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the year ended June 30, 2015 is as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Employer Contributions	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2015	\$ (45,019,944)	\$ 2,198,317	(4.9)%	\$ 1,585,738
June 30, 2014	\$ 11,176,000	\$ 2,196,000	19.6 %	\$ 48,804,000

Funded status and Funding Progress – The funded status of the City's plan as of June 30, 2015 is as follows:

Actuarial valuation date (date of latest valuation)	July 1, 2014
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 3,653,970
Actuarial value of plan assets	—
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	\$ 3,653,970
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets / AAL)	0.0%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	\$ 29,602,595
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	12.3%

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 health care 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.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as 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 plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the fiscal year 2015 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 3.5% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) and an annual health care cost trend rate of 2.2% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 2.0% after ten years. Covered payroll included a 3.5% inflation assumption. The actuarial value of assets was not determined as the City has not advanced its obligation. Due to the health benefits expiring during fiscal year 2016, the amortization period shortened to one year.

The City also provides health, dental and employee assistance benefits to terminated employees under the federal Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA). Substantially all employees are eligible for these benefits upon termination of employment with the City. Depending upon the qualifying

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event, former employees are eligible for either 18 or 36 months of benefits under this act. The premiums for this coverage plus a 2% administrative charge are paid 100% by the former employee.

14. Deferred Compensation Plans

457 Deferred Compensation Plan - The City offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan, available to all City employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. Employees are eligible to voluntarily participate from the date of employment and are vested immediately upon participating. The City is not obligated to contribute to the plan and does not contribute. Employees contributed \$2,041,269 to the Utah State Retirement administered portion and payments were processed in the amount of \$1,122,796 to other administering companies during the fiscal year. All amounts were transferred to the state or administering insurance companies by the due dates.

The 457 deferred monies are not available to the City or its general creditors. The 457 resources for which the City has custody and performs all administrative duties, including investment activities, under the Plan are accounted for in a fiduciary fund. Amounts held by entities other than the City do not appear in these financial statements.

401(k) Deferred Compensation Plan - The City also sponsors a deferred compensation plan under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) for City employees covered by any of the state retirement plans. The Utah State Retirement Board administers this Plan. The City's total payroll expense in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 was \$172,792,397. Of that amount, payroll of \$169,005,312 was eligible to participate in this Plan. The City participates at a rate of 2.65% or 1.45% of base payroll only for those current employees who changed from the contributory state retirement plan to the noncontributory retirement plan. The 2.65% applies to current employees who changed at the first opportunity in 1986 and the 1.45% applies to current employees who changed at the second opportunity in 1990. The rate of City participation was established and can be changed by City Council action. During the year ended June 30, 2015, employees contributed \$3,229,145 and the City contributed \$92,911. All contributions were made by the due dates. The 401(k) deferred compensation monies are not available to the City or its general creditors. Therefore, no assets or liabilities of the 401(k) deferred compensation plan are reflected in these financial statements.

IRA (Individual Retirement Accounts) – During fiscal 2006 the City began offering its employees the opportunity to make payroll deductions for contributions to both Traditional and Roth IRA plans. During the year ended June 30, 2015, employees contributed \$18,383 to the Traditional plan and \$425,835 to the Roth plan.

501(c)(9) Deferred Compensation Plan – The City also contributes to a deferred compensation plan that allows tax free withdrawals after retirement if withdrawn to pay for health care expenditures. During fiscal 2015, the City contributed \$2,550,264. The 501(c)(9) deferred compensation monies are not available to the City or its general creditors. Therefore, no assets or liabilities of the 501(c)(9) deferred compensation plan are reflected in these financial statements.

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15. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments for major construction, capital improvement and other projects at June 30, 2015 are shown below.

General Fund	\$	6,633,895
Special-revenue funds		4,741,825
Capital Projects Fund		16,158,138
Enterprise funds		561,827,324
Internal service funds		2,421,543
Total	\$	591,782,725

The City is lessee under a number of operating lease agreements, one of which is non-cancellable, involving land, buildings and equipment. Rent expense during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 approximated \$1,121,101 of which \$614,053 was related to proprietary funds. The schedule of future minimum rental payments required under non-cancellable operating leases as of June 30, 2015 is shown below.

		General Fund
2016	\$	312,558
2017		312,558
2018		312,558
2019		312,558
2020		312,558
2021-2025		1,562,790
2026-2030		1,562,790
2031-2034		1,250,232
Total	\$	5,938,602

There are sundry claims or lawsuits that have been filed against the City or its employees involving tort and civil rights matters. The City has evaluated those claims and based upon the advice of counsel, has recorded an estimated claims payable liability in the Governmental Immunity Fund (an internal service fund) to cover any expected losses.

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Changes in the reported liability carried in the Governmental Immunity Fund since July 1, resulted in the changes shown in the table below.

	Beginning of fiscal year liability	Current year claims and changes in estimates	Claim payments	Balance at fiscal year end	Estimated due within one year
2013-2014	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,181,613	\$ (591,613)	\$ 1,930,000	\$ —
2014-2015	1,930,000	(577,077)	(435,923)	917,000	908,000

The City, through the Water Utility Fund, purchased water rights connected to Big Cottonwood Canyon stream flows from one of its water exchange customers called Big Cottonwood Tanner Ditch Irrigation Company in the amount of \$22,764,010. Under this new agreement the City will continue to provide culinary water to the customers of the Big Cottonwood Tanner Ditch Irrigation Company and will provide them with water vouchers which will entitle them to a set amount of water at no charge in return for their ownership in the water rights to the canyon stream. The City also agreed to upgrade the water system to meet current water system standards and to take ownership of the system. The financial statements show the increase in water rights and the value of the system purchased. In addition, a new liability account called revenue collected in advance was required to show the value of the water vouchers issued in the amount of \$15,137,894 long term and \$1,022,594 in current liabilities.

Pollution remediation

In fiscal year 2010, the Airport recorded operating expense and a future liability obligation of \$191,750 associated with two pollution remediation sites, both associated with leaking underground fuel tanks from the early 1990s. In fiscal year 2015, the Airport recorded additional operating expenses and future liability obligations of \$112,351 for some additional leaking underground fuel tanks. Since 2010, the Airport has incurred \$113,840 in costs for monthly monitoring at both sites including \$9,739 in fiscal year 2015. The additional liability recorded in the current year less payments made has increased the recorded future liability to \$190,261 as of June 30, 2015. The remainder of the current liability is for future years' ground water monitoring at the sites. Estimates of the expense and liability were based on the cost of the equipment upgrades as well as cost of a contract negotiated with an outside contractor for future monitoring. The potential exists for changes in these estimates, and both costs and future liabilities will be adjusted if necessary in future periods. The Airport is self-insured for incidents of this magnitude, and no insurance or other recoveries are anticipated.

In the normal course of operations, the City receives grant funds from various Federal Agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. Any liability for reimbursement that may arise as the result of audits of grant funds is not believed to be material.

The City has been sued by Evans Development Group (EDG) because of a piece of property that the City condemned for Rocky Mountain Power. The EDG disputes the City's authority to condemn the property for another entity. The City has successfully defended their position in district court, but the EDG

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has appealed the ruling. While the City believes that the probability of an unfavorable ruling is unlikely, it is reasonable possible, so they have estimated a maximum liability of \$2,800,000.

16. Related Party Transactions

To meet the water supply needs of Salt Lake City and Sandy through the year 2035, the Metropolitan Water District Board, a related entity, completed a new treatment plant. The new treatment plant is located at the Point of the Mountain in Draper City and includes a conveyance pipeline connecting the new plant to the District’s Little Cottonwood Water Treatment Plant. The cost of the treatment plant and conveyance system totaled over \$300 million, and the Utilities’ share of the cost is over \$200 million. The 70 million gallon per day plant is funded by an assessment paid by the two cities. Salt Lake City has 62.5 percent of the capacity and cost assessment in the new treatment plant. Below are the future minimum payments due from the Water Utility through 2035:

Year Ending June 30,	
2016	\$ 7,021,892
2017	7,021,892
2018	7,021,892
2019	7,021,892
2020-2024	35,109,460
2025-2029	35,109,460
2030-2034	35,109,460
2035	<u>3,510,946</u>
Total	<u>\$ 136,926,894</u>

17. Joint Venture

The City is a member of a joint venture known as the City/County landfill in which the City and Salt Lake County (through its Municipal Affairs Fund and the remainder of the County) each have fifty percent interest. The joint venture was created to provide solid waste management and disposal services. The City’s equity in the net resources of the landfill at June 30, 2015, was \$18,742,639. This equity interest is shown in the City’s Refuse Collection Fund (an enterprise fund).

The inter-local cooperation agreement created the joint venture and established the Salt Lake Valley Solid Waste Management Council (the Council). The Council consists of five members: one of the County Commissioners, the Mayor of the City, an elected official designated by the Salt Lake County Council of Governments, a member of the Salt Lake City/County Board of Health and one member with technical expertise in solid waste disposal. The Council’s responsibilities are to: (1) appoint or remove, as needed, a landfill manager who reports to the Council; (2) plan, establish and approve all construction projects for solid waste operations; and (3) prepare an annual operating budget that includes expenditures and the means of financing them.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

All actions by the Council are recommendations to the City Council and the County Commission, which have equal power to review, ratify, modify, or veto any action submitted by the Council.

The Council has developed a master plan designed to comply with environmental standards established by the federal government and to meet accounting and financial reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 18, *Accounting for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-closure Care Costs*. In compliance with this standard, the Council has established user fees sufficient to cover all operating costs, including post-closure costs that have been mandated by the federal government. The estimated liability for closure and post closure care was established under the requirement set by the State of Utah's Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and is based on an engineering study completed during 2005. The estimate totals \$17,438,421 at Salt Lake County's fiscal year end and is based on 29.5% of capacity currently filled. The Landfill will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and post-closure care of \$41,759,179 as the remaining capacity is filled. The landfill is expected to be filled to capacity in the year 2077.

In November 1996, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued final regulations regarding financial assurance provisions for local government owners and operators of municipal solid waste landfills. The regulations allow compliance with financial assurance requirements by meeting a financial test or by alternate methods. The financial test method is available only to local governments who can demonstrate that they are capable of meeting their financial obligations relating to their landfills and is sometimes referred to as "self-insurance." The alternate methods generally involve third-party financial instruments such as trust funds, letters of credit, or insurance policies. The financial assurance requirement is the estimated total current costs of closure and post -closure care of \$59,197,600 at December 31, 2014. Although the County and Salt Lake City satisfy the financial test coverage and the financial assurance requirement (therefore, an alternate method is not necessary), the Landfill makes annual contributions to a trust account to finance the estimated liability for landfill closure and post-closure care costs. At December 31, 2014 , the Landfill had invested \$17,438,421 in a trust account with the Public Treasurers' Investment Fund. The owners are required to submit documentation of financial assurance to the Utah Department of Environmental Quality demonstrating that they meet the financial test at the close of each fiscal year. In the event the owners no longer meet the requirements of the financial test, they shall, within 210 days following the close of their fiscal years, obtain alternative financial assurance for total current costs of landfill closure and post-closure care that exceed 43% of the owners' total annual revenue.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the City paid the landfill approximately \$1,705,791 in user fees. Separately audited financial statements for the City/County landfill may be obtained from Salt Lake County Public Works, 2001 S. State, Room N3300 Salt Lake City, Utah 84190.

The City has 50% ownership interest in the Sugarhouse House Park Authority. Salt Lake County owns the remaining 50% interest. The Sugar House Park Authority, created in 1957, maintains and improves the land known as Sugarhouse Park which includes 116 acres of land with a historical cost of \$112,500. The City's investment in the Sugar House Park Authority as of December 31, 2014 totaled \$557,597, which has been included in governmental activity investment in joint ventures in the government-wide statement of net position. Of the total investment \$431,480 is related to capital assets.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

The Sugar House Park Authority is governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of nine members. The City and the County each appoint one member. The other seven members are appointed jointly by the City and County Trustees. The City provides water to the park for a fee and the county is contracted to provide maintenance services and provide for daily management, operation and maintenance of the park.

18. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 and GASB Statement No. 71

As of June 30, 2015, the City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and GASB Statement No. 71 *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*. The implementation of these standards requires governments calculate and report the costs and obligations associated with pensions in their basic financial statements. Employers are required to recognize pension amounts for all benefits provided through the plan which include the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense. The effect of the implementation of these standards on beginning net position is disclosed in Note 12 and the additional disclosures required by these standards are included in Note 19.

Newly Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. This statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes and guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosure related to all fair value measurements. The Statement requires a government to use valuation techniques that are appropriate under the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value. The techniques should be consistent with one or more of the following approaches: the market approach, the cost approach, or the income approach. Statement 72 is effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2015 and early application is encouraged. The City is currently evaluating the impact of this statement on the financial statements when implemented.

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. This Statement establishes requirements for defined benefit pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, as well as for the assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions. In addition, it establishes requirements for defined contributions pensions that are not within the scope of Statement 68. It also amends certain provisions of Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, and Statement 68 for pension plans and pensions that are within their respective scopes. The requirements of this Statement extend the approach to accounting and financial reporting established in Statement 68 to all pensions, with modifications as necessary to reflect that for accounting and financial reporting purposes, any assets accumulated for pensions that are provided through pension plans that are not administered through trusts that meet the criteria specified in Statement 68 should not be considered pension plan assets. It also requires that information similar to that required by Statement 68 be included in notes to financial statements and required supplementary information by all similarly situated employers and nonemployer contributing entities. Statement 73 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016 and early application is encouraged. The City has not elected to implement these statements early. The City is currently evaluating the impact of this statement on the financial statements when implemented.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*. This Statement replaces Statements No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, as amended, and Statement No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*. It also includes requirements for defined contribution OPEB plans that replace the requirements for those OPEB plans in Statement No. 25, *Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans*, as amended, Statement 43, and Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures*. Statement No. 75 establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for governments whose employees are provided with OPEB, as well as for certain nonemployer governments that have a legal obligation to provide financial support for OPEB provided to the employees of other entities. The provisions in Statement 74 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. The City is currently evaluating the impact of this statement on the financial statements when implemented.

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions*, which supersedes Statements No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions*, as amended and Statement No. 57 *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*, for OPEB. This statement establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for OPEB plans and establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. For defined benefit OPEB, the Statement identifies the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. Note disclosure and required supplementary information requirements about defined benefit OPEB also are addressed. Statement 75 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017 and early application is encouraged. The City is currently evaluating the impact of this statement on the financial statements when implemented.

In June 2015, the GASB issued *Statement No. 76, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*, which supersedes *Statement No. 55, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. This statement reduces the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. Statement 76 is effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2015 and should be applied retroactively. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

19. Prior Period Adjustments

Redevelopment Agency - Correction of an Error. During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Redevelopment Agency received promises to give in the amount of \$17,025,000 from private donors. In order to obtain these promises to give, the Agency hired a fundraiser, which required commissions to be paid in the amount of 10% of the promise, payable upon cash receipt of the promise. However, none of the commissions had been paid during the year ended June 30, 2014 or accrued as of June 30, 2014. The Agency has recorded a prior period adjustment in the amount of \$1,702,500 to account for commission payables as of June 30, 2014. In addition, future costs estimated to fulfill benefits to the donors are estimated at 6.25% of the promise, based on industry standards. The Agency also recorded accrued fulfillment costs in the amount of \$1,064,063. Each item is included in the schedule below.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

As of July 1, 2014, the City adopted GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and GASB Statement No. 71 *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*. The implementation of these standards requires governments calculate and report the cost and obligations associated with pensions in their financial statements, including additional note disclosures and required supplementary information. Beginning net position was restated to retroactively report the RDA prior period adjustments, beginning net pension asset, liability and deferred outflows of resources related to contributions made after the measurement date for governmental and business type activities as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activites	Total
Net position as of June 30, 2014	\$ 564,536,988	\$ 2,050,141,961	\$ 2,614,678,949
Net Pension Asset at June 30, 2014	21,662	6,153	27,815
Net Pension Liability at June 30, 2014	(108,372,985)	(38,517,067)	(146,890,055)
Deferred outflows of resources related to contributions made during the year ended June 30, 2014	10,498,038	4,990,966	15,489,004
Redevelopment Commissions	—	(1,702,500)	(1,702,500)
Redevelopment Agency Fulfillment costs	—	(1,064,063)	(1,064,063)
Net position as of June 30, 2014 as restated	\$ 466,683,704	\$ 2,013,855,450	\$ 2,480,539,154

Beginning net position was restated to retroactively report RDA adjustments, the beginning net pension asset, liability and deferred outflows of resources related to contributions made after the measurement date for proprietary funds as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

	Business Type Activities - Enterprise fund							Governmental
	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility	Stormwater Utility	Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
Net position at June 30, 2014, as previously reported	\$ 1,109,668,883	\$ 329,493,754	\$ 194,272,795	\$ 105,365,597	\$ 212,283,579	\$ 102,343,939	\$ 2,053,428,547	\$ 22,822,333
Net Pension Asset at June 30, 2014	6,153	—	—	—	—	—	6,153	—
Net Pension Liability at June 30, 2014	(23,910,472)	(7,983,421)	(2,883,805)	(851,697)	(394,981)	(2,492,694)	(38,517,070)	(4,375,902)
Deferred outflows of resources related to contributions made during the year ended June 30, 2014	2,906,056	1,120,695	417,013	123,356	59,334	364,513	4,990,967	656,355
Commissions	—	—	—	—	(1,702,500)	—	(1,702,500)	—
Fulfillment costs	—	—	—	—	(1,064,063)	—	(1,064,063)	—
	<u>\$ 1,088,670,620</u>	<u>\$ 322,631,028</u>	<u>\$ 191,806,003</u>	<u>\$ 104,637,256</u>	<u>\$ 209,181,369</u>	<u>\$ 100,215,758</u>	<u>\$ 2,017,142,034</u>	<u>\$ 19,102,786</u>

20. Subsequent Events

The following events occurred subsequent to June 30, 2015:

On July 7, 2015, the City issued \$15,000,000 of tax and revenue anticipation notes maturing on June 30, 2016. These notes have a coupon of 2.00% and were sold at a premium of \$244,800. These notes will provide operating cash in the General Fund until December 2015, at which time, a large portion of property taxes are remitted to Salt Lake City.

Required Supplementary Information

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 GENERAL FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Adjustment to budgetary basis (Note to RSI 1)	Actual on budgetary basis (non-GAAP)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
				Original Budget	Final Budget	
Revenues:						
General property taxes	\$ 79,844,217	\$ —	\$ 79,844,217	\$ 75,913,568	\$ 75,913,568	\$ 3,930,649
Sales, use and excise taxes	57,873,243	—	57,873,243	56,360,816	56,360,816	1,512,427
Franchise taxes	28,132,535	—	28,132,535	28,064,086	28,064,086	68,449
Licenses	12,933,000	—	12,933,000	12,205,683	12,205,683	727,317
Permits	11,338,531	—	11,338,531	7,837,301	7,837,301	3,501,230
Fines and forfeitures	4,806,599	—	4,806,599	4,673,700	4,699,200	107,399
Interest	677,898	—	677,898	600,000	600,000	77,898
Intergovernmental	5,325,014	—	5,325,014	5,486,955	5,486,955	(161,941)
Interfund service charges	10,372,337	—	10,372,337	10,010,615	10,010,615	361,722
Parking meter	3,294,774	—	3,294,774	3,459,896	3,459,896	(165,122)
Parking ticket	2,876,299	—	2,876,299	3,698,700	3,698,700	(822,401)
Charges for services	4,800,655	—	4,800,655	4,394,466	4,400,966	399,689
Contributions	24,323	—	24,323	22,500	22,500	1,823
Miscellaneous	6,218,029	—	6,218,029	9,040,006	7,640,501	(1,422,472)
Total revenues	<u>228,517,454</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>228,517,454</u>	<u>221,768,292</u>	<u>220,400,787</u>	<u>8,116,667</u>
Expenditures:						
Current:						
City Council	2,426,454	336,477	2,762,931	2,586,520	2,904,427	141,496
Mayor	2,635,082	(2,695)	2,632,387	3,200,704	2,644,134	11,747
City Attorney	5,324,431	174,469	5,498,900	5,743,326	5,923,326	424,426
Finance	6,061,407	306,933	6,368,340	6,074,848	6,773,903	405,563
Fire	37,049,088	175,391	37,224,479	37,185,767	37,237,285	12,806
Combined Emergency Services	6,394,929	57,210	6,452,139	6,413,318	6,550,022	97,883
Police	57,719,656	797,456	58,517,112	57,818,955	58,677,194	160,082
Community and Economic						
Development	19,468,686	1,098,624	20,567,310	19,590,415	20,766,342	199,032
Justice Court	3,892,584	31,352	3,923,936	4,121,596	4,136,004	212,068
Human Resource	2,090,499	33,359	2,123,858	2,262,922	2,298,532	174,674
Public Services	37,012,824	2,170,127	39,182,951	37,393,804	39,506,244	323,293
Nondepartmental	23,547,487	1,612,087	25,159,574	25,632,352	26,526,921	1,367,347
Interest and other fiscal charges	219,320	—	219,320	435,000	220,250	930
Total expenditures	<u>203,842,447</u>	<u>6,790,790</u>	<u>210,633,237</u>	<u>208,459,527</u>	<u>214,164,584</u>	<u>3,531,347</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>24,675,007</u>	<u>(6,790,790)</u>	<u>17,884,217</u>	<u>13,308,765</u>	<u>6,236,203</u>	<u>11,648,014</u>
Other financing sources (uses):						
Proceeds from sale of property	405,393	—	405,393	433,000	433,000	(27,607)
Transfers in	7,867,962	—	7,867,962	8,088,974	8,231,474	(363,512)
Transfers out	(23,570,340)	—	(23,570,340)	(21,830,335)	(24,212,798)	642,458
Total other financing sources (uses):	<u>(15,296,985)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(15,296,985)</u>	<u>(13,308,361)</u>	<u>(15,548,324)</u>	<u>251,339</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	9,378,022	(6,790,790)	2,587,232	404	(9,312,121)	11,899,353
Fund Balance July 1, 2014	33,595,107	1,427,492	35,022,599	32,538,548	24,029,517	10,993,082
Prior year encumbrances appropriated						
in current year	—	3,789,277	3,789,277	3,789,277	3,789,277	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 42,973,129</u>	<u>\$ (1,574,021)</u>	<u>\$ 41,399,108</u>	<u>\$ 36,328,229</u>	<u>\$ 18,506,673</u>	<u>\$ 22,892,435</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS
RETIREE HEALTHCARE AND LIFE INSURANCE PLAN
Year ended June 30, 2015

Actuarial valuation date	Actuarial value of assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) entry age	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funding ratios	Covered payroll	UAAL as a % of covered payroll
July 1, 2012	\$ —	\$ 112,909,000	\$ 112,909,000	—%	\$ 132,948,000	84.9
July 1, 2013	—	113,395,000	113,395,000	—%	133,406,000	85.0
July 1, 2014	—	3,653,970	3,653,970	—%	29,602,595	12.3

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
December 31, 2014
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

	Noncontributory System	Contributory Retirement System	Public Safety System	Firefighters System	Tier 2 Public Employees System	Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	10.3049442%	9.2196806%	100.0000000%	25.7260447%	2.4971198%	4.7101635%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 44,746,492	\$ 2,659,357	\$ 72,876,185	\$ (2,831,091)	\$ (75,674)	\$ (69,679)
Covered payroll	\$ 86,096,547	\$ 4,934,504	\$ 28,254,323	\$ 21,493,020	\$ 12,253,110	\$ 1,947,856
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	52.0%	53.9%	257.9%	-13.2%	-0.6%	-3.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	90.2%	94.0%	76.7%	101.3%	103.5%	120.5%

* In accordance with paragraph 81.a of GASB 68, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history of their proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) in their RSI. The 10-year schedule will need to be built prospectively. The schedule above is only for the current year. Prior year numbers are available from your prior year note disclosure confirmation.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
June 30, 2015
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

	Noncontributory System	Contributory System	Public Safety System	Firefighters System	Tier 2 Public Employees System	Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System
Contractually required contribution	\$ 15,782,063	\$ 666,230	\$ 13,112,509	\$ 1,405,667	\$ 1,166,952	\$ 255,449
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ (15,782,063)	\$ (666,230)	\$ (13,112,509)	\$ (1,405,667)	\$ (1,166,952)	\$ (255,449)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Covered employee payroll	\$ 85,447,009	\$ 4,607,401	\$ 28,096,226	\$ 21,330,301	\$ 14,196,500	\$ 2,382,916
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll **	18.47%	14.46%	46.67%	6.59%	8.22%	10.72%

* Amounts presented were determined as of fiscal year July 1 - June 30. Employers will be required to prospectively develop this table in future years to show 10-years of information. The schedule above is only for the current year. Prior year numbers are available from your prior year note disclosure confirmation.

** Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll may be different than the Board certified rate due to rounding or other administrative issues.

Note to Required Supplementary Information

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
June 30, 2015

1. Budgetary-GAAP Reporting Reconciliation

The City Council can amend the budget to any extent, provided the budgeted expenditures do not exceed revenues and appropriated fund balance. During the year ended June 30, 2015, General Fund appropriations increased by a net \$9,312,121. The largest single increase of \$3,789,277 accommodated prior year encumbrances that occurred early in the fiscal year. Other smaller increases included amounts for cemetery turf replacement for \$400,000, protected bike lanes for \$420,908, Police laptops, evidence kits and lethal force simulator for \$780,000 and a \$1,000,000 increase in the transfer to Fleet for Fleet replacement vehicles.

The Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual include comparisons of the legally adopted budget (more fully described in Note 1 of the Notes to the Financial Statements) with actual data on a budgetary basis for the General Fund and proprietary funds that have a budgetary basis that differs from GAAP. Accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on a budgetary basis differ from those used to present financial statements in conformity with GAAP. The difference in expenditures between GAAP and budgetary basis for the General Fund is reconciled in the following table.

	General Fund Expenditures			
	Actual on reporting basis	Plus encumbrances as of June 30, 2015	Change in compensation obligations	Actual on budgetary basis
City Council	\$ 2,426,454	\$ 350,840	\$ (14,363)	\$ 2,762,931
Mayor	2,635,082	3,938	(6,633)	2,632,387
City Attorney	5,324,431	187,000	(12,531)	5,498,900
Finance	6,061,407	297,327	9,606	6,368,340
Fire	37,049,088	46,631	128,760	37,224,479
Combined Emergency				
Services	6,394,929	56,693	517	6,452,139
Police	57,719,656	803,766	(6,310)	58,517,112
Community and				
Economic Development	19,468,686	1,127,018	(28,394)	20,567,310
Justice Courts	3,892,584	32,273	(921)	3,923,936
Human Resources	2,090,499	33,359	—	2,123,858
Public Services	37,012,824	2,140,467	29,660	39,182,951
Nondepartmental	23,547,487	1,612,087	—	25,159,574
Interest and other fiscal charges	219,320	—	—	219,320
Total expenditures	203,842,447	6,691,399	99,391	210,633,237
Transfers out	23,570,340	—	—	23,570,340
Total	<u>\$ 227,412,787</u>	<u>\$ 6,691,399</u>	<u>\$ 99,391</u>	<u>\$ 234,203,577</u>

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Supplementary Information

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Arts Council Fund - To account for activities of the Arts Council and the purchase or construction of art in City owned facilities.

Downtown Economic Development Fund - To account for special assessments which are restricted for downtown projects or improvements.

Community Development Operating Fund - To account for monies received by the City as grantee participant in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, except for CDBG monies to be used for capital improvements which are accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund.

Grants Operating Fund - To account for monies received by the City under the Home Program, Emergency Medical Services, Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids Grants, Urban Area Security Initiative Grants, Metropolitan Medical Response System Grants, Local Emergency Planning Committee Hazardous Materials Grants, Drug Free Communities Grants, Rocky Mountain Drug Trafficking Grants, Justice Assistance Grants, Historic Preservation Grants, and other studies and grants.

Street Lighting Fund - To account for the operation of additional street lights, the cost of which is paid by the City and by property owners who benefit from these improvements.

Demolition, Weed and Forfeiture Fund - To account for City mandated demolition, weed abatement activities and certain police forfeiture activities.

Emergency 911 Dispatch Fund - To account for the City's portion of the County-wide emergency dispatch system.

Salt Lake City Donation Fund - This fund was established to account for individual private and intergovernmental contributions held in trust by the City for the Child Abduction Fund, Youth City Programs, Imagination Celebration, Police and Fire Equipment Endowments, Environmental Issues Fund, Police High School Scholarship Fund, Historic Preservation Fund, Mayor's Sponsorship Fund, and other contributions received to be held for a specific purpose.

Special Improvement Debt Service Fund - This fund is used to account for the cost of servicing the debt created by financing the construction of public improvements deemed to benefit the properties against which special assessments are levied.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
 NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 June 30, 2015

	Special Revenue Funds	Special Improvement Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Unrestricted	\$ 11,732,033	\$ 325,258	\$ 12,057,291
Receivables:			
Property tax receivable	494,969	—	494,969
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$78,000	669,256	927,851	1,597,107
Current portion of loans receivable	3,911,035	—	3,911,035
Other	1,076,528	357,141	1,433,669
Prepaid expenses	135,860	—	135,860
Total assets	\$ 18,019,681	\$ 1,610,250	\$ 19,629,931
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 548,614	\$ —	\$ 548,614
Accrued liabilities	124,857	—	124,857
Current deposits and advance rentals	702,542	—	702,542
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	1,347,779	1,284,991	2,632,770
Bonds, mortgages, and notes payable	134,000	—	134,000
Total liabilities	2,857,792	1,284,991	4,142,783
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable grant revenue	153,156	—	153,156
NET POSITION			
Nonspendable	4,046,885	—	4,046,885
Restricted	7,327,770	—	7,327,770
Committed	169,608	325,259	494,867
Assigned	3,464,470	—	3,464,470
Unassigned	—	—	—
Total net position	15,008,733	325,259	15,333,992
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 18,019,681	\$ 1,610,250	\$ 19,629,931

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Special Revenue Funds	Special Improvement Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Sales, use, and excise taxes	\$ 2,976,125	\$ —	\$ 2,976,125
Assessments	1,213,925	267,983	1,481,908
Interest	198,519	63,567	262,086
Intergovernmental	6,892,021	—	6,892,021
Charges for services	1,298,004	—	1,298,004
Contributions	2,043,116	—	2,043,116
Miscellaneous	2,019,304	—	2,019,304
Total revenues	<u>16,641,014</u>	<u>331,550</u>	<u>16,972,564</u>
Expenditures:			
Finance	—	6,773	6,773
Combined Emergency Services	44,702	—	44,702
Community and Economic Development	7,660,878	—	7,660,878
Public Services	793,648	—	793,648
Arts Council	3,315,434	—	3,315,434
Debt service:			
Principal	—	311,000	311,000
Interest and other fiscal charges	—	54,389	54,389
Total expenditures	<u>11,814,662</u>	<u>372,162</u>	<u>12,186,824</u>
Operating income	<u>4,826,352</u>	<u>(40,612)</u>	<u>4,785,740</u>
Income before transfers	4,826,352	(40,612)	4,785,740
Transfers in	1,037,118	—	1,037,118
Transfers out	<u>(5,603,793)</u>	<u>(1,165,526)</u>	<u>(6,769,319)</u>
Increase in net position	259,677	(1,206,138)	(946,461)
Net Position July 1, 2014	<u>14,749,056</u>	<u>1,531,397</u>	<u>16,280,453</u>
Net Position June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 15,008,733</u>	<u>\$ 325,259</u>	<u>\$ 15,333,992</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
 NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
 June 30, 2015

	Arts Council	Downtown Economic Development	Community Development Operating
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Unrestricted	\$ 29,770	\$ 970,565	\$ —
Receivables:			
Property tax receivable	—	—	—
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$78,000	—	185,658	—
Current portion of loans receivable	—	—	—
Other	146,754	—	157,657
Prepaid expenses	127,685	—	—
	<u>304,209</u>	<u>1,156,223</u>	<u>157,657</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 304,209</u>	<u>\$ 1,156,223</u>	<u>\$ 157,657</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 14,984	\$ 3,553	\$ 186,713
Accrued liabilities	—	—	104,912
Current deposits and advance rentals	—	—	—
	<u>14,984</u>	<u>3,553</u>	<u>291,625</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>14,984</u>	<u>3,553</u>	<u>291,625</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	—	185,658	—
Bonds, mortgages, and notes payable	134,000	—	—
	<u>148,984</u>	<u>189,211</u>	<u>291,625</u>
Total liabilities	<u>148,984</u>	<u>189,211</u>	<u>291,625</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable grant revenue	153,156	—	—
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	302,140	189,211	291,625
NET POSITION			
Nonspendable	127,685	—	—
Restricted	—	—	(133,968)
Committed	—	—	—
Assigned	(125,616)	967,012	—
Unassigned	—	—	—
	<u>2,069</u>	<u>967,012</u>	<u>(133,968)</u>
Total net position	<u>2,069</u>	<u>967,012</u>	<u>(133,968)</u>
Total liabilities deferred inflows of resources and net position	<u>\$ 304,209</u>	<u>\$ 1,156,223</u>	<u>\$ 157,657</u>

Grants Operating	Street Lighting	Demolition, Weed and Forfeiture	Emergency 911 Dispatch	Salt Lake City Donation Fund	Nonmajor Special Revenue Total
\$ 7,721,220	\$ 501,420	\$ 1,414,421	\$ 207,768	\$ 886,869	\$ 11,732,033
—	—	—	494,969	—	494,969
665	482,933	—	—	—	669,256
3,911,035	—	—	—	—	3,911,035
772,117	—	—	—	—	1,076,528
7,500	—	—	—	675	135,860
<u>\$ 12,412,537</u>	<u>\$ 984,353</u>	<u>\$ 1,414,421</u>	<u>\$ 702,737</u>	<u>\$ 887,544</u>	<u>\$ 18,019,681</u>
\$ 304,754	\$ —	\$ 33,782	\$ —	\$ 4,828	\$ 548,614
17,655	—	—	—	2,290	124,857
30,000	—	670,673	—	1,869	702,542
<u>352,409</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>704,455</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8,987</u>	<u>1,376,013</u>
679,190	482,931	—	—	—	1,347,779
—	—	—	—	—	134,000
<u>1,031,599</u>	<u>482,931</u>	<u>704,455</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8,987</u>	<u>2,857,792</u>
—	—	—	—	—	153,156
1,031,599	482,931	704,455	—	8,987	3,010,948
3,919,200	—	—	—	—	4,046,885
7,461,738	—	—	—	—	7,327,770
—	—	169,608	—	—	169,608
—	501,422	540,358	702,737	878,557	3,464,470
—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>11,380,938</u>	<u>501,422</u>	<u>709,966</u>	<u>702,737</u>	<u>878,557</u>	<u>15,008,733</u>
<u>\$ 12,412,537</u>	<u>\$ 984,353</u>	<u>\$ 1,414,421</u>	<u>\$ 702,737</u>	<u>\$ 887,544</u>	<u>\$ 18,019,681</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Arts Council	Downtown Economic Development	Community Development Operating
Revenues:			
Sales, use, and excise taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Assessments	—	957,867	—
Interest	173	10,603	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	2,167,501
Charges for services	1,242,335	—	—
Contributions	1,907,323	—	—
Miscellaneous	17,248	—	—
Total revenues	<u>3,167,079</u>	<u>968,470</u>	<u>2,167,501</u>
Expenditures:			
Combined Emergency Services	—	—	—
Community and Economic Development	—	915,480	1,200,628
Public Services	—	—	—
Arts Council	3,315,434	—	—
Total expenditures	<u>3,315,434</u>	<u>915,480</u>	<u>1,200,628</u>
Operating income	<u>(148,355)</u>	<u>52,990</u>	<u>966,873</u>
Income before transfers	(148,355)	52,990	966,873
Transfers in	—	—	852,736
Transfers out	—	—	(2,067,941)
Increase in net position	<u>(148,355)</u>	<u>52,990</u>	<u>(248,332)</u>
Net Position July 1, 2014	<u>150,424</u>	<u>914,022</u>	<u>114,364</u>
Net Position June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 2,069</u>	<u>\$ 967,012</u>	<u>\$ (133,968)</u>

Grants Operating	Street Lighting	Demolition, Weed and Forfeiture	Emergency 911 Dispatch	Salt Lake City Donation Fund	Nonmajor Special Revenue Total
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,976,125	\$ —	\$ 2,976,125
—	256,058	—	—	—	1,213,925
166,851	13,282	2,264	—	5,346	198,519
4,489,810	—	234,710	—	—	6,892,021
1,500	—	54,169	—	—	1,298,004
1,668	—	—	—	134,125	2,043,116
1,981,205	—	4,639	—	16,212	2,019,304
<u>6,641,034</u>	<u>269,340</u>	<u>295,782</u>	<u>2,976,125</u>	<u>155,683</u>	<u>16,641,014</u>
—	—	—	44,702	—	44,702
5,272,149	—	272,621	—	—	7,660,878
—	470,642	—	—	323,006	793,648
—	—	—	—	—	3,315,434
<u>5,272,149</u>	<u>470,642</u>	<u>272,621</u>	<u>44,702</u>	<u>323,006</u>	<u>11,814,662</u>
<u>1,368,885</u>	<u>(201,302)</u>	<u>23,161</u>	<u>2,931,423</u>	<u>(167,323)</u>	<u>4,826,352</u>
1,368,885	(201,302)	23,161	2,931,423	(167,323)	4,826,352
—	184,382	—	—	—	1,037,118
<u>(435,852)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(2,800,000)</u>	<u>(300,000)</u>	<u>(5,603,793)</u>
933,033	(16,920)	23,161	131,423	(467,323)	259,677
<u>10,447,904</u>	<u>518,342</u>	<u>686,806</u>	<u>571,314</u>	<u>1,345,880</u>	<u>14,749,056</u>
<u>\$ 11,380,938</u>	<u>\$ 501,422</u>	<u>\$ 709,966</u>	<u>\$ 702,737</u>	<u>\$ 878,557</u>	<u>\$ 15,008,733</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 ARTS COUNCIL
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Interest	\$ 173	\$ 20	\$ —	\$ 173
Charges for services	1,259,583	1,450,650	1,348,830	(89,247)
Contributions	1,907,323	1,902,550	1,894,319	13,004
Total revenues	3,167,079	3,353,220	3,243,149	(76,070)
Expenditures:				
Arts Council	3,315,434	3,419,125	3,393,573	78,139
Total expenditures	3,315,434	3,419,125	3,393,573	78,139
Net change in fund balance	(148,355)	(65,905)	(150,424)	2,069
Fund Balance July 1, 2014	150,424	150,424	150,424	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2015	\$ 2,069	\$ 84,519	\$ —	\$ 2,069

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 DOWNTOWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ 957,867	\$ 1,177,855	\$ 1,177,855	\$ (219,988)
Interest	10,603	—	—	10,603
Total revenues	<u>968,470</u>	<u>1,177,855</u>	<u>1,177,855</u>	<u>(209,385)</u>
Expenditures:				
Community and Economic Development	915,480	1,177,855	1,177,855	262,375
Total expenditures	<u>915,480</u>	<u>1,177,855</u>	<u>1,177,855</u>	<u>262,375</u>
Revenues over expenditures	<u>52,990</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>52,990</u>
Net change in fund balance	52,990	—	—	52,990
Fund Balance July 1, 2014	914,022	914,022	914,022	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 967,012</u>	<u>\$ 914,022</u>	<u>\$ 914,022</u>	<u>\$ 52,990</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OPERATING FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 2,167,501	\$ 3,557,980	\$ 4,990,208	\$ (2,822,707)
Total revenues	2,167,501	3,557,980	4,990,208	(2,822,707)
Expenditures:				
Community and Economic Development	1,200,628	1,451,110	2,883,338	1,682,710
Total expenditures	1,200,628	1,451,110	2,883,338	1,682,710
Revenues over expenditures	966,873	2,106,870	2,106,870	(1,139,997)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	852,736	—	—	852,736
Transfers out	(2,067,941)	(2,106,870)	(2,106,870)	38,929
Total other financing sources:	(1,215,205)	(2,106,870)	(2,106,870)	891,665
Net change in fund balance	(248,332)	—	—	(248,332)
Fund Balance July 1, 2014	114,364	114,364	114,364	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2015	\$ (133,968)	\$ 114,364	\$ 114,364	\$ (248,332)

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 GRANTS OPERATING FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Interest	\$ 166,851	\$ 2,917	\$ 7,359	159,492
Intergovernmental	4,489,810	1,843,149	11,746,906	(7,257,096)
Charges for Services	1,500	—	—	1,500
Contributions	1,668	—	—	1,668
Miscellaneous	1,981,205	5,714,447	7,037,990	(5,056,785)
Total revenues	6,641,034	7,560,513	18,792,255	(12,151,221)
Expenditures:				
Community and Economic Development	5,272,149	7,260,112	18,152,725	12,880,576
Total expenditures	5,272,149	7,260,112	18,152,725	12,880,576
Revenues over (under) expenditures	1,368,885	300,401	639,530	729,355
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out	(435,852)	(62,360)	(401,489)	(34,363)
Total other financing sources:	(435,852)	(62,360)	(401,489)	(34,363)
Net change in fund balance	933,033	238,041	238,041	694,992
Fund Balance July 1, 2014	10,447,904	10,447,904	10,447,904	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2015	\$ 11,380,937	\$ 10,685,945	\$ 10,685,945	\$ 694,992

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 STREET LIGHTING
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ 256,058	\$ 789,152	\$ 604,766	\$ (348,708)
Interest	13,282	—	—	13,282
Total revenues	<u>269,340</u>	<u>789,152</u>	<u>604,766</u>	<u>(335,426)</u>
Expenditures:				
Public Services	<u>470,642</u>	<u>461,496</u>	<u>465,699</u>	<u>(4,943)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>470,642</u>	<u>461,496</u>	<u>465,699</u>	<u>(4,943)</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(201,302)</u>	<u>327,656</u>	<u>139,067</u>	<u>(340,369)</u>
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	<u>184,382</u>	<u>132,494</u>	<u>184,386</u>	<u>(4)</u>
Total other financing sources:	<u>184,382</u>	<u>132,494</u>	<u>184,386</u>	<u>(4)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(16,920)</u>	<u>460,150</u>	<u>323,453</u>	<u>(340,373)</u>
Fund Balance July 1, 2014	<u>518,342</u>	<u>518,342</u>	<u>518,342</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 501,422</u>	<u>\$ 978,492</u>	<u>\$ 841,795</u>	<u>\$ (340,373)</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 DEMOLITION, WEED AND FORFEITURE
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Interest	\$ 2,264	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,264
Intergovernmental	234,710	—	—	234,710
Charges for services	54,169	—	—	54,169
Miscellaneous	4,639	—	859,922	(855,283)
Total revenues	295,782	—	859,922	(564,140)
Expenditures:				
Community and Economic Development	272,621	—	859,922	587,301
Total expenditures	272,621	—	859,922	587,301
Revenues over (under) expenditures	23,161	—	—	23,161
Net change in fund balance	23,161	—	—	23,161
Fund Balance July 1, 2014	686,806	686,806	686,806	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2015	\$ 709,967	\$ 686,806	\$ 686,806	\$ 23,161

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 EMERGENCY 911 DISPATCH
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Sales, use and excise taxes	\$ 2,976,125	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 976,125
Charges for Services	—	550,700	550,700	(550,700)
Total revenues	2,976,125	2,550,700	2,550,700	425,425
Expenditures:				
Personal Services	—	—	18,500	18,500
Charges and Services	44,702	—	—	(44,702)
Capital Expenditures	—	—	391,999	391,999
Total expenditures	44,702	—	410,499	365,797
Revenues over expenditures	2,931,423	2,550,700	2,140,201	791,222
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(2,800,000)	(3,134,960)	(3,134,960)	334,960
Total other financing uses:	(2,800,000)	(3,134,960)	(3,134,960)	334,960
Net change in fund balance	131,423	(584,260)	(994,759)	1,126,182
Fund Balance July 1, 2014	571,314	571,314	571,314	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2015	\$ 702,737	\$ (12,946)	\$ (423,445)	\$ 1,126,182

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 SALT LAKE CITY DONATION FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Interest	\$ 5,346	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,346
Contributions	134,125	200,000	200,960.43	(66,835)
Miscellaneous	16,212	—	1,051,347.88	(1,035,136)
Total revenues	155,683	200,000	1,252,308	(1,096,625)
Expenditures:				
Public Services	323,006	200,000	1,252,308.31	929,302
Total expenditures	323,006	200,000	1,252,308	929,302
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(167,323)	—	—	(167,323)
Other financing sources:				
Transfers out	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	—
Total other financing sources:	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	—
Net change in fund balance	(467,323)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(167,323)
Fund Balance July 1, 2014	1,345,880	1,345,880	1,345,880	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2015	\$ 878,557	\$ 1,045,880	\$ 1,045,880	\$ (167,323)

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
 NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	<u>Special Improvement</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	
Unrestricted	\$ 325,258
Receivables:	
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0	927,851
Other	<u>357,141</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,610,250</u>
LIABILITIES	
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	<u>\$ 1,284,991</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,284,991</u>
NET POSITION	
Restricted	<u>325,259</u>
Total net position	<u>325,259</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 1,610,250</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
 CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	<u>Special Improvement</u>
Revenues:	
Assessments	\$ 267,983
Interest	<u>63,567</u>
Total revenues	<u>331,550</u>
Expenditures:	
Finance	6,773
Debt service:	
Principal	311,000
Interest and other fiscal charges	<u>54,389</u>
Total expenditures	<u>372,162</u>
Operating Transfers Out	<u>(1,165,526)</u>
Increase in net position	(1,206,138)
Net Position July 1, 2014	<u>1,531,397</u>
Net Position June 30, 2015	<u><u>\$ 325,259</u></u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original Budget	Final Budget	
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ 267,983	\$ 11,698	\$ 11,698	\$ 256,285
Interest	63,567	—	—	63,567
Total revenues	331,550	11,698	11,698	319,852
Expenditures:				
Administrative Services	6,773	17,398	17,398	10,625
Debt service:				
Principal	311,000	311,000	311,000	—
Interest	54,389	54,595	54,595	206
Total expenditures	372,162	382,993	382,993	10,831
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(40,612)	(371,295)	(371,295)	330,683
Transfers out	(1,165,526)	—	(1,165,526)	—
Net change in fund balance	(1,206,138)	(371,295)	(1,536,821)	330,683
Fund Balance July 1, 2014	1,531,397	1,531,397	1,531,397	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2015	\$ 325,259	\$ 1,160,102	\$ (5,424)	\$ 330,683

Major Governmental Funds
Budgetary Comparison Schedule

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original Budget	Final Budget	
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 1,600	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,600
Permits	7,787,335	—	—	7,787,335
Interest	444,416	—	312,053	132,363
Intergovernmental	4,477,828	3,917,322	11,925,606	(7,447,778)
Miscellaneous	954,151	—	1,176,282	(222,131)
Contributions	2,300,000	—	45,000	2,255,000
Total revenues	15,965,330	3,917,322	13,458,941	2,506,389
Expenditures:				
Capital improvements	38,298,863	14,020,454	134,410,260	96,111,397
Total expenditures	38,298,863	14,020,454	134,410,260	96,111,397
Revenues under expenditures	(22,333,533)	(10,103,132)	(120,951,319)	98,617,786
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from bond issuance	21,111,421	—	28,827,172	(7,715,751)
Proceeds from sale of property	302,051	100,000	100,000	202,051
Transfers in	16,911,640	18,861,094	19,519,326	(2,607,686)
Transfers out	(9,167,285)	(8,519,984)	(8,520,208)	(647,077)
Total other financing sources (uses):	29,157,827	10,441,110	39,926,290	(10,768,463)
Net Change in Fund Balance	6,824,294	337,978	(81,025,029)	87,849,323
Fund Balance July 1, 2014	90,343,291	90,343,291	90,343,291	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2015	97,167,585	90,681,269	9,318,262	87,849,323

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 OTHER IMPROVEMENT FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 18,215,771	\$ 18,432,060	\$ 18,432,060	\$ (216,289)
Intergovernmental	5,111,928	7,615,930	7,615,930	(2,504,002)
Total revenues	<u>23,327,699</u>	<u>26,047,990</u>	<u>26,047,990</u>	<u>(2,720,291)</u>
Expenditures:				
Administrative Services	78,609	14,650	14,650	(63,959)
Debt service:				
Principal	65,331,758	22,760,623	66,980,623	1,648,865
Interest	13,727,845	12,744,173	12,383,984	(1,343,861)
Total expenditures	<u>79,138,212</u>	<u>35,519,446</u>	<u>79,379,257</u>	<u>241,045</u>
Revenues under expenditures	<u>(55,810,513)</u>	<u>(9,471,456)</u>	<u>(53,331,267)</u>	<u>(2,479,246)</u>
Other financing sources:				
Proceeds from bond issuance	45,683,539	—	45,683,539	—
Transfers in	10,122,795	9,879,398	9,879,398	243,397
Transfers out	—	(404,334)	(404,334)	404,334
Total other financing sources:	<u>55,806,334</u>	<u>9,475,064</u>	<u>55,158,603</u>	<u>647,731</u>
Net change in fund balance	(4,179)	3,608	1,827,336	(1,831,515)
Fund Balance July 1, 2014	<u>4,726,742</u>	<u>4,726,742</u>	<u>4,726,742</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 4,722,563</u>	<u>\$ 4,730,350</u>	<u>\$ 6,554,078</u>	<u>\$ (1,831,515)</u>

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Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Street Lighting Utility – This fund is used to account for the activities related to operations, repairs and maintenance of the street lights.

Refuse Collection Fund – This fund is used to account for the operations and activities related to garbage collection and disposal.

Housing Loan Fund – This fund is used to account for the loan servicing activities of the City's grand and leveraged bank funded loans, except for the Urban Development Action Grant loans.

Golf Fund – This fund is used to account for the operation of golf courses for use by the general public.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS

June 30, 2015

	Street Lighting Utility	Refuse Collection
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Unrestricted	\$ 1,657,104	\$ 11,504,166
Restricted	—	—
Receivables:		
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,164, \$18,131, \$3,645,345, totaling \$3,667,639 respectively	344,477	1,254,343
Prepaid expenses	1,500	53,100
Inventory of supplies	—	—
Total current assets	2,003,081	12,811,609
Property and equipment, at cost:		
Land and water rights	—	—
Buildings	—	—
Improvements other than buildings	4,420,207	—
Machinery and equipment	—	18,362,647
Construction in progress	—	37,756
Accumulated depreciation	(703,907)	(10,488,158)
Net property and equipment	3,716,300	7,912,245
Loans and other long-term receivables	—	—
Net pension asset	643	2,429
Land and buildings held for resale	—	—
Investment in joint venture	—	18,742,639
Total noncurrent assets	3,716,943	26,657,313
Total assets	5,720,024	39,468,922
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	5,556	223,071
Total Deferred Outflows	5,556	223,071
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 5,725,580	\$ 39,691,993

Housing Loans	Golf	Total
\$ 19,819,380	\$ 1,906,048	\$ 34,886,698
—	3,600,773	3,600,773
2,096,209	26,308	3,721,337
—	40,725	95,325
—	399,814	399,814
21,915,589	5,973,668	42,703,947
—	5,674,725	5,674,725
—	4,523,147	4,523,147
—	10,064,107	14,484,314
—	5,928,205	24,290,852
—	2,498,000	2,535,756
—	(13,582,434)	(24,774,499)
—	15,105,750	26,734,295
39,649,241	—	39,649,241
—	174	3,246
1,016,123	—	1,016,123
—	—	18,742,639
40,665,364	15,105,924	86,145,544
62,580,953	21,079,592	128,849,491
—	223,728	452,355
—	223,728	452,355
\$ 62,580,953	\$ 21,303,320	\$ 129,301,846

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS

June 30, 2015

	Street Lighting Utility	Refuse Collection
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 335,615	\$ 372,655
Accrued liabilities	—	156,844
Current deposits and advance rentals	32,677	—
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	—	25,945
	368,292	555,444
Total current liabilities		
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Deposits, advance rentals and long-term accruals	—	107,702
Bonds, mortgages, and notes payable	—	2,370,578
Long-term compensated absences liability	3,772	195,897
Net pension liability	—	965,264
Other post employment benefits	—	1,250
	3,772	3,640,691
Total noncurrent liabilities		
	372,064	4,196,135
Total liabilities		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Inflows - Pension	1,153	132,234
	1,153	132,234
Total deferred inflows		
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets	3,716,300	7,912,245
Restricted for capital acquisition	—	2,370,578
Unrestricted	1,636,063	25,080,801
	5,352,363	35,363,624
Total net position		
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 5,725,580	\$ 39,691,993

Housing Loans	Golf	Total
\$ 117,014	\$ 179,188	\$ 1,004,472
—	196,838	353,682
170,706	—	203,383
—	162,260	188,205
<u>287,720</u>	<u>538,286</u>	<u>1,749,742</u>
—	245,892	353,594
10,450,650	6,096,572	18,917,800
—	368,698	568,367
—	1,047,068	2,012,332
—	21,344	22,594
<u>10,450,650</u>	<u>7,779,574</u>	<u>21,874,687</u>
<u>10,738,370</u>	<u>8,317,860</u>	<u>23,624,429</u>
—	133,145	266,532
—	133,145	266,532
—	15,105,750	26,734,295
10,450,650	6,096,572	18,917,800
41,391,933	(8,350,007)	59,758,790
<u>51,842,583</u>	<u>12,852,315</u>	<u>105,410,885</u>
<u>\$ 62,580,953</u>	<u>\$ 21,303,320</u>	<u>\$ 129,301,846</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2015

	Street Lighting Utility	Refuse Collection
Sales and charges for services	\$ 3,275,150	\$ 12,201,577
Rental and other	5,107	217,599
Total operating revenue	<u>3,280,257</u>	<u>12,419,176</u>
Personal services	87,915	3,226,372
Operating and maintenance	2,265	353,253
Charges and services	1,590,452	5,355,950
Depreciation and amortization	304,976	1,737,049
Total operating expenses	<u>1,985,608</u>	<u>10,672,624</u>
Operating income	<u>1,294,649</u>	<u>1,746,552</u>
Interest income	800	55,438
Interest expense (net of amount capitalized of \$417,843)	—	(31,204)
Equity in joint venture income (loss)	—	(396,366)
Gain or (loss) on disposition of property and equipment	—	144,900
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>800</u>	<u>(227,232)</u>
Grants and other contributions	55,112	2,776
Total capital contributions	<u>55,112</u>	<u>2,776</u>
Income before transfers	1,350,561	1,522,096
Transfers in	—	248,415
Transfers out	—	(924,356)
Increase in net position	<u>1,350,561</u>	<u>846,155</u>
Net Position July 1, 2014 as previously reported	3,997,852	35,529,748
Prior Period Adjustment (See note 19)	3,950	(1,012,280)
Net Position July 1, 2014 as restated	<u>4,001,802</u>	<u>34,517,468</u>
Net Position June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 5,352,363</u>	<u>\$ 35,363,624</u>

Housing Loans	Golf	Total
\$ 158,678	\$ 8,190,683	\$ 23,826,088
262,103	43,980	528,789
420,781	8,234,663	24,354,877
—	2,854,638	6,168,925
—	1,252,871	1,608,389
1,053,124	2,539,923	10,539,449
—	677,873	2,719,898
1,053,124	7,325,305	21,036,661
(632,343)	909,358	3,318,216
1,170,574	1,412	1,228,224
(576,620)	(76,445)	(684,269)
—	—	(396,366)
—	1,372,798	1,517,698
593,954	1,297,765	1,665,287
899,902	—	957,790
899,902	—	957,790
861,513	2,207,123	5,941,293
805,277	—	1,053,692
(852,736)	(22,765)	(1,799,857)
814,054	2,184,358	5,195,128
51,028,530	11,787,809	102,343,939
—	(1,119,852)	(2,128,182)
51,028,530	10,667,957	100,215,757
\$ 51,842,583	\$ 12,852,315	\$ 105,410,885

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2015

	Street Lighting Utility	Refuse Collection
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 3,298,394	\$ 12,369,790
Payments to suppliers	(1,544,423)	(5,601,574)
Payments to employees	(91,559)	(3,865,634)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,662,412</u>	<u>2,902,582</u>
Cash flows from noncapital and related financing activities:		
Transfers in	—	248,415
Transfers out	—	(924,356)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital and related financing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>(675,941)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt (net of discount and issuance costs)	—	1,328,787
Proceeds from sale of equipment	—	213,498
Contributions for aid in construction	9,700	2,776
Payment on long-term obligations, net of capitalized interest	—	(1,287,809)
Payments for purchase and construction of fixed assets, including capitalized interest	(749,039)	(1,770,436)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(739,339)</u>	<u>(1,513,184)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received on investments and loans	\$ 800	\$ 55,438
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>800</u>	<u>55,438</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	923,873	768,895
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	733,231	10,735,271
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 1,657,104</u>	<u>\$ 11,504,166</u>
Cash and cash equivalent components:		
Unrestricted	\$ 1,657,104	\$ 11,504,166
Restricted	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 1,657,104</u>	<u>\$ 11,504,166</u>
Cash flows from operating activities -		
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,294,649	\$ 1,746,552
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	304,976	1,737,049
Increase (decrease) due to changes in:		
Accounts receivable	9,091	(157,088)
Other current assets	9,046	(14,625)
Accounts payable	52,243	170,019
Deferred outflows	—	(44,112)
Accrued liabilities affecting operating activities	(6,497)	9,360
Other liabilities	—	45,312
Pension assets	(643)	(2,429)
Pension liability	5,103	(225,975)
Deferred inflows	(5,556)	132,234
Compensation liability	—	(493,715)
Total adjustments	<u>367,763</u>	<u>1,156,030</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 1,662,412</u>	<u>\$ 2,902,582</u>
Noncash transactions affecting financial position:		
Contributions of fixed assets from (to) other entities	\$ 42,412	\$ —

Housing Loans	Golf	Total
\$ 1,099,863	\$ 8,070,095	\$ 24,838,142
(1,092,316)	(3,829,693)	(12,068,006)
—	(3,839,771)	(7,796,964)
<u>7,547</u>	<u>400,631</u>	<u>4,973,172</u>
805,277	—	1,053,692
(852,736)	(22,765)	(1,799,857)
<u>(47,459)</u>	<u>(22,765)</u>	<u>(746,165)</u>
364,269	6,096,572	7,789,628
—	1,372,798	1,586,296
899,902	—	912,378
(1,730,638)	(76,445)	(3,094,892)
—	(2,505,391)	(5,024,866)
<u>(466,467)</u>	<u>4,887,534</u>	<u>2,168,544</u>
\$ 1,170,574	\$ 1,412	\$ 1,228,224
<u>1,170,574</u>	<u>1,412</u>	<u>1,228,224</u>
664,195	5,266,812	7,623,775
19,155,185	240,009	30,863,696
<u>\$ 19,819,380</u>	<u>\$ 5,506,821</u>	<u>\$ 38,487,471</u>
\$ 19,819,380	\$ 1,906,048	\$ 34,886,698
—	3,600,773	3,600,773
<u>\$ 19,819,380</u>	<u>\$ 5,506,821</u>	<u>\$ 38,487,471</u>
\$ (632,343)	\$ 909,358	\$ 3,318,216
—	677,873	2,719,898
841,786	(4,511)	689,278
(162,704)	(34,282)	(202,565)
(48,634)	(8,617)	165,011
—	(42,252)	(86,364)
—	79,983	82,846
9,442	(160,057)	(105,303)
—	(174)	(3,246)
—	(254,260)	(475,132)
—	133,145	259,823
—	(895,575)	(1,389,290)
<u>639,890</u>	<u>(508,727)</u>	<u>1,654,956</u>
<u>\$ 7,547</u>	<u>\$ 400,631</u>	<u>\$ 4,973,172</u>
\$ —	\$ —	\$ 42,412

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 STREET LIGHTING UTILITY FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		Variance
			Budgeted Amounts		
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating revenue - sales and charges					
for current services	\$ 3,275,950	\$ 3,275,950	\$ 3,202,000	\$ 3,202,000	73,950
Interest income	5,107	5,107	30,000	30,000	(24,893)
Contributions and nonoperating grants	55,112	12,700	—	—	12,700
Total revenues and other sources	3,336,169	3,293,757	3,232,000	3,232,000	61,757
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	95,858	95,858	232,129	232,129	136,271
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(7,943)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	2,265	2,265			(2,265)
Charges and services	1,590,452	1,590,452	2,023,825	2,023,825	433,373
Depreciation and amortization	304,976	—	—	—	—
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	1,985,608	1,688,575	2,255,954	2,255,954	567,379
Improvements other than buildings	—	843,449	950,000	950,000	106,551
Total expenses and other uses	1,985,608	2,532,024	3,205,954	3,205,954	673,930
Change in net position	\$ 1,350,561	\$ 761,733	\$ 26,046	\$ 26,046	\$ 735,687

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
REFUSE COLLECTION FUND
Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		Variance
			Budgeted Amounts		
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:	\$ 12,419,176	\$ 12,419,176	\$ 12,481,965	\$ 12,481,965	\$ (62,789)
Fixed asset disposition proceeds	—	213,498	137,000	137,000	76,498
Gain on fixed asset disposition	144,900	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from debt	—	1,328,786	1,406,300	1,406,300	(77,514)
Interest income	55,438	55,438	42,000	42,000	13,438
Equity in joint venture income	(396,366)	—	—	—	—
Contributions	2,776	2,776	—	—	2,776
Transfer in	248,415	248,415	66,700	351,900	(103,485)
Total revenues and other sources	<u>12,474,339</u>	<u>14,268,089</u>	<u>14,133,965</u>	<u>14,419,165</u>	<u>(151,076)</u>
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	2,732,657	1,860,659	4,288,927	4,288,927	2,428,268
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	493,715	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	353,253	353,253	340,499	344,089	(9,164)
Charges and services	5,355,950	5,341,357	5,521,615	6,570,359	1,229,002
Depreciation	1,737,049	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	924,356	924,356	550,000	950,000	25,644
Total expenses before debt service and capital outlay	<u>11,596,980</u>	<u>8,479,625</u>	<u>10,701,041</u>	<u>12,153,375</u>	<u>3,673,750</u>
Debt service:					
Principal	—	1,260,091	1,615,968	1,615,968	355,877
Interest	31,204	34,690	49,519	49,519	14,829
Capital outlay - purchase of equipment	—	1,770,436	1,951,709	2,362,857	592,421
Total expenses and other uses	<u>11,628,184</u>	<u>11,544,842</u>	<u>14,318,237</u>	<u>16,181,719</u>	<u>4,636,877</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 846,155</u>	<u>\$ 2,723,247</u>	<u>\$ (184,272)</u>	<u>\$ (1,762,554)</u>	<u>\$ 4,485,801</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
HOUSING LOANS FUND
Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		Variance
			Budgeted Amounts		
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating revenue - sales and charges for current services	\$ 420,781	\$ 420,781	\$ 9,550,849	\$ 11,106,646	\$ (10,685,865)
Property disposition proceeds	—	—	272,950	272,950	(272,950)
Interest income	1,170,574	1,170,574	942,518	942,518	228,056
Contributions and non-operating grants	899,902	899,902	—	—	899,902
Transfers In	805,277	805,277	852,736	852,736	(47,459)
Total revenues and other sources	3,296,534	3,296,534	11,619,053	13,174,850	(9,878,316)
Expenses and other uses:					
Charges and services	1,053,124	1,875,572	10,090,517	11,646,314	9,770,742
Transfers out	852,736	852,736	852,736	852,736	—
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	1,905,860	2,728,308	10,943,253	12,499,050	9,770,742
Debt service:					
Interest	576,620	576,620	675,800	675,800	99,180
Total expenses and other uses	2,482,480	3,304,928	11,619,053	13,174,850	9,869,922
Change in net position	\$ 814,054	\$ (8,394)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (8,394)

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GOLF FUND
Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		Variance
			Budgeted Amounts		
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:	\$ 5,487,926	\$ 5,487,926	\$ 5,469,475	\$ 5,469,475	\$ 18,451
Equipment and facility rental	1,683,251	1,683,251	1,926,830	1,926,830	(243,579)
Retail sales and concessions	1,063,073	1,063,073	925,100	925,100	137,973
Interest income	1,412	1,412	—	—	1,412
Gain on sale of assets	1,372,798	—	—	—	—
Fixed asset disposition proceeds	—	1,372,798	—	1,372,798	—
Lease proceeds	—	6,096,572	6,141,572	6,141,572	(45,000)
Other revenue	413	413	—	—	413
Total revenues and other sources	9,608,873	15,705,445	14,462,977	15,835,775	(130,330)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	1,959,063	1,002,752	4,172,823	4,172,823	3,170,071
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	895,575	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	1,252,871	1,281,153	1,195,300	1,251,525	(29,628)
Charges and services	2,539,923	2,539,923	2,713,294	2,930,001	390,078
Depreciation	677,873	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	22,765	22,765	22,765	22,765	—
Total expenses before debt service and capital outlay	7,348,070	4,846,593	8,104,182	8,377,114	3,530,521
Debt Service:					
Interest	76,445	—	—	—	—
Capital outlay-purchase of equipment	—	2,505,391	6,351,572	6,352,808	3,847,417
Total expenses and other uses	7,424,515	7,351,984	14,455,754	14,729,922	7,377,938
Change in net position	\$ 2,184,358	\$ 8,353,461	\$ 7,223	\$ 1,105,853	\$ 7,247,608

Major Enterprise Funds
Budgetary Comparison Schedule

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS FUND
Year ended June 30, 2015

	Budgetary Basis				
	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Airfields	\$ 27,688,088	\$ 27,688,088	\$ 28,674,100	\$ 28,674,100	\$ (986,012)
Terminals	49,165,208	49,165,208	47,668,500	47,668,500	1,496,708
Landside	52,477,405	52,477,405	47,280,800	47,280,800	5,196,605
Auxiliary airports	852,204	852,204	743,800	743,800	108,404
General aviation	2,223,159	2,223,159	2,138,100	2,138,100	85,059
Support areas	7,484,591	7,484,591	7,157,300	7,157,300	327,291
Other revenue	2,318,083	2,318,083	2,507,700	2,507,700	(189,617)
Equipment disposition proceeds	—	134,499	—	—	134,499
Interest income	2,064,467	2,064,696	1,880,000	1,880,000	184,696
Passenger facility charges	40,976,537	40,976,537	190,796,600	190,796,600	(149,820,063)
Customer facility charges	15,606,695	15,606,695	67,619,300	67,619,300	(52,012,605)
Contributions for aid in construction	15,148,122	15,148,122	38,086,300	38,086,300	(22,938,178)
Airline revenue sharing	(9,938,626)	(9,938,626)	—	—	(9,938,626)
Total revenues and other sources	<u>206,065,933</u>	<u>206,200,661</u>	<u>434,552,500</u>	<u>434,552,500</u>	<u>(228,351,839)</u>
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	43,891,213	43,891,213	46,167,000	46,162,197	\$ 2,270,984
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(8,075,730)	—	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
Capitalized personal services	(1,063,272)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	9,486,899	9,486,899	10,469,300	10,465,225	978,326
Charges and services	32,841,320	32,841,320	43,233,100	43,179,594	10,338,274
Loss on capital asset disposition	551,440	—	—	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	59,027,219	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	96,139	96,139	80,000	80,000	(16,139)
Total expenses before capital outlay	<u>136,755,228</u>	<u>86,315,571</u>	<u>101,399,400</u>	<u>101,337,016</u>	<u>15,021,445</u>
Capital outlay					
Land	—	104,149	—	—	(104,149)
Equipment	—	6,155,742	5,228,300	5,694,710	(461,032)
Construction, including multi-year projects	—	125,825,127	367,322,500	449,826,003	324,000,876
Total expenses and other uses	<u>136,755,228</u>	<u>218,400,589</u>	<u>473,950,200</u>	<u>556,857,729</u>	<u>338,457,140</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 69,310,705</u>	<u>\$ (12,199,928)</u>	<u>\$ (39,397,700)</u>	<u>\$ (122,305,229)</u>	<u>\$ 110,105,301</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
WATER UTILITY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		
			Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating revenue - sales and charges for current services	\$ 63,274,593	\$ 63,274,593	\$ 64,542,642	\$ 64,542,642	\$ (1,268,049)
Equipment disposition proceeds	—	106,856	50,000	50,000	56,856
Gain on sale of assets	328,811	—	—	—	—
Interest income	331,083	331,083	200,000	200,000	131,083
Contributions and nonoperating grants	1,764,468	332,498	1,205,000	1,205,000	(872,502)
Impact fees	1,225,898	1,225,898	500,000	500,000	725,898
Total revenues and other sources	66,924,853	65,270,928	66,497,642	66,497,642	(1,226,714)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	18,551,847	18,551,847	18,588,219	18,588,219	36,372
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(5,276,111)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	2,815,521	2,815,521	3,586,435	3,586,435	770,914
Charges and services	27,506,529	27,339,272	30,736,053	31,270,955	3,931,683
Depreciation and amortization	8,071,293	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	54,673	54,673	60,000	60,000	5,327
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	51,723,752	48,761,313	52,970,707	53,505,609	4,744,296
Debt service:					
Principal	—	2,165,000	2,164,000	2,164,000	(1,000)
Interest	553,753	553,753	630,000	630,000	76,247
Capitalized interest	(389,670)	—	—	—	—
Capital outlay:					
Land and water rights	—	469,164	1,530,000	1,530,000	1,060,836
Buildings	—	3,668,573	6,350,000	7,635,008	3,966,435
Improvements other than buildings	—	12,675,059	14,058,500	16,561,364	3,886,305
Equipment	—	2,303,438	2,069,500	2,461,350	157,912
Total expenses and other uses	51,887,835	70,596,300	79,772,707	84,487,331	13,891,031
Change in net position	\$ 15,037,018	\$ (5,325,372)	\$ (13,275,065)	\$ (17,989,689)	\$ 12,664,317

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 SEWER UTILITY FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Budgetary Basis				
	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating revenue - sales and charges for current services	\$ 21,025,803	\$ 21,025,803	\$ 21,090,360	\$ 21,090,360	\$ (64,557)
Equipment disposition proceeds	—	31,408	20,000	20,000	11,408
Gain on sale of assets	37,158	—	—	—	—
Interest income	111,492	111,492	250,000	250,000	(138,508)
Impact fees	963,077	963,077	350,000	350,000	613,077
Bond proceeds	—	—	—	—	—
Contributions and non-operating grants	1,477,048	1,350,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	(2,150,000)
Total revenues and other sources	23,614,578	23,481,780	25,210,360	25,210,360	(1,728,580)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	7,698,289	7,698,289	8,507,009	8,507,009	808,720
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(1,022,776)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	1,149,082	1,149,082	1,243,660	1,243,660	94,578
Charges and services	4,657,017	4,478,550	4,957,456	5,229,845	751,295
Depreciation and amortization	6,011,220	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	—
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	18,523,832	13,356,921	14,739,125	15,011,514	1,654,593
Debt service:					
Principal	—	2,508,950	2,508,950	2,508,950	—
Interest	606,568	606,568	626,050	626,050	19,482
Capitalized interest	(596,225)	—	—	—	—
Capital outlay:					
Land	—	114,240	230,000	344,240	230,000
Buildings	—	5,208,495	13,122,500	19,647,500	14,439,005
Improvements other than buildings	—	5,099,977	7,837,000	12,994,150	7,894,173
Equipment	—	1,222,921	1,598,500	1,611,001	388,080
Total expenses and other uses	18,534,175	28,118,072	40,662,125	52,743,405	24,625,333
Change in net position	\$ 5,080,403	\$ (4,636,292)	\$ (15,451,765)	\$ (27,533,045)	\$ 22,896,753

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
STORMWATER UTILITY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2015

	Budgetary Basis				
	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating revenue - sales and charges for current services	\$ 8,286,645	\$ 8,286,645	\$ 8,051,000	\$ 8,051,000	\$ 235,645
Gain on sale of assets	115,906	—	—	—	—
Equipment disposition proceeds	—	115,906	—	—	115,906
Interest income	36,068	36,068	100,000	100,000	(63,932)
Impact fees	312,841	312,841	200,000	200,000	112,841
Contributions and nonoperating grants	81,050	—	516,000	516,000	(516,000)
Total revenues and other sources	<u>8,832,510</u>	<u>8,751,460</u>	<u>8,867,000</u>	<u>8,867,000</u>	<u>(115,540)</u>
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	2,103,502	2,103,502	2,244,986	2,244,986	141,484
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(361,875)	(237,574)	—	—	237,574
Operating and maintenance	120,642	120,642	134,850	134,850	14,208
Charges and services	1,898,782	1,842,985	2,068,926	2,068,926	225,941
Depreciation and amortization	2,907,949	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	586,283	586,283	585,508	585,508	(775)
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	<u>7,255,283</u>	<u>4,415,838</u>	<u>5,034,270</u>	<u>5,034,270</u>	<u>618,432</u>
Debt service:					
Principal	—	791,050	793,000	793,000	1,950
Interest	220,571	220,571	227,000	227,000	6,429
Capitalized interest	(96,509)	—	—	—	—
Capital outlay:					
Land	—	283,340	—	283,340	—
Buildings	—	380,580	700,000	700,000	319,420
Improvements other than buildings	—	2,223,864	4,194,000	7,427,668	5,203,804
Equipment	—	526,936	563,000	563,000	36,064
Total expenses and other uses	<u>7,379,345</u>	<u>8,842,179</u>	<u>11,511,270</u>	<u>15,028,278</u>	<u>6,186,099</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 1,453,165</u>	<u>\$ (90,719)</u>	<u>\$ (2,644,270)</u>	<u>\$ (6,161,278)</u>	<u>\$ 6,070,559</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		Variance
			Budgeted Amounts		
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating income - rental and other	\$ 2,134,545	\$ 2,134,545	\$ 1,594,743	\$ 1,594,743	\$ 539,802
Property taxes	33,105,621	33,105,621	32,680,321	33,105,621	—
Interest income	623,704	623,704	363,000	363,000	260,704
Gain (loss) on property disposition	12,954	—	—	—	—
Private donations	11,500,000	5,300,000	—	—	5,300,000
Contributions from Salt Lake City Corp	1,009,750	1,009,750	—	—	1,009,750
Bond Proceeds	—	13,275,000	—	—	13,275,000
Property disposition proceeds	—	109,222	—	—	109,222
Principal received on loans	—	10,060,381	215,000	932,500	9,127,881
Total revenues and other sources	48,386,574	65,618,223	34,853,064	35,995,864	29,622,359
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	1,194,795	1,194,795	2,164,164	2,263,959	1,069,164
Operating and maintenance	35,694	35,694	256,750	256,750	221,056
Charges and services	25,605,532	25,605,532	23,566,817	26,239,138	633,606
Loans made to residents and businesses	—	642,248	256,053	486,053	(156,195)
Depreciation and amortization	2,391,708	—	—	—	—
Total expenses before debt service	29,227,729	27,478,269	26,243,784	29,245,900	1,767,631
Debt service:					
Principal	—	2,538,808	—	—	(2,538,808)
Interest and fiscal charges	962,979	6,829,166	8,665,962	8,665,962	1,836,796
Capital outlay-					
Equipment purchases	—	23,120	—	12,345	(10,775)
Construction in progress	—	48,338,343	—	127,733,406	79,395,063
Total expenses and other uses	30,190,708	85,207,706	34,909,746	165,657,613	80,449,907
Change in net position	\$ 18,195,866	\$ (19,589,483)	\$ (56,682)	\$ (129,661,749)	\$ 110,072,266

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Internal Service Funds

Fleet Management Fund - This fund is used to account for the costs of the fleet management system which provides vehicles for use by City departments, and which provides vehicle maintenance on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Information Management Services Fund - This fund is used to account for the costs of providing data processing services to City departments. Costs are recovered by charges to user departments.

Risk Management Fund - This fund is used to account for the costs of providing insurance for employee health, accident, long-term disability, unemployment and worker's compensation. It also accounts for costs of the City's property damage insurance.

Governmental Immunity Fund - This fund is used to account for payment of general liability claims against the City.

Local Building Authority Fund - This fund is used to account for the acquisition and lease to the City of purchased or constructed property and equipment. This fund accounts for the bonds which were issued to purchase or construct the property and equipment and also accounts for the retirement of those bonds.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
 June 30, 2015

	Fleet Management	Management Services
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Unrestricted	\$ 5,898,366	\$ 3,204,308
Restricted	566,185	—
Accounts receivable	—	8,559
Due from other funds for cash overdraft	—	—
Prepaid expenses	54,000	85,500
Inventory of supplies	695,405	—
Total current assets	7,213,956	3,298,367
Noncurrent assets:		
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	—	—
Property and equipment, at cost:		
Land and water rights	—	—
Buildings	953,815	60,411
Machinery and equipment	63,120,115	6,619,211
Construction in progress	6,367	9,173
Accumulated depreciation	(41,525,447)	(5,605,562)
Net property and equipment	22,554,850	1,083,233
Net pension assets	1,377	3,148
Total noncurrent assets	22,556,227	1,086,381
Total assets	29,770,183	4,384,748
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows - Pension	196,125	528,024
Total deferred outflows	196,125	528,024
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 29,966,308	\$ 4,912,772
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 387,722	\$ 178,625
Accrued liabilities	181,009	193,761
Due to other funds for cash overdraft	—	—
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	57,439	335,186
Current portion of long-term debt:	3,415,257	—
Total current liabilities	4,041,427	707,572
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds, mortgages, and notes payable	10,576,863	—
Estimated claims liability	—	—
Long-term compensated absences liability	263,825	855,058
Net pension liability	874,696	2,367,754
Other post employment benefits	31,691	20,638
Total noncurrent liabilities	11,747,075	3,243,450
Total liabilities	15,788,502	3,951,022
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows - Pension	116,197	315,815
Total deferred inflows	116,197	315,815
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets	8,562,730	1,083,233
Unrestricted	5,498,879	(437,298)
Total net position	14,061,609	645,935
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 29,966,308	\$ 4,912,772

Risk Management	Governmental Immunity	Local Building Authority	Total
\$ 9,271,853	\$ 3,590,908	\$ —	\$ 21,965,435
—	—	4,606,168	5,172,353
—	40,555	—	49,114
1,729,533	—	—	1,729,533
252,726	6,029	—	398,255
—	—	—	695,405
11,254,112	3,637,492	4,606,168	30,010,095
—	—	25,362	25,362
—	—	1,069,180	1,069,180
—	—	6,331,079	7,345,305
81,154	—	—	69,820,480
—	—	4,968,336	4,983,876
(56,808)	—	(63,311)	(47,251,128)
24,346	—	12,305,284	35,967,713
30	636	—	5,191
24,376	636	12,330,646	35,998,266
11,278,488	3,638,128	16,936,814	66,008,361
37,854	28,283	—	790,286
37,854	28,283	—	790,286
\$ 11,316,342	\$ 3,666,411	\$ 16,936,814	\$ 66,798,647
\$ 256,465	\$ 15,890	\$ 1,083,956	\$ 1,922,658
690,207	18,510	—	1,083,487
—	—	1,729,533	1,729,533
11,992	—	—	404,617
—	—	510,000	3,925,257
958,664	34,400	3,323,489	9,065,552
—	—	14,127,261	24,704,124
2,638,847	906,904	—	3,545,751
65,533	16,602	—	1,201,018
184,582	107,392	—	3,534,424
—	—	—	52,329
2,888,962	1,030,898	14,127,261	33,037,646
3,847,626	1,065,298	17,450,750	42,103,198
26,563	14,764	—	473,339
26,563	14,764	—	473,339
24,346	—	(2,331,977)	7,338,332
7,417,807	2,586,349	1,818,041	16,883,778
7,442,153	2,586,349	(513,936)	24,222,110
\$ 11,316,342	\$ 3,666,411	\$ 16,936,814	\$ 66,798,647

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
 INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Fleet Management	Information Management Services
Sales and charges for services	\$ 11,061,151	\$ 11,015,247
Rental and other	36,719	21,679
Total operating revenue	11,097,870	11,036,926
Personal services	2,386,485	6,193,740
Operating and maintenance	5,569,390	67,255
Charges and services	1,070,379	2,272,015
Depreciation and amortization	5,434,010	597,661
Total operating expenses	14,460,264	9,130,671
Operating income	(3,362,394)	1,906,255
Interest income	—	23,797
Interest expense (net of amount capitalized of \$417,368)	(297,378)	—
Gain or (loss) on disposition of property and equipment	408,377	8,404
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	110,999	32,201
Income before transfers	(3,251,395)	1,938,456
Transfers in	5,769,278	918,221
Transfers out	(416,251)	—
Change in net position	2,101,632	2,856,677
Net Position July 1, 2014 as previously reported	12,884,777	299,052
Prior Period Adjustment (See Note 19)	(924,800)	(2,509,794)
Net Position July 1, 2014 as restated	11,959,977	(2,210,742)
Net Position June 30, 2015	\$ 14,061,609	\$ 645,935

Risk Management	Governmental Immunity	Local Building Authority	Total
\$ 36,903,810	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 58,980,208
249,526	253,479	124,861	686,264
37,153,336	253,479	124,861	59,666,472
891,770	539,509	—	10,011,504
4,301	1,021	—	5,641,967
35,133,385	(340,834)	10,505	38,145,450
16,231	—	21,060	6,068,962
36,045,687	199,696	31,565	59,867,883
1,107,649	53,783	93,296	(201,411)
—	—	12,435	36,232
—	—	—	(297,378)
—	—	—	416,781
—	—	12,435	155,635
1,107,649	53,783	105,731	(45,776)
100,000	1,217,344	—	8,004,843
(2,403,473)	—	—	(2,819,724)
(1,195,824)	1,271,127	105,731	5,139,343
8,831,887	1,426,284	(619,667)	22,822,333
(193,910)	(111,062)	—	(3,739,566)
8,637,977	1,315,222	(619,667)	19,082,767
\$ 7,442,153	\$ 2,586,349	\$ (513,936)	\$ 24,222,110

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Year ended June 30, 2015

	Fleet Management	Information Management Services
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from internal fund services	\$ 11,097,869	\$ 11,299,180
Payments to suppliers	(6,533,462)	(2,312,892)
Payments to employees	(3,030,795)	(7,629,061)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>1,533,612</u>	<u>1,357,227</u>
Cash flows from noncapital and related financing activities:		
Transfers in	5,769,278	918,221
Transfers out	(416,251)	
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital and related financing activities	<u>5,353,027</u>	<u>918,221</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt (net of discount and issuance costs)	1,083,436	—
Proceeds from sale of equipment	446,616	8,404
Payment on long-term obligations, net of capitalized interest including capitalized interest	(297,378)	—
Payments for purchase and construction of fixed assets, including capitalized interest	(4,322,870)	(760,510)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	<u>(3,090,196)</u>	<u>(752,106)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received on investments and loans	—	23,797
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>23,797</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,796,443	1,547,139
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,668,105	1,657,170
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 6,464,551</u>	<u>\$ 3,204,308</u>
Cash and cash equivalent components:		
Unrestricted	\$ 5,898,366	\$ 3,204,308
Restricted	566,185	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 6,464,551</u>	<u>\$ 3,204,308</u>
Cash flows from operating activities -		
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ (3,362,394)</u>	<u>\$ 1,906,255</u>
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,434,010	597,661
Increase (decrease) due to changes in:		
Accounts receivable	—	262,254
Other current assets	(89,202)	(10,500)
Accounts payable	186,509	26,378
Deferred inflows	116,197	315,815
Accrued liabilities affecting operating activities	25,995	21,894
Other liabilities	—	—
Pension assets	(1,377)	(3,148)
Pension liability	(208,129)	(567,384)
Deferred outflows	(38,101)	(102,680)
Compensation liability	(529,896)	(1,089,318)
Total adjustments	<u>4,896,006</u>	<u>(549,028)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 1,533,612</u>	<u>\$ 1,357,227</u>

Risk Management	Governmental Immunity	Local Building Authority	Total
\$ 37,222,059	\$ 382,715	\$ 425,256	\$ 60,427,079
(35,852,403)	(696,560)	(10,506)	(45,405,823)
(737,999)	(570,713)	—	(11,968,568)
631,657	(884,558)	414,750	3,052,688
100,000	1,217,344	—	8,004,843
(2,403,473)	—	—	(2,819,724)
(2,303,473)	1,217,344	—	5,185,119
—	—	—	1,083,436
—	—	—	455,020
—	—	(170,287)	(467,665)
—	—	(6,929,166)	(12,012,546)
—	—	(7,099,453)	(10,941,755)
—	—	12,435	36,232
—	—	12,435	36,232
(1,671,816)	332,786	(6,672,268)	(2,667,716)
10,943,669	3,258,122	11,303,798	29,830,864
\$ 9,271,853	\$ 3,590,908	\$ 4,631,530	\$ 27,163,150
\$ 9,271,853	\$ 3,590,908	\$ —	\$ 21,965,435
—	—	4,631,530	5,197,715
\$ 9,271,853	\$ 3,590,908	\$ 4,631,530	\$ 27,163,150
\$ 1,107,649	\$ 53,783	\$ 93,296	\$ (201,411)
16,231	—	21,060	6,068,962
68,723	129,235	—	460,212
4,743	(4,529)	—	(99,488)
(127,419)	(23,373)	369,115	431,210
26,563	14,764	—	473,339
155,770	13,432	(68,721)	148,370
(587,298)	(1,013,000)	—	(1,600,298)
(30)	(636)	—	(5,191)
(39,765)	(26,200)	—	(841,478)
(7,417)	(5,754)	—	(153,952)
13,907	(22,280)	—	(1,627,587)
(475,992)	(938,341)	321,454	3,254,099
\$ 631,657	\$ (884,558)	\$ 414,750	\$ 3,052,688

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 FLEET MANAGEMENT FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		Variance
			Budgeted Amounts		
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Charges for maintenance	\$ 11,097,870	\$ 11,097,870	\$ 11,934,861	\$ 11,937,161	\$ (839,291)
Gain on sale of equipment	408,377	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from note	—	4,064,984	4,169,822	4,169,822	(104,838)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	—	446,616	312,000	321,000	125,616
Transfers in	5,769,278	5,769,278	4,000,000	5,770,488	(1,210)
Total revenues and other sources	17,275,525	21,378,748	20,416,683	22,198,471	(819,723)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	1,856,589	1,063,198	3,192,176	3,192,176	2,128,978
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	529,896	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	5,569,390	5,649,592	6,833,540	6,844,138	1,194,546
Charges and services	1,070,379	1,070,379	1,621,989	1,675,129	604,750
Depreciation	5,434,010	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	416,251	416,251	416,251	416,251	—
Total expenses before debt service and capital outlay	14,876,515	8,199,420	12,063,956	12,127,694	3,928,274
Debt service:					
Principal	—	2,981,548	3,046,587	3,046,587	65,039
Interest	297,378	288,560	332,209	332,209	43,649
Capital outlay	—	4,322,869	4,544,822	6,647,556	2,324,687
Total expenses and other uses	15,173,893	15,792,397	19,987,574	22,154,046	6,361,649
Change in net position	\$ 2,101,632	\$ 5,586,351	\$ 429,109	\$ 44,425	\$ 5,541,926

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual on GAAP basis	Budgetary Basis			
		Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ 11,015,247	\$ 11,015,247	\$ 10,985,804	\$ 10,985,804	\$ 29,443
Interest income	23,797	23,797	—	—	23,797
Proceeds from sale of equipment	—	8,404	—	—	8,404
Gain on sale of equipment	8,404	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous revenue	21,679	21,679	—	—	21,679
Transfers in	918,221	918,221	412,385	938,985	(20,764)
Total revenues and other sources	11,987,348	11,987,348	11,398,189	11,924,789	62,559
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	5,104,421	2,952,025	7,728,234	7,661,030	4,709,005
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	1,089,319	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	67,255	67,255	84,637	67,707	452
Charges and services	2,272,015	2,272,015	2,444,558	2,452,214	180,199
Depreciation	597,661	—	—	—	—
Total expenses before capital outlay	9,130,671	5,291,295	10,257,429	10,180,951	4,889,656
Capital outlay	—	767,985	1,280,460	2,223,729	1,455,744
Total expenses and other uses	9,130,671	6,059,280	11,537,889	12,404,680	6,345,400
Change in net position	\$ 2,856,677	\$ 5,928,068	\$ (139,700)	\$ (479,891)	\$ 6,407,959

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
RISK MANAGEMENT FUND
Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual on GAAP basis	Budgetary Basis			
		Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Charges for services	\$ 36,903,810	\$ 36,903,810	\$ 39,366,246	\$ 39,366,246	\$ (2,462,436)
Miscellaneous	249,526	249,526	377,553	377,553	(128,027)
Transfers in	100,000	100,000	—	100,000	—
Total revenues and other sources	37,253,336	37,253,336	39,743,799	39,843,799	(2,590,463)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	905,677	732,416	938,103	938,103	205,687
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(13,907)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	4,301	4,301	18,548	20,018	15,717
Premiums and other charges for services	35,133,385	35,720,681	38,773,110	38,878,702	3,158,021
Depreciation	16,231	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	2,403,473	2,403,473	2,303,473	2,403,473	—
Total expenses	38,449,160	38,860,871	42,033,234	42,240,296	3,379,425
Change in net position	\$ (1,195,824)	\$ (1,607,535)	\$ (2,289,435)	\$ (2,396,497)	\$ 788,962

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 GOVERNMENTAL IMMUNITY FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Interfund service charges	\$ 253,479	\$ 253,479	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 233,479
Transfers in	1,217,344	1,217,344	1,217,344	1,217,344	—
Total revenues	1,470,823	1,470,823	1,237,344	1,237,344	233,479
Expenses:					
Personal services	517,229	423,993	605,019	605,019	181,026
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	22,280	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	1,021	1,021	10,000	10,000	8,979
Claims, charges and services	(340,834)	672,166	805,762	845,952	173,786
Total expenses	199,696	1,097,180	1,420,781	1,460,971	363,791
Change in net position	\$ 1,271,127	\$ 373,643	\$ (183,437)	\$ (223,627)	\$ 597,270

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 LOCAL BUILDING AUTHORITY FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual on GAAP basis	Budgetary Basis			
		Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Other income	\$ 124,861	\$ 124,861	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 124,861
Interest income	12,435	48,973	—	65,996	(17,023)
Transfers in	—	—	—	9,859,440	(9,859,440)
Total revenues and other sources	137,296	173,834	—	9,925,436	(9,751,602)
Expenses and other uses:					
Charges and services	10,505	10,505	2,000	2,000	(8,505)
Depreciation and amortization	21,060	—	—	—	—
Total expenses before debt service and capital outlay	31,565	10,505	2,000	2,000	(8,505)
Debt service:					
Interest	—	128,037	545,607	545,607	417,570
Capital outlay - acquisition & construction	—	6,929,681	8,717,000	8,782,996	1,853,315
Total expenses and other uses	31,565	7,068,223	9,264,607	9,330,603	2,262,380
Change in net position	\$ 105,731	\$ (6,894,389)	\$ (9,264,607)	\$ 594,833	\$ (7,489,222)

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STATISTICAL SECTION
(unaudited)

This part of the Salt Lake City Corporation'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 City's overall financial health.

Contents

Financial Trends

[S-1](#)

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

[S-9](#)

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.

Debt Capacity

[S-13](#)

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future

Demographic and Economic Information

[S-18](#)

This schedule offers demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

[S-19](#)

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NET ASSETS BY COMPONENT
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Governmental Activities										
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 382,648	\$ 398,306	\$ 400,787	\$ 385,403	\$ 439,430	\$ 453,477	\$ 488,881	\$ 539,813	\$ 529,134	\$ 495,890
Restricted	7,730	8,572	9,956	7,226	6,371	109	109	—	32,670	73,564
Unrestricted	77,575	79,083	80,864	108,295	79,421	87,467	79,328	36,715	2,733	(38,242)
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 467,953</u>	<u>\$ 485,961</u>	<u>\$ 491,607</u>	<u>\$ 500,924</u>	<u>\$ 525,222</u>	<u>\$ 541,053</u>	<u>\$ 568,318</u>	<u>\$ 576,528</u>	<u>\$ 564,537</u>	<u>\$ 531,212</u>
Business-type activities										
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 1,049,032	\$ 1,100,180	\$ 1,198,299	\$ 1,218,964	\$ 1,235,973	\$ 1,263,712	\$ 1,257,957	\$ 1,265,966	\$ 1,338,531	\$ 1,479,894
Restricted	39,294	39,865	26,357	26,347	31,628	116,823	146,913	167,716	278,358	333,118
Unrestricted	314,737	374,505	334,663	370,628	403,681	361,860	419,660	475,725	433,252	315,364
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 1,403,063</u>	<u>\$ 1,514,550</u>	<u>\$ 1,559,319</u>	<u>\$ 1,615,939</u>	<u>\$ 1,671,282</u>	<u>\$ 1,742,395</u>	<u>\$ 1,824,530</u>	<u>\$ 1,909,407</u>	<u>\$ 2,050,141</u>	<u>\$ 2,128,376</u>
Primary Government										
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 1,431,680	\$ 1,498,486	\$ 1,599,086	\$ 1,604,367	\$ 1,675,402	\$ 1,717,189	\$ 1,746,837	\$ 1,805,780	\$ 1,867,665	\$ 1,984,351
Restricted	47,025	48,437	36,312	33,572	37,999	116,932	147,021	167,716	311,028	406,682
Unrestricted	392,311	453,587	415,526	478,923	483,103	449,327	498,988	512,440	435,985	277,122
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 1,871,016</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,510</u>	<u>\$ 2,050,924</u>	<u>\$ 2,116,862</u>	<u>\$ 2,196,504</u>	<u>\$ 2,283,448</u>	<u>\$ 2,392,846</u>	<u>\$ 2,485,936</u>	<u>\$ 2,614,678</u>	<u>\$ 2,668,155</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
CHANGE IN NET POSITION
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Expenses										
Governmental Activities:										
General Government	\$ 13,426	\$ 15,778	\$ 14,541	\$ 13,193	\$ 9,284	\$ 6,319	\$ 5,076	\$ 14,816	\$ 26,038	\$ 8,051
City Council	1,605	1,659	2,263	1,977	1,881	2,197	2,411	2,489	2,345	2,122
Mayor	1,694	1,614	2,021	2,198	1,996	2,531	3,040	3,010	3,013	2,576
City Attorney	4,318	5,108	5,307	5,190	4,558	6,029	6,497	6,749	6,473	5,274
Finance	10,647	10,418	23,741	16,192	13,423	4,666	3,059	6,387	10,860	7,579
Justice Court (4)	—	—	—	—	—	4,724	4,761	4,273	3,731	3,255
Human Resources (4)	—	—	—	—	—	1,989	1,945	2,061	1,965	1,697
Fire	30,688	32,580	34,636	35,234	35,126	36,138	39,793	37,637	37,190	34,380
Combined Emergency Services (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,603	6,991	5,220
Police	51,487	57,759	61,022	61,045	61,088	60,132	64,278	62,490	62,476	47,922
Community and Economic Development	28,094	19,363	22,883	23,802	30,562	37,310	34,461	35,308	31,253	29,444
Public Services	47,110	50,018	48,206	46,512	43,056	41,399	45,883	49,373	43,919	46,062
Unallocated infrastructure depreciation	5,116	7,472	7,459	7,872	8,197	8,516	8,784	8,530	10,530	8,564
Interest on long-term debt	7,854	7,554	7,312	7,084	8,092	10,844	9,058	11,440	12,466	12,950
Total governmental activities expenses	\$ 202,039	\$ 209,323	\$ 229,391	\$ 220,299	\$ 217,263	\$ 222,794	\$ 229,046	\$ 250,166	\$ 259,250	\$ 215,096
Business-type activities:										
Airport Authority	\$ 113,981	\$ 119,059	\$ 134,574	\$ 129,917	\$ 134,374	\$ 135,233	\$ 133,845	\$ 146,132	\$ 145,792	\$ 135,997
Water	44,384	44,613	48,244	49,718	48,120	50,914	52,560	57,729	58,335	51,497
Sewer (1)	12,646	12,816	13,565	13,604	14,063	16,065	15,778	17,936	17,241	18,456
Storm Water (3)	4,442	4,619	5,067	5,903	5,983	5,867	5,846	6,783	6,783	6,645
Intermodal Hub (3)	2,116	128	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	—
Street Lighting (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,190	2,331	1,984
Refuse (3)	11,322	5,193	9,209	7,306	8,641	11,029	10,963	11,320	11,462	11,428
Golf (3)	8,476	8,370	8,178	7,987	8,140	8,200	8,897	9,085	8,774	5,932
Housing (2)	1,003	877	907	2,457	3,391	1,430	966	905	1,082	1,630
Redevelopment Agency	15,942	16,891	18,728	20,038	18,482	21,731	20,763	23,761	12,238	29,154
Total business-type activities expenses	214,312	212,566	238,472	236,930	241,285	250,469	249,618	274,841	264,038	262,723
Total primary government expenses	\$ 416,351	\$ 421,889	\$ 467,863	\$ 457,229	\$ 458,548	\$ 473,263	\$ 478,664	\$ 525,007	\$ 523,288	\$ 477,819
Program Revenues										
Charges for Services										
General Government	\$ 9,410	\$ 10,141	\$ 13,896	\$ 18,023	\$ 12,058	\$ 11,732	\$ 14,799	\$ 15,261	\$ 16,655	\$ 18,185
City Council	—	68	52	48	29	0	23	23	94	200
Mayor	215	367	190	232	210	342	394	428	495	463
City Attorney	1,092	781	713	814	481	667	694	779	1,228	796
Finance	9,270	7,655	11,357	12,373	10,646	4,239	10,932	11,843	12,251	12,926
Justice Court	—	—	—	—	—	3,234	2,351	3,339	3,342	2,964
Human Resources	—	—	—	—	—	758	790	904	1,298	961
Fire	5,171	6,103	5,339	5,952	4,722	6,418	5,840	6,936	3,358	6,803
Combined Emergency Services (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	896	417
Police	4,906	4,955	5,391	5,405	6,878	5,503	5,740	7,768	9,301	3,857
Community and Economic Development	13,531	11,721	14,285	17,416	16,092	18,677	17,140	14,260	15,034	18,062
Public Services	6,074	7,359	4,695	3,847	5,012	5,507	6,818	5,596	5,205	9,654
Operating Grants and Contributions	17,798	11,705	14,297	10,435	16,847	18,466	18,729	14,813	22,360	7,069
Capital Grants and Contributions	4,805	14,598	11,900	6,482	25,531	5,746	9,878	5,048	11,485	14,745
Total governmental activities program revenues	\$ 72,272	\$ 75,453	\$ 82,115	\$ 81,027	\$ 98,506	\$ 81,289	\$ 94,128	\$ 87,000	\$ 103,002	\$ 97,102

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Business-type activities:										
Charges for Services:										
Airport Authority	\$ 136,863	\$ 146,425	\$ 150,813	\$ 144,281	\$ 145,127	\$ 151,897	\$ 165,854	\$ 175,699	\$ 180,287	\$ 188,853
Water	52,082	56,330	55,136	57,118	53,900	58,206	62,233	68,094	65,432	63,275
Sewer (1)	16,847	17,983	17,715	17,444	17,406	17,577	17,673	18,493	19,785	21,026
Intermodal Hub (3)	1,878	1,646	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storm Water (3)	5,410	5,521	5,417	5,329	6,262	7,761	8,309	8,169	8,152	8,287
Street Lighting (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,603	3,208	3,280
Refuse (3)	7,241	7,872	7,634	7,768	8,281	17,466	10,816	10,906	10,257	12,419
Golf (3)	7,794	8,252	8,071	7,609	7,778	7,985	8,487	7,985	7,922	8,235
Housing (2)	1,284	177	330	1,257	1,559	1,823	661	630	1,763	421
Redevelopment Agency	23,055	24,106	24,447	25,335	26,205	28,493	27,300	33,022	2,290	2,135
Operating grants and contributions	29,017	39,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital grants and contributions	—	—	21,886	21,068	26,137	27,888	24,431	34,000	54,696	67,546
Total business-type activities program revenues	281,471	307,388	291,449	287,209	292,655	319,096	325,764	358,601	353,792	375,477
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 353,743	\$ 382,841	\$ 373,564	\$ 368,236	\$ 391,161	\$ 400,385	\$ 419,892	\$ 445,601	\$ 456,794	\$ 472,577
Net (expense)/revenue										
Governmental activities	\$ (129,767)	\$ (133,870)	\$ (147,276)	\$ (139,272)	\$ (118,757)	\$ (141,505)	\$ (134,918)	\$ (163,166)	\$ (156,248)	\$ (117,994)
Business-type activities	67,159	94,822	52,977	50,279	51,370	68,627	76,146	83,760	89,754	112,754
Total primary government net expense	\$ (62,608)	\$ (39,048)	\$ (94,299)	\$ (88,993)	\$ (67,387)	\$ (72,878)	\$ (58,772)	\$ (79,406)	\$ (66,494)	\$ (5,240)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities										
Taxes										
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	\$ 64,341	\$ 65,850	\$ 65,935	\$ 66,608	\$ 67,575	\$ 79,280	\$ 81,351	\$ 84,166	\$ 94,923	\$ 98,061,588
Franchise taxes	23,929	25,959	28,079	26,318	26,322	26,549	28,233	27,844	27,881	28,132,535
Sales tax	48,933	52,056	53,828	49,332	46,741	48,651	51,815	56,216	57,908	60,849,368
Investment earnings	5,360	6,876	5,764	4,024	2,168	2,508	2,055	1,848	1,858	1,420,632
Transfers	(16,313)	1,136	(685)	2,307	250	346	(1,272)	1,301	(44,377)	2,627
Total governmental activities	126,250	151,877	152,921	148,589	143,056	157,334	162,182	171,375	138,193	191,091
Business-type activities:										
Investment earnings	\$ 12,003	\$ 17,799	\$ 16,629	\$ 8,651	\$ 4,224	\$ 3,827	\$ 4,717	\$ 2,420	\$ 6,602	\$ 4,395,038
Intermodal Hub Contribution to UTA	—	—	(21,994)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers	16,313	(1,136)	685	(2,307)	(250)	(346)	1,272	(1,301)	44,377	(2,627)
Total business-type activities:	28,316	16,663	(4,680)	6,344	3,974	3,481	5,989	1,119	50,979	1,768
Total primary government	\$ 154,566	\$ 168,540	\$ 148,241	\$ 154,933	\$ 147,030	\$ 160,815	\$ 168,171	\$ 172,494	\$ 189,172	\$ 192,859
Change in Net Position										
Governmental activities	\$ (3,517)	\$ 18,007	\$ 5,645	\$ 9,317	\$ 24,299	\$ 15,829	\$ 27,264	\$ 8,209	\$ (18,055)	\$ 73,097
Business-type activities	95,475	111,485	48,297	56,623	55,344	72,108	82,135	84,879	140,733	114,522
Total primary government	\$ 91,958	\$ 129,492	\$ 53,942	\$ 65,940	\$ 79,643	\$ 87,937	\$ 109,399	\$ 93,088	\$ 122,678	\$ 187,619

(1) The Sewer Utility became a major fund in 2005

(2) The Housing Fund was classified as a business-type activity in 2006

(3) The nonmajor business-type activities were shown in detail rather than in total in 2006

(4) Finance, Justice and Human Resources were created as new departments

(5) Combined Emergency Services and Street Lighting were created as new departments in 2013

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 Last Ten Years
 (modified accrual basis of accounting)
 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
General Fund										
Reserved	\$ 2,818	\$ 3,587	\$ 4,543	\$ 2,212	\$ 3,171	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Unreserved	28,761	28,973	23,595	22,045	23,121	—	—	—	—	—
Nonspendable	—	—	—	—	—	6,709	3,080	2,582	3,156	6,847
Restricted	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	—	—	—
Committed	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,143	—	—	—
Assigned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,370	3,789	6,691
Unassigned	—	—	—	—	—	19,755	19,794	22,169	26,650	29,434
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 31,579</u>	<u>\$ 32,560</u>	<u>\$ 28,138</u>	<u>\$ 24,257</u>	<u>\$ 24,258</u>	<u>\$ 26,464</u>	<u>\$ 25,131</u>	<u>\$ 27,121</u>	<u>\$ 33,595</u>	<u>\$ 42,972</u>
All other governmental funds										
Reserved	\$ 7,193	\$ 5,022	\$ 9,782	\$ 47,740	\$ 48,061	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Unreserved, reported in:										
Capital projects funds	27,140	26,094	34,600	25,289	32,713	—	—	—	—	—
Special revenue funds	17,852	19,041	49,657	20,245	16,811	—	—	—	—	—
Debt service funds	1,013	378	(937)	1,706	1,143	—	—	—	—	—
Nonspendable	—	—	—	—	—	496	92	4,937	3,516	4,047
Restricted	—	—	—	—	—	140,641	136,410	70,797	80,809	80,892
Committed	—	—	—	—	—	692	4,268	-	1,804	495
Assigned	—	—	—	—	—	21,340	20,595	40,788	25,222	31,790
Unassigned	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	—	—	—	—
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 53,198</u>	<u>\$ 50,535</u>	<u>\$ 93,102</u>	<u>\$ 94,980</u>	<u>\$ 98,728</u>	<u>\$ 163,165</u>	<u>\$ 163,164</u>	<u>\$ 116,522</u>	<u>\$ 111,351</u>	<u>\$ 117,224</u>

(1) - The City adopted Statement No. 54 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requiring new classifications for Fund Balance reporting.

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SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Last Ten Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Revenues:										
General property taxes	\$ 63,305	\$ 65,790	\$ 67,447	\$ 66,237	\$ 67,575	\$ 79,280	\$ 80,449	\$ 84,166	\$ 94,923	\$ 98,062
Sales, Use and excise taxes	48,933	52,053	53,828	49,332	46,741	48,651	51,815	56,216	57,908	60,849
Franchise taxes	23,929	25,959	28,079	26,318	26,322	26,549	28,233	27,844	27,881	28,133
Licenses	5,779	6,578	7,326	7,831	8,077	8,241	9,755	11,846	12,238	12,933
Permits	9,940	9,891	13,874	12,964	8,312	12,286	13,418	14,216	13,696	19,126
Fines and forfeitures	6,268	6,059	5,705	6,632	6,731	6,006	5,841	5,098	4,993	4,807
Assessments	1,597	2,064	1,806	1,747	2,256	1,670	5,779	1,836	1,617	1,482
Interest	4,834	6,202	5,122	3,585	2,141	2,489	2,030	1,783	1,773	1,384
Intergovernmental	21,175	21,570	21,747	19,533	45,163	28,339	31,545	24,732	30,447	21,807
Interfund service charges	8,864	9,542	9,448	9,509	9,333	9,212	9,830	9,834	10,071	10,372
Parking meter	1,454	1,540	1,664	1,646	2,027	1,558	1,792	3,003	3,221	3,295
Parking ticket	3,135	2,909	3,103	3,969	3,809	2,764	3,374	3,042	2,129	2,876
Charges for services	3,574	4,151	4,124	4,878	4,440	4,562	5,229	5,446	7,513	6,099
Contributions	3,082	1,550	3,148	1,271	1,371	1,524	2,925	1,962	7,285	4,367
Miscellaneous	3,326	4,292	1,317	1,764	2,033	3,166	3,957	4,897	8,721	9,191
Total Revenues	209,195	220,150	227,738	217,216	236,331	236,297	255,972	255,921	284,416	284,783
Expenditures										
City Council	1,519	1,686	2,174	1,777	1,740	1,941	2,178	2,225	2,300	2,426
Mayor	1,558	1,617	1,768	1,911	1,770	2,177	2,452	2,473	2,659	2,635
City Attorney	3,285	3,943	4,310	4,662	4,238	4,912	5,213	5,423	5,616	5,324
Finance	9,589	10,355	11,027	11,837	11,326	4,160	4,729	5,935	6,851	6,147
Fire	29,154	30,466	32,587	33,033	31,508	33,184	35,529	34,185	35,738	37,049
Combined Emergency Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,121	6,877	6,440
Police	47,712	50,955	55,130	54,623	53,824	55,460	57,738	55,929	60,695	57,720
Community and Economic Development	18,174	17,606	20,409	21,862	26,578	31,101	29,456	29,359	22,214	27,130
Justice Court	—	—	—	—	—	4,149	4,227	3,928	3,791	3,893
Human Resources	—	—	—	—	—	1,567	1,761	1,882	1,995	2,090
Public Services	36,784	41,787	39,740	37,641	34,079	31,560	34,864	34,181	34,577	37,806
Arts Council	1,226	1,191	1,406	1,600	1,630	1,939	2,320	3,031	3,555	3,315
Nondepartmental	12,725	13,554	14,832	16,480	15,045	15,322	15,899	21,359	23,207	23,547
Capital Improvement	33,275	27,024	26,475	32,881	54,610	53,637	68,823	85,736	111,087	38,074
Debt service:										
Principal	9,991	10,289	11,363	11,519	12,699	19,096	28,485	24,398	34,361	65,643
Interest and other fiscal charges	7,188	7,410	7,134	6,965	8,556	10,735	11,396	11,279	11,687	14,226
Total expenditures	212,180	217,883	228,355	236,791	257,603	270,940	305,070	326,444	367,210	333,465
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,985)	2,267	(617)	(19,575)	(21,272)	(34,643)	(49,098)	(70,523)	(82,794)	(48,682)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Other financing sources (uses):										
Issuance of debt	472	686	9,341	47,620	25,096	97,993	47,370	27,479	65,076	66,795
Premiums from issuance of debt	—	—	—	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,615	1,001	568	0
Proceeds from sale of property	579	751	6,225	2,279	1,332	1,476	1,145	1,102	707	707
Operating transfers in	51,160	45,745	42,706	44,892	50,980	26,937	26,021	25,561	53,160	35,940
Operating transfers out	(62,013)	(51,131)	(50,232)	(44,535)	(52,360)	(29,163)	(31,183)	(27,473)	(35,415)	(39,507)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(9,802)	(3,949)	8,040	52,263	27,055	99,250	45,968	27,670	84,096	63,935
Net change in fund balances	\$ (12,787)	\$ (1,682)	\$ 7,423	\$ 32,688	\$ 5,783	\$ 64,607	\$ (3,130)	\$ (42,853)	\$ 1,302	\$ 15,253
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	15.16%	9.95%	9.61%	9.47%	10.51%	13.76%	17.16%	14.83%	17.48%	27.04%
Debt service as a percentage of total expenditures	8.10%	8.12%	8.10%	7.81%	8.25%	11.01%	13.07%	10.93%	12.54%	23.95%

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (modified accrual basis of accounting)
 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax (Real)	Property Tax (Personal)	Property Tax Motor Vehicle	Franchise Tax	Sales Tax	Total
2006	53,432	6,710	4,199	23,929	48,933	137,203
2007	55,919	6,004	3,927	25,959	52,056	143,865
2008	55,774	5,930	4,231	28,079	53,828	147,842
2009	56,869	5,972	3,767	26,318	49,332	142,258
2010	57,836	5,972	3,767	26,322	46,741	140,638
2011	68,037	7,529	3,714	26,322	48,651	154,253
2012	69,206	8,253	3,546	28,233	51,815	161,053
2013	71,842	8,836	3,488	27,844	56,216	168,226
2014	80,298	10,564	4,061	27,881	57,908	180,712
2015	83,513	10,594	4,171	28,133	60,849	187,260

Fiscal Year	Landing Fees	Terminal Space Rentals	Other Airline Revenues	Car Rental	Auto Parking Facilities	Terminal	Other Revenues	Total Operating Revenue
2006	11,214	22,157	6,622	14,550	20,196	18,619	3,425	96,783
2007	12,352	23,482	6,632	15,350	22,409	21,069	4,134	105,428
2008	12,888	23,645	7,099	16,314	24,817	22,955	3,007	110,725
2009	13,528	22,277	7,048	14,149	25,714	22,698	2,827	108,241
2010	13,541	22,934	6,918	14,505	23,811	22,497	3,291	107,497
2011	22,279	27,190	6,427	16,346	25,067	23,405	2,948	123,662
2012	23,059	17,820	6,881	16,697	26,282	23,862	2,859	117,460
2013	23,662	17,577	7,171	17,482	28,619	26,909	2,436	123,856
2014	25,000	16,522	7,098	18,063	29,228	28,432	2,656	126,999
2015	23,199	19,082	7,201	19,341	31,117	29,467	2,864	132,271

Source: Salt Lake City Department of Airports Audited Financial Statements

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 ASSESSED AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (dollars are expressed in thousands)
 (unaudited)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Taxable Value Real Property	\$ 13,444,231	\$ 15,521,172	\$ 18,208,361	\$ 19,276,409	\$ 16,756,649	\$ 16,403,615	\$ 16,566,096	\$ 16,550,552	\$ 17,352,612	\$ 18,447,638
Taxable Personal Property	\$ 1,470,703	\$ 1,423,694	\$ 1,620,259	\$ 1,736,495	\$ 1,887,845	\$ 1,726,708	\$ 1,730,976	\$ 1,680,520	\$ 1,898,436	\$ 2,122,489
Total Uniform F-I-L subject to ad-valorem taxation	196,622	176,561	197,332	191,347	76,876	63,737	67,221	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Taxable value (1)	\$ 14,914,934	\$ 16,944,866	\$ 19,828,620	\$ 21,012,904	\$ 18,644,494	\$ 18,130,323	\$ 18,297,072	\$ 18,231,072	\$ 19,251,048	\$ 20,570,127
Estimated actual value	\$ 19,577,606	\$ 22,382,094	\$ 26,364,111	\$ 27,818,825	\$ 24,802,633	\$ 24,028,008	\$ 24,242,692	\$ 24,078,371	\$ 25,316,280	\$ 26,971,067
Ratio of assessed value to estimated actual value	76.2%	75.7%	75.2%	75.5%	75.2%	75.5%	75.5%	75.7%	76.0%	76.3%
Total Direct Tax Rate	0.004488	0.003927	0.003383	0.003299	0.003879	0.004244	0.004743	0.005036	0.005036	0.004893

Personal Property amount included in taxable value

Source: State of Utah Tax Commission

Notes:

(1) All taxable property is assessed and taxed on the basis of its fair market value. Utah law requires that the fair market value of property that is assessed by county assessors using a comparable sales or a cost appraisal method exclude expenses related to property sales transactions. For tax purposes, the fair market value of primary property is reduced by 45% under present law. Does not include Fee-in-lieu.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (rates per \$1 of assessed value)

Fiscal Year	Total Direct	Overlapping Rates					
		Salt Lake City Library	Salt Lake City Schools	Salt Lake County	Mosquito Abatement District	Central Utah Water Conservation	Metropolitan Water District
2006	0.004488	0.000869	0.00604	0.002682	0.00006	0.000400	0.000000
2007	0.003927	0.000762	0.005695	0.002346	0.000118	0.000357	0.000350
2008	0.003383	0.006570	0.005071	0.001994	0.000102	0.000302	0.000350
2009	0.003299	0.000618	0.00491	0.001916	0.000097	0.000286	0.000350
2010	0.003879	0.000618	0.005376	0.002271	0.000126	0.000400	0.000398
2011	0.004559	0.000791	0.006339	0.002593	0.000132	0.000421	0.000414
2012	0.004743	0.000814	0.006402	0.002689	0.000131	0.000435	0.000409
2013	0.005589	0.000831	0.005919	0.002793	0.000013	0.000045	0.000416
2014	0.005036	0.000811	0.006555	0.003180	0.000127	0.000444	0.000405
2015	0.004893 (1)	0.000791	0.006339	0.003036 (2)	0.000127	0.000424	0.000393
			0.000040				
			0.001066				
			0.003787				
			<u>0.004893</u>				

Source: Salt Lake County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

(2) State of Utah Report 520 - Approved Property Tax Rates and Budgets

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAX PAYERS
 Current Year and Ten Years Ago

Taxpayer	December 31, 2014 taxable valuation			December 31, 2005 taxable value		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value
LDS Church (Property Reserve, City Creek Reserve, Deseret Title)	\$ 1,502,379,678	1	7.3%	\$ 396,100,360	2	3.0%
Pacificorp	441,669,052	2	2.1	297,200,825	4	2.2
Boyer Properties	217,243,500	3	1.1			—
Delta Airlines	173,913,930	4	0.8	297,702,376	3	2.2
Wasatch Plaza	170,372,000	5	0.8	121,113,300	7	0.9
Qwest Corporation	138,807,445	6	0.7	193,391,510	5	1.5
KBS111 222 Main	131,003,700	7	0.6			—
Skywest Inc.	126,514,987	8	0.6	431,100,985	1	3.2
Questar Gas	122,501,872	9	0.6	82,009,416	9	0.6
Inland Western	98,635,800	10	0.5	146,415,000	6	1.1
Miller Family Real Estate				97,106,500	8	0.7
Grand America Hotel Corporation				81,397,400	10	0.6
	\$ 3,123,041,964			\$ 2,143,537,672		
Taxable Value			\$ 20,570,127,589			\$ 13,302,063,828

Source: State of Utah and Salt Lake County

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
Last Ten Years
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year (1)	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collection in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2006	64,017	62,019	96.9	1,657	63,676	99.5
2007	64,647	63,880	98.8	524	64,404	99.6
2008	64,971	64,138	98.7	560	64,698	99.6
2009	66,355	65,221	98.3	841	66,062	99.6
2010	69,542	68,081	97.9	1,252	69,333	99.7
2011	63,305	61,730	97.5	1,388	63,118	99.7
2012	63,176	61,776	97.8	1,100	62,876	99.5
2013	64,134	63,003	98.2	866	63,869	99.6
2014	72,612	71,497	98.5	621	72,118	99.3
2015	75,914	74,933	98.7	—	74,933	98.7

(1) Property taxes are assessed January 1 and due by November 30. Payments are not considered delinquent until after November 30.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE

Last Ten Years

(amounts expressed in thousands except per capita amount)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Governmental Activities				Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Personal Income	Per Capita
	General Obligation Bonds	Special Assessment Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Notes Payable	Revenue Bonds	Notes Payable				
2006	85,661	1,565	61,877	6,834	137,771	13,372	307,080	7.46%	4,114,077	1,724
2007	79,305	1,949	58,203	6,257	128,205	15,089	289,008	6.56%	4,404,150	1,616
2008	72,649	2,300	62,609	6,801	77,779	17,696	239,834	5.47%	4,384,242	1,328
2009	76,824	2,251	96,488	5,056	67,098	18,585	266,302	5.52%	4,822,455	1,466
2010	94,589	3,476	91,702	5,159	67,480	19,544	281,950	5.68%	4,967,557	1,540
2011	180,966	2,880	86,559	5,568	73,063	16,858	365,894	8.83%	4,142,137	1,963
2012	170,058	2,261	100,002	30,061	66,489	19,121	387,992	7.89%	4,914,957	2,043
2013	174,849	1,702	91,542	25,846	72,234	24,253	390,426	7.52%	5,192,883	2,062
2014	168,468	1,403	145,657	13,697	141,081	23,545	485,527	8.18%	5,939,007	2,540
2015	155,383	1,092	158,659	13,446	133,082	27,708	489,370	8.60%	5,688,916	2,564

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(amounts expressed in thousands except per capita amount)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	General Obligation Bonds	Less: Amounts Available In Debt Service Fund	Total	Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property	Per Capita
2006	85,661	816	84,845	0.48%	476
2007	79,305	820	78,485	0.39%	439
2008	72,649	924	71,725	0.30%	397
2009	76,824	822	76,002	0.31%	418
2010	94,589	709	93,880	0.41%	513
2011	180,966	608	180,358	0.83%	967
2012	170,058	235	169,823	0.70%	888
2013	174,850	22	174,828	0.73%	923
2014	168,468	297	168,171	0.66%	880
2015	155,383	46	155,337	0.58%	855

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT
 June 30, 2015

	Total debt	Applicable to City		Debt ratios		
		Percentage	Amount	Total taxable value of \$20,570,127,000	Total fair market value of \$26,971,067,000	Per capita - population of 190,884
Total governmental activities debt	\$ 357,209,857	100.00%	357,209,857	1.74%	1.32%	\$ 1,871.35
Overlapping debt:						
Salt Lake County	199,790,000	32.50%	64,931,750			
Salt Lake City School District	57,527,722	100.00%	57,527,722			
Total Overlapping debt	257,317,722		122,459,472			
Total applicable to the City	\$ 614,527,579		\$ 479,669,329	2.33%	1.78%	\$ 2,512.88

Note:

The State of Utah general obligation debt is not included in the debt ratios because the State of Utah currently levies no ad valorem tax for payment of general obligation bonds.

Total taxable and fair market value excludes Fee in Lieu.

Overlapping debt is calculating using all debt from Salt Lake City School District and debt from Salt Lake County allocated by geographical percentage.

Source: Salt Lake City Department of Finance

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
General Purposes - 4%										
Debt Limit	\$ 700,643	\$ 804,660	\$ 947,960	\$ 995,753	\$ 912,123	\$ 863,965	\$ 967,019	\$ 963,135	\$ 1,012,651	\$ 1,078,843
Total net debt applicable to limit	(86,477)	(80,125)	(73,573)	(76,002)	(93,880)	(180,257)	(168,596)	(173,672)	(167,290)	(154,177) (1)
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 614,166	\$ 724,535	\$ 874,387	\$ 919,751	\$ 818,243	\$ 683,708	\$ 798,423	\$ 789,463	\$ 845,361	\$ 924,666
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit										
Water, sewer and lighting 4%										
Debt Limit	\$ 700,643	\$ 804,660	\$ 947,960	\$ 995,753	\$ 912,123	\$ 863,965	\$ 967,019	\$ 963,135	\$ 1,012,651	\$ 1,078,843
Total net debt applicable to limit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 700,643	\$ 804,660	\$ 947,960	\$ 995,753	\$ 912,123	\$ 863,965	\$ 967,019	\$ 963,135	\$ 1,012,651	\$ 1,078,843
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit										
Totals 8%										
Debt Limit	1,401,286	1,609,320	1,895,920	1,991,506	1,824,246	1,727,930	1,934,038	1,926,270	2,025,302	2,157,686
Total net debt applicable to limit	(86,477)	(80,125)	(73,573)	(76,002)	(93,880)	(180,257)	(168,596)	(173,672)	(167,290)	(154,177)
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 1,314,809	\$ 1,529,195	\$ 1,822,347	\$ 1,915,504	\$ 1,730,366	\$ 1,547,673	\$ 1,765,442	\$ 1,752,598	\$ 1,858,012	\$ 2,003,509

Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2014

Total assessed value	\$ 26,971,067
Debt limit (8% of total assessed value)	<u>2,157,685</u>
Debt applicable to limit:	
General obligation bonds	155,383
Less: Amount set aside for repayment of general obligation debt	<u>(46)</u>
Total net debt applicable to limit	<u>155,337</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 2,002,348</u>

The general obligation bonded debt of the City is limited by statute to 8% of the "reasonable fair cash value" of property. Of this amount, a maximum of 4% may be used for general purposes. The remaining 4% and any unused portion of the 4% available for general purposes up to the maximum 8% may be utilized for sewer and/or water purposes.

(1) - Starting in 2005 the total net debt applicable to limit is netted with the Fund Balance in the Debt Service Fund.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 PLEDGED-REVENUE COVERAGE LAST
 Ten Fiscal Years
 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Revenue Bonds						Special Assessment Bonds			
	Gross Revenues (1)	Less: Operating Expenses (2)	Net Available Revenues	Debt Service (6)		Coverage	Special Assessments Collections	Debt Service		
				Principal	Interest			Principal	Interest	Coverage
Revenue Bonds - Governmental Activities										
2006	53,094	—	53,094	3,625	2,303	8.96%	1,547	311	47	4.32%
2007	53,252	—	53,252	3,673	2,708	8.35%	4,080	302	70	10.97%
2008	57,876	—	57,876	4,164	2,898	8.20%	847	400	90	1.73%
2009	53,135	—	53,135	4,215	2,826	7.55%	943	429	99	1.79%
2010	49,570	—	49,570	4,645	4,436	5.46%	5077	559	88	7.85%
2011	52,089	—	52,089	5,142	4,053	5.66%	373	434	106	0.69%
2012	48,651	—	48,651	5,351	3,831	5.30%	1547	619	110	2.12%
2013	56,215	—	56,215	6,075	3,977	5.59%	438	559	87	0.68%
2014	57,908	—	57,908	6,195	5,138	5.11%	371	299	61	0.22%
2015	60,849	—	60,849	33,060	5,886	1.56%	332	311	54	0.91%

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Gross Revenues (3)	Less: Operating Expenses (4)	Net Available Revenues	Debt Service		
				Principal	Interest	Coverage
Revenue Bonds - Business-type activities						
2006	229,337	144,627	84,710	12,397	6,157	4.57%
2007	240,995	197,440	43,555	10,944	5,737	2.61%
2008	246,174	158,227	87,947	70,639	4,883	1.16%
2009	243,147	166,589	76,558	10,678	4,883	1.01%
2010	246,174	158,227	87,947	5,917	5,793	7.51%
2011	238,173	165,453	72,720	3,223	2,103	13.65%
2012	274,170	175,118	99,052	4,880	2,258	13.88%
2013	292,307	166,238	126,069	37,076	8,480	2.77%
2014	300,653	197,449	103,204	10,895	22,357	3.10%
2015	251,346	181,002	70,344	8,003	14,128	3.18%

(1) Gross revenue includes rental income from MBA fund, Class C Funds.

(2) Excludes depreciation and amortization,

(3) Gross revenues include operating revenues, property taxes, and gain on sale of property and equipment,

(4) Excludes depreciation and amortization,

(5) Beginning in fiscal year 2000, principal payments are net of any defeased or refinanced amounts.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Population (1)	Personal Income (amounts expressed in thousands) (2) (6)	Per Capita Personal Income (1) (6)	Number of residents 18 years and older (1)	High School Graduates (3)	Average Daily School Membership (3)	Unemployment Rate (4)
2006	176,676	4,114,077	23,286	138,773	1,015	23,283	4.4%
2007	178,965	4,404,150	24,609	138,773	1,036	23,548	2.8%
2008	178,810	4,384,242	24,519	138,773	1,075	23,250	3.4%
2009	180,772	4,822,455	26,677	140,130	1,118	23,880	5.4%
2010	183,102	4,967,557	27,130	140,959	1,181	24,177	7.1%
2011	186,440	4,142,137	22,217	143,406	1,219	24,336	7.6%
2012	188,010	4,914,957	26,142	147,172	1,327	24,365	6.0%
2013	189,314	5,192,883	27,430	147,718	1,367	24,007	5.0%
2014	191,180	5,939,007	31,065	148,165	1,473	23,691	4.2%
2015	190,884	5,688,916	29,803	148,684 (3)	1,517	24,127	3.7%

(1) U.S. Census Bureau

(2) Utah State Tax Commission

(3) 2015 Estimate based on prior years growth

(4) Salt Lake City School District

(5) United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT BY FUNCTIONS
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Department										
General Fund										
Attorney's Office	41.22	45.64	47.50	54.50	52.50	54.00	54.00	56.70	56.70	53.75
City Council	18.60	18.60	19.60	22.13	22.13	23.13	24.13	25.88	25.88	28.00
Communications Bureau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73.00	81.00	81.00
Community and Economic Development	121.00	128.00	138.00	175.51	166.01	190.00	190.80	192.55	193.55	200.25
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.20	57.20	57.20	58.20
Fire	362.00	362.00	369.00	365.75	356.00	358.00	356.50	324.50	336.00	340.00
Human Resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.26	22.26	22.26	22.56
Justice Courts	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.00	43.50	44.50	47.00
Management Services (1)	119.46	120.46	123.66	127.66	127.66	108.86	—	—	—	—
Mayor's Office	17.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	22.00	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.00
Office of Internal Audit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police	585.07	594.00	595.00	594.00	587.00	585.50	585.00	537.00	533.00	533.00
Public Services	435.29	440.04	324.84	294.71	288.21	225.08	229.08	236.13	242.13	286.03
General Fund Total	1,699.64	1,725.74	1,635.60	1,653.26	1,618.51	1,566.57	1,579.97	1,593.72	1,616.22	1,674.79
Enterprise Funds										
Airport	575.80	567.80	568.80	597.80	597.80	597.80	555.30	557.30	557.30	557.30
Golf	94.92	93.84	42.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.65
Public Utilities	394.70	390.40	382.00	382.00	379.00	380.00	382.00	382.00	387.00	390.00
Refuse	39.72	39.72	27.05	27.05	32.05	41.05	38.30	44.60	49.60	53.95
Enterprise Fund Total	1,105.14	1,091.76	1,020.25	1,047.25	1,049.25	1,059.25	1,016.00	1,024.30	1,034.30	1,041.90
Internal Service Funds										
Information Management Services	60.00	60.00	62.00	60.00	59.00	59.00	60.50	66.50	68.25	70.00
Fleet Management	43.00	43.00	43.60	48.60	46.60	46.60	67.60	39.00	41.00	40.00
Risk Management	6.64	6.64	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.64	6.54	6.54	6.54	5.50
Governmental Immunity	2.17	—	—	—	—	2.00	2.00	2.80	2.80	6.24
Internal Service Fund Total	111.81	109.64	111.94	114.94	111.94	114.24	136.64	114.84	118.59	121.74
Weed Abatement Special										
Revenue Fund Total	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	—	—	—	—
Total Positions	2,917.67	2,928.22	2,768.87	2,816.53	2,780.78	2,741.14	2,732.61	2,732.86	2,769.11	2,838.43

(1) Management services was eliminated and divided into Finance, Human Resources and Justice Court.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
 June 30, 2015

Employer	Number Employees	Rank	Percent of all Employees
University of Utah	15,000 - 14,000	1	8.00% - 9.40%
State of Utah	9,500 - 9,000	2	5.06% - 5.69%
Salt Lake County	4,000 - 7,000	3	2.13% - 2.97%
University Health Care	4,000 - 4,200	4	2.13% - 2.47%
L-3 Communications System West	3,100 - 4,100	5	1.60% - 1.98%
Salt Lake School District	3,000 - 4,000	6	1.60% - 1.98%
C R England	2,900 - 3,800	7	1.55% - 1.88%
Salt Lake City Corporation	2,800 - 3,000	8	1.49% - 1.53%
Sun Products Corp	2,500 - 3,000	9	1.33% - 1.48%
Salt Lake Community College	2,000 - 3,000	10	1.07% - 1.48%
 Total Employees of Principal Employers	 48,800 - 55,100		 25.96% - 30.86%

Workforce Services - Based on yearly averages
 Information from the City's Business Licensing Division
 Prior nine year period Principal Employer information unavailable

SALT LAKE CITY COPORATION
OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Function										
Fire										
Medical Calls	20,590	21,792	22,175	21,142	20,189	20,728	21,088	23,277	23,030	24,297
Fire Calls	5,481	5,754	5,900	5,711	5,262	5,559	5,371	5,385	5,542	5,777
Average dispatch tim eon life treating emergencies	—	—	—	1:09	1:04	:58	1:37	:56	:58	:49
Average time responding to life treating emergencies	—	—	—	4:18	4:58	4:28	4:13	4:38	3:54	2:11
Police (calendar year)										
Median Priority 1 Response Time (in minutes)	5:47	5:40	6:00	TBD	5:54	5:22	5:37	5:44	5:44	5:44
Community Development										
Percent of business license inspections conducted within 30 days	0.61	0.65	0.99	1	1	1	TBD	1	TBD	100%
Number of building inspections conducted per day	123	112	110	115	113	TBD	129	134	134	136
Percent of transportation service requests completed within 10 working days	100%	99%	99%	98%	98%	99%	99%	91%	91%	81%
Public Services										
Forestry - Number of trees pruned mer month (average)	756	473	551	587	471	431	411	463	463	325
Water										
Total million gallons water delivered	32,588	31,737	31,665	29,654	29,393	31,746	31,644	30,168	30,164	27,853
Per capita delivered - gallons per day	228	224	208	187	195	203	216	242	207	185
Airport										
Total enplanned passengers (in thousands)	10,928	10,950	9,994	10,276	10,429	10,125	10,044	10,294	10,294	10,834
Cargo pounds (in thousands)	385,126	371,322	302,989	298,972	316,859	346,061	343,525	325,535	325,535	330,712
Sewer										
Total Plant Flow (million gallons)	12,095	12,044	11,941	11,632	12,985	11,740	11,247	10,212	10,205	10,087
Total influent (TBOD) biochemical oxygen demand (in thousand pounds)	22,119	23,185	21,393	21,294	23,266	20,728	17,517	17,401	17,389	17,864
Housing										
Rehab Loans	44	85	96	85	104	58	85	109	109	108
Rehab units	44	152	183	183	111	65	110	124	124	125
First Time Home Buyer projects	14	18	20	15	15	14	8	10	10	8
Storm Water Utility										
Line Installation (Linear Feet)	28,243	29,052	25,877	29,254	27,422	26,282	26,819	12,547	12,547	5,872
Refuse Collection										
Percent of wastestream recycled	14.00%	16%	19%	20%	33%	22%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Recycling Contamination Rate in Curbside Cans	—	—	33%	25%	18%	16%	8%	7%	7%	5.7%
Percentage of waste stream recycled: curbside, glass, cardboard, etc	—	—	12%	14%	16%	16%	17%	16%	17%	17%
Golf										
Number of golf rounds (9 holes equivalent)	411,454	458,561	471,885	450,600	413,454	461,801	410,166	423,432	415,831	415,831

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION
Last Ten Fiscal Year

Function	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fire										
Number of stations	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Sworn/fire fighters	330	335	330	330	323	323	312	323	323	323
Non-sworn civilian employees.	32	34	35	36	33	34	13	13	13	13
Police protection:										
Number of officers with power of arrest	424	409	432	427	434	427	424	424	437	417
Number of other police employees	173	179	163	160	153	159	103	99	96	111
Public Services										
Recreation and culture:										
Number of municipal parks	80	80	80	80	80	94	127	127	126	126
Number of municipal playgrounds	59	59	60	60	60	59	59	59	58	65
Number of municipal golf courses	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
Number of municipal swimming pools (1)	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lane miles of city owned streets	1,776	1,825	1,823	1,843	1,859	1,863	1,776	1,858	1,858	1,855
Street Lighting										
Number of Street Lights (poles)	14,377	14,762	14,835	15,096	15,223	15,083	15,213	15,640	15,511	16,405
Municipal water plants:										
Number of service connections	77,817	78,008	90,920	90,976	90,958	90,624	90,251	90,349	90,435	90,451
City	52,991	53,220	56,753	57,315	58,751	55,407	55,453	56,074	56,700	56,710
County	24,826	24,788	34,167	33,661	32,207	35,217	34,798	34,278	33,735	33,741
Water supplied to conduits (gallons/year)										
per thousand	31,812,140	32,588,000	31,736,570	31,664,660	29,654,020	29,390,000	31,746,000	31,644,000	30,168,610	27,853,330
Water shed managed (square miles)	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
Number of fire hydrants	9,351	9,654	9,796	9,931	10,022	9,714	10,162	9,948	10,384	10,441
City	6,029	6,078	6,203	6,241	6,302	6,178	6,358	6,224	6,519	6,547
County	3,322	3,576	3,593	3,690	3,720	3,536	3,804	3,724	3,865	3,894
Sewer Utility										
Number of sewer connections	49,191	49,340	49,370	49,430	49,481	49,619	49,661	49,679	49,779	49,835
Miles of sanitary sewer lines	636	640	642	645	651	652	652	652	653	653
Storm Water Utility:										
Miles of storm water lines	445	461	460	465	476	399	336	340	341	342
Public Libraries	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6

(1) City owns 5 but they are operated by County

Miscellaneous Statistics - Most current information only

Date of Incorporation	January 5, 1851
Form of government (adopted January 7, 1980)	Council/Mayor
Area (square miles)	111
Election data: (Presidential Election)	
Registered (active voters), November 2015	79,748
Number of votes cast in 2015 local election	38,598
Percentage of registered voters voting	48.40%

