

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
for the YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

With
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Prepared by
Department of Finance
Mary Beth Thompson, Chief Financial Officer

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SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

December 23, 2016

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, 2016, 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, 2016 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, 2016 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, over 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 to 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.

There are also plans in the works to develop an 850 to 1,000 room convention center hotel adjacent to the Salt Palace Convention Center. This is described as being 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.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

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 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.

CULTURE

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 was recently completed on the George and Delores Dore Eccles Theater, located in the downtown area. This is a 2,500 seat theater designed to suit traveling Broadway shows. Numerous concerts, plays and other events have already been scheduled for this remarkable, world-class venue.

Salt Lake City also annually plays host to the Sundance Film Festival, and in recent years has enjoyed the inclusion of Salt Lake Comic Con. Salt Lake Comic Con has seen remarkable growth, drawing more than 120,000 visitors at last fall’s event, which exceeded the capacity of the Salt Palace Convention Center, requiring the use of Vivint Smart Home Arena next door.

SHOPPING AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT

The cultural aspects aren’t the only draw of the City’s downtown center. Salt Lake also hosts a number of high quality stores for an enjoyable 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).

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, TRANSPORTATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION

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 Salt Lake International Airport is undergoing a major terminal redevelopment program that will take several years to complete, but will allow the Airport to cater to industry as well as travelers.

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 in the most recent 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.

The modern economy of Salt Lake City is rich in service-oriented businesses and continues to be recognized 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, as 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.

CNBC recently ranked Utah as America's top state for business. As Utah's capital city and its largest city, Salt Lake City can also take credit for being an amazing business environment.

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. As mentioned above, the burgeoning travel and transportation needs of the City and surrounding markets has necessitated the redevelopment of the Airport, which has now begun in earnest. Ground has been 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.

Salt Lake City's growing business prowess is further demonstrated by the increasing number of tech startups and business incubators. Google is moving forward with establishing a Google Fiber fiber optic in Salt Lake City. The first stage of the network has been completed and 1 gigabit speeds are now being offered to residents and businesses in the downtown area of 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.

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."

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 2015 was in excess of \$1.8 billion - more than the past three years combined. Current indications are that 2016 will exceed the mark set in 2015

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.

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 3.7%, considerably 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%. Fiscal year 2015 saw an increase of 5.53%, and fiscal year 2016 an increase of 2.80%. Improved taxable sales continue as the fiscal year 2017 budget includes an anticipated 4.9% increase

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

Salt Lake City has endured the effects of the national economic downturn, and is now seeing continued and significant investment in the downtown core, improvements in job growth, and remains a vibrant city with a very 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 maintain 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 continues to show 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, 2015. 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 Finance. 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.

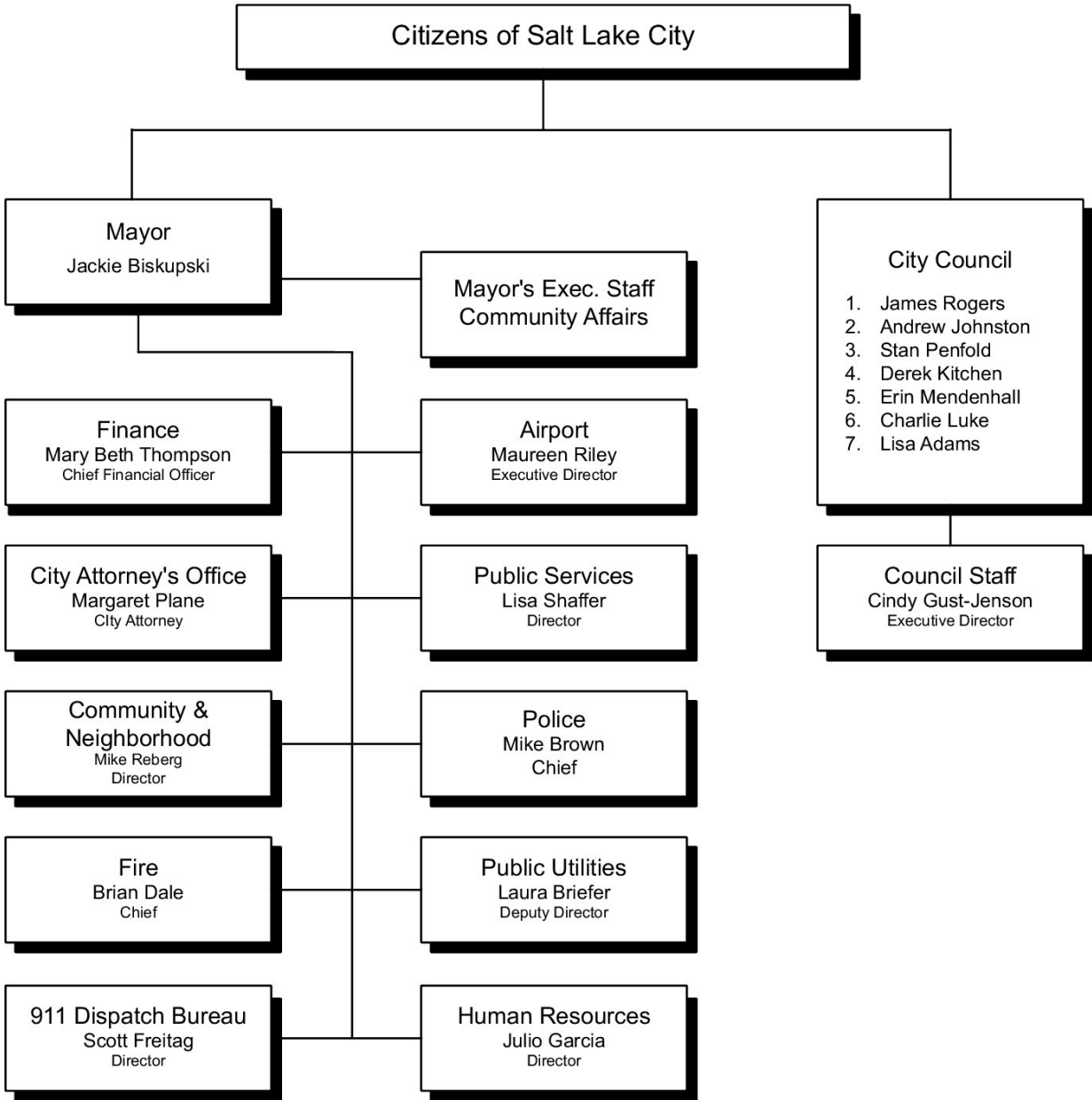
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Beth Thompson".

Mary Beth Thompson
Chief Financial Officer

Salt Lake City Corporation

Organizational Structure Fiscal Year 2015 - 2016





Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
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Presented to

**Salt Lake City Corporation
Utah**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2015

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, 2016, 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, 2016, 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.

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, 2016 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 in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Salt Lake City, Utah
December 23, 2016

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2016

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, 2016. 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 \$2,783,100,608 (net position). Of this amount, \$276,985,548 (unrestricted net position) is available to meet ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Net position increased by \$114,945,969. This included an increase in net position of \$25,764,234 in the Governmental activities and an increase of \$89,181,738 in the business-type activities.

The City's Governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$155,759,644, a decrease of \$(4,437,635) compared to the prior years' ending amount. Of the combined total fund balance, \$71,175,055 is available for spending at the discretion of the City (unassigned and assigned).

The unassigned fund balance of the General Fund at June 30, 2016 totaled \$23,056,190, is 9 percent of the General Fund total revenues for the year and 32 percent of governmental assigned and unassigned fund balance. The General Fund has \$10,936,767 of non-spendable fund balance.

During the year, total bonded debt for Salt Lake City decreased by approximately \$(54,366,737). In February 2016 the City issued Sales Tax Refunding Bonds of \$24,639,990 to refund 2009A bonds. In March the Local Building Authority issued Lease Revenue Bonds of \$7,459,812 for a new Fire Station.

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 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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

June 30, 2016

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
June 30, 2016

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, 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.

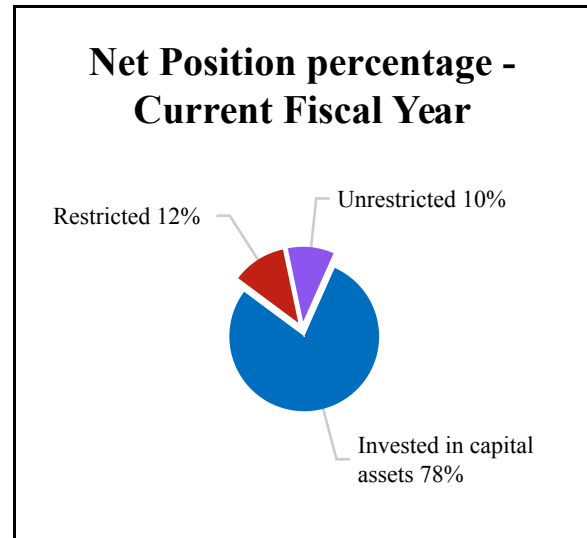
Notes to the financial statements contain additional information important to a complete understanding of the information contained in the government-wide and fund financial statements. Notes to the financial statements are located after the statements for major funds as listed in the table of contents.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2016

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION'S NET POSITION (thousands)						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Current and other assets	\$ 323,909	\$ 310,995	\$ 429,235	\$ 474,590	\$ 753,144	\$ 785,585
Non-current assets	819,658	818,833	2,048,005	1,933,632	2,867,663	2,752,465
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,143,567</u>	<u>\$ 1,129,828</u>	<u>\$ 2,477,240</u>	<u>\$ 2,408,222</u>	<u>\$ 3,620,807</u>	<u>\$ 3,538,050</u>
Deferred outflow of resources	<u>\$ 47,581</u>	<u>\$ 13,323</u>	<u>\$ 18,522</u>	<u>\$ 6,461</u>	<u>\$ 66,103</u>	<u>\$ 19,784</u>
Current and other liabilities	\$ 69,307	\$ 67,692	\$ 77,028	\$ 77,338	\$ 146,335	\$ 145,030
Long-term liabilities	453,001	436,345	197,593	205,245	650,594	641,590
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 522,308</u>	<u>\$ 504,037</u>	<u>\$ 274,621</u>	<u>\$ 282,583</u>	<u>\$ 796,929</u>	<u>\$ 786,620</u>
Deferred inflow of resources	<u>\$ 103,297</u>	<u>\$ 99,334</u>	<u>\$ 3,583</u>	<u>\$ 3,724</u>	<u>\$ 106,880</u>	<u>\$ 103,058</u>
Net position:						
Invested in capital assets	\$ 601,185	\$ 504,457	\$ 1,583,508	\$ 1,479,894	\$ 2,184,693	\$ 1,984,351
Restricted	61,065	73,564	260,356	333,118	321,421	406,682
Unrestricted	(96,707)	(38,242)	373,693	315,364	276,986	277,122
Total net position	<u>\$ 565,543</u>	<u>\$ 539,779</u>	<u>\$ 2,217,557</u>	<u>\$ 2,128,376</u>	<u>\$ 2,783,100</u>	<u>\$ 2,668,155</u>

By far the largest component of Salt Lake City's net position is its investment in capital assets. The 78 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.



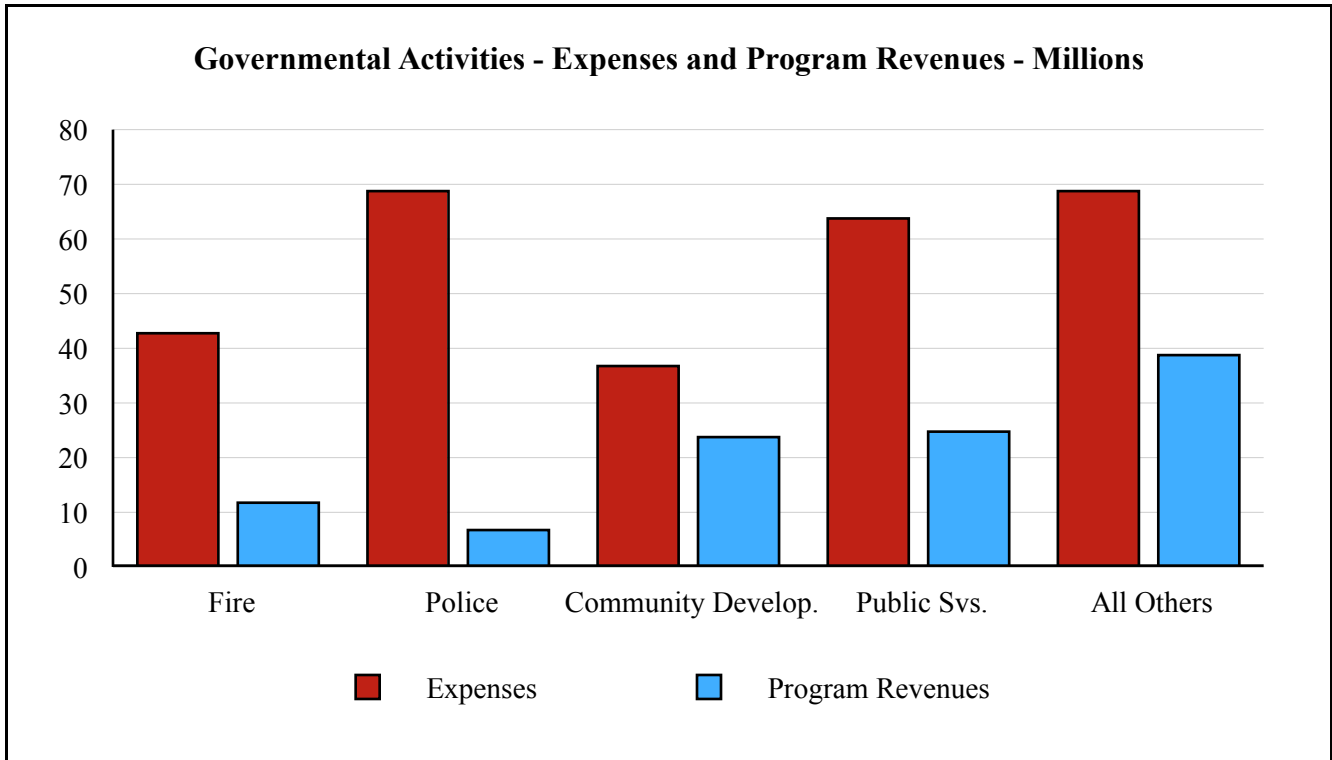
An additional part of net position (12 percent) is assets that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be expended (debt reserve funds or unexpended debt proceeds). The remaining 10 percent of net position (\$276,986) can be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to its creditors and to citizens.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2016

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION'S Changes in Net Position						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues						
Program revenues						
Charges for Services	\$ 85,351,010	\$ 75,286,398	\$ 325,077,485	\$ 307,929,807	\$ 410,428,495	\$ 383,216,205
Operating grants and contributions	4,969,331	7,068,962	—	—	4,969,331	7,068,962
Capital grants and contributions	15,771,932	14,745,345	53,162,015	67,545,665	68,933,947	82,291,010
General revenues					—	—
Property taxes	114,684,820	98,061,588	—	—	114,684,820	98,061,588
Other taxes	90,682,164	88,981,903	—	—	90,682,164	88,981,903
Investment Earnings	1,996,157	1,420,632	5,551,863	4,395,038	7,548,020	5,815,670
Total revenues	<u>313,455,414</u>	<u>285,564,828</u>	<u>383,791,363</u>	<u>379,870,510</u>	<u>697,246,777</u>	<u>665,435,338</u>
Expenses						
General Government	6,740,313	8,051,215	—	—	6,740,313	8,051,215
Council	3,126,241	2,122,399	—	—	3,126,241	2,122,399
Mayor	3,399,548	2,576,155	—	—	3,399,548	2,576,155
City Attorney	7,007,677	5,274,215	—	—	7,007,677	5,274,215
Finance	9,911,594	7,579,144	—	—	9,911,594	7,579,144
Fire	42,821,833	3,255,134	—	—	42,821,833	3,255,134
Combined Emergency Services	7,143,425	1,697,063	—	—	7,143,425	1,697,063
Human Resources	2,501,991	34,380,230	—	—	2,501,991	34,380,230
Justice Courts	4,237,312	5,219,594	—	—	4,237,312	5,219,594
Police	68,900,581	47,922,164	—	—	68,900,581	47,922,164
Community and Economic						
Development	36,798,973	29,444,416	—	—	36,798,973	29,444,416
Public Services	64,203,196	46,061,826	—	—	64,203,196	46,061,826
Infrastructure depreciation	8,626,082	8,563,776	—	—	8,626,082	8,563,776
Interest on long-term debt	16,627,234	12,949,509	—	—	16,627,234	12,949,509
Department of Airports	—	—	152,431,577	135,996,645	152,431,577	135,996,645
Water	—	—	59,268,338	51,497,335	59,268,338	51,497,335
Sewer	—	—	20,231,853	18,456,252	20,231,853	18,456,252
Storm Water Utility	—	—	7,859,625	6,645,196	7,859,625	6,645,196
Street lighting Utility	—	—	2,129,517	1,983,626	2,129,517	1,983,626
Refuse Collection	—	—	12,786,147	11,428,282	12,786,147	11,428,282
Golf	—	—	7,460,037	5,931,628	7,460,037	5,931,628
Housing Loans	—	—	958,743	1,629,744	958,743	1,629,744
Redevelopment Agency	—	—	37,128,968	29,154,308	37,128,968	29,154,308
Total expenses	<u>282,046,000</u>	<u>215,096,840</u>	<u>300,254,805</u>	<u>262,723,016</u>	<u>582,300,805</u>	<u>477,819,856</u>
Increase in net position before transfers	31,409,414	70,467,988	83,536,558	117,147,494	114,945,972	187,615,482
Transfers	(5,645,180)	2,627,440	5,645,180	(2,627,440)	—	—
Increase in net position	25,764,234	73,095,428	89,181,738	114,520,054	114,945,972	187,615,482
Net position beginning	<u>539,779,132</u>	<u>466,683,704</u>	<u>2,128,375,504</u>	<u>2,013,855,450</u>	<u>2,668,154,636</u>	<u>2,480,539,154</u>
Net position ending	<u>\$ 565,543,366</u>	<u>\$ 539,779,132</u>	<u>\$2,217,557,242</u>	<u>\$2,128,375,504</u>	<u>\$2,783,100,608</u>	<u>\$2,668,154,636</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
 June 30, 2016

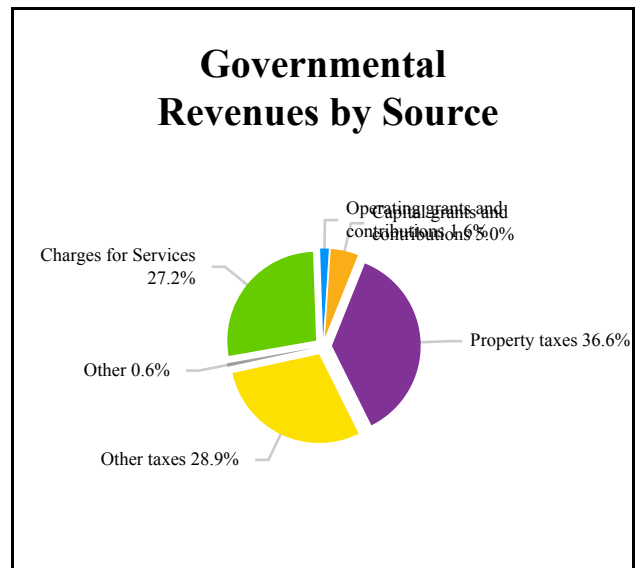
Governmental Activities net position increased by \$25,764,234 for the year ended June 30, 2016, which is (4) percent of the total increase in net position for Salt Lake City Corporation as a whole. Expenses increased by \$66.9 million.



Business - type activities increase in net position totaled \$89,181,738 or 78 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. Airport and Water Utility 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

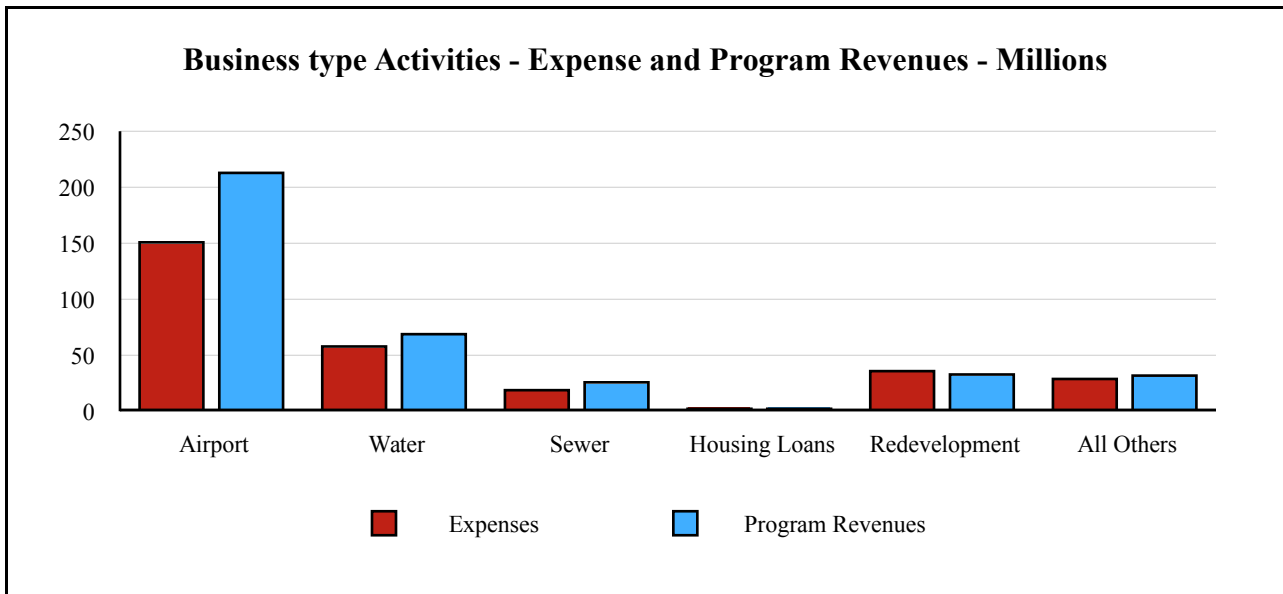
Salt Lake City's governmental funds provide information on the short-term resource inflows and outflows and account balances at the end of the fiscal year. The total fund balance is a measure of total available resources and the unassigned portion of this total fund balance is a measure of the available spendable resources at June 30, 2016.



SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
 June 30, 2016

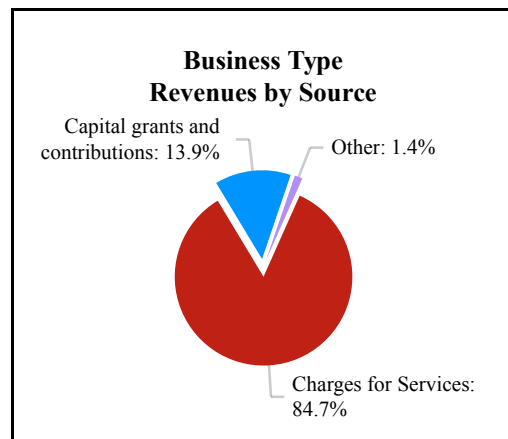
For the period ended June 30, 2016, the City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance amount of \$155,759,644 with a decrease of \$(4,437,635) compared to the prior fiscal year. Of the total balance at year-end, \$23,056,190 is unassigned and a total of \$48,118,865 is assigned. Most of 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 \$17,255,745 are receivables and prepaid items.

The General Fund is the main operating fund for Salt Lake City Corporation. At June 30, 2016, the General Fund's unassigned fund balance was \$23,056,190 while total fund balance equaled \$41,091,897. 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 9 percent of total expenditures and transfers while total fund balance equaled 16 percent.



The fund balance for Salt Lake City's General Fund decreased by \$(1,881,232). Although revenues increased, additional amounts were appropriated to add positions in the police department and community and economic development. Most of these position were related to system and technical support and police officers as well as an increase in social services to address the increasing problems of homelessness.

The Capital Projects Fund has a total fund balance of \$97,049,523 at June 30, 2016, all of which is either restricted or assigned to unfinished projects. The largest restrictions relate to the new soccer complex, road construction and trail and park improvements. The Sports Complex is nearing completion and expenditures for this project have decreased. The net decrease in fund balance for the year amounted to \$(118,059).



SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2016

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 \$209,704,128 for the Department of Airports, \$13,940,136 for the Water Fund, \$20,486,927 for the Sewer Fund, \$6,280,370 for Stormwater Fund and \$65,209,301 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 \$13,209,259. By department, the changes are:

- \$500,840 increase for City Council
- \$16,438 decrease for Mayor
- \$191,105 increase for City Attorney
- \$293,808 increase for Finance
- \$339,566 increase for Fire
- \$61,359 increase for Human Resources
- \$340,456 increase for Combined Emergency Services
- \$1,275,620 increase for Police
- \$1,177,018 increase for Community & Economic Development
- \$2,805,734 increase for Public Services
- \$6,198,267 increase for Nondepartmental (including transfers out)

Increases to all budgets included \$6,664,655 from prior year encumbrances. Some of the larger budget increases include amounts for COPS hiring grant match of \$1,085,354, parks, open space and trail increases of \$1,160,000 and fire truck replacements of \$665,000.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Salt Lake City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities combined totaled \$2,529,568,167 (net of \$1,521,360,708 accumulated depreciation) at June 30, 2016. 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 91 percent of total net position. In comparing capital assets to net position, the percentages for Governmental activities and Business type activities were 145 percent and 77 percent, respectively.

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

(1) The City purchased over \$3,000,000 in various land parcels. The most expensive parcels were related to the reconstruction of 700 South. (2) The City added \$2,644,648 in construction costs for the Regional Athletic Center. Business type activities purchases included approximately \$56,334,00 in construction costs for the New Eccles theater included in the RDA. The Airport added \$151,014,000 in construction costs for the new terminals construction.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2016

Salt Lake City Corporation's Capital Assets						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Government	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Land and water rights	\$ 206,831,004	\$ 65,077,179	\$ 182,167,105	\$ 181,339,650	\$ 388,998,109	\$ 246,416,829
Infrastructure	294,542,403	429,932,898	—	—	294,542,403	429,932,898
Buildings	382,232,503	373,225,399	662,782,642	554,663,946	1,045,015,145	927,889,345
Improvements other than buildings	50,762,191	48,870,840	1,457,972,793	1,433,789,074	1,508,734,984	1,482,659,914
Machinery and equipment	109,411,267	105,249,654	231,933,700	223,771,073	341,344,967	329,020,727
Construction in progress	83,461,658	81,220,221	388,831,609	298,870,529	472,293,267	380,090,750
Accumulated depreciation	(309,570,259)	(289,299,663)	(1,211,790,449)	(1,145,048,758)	(1,521,360,708)	(1,434,348,421)
Net book value	<u>\$ 817,670,767</u>	<u>\$ 814,276,528</u>	<u>\$ 1,711,897,400</u>	<u>\$ 1,547,385,514</u>	<u>\$ 2,529,568,167</u>	<u>\$ 2,361,662,042</u>

At June 30, 2016, Salt Lake City's bonded debt amounted to \$408,486,947. The portion that is backed by the full faith and credit of the City amounted to \$141,774,839, and the portion for which the City is liable in case of default by assessed property owners amounted to \$779,000. 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 2016 calculates to approximately \$2.3 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	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
General obligation bonds	\$ 141,774,839	\$ 155,383,027	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 141,774,839	\$ 155,383,027
Special assessment debt with governmental commitment	779,000	1,092,000	—	—	779,000	1,092,000
Revenue bonds	141,627,078	173,296,631	124,306,030	133,082,026	265,933,108	306,378,657
Total	<u>\$ 284,180,917</u>	<u>\$ 329,771,658</u>	<u>\$ 124,306,030</u>	<u>\$ 133,082,026</u>	<u>\$ 408,486,947</u>	<u>\$ 462,853,684</u>

Economic factors and next year's budgets and rates

During the just completed fiscal year, fund balance in the General Fund decreased by \$(1,880,000). The decrease was \$525,000 higher than the (\$1,355,000) 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, 2016

	Primary Government			Component Unit Library
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
<u>ASSETS</u>				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)				
Unrestricted	\$ 144,244,008	\$ 288,420,188	\$ 432,664,196	\$ 1,596,639
Restricted (Note 2 & 4)	47,387,356	75,872,517	123,259,873	—
Investments (Note 2)	—	14,825,050	14,825,050	11,566,116
Receivables:				
Property, franchise and excise taxes	101,183,986	—	101,183,986	12,847,629
Assessments, including \$384,417 of delinquent assessments	4,668,897	—	4,668,897	—
Loans and other receivables	14,226,045	7,988,742	22,214,787	98,078
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,290,516	—	38,878,824	38,878,824	—
Due from other governments	685,229	—	685,229	—
Other, principally accrued interest receivable	869,563	4,204,614	5,074,177	—
Prepaid expenses	2,363,622	44,950	2,408,572	39,499
Inventories	689,096	4,460,924	5,150,020	—
Internal balances	5,460,948	(5,460,948)	—	—
Total current assets	323,909,328	429,234,861	753,144,189	26,147,961
Noncurrent assets:				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	1,183,951	161,938,695	163,122,646	—
Investments	—	44,527,360	44,527,360	—
Property and equipment, at cost (Note 5):				
Land and water rights	206,831,004	182,167,105	388,998,109	126,107
Infrastructure	294,542,403	—	294,542,403	—
Buildings	382,232,503	662,782,642	1,045,015,145	8,182,947
Improvements other than buildings	50,762,191	1,457,972,793	1,508,734,984	416,280
Machinery and equipment	109,411,267	231,933,700	341,344,967	17,684,247
Construction in progress	83,461,658	388,831,609	472,293,267	554,686
Accumulated depreciation	(309,570,259)	(1,211,790,449)	(1,521,360,708)	(15,623,825)
Net property and equipment	817,670,767	1,711,897,400	2,529,568,167	11,340,442
Loans and other long-term receivables	—	68,505,943	68,505,943	—
Land and buildings held for resale	—	40,269,370	40,269,370	—
Investment in joint venture (Note 18)	739,790	20,369,593	21,109,383	—
Net pension asset	63,558	12,966	76,524	220
Other	—	483,447	483,447	—
Total noncurrent assets	819,658,066	2,048,004,774	2,867,662,840	11,340,662
Total assets	1,143,567,394	2,477,239,635	3,620,807,029	37,488,623
<u>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u>				
Deferred outflow on the refunding of debt	2,171,010	246,836	2,417,846	—
Deferred outflows - Pension	45,409,809	18,274,865	63,684,674	1,333,023
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,191,148,213	\$ 2,495,761,336	\$ 3,686,909,549	\$ 38,821,646

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2016

	Primary Government			Component Unit Library
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 11,932,267	\$ 24,316,522	\$ 36,248,789	\$ 896,802
Accrued liabilities	17,527,854	26,188,469	43,716,323	—
Due to other funds for cash overdraft	2,130,578	—	2,130,578	—
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	2,700,423	3,402,541	6,102,964	—
Current portion of long-term debt: (Note 6)				
Payable from unrestricted assets	26,885,166	16,034,229	42,919,395	—
Accrued interest, payable from unrestricted assets	—	837,189	837,189	—
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	4,792,821	—	4,792,821	—
Current deposits and advance rentals	3,337,915	6,248,960	9,586,875	7,399
Total current liabilities	69,307,024	77,027,910	146,334,934	904,201
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Deposits, advance rentals and long term accruals	—	4,463,422	4,463,422	—
Long-term compensated absences liability (Note 6)	17,470,993	6,829,804	24,300,797	508,575
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	—	1,775,331	1,775,331	—
Other post employment benefits (Note 13)	—	—	—	28,339
Estimated claims payable	8,367,313	176,035	8,543,348	—
Revenues collected in advance	—	14,115,299	14,115,299	—
Bonds payable (Note 6)	302,213,045	127,944,089	430,157,134	—
Net pension liability	112,772,564	42,288,905	155,061,469	2,656,531
Notes payable (Note 6)	12,177,209	—	12,177,209	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	453,001,124	197,592,885	650,594,009	3,193,445
Total liabilities	522,308,148	274,620,795	796,928,943	4,097,646
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred property tax revenues	90,320,161	—	90,320,161	14,740,528
Deferred Inflows - Pension	12,976,538	3,583,299	16,559,837	288,029
Total deferred inflows of resources	103,296,699	3,583,299	106,879,998	15,028,557
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in capital assets	601,185,318	1,583,508,120	2,184,693,438	11,340,442
Restricted for:				
Debt service	1,975,291	—	1,975,291	—
Capital projects	59,089,891	260,356,440	319,446,331	472,543
Unrestricted	(96,707,134)	373,692,682	276,985,548	7,882,458
Total net position	565,543,366	2,217,557,242	2,783,100,608	19,695,443
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 1,191,148,213	\$ 2,495,761,336	\$ 3,686,909,549	\$ 38,821,646

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary government:				
Governmental activities:				
General Government	\$ 6,740,313	\$ 18,573,982	\$ —	\$ —
City Council	3,126,241	198,395	—	—
Mayor	3,399,548	189,230	29,131	—
City Attorney	7,007,677	831,972	—	—
Finance	9,911,594	12,819,784	—	115,525
Justice Court	4,237,312	3,514,262	6,794	—
Human Resources	2,501,991	1,017,411	—	—
Fire	42,821,833	9,947,191	78,362	1,631,472
Combined Emergency Services	7,143,425	484,678	—	1,336,675
Police	68,900,581	4,498,787	2,135,145	25,572
Community and Economic Development	36,798,973	21,630,421	1,884,645	—
Public Services	64,203,196	11,644,897	835,254	12,662,688
Unallocated infrastructure depreciation	8,626,082	—	—	—
Interest on long-term debt	16,627,234	—	—	—
Total governmental activities	282,046,000	85,351,010	4,969,331	15,771,932
Business-type activities:				
Airport Authority	152,431,577	199,451,262	—	14,478,520
Water	59,268,338	67,388,238	—	2,387,898
Sewer	20,231,853	23,544,737	—	3,881,134
Storm Water Utility	7,859,625	8,529,662	—	739,630
Street Lighting	2,129,517	3,264,690	—	128,457
Refuse Collection	12,786,147	12,363,374	—	—
Golf	7,460,037	7,475,063	—	—
Housing Loans	958,743	845,543	—	—
Redevelopment Agency	37,128,968	2,214,916	—	31,546,376
Total business-type activities	\$ 300,254,805	\$ 325,077,485	\$ —	\$ 53,162,015
Total primary government	\$ 582,300,805	\$ 410,428,495	\$ 4,969,331	\$ 68,933,947
Component unit Library	16,953,720	1,708,873	238,096	—

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, 2015 Component unit

Net Position July 1, 2015

Net Position June 30, 2016

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	
\$ 11,833,669	\$ —	\$ 11,833,669	\$ —	—
(2,927,846)	—	(2,927,846)	—	—
(3,181,187)	—	(3,181,187)	—	—
(6,175,705)	—	(6,175,705)	—	—
3,023,715	—	3,023,715	—	—
(716,256)	—	(716,256)	—	—
(1,484,580)	—	(1,484,580)	—	—
(31,164,808)	—	(31,164,808)	—	—
(5,322,072)	—	(5,322,072)	—	—
(62,241,077)	—	(62,241,077)	—	—
(13,283,907)	—	(13,283,907)	—	—
(39,060,357)	—	(39,060,357)	—	—
(8,626,082)	—	(8,626,082)	—	—
(16,627,234)	—	(16,627,234)	—	—
<u>(175,953,727)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(175,953,727)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
—	61,498,205	61,498,205	—	—
—	10,507,798	10,507,798	—	—
—	7,194,018	7,194,018	—	—
—	1,409,667	1,409,667	—	—
—	1,263,630	1,263,630	—	—
—	(422,773)	(422,773)	—	—
—	15,026	15,026	—	—
—	(113,200)	(113,200)	—	—
—	(3,367,676)	(3,367,676)	—	—
<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 77,984,695</u>	<u>\$ 77,984,695</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>\$ (175,953,727)</u>	<u>\$ 77,984,695</u>	<u>\$ (97,969,032)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>—</u>
				<u>(15,006,751)</u>
114,684,820	—	114,684,820	15,048,678	—
27,972,665	—	27,972,665	—	—
62,709,499	—	62,709,499	—	—
1,996,157	5,551,863	7,548,020	—	—
(5,645,180)	5,645,180	—	—	—
<u>201,717,961</u>	<u>11,197,043</u>	<u>212,915,004</u>	<u>15,048,678</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>25,764,234</u>	<u>89,181,738</u>	<u>114,945,969</u>	<u>41,927</u>	<u>—</u>
				<u>19,653,516</u>
539,779,132	2,128,375,504	2,668,154,636	—	—
<u>\$ 565,543,366</u>	<u>\$ 2,217,557,242</u>	<u>\$ 2,783,100,605</u>	<u>\$ 19,695,443</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, 2016

	General	Capital Projects	Other Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)					
Unrestricted	\$ 41,201,923	\$ 67,093,846	\$ —	\$ 12,622,340	\$ 120,918,109
Restricted	388,056	28,967,948	7,758,296	—	37,114,300
Receivables:					
Property, franchise and excise taxes	100,934,400	—	—	249,586	101,183,986
Accounts receivable, less allowance of \$78,000	821,136	—	—	3,847,761	4,668,897
Due from for cash overdraft	—	5,691,860	—	108,986	5,800,846
Taxes receivable	8,041,677	—	—	—	8,041,677
Current portion of loans receivable	161,371	—	—	5,511,023	5,672,394
Due from other governments	—	—	—	685,229	685,229
Other, principally accrued interest	—	332,267	—	537,296	869,563
Prepaid expenses	1,912,583	—	—	169,217	2,081,800
Noncurrent assets:					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Notes 2 & 4)	1,048,318	122,177	(30,537)	—	1,139,958
Total assets	<u>\$ 154,509,464</u>	<u>\$ 102,208,098</u>	<u>\$ 7,727,759</u>	<u>\$ 23,731,438</u>	<u>\$ 288,176,759</u>
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 3,745,483	\$ 5,158,575	\$ 60,608	\$ 2,127,478	\$ 11,092,144
Accrued liabilities	14,743,977	—	—	3,002	14,746,979
Due to other funds for cash overdraft (Notes 2 and 19)	—	—	5,691,860	108,986	5,800,846
Current deposits and advance rentals	2,429,943	—	—	907,972	3,337,915
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	2,326,249	—	—	—	2,326,249
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	—	—	—	4,792,821	4,792,821
Total liabilities	<u>23,245,652</u>	<u>5,158,575</u>	<u>5,752,468</u>	<u>7,940,259</u>	<u>42,096,954</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Receivables not meeting the available criterion	<u>90,171,915</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>148,246</u>	<u>90,320,161</u>
Total deferred inflows	<u>90,171,915</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>148,246</u>	<u>90,320,161</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	10,936,767	—	—	6,318,978	17,255,745
Restricted	—	59,089,891	1,975,291	5,764,729	66,829,911
Committed	—	—	—	498,933	498,933
Assigned	7,098,940	37,959,632	—	3,060,293	48,118,865
Unassigned	23,056,190	—	—	—	23,056,190
Total fund balances	<u>41,091,897</u>	<u>97,049,523</u>	<u>1,975,291</u>	<u>15,642,933</u>	<u>155,759,644</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflow of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 154,509,464</u>	<u>\$ 102,208,098</u>	<u>\$ 7,727,759</u>	<u>\$ 23,731,438</u>	<u>\$ 288,176,759</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, 2016

Total fund balances for governmental funds		\$ 155,759,644
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	206,831,004	
Infrastructure	294,542,403	
Buildings	382,232,503	
Improvements other than buildings	50,762,191	
Equipment	109,411,267	
Construction in progress	83,461,658	
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(309,570,259)</u>	
Total capital assets		817,670,767
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	739,790	
Note receivable	509,265	
Other long term assets	63,558	
Deferred loss on defeasance	<u>2,171,010</u>	
Deferred pension outflow	<u>45,409,809</u>	48,893,432
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.		
		25,409,139
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.		
		5,460,948
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)		
Accrued liabilities	(2,780,875)	
Current portion of long-term debt	(26,885,166)	
Current portion of obligation for compensated absence liabilities	(374,174)	
Deferred pension inflow	(12,976,538)	
Compensated absence liability	(17,470,993)	
Bonds payable	(302,213,045)	
Note payable	(12,177,209)	
Net pension liability	<u>(112,772,564)</u>	
Total liabilities		<u>(487,650,564)</u>
Total net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 565,543,366</u>

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, 2016

	General	Capital Projects	Other Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
General property taxes	\$ 96,359,007	\$ —	\$ 18,325,813	\$ —	\$ 114,684,820
Sales, use and excise taxes	59,927,247	—	—	2,782,252	62,709,499
Franchise taxes	27,972,665	—	—	—	27,972,665
Licenses	14,414,308	—	—	—	14,414,308
Permits	14,274,844	2,278,245	—	—	16,553,089
Fines and forfeitures	3,632,916	—	—	—	3,632,916
Assessments	—	—	—	1,717,909	1,717,909
Interest	1,000,100	368,976	—	356,422	1,725,498
Intergovernmental	5,453,584	9,339,040	6,032,135	6,693,944	27,518,703
Interfund service charges	11,051,279	—	—	—	11,051,279
Parking meter	3,324,616	—	—	—	3,324,616
Parking ticket	2,844,690	—	—	—	2,844,690
Rental and other income	887,017	—	—	—	887,017
Charges for services	4,063,532	—	—	1,087,233	5,150,765
Contributions	—	—	—	2,083,791	2,083,791
Miscellaneous	5,295,397	4,154,647	—	838,148	10,288,192
Total revenues	250,501,202	16,140,908	24,357,948	15,559,699	306,559,757
Expenditures:					
Current:					
City Council	2,721,621	—	—	—	2,721,621
Mayor	2,456,932	—	—	—	2,456,932
City Attorney	5,442,492	—	—	—	5,442,492
Finance	6,355,798	—	7,960	3,423	6,367,181
Fire	38,203,990	—	—	—	38,203,990
Combined Emergency Services	6,919,161	—	—	57,410	6,976,571
Police	60,822,121	—	—	—	60,822,121
Community and Economic Development	21,240,753	—	—	7,015,466	28,256,219
Justice Court	4,024,112	—	—	—	4,024,112
Human Resources	2,165,444	—	—	—	2,165,444
Public Services	39,890,516	—	—	1,677,036	41,567,552
Arts Council	—	—	—	3,114,035	3,114,035
Nondepartmental	27,761,151	—	—	—	27,761,151
Capital improvements	—	34,340,213	—	—	34,340,213
Debt service:					
Principal	—	—	45,158,871	313,000	45,471,871
Interest and other fiscal charges	321,134	—	14,831,336	41,615	15,194,085
Total expenditures	218,325,225	34,340,213	59,998,167	12,221,985	324,885,590
Revenues over (under) expenditures	32,175,977	(18,199,305)	(35,640,219)	3,337,714	(18,325,833)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Refunding bonds issued	—	—	21,715,000	—	21,715,000
Premium on refunding	—	—	2,924,990	—	2,924,990
Proceeds from sale of property	353,121	3,171,532	—	8,045	3,532,698
Transfers in	5,393,054	22,255,567	8,252,959	1,993,120	37,894,700
Transfers out	(39,803,384)	(7,345,853)	—	(5,029,953)	(52,179,190)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(34,057,209)	18,081,246	32,892,949	(3,028,788)	13,888,198
Net change in fund balances	(1,881,232)	(118,059)	(2,747,270)	308,926	(4,437,635)
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	42,973,129	97,167,582	4,722,561	15,334,003	160,197,275
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	\$ 41,091,897	\$ 97,049,523	\$ 1,975,291	\$ 15,642,933	\$ 155,759,644

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, 2016

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ (4,437,635)

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 (\$25,269,072) plus Work in Process reclassifications (\$6,956,341) included as additions exceeded depreciation expense and unallocated depreciation (\$29,478,870). (See Note 5.) 2,746,543

Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but reduces the liability in the statement of net position. (See Note 6.) 45,471,871

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.) (24,639,990)

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	22,619,193	
Pension expense	(17,380,437)	
Long-term receivable	(268,178)	
Increase in investment in joint venture	182,193	
Compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(958,024)	
Deferred loss and amortization of bond premium and deferred loss	837,473	
Accrued interest	467,757	
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	371,400	5,871,377

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). 752,062

Change in net position of governmental activities. \$ 25,764,234

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, 2016

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Unrestricted	\$ 197,218,052	\$ 13,359,029	\$ 23,414,419
Restricted	—	—	—
Investments	752,459	14,072,591	—
Receivables:			
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0, \$164,103, \$59,417, \$22,635, \$0, \$3,651,340 respectively, totaling \$3,897,495.	23,821,101	8,886,024	2,387,486
Current portion of loans receivable	—	262,245	1,663,991
Other	4,204,614	—	—
Prepaid expenses	—	25,000	—
Inventory of supplies	—	3,374,986	681,667
Total current assets	225,996,226	39,979,875	28,147,563
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted cash, cash equivalents	143,297,687	14,446,264	3,494,129
Investments	44,527,360	—	—
Property and equipment, at cost:			
Land and water rights	99,346,721	49,078,474	4,428,219
Buildings	490,623,211	54,506,984	102,843,240
Improvements other than buildings	787,389,055	322,781,997	138,674,507
Machinery and equipment	139,679,250	29,078,670	33,654,698
Construction in progress	219,613,256	9,986,567	26,473,004
Accumulated depreciation	(867,418,674)	(133,300,954)	(94,937,012)
Net property and equipment	869,232,819	332,131,738	211,136,656
Loans and other long-term receivables	1,916,772	—	—
Land and buildings held for resale	—	—	—
Investment in joint venture	—	1,848,462	—
Other	483,447	—	—
Net pension asset	11,783	458	286
Total noncurrent assets	1,059,469,868	348,426,922	214,631,071
Total assets	1,285,466,094	388,406,797	242,778,634
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows - refunding of debt	—	246,836	—
Deferred outflows - pension	10,181,182	4,486,821	1,680,175
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,295,647,276	\$ 393,140,454	\$ 244,458,809

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	
\$ 5,835,623	\$ 13,788,584	\$ 34,804,481	\$ 288,420,188	\$ 23,325,899	
—	75,027,127	845,390	75,872,517	10,273,056	
—	—	—	14,825,050	—	
885,447	1,242,019	1,656,747	38,878,824	2,709	
874,623	4,928,227	259,656	7,988,742	—	
—	—	—	4,204,614	—	
—	19,950	—	44,950	281,822	
—	—	404,271	4,460,924	689,096	
<u>7,595,693</u>	<u>95,005,907</u>	<u>37,970,545</u>	<u>434,695,809</u>	<u>36,703,160</u>	
700,615	—	—	161,938,695	43,993	
—	—	—	44,527,360	—	
2,026,021	21,456,012	5,831,658	182,167,105	1,069,180	
9,265,785	1,020,275	4,523,147	662,782,642	13,612,923	
138,940,507	55,022,530	15,164,197	1,457,972,793	—	
3,911,071	431,946	25,178,065	231,933,700	73,406,488	
5,016,351	121,857,972	5,884,459	388,831,609	268,972	
(49,783,099)	(41,789,562)	(24,561,148)	(1,211,790,449)	(51,702,309)	
<u>109,376,636</u>	<u>157,999,173</u>	<u>32,020,378</u>	<u>1,711,897,400</u>	<u>36,655,254</u>	
—	24,247,657	42,341,514	68,505,943	—	
—	39,231,180	1,038,190	40,269,370	—	
—	—	18,521,131	20,369,593	—	
—	—	—	483,447	—	
113	82	244	12,966	316	
<u>110,077,364</u>	<u>221,478,092</u>	<u>93,921,457</u>	<u>2,048,004,774</u>	<u>36,699,563</u>	
<u>117,673,057</u>	<u>316,483,999</u>	<u>131,892,002</u>	<u>2,482,700,583</u>	<u>73,402,723</u>	
—	—	—	246,836	—	
<u>485,932</u>	<u>169,021</u>	<u>1,271,734</u>	<u>18,274,865</u>	<u>2,366,603</u>	
<u>\$ 118,158,989</u>	<u>\$ 316,653,020</u>	<u>\$ 133,163,736</u>	<u>\$ 2,501,222,284</u>	<u>\$ 75,769,326</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 6,873,631	\$ 3,515,700	\$ 4,334,570
Accrued liabilities	24,667,877	680,866	267,805
Due to other funds for cash overdraft	—	—	—
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	2,454,016	400,259	276,092
Current portion of long-term debt	—	2,315,000	2,596,200
Accrued interest, payable from unrestricted assets	—	—	—
Current deposits and advance rentals	4,279,756	1,478,935	171,786
Total current liabilities	38,275,280	8,390,760	7,646,453
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Deposits, advance rentals and long-term accruals	3,929,802	—	—
Long-term compensated absences liability	3,629,123	1,699,275	499,222
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	—	1,261,525	242,156
Estimated claims liability	176,035	—	—
Revenues collected in advance	—	14,115,299	—
Net pension liability	25,465,134	9,572,159	3,450,424
Bonds, mortgages, and notes payable	—	7,445,261	27,899,000
Total noncurrent liabilities	33,200,094	34,093,519	32,090,802
Total liabilities	71,475,374	42,484,279	39,737,255
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows - Pension	1,937,268	912,987	341,198
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	869,232,819	322,435,464	180,417,279
Restricted for capital acquisition	143,297,687	13,367,588	3,476,150
Unrestricted	209,704,128	13,940,136	20,486,927
Total net position	1,222,234,634	349,743,188	204,380,356
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 1,295,647,276	\$ 393,140,454	\$ 244,458,809

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	
\$ 201,025	\$ 8,422,218	\$ 969,378	\$ 24,316,522	\$ 840,123
75,222	—	496,699	26,188,469	479,948
—	—	—	—	2,130,578
54,083	24,391	193,700	3,402,541	405,606
823,800	3,055,000	7,244,229	16,034,229	4,074,166
—	837,189	—	837,189	159,433
65,800	69,514	183,169	6,248,960	—
<u>1,219,930</u>	<u>12,408,312</u>	<u>9,087,175</u>	<u>77,027,910</u>	<u>8,089,854</u>
—	226,058	307,562	4,463,422	—
317,212	99,913	585,059	6,829,804	1,124,866
271,650	—	—	1,775,331	—
—	—	—	176,035	8,367,313
—	—	—	14,115,299	—
991,110	297,064	2,513,014	42,288,905	4,858,430
<u>8,281,000</u>	<u>71,890,769</u>	<u>12,428,059</u>	<u>127,944,089</u>	<u>30,290,130</u>
<u>9,860,972</u>	<u>72,513,804</u>	<u>15,833,694</u>	<u>197,592,885</u>	<u>44,640,739</u>
<u>11,080,902</u>	<u>84,922,116</u>	<u>24,920,869</u>	<u>274,620,795</u>	<u>52,730,593</u>
96,916	33,268	261,662	3,583,299	486,696
100,190,965	79,211,215	32,020,378	1,583,508,120	2,290,958
509,836	87,277,120	12,428,059	260,356,440	—
6,280,370	65,209,301	63,532,768	379,153,630	20,261,079
<u>106,981,171</u>	<u>231,697,636</u>	<u>107,981,205</u>	<u>2,223,018,190</u>	<u>22,552,037</u>
<u>\$ 118,158,989</u>	<u>\$ 316,653,020</u>	<u>\$ 133,163,736</u>	<u>\$ 2,501,222,284</u>	<u>\$ 75,769,326</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, 2016

Total assets and deferred outflows of resources for Proprietary Funds	\$ 2,501,222,284
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds - prior year	(3,038,817)
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds - current year	<u>(2,422,131)</u>
Total assets for Primary government business-type activities	<u><u>\$ 2,495,761,336</u></u>
Total net position for Proprietary Funds	\$ 2,223,018,190
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds - prior year	(3,038,817)
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds - current year	<u>(2,422,131)</u>
Total net position for Primary government business-type activities	<u><u>\$ 2,217,557,242</u></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, 2016

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility
Sales and charges for services	\$ 139,246,025	\$ 64,993,459	\$ 21,709,585
Rental and other	1,786,563	2,394,779	222,486
Total operating revenue	141,032,588	67,388,238	21,932,071
Personal services	45,096,184	18,179,316	8,298,656
Operating and maintenance	10,939,934	3,564,083	1,198,545
Charges for services	34,028,978	28,365,504	4,384,035
Depreciation and amortization	61,656,896	8,342,288	6,232,248
Total operating expenses	151,721,992	58,451,191	20,113,484
Operating income (loss)	(10,689,404)	8,937,047	1,818,587
Interest income	2,782,412	358,450	172,185
Interest expense (net of amount capitalized of \$1,082,404)	—	30,264	—
Equity in joint venture income (loss)	—	—	—
Passenger facility charges	58,418,674	—	—
Legal Settlement	—	—	1,612,666
Gain or (loss) on disposition of property and equipment	(488,409)	346,517	19,127
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	60,712,677	735,231	1,803,978
Grants and other contributions	14,478,520	2,387,898	3,881,134
Total capital contributions	14,478,520	2,387,898	3,881,134
Income before operating transfers	64,501,793	12,060,176	7,503,699
Transfers in	—	61,000	—
Transfers out	(248,487)	(46,035)	(9,749)
Increase in net position	64,253,306	12,075,141	7,493,950
Net Position July 1, 2015	1,157,981,328	337,668,047	196,886,406
Net Position June 30, 2016	\$ 1,222,234,634	\$ 349,743,188	\$ 204,380,356

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		
\$ 7,631,830	\$ 194,751	\$ 22,991,132	\$ 256,766,782	\$ 59,125,811	
24,304	2,020,165	957,538	7,405,835	1,393,825	
7,656,134	2,214,916	23,948,670	264,172,617	60,519,636	
2,497,430	1,452,353	7,438,361	82,962,300	11,750,779	
133,062	385,341	1,547,174	17,768,139	5,777,947	
2,142,144	31,137,070	9,560,388	109,618,119	46,075,258	
2,961,965	2,397,517	3,074,502	84,665,416	6,650,522	
7,734,601	35,372,281	21,620,425	295,013,974	70,254,506	
(78,467)	(33,157,365)	2,328,245	(30,841,357)	(9,734,870)	
45,010	844,011	1,349,795	5,551,863	88,466	
(108,278)	(1,800,661)	(741,474)	(2,620,149)	(965,392)	
—	—	(221,508)	(221,508)	—	
—	—	—	58,418,674	—	
873,528	—	—	2,486,194	—	
4,472	39,389	101,855	22,951	302,414	
814,732	(917,261)	488,668	63,638,025	(574,512)	
739,630	31,546,376	128,457	53,162,015	—	
739,630	31,546,376	128,457	53,162,015	—	
1,475,895	(2,528,250)	2,945,370	85,958,683	(10,309,382)	
—	10,250,971	1,121,854	11,433,825	9,036,811	
(585,144)	(3,402,320)	(1,496,910)	(5,788,645)	(397,498)	
890,751	4,320,401	2,570,314	91,603,863	(1,670,069)	
106,090,420	227,377,235	105,410,885	2,131,414,321	24,222,110	
<u>\$ 106,981,171</u>	<u>\$ 231,697,636</u>	<u>\$ 107,981,205</u>	<u>\$ 2,223,018,190</u>	<u>\$ 22,552,037</u>	

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, 2016

Change in net position for Proprietary Funds	\$ 91,603,863
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds	<u>(2,422,131)</u>
Change in net position for Primary government business-type activities	<u><u>\$ 89,181,732</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, 2016

	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 145,959,471	\$ 66,111,767	\$ 20,167,646
Receipts from internal fund services	—	—	—
Payments to suppliers	(46,787,441)	(33,069,201)	(5,205,307)
Payments to employees	(46,775,745)	(19,096,736)	(8,158,005)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>52,396,285</u>	<u>13,945,830</u>	<u>6,804,334</u>
Cash flows from noncapital and related financing activities:			
Transfers in	—	61,000	—
Transfers out	(248,487)	(46,035)	(9,749)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital and related financing activities	<u>(248,487)</u>	<u>14,965</u>	<u>(9,749)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of debt (net of discount and issuance costs)	48,261,124	—	—
Proceeds from sale of equipment	332,996	346,242	11,186
Contributions for aid in construction	16,150,318	1,456,583	5,448,811
Payment on long-term obligations, net of capitalized interest	—	(2,757,402)	(3,133,776)
Payments for purchase and construction of fixed assets, including capitalized interest	(154,026,174)	(17,819,000)	(10,962,737)
Payment of refundable construction bond	—	—	—
Receipts of refundable construction bond	—	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	<u>(89,281,736)</u>	<u>(18,773,577)</u>	<u>(8,636,516)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received on investments and loans	1,647,060	(5,458)	172,185
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>1,647,060</u>	<u>(5,458)</u>	<u>172,185</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(35,486,878)	(4,818,240)	(1,669,746)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	376,002,617	32,623,533	28,578,294
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 340,515,739</u>	<u>\$ 27,805,293</u>	<u>\$ 26,908,548</u>
Cash and cash equivalent components:			
Unrestricted	\$ 197,218,052	\$ 27,805,293	\$ 26,908,548
Restricted	143,297,687	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 340,515,739</u>	<u>\$ 27,805,293</u>	<u>\$ 26,908,548</u>
Cash flows from operating activities -			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (10,689,404)	\$ 8,937,047	\$ 1,818,587
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	61,656,896	8,342,288	6,232,248
Accrued interest on notes receivable	—	—	—
Contribution of capital asset to nonprofit	—	—	—
Pension expense	(1,545,342)	—	—
Increase (decrease) due to changes in:			
Accounts receivable	(6,465,165)	(520,798)	(1,744,792)
Other current assets	—	(504,852)	89,131
Accounts payable	(8,431,885)	(975,496)	295,958
Deferred outflows	6,614,200	—	—
Accrued liabilities affecting operating activities	—	(545,911)	157,760
Other liabilities	7,428,325	(801,707)	(29,375)
Pension assets	—	4,082	2,930
Pension liability	5,232,676	3,079,558	1,116,113
Deferred pension outflows	—	(3,096,696)	(1,162,574)
Deferred pension inflows	(191,588)	28,315	28,348
Compensation liability	(1,212,428)	—	—
Total adjustments	<u>63,085,689</u>	<u>5,008,783</u>	<u>4,985,747</u>
Loans made to residents	—	—	—
Principal collected on loans	—	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 52,396,285</u>	<u>\$ 13,945,830</u>	<u>\$ 6,804,334</u>
Noncash transactions affecting financial position:			
Contributions of fixed assets from (to) other entities	\$ (1,989,523)	\$ 931,315	\$ 44,989
Promises to give	—	—	—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Stormwater Utility	Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total	Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds
\$ 7,338,553	\$ 3,291,004	\$ 22,988,086	\$ 265,856,527	\$ —
—	—	—	—	59,923,397
(2,712,557)	(36,672,047)	(11,125,838)	(135,572,391)	(47,296,254)
(2,201,401)	(1,332,823)	(7,422,112)	(84,986,822)	(12,327,120)
<u>2,424,595</u>	<u>(34,713,866)</u>	<u>4,440,136</u>	<u>45,297,314</u>	<u>300,023</u>
—	10,250,971	1,121,854	11,433,825	9,036,811
(585,144)	(3,402,320)	(1,496,910)	(5,788,645)	(397,498)
<u>(585,144)</u>	<u>6,848,651</u>	<u>(375,056)</u>	<u>5,645,180</u>	<u>8,639,313</u>
—	—	4,212,276	52,473,400	9,910,899
6,710	406,934	98,580	1,202,648	479,256
1,592,296	39,474,261	73,599	64,195,868	—
(1,018,796)	(4,775,477)	(4,297,345)	(15,982,796)	(4,981,943)
(3,491,559)	(56,397,119)	(8,339,583)	(251,036,172)	(7,555,172)
—	(1,061,534)	—	(1,061,534)	—
—	256,317	—	256,317	—
<u>(2,911,349)</u>	<u>(22,096,618)</u>	<u>(8,252,473)</u>	<u>(149,952,269)</u>	<u>(2,146,960)</u>
45,010	844,011	1,349,795	4,052,603	88,466
<u>45,010</u>	<u>844,011</u>	<u>1,349,795</u>	<u>4,052,603</u>	<u>88,466</u>
(1,026,888)	(49,117,822)	(2,837,598)	(94,957,172)	6,880,842
7,563,126	137,933,533	38,487,469	621,188,572	28,892,688
<u>\$ 6,536,238</u>	<u>\$ 88,815,711</u>	<u>\$ 35,649,871</u>	<u>\$ 526,231,400</u>	<u>\$ 35,773,530</u>
\$ 6,536,238	\$ 13,788,584	\$ 34,804,481	\$ 307,061,196	\$ 25,456,477
—	75,027,127	845,390	219,170,204	10,317,049
<u>\$ 6,536,238</u>	<u>\$ 88,815,711</u>	<u>\$ 35,649,871</u>	<u>\$ 526,231,400</u>	<u>\$ 35,773,526</u>
\$ (78,467)	\$ (33,157,365)	\$ 2,328,245	\$ (30,841,357)	\$ (9,734,870)
2,961,965	2,397,517	3,074,502	84,665,416	6,650,522
—	(28,527)	—	(28,527)	—
—	1,400,308	—	1,400,308	—
—	—	—	(1,545,342)	—
(891,438)	—	(630,046)	(10,252,239)	52,714
34,838	—	(204,354)	(585,237)	116,433
144,654	(1,766,728)	2,044	(10,731,453)	(1,042,275)
—	—	(498,893)	6,115,307	13,357
289,563	—	221,067	122,479	82,026
(11,287)	26,126	(28,581)	6,583,501	4,549,228
931	644	2,864	11,451	4,875
299,800	(20,636)	422,102	10,129,613	1,271,677
(333,443)	(95,319)	14,249	(4,673,783)	(1,576,317)
7,479	—	—	(127,446)	—
—	(4,123)	(263,063)	(1,479,614)	(87,347)
<u>2,503,062</u>	<u>1,909,262</u>	<u>2,111,891</u>	<u>79,604,434</u>	<u>10,034,893</u>
—	(4,570,377)	—	(4,570,377)	—
—	1,104,614	—	1,104,614	—
<u>\$ 2,424,595</u>	<u>\$ (34,713,866)</u>	<u>\$ 4,440,136</u>	<u>\$ 45,297,314</u>	<u>\$ 300,023</u>
\$ 20,862	\$ 3,402,319	\$ 54,858	\$ 2,464,820	\$ —
—	\$ 7,000,000	—	—	—

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, 2016

	<u>Deferred Compensation Trust</u>
ASSETS	
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 638,090
Total assets	<u>\$ 638,090</u>
NET POSITION - Restricted for Pensions	
Held in trust for pension benefits and other purposes	\$ 638,090
Total net position	<u>638,090</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 638,090</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, 2016

	<u>Deferred Compensation Trust</u>
Additions:	
Investment income	\$ 4,045
Total operating revenue	<u>4,045</u>
Deductions:	
Benefits	<u>19,914</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>19,914</u>
Change in Net Position	(15,869)
Net Position July 1, 2015	<u>653,959</u>
Net Position June 30, 2016	<u><u>\$ 638,090</u></u>

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, 2016

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, 2016, 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, 2016, 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

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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, 2016, 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 Fund, (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, 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, 2016, 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. 72 *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. 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, 2016, was \$1,148,758. 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, 2016.

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 ordinance in 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.

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Land and buildings held for resale

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

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of the State Money Management Council). The Utah Money Management Council issues a quarterly list 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, 2016.

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 \$35,281,266. Of this amount, \$3,290,920 was insured and the remaining \$31,990,346 was uninsured and uncollateralized. The bank balance of the Library component unit totaled \$1,528,582 with the insured amount at \$250,000 and the uninsured and uncollateralized at \$1,370,872 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

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company. Online access to accounts and monthly statements support investments in the State Treasurer’s 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 \$762,557,267 invested by the City, \$2,877,480 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	\$ 92,813,754	\$ 6,966,515	\$ 85,847,239	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate notes	2,000,000	—	2,000,000	—	—
Money market mutual funds	2,877,480	2,877,480	—	—	—
	<u>97,691,234</u>	<u>\$ 9,843,995</u>	<u>\$ 87,847,239</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Other investments					
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	664,866,033				
Total investments, primary government	<u>\$ 762,557,267</u>				
Component units:					
Other investments					
Annuity	\$ 142,443				
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	11,423,673				
Total investments, component units	<u>\$ 11,566,116</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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The City's measures and records its investment using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investment in active markets.
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs

The securities classified as Level 1 are valued as stated above. Money markets funds classified as level 2 use published fair value per share (unit) for each share and State Treasurer's Pool funds uses the application of the June 30, 2016 fair value as calculated by the Utah State Treasurer, to the City's average daily balance in the Fund. The City currently has no assets that qualify for Level 3 investments. The following table illustrates the investments by the appropriate levels.

	Fair Value		Fair Value Measurement Using		
	6/30/2016		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Primary government:					
Debt Securities					
U.S. Agency Notes	\$ 92,813,754	\$ 92,813,754	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate notes	2,000,000	2,000,000	—	—	—
Money market mutual funds	2,877,480	—	2,877,480	—	—
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	664,866,033	—	664,866,033	—	—
	<u>\$ 762,557,267</u>	<u>\$ 94,813,754</u>	<u>\$ 667,743,513</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Component units:					
Other investments					
Annuity	\$ 142,443	\$ —	\$ 142,443	\$ —	\$ —
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	11,423,673	—	11,423,673	—	—
Total investments, component units	<u>\$ 11,566,116</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 11,566,116</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

At June 30, 2016, the City's investments had the following quality ratings:

	Fair Value	Quality Ratings			
		AAAm	Am	A1m	Unrated
Primary government:					
Debt Securities					
U.S. Agency Notes	\$ 92,813,754	\$ 92,813,754	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate Notes	2,000,000	2,000,000	—	—	—
Money market mutual funds	2,877,480	2,877,480	—	—	—
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	664,866,033	—	—	—	664,866,033

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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The following is a summary of restricted and unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and investments at June 30, 2016.

	Primary Government	Component Units
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 434,794,774	\$ 1,596,639
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	329,725,928	—
Unrestricted investments	14,825,050	11,371,851
Restricted investments	638,090	—
Total	<u>\$ 779,983,842</u>	<u>\$ 12,968,490</u>

At June 30, 2016, the balances by type were as follows:

Deposits (book balance)	\$ 17,368,626	\$ 1,590,409
Investments	762,557,267	11,371,851
Cash on hand	57,949	6,230
Total	<u>\$ 779,983,842</u>	<u>\$ 12,968,490</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, 2016 with more than 5% of total investments.

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 rates ranging from 0% to 7% and are collateralized by property or a letter of credit. Housing loans receivable as of June 30, 2016 were \$42,283,957, net of \$3,627,156 estimated as uncollectible.

The Grants Operating Fund (a special revenue fund) provides loans for commercial construction. The loans receivable at June 30, 2016 were \$5,511,023, 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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

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 \$4,928,227 at June 30, 2016, 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.

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, 2016

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, 2016:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Primary Government				
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 203,329,452	\$ 3,736,530	\$ (234,973)	\$ 206,831,004
Construction in progress	81,220,220	13,135,334	(10,893,897)	83,461,658
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>284,549,672</u>	<u>16,871,864</u>	<u>(11,128,870)</u>	<u>290,292,666</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	373,225,400	9,007,104		382,232,503
Improvements other than buildings	48,870,840	1,891,351	—	50,762,191
Machinery and equipment	105,249,655	7,225,008	(3,063,394)	109,411,267
Infrastructure	291,680,628	7,140,306	(4,278,533)	294,542,403
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>819,026,523</u>	<u>25,263,769</u>	<u>(7,341,927)</u>	<u>836,948,365</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	76,158,633	8,312,637	—	84,471,270
Improvements other than buildings	18,490,432	1,821,675	—	20,312,107
Machinery and equipment	72,491,404	8,755,843	(2,967,108)	78,280,139
Infrastructure	122,159,191	8,626,082	(4,278,533)	126,506,740
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>289,299,660</u>	<u>27,516,237</u>	<u>(7,245,641)</u>	<u>309,570,259</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	<u>529,726,863</u>	<u>(2,252,468)</u>	<u>(96,286)</u>	<u>527,378,109</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 814,276,535</u>	<u>\$ 14,619,396</u>	<u>\$ (11,225,156)</u>	<u>\$ 817,670,767</u>
Business-type activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 181,339,650	\$ 827,455	\$ —	\$ 182,167,105
Construction in progress	298,870,529	243,659,248	(153,698,169)	388,831,609
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>480,210,179</u>	<u>244,486,703</u>	<u>(153,698,169)</u>	<u>570,998,713</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	554,663,946	115,064,576	(6,945,880)	662,782,642
Improvements other than buildings	1,433,789,074	30,010,469	(5,826,749)	1,457,972,793
Machinery and equipment	223,771,073	14,943,525	(6,780,899)	231,933,700
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>2,212,224,093</u>	<u>160,018,570</u>	<u>(19,553,528)</u>	<u>2,352,689,135</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	320,345,871	25,935,625	(6,527,550)	339,753,946
Improvements other than buildings	661,721,103	44,132,058	(5,625,518)	700,227,643
Machinery and equipment	162,981,783	14,597,732	(5,770,654)	171,808,861
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>1,145,048,757</u>	<u>84,665,415</u>	<u>(17,923,722)</u>	<u>1,211,790,449</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	<u>1,067,175,336</u>	<u>75,353,155</u>	<u>(1,629,806)</u>	<u>1,140,898,685</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,547,385,515</u>	<u>\$ 319,839,858</u>	<u>\$ (155,327,975)</u>	<u>\$ 1,711,897,400</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2016 for governmental and business type activities is shown in the table on the following page.

	Depreciation Expense
Governmental activities:	
General Government	\$ 7,050,829
City Council	1,201
Mayor	3,818
City Attorney	7,824
Finance	2,541,642
Human Resources	2,447
Fire	668,459
Combined Emergency Services	28,026
Police	804,678
Community and Economic Development	113,046
Public Services	977,394
Infrastructure Depreciation	8,626,082
Capital assets held by the government's internal service funds are charged to the various functions based on their usage of the assets	6,690,791
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 27,516,237
Business-type activities:	
Airport Authority	\$ 61,656,896
Water	8,342,288
Sewer	6,232,248
Storm water	2,961,965
Redevelopment Agency	2,397,517
Other activities	3,074,502
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ 84,665,416

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

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	\$ 936,632	\$ 101,821	\$ (357,660)	\$ 680,793
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	936,632	101,821	(357,660)	680,793
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	8,143,771	58,624	(19,448)	8,182,947
Improvements other than buildings	384,240	32,040	—	416,280
Machinery and equipment	16,540,330	2,789,273	(1,645,356)	17,684,247
Total capital assets being depreciated	25,068,341	2,879,937	(1,664,804)	26,283,474
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	5,872,012	292,079	(19,448)	6,144,643
Improvements other than buildings	322,198	10,576	—	332,774
Machinery and equipment	8,692,951	2,066,493	(1,613,036)	9,146,408
Total accumulated depreciation	14,887,161	2,369,148	(1,632,484)	15,623,825
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	10,181,180	510,789	(32,320)	10,659,649
Component unit capital assets, net	\$ 11,117,812	\$ 612,610	\$ (389,980)	\$ 11,340,442

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, 2016.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

Long Term Debt	Amount of Original Issue (bonds only)	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2016	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities						
General obligation bonds - 1999	\$ 81,000,000	\$ 125,000	\$ —	\$ 30,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 30,000
General obligation bonds - 2002	48,855,000	11,385,632	—	5,582,775	5,802,857	5,740,000
General obligation bonds - 2009B	10,200,000	7,867,015	—	439,828	7,427,187	450,000
General obligation bonds - 2010A	25,000,000	20,256,813	—	1,101,813	19,155,000	1,125,000
General obligation bonds - 2010B	100,000,000	80,480,000	—	3,995,000	76,485,000	4,110,000
General obligation bonds - 2012	10,635,000	11,656,407	—	289,873	11,366,534	—
General obligation bonds - 2013A	6,395,000	6,178,656	—	682,009	5,496,647	600,000
General obligation bonds - 2015A	14,615,000	13,655,000	—	945,000	12,710,000	950,000
General obligation bonds - 2015B	4,095,000	3,778,504	—	541,891	3,236,613	525,000
Special improvement bonds	668,520,000	1,092,000	—	313,000	779,000	231,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2005	47,355,000	4,280,000	—	4,280,000	—	—
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2007	8,590,000	5,425,367	—	459,153	4,966,214	480,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2009A	36,240,000	29,663,907	—	23,717,193	5,946,714	1,585,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2012A	15,855,000	14,826,078	—	560,734	14,265,344	535,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2013A	51,270,000	51,270,000	—	—	51,270,000	—
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2013B	7,315,000	7,562,275	—	295,305	7,266,970	250,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2014A	26,840,000	26,140,000	—	575,000	25,565,000	4,975,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2014B	10,935,000	11,556,745	—	426,900	11,129,845	400,000
Motor fuel revenue bonds - 2014	8,800,000	7,935,000	—	805,000	7,130,000	825,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2016A	21,715,000	—	24,639,990	—	24,639,990	—
Governmental bank notes		13,446,081	—	1,268,871	12,177,210	1,299,775
General compensated absences		18,457,967	2,834,887	2,251,775	19,041,079	2,358,670
Internal Service Fund Debt:						
Lease revenue bonds - 2013A	7,180,000	7,256,374	—	273,523	6,982,851	270,000
Lease revenue bonds - 2014A	7,095,000	7,380,886	—	276,746	7,104,140	250,000
Lease revenue bonds - 2016A	6,755,000	—	7,459,812	—	7,459,812	—
ISF bank notes		13,992,118	2,451,087	3,625,712	12,817,493	3,554,166
ISF compensated absences		1,605,636	—	404,618	1,201,018	404,618
Total Governmental long-term debt		<u>\$ 377,273,461</u>	<u>\$ 37,385,776</u>	<u>\$ 53,141,719</u>	<u>\$ 361,517,518</u>	<u>\$ 30,948,229</u>
Business-type Activities						
Water 2005 Series	\$ 11,075,000	\$ 2,708,488	\$ —	\$ 1,380,814	\$ 1,327,674	\$ —
Water 2008 Series	14,800,000	9,467,731	—	1,035,144	8,432,587	—
Sewer 2009 Series	6,300,000	5,040,000	—	315,000	4,725,000	315,000
Sewer 2010 Series	12,000,000	9,710,000	—	490,000	9,220,000	505,000
Storm 2011 Series	8,000,000	6,165,000	—	450,000	5,715,000	460,000
Sewer and Storm 2012 Series	28,565,000	22,045,000	—	2,105,000	19,940,000	2,140,000
Redevelopment Agency 1990 tax increment	24,268,008	—	—	—	—	—
Redevelopment Agency 2012A tax increment	3,740,000	—	—	—	—	—
Redevelopment Agency 2013A tax increment	64,730,000	64,670,807	—	3,000,038	61,670,769	3,055,000
Redevelopment Agency 2015A tax increment	12,215,000	12,215,000	—	—	12,215,000	12,215,000
Redevelopment Agency 2015B tax increment	1,060,000	1,060,000	—	—	1,060,000	1,060,000
Enterprise bank notes		8,467,150	3,846,314	1,534,308	10,779,156	—
Loan financing notes		10,450,650	365,962	1,923,480	8,893,132	1,028,214
Enterprise compensated absences		8,790,335	1,706,384	1,806,029	8,690,690	1,860,886
Total Business-type long-term debt		<u>160,790,161</u>	<u>5,918,660</u>	<u>14,039,813</u>	<u>152,669,008</u>	<u>22,639,100</u>
Total long-term debt		<u>\$ 538,063,622</u>	<u>\$ 43,304,436</u>	<u>\$ 67,181,532</u>	<u>\$ 514,186,526</u>	<u>\$ 53,587,329</u>
Component Units						
Library compensation liability		\$ 482,148	\$ 617,778	\$ 591,351	\$ 508,575	\$ —
Total component unit long-term debt		<u>\$ 482,148</u>	<u>\$ 617,778</u>	<u>\$ 591,351</u>	<u>\$ 508,575</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

The annual debt requirements to maturity, including principal and interest, as of June 30, 2016 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
2017	\$ 9,050,000	\$ 6,292,736	\$ 19,750,000	\$ 5,177,496	\$ 13,530,000	\$ 4,910,405
2018	9,245,000	6,226,358	6,615,000	4,803,488	13,210,000	4,369,002
2019	9,470,000	5,997,884	6,770,000	3,533,101	13,610,000	3,908,074
2020	11,610,000	5,689,686	6,945,000	3,358,488	8,325,000	3,441,080
2021	11,995,000	5,320,492	7,135,000	3,117,873	8,520,000	3,238,078
2022-2026	34,160,000	22,584,514	40,725,000	15,809,023	43,255,000	11,407,039
2027-2031	25,450,000	16,180,925	36,120,000	6,201,747	40,140,000	3,873,322
2032-2036	41,360,000	10,986,053	—	—	—	—
2037-2039	25,010,000	435,791	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	177,350,000	79,714,439	124,060,000	42,001,216	140,590,000	35,147,000
Less discount and deferred (gain) loss	(5,380,076)	—	(241,068)	—	(1,184,839)	—
Net debt	<u>\$ 182,730,076</u>	<u>\$ 79,714,439</u>	<u>\$ 124,301,068</u>	<u>\$ 42,001,216</u>	<u>\$ 141,774,839</u>	<u>\$ 35,147,000</u>

Year Ending June 30	Special Assessment Bonds		Other Debt			
	Governmental Activities		Governmental Activities		Business Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2017	\$ 231,000	\$ 27,221	\$ 5,373,941	\$ 1,297,599	\$ 2,937,006	\$ 877,249
2018	175,000	17,914	5,337,822	1,180,895	2,657,943	570,172
2019	183,000	10,949	4,550,096	1,074,075	2,503,364	498,503
2020	190,000	3,696	3,172,244	985,243	2,120,936	428,092
2021	—	—	2,857,707	917,318	412,629	126,032
2022-2026	—	—	9,553,535	3,595,042	5,525,136	1,293,958
2027-2031	—	—	8,299,358	2,018,892	3,966,675	403,058
2032-2036	—	—	5,890,000	703,800	221,465	61,541
2037-2039	—	—	480,000	19,200	88,714	366,256
Thereafter	—	—	—	—	110,059	13,244
Subtotal	779,000	59,780	45,514,703	11,792,064	20,543,927	4,638,105
Less discount and delayed (gain) loss	—	—	321,991	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 779,000</u>	<u>\$ 59,780</u>	<u>\$ 45,836,694</u>	<u>\$ 11,792,064</u>	<u>\$ 20,543,927</u>	<u>\$ 4,638,105</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

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, 2016 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, 2016 was \$11,100,000.

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, 2016

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

June 15, 2012. The redemption price is 100% plus accrued interest to the redemption date. \$12,355,000 of the outstanding par amount of these bonds were defeased on March 20, 2012. At June 30, 2016, \$12,355,000 of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

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. \$6,635,000 of the outstanding par amount of these bonds were defeased on March 27, 2013. At June 30, 2016, \$5,515,000 of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

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. \$370,000 of the outstanding par amount of these bonds were defeased on February 24, 2015. At June 30, 2016, \$285,000 of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

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. \$1,120,000 of the outstanding par amount of these bonds were defeased on February 24, 2015. At June 30, 2016, \$820,000 of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

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. \$14,423,000 of the outstanding par amount of these bonds were defeased on February 24, 2015. At June 30, 2016, \$12,650,000 of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

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. \$2,723,000 of the outstanding par amount of these

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

bonds were defeased on February 24, 2015. At June 30, 2016, \$2,153,000 of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

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 \$210,792 at June 30, 2016. 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.

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 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, 2016, the remaining outstanding balances of the defeased Series 1999A, 1999B and 2001 lease revenue bonds are \$8,780,000, \$12,840,000 and \$8,400,000 respectively.

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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

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 June 1, 2016 the City issued Series 2016A Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds at the par amount of \$21,715,000. The bonds were issued with a premium of \$2,924,990 and incurred a total of \$158,354 in issuance costs resulting net proceeds of \$24,481,636. The bonds carry coupon rates of 1.5% to 4.0% and have final maturity date in fiscal year 2029. Bonds maturing after October 1, 2026 are subject to redemption in whole or in part at the election of the City. The redemption price is equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest. The bonds were issued to defease the par amount of the Series 2009A Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds due to mature on October 1, 2029 in the amount of \$22,075,000. As a result, \$22,075,000 is considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from the balance sheet. For accounting and reporting purposes the City recognizing an economic gain of \$2,360,973. The refunding will result in a reduction in the future cash paid for principal and interest of \$2,632,347.

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, 2016. 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, 2016, \$2,740,000 of the defeased bonds was outstanding.

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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

6. Long-term Obligations (continued)

deceased 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, 2016 of deceased 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 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 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.

Local Building Authority Bonds

On March 29, 2016, the Local Building Authority issued \$6,755,000 par Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2016A. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$704,812 and carry interest rates of 2.00% to 5.00% with final maturity of April 15, 2037. The Series 2016A Bonds maturing on and after April 15, 2027 are subject to redemption in whole or in part at par plus accrued interest.

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 2016. The tax anticipation notes were issued to provide cash to the General Fund until property taxes were received from Salt Lake County.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

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. The City Council is the highest decision making authority and approves all budgets and uses of fund balances by ordinance in official meetings designated to perform such duties.

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.

	General Fund	Capital Projects Funds	Other Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Taxes and loans receivable, and prepaid items	\$ 10,936,767	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,318,978	\$ 17,255,745
Restricted for:					
Class C Roads	—	9,452,118	—	—	9,452,118
Debt Service	—	—	1,975,291	—	1,975,291
Misc Capital Projects	—	14,268,239	—	—	14,268,239
Impact Fees	—	30,710,848	—	—	30,710,848
Grants	—	4,658,686	—	5,764,729	10,423,415
Committed					
Weed demolition and forfeiture	—	—	—	288,138	288,138
Debt Service	—	—	—	210,795	210,795
Assigned to:					
Encumbrances	7,098,940	—	—	—	7,098,940
Misc Capital Projects	—	37,959,632	—	—	37,959,632
Arts Council	—	—	—	(255,606)	(255,606)
Downtown economic development	—	—	—	1,250,948	1,250,948
Street lighting special districts	—	—	—	77,705	77,705
Weed demolition and forfeiture	—	—	—	619,416	619,416
Combined Emergency Services	—	—	—	391,088	391,088
Donations	—	—	—	976,742	976,742
Unassigned:	23,056,190	—	—	—	23,056,190
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 41,091,897</u>	<u>\$ 97,049,523</u>	<u>\$ 1,975,291</u>	<u>\$ 15,642,933</u>	<u>\$ 155,759,644</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

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

At June 30, 2016, the Local Building Authority (an internal service fund) had a negative Net Position of \$718,221. The negative position was caused by the difference in timing between expenses related to building construction and the bond reimbursement of those funds. Government Immunity also had a negative net position of \$1,248,884. The actuarial estimate of the general liability exceeded the original budgeted amounts. The Community Development Block Grant Fund had a negative Fund Balance of \$200,372. Expenses are paid by the City and reimbursed by the Grant which creates a timing difference as well.

The Other Improvement debt service exceeded budget due a refunding sale that occurred near the fiscal year-end of June 30, 2016. Although the refunding had been approved the City Council, the amounts resulting from the refunding occurred after the last official budget ordinance deadline. Historically, the Council has always approved the final numbers after the bond sales. As result the Other Improvement debt service fund exceeded budget in both Bond Proceeds and Debt Service by \$24,639,900 and \$25,294,540 respectively.

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, 2016, are as shown in the table below:

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

	General Fund charges for:				Total
	Administrative services	Fire protection services	Police protection services	Engineering and other services	
Enterprise funds:					
Water Utility	\$ 798,866	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,301	\$ 803,167
Sewer Utility	312,860	—	—	—	312,860
Storm Water Utility	127,467	—	—	118,000	245,467
Street Lighting	88,421	—	—	—	88,421
Airport	1,464,084	4,735,444	120,000	—	6,319,528
Refuse Collection	285,001	—	—	32,313	317,314
Golf	200,657	—	—	136,144	336,801
Redevelopment Agency	330,592	—	—	117,537	448,129
Internal service funds:					
Fleet Management	283,012	—	—	63,954	346,966
Information Management	223,300	—	—	—	223,300
Governmental Immunity	95,923	—	—	—	95,923
Risk Management	131,758	—	—	—	131,758
Local Building Authority	—	—	—	1,436	1,436
Special revenue funds					
E 911 Dispatch	57,410	—	—	—	57,410
Capital Projects Fund	—	—	—	1,322,799	1,322,799
Total reporting entity	<u>\$ 4,399,351</u>	<u>\$ 4,735,444</u>	<u>\$ 120,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,796,484</u>	<u>\$ 11,051,279</u>

10. Transfers

Transfers were made to and from several funds during the course of the year ended June 30, 2016. 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.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

Transfer in to:

Transfers out from:	Transfer in to:								Total
	General	Capital Projects	Other Improvements	Water	Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Governmental	Nonmajor Proprietary	Internal Service	
General Fund	\$ —	\$ 18,853,244	\$ 501,284	\$ 61,000	\$ 10,250,971	\$ 50,000	\$ 1,234,969	\$ 8,851,916	\$ 39,803,384
Capital Projects	197,470	—	7,148,384	—	—	—	—	—	7,345,854
Other Improvements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Airport	165,128	—	—	—	—	—	—	83,359	248,487
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,035	46,035
Sewer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,749	9,749
Stormwater	583,605	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,539	585,144
Redevelopment	0	3,402,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,402,320
Nonmajor Governmental	1,769,125	—	—	—	—	—	863,303	12,897	2,645,325
Nonmajor Proprietary	293,100	—	291,554	—	—	900,000	0	12,256	1,496,910
Internal Service	—	—	311,738	—	—	—	66,700	19,060	397,498
	<u>\$ 3,008,428</u>	<u>\$ 22,255,564</u>	<u>\$ 8,252,960</u>	<u>\$ 61,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,250,971</u>	<u>\$ 950,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,164,972</u>	<u>\$ 9,036,811</u>	<u>\$ 55,980,706</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:

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.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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June 30, 2016

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 \$154,462,516 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
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	
Unemployment compensation	37,276	213,057	(220,766)	29,567	
	<u>\$ 3,146,377</u>	<u>\$ (179,073)</u>	<u>\$ (350,737)</u>	<u>\$ 2,616,567</u>	
2015-2016					
Workers' compensation	\$ 2,587,000	\$ 202,456	\$ (82,456)	\$ 2,707,000	\$ 178,700
Unemployment compensation	29,567	200,586	(181,358)	48,795	33,180
	<u>\$ 2,616,567</u>	<u>\$ 403,042</u>	<u>\$ (263,814)</u>	<u>\$ 2,755,795</u>	<u>\$ 211,880</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 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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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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 employee 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.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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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.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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June 30, 2016

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	Employer Rate for 401(k) Plan
Contributory System				
11 - Local Governmental Division Tier 1	N/A	6.000%	14.460%	N/A
111- Local Governmental Division Tier 2	N/A	N/A	16.670%	1.780%
Noncontributory System				
15 - Local Governmental Division Tier 1	N/A	N/A	18.470%	N/A
Public Safety Retirement System				
44 - Other Division A Noncontributory Tier 1	N/A	N/A	46.670%	N/A
122 - Other Division A Contributory Tier 2	N/A	N/A	34.920%	1.330%
Firefighters System				
32 - Division B Tier 1	N/A	16.710%	6.760%	N/A
132 - Division B Tier 2	N/A	N/A	10.750%	1.330%
Tier 2 DC Only				
211 - Local Government	N/A	N/A	6.690%	10.000%
222 - Public Safety	N/A	N/A	24.250%	12.000%
232 - Firefighters	N/A	N/A	0.800%	12.000%

Tier 2 rates include a statutory required contribution to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the Tier 1 plans.

For fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the employer and employee contributions to the Systems were as follows:

System	Employer Contributions	Employee Contributions
Noncontributory System	\$ 15,620,205	N/A
Contributory System	521,065	—
Public Safety System	13,373,761	—
Firefighters System	1,478,858	—
Tier 2 Public Employees System	2,862,396	—
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter	958,067	—
Tier 2 DC Only System	350,234	N/A
Tier 2 DC Public Safety and Firefighter System	144,511	N/A
Total Contributions	\$ 35,309,096	\$ —

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Contributions reported are the URS Board approved required contributions by System. Contributions in the Tier 2 Systems are used to finance the unfunded liabilities in the Tier 1 Systems.

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

At June 30, 2016, the City reported a net pension asset of \$76,524 and a net pension liability of \$155,061,469.

	Proportionate Share	Net Pension Asset	Net Pension Liability
Noncontributory System	10.4110220%	\$ —	\$ 58,910,626
Contributory System	9.4787995%	—	6,662,216
Public Safety System	100.0000000%	—	85,106,334
Firefighters System	25.7542172%	—	4,382,293
Tier 2 Public Employees System	2.5777860%	5,627	—
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System	4.8526579%	70,897	—
Total Net Pension Asset/Liability		<u>76,524</u>	<u>155,061,469</u>

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2015 and rolled forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension asset and liability is equal to the ratio of the employer's actual contributions to the Systems during the plan year over the total of all employer contributions to the System during the plan year.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, recognized pension expense of \$28,074,627. At June 30, 2016, we 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	\$ 1,531,735	\$ 7,964,589
Changes in assumptions	—	8,595,249
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	44,035,982	—
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	335,951	—
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	17,781,007	—
Total	<u>\$ 63,684,674</u>	<u>\$ 16,559,837</u>

There is \$17,781,007 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2015. These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming

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fiscal year. 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, 2015	Deferred Outflows (inflows) of Resources	
	2016	6,580,463
	2017	6,882,839
	2018	8,345,963
	2019	8,874,950
	2020	(1,185,705)
	Thereafter	(154,679)

Actuarial assumptions: The total pension liability in the December 31, 2015, 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.

Mortality rates were developed from actual experience and mortality table, based on gender, occupation, and age as appropriate, with adjustments for future improvement in mortality, based on scale AA, a model developed by the Society of Actuaries.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2015, 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 ranges 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:

System	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Noncontributory System	\$ 124,472,300	\$ 58,910,626	\$ 4,179,765
Contributory System	11,732,792	6,662,216	2,405,230
Public Safety System	127,725,232	85,106,335	49,927,244
Firefighters System	34,645,231	4,382,293	(20,611,098)
Tier 2 Public Employees System	1,031,946	(5,627)	(792,011)
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter	120,520	(70,899)	(217,893)
Total	\$ 299,728,021	154,984,944	34,891,237

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

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. These terminated as of January 1, 2016.

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 1, 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	\$ 1,081,173
Interest on net OPEB obligation	55,501
Adjustments to annual required contribution	(1,826,129)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	<u>(689,455)</u>
Contributions made	<u>(896,284)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	(1,585,739)
Net OPEB obligations - beginning of year	1,585,739
Net OPEB obligations - end of year	<u><u>\$ —</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, 2016 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, 2016	\$ (689,844)	\$ 896,284	(177.6)%	\$ —
June 30, 2015	\$ (45,019,944)	\$ 2,198,317	(4.9)%	\$ 1,585,739
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, 2016 is as follows:

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

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 2016 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

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are eligible for these benefits upon termination of employment with the City. Depending upon the qualifying 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. Defined Contribution Savings Plans

The Defined Contribution Savings Plans are administered by the Utah Retirement System Board and are generally supplemental plan to the basic retirement benefits of the Retirement Systems, but may also be used as a primary retirement plan. These plans are voluntary tax-advantaged retirement savings programs authorized under sections 401(k), 457(b) and 408 of the Internal Revenue code.

The City participates in the following Defined Contribution Savings Plans with Utah Retirement Systems:

- 401(k) Plan
- 457(b) Plan
- Roth IRA Plan
- Traditional IRA Plan

Employee and employer contributions to the Utah Retire Defined Contribution Savings Plans for fiscal year ended June 30, were as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
401(k) Plan			
Employer Contributions	\$ 1,379,658	\$ 1,121,973	\$ 78,212
Employee Contributions	\$ 2,922,886	\$ 2,886,521	\$ 2,778,309
457 Plan			
Employer Contributions	—	—	—
Employee Contributions	\$ 220,823	\$ 2,020,604	\$ 1,737,601
Roth IRA Plan			
Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	\$ 505,449	\$ 429,846	\$ 302,565
Traditional IRA			
Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	\$ 23,623	\$ 18,527	\$ 22,128

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15. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments for major construction, capital improvement and other projects at June 30, 2016 are shown below.

General Fund	\$ 7,098,940
Special-revenue funds	4,389,154
Capital Projects Fund	23,076,239
Enterprise funds	152,712,908
Internal service funds	10,219,056
Total	<u>\$ 197,496,297</u>

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, 2016 approximated \$1,163,047 of which \$652,712 was related to proprietary funds. The schedule of future minimum rental payments required under non-cancellable operating leases as of June 30, 2016 is shown below.

	General Fund
2017	\$ 312,558
2018	312,558
2019	312,558
2020	312,558
2021	312,558
2022-2026	1,562,790
2027-2031	1,562,790
2032-2035	937,674
Total	<u>\$ 5,626,044</u>

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
2014-2015	\$ 1,930,000	\$ (577,077)	\$ (435,923)	\$ 917,000	\$ —
2015-2016	917,000	5,412,531	(999,531)	5,330,000	1,268,000

As of June 30, 2016, the Utilities had outstanding commitments for the construction and acquisition of property and equipment. Commitments of the Water Utility totaled \$8,707,388, of the Sewer Utility totaled \$13,188,187, of the Stormwater Utility totaled \$1,769,465, and of the Street Lighting Utility totaled \$0.

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 \$14,115,300 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 \$128,066 in costs for monthly monitoring at both sites including \$14,226 in fiscal year 2016. The additional liability recorded in the current year less payments made has increased the recorded future liability to \$176,035 as of June 30, 2016. 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

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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.

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,	
2017	\$ 7,021,892
2018	7,021,892
2019	7,021,892
2020	7,021,892
2021	7,021,892
2022-2026	35,109,460
2027-2031	35,109,460
2032-2034	21,065,676
2035	3,510,946
Total	<u>\$ 129,905,002</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, 2016, was \$18,521,131. 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.

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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 \$15,314,269 at Salt Lake County's fiscal year end and is based on 25.9% of capacity currently filled. The Landfill will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and post-closure care of \$43,885,110 as the remaining capacity is filled. The landfill is expected to be filled to capacity in the year 2084.

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 \$59,199,378 at December 31, 2015. 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, 2015, the Landfill had invested \$15,314,269 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, 2016, the City paid the landfill approximately \$1,874,501 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, 2015 totaled \$739,790, which has been included in governmental activity investment in joint ventures in the government-wide statement of net position. Of the total investment \$625,810 is related to capital assets.

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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

Newly Issued Accounting Pronouncements

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 and is currently evaluating the impact of this statement on the financial statements when implemented.

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 but as the City no longer provides other post employment benefits besides pensions the new standard is expected to have little impact on the financial statements.

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.

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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 but since the City no longer provides other post employment benefits besides pensions the new standard implementation is expected to have little impact on the financial statements.

In March 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues - An Amendment of GASB Statements 67, 68, and 73*. The state addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (Plan member) contribution requirements. Statement 82 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017 and early application is encouraged. The City is evaluating the impact of these statements on the financial statements when implemented.

19. Subsequent Events

The following events occurred subsequent to June 30, 2016:

On July 7, 2016 the City issued \$17,000,000 of tax and revenue anticipation notes maturing on June 30, 2017. These notes have a coupon of 2.00% and were sold at a premium of \$211,820. 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, 2016

	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	\$ 96,359,007	\$ —	\$ 96,359,007	\$ 92,356,018	\$ 92,356,018	\$ 4,002,989
Sales, use and excise taxes	59,927,247	—	59,927,247	57,980,816	57,980,818	1,946,429
Franchise taxes	27,972,665	—	27,972,665	28,195,886	28,195,886	(223,221)
Licenses	14,414,308	—	14,414,308	14,057,995	14,058,004	356,304
Permits	14,274,844	—	14,274,844	15,202,404	15,202,404	(927,560)
Fines and forfeitures	3,632,916	—	3,632,916	4,482,697	4,482,697	(849,781)
Assessments				—	39,292	(39,292)
Interest	1,000,100	—	1,000,100	609,500	609,500	390,600
Intergovernmental	5,453,584	—	5,453,584	6,551,766	6,464,266	(1,010,682)
Interfund service charges	11,051,279	—	11,051,279	10,007,317	10,007,317	1,043,962
Parking meter	3,324,616	—	3,324,616	2,957,486	2,957,486	367,130
Parking ticket	2,844,690	—	2,844,690	4,843,224	4,843,224	(1,998,534)
Charges for services	4,063,532	—	4,063,532	4,876,993	4,939,993	(876,461)
Rental and other income	887,017	—	887,017	—	—	887,017
Miscellaneous	5,295,397	—	5,295,397	6,540,409	5,889,577	(594,180)
Total revenues	250,501,202	—	250,501,202	248,662,511	248,026,482	2,474,720
Expenditures:						
Current:						
City Council	2,721,621	346,860	3,068,481	2,882,471	3,383,311	314,830
Mayor	2,456,932	21,324	2,478,256	2,646,130	2,662,568	184,312
City Attorney	5,442,492	165,038	5,607,530	5,935,022	6,126,127	518,597
Finance	6,355,798	587,265	6,943,063	7,048,562	7,342,370	399,307
Fire	38,203,990	145,987	38,349,977	38,014,377	38,353,943	3,966
Combined Emergency Services	6,919,161	104,125	7,023,286	6,958,662	7,299,118	275,832
Police	60,822,121	1,439,119	62,261,240	61,398,082	62,673,702	412,462
Community and Economic						
Development	21,240,753	788,983	22,029,736	21,287,931	22,464,949	435,213
Economic Development	—	—	—	—	32,400	32,400
Justice Court	4,024,112	14,482	4,038,594	4,164,966	4,174,014	135,420
Human Resource	2,165,444	94,852	2,260,296	2,268,307	2,329,666	69,370
Public Services	39,890,516	2,205,035	42,095,551	39,297,192	42,102,926	7,375
Nondepartmental	27,761,151	1,291,776	29,052,927	28,170,163	29,683,865	630,938
Interest and other fiscal charges	321,134	—	321,134	435,000	329,167	8,033
Total expenditures	218,325,225	7,204,846	225,530,071	220,506,865	228,958,126	3,428,055
Revenues over (under) expenditures	32,175,977	(7,204,846)	24,971,131	28,155,646	19,068,356	5,902,775
Other financing sources (uses):						
Proceeds from sale of property	353,121	—	353,121	414,000	414,000	(60,879)
Transfers in	5,393,054	—	5,393,054	5,286,722	5,436,722	(43,668)
Transfers out	(39,803,384)	—	(39,803,384)	(35,211,387)	(40,001,785)	198,401
Total other financing sources (uses):	(34,057,209)	—	(34,057,209)	(29,510,665)	(34,151,063)	93,854
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,881,232)	(7,204,846)	(9,086,078)	(1,355,019)	(15,082,707)	5,996,629
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	42,973,129	(1,574,021)	41,399,108	36,328,229	18,506,673	22,892,435
Prior year encumbrances appropriated						
in current year	—	6,691,399	6,691,399	6,691,399	6,691,399	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	\$ 41,091,897	\$ (2,087,468)	\$ 39,004,429	\$ 41,664,609	\$ 10,115,365	\$ 28,889,064

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS
RETIREE HEALTHCARE AND LIFE INSURANCE PLAN
Year ended June 30, 2016

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, 2013	\$ —	\$ 113,395,000	\$ 113,395,000	—%	\$ 113,406,000	100.0
July 1, 2014	—	3,653,970	3,653,970	—%	29,602,595	12.3
July 1, 2015	—	1,044,613	1,044,613	—%	—	N/A

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
December 31, 2015
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Noncontributory System	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability	10.41%	10.30%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 58,910,626	\$ 44,746,492
Covered employee payroll	85,816,435	86,096,547
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	68.6%	52.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.8%	90.2%
Contributory Retirement System	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability	9.5%	9.22%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 6,662,216	\$ 2,659,357
Covered employee payroll	4,038,849	4,934,504
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	165.0%	53.9%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	85.7%	94.0%

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
December 31, 2015
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Public Safety System	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability	100.00%	100.00%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 85,106,335	\$ 72,876,185
Covered employee payroll	28,581,857	28,254,323
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	297.8%	257.9%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.9%	76.7%
Firefighters System	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	25.75%	25.73%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 4,382,293	\$ (2,831,091)
Covered employee payroll	21,718,863	21,493,020
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	20.2%	-13.2%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	98.1%	101.3%

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
December 31, 2015
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Tier 2 Public Employees System	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	2.58%	2.50%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (5,627)	\$ (75,674)
Covered employee payroll	16,654,990	12,253,110
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.0%	-0.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	100.2%	103.5%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	4.9%	4.7%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (70,899)	\$ (69,679)
Covered employee payroll	2,887,833	1,947,856
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-2.5%	-3.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	110.7%	120.5%

* In accordance with paragraph 81.a of GASB 68, the City is required to disclose a 10 year history in this table. However, until a full 10 year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
June 30, 2016
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Noncontributory System	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 15,620,205	\$15,813,000	\$ 14,799,405
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(15,620,205)	(15,813,000)	(14,799,405)
Contribution deficiency	0	0	0
Covered employee payroll	85,124,380	86,242,509	86,203,296
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll **	18.4%	18.3%	17.2%
 Contributory Retirement System	 2016	 2015	 2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 521,065	\$ 663,580	\$ 678,348
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(521,065)	(663,580)	(678,348)
Contribution deficiency	0	0	0
Covered employee payroll	3,603,536	4,589,128	5,108,117
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll **	14.5%	14.5%	13.3%

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
June 30, 2016
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Public Safety System	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 13,373,761	\$13,142,387	\$ 12,367,266
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(13,373,761)	(13,142,387)	(12,367,266)
Contribution deficiency	0	0	0
Covered employee payroll	28,977,940	28,508,216	27,913,882
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll **	46.2%	46.1%	44.3%
Firefighters System	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 1,478,858	\$ 1,423,828	\$ 953,758
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,478,858)	(1,423,828)	(953,758)
Contribution deficiency	0	0	0
Covered employee payroll	21,877,162	21,606,471	21,390,496
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll **	6.8%	6.6%	4.5%

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
June 30, 2016
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Tier 2 Public Employee System***	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 2,862,396	\$ 2,144,571	\$ 1,434,751
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(2,862,396)	(2,144,571)	(1,434,751)
Contribution deficiency	0	0	0
Covered employee payroll	19,200,283	14,354,821	10,255,748
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll **	14.9%	14.9%	14.0%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System***	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 958,067	\$ 723,268	\$ 494,869
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(958,067)	(723,268)	(494,869)
Contribution deficiency	0	0	0
Covered employee payroll	3,478,375	2,424,518	1,709,850
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll **	27.5%	29.8%	28.9%

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
June 30, 2016
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Tier 2 Public Employees DC Only System***	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 350,234	\$ 223,610	\$ 99,229
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(350,234)	(223,610)	(99,229)
Contribution deficiency	0	0	0
Covered employee payroll	5,235,399	3,327,655	1,778,375
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll **	6.7%	6.7%	5.6%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter DC Only System***	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 144,511	\$ 138,623	\$ 66,613
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(144,511)	(138,623)	(66,613)
Contribution deficiency	0	0	0
Covered employee payroll	738,510	660,215	327,534
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll **	19.6%	21.0%	20.3%

* Amounts presented were determined as of fiscal year July 1 - June 30. The City is required to prospectively develop this table in future years to show 10-years of information. However, until a full 10 year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

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

*** Contributions in Tier 2 include an amortization rate to help fund the unfunded liabilities in the Tier 1 systems. Tier 2 systems were created effective July 1, 2011.

Note to Required Supplementary Information

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 June 30, 2016

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, 2016, General Fund appropriations increased by a net \$13,241,660. The largest single increase of \$6,691,399 accommodated prior year encumbrances that occurred early in the fiscal year. Other significant increases included amounts for COPS hiring grant match of \$1,085,354, parks, open space and trail increases of \$1,160,000 and fire truck replacements of \$665,000. Other smaller appropriations making up the difference include appropriations for fire alarm upgrades, Council constituent tracking and GRAMA software, vote by mail expenses, Council positions and Mayoral transition expenses and an increase in the transfer to the Government immunity Fund.

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, 2016	Change in compensation obligations	Actual on budgetary basis
City Council	\$ 2,721,621	\$ 351,181	\$ (4,321)	\$ 3,068,481
Mayor	2,456,932	31,526	(10,202)	2,478,256
City Attorney	5,442,492	159,146	5,892	5,607,530
Finance	6,355,798	596,753	(9,488)	6,943,063
Fire	38,203,990	92,050	53,937	38,349,977
Combined Emergency				
Services	6,919,161	101,079	3,046	7,023,286
Police	60,822,121	1,361,735	77,384	62,261,240
Community and				
Economic Development	21,240,753	784,349	4,634	22,029,736
Justice Courts	4,024,112	9,597	4,885	4,038,594
Human Resources	2,165,444	94,852	—	2,260,296
Public Services	39,890,516	2,224,896	(19,861)	42,095,551
Nondepartmental	27,761,151	1,291,776	—	29,052,927
Interest and other fiscal charges	321,134	—	—	321,134
Total expenditures	<u>218,325,225</u>	<u>7,098,940</u>	<u>105,906</u>	<u>225,530,071</u>
Transfers out	39,803,384	—	—	39,803,384
Total	<u>\$ 258,128,609</u>	<u>\$ 7,098,940</u>	<u>\$ 105,906</u>	<u>\$ 265,333,455</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
June 30, 2016

Changes in Assumptions:

The following assumption changes were adopted from the most recent actuarial experience study. There was a decrease in the wage inflation assumption for all employee groups from 3.75% to 3.50%. Also, there was a modification to the rate of salary increases for most groups. The payroll growth assumption was decreased from 3.5% to 3.25%. There was an improvement in the post retirement mortality assumption for female educators and minor adjustments to the pre-retirement mortality assumption.

There were additional changes to certain demographic assumptions that generally resulted in: (1) more members are anticipated to terminate employment prior to retirement, (2) slightly fewer members are expected to become disabled, and (3) members are expected to retire at a slightly later age.

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, 2016

	Special Revenue Funds	Special Improvement Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Unrestricted	\$ 12,411,548	\$ 210,792	\$ 12,622,340
Receivables:			
Property tax receivable	249,586	—	249,586
Accounts receivable	3,119,379	728,382	3,847,761
Loan and other receivables	5,511,023		5,511,023
Due from for cash overdraft	108,986	—	108,986
Due from other governments	685,229	—	685,229
Other	180,156	357,140	537,296
Prepaid expenses	169,217	—	169,217
Total assets	<u>\$ 22,435,124</u>	<u>\$ 1,296,314</u>	<u>\$ 23,731,438</u>
LIABILITIES			
Due to for cash overdraft	\$ 108,986	\$ —	\$ 108,986
Accounts payable	2,127,478	—	2,127,478
Accrued liabilities	3,002	—	3,002
Current deposits and advance rentals	907,972	—	907,972
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	3,707,302	1,085,519	4,792,821
Total liabilities	<u>6,854,740</u>	<u>1,085,519</u>	<u>7,940,259</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable grant revenue	148,246	—	148,246
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	7,002,986	1,085,519	8,088,505
FUND BALANCE			
Nonspendable	6,318,978	—	6,318,978
Restricted	5,764,729	210,795	5,975,524
Committed	288,138	—	288,138
Assigned	3,060,293	—	3,060,293
Unassigned	—	—	—
Total fund balance	<u>15,432,138</u>	<u>210,795</u>	<u>15,642,933</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 22,435,124</u>	<u>\$ 1,296,314</u>	<u>\$ 23,731,438</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year ended June 30, 2016

	Special Revenue Funds	Special Improvement Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Sales, use, and excise taxes	\$ 2,782,252	\$ —	\$ 2,782,252
Assessments	1,518,437	199,472	1,717,909
Interest	312,320	44,102	356,422
Intergovernmental	6,693,944	—	6,693,944
Charges for services	1,087,233	—	1,087,233
Contributions	2,083,791	—	2,083,791
Miscellaneous	838,148	—	838,148
Total revenues	<u>15,316,129</u>	<u>243,574</u>	<u>15,559,699</u>
Expenditures:			
Finance	—	3,423	3,423
Combined Emergency Services	57,410	—	57,410
Community and Economic Development	7,015,466	—	7,015,466
Public Services	1,677,036	—	1,677,036
Arts Council	3,114,035	—	3,114,035
Debt service:			
Principal	—	313,000	313,000
Interest and other fiscal charges	—	41,615	41,615
Total expenditures	<u>11,863,947</u>	<u>358,038</u>	<u>12,221,985</u>
Operating income	<u>3,452,182</u>	<u>(114,464)</u>	<u>3,337,718</u>
Income before transfers	3,452,182	(114,464)	3,337,718
Proceeds from sale of property	8,045	—	8,045
Transfers in	1,993,120	—	1,993,120
Transfers out	<u>(5,029,953)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(5,029,953)</u>
Increase/decrease in net position	423,394	(114,464)	308,930
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	<u>15,008,744</u>	<u>325,259</u>	<u>15,334,003</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 15,432,138</u>	<u>\$ 210,795</u>	<u>\$ 15,642,933</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
 NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
 June 30, 2016

	Arts Council	Downtown Economic Development	Community Development Operating
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Unrestricted	\$ 104,882	\$ 1,250,946	\$ —
Receivables:			
Property tax receivable	—	—	—
Accounts receivable, less allowance of \$78,000	—	2,850,913	—
Loan and other receivables	—	—	—
Due from for cash overdraft			
Due from other governments			
Other	120,686	—	59,470
Prepaid expenses	169,217	—	—
Total assets	<u>\$ 394,785</u>	<u>\$ 4,101,859</u>	<u>\$ 59,470</u>
LIABILITIES			
Due to for cash overdraft	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 108,986
Accounts payable	212,242	—	150,856
Accrued liabilities	—	—	—
Current deposits and advance rentals	—	—	—
Total current liabilities	<u>212,242</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>259,842</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	—	2,850,911	—
Total liabilities	<u>212,242</u>	<u>2,850,911</u>	<u>259,842</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable grant revenue	148,246	—	—
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>360,488</u>	<u>2,850,911</u>	<u>259,842</u>
FUND BALANCE			
Nonspendable	289,903	—	—
Restricted	—	—	(200,372)
Committed	—	—	—
Assigned	(255,606)	1,250,948	—
Total fund balance	<u>34,297</u>	<u>1,250,948</u>	<u>(200,372)</u>
Total liabilities deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	<u>\$ 394,785</u>	<u>\$ 4,101,859</u>	<u>\$ 59,470</u>

Grants Operating	Street Lighting	Demolition, Weed and Forfeiture	Emergency 911 Dispatch	Salt Lake City Donation Fund	Nonmajor Special Revenue Total
\$ 6,626,271	\$ 1,354,400	\$ 1,695,523	\$ 391,088	\$ 988,438	\$ 12,411,548
—	—	—	249,586	—	249,586
—	268,466	—	—	—	3,119,379
5,511,023	—	—	—	—	5,511,023
685,229	—	108,986	—	—	108,986
—	—	—	—	—	685,229
—	—	—	—	—	180,156
—	—	—	—	—	169,217
<u>\$ 12,822,523</u>	<u>\$ 1,622,866</u>	<u>\$ 1,804,509</u>	<u>\$ 640,674</u>	<u>\$ 988,438</u>	<u>\$ 22,435,124</u>
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 108,986
728,303	1,008,229	18,983	—	8,865	2,127,478
171	—	—	—	2,831	3,002
30,000	—	877,972	—	—	907,972
<u>758,474</u>	<u>1,008,229</u>	<u>896,955</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>11,696</u>	<u>3,147,438</u>
587,925	268,466	—	—	—	3,707,302
<u>1,346,399</u>	<u>1,276,695</u>	<u>896,955</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>11,696</u>	<u>6,854,740</u>
—	—	—	—	—	148,246
<u>1,346,399</u>	<u>1,276,695</u>	<u>896,955</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>11,696</u>	<u>7,002,986</u>
5,511,023	268,466	—	249,586	—	6,318,978
5,965,101	—	—	—	—	5,764,729
—	—	288,138	—	—	288,138
—	77,705	619,416	391,088	976,742	3,060,293
<u>11,476,124</u>	<u>346,171</u>	<u>907,554</u>	<u>640,674</u>	<u>976,742</u>	<u>15,432,138</u>
<u>\$ 12,822,523</u>	<u>\$ 1,622,866</u>	<u>\$ 1,804,509</u>	<u>\$ 640,674</u>	<u>\$ 988,438</u>	<u>\$ 22,435,124</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Arts Council	Downtown Economic Development	Community Development Operating
Revenues:			
Sales, use, and excise taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Assessments	—	1,303,992	—
Interest	3	5,067	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	2,089,652
Charges for services	1,060,231	—	—
Contributions	2,083,791	—	—
Miscellaneous	2,238	—	—
Total revenues	<u>3,146,263</u>	<u>1,309,059</u>	<u>2,089,652</u>
Expenditures:			
Combined Emergency Services	—	—	—
Community and Economic Development	—	1,025,123	1,041,065
Public Services	—	—	—
Arts Council	3,114,035	—	—
Total expenditures	<u>3,114,035</u>	<u>1,025,123</u>	<u>1,041,065</u>
Operating income	<u>32,228</u>	<u>283,936</u>	<u>1,048,587</u>
Income before transfers	32,228	283,936	1,048,587
Proceeds from sale of property	—	—	—
Transfers in	—	—	900,001
Transfers out	—	—	(2,014,995)
Increase/decrease in fund balance	32,228	283,936	(66,407)
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	<u>2,069</u>	<u>967,012</u>	<u>(133,968)</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 34,297</u>	<u>\$ 1,250,948</u>	<u>\$ (200,372)</u>

Grants Operating	Street Lighting	Demolition, Weed and Forfeiture	Emergency 911 Dispatch	Salt Lake City Donation Fund	Nonmajor Special Revenue Total
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,782,252	\$ —	\$ 2,782,252
—	214,445	—	—	—	1,518,437
270,875	12,435	4,583	13,095	6,262	312,320
4,437,164	—	167,128	—	—	6,693,944
1,900	—	25,102	—	—	1,087,233
—	—	—	—	—	2,083,791
363,139	—	129,071	—	343,700	838,148
<u>5,073,078</u>	<u>226,880</u>	<u>325,884</u>	<u>2,795,347</u>	<u>349,962</u>	<u>15,316,125</u>
—	—	—	57,410	—	57,410
4,762,936	—	186,342	—	—	7,015,466
—	1,425,261	—	—	251,775	1,677,036
—	—	—	—	—	3,114,035
<u>4,762,936</u>	<u>1,425,261</u>	<u>186,342</u>	<u>57,410</u>	<u>251,775</u>	<u>11,863,947</u>
310,142	(1,198,381)	139,542	2,737,937	98,187	3,452,178
310,142	(1,198,381)	139,542	2,737,937	98,187	3,452,178
—	—	8,045	—	—	8,045
—	1,043,119	50,000	—	—	1,993,120
(214,958)	—	—	(2,800,000)	—	(5,029,953)
95,184	(155,262)	197,587	(62,063)	98,187	423,390
<u>11,380,938</u>	<u>501,433</u>	<u>709,966</u>	<u>702,737</u>	<u>878,557</u>	<u>15,008,744</u>
<u>\$ 11,476,124</u>	<u>\$ 346,171</u>	<u>\$ 907,554</u>	<u>\$ 640,674</u>	<u>\$ 976,742</u>	<u>\$ 15,432,138</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 ARTS COUNCIL
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Interest	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ —
Charges for services	1,062,469	1,332,550	1,077,868	(15,399)
Contributions	853,073	837,500	861,457	(8,384)
Total revenues	<u>1,915,545</u>	<u>2,170,050</u>	<u>1,939,328</u>	<u>(23,783)</u>
Expenditures:				
Arts Council	<u>3,114,035</u>	<u>3,223,890</u>	<u>3,174,931</u>	<u>60,896</u>
Total expenditures	<u>3,114,035</u>	<u>3,223,890</u>	<u>3,174,931</u>	<u>60,896</u>
Revenues over expenditures	<u>(1,198,490)</u>	<u>(1,053,840)</u>	<u>(1,235,603)</u>	<u>37,113</u>
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	1,230,718	1,076,600	1,233,533	(2,815)
Net change in fund balance	<u>32,228</u>	<u>22,760</u>	<u>(2,070)</u>	<u>34,298</u>
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	<u>2,069</u>	<u>150,424</u>	<u>150,424</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 34,297</u>	<u>\$ 173,184</u>	<u>\$ 148,354</u>	<u>\$ 34,298</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 DOWNTOWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ 1,303,992	\$ 1,026,372	\$ 1,026,372	\$ 277,620
Interest	5,067	—	—	5,067
Total revenues	<u>1,309,059</u>	<u>1,026,372</u>	<u>1,026,372</u>	<u>282,687</u>
Expenditures:				
Community and Economic Development	1,025,123	1,026,372	1,026,372	1,249
Total expenditures	<u>1,025,123</u>	<u>1,026,372</u>	<u>1,026,372</u>	<u>1,249</u>
Revenues over expenditures	<u>283,936</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>283,936</u>
Net change in fund balance	283,936	—	—	283,936
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	<u>967,012</u>	<u>967,012</u>	<u>967,012</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 1,250,948</u>	<u>\$ 967,012</u>	<u>\$ 967,012</u>	<u>\$ 283,936</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OPERATING FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 2,089,652	\$ 3,698,652	\$ 5,181,418	\$ (3,091,766)
Total revenues	<u>2,089,652</u>	<u>3,698,652</u>	<u>5,181,418</u>	<u>(3,091,766)</u>
Expenditures:				
Community and Economic Development	<u>1,041,065</u>	<u>1,726,826</u>	<u>2,951,895</u>	<u>1,910,830</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,041,065</u>	<u>1,726,826</u>	<u>2,951,895</u>	<u>1,910,830</u>
Revenues over expenditures	<u>1,048,587</u>	<u>1,971,826</u>	<u>2,229,523</u>	<u>(1,180,936)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	900,001	—	—	900,001
Transfers out	<u>(2,014,995)</u>	<u>(1,971,826)</u>	<u>(1,971,826)</u>	<u>(43,169)</u>
Total other financing sources:	<u>(1,114,994)</u>	<u>(1,971,826)</u>	<u>(1,971,826)</u>	<u>856,832</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(66,407)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>257,697</u>	<u>(324,104)</u>
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	<u>(133,968)</u>	<u>(133,968)</u>	<u>(133,968)</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	<u>\$ (200,375)</u>	<u>\$ (133,968)</u>	<u>\$ 123,729</u>	<u>\$ (324,104)</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GRANTS OPERATING FUND
Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Interest	\$ 270,875	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,400	\$ 268,475
Intergovernmental	4,437,164	3,681,364	13,756,502	(9,319,338)
Charges for Services	1,900	—	—	1,900
Miscellaneous	363,139	7,158,692	7,200,087	(6,836,948)
Total revenues	<u>5,073,078</u>	<u>10,842,456</u>	<u>20,958,989</u>	<u>(15,885,911)</u>
Expenditures:				
Community and Economic Development	4,762,936	10,497,606	20,537,460	15,774,524
Total expenditures	<u>4,762,936</u>	<u>10,497,606</u>	<u>20,537,460</u>	<u>15,774,524</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>310,142</u>	<u>344,850</u>	<u>421,529</u>	<u>(111,387)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out	<u>(214,958)</u>	<u>(160,021)</u>	<u>(160,021)</u>	<u>(54,937)</u>
Total other financing sources:	<u>(214,958)</u>	<u>(160,021)</u>	<u>(160,021)</u>	<u>(54,937)</u>
Net change in fund balance	95,184	184,829	261,508	(166,324)
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	<u>11,380,938</u>	<u>11,380,938</u>	<u>11,380,938</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 11,476,124</u>	<u>\$ 11,565,767</u>	<u>\$ 11,642,446</u>	<u>\$ (166,322)</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 STREET LIGHTING
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ 214,445	\$ 617,805	\$ 617,805	\$ (403,360)
Interest	12,435	—	—	12,435
Total revenues	<u>226,880</u>	<u>617,805</u>	<u>617,805</u>	<u>(390,925)</u>
Expenditures:				
Public Services	1,425,261	775,777	1,612,963	187,702
Total expenditures	<u>1,425,261</u>	<u>775,777</u>	<u>1,612,963</u>	<u>187,702</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(1,198,381)</u>	<u>(157,972)</u>	<u>(995,158)</u>	<u>(203,223)</u>
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	1,043,119	205,933	1,043,119	—
Total other financing sources:	<u>1,043,119</u>	<u>205,933</u>	<u>1,043,119</u>	<u>—</u>
Net change in fund balance	(155,262)	47,961	47,961	(203,223)
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	<u>501,433</u>	<u>501,433</u>	<u>501,433</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 346,171</u>	<u>\$ 549,394</u>	<u>\$ 549,394</u>	<u>\$ (203,223)</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 DEMOLITION, WEED AND FORFEITURE
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Interest	\$ 4,583	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,583
Intergovernmental	167,128	187,737	187,737	(20,609)
Charges for services	25,102	—	—	25,102
Miscellaneous	129,071	—	587,301	(458,230)
Total revenues	325,885	187,737	775,038	(449,153)
Expenditures:				
Community and Economic Development	186,342	237,737	825,038	638,696
Total expenditures	186,342	237,737	825,038	638,696
Revenues over (under) expenditures	139,543	(50,000)	(50,000)	189,543
Other financing sources:				
Proceeds from sale of property	8,045	—	—	8,045
Transfers in	50,000	50,000	50,000	—
Total other financing sources:	58,045	50,000	50,000	—
Net change in fund balance	197,588	—	—	197,588
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	709,966	709,966	709,966	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	\$ 907,554	\$ 709,966	\$ 709,966	\$ 197,588

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 EMERGENCY 911 DISPATCH
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Sales, use and excise taxes	\$ 2,782,252	\$ 2,160,000	\$ 2,160,000	\$ 622,252
Interest	13,095	—	—	13,095
Charges for Services	—	720,000	720,000	(720,000)
Total revenues	2,795,347	2,880,000	2,880,000	(84,653)
Expenditures:				
Charges and Services	57,410	—	—	(57,410)
Total expenditures	57,410	—	—	(57,410)
Revenues over expenditures	2,737,937	2,880,000	2,880,000	(142,063)
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)	(2,950,000)	150,000
Total other financing uses:	(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)	(2,950,000)	150,000
Net change in fund balance	(62,063)	80,000	(70,000)	7,937
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	702,737	702,737	702,737	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	\$ 640,674	\$ 782,737	\$ 632,737	\$ 7,937

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 SALT LAKE CITY DONATION FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Interest	\$ 6,262	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,262
Miscellaneous	343,700	200,000	1,305,109.4	(961,409)
Total revenues	349,960	200,000	1,305,109	(955,149)
Expenditures:				
Public Services	251,775	500,000	1,605,109.4	1,353,334
Total expenditures	251,775	500,000	1,605,109	1,353,334
Revenues over (under) expenditures	98,185	(300,000)	(300,000)	398,185
Net change in fund balance	98,185	(300,000)	(300,000)	398,185
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	878,557	878,557	878,557	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	\$ 976,742	\$ 578,557	\$ 578,557	\$ 398,185

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
 NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	<u>Special Improvement</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	
Unrestricted	\$ 210,792
Receivables:	
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0	728,382
Other	<u>357,140</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 1,296,314</u></u>
LIABILITIES	
Other liabilities	<u>\$ 1,085,519</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,085,519</u>
FUND BALANCE	
Restricted	<u>210,795</u>
Total fund balance	<u>210,795</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u><u>\$ 1,296,314</u></u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
 CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	<u>Special Improvement</u>
Revenues:	
Assessments	\$ 199,472
Interest	<u>44,102</u>
Total revenues	<u>243,574</u>
Expenditures:	
Finance	3,423
Debt service:	
Principal	313,000
Interest and other fiscal charges	<u>41,615</u>
Total expenditures	<u>358,038</u>
Increase/decrease in fund balance	(114,464)
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	<u>325,259</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	<u><u>\$ 210,795</u></u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original Budget	Final Budget	
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ 199,472	\$ 11,698	\$ 11,698	\$ 187,774
Interest	44,102	—	—	44,102
Total revenues	<u>243,574</u>	<u>11,698</u>	<u>11,698</u>	<u>231,876</u>
Expenditures:				
Operating and maintenance	3,423	974	974	(2,449)
Administrative Services	—	16,424	16,424	16,424
Debt service:				
Principal	313,000	313,000	313,000	—
Interest	41,615	41,621	41,621	6
Total expenditures	<u>358,038</u>	<u>372,019</u>	<u>372,019</u>	<u>13,981</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(114,464)	(360,321)	(360,321)	245,857
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	<u>325,259</u>	<u>325,259</u>	<u>325,259</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 210,795</u>	<u>\$ (35,062)</u>	<u>\$ (35,062)</u>	<u>\$ 245,857</u>

Major Governmental Funds Budgetary Comparison Schedule

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original Budget	Final Budget	
Revenues:				
Permits	\$ 2,278,245	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,278,245
Interest	368,976	—	254,990	113,986
Intergovernmental	9,339,040	4,053,398	24,647,512	(15,308,472)
Miscellaneous	4,154,647	240,074	1,141,074	3,013,573
Contributions	—	—	—	—
Total revenues	<u>16,140,908</u>	<u>4,293,472</u>	<u>26,043,576</u>	<u>(9,902,668)</u>
Expenditures:				
Capital improvements	34,340,213	17,487,001	129,023,776	94,683,563
Total expenditures	<u>34,340,213</u>	<u>17,487,001</u>	<u>129,023,776</u>	<u>94,683,563</u>
Revenues under expenditures	<u>(18,199,305)</u>	<u>(13,193,529)</u>	<u>(102,980,200)</u>	<u>84,780,895</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from bond issuance	—	—	20,215,435	(20,215,435)
Proceeds from sale of property	3,171,532	207,668	207,668	2,963,864
Transfers in	22,255,567	20,441,244	21,525,244	730,323
Transfers out	<u>(7,345,853)</u>	<u>(7,455,383)</u>	<u>(6,354,398)</u>	<u>(991,455)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses):	<u>18,081,246</u>	<u>13,193,529</u>	<u>35,593,949</u>	<u>(17,512,703)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(118,059)	—	(67,386,251)	67,268,192
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	<u>97,167,582</u>	<u>97,167,582</u>	<u>97,167,582</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 97,049,523</u>	<u>\$ 97,167,582</u>	<u>\$ 29,781,331</u>	<u>\$ 67,268,192</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
OTHER IMPROVEMENT FUND
Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 18,325,813	\$ 18,362,984	\$ 18,362,984	\$ (37,171)
Intergovernmental	6,032,135	5,848,403	5,848,403	183,732
Total revenues	<u>24,357,948</u>	<u>24,211,387</u>	<u>24,211,387</u>	<u>146,561</u>
Expenditures:				
Administrative Services	7,960	15,850	15,850	7,890
Debt service:				
Principal	45,158,871	23,083,873	23,083,873	(22,074,998)
Interest	14,831,336	10,283,452	11,603,904	(3,227,432)
Total expenditures	<u>59,998,167</u>	<u>33,383,175</u>	<u>34,703,627</u>	<u>(25,294,540)</u>
Revenues under expenditures	<u>(35,640,219)</u>	<u>(9,171,788)</u>	<u>(10,492,240)</u>	<u>(25,147,979)</u>
Other financing sources:				
Refunding bonds issued	21,715,000	—	—	21,715,000
Premium on refunding	2,924,990			2,924,990
Transfers in	8,252,959	10,121,351	10,121,351	(1,868,392)
Total other financing sources	<u>32,892,949</u>	<u>10,121,351</u>	<u>10,121,351</u>	<u>22,771,598</u>
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	—	(1,749,563)	(1,749,563)	1,749,563
Total other financing uses	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,749,563)</u>	<u>(1,749,563)</u>	<u>1,749,563</u>
Net change in fund balance	(2,747,270)	(800,000)	(2,120,452)	(626,818)
Fund Balance July 1, 2015	4,722,561	4,722,561	4,722,561	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 1,975,291</u>	<u>\$ 3,922,561</u>	<u>\$ 2,602,109</u>	<u>\$ (626,818)</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, 2016

	Street Lighting Utility	Refuse Collection
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Unrestricted	\$ 2,357,536	\$ 11,812,948
Restricted	—	—
Receivables:		
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$8,488, \$15,696, \$3,627,156, totaling \$3,651,340 respectively	364,993	1,266,329
Current portion of loans receivable	2,364	257,292
Inventory of supplies	—	—
Total current assets	2,724,893	13,336,569
Property and equipment, at cost:		
Land and water rights	—	—
Buildings	—	—
Improvements other than buildings	5,100,090	—
Machinery and equipment	—	18,720,654
Construction in progress	—	240,950
Accumulated depreciation	(1,037,190)	(10,773,991)
Net property and equipment	4,062,900	8,187,613
Loans and other long-term receivables	—	—
Net pension asset	22	186
Land and buildings held for resale	—	—
Investment in joint venture	—	18,521,131
Total noncurrent assets	4,062,922	26,708,930
Total assets	6,787,815	40,045,499
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	7,545	719,975
Total Deferred Outflows	7,545	719,975
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 6,795,360	\$ 40,765,474

Housing Loans	Golf	Total
\$ 18,684,411	\$ 1,949,586	\$ 34,804,481
—	845,390	845,390
—	25,425	1,656,747
—	—	259,656
—	404,271	404,271
18,684,411	3,224,672	37,970,545
—	5,831,658	5,831,658
—	4,523,147	4,523,147
—	10,064,107	15,164,197
—	6,457,411	25,178,065
—	5,643,509	5,884,459
—	(12,749,967)	(24,561,148)
—	19,769,865	32,020,378
42,341,514	—	42,341,514
—	36	244
1,038,190	—	1,038,190
—	—	18,521,131
43,379,704	19,769,901	93,921,457
62,064,115	22,994,573	131,892,002
—	544,214	1,271,734
—	544,214	1,271,734
\$ 62,064,115	\$ 23,538,787	\$ 133,163,736

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

June 30, 2016

	Street Lighting Utility	Refuse Collection
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 131,634	\$ 446,962
Accrued liabilities	—	178,808
Current deposits and advance rentals	28,326	—
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	—	30,554
Current portion of long-term debt:	—	1,481,848
Total current liabilities	159,960	2,138,172
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Deposits, advance rentals and long-term accruals	—	84,268
Bonds, mortgages, and notes payable	—	1,332,829
Long-term compensated absences liability	5,541	220,382
Net pension liability	—	1,387,366
Total noncurrent liabilities	5,541	3,024,845
Total liabilities	165,501	5,163,017
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Inflows - Pension	943	146,693
Total deferred inflows	943	146,693
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets	4,062,900	8,187,613
Restricted for capital acquisition	—	1,332,829
Unrestricted	2,566,016	25,935,322
Total net position	6,628,916	35,455,764
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 6,795,360	\$ 40,765,474

Housing Loans	Golf	Total
\$ 172,775	\$ 218,007	\$ 969,378
—	317,891	496,699
154,843	—	183,169
—	163,146	193,700
5,335,437	426,944	7,244,229
<u>5,663,055</u>	<u>1,125,988</u>	<u>9,087,175</u>
—	223,294	307,562
3,557,695	7,537,535	12,428,059
—	359,136	585,059
—	1,125,648	2,513,014
<u>3,557,695</u>	<u>9,245,613</u>	<u>15,833,694</u>
<u>9,220,750</u>	<u>10,371,601</u>	<u>24,920,869</u>
—	114,026	261,662
—	114,026	261,662
—	19,769,865	32,020,378
3,557,695	7,537,535	12,428,059
49,285,670	(14,254,240)	63,532,768
<u>52,843,365</u>	<u>13,053,160</u>	<u>107,981,205</u>
<u>\$ 62,064,115</u>	<u>\$ 23,538,787</u>	<u>\$ 133,163,736</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
 NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 June 30, 2016

	Street Lighting Utility	Refuse Collection
Sales and charges for services	\$ 3,263,790	\$ 12,298,565
Rental and other	900	64,809
Total operating revenue	<u>3,264,690</u>	<u>12,363,374</u>
Personal services	101,263	4,079,404
Operating and maintenance	395	321,503
Charges and services	1,696,406	5,528,191
Depreciation and amortization	333,283	1,903,215
Total operating expenses	<u>2,131,347</u>	<u>11,832,313</u>
Operating income	<u>1,133,343</u>	<u>531,061</u>
Interest income	14,753	84,019
Interest expense (net of amount capitalized of \$417,843)	—	(45,504)
Equity in joint venture income (loss)	—	(221,508)
Gain or (loss) on disposition of property and equipment	—	95,543
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>14,753</u>	<u>(87,450)</u>
Grants and other contributions	128,457	—
Total capital contributions	<u>128,457</u>	<u>—</u>
Income before transfers	1,276,553	443,611
Transfers in	—	236,350
Transfers out	—	(587,821)
Increase in net position	<u>1,276,553</u>	<u>92,140</u>
Net Position July 1, 2015	<u>5,352,363</u>	<u>35,363,624</u>
Net Position June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 6,628,916</u>	<u>\$ 35,455,764</u>

Housing Loans	Golf	Total
\$ 157,776	\$ 7,271,001	\$ 22,991,132
687,767	204,062	957,538
845,543	7,475,063	23,948,670
—	3,257,694	7,438,361
—	1,225,276	1,547,174
450,215	1,885,576	9,560,388
—	838,004	3,074,502
450,215	7,206,550	21,620,425
395,328	268,513	2,328,245
1,240,327	10,696	1,349,795
(508,528)	(187,442)	(741,474)
—	—	(221,508)
—	6,312	101,855
731,799	(170,434)	488,668
—	—	128,457
—	—	128,457
1,127,127	98,079	2,945,370
773,654	111,850	1,121,854
(900,000)	(9,089)	(1,496,910)
1,000,781	200,840	2,570,314
51,842,583	12,852,315	105,410,885
\$ 52,843,365	\$ 13,053,160	\$ 107,981,205

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 June 30, 2016

	Street Lighting Utility	Refuse Collection
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 3,236,663	\$ 12,070,662
Payments to suppliers	(1,863,644)	(5,775,387)
Payments to employees	(98,776)	(4,034,596)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,274,243</u>	<u>2,260,679</u>
Cash flows from noncapital and related financing activities:		
Transfers in	—	236,350
Transfers out	—	(587,821)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital and related financing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>(351,471)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt (net of discount and issuance costs)	—	1,712,890
Proceeds from sale of equipment	—	92,268
Contributions for aid in construction	73,599	—
Payment on long-term obligations, net of capitalized interest	—	(1,314,295)
Payments for purchase and construction of fixed assets, including capitalized interest	(662,161)	(2,175,308)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(588,562)</u>	<u>(1,684,445)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received on investments and loans	14,753	84,019
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>14,753</u>	<u>84,019</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	700,434	308,782
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,657,102	11,504,166
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 2,357,536</u>	<u>\$ 11,812,948</u>
Cash and cash equivalent components:		
Unrestricted	\$ 2,357,536	\$ 11,812,948
Restricted	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 2,357,536</u>	<u>\$ 11,812,948</u>
Cash flows from operating activities -		
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,133,343	\$ 531,061
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	333,283	1,903,215
Increase (decrease) due to changes in:		
Accounts receivable	(22,880)	(11,986)
Other current assets	1,500	(204,192)
Accounts payable	(166,843)	74,307
Deferred outflows	(1,989)	(496,904)
Accrued liabilities affecting operating activities	2,565	21,964
Other liabilities	(5,147)	(23,434)
Pension assets	621	2,243
Pension liability	—	422,102
Deferred inflows	(210)	14,459
Compensation liability	—	27,844
Total adjustments	<u>140,900</u>	<u>1,729,618</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 1,274,243</u>	<u>\$ 2,260,679</u>
Noncash transactions affecting financial position:		
Contributions of fixed assets from (to) other entities	\$ 54,858	\$ —

Housing Loans	Golf	Total
\$ 227,413	\$ 7,453,348	\$ 22,988,086
(410,317)	(3,076,490)	(11,125,838)
—	(3,288,740)	(7,422,112)
<u>(182,904)</u>	<u>1,088,118</u>	<u>4,440,136</u>
773,654	111,850	1,121,854
(900,000)	(9,089)	(1,496,910)
<u>(126,346)</u>	<u>102,761</u>	<u>(375,056)</u>
365,962	2,133,424	4,212,276
—	6,312	98,580
—	—	73,599
(2,432,008)	(551,042)	(4,297,345)
—	(5,502,114)	(8,339,583)
<u>(2,066,046)</u>	<u>(3,913,420)</u>	<u>(8,252,473)</u>
1,240,327	10,696	1,349,795
<u>1,240,327</u>	<u>10,696</u>	<u>1,349,795</u>
(1,134,969)	(2,711,845)	(2,837,598)
19,819,380	5,506,821	38,487,469
<u>\$ 18,684,411</u>	<u>\$ 2,794,976</u>	<u>\$ 35,649,871</u>
\$ 18,684,411	\$ 1,949,586	\$ 34,804,481
—	845,390	845,390
<u>\$ 18,684,411</u>	<u>\$ 2,794,976</u>	<u>\$ 35,649,871</u>
\$ 395,328	\$ 268,513	\$ 2,328,245
—	838,004	3,074,502
(596,063)	883	(630,046)
(37,930)	36,268	(204,354)
55,761	38,819	2,044
—	—	(498,893)
—	196,538	221,067
—	—	(28,581)
—	—	2,864
—	—	422,102
—	—	14,249
—	(290,907)	(263,063)
<u>(578,232)</u>	<u>819,605</u>	<u>2,111,891</u>
<u>\$ (182,904)</u>	<u>\$ 1,088,118</u>	<u>\$ 4,440,136</u>
\$ —	\$ —	\$ 54,858

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 STREET LIGHTING UTILITY FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	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	\$ 3,264,690	\$ 3,264,690	\$ 3,202,000	\$ 3,202,000	\$ 62,690
Interest income	14,753	14,753	30,000	30,000	(15,247)
Contributions and nonoperating grants	128,457	73,599	—	—	73,599
Total revenues and other sources	<u>3,407,900</u>	<u>3,353,042</u>	<u>3,232,000</u>	<u>3,232,000</u>	<u>121,042</u>
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	101,071	101,071	232,272	232,272	131,201
Accrued compensated absences					
and other post employment benefits	192	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	395	395			(395)
Charges and services	1,696,406	1,680,616	2,023,825	2,023,825	343,209
Depreciation and amortization	333,283	—	—	—	—
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	2,131,347	1,782,082	2,256,097	2,256,097	474,015
Improvements other than buildings	—	662,161	950,000	1,170,000	507,839
Total expenses and other uses	<u>2,131,347</u>	<u>2,444,243</u>	<u>3,206,097</u>	<u>3,426,097</u>	<u>981,854</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 1,276,553</u>	<u>\$ 908,799</u>	<u>\$ 25,903</u>	<u>\$ (194,097)</u>	<u>\$ 1,102,896</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
REFUSE COLLECTION FUND
Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual on GAAP basis	Budgetary Basis			
		Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Refuse collection fees	\$ 12,363,374	\$ 12,363,374	\$ 12,453,544	\$ 12,453,544	\$ (90,170)
Fixed asset disposition proceeds	—	92,268	155,000	155,000	(62,732)
Gain on fixed asset disposition	95,543	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from debt	—	1,955,598	1,824,204	1,824,204	131,394
Interest income	84,019	84,019	42,000	42,000	42,019
Equity in joint venture income	(221,508)	—	—	—	—
Transfer in	236,350	236,350	146,700	146,700	89,650
Total revenues and other sources	12,557,778	14,731,609	14,621,448	14,621,448	110,161
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	4,107,248	4,838,395	4,331,672	4,361,672	(476,723)
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(27,844)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	321,503	321,503	1,100,599	476,375	154,872
Charges and services	5,528,191	5,504,782	5,930,454	6,728,635	1,223,853
Depreciation	1,903,215	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	587,821	587,821	590,000	590,000	2,179
Total expenses before debt service and capital outlay	12,420,134	11,252,501	11,952,725	12,156,682	904,181
Debt service:					
Principal	—	1,268,850	1,269,975	1,269,975	1,125
Interest	45,504	50,228	43,345	43,345	(6,883)
Capital outlay - purchase of equipment	—	2,175,306	2,250,113	3,257,977	1,082,671
Total expenses and other uses	12,465,638	14,746,885	15,516,158	16,727,979	1,981,094
Change in net position	\$ 92,140	\$ (15,276)	\$ (894,710)	\$ (2,106,531)	\$ 2,091,255

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
HOUSING LOANS FUND
Year ended June 30, 2016

	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	\$ 845,543	\$ 845,543	\$ 9,143,782	\$ 14,606,447	\$ (13,760,904)
Property disposition proceeds	—	—	6,000	6,000	(6,000)
Interest income	1,240,327	1,240,327	1,058,112	1,058,112	182,215
Transfers In	773,654	773,654	900,000	900,000	(126,346)
Total revenues and other sources	2,859,524	2,859,524	11,107,894	16,570,559	(13,711,035)
Expenses and other uses:					
Charges and services	450,215	4,983,831	9,602,494	15,058,553	10,074,722
Transfers out	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	—
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	1,350,215	5,883,831	10,502,494	15,958,553	10,074,722
Debt service:					
Interest	508,528	450,971	605,400	605,400	154,429
Total expenses and other uses	1,858,743	6,334,802	11,107,894	16,563,953	10,229,151
Change in net position	\$ 1,000,781	\$ (3,475,278)	\$ —	\$ 6,606	\$ (3,481,884)

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GOLF FUND
Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		Variance
			Budgeted Amounts		
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Admissions and fees	\$ 4,931,019	\$ 4,931,019	\$ 5,386,093	\$ 5,386,093	\$ (455,074)
Equipment and facility rental	1,499,335	1,499,335	1,657,056	1,657,056	(157,721)
Retail sales and concessions	887,491	887,491	853,813	853,813	33,678
Interest income	10,696	10,696	—	—	10,696
Gain on sale of assets	6,312	—	—	—	—
Fixed asset disposition proceeds	—	6,312	—	—	6,312
Lease proceeds	—	2,056,121	8,133,127	8,133,127	(6,077,006)
Other revenue	285	285	—	—	285
Contributions	156,933	156,933	—	—	156,933
Transfers in	111,850	111,850	75,000	111,850	—
Total revenues and other sources	7,603,921	9,660,042	16,105,089	16,141,939	(6,481,897)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	3,227,674	3,488,560	3,960,989	3,960,989	472,429
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	30,020	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	1,225,276	1,229,734	1,111,806	1,111,806	(117,928)
Charges and services	1,885,576	1,885,576	2,626,306	2,662,268	776,692
Depreciation	838,004	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	9,089	9,089	23,000	23,000	13,911
Total expenses before debt service and capital outlay	7,215,639	6,612,959	7,722,101	7,758,063	1,145,104
Debt Service:					
Principal	—	194,794	335,198	335,198	140,404
Interest	187,442	12,057	—	—	(12,057)
Capital outlay-purchase of equipment	—	5,345,186	9,414,227	9,415,115	4,069,929
Total expenses and other uses	7,403,081	12,164,996	17,471,526	17,508,376	5,343,380
Change in net position	\$ 200,840	\$ (2,504,954)	\$ (1,366,437)	\$ (1,366,437)	\$ (1,138,517)

Major Enterprise Funds
Budgetary Comparison Schedule

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS FUND
Year ended June 30, 2016

	Budgetary Basis				
	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Airfields	\$ 31,809,896	\$ 31,809,896	\$ 29,026,100	\$ 29,026,100	\$ 2,783,796
Terminals	50,070,474	50,070,474	49,262,400	49,262,400	808,074
Landside	57,912,911	57,912,911	55,139,400	55,139,400	2,773,511
Auxiliary airports	939,098	939,098	1,041,500	1,041,500	(102,402)
General aviation	2,056,534	2,056,534	2,222,500	2,222,500	(165,966)
Support areas	7,149,854	7,149,854	6,917,800	6,917,800	232,054
Other revenue	2,035,050	2,035,050	1,930,900	1,930,900	104,150
Equipment disposition proceeds	—	332,996	—	—	332,996
Interest income	2,782,412	2,782,412	2,000,000	2,000,000	782,412
Passenger facility charges	42,805,519	42,805,519	628,632,400	628,632,400	(585,826,881)
Customer facility charges	15,613,155	15,613,155	45,984,100	45,984,100	(30,370,945)
Contributions for aid in construction	14,478,520	14,478,520	57,798,700	57,798,700	(43,320,180)
Airline revenue sharing	(10,941,229)	(10,941,229)	—	—	(10,941,229)
Total revenues and other sources	<u>216,712,194</u>	<u>217,045,190</u>	<u>879,955,800</u>	<u>879,955,800</u>	<u>(662,910,610)</u>
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	45,212,798	45,212,798	47,887,500	47,887,500	2,674,702
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	81,433	—	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
Capitalized personal services	(198,046)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	10,939,934	10,939,934	10,504,900	10,703,472	(236,462)
Charges and services	34,028,977	34,028,977	44,097,900	43,987,874	9,958,897
Loss on capital asset disposition	488,409	—	—	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	61,656,896	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	248,487	83,359	80,000	80,000	(3,359)
Total expenses before capital outlay	<u>152,458,888</u>	<u>90,265,068</u>	<u>104,020,300</u>	<u>104,108,846</u>	<u>13,843,778</u>
Capital outlay					
Land	—	525,210	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,474,790
Equipment	—	7,429,951	7,120,200	7,939,805	509,854
Construction, including multi-year projects	—	145,859,892	1,080,161,400	1,079,348,400	933,488,508
Total expenses and other uses	<u>152,458,888</u>	<u>244,080,121</u>	<u>1,193,301,900</u>	<u>1,193,397,051</u>	<u>949,316,930</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 64,253,306</u>	<u>\$ (27,034,931)</u>	<u>\$ (313,346,100)</u>	<u>\$ (313,441,251)</u>	<u>\$ 286,406,320</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
WATER UTILITY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2016

	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	\$ 67,388,238	\$ 67,434,273	\$ 67,062,763	\$ 67,062,763	\$ 371,510
Equipment disposition proceeds	—	346,242	50,000	50,000	296,242
Gain on sale of assets	346,517	—	—	—	—
Interest income	358,450	358,450	200,000	200,000	158,450
Contributions and nonoperating grants	927,789	11,439	1,205,000	1,205,000	(1,193,561)
Impact fees	1,460,109	1,460,109	500,000	500,000	960,109
Total revenues and other sources	<u>70,542,103</u>	<u>69,610,513</u>	<u>69,017,763</u>	<u>69,017,763</u>	<u>592,750</u>
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	18,835,132	18,835,132	19,215,493	19,215,493	380,361
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(655,816)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	3,564,083	3,564,083	3,665,710	3,665,710	101,627
Charges and services	28,365,504	28,320,845	32,884,012	33,134,012	4,813,167
Depreciation and amortization	8,342,288	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	46,035	46,035	60,000	60,000	13,965
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	<u>58,497,226</u>	<u>50,766,095</u>	<u>55,825,215</u>	<u>56,075,215</u>	<u>5,309,120</u>
Debt service:					
Principal	—	2,220,000	2,220,000	2,220,000	—
Interest	459,391	537,402	538,000	538,000	598
Capitalized interest	(489,655)	—	—	—	—
Capital outlay:					
Land and water rights	—	480,350	1,530,000	1,530,000	1,049,650
Buildings	—	3,497,228	5,445,800	5,445,800	1,948,572
Improvements other than buildings	—	11,713,801	10,548,000	19,698,000	7,984,199
Equipment	—	2,127,621	1,918,400	1,918,400	(209,221)
Total expenses and other uses	<u>58,466,962</u>	<u>71,342,497</u>	<u>78,025,415</u>	<u>87,425,415</u>	<u>16,082,918</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 12,075,141</u>	<u>\$ (1,731,984)</u>	<u>\$ (9,007,652)</u>	<u>\$ (18,407,652)</u>	<u>\$ 16,675,668</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SEWER UTILITY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2016

	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	\$ 21,932,071	\$ 21,932,071	\$ 22,757,189	\$ 22,757,189	\$ (825,118)
Equipment disposition proceeds	—	11,186	20,000	20,000	(8,814)
Gain on sale of assets	19,127	—	—	—	—
Interest income	172,185	172,185	250,000	250,000	(77,815)
Impact fees	1,229,395	1,229,395	350,000	350,000	879,395
Legal Settlement	1,612,666	1,612,666	—	—	1,612,666
Contributions and non-operating grants	2,651,739	2,597,001	3,500,000	3,500,000	(902,999)
Total revenues and other sources	27,617,183	27,554,504	26,877,189	26,877,189	677,315
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	8,205,964	8,205,964	8,841,535	8,841,535	635,571
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	92,692	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	1,198,545	1,198,545	1,376,810	1,376,810	178,265
Charges and services	4,384,035	4,324,037	4,977,306	5,227,306	903,269
Depreciation and amortization	6,232,248	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	9,749	9,749	31,000	31,000	21,251
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	20,123,233	13,738,295	15,226,651	15,476,651	1,738,356
Debt service:					
Principal	—	2,552,150	2,552,150	2,552,150	—
Interest	563,459	581,626	582,850	582,850	1,224
Capitalized interest	(563,459)	—	—	—	—
Capital outlay:					
Buildings	—	1,971,610	3,795,000	6,913,099	4,941,489
Improvements other than buildings	—	8,344,802	10,715,200	15,147,101	6,802,299
Equipment	—	601,325	1,468,300	1,468,300	866,975
Total expenses and other uses	20,123,233	27,789,808	34,340,151	42,140,151	14,350,343
Change in net position	\$ 7,493,950	\$ (235,304)	\$ (7,462,962)	\$ (15,262,962)	\$ 15,027,658

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
STORMWATER UTILITY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2016

	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	\$ 7,656,134	\$ 7,656,134	\$ 8,051,000	\$ 8,051,000	\$ (394,866)
Gain on sale of assets	4,472	—	—	—	—
Equipment disposition proceeds	—	6,710	—	—	6,710
Interest income	45,010	45,010	100,000	100,000	(54,990)
Impact fees	133,624	133,624	200,000	200,000	(66,376)
Legal Settlement	873,528	873,528	—	—	873,528
Contributions and nonoperating grants	606,006	—	516,000	516,000	(516,000)
Total revenues and other sources	9,318,774	8,715,006	8,867,000	8,867,000	(151,994)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	2,245,419	2,245,419	2,290,764	2,290,764	45,345
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	252,011	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	133,062	133,062	147,500	147,500	14,438
Charges and services	2,142,144	2,123,875	2,464,626	2,464,626	340,751
Depreciation and amortization	2,961,965	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	585,144	585,144	585,508	585,508	364
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	8,319,745	5,087,500	5,488,398	5,488,398	400,898
Debt service:					
Principal	—	807,850	807,850	807,850	—
Interest	203,922	203,922	212,150	212,150	8,228
Capitalized interest	(95,644)	—	—	—	—
Capital outlay:					
Buildings	—	502,523	425,000	925,000	422,477
Improvements other than buildings	—	2,950,058	5,102,500	8,802,500	5,852,442
Equipment	—	38,978	34,500	34,500	(4,478)
Total expenses and other uses	8,428,023	9,590,831	12,070,398	16,270,398	6,679,567
Change in net position	\$ 890,751	\$ (875,825)	\$ (3,203,398)	\$ (7,403,398)	\$ 6,527,573

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2016

	Budgetary Basis				
	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating income - rental and other	\$ 2,214,916	\$ 2,214,916	\$ 1,509,371	\$ 2,039,068	\$ 175,848
Contributions	31,546,376	31,546,376	48,136,402	58,910,400	(27,364,024)
Interest income	844,011	1,191,626	317,600	317,600	874,026
Gain (loss) on property disposition	39,389	—	—	—	—
Bond Proceeds	—	—	13,275,000	13,275,000	(13,275,000)
Property disposition proceeds	—	406,934	—	406,934	—
Transfers in	10,250,971	10,250,971	—	—	10,250,971
Total revenues and other sources	44,895,663	45,610,823	63,238,373	74,949,002	(29,338,179)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	1,592,229	1,592,229	2,497,953	2,532,740	940,511
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(139,876)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	385,341	385,341	422,191	422,169	36,828
Charges and services	31,137,070	36,195,505	28,168,373	40,283,278	4,087,773
Loans made to residents and businesses	—	4,570,377	—	—	(4,570,377)
Depreciation and amortization	2,397,517	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	3,402,320	3,402,320	3,500,000	3,500,000	97,680
Total expenses before debt service	38,774,601	46,145,772	34,588,517	46,738,187	592,415
Debt service:					
Principal	—	4,527,951	5,900,000	5,900,000	1,372,049
Interest and fiscal charges	995,955	1,866,150	1,901,300	1,901,300	35,150
Accrued interest on capital appreciation bonds	804,706	—	—	—	—
Capital outlay-					
Equipment purchases	—	34,975	—	—	(34,975)
Construction in progress	—	56,362,144	21,086,832	109,657,326	53,295,182
Total expenses and other uses	40,575,262	108,936,992	63,476,649	164,196,813	55,259,821
Change in net position	\$ 4,320,401	\$ (63,326,169)	\$ (238,276)	\$ (89,247,811)	\$ 25,921,642

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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, 2016

	Fleet Management	Information Management Services
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Unrestricted	\$ 7,703,382	\$ 4,745,162
Restricted	618,975	—
Accounts receivable	—	2,709
Due from other funds for cash overdraft	—	—
Prepaid expenses	—	29,822
Inventory of supplies	689,096	—
Total current assets	9,011,453	4,777,693
Noncurrent assets:		
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	—	—
Property and equipment, at cost:		
Land and water rights	—	—
Buildings	948,512	60,411
Machinery and equipment	66,132,894	7,192,440
Construction in progress	263,047	5,925
Accumulated depreciation	(45,508,390)	(5,868,219)
Net property and equipment	21,836,063	1,390,557
Net pension assets	128	138
Total noncurrent assets	21,836,191	1,390,695
Total assets	30,847,644	6,168,388
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows - Pension	553,234	1,577,912
Total deferred outflows	553,234	1,577,912
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 31,400,878	\$ 7,746,300
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 514,988	\$ 127,916
Accrued liabilities	199,537	237,696
Due to other funds for cash overdraft	—	—
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	53,451	338,693
Current portion of long-term debt:	3,554,166	—
Accrued interest, payable from unrestricted assets	—	—
Total current liabilities	4,322,142	704,305
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds, mortgages, and notes payable	9,263,327	—
Estimated claims liability	—	—
Long-term compensated absences liability	218,788	793,597
Net pension liability	1,076,670	3,287,677
Total noncurrent liabilities	10,558,785	4,081,274
Total liabilities	14,880,927	4,785,579
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows - Pension	113,153	326,940
Total deferred inflows	113,153	326,940
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets	9,018,570	1,390,557
Unrestricted	7,388,228	1,243,224
Total net position	16,406,798	2,633,781
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 31,400,878	\$ 7,746,300

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

June 30, 2016

Risk Management	Governmental Immunity	Local Building Authority	Total
\$ 6,640,814	\$ 4,236,541	\$ —	\$ 23,325,899
—	—	9,654,081	10,273,056
—	—	—	2,709
2,130,578	—	—	2,130,578
252,000	—	—	281,822
—	—	—	689,096
<u>9,023,392</u>	<u>4,236,541</u>	<u>9,654,081</u>	<u>36,703,160</u>
—	—	43,993	43,993
—	—	1,069,180	1,069,180
—	—	12,604,000	13,612,923
81,154	—	—	73,406,488
—	—	—	268,972
<u>(73,039)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(252,661)</u>	<u>(51,702,309)</u>
8,115	—	13,420,519	36,655,254
17	33	—	316
8,132	33	13,464,512	36,699,563
<u>9,031,524</u>	<u>4,236,574</u>	<u>23,118,593</u>	<u>73,402,723</u>
137,288	98,169	—	2,366,603
<u>137,288</u>	<u>98,169</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,366,603</u>
<u>\$ 9,168,812</u>	<u>\$ 4,334,743</u>	<u>\$ 23,118,593</u>	<u>\$ 75,769,326</u>
\$ 186,443	\$ 10,776	\$ —	\$ 840,123
20,965	21,750	—	479,948
—	—	2,130,578	2,130,578
10,800	2,662	—	405,606
—	—	520,000	4,074,166
—	—	159,433	159,433
<u>218,208</u>	<u>35,188</u>	<u>2,810,011</u>	<u>8,089,854</u>
—	—	21,026,803	30,290,130
3,037,313	5,330,000	—	8,367,313
97,879	14,602	—	1,124,866
310,039	184,044	—	4,858,430
<u>3,445,231</u>	<u>5,528,646</u>	<u>21,026,803</u>	<u>44,640,739</u>
<u>3,663,439</u>	<u>5,563,834</u>	<u>23,836,814</u>	<u>52,730,593</u>
26,810	19,793	—	486,696
<u>26,810</u>	<u>19,793</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>486,696</u>
8,115	—	(8,126,284)	2,290,958
<u>5,470,448</u>	<u>(1,248,884)</u>	<u>7,408,063</u>	<u>20,261,079</u>
5,478,563	(1,248,884)	(718,221)	22,552,037
<u>\$ 9,168,812</u>	<u>\$ 4,334,743</u>	<u>\$ 23,118,593</u>	<u>\$ 75,769,326</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
 INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Fleet Management	Information Management Services
Sales and charges for services	\$ 11,706,670	\$ 12,876,359
Rental and other	10,302	18,408
Total operating revenue	11,716,972	12,894,767
Personal services	2,834,540	7,330,108
Operating and maintenance	5,605,849	166,162
Charges and services	943,315	3,301,809
Depreciation and amortization	5,787,752	697,457
Total operating expenses	15,171,456	11,495,536
Operating income	(3,454,484)	1,399,231
Interest income	—	35,258
Interest expense (net of amount capitalized of \$417,368)	(282,209)	—
Gain or (loss) on disposition of property and equipment	275,514	26,900
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(6,695)	62,158
Income before transfers	(3,461,179)	1,461,389
Transfers in	6,202,897	526,458
Transfers out	(396,529)	—
Change in net position	2,345,189	1,987,847
Net Position July 1, 2015	14,061,609	645,935
Net Position June 30, 2016	\$ 16,406,798	\$ 2,633,781

Risk Management	Governmental Immunity	Local Building Authority	Total
\$ 34,542,782	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 59,125,811
285,972	293,206	785,937	1,393,825
34,828,754	293,206	785,937	60,519,636
865,041	721,090	—	11,750,779
5,279	657	—	5,777,947
35,904,823	5,714,147	211,164	46,075,258
16,231	—	149,082	6,650,522
36,791,374	6,435,894	360,246	70,254,506
(1,962,620)	(6,142,688)	425,691	(9,734,870)
—	—	53,208	88,466
—	—	(683,183)	(965,392)
—	—	—	302,414
—	—	(629,975)	(574,512)
(1,962,620)	(6,142,688)	(204,284)	(10,309,382)
—	2,307,456	—	9,036,811
(969)	—	—	(397,498)
(1,963,589)	(3,835,232)	(204,284)	(1,670,069)
7,442,153	2,586,349	(513,936)	24,222,110
\$ 5,478,563	\$ (1,248,884)	\$ (718,221)	\$ 22,552,037

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

Year ended June 30, 2016

	Fleet Management	Information Management Services
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from internal fund services	\$ 11,716,972	\$ 12,900,617
Payments to suppliers	(6,415,589)	(3,518,682)
Payments to employees	(2,999,658)	(7,424,917)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>2,301,725</u>	<u>1,957,018</u>
Cash flows from noncapital and related financing activities:		
Transfers in	6,202,897	526,458
Transfers out	(396,529)	
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital and related financing activities	<u>5,806,368</u>	<u>526,458</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt (net of discount and issuance costs)	2,451,087	—
Proceeds from sale of equipment	356,145	123,111
Payment on long-term obligations, net of capitalized interest including capitalized interest	(3,907,923)	—
Payments for purchase and construction of fixed assets, including capitalized interest	(5,149,596)	(1,100,991)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	<u>(6,250,287)</u>	<u>(977,880)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received on investments and loans	—	35,258
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>35,258</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,857,806	1,540,854
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6,464,551	3,204,309
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 8,322,357</u>	<u>\$ 4,745,162</u>
Cash and cash equivalent components:		
Unrestricted	\$ 7,703,382	\$ 4,745,162
Restricted	618,975	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 8,322,357</u>	<u>\$ 4,745,162</u>
Cash flows from operating activities -		
Operating income (loss)	\$ (3,454,484)	\$ 1,399,231
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,787,752	697,457
Increase (decrease) due to changes in:		
Accounts receivable	6,309	5,850
Other current assets	54,000	55,678
Accounts payable	127,266	(50,711)
Deferred inflows	(3,044)	11,125
Accrued liabilities affecting operating activities	18,528	43,935
Other liabilities	—	—
Pension assets	1,249	3,010
Pension liability	170,283	899,285
Deferred outflows	(357,109)	(1,049,888)
Compensation liability	(49,025)	(57,954)
Total adjustments	<u>5,756,209</u>	<u>557,787</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 2,301,725</u>	<u>\$ 1,957,018</u>

Risk Management	Governmental Immunity	Local Building Authority	Total
\$ 34,828,754	\$ 333,761	\$ 143,293	\$ 59,923,397
(35,843,899)	(1,306,920)	(211,164)	(47,296,254)
(1,213,880)	(688,665)	—	(12,327,120)
(2,229,025)	(1,661,824)	(67,871)	300,023
—	2,307,456	—	9,036,811
(969)	—	—	(397,498)
(969)	2,307,456	—	8,639,313
—	—	7,459,812	9,910,899
—	—	—	479,256
—	—	(1,074,020)	(4,981,943)
—	—	(1,304,585)	(7,555,172)
—	—	5,081,207	(2,146,960)
—	—	53,208	88,466
—	—	53,208	88,466
(2,229,994)	645,632	5,066,544	6,880,842
11,001,386	3,590,909	4,631,530	28,892,685
\$ 8,771,392	\$ 4,236,541	\$ 9,698,074	\$ 35,773,529
\$ 8,771,392	\$ 4,236,541	\$ —	\$ 25,456,477
—	—	9,698,074	10,317,049
\$ 8,771,392	\$ 4,236,541	\$ 9,698,074	\$ 35,773,526
\$ (1,962,620)	\$ (6,142,688)	\$ 425,691	\$ (9,734,870)
16,231	—	149,082	6,650,522
—	40,555	—	52,714
726	6,029	—	116,433
(70,025)	(5,116)	(1,043,689)	(1,042,275)
247	5,029	—	13,357
(384,722)	3,240	401,045	82,026
136,228	4,413,000	—	4,549,228
13	603	—	4,875
125,457	76,652	—	1,271,677
(99,434)	(69,886)	—	(1,576,317)
8,874	10,758	—	(87,347)
(266,405)	4,480,864	(493,562)	10,034,893
\$ (2,229,025)	\$ (1,661,824)	\$ (67,871)	\$ 300,023

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FLEET MANAGEMENT FUND
Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		Variance
			Budgeted Amounts		
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Charges for maintenance	\$ 11,716,972	\$ 11,716,972	\$ 11,941,129	\$ 11,981,129	\$ (264,157)
Gain on sale of equipment	275,514	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from note	—	2,451,086	4,235,262	4,235,262	(1,784,176)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	—	343,410	179,126	179,126	164,284
Transfers in	6,202,897	6,202,897	4,950,000	6,190,000	12,897
Total revenues and other sources	18,195,383	20,714,365	21,305,517	22,585,517	(1,871,152)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	2,753,824	2,910,755	3,326,264	3,326,264	415,509
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	80,716	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	5,605,849	5,599,540	6,468,979	6,508,979	909,439
Charges and services	943,315	943,315	1,825,792	1,825,792	882,477
Depreciation	5,787,752	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	396,529	396,529	418,404	418,404	21,875
Total expenses before debt service and capital outlay	15,567,985	9,850,139	12,039,439	12,079,439	2,229,300
Debt service:					
Principal	—	3,625,713	3,644,838	3,644,838	19,125
Interest	282,209	288,361	350,927	350,927	62,566
Capital outlay	—	5,149,595	4,837,361	8,295,946	3,146,351
Total expenses and other uses	15,850,194	18,913,808	20,872,565	24,371,150	5,457,342
Change in net position	\$ 2,345,189	\$ 1,800,557	\$ 432,952	\$ (1,785,633)	\$ 3,586,190

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual on GAAP basis	Budgetary Basis			
		Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ 12,876,359	\$ 12,876,359	\$ 12,612,493	\$ 12,612,493	\$ 263,866
Interest income	35,258	35,258	—	—	35,258
Proceeds from sale of equipment	—	26,900	—	—	26,900
Gain on sale of equipment	26,900	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous revenue	18,408	18,408	212,500	212,500	(194,092)
Transfers in	526,458	526,458	296,400	537,650	(11,192)
Total revenues and other sources	13,483,383	13,483,383	13,121,393	13,362,643	120,740
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	7,251,516	7,367,346	7,937,263	7,937,263	569,917
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	78,592	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	166,162	166,162	217,465	317,465	151,303
Charges and services	3,301,809	3,301,809	3,771,100	3,593,600	291,791
Depreciation	697,457	—	—	—	—
Total expenses before capital outlay	11,495,536	10,835,317	11,925,828	11,848,328	1,013,011
Capital outlay	—	1,100,992	706,433	1,249,573	148,581
Total expenses and other uses	11,495,536	11,936,309	12,632,261	13,097,901	1,161,592
Change in net position	\$ 1,987,847	\$ 1,547,074	\$ 489,132	\$ 264,742	\$ 1,282,332

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
RISK MANAGEMENT FUND
Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual on GAAP basis	Budgetary Basis			
		Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Charges for services	\$ 34,542,782	\$ 34,542,782	\$ 39,785,880	\$ 39,785,880	\$ (5,243,098)
Miscellaneous	285,972	285,972	277,000	277,000	8,972
Total revenues and other sources	34,828,754	34,828,754	40,062,880	40,062,880	(5,234,126)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personal services	873,915	847,632	933,019	933,019	85,387
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(8,874)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	5,279	5,279	18,548	18,548	13,269
Premiums and other charges for services	35,904,823	34,098,597	39,097,275	39,145,606	5,047,009
Depreciation	16,231	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	969	969	14,038	14,038	13,069
Total expenses	36,792,343	34,952,477	40,062,880	40,111,211	5,158,734
Change in net position	\$ (1,963,589)	\$ (123,723)	\$ —	\$ (48,331)	\$ (75,392)

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 GOVERNMENTAL IMMUNITY FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual on GAAP basis	Budgetary Basis			
		Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Interfund service charges	\$ 293,206	\$ 293,206	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 273,206
Transfers in	2,307,456	2,307,456	1,387,344	2,307,456	—
Total revenues	2,600,662	2,600,662	1,407,344	2,327,456	273,206
Expenses:					
Personal services	731,848	719,450	722,698	722,698	3,248
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(10,758)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	657	657	10,000	10,000	9,343
Claims, charges and services	5,714,147	5,714,147	880,530	1,800,642	(3,913,505)
Total expenses	6,435,894	6,434,254	1,613,228	2,533,340	(3,900,914)
Change in net position	\$ (3,835,232)	\$ (3,833,592)	\$ (205,884)	\$ (205,884)	\$ (3,627,708)

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 LOCAL BUILDING AUTHORITY FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2016

	Actual on GAAP basis	Budgetary Basis			
		Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Debt proceeds	\$ —	\$ 7,459,812	\$ —	\$ 7,130,000	\$ 329,812
Other income	785,937	785,937	3,390,774	3,390,774	(2,604,837)
Interest income	53,208	34,577	—	—	34,577
Total revenues and other sources	839,145	8,280,326	3,390,774	10,520,774	(2,240,448)
Expenses and other uses:					
Charges and services	211,164	211,164	2,000	7,132,000	6,920,836
Depreciation and amortization	149,082	—	—	—	—
Total expenses before debt service and capital outlay	360,246	211,164	2,000	7,132,000	6,920,836
Debt service:					
Principal	—	550,269	510,000	510,000	(40,269)
Interest	683,183	523,750	539,350	539,350	15,600
Capital outlay - acquisition & construction	—	—	2,339,424	2,339,424	2,339,424
Total expenses and other uses	1,043,429	1,285,183	3,390,774	10,520,774	9,235,591
Change in net position	\$ (204,284)	\$ 6,995,143	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,995,143

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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									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Governmental Activities										
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 398,306	\$ 400,787	\$ 385,403	\$ 439,430	\$ 453,477	\$ 488,881	\$ 539,813	\$ 529,134	\$ 504,457	\$ 601,185
Restricted	8,572	9,956	7,226	6,371	109	109	—	32,670	73,564	61,065
Unrestricted	79,083	80,864	108,295	79,421	87,467	79,328	36,715	2,733	(38,242)	(96,707)
Total governmental activities net position	<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>\$ 539,779</u>	<u>\$ 565,543</u>
Business-type activities										
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 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	\$ 1,583,508
Restricted	39,865	26,357	26,347	31,628	116,823	146,913	167,716	278,358	333,118	260,356
Unrestricted	374,505	334,663	370,628	403,681	361,860	419,660	475,725	433,252	315,364	373,693
Total business-type activities net position	<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>	<u>\$ 2,217,557</u>
Primary Government										
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 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	\$ 2,184,693
Restricted	48,437	36,312	33,572	37,999	116,932	147,021	167,716	311,028	406,682	321,422
Unrestricted	453,587	415,526	478,923	483,103	449,327	498,988	512,440	435,985	277,122	276,986
Total primary government net position	<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>	<u>\$ 2,783,101</u>

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Expenses										
Governmental Activities:										
General Government	\$ 15,778	\$ 14,541	\$ 13,193	\$ 9,284	\$ 6,319	\$ 5,076	\$ 14,816	\$ 26,038	\$ 8,051	\$ 6,740
City Council	1,659	2,263	1,977	1,881	2,197	2,411	2,489	2,345	2,122	3,126
Mayor	1,614	2,021	2,198	1,996	2,531	3,040	3,010	3,013	2,576	3,400
City Attorney	5,108	5,307	5,190	4,558	6,029	6,497	6,749	6,473	5,274	7,008
Finance	10,418	23,741	16,192	13,423	4,666	3,059	6,387	10,860	7,579	9,912
Justice Court (4)	—	—	—	—	4,724	4,761	4,273	3,731	3,255	4,237
Human Resources (4)	—	—	—	—	1,989	1,945	2,061	1,965	1,697	2,502
Fire	32,580	34,636	35,234	35,126	36,138	39,793	37,637	37,190	34,380	42,822
Combined Emergency Services (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,603	6,991	5,220	7,143
Police	57,759	61,022	61,045	61,088	60,132	64,278	62,490	62,476	47,922	68,901
Community and Economic Development	19,363	22,883	23,802	30,562	37,310	34,461	35,308	31,253	29,444	36,799
Public Services	50,018	48,206	46,512	43,056	41,399	45,883	49,373	43,919	46,062	64,203
Unallocated infrastructure depreciation	7,472	7,459	7,872	8,197	8,516	8,784	8,530	10,530	8,564	8,626
Interest on long-term debt	7,554	7,312	7,084	8,092	10,844	9,058	11,440	12,466	12,950	16,627
Total governmental activities expenses	\$ 209,323	\$ 229,391	\$ 220,299	\$ 217,263	\$ 222,794	\$ 229,046	\$ 250,166	\$ 259,250	\$ 215,096	\$ 282,046
Business-type activities:										
Airport Authority	\$ 119,059	\$ 134,574	\$ 129,917	\$ 134,374	\$ 135,233	\$ 133,845	\$ 146,132	\$ 145,792	\$ 135,997	\$ 152,432
Water	44,613	48,244	49,718	48,120	50,914	52,560	57,729	58,335	51,497	59,268
Sewer (1)	12,816	13,565	13,604	14,063	16,065	15,778	17,936	17,241	18,456	20,232
Storm Water (3)	4,619	5,067	5,903	5,983	5,867	5,846	6,783	6,783	6,645	7,860
Intermodal Hub (3)	128	0	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street Lighting (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,190	2,331	1,984	2,130
Refuse (3)	5,193	9,209	7,306	8,641	11,029	10,963	11,320	11,462	11,428	12,786
Golf (3)	8,370	8,178	7,987	8,140	8,200	8,897	9,085	8,774	5,932	7,460
Housing (2)	877	907	2,457	3,391	1,430	966	905	1,082	1,630	959
Redevelopment Agency	16,891	18,728	20,038	18,482	21,731	20,763	23,761	12,238	29,154	37,129
Total business-type activities expenses	212,566	238,472	236,930	241,285	250,469	249,618	274,841	264,038	262,723	300,256
Total primary government expenses	\$ 421,889	\$ 467,863	\$ 457,229	\$ 458,548	\$ 473,263	\$ 478,664	\$ 525,007	\$ 523,288	\$ 477,819	\$ 582,275
Program Revenues										
Charges for Services										
General Government	\$ 10,141	\$ 13,896	\$ 18,023	\$ 12,058	\$ 11,732	\$ 14,799	\$ 15,261	\$ 16,655	\$ 18,185	\$ 18,574
City Council	68	52	48	29	0	23	23	94	200	198
Mayor	367	190	232	210	342	394	428	495	463	189
City Attorney	781	713	814	481	667	694	779	1,228	796	832
Finance	7,655	11,357	12,373	10,646	4,239	10,932	11,843	12,251	12,926	12,820
Justice Court	—	—	—	—	3,234	2,351	3,339	3,342	2,964	3,514
Human Resources	—	—	—	—	758	790	904	1,298	961	1,017
Fire	6,103	5,339	5,952	4,722	6,418	5,840	6,936	3,358	6,803	9,947
Combined Emergency Services (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	896	417	485
Police	4,955	5,391	5,405	6,878	5,503	5,740	7,768	9,301	3,857	4,499
Community and Economic Development	11,721	14,285	17,416	16,092	18,677	17,140	14,260	15,034	18,062	21,630
Public Services	7,359	4,695	3,847	5,012	5,507	6,818	5,596	5,205	9,654	11,645
Operating Grants and Contributions	11,705	14,297	10,435	16,847	18,466	18,729	14,813	22,360	7,069	4,969
Capital Grants and Contributions	14,598	11,900	6,482	25,531	5,746	9,878	5,048	11,485	14,745	15,772
Total governmental activities program revenues	\$ 75,453	\$ 82,115	\$ 81,027	\$ 98,506	\$ 81,289	\$ 94,128	\$ 87,000	\$ 103,002	\$ 97,102	\$ 106,091

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Business-type activities:										
Charges for Services:										
Airport Authority	\$ 146,425	\$ 150,813	\$ 144,281	\$ 145,127	\$ 151,897	\$ 165,854	\$ 175,699	\$ 180,287	\$ 188,853	\$ 199,451
Water	56,330	55,136	57,118	53,900	58,206	62,233	68,094	65,432	63,275	67,388
Sewer (1)	17,983	17,715	17,444	17,406	17,577	17,673	18,493	19,785	21,026	23,545
Intermodal Hub (3)	1,646	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storm Water (3)	5,521	5,417	5,329	6,262	7,761	8,309	8,169	8,152	8,287	8,530
Street Lighting (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,603	3,208	3,280	3,265
Refuse (3)	7,872	7,634	7,768	8,281	17,466	10,816	10,906	10,257	12,419	12,363
Golf (3)	8,252	8,071	7,609	7,778	7,985	8,487	7,985	7,922	8,235	7,475
Housing (2)	177	330	1,257	1,559	1,823	661	630	1,763	421	846
Redevelopment Agency	24,106	24,447	25,335	26,205	28,493	27,300	33,022	2,290	2,135	2,215
Operating grants and contributions	39,076	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital grants and contributions	—	21,886	21,068	26,137	27,888	24,431	34,000	54,696	67,546	53,162
Total business-type activities program revenues	307,388	291,449	287,209	292,655	319,096	325,764	358,601	353,792	375,477	378,240
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 382,841	\$ 373,564	\$ 368,236	\$ 391,161	\$ 400,385	\$ 419,892	\$ 445,601	\$ 456,794	\$ 472,579	\$ 484,329
Net (expense)/revenue										
Governmental activities	\$ (133,870)	\$ (147,276)	\$ (139,272)	\$ (118,757)	\$ (141,505)	\$ (134,918)	\$ (163,166)	\$ (156,248)	\$ (117,994)	\$ (175,955)
Business-type activities	94,822	52,977	50,279	51,370	68,627	76,146	83,760	89,754	112,754	77,984
Total primary government net expense	\$ (39,048)	\$ (94,299)	\$ (88,993)	\$ (67,387)	\$ (72,878)	\$ (58,772)	\$ (79,406)	\$ (66,494)	\$ (5,240)	\$ (97,971)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities										
Taxes										
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	\$ 65,850	\$ 65,935	\$ 66,608	\$ 67,575	\$ 79,280	\$ 81,351	\$ 84,166	\$ 94,923	\$ 98,062	\$ 114,685
Franchise taxes	25,959	28,079	26,318	26,322	26,549	28,233	27,844	27,881	28,132	27,973
Sales tax	52,056	53,828	49,332	46,741	48,651	51,815	56,216	57,908	60,849	62,709
Investment earnings	6,876	5,764	4,024	2,168	2,508	2,055	1,848	1,858	1,421	1,996
Transfers	1,136	(685)	2,307	250	346	(1,272)	1,301	(44,377)	2,627	(5,645)
Total governmental activities	151,877	152,921	148,589	143,056	157,334	162,182	171,375	138,193	191,091	201,718
Business-type activities:										
Investment earnings	\$ 17,799	\$ 16,629	\$ 8,651	\$ 4,224	\$ 3,827	\$ 4,717	\$ 2,420	\$ 6,602	\$ 4,395	\$ 5,552
Intermodal Hub Contribution to UTA	—	(21,994)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers	(1,136)	685	(2,307)	(250)	(346)	1,272	(1,301)	44,377	(2,627)	5,645
Total business-type activities:	16,663	(4,680)	6,344	3,974	3,481	5,989	1,119	50,979	1,768	11,197
Total primary government	\$ 168,540	\$ 148,241	\$ 154,933	\$ 147,030	\$ 160,815	\$ 168,171	\$ 172,494	\$ 189,172	\$ 192,859	\$ 212,915
Change in Net Position										
Governmental activities	\$ 18,007	\$ 5,645	\$ 9,317	\$ 24,299	\$ 15,829	\$ 27,264	\$ 8,209	\$ (18,055)	\$ 73,097	\$ 25,763
Business-type activities	111,485	48,297	56,623	55,344	72,108	82,135	84,879	140,733	114,522	89,181
Total primary government	\$ 129,492	\$ 53,942	\$ 65,940	\$ 79,643	\$ 87,937	\$ 109,399	\$ 93,088	\$ 122,678	\$ 187,619	\$ 114,944

- (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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
General Fund										
Reserved	\$ 3,587	\$ 4,543	\$ 2,212	\$ 3,171	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Unreserved	28,973	23,595	22,045	23,121	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonspendable	—	—	—	—	6,709	3,080	2,582	3,156	6,847	10,937
Restricted	—	—	—	—	—	114	—	—	—	—
Committed	—	—	—	—	—	2,143	—	—	—	—
Assigned	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,370	3,789	6,691	7,099
Unassigned	—	—	—	—	19,755	19,794	22,169	26,650	29,434	23,056
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 32,560</u>	<u>\$ 28,138</u>	<u>\$ 24,257</u>	<u>\$ 26,292</u>	<u>\$ 26,464</u>	<u>\$ 25,131</u>	<u>\$ 27,121</u>	<u>\$ 33,595</u>	<u>\$ 42,972</u>	<u>\$ 41,092</u>
All other governmental funds										
Reserved	\$ 5,022	\$ 9,782	\$ 47,740	\$ 48,061	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Unreserved, reported in:										
Capital projects funds	26,094	34,600	25,289	32,713	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special revenue funds	19,041	49,657	20,245	16,811	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debt service funds	378	(937)	1,706	1,143	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonspendable	—	—	—	—	496	92	4,937	3,516	4,047	6,319
Restricted	—	—	—	—	140,641	136,410	70,797	80,809	80,892	66,830
Committed	—	—	—	—	692	4,268	—	1,804	495	499
Assigned	—	—	—	—	21,340	20,595	40,788	25,222	31,790	41,020
Unassigned	—	—	—	—	(4)	—	—	—	—	—
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 50,535</u>	<u>\$ 93,102</u>	<u>\$ 94,980</u>	<u>\$ 98,728</u>	<u>\$ 163,165</u>	<u>\$ 161,365</u>	<u>\$ 116,522</u>	<u>\$ 111,351</u>	<u>\$ 117,224</u>	<u>\$ 114,668</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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Revenues:										
General property taxes	\$ 65,790	\$ 67,447	\$ 66,237	\$ 67,575	\$ 79,280	\$ 80,449	\$ 84,166	\$ 94,923	\$ 98,062	\$ 114,685
Sales, Use and excise taxes	52,053	53,828	49,332	46,741	48,651	51,815	56,216	57,908	60,849	62,709
Franchise taxes	25,959	28,079	26,318	26,322	26,549	28,233	27,844	27,881	28,133	27,973
Licenses	6,578	7,326	7,831	8,077	8,241	9,755	11,846	12,238	12,933	14,414
Permits	9,891	13,874	12,964	8,312	12,286	13,418	14,216	13,696	19,126	16,553
Fines and forfeitures	6,059	5,705	6,632	6,731	6,006	5,841	5,098	4,993	4,807	3,633
Assessments	2,064	1,806	1,747	2,256	1,670	5,779	1,836	1,617	1,482	1,718
Interest	6,202	5,122	3,585	2,141	2,489	2,030	1,783	1,773	1,384	1,725
Intergovernmental	21,570	21,747	19,533	45,163	28,339	31,545	24,732	30,447	21,807	27,519
Interfund service charges	9,542	9,448	9,509	9,333	9,212	9,830	9,834	10,071	10,372	11,051
Parking meter	1,540	1,664	1,646	2,027	1,558	1,792	3,003	3,221	3,295	3,325
Parking ticket	2,909	3,103	3,969	3,809	2,764	3,374	3,042	2,129	2,876	2,845
Charges for services	4,151	4,124	4,878	4,440	4,562	5,229	5,446	7,513	6,099	5,151
Rental and other income										887
Contributions	1,550	3,148	1,271	1,371	1,524	2,925	1,962	7,285	4,367	2,084
Miscellaneous	4,292	1,317	1,764	2,033	3,166	3,957	4,897	8,721	9,191	10,288
Total Revenues	220,150	227,738	217,216	236,331	236,297	255,972	255,921	284,416	284,783	306,560
Expenditures										
City Council	1,686	2,174	1,777	1,740	1,941	2,178	2,225	2,300	2,426	2,722
Mayor	1,617	1,768	1,911	1,770	2,177	2,452	2,473	2,659	2,635	2,457
City Attorney	3,943	4,310	4,662	4,238	4,912	5,213	5,423	5,616	5,324	5,442
Finance	10,355	11,027	11,837	11,326	4,160	4,729	5,935	6,851	6,147	6,367
Fire	30,466	32,587	33,033	31,508	33,184	35,529	34,185	35,738	37,049	38,204
Combined Emergency Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,121	6,877	6,440	6,977
Police	50,955	55,130	54,623	53,824	55,460	57,738	55,929	60,695	57,720	60,822
Community and Economic										
Development	17,606	20,409	21,862	26,578	31,101	29,456	29,359	22,214	27,130	28,256
Justice Court	—	—	—	—	4,149	4,227	3,928	3,791	3,893	4,024
Human Resources	—	—	—	—	1,567	1,761	1,882	1,995	2,090	2,165
Public Services	41,787	39,740	37,641	34,079	31,560	34,864	34,181	34,577	37,806	41,568
Arts Council	1,191	1,406	1,600	1,630	1,939	2,320	3,031	3,555	3,315	3,114
Nondepartmental	13,554	14,832	16,480	15,045	15,322	15,899	21,359	23,207	23,547	27,761
Capital Improvement	27,024	26,475	32,881	54,610	53,637	68,823	85,736	111,087	38,074	34,340
Debt service:										
Principal	10,289	11,363	11,519	12,699	19,096	28,485	24,398	34,361	65,643	45,472
Interest and other fiscal charges	7,410	7,134	6,965	8,556	10,735	11,396	11,279	11,687	14,226	15,194
Total expenditures	217,883	228,355	236,791	257,603	270,940	305,070	326,444	367,210	333,465	324,885
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,267	(617)	(19,575)	(21,272)	(34,643)	(49,098)	(70,523)	(82,794)	(48,682)	(18,325)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Other financing sources (uses):										
Issuance of debt	686	9,341	47,620	25,096	97,993	47,370	27,479	65,076	66,795	21,715
Premiums from issuance of debt	—	—	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,615	1,001	568	—	2,925
Proceeds from sale of property	751	6,225	2,279	1,332	1,476	1,145	1,102	707	707	3,533
Operating transfers in	45,745	42,706	44,892	50,980	26,937	26,021	25,561	53,160	35,940	37,895
Operating transfers out	(51,131)	(50,232)	(44,535)	(52,360)	(29,163)	(31,183)	(27,473)	(35,415)	(39,507)	(52,179)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(3,949)	8,040	52,263	27,055	99,250	45,968	27,670	84,096	63,935	13,889
Net change in fund balances	\$ (1,682)	\$ 7,423	\$ 32,688	\$ 5,783	\$ 64,607	\$ (3,130)	\$ (42,853)	\$ 1,302	\$ 15,253	\$ (4,436)
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	9.95%	9.61%	9.47%	10.51%	13.76%	17.16%	14.83%	17.48%	26.86%	20.25%
Debt service as a percentage of total expenditures	8.12%	8.10%	7.81%	8.25%	11.01%	13.07%	10.93%	12.54%	23.95%	18.67%

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
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
2016	98,279	12,049	4,356	27,973	62,709	205,366

Fiscal Year	Landing Fees	Terminal Space Rentals	Other Airline Revenues	Car Rental	Auto Parking Facilities	Terminal	Other Revenues	Total Operating Revenue
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
2016	27,023	17,559	6,931	22,142	33,409	30,859	3,110	141,033

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Taxable Value Real Property	\$ 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	\$ 19,620,931
Taxable Personal Property	\$ 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	\$ 2,132,244
Total Uniform F-I-L subject to ad-valorem taxation	176,561	197,332	191,347	76,876	63,737	67,221	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Taxable value (1)	\$ 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	\$ 21,753,175
Estimated actual value	\$ 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	\$ 28,594,182
Ratio of assessed value to estimated actual value	75.7%	75.2%	75.5%	75.2%	75.5%	75.5%	75.7%	76.0%	76.3%	76.1%
Total Direct Tax Rate	0.003927	0.003383	0.003299	0.003879	0.004244	0.004743	0.005036	0.005036	0.004893	0.004862

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
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	0.00318	0.000127	0.000444	0.000405
2015	0.004893	0.000791	0.006339	0.003036	0.000127	0.000424	0.000393
2016	0.004862 (1)	0.000753	0.006478	0.002819 (2)	0.000122	0.000406	0.000375
			0.000012				
			0.000989				
			0.003861				
			<u>0.004862</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, 2015 taxable valuation			December 31, 2006 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)	\$ 866,974,522	1	4.0%	\$ 443,530,060	1	2.9%
Pacificorp	442,656,246	2	2.0	293,714,897	4	1.9
Boyer Properties	358,193,800	3	1.6			—
Delta Airlines	248,606,580	4	1.1	345,985,900	3	2.3
Wasatch Plaza	202,508,700	5	0.9	143,516,300	7	0.9
Skywest Inc.	181,381,535	6	0.8	430,757,893	2	2.8
CenturyLink	136,783,109	7	0.6			—
Questar Gas	136,557,237	8	0.6			—
KBSIII 222 Main	135,588,000	9	0.6			—
Grand America Hotel Corporation	91,620,600	10	0.4	90,107,600	9	0.6
Qwest Corporation				180,937,719	5	1.2
Inland Western Salt City Gateway				159,281,000	6	1.0
Southwest Airlines				91,644,040	8	0.6
Gateway Associates				87,507,200	10	0.6
	\$ 2,800,870,329			\$ 2,266,982,609		
Taxable Value			\$ 21,753,175,000			\$ 15,190,796,657

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			Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Levy	Collection in Subsequent Years	Amount	Percentage of Levy
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	1,389	63,119	99.7
2012	63,176	61,776	97.8	1,214	62,990	99.7
2013	64,134	63,003	98.2	982	63,985	99.8
2014	72,612	71,497	98.5	840	72,337	99.6
2015	75,914	74,933	98.7	521	75,454	99.4
2016	92,356	91,429	99.0	—	91,429	99.0

(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				
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
2016	141,775	779	152,180	12,177	124,306	28,363	459,580	8.39%	5,477,280	2,385

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
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
2016	141,775	1,975	139,800	0.49%	855

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT
 June 30, 2016

	<u>Total debt</u>	<u>Applicable to City</u>		<u>Debt ratios</u>		
		Percentage	Amount	Total taxable value of \$21,753,175,000	Total fair market value of \$28,594,182,000	Per capita - population of 192,672
Total governmental activities debt	\$ 341,275,422	100.00%	\$ 341,275,422	1.57%	1.19%	\$ 1,771.28
Overlapping debt:						
Salt Lake County	190,505,000	32.50%	61,914,125			
Salt Lake City School District	49,365,000	100.00%	49,365,000			
Total Overlapping debt	239,870,000		111,279,125			
Total applicable to the City	<u>\$ 581,145,422</u>		<u>\$ 452,554,547</u>	2.08%	1.58%	\$ 2,348.83

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
General Purposes - 4%										
Debt Limit	\$ 804,660	\$ 947,960	\$ 995,753	\$ 912,123	\$ 863,965	\$ 967,019	\$ 963,135	\$ 1,012,651	\$ 1,078,843	\$ 1,143,767
Total net debt applicable to limit	<u>(80,125)</u>	<u>(73,573)</u>	<u>(76,002)</u>	<u>(93,880)</u>	<u>(180,257)</u>	<u>(168,596)</u>	<u>(173,672)</u>	<u>(167,290)</u>	<u>(154,177)</u>	<u>(140,569)</u> (1)
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 724,535	\$ 874,387	\$ 919,751	\$ 818,243	\$ 683,708	\$ 798,423	\$ 789,463	\$ 845,361	\$ 924,666	\$ 1,003,198
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit										
Water, sewer and lighting 4%										
Debt Limit	\$ 804,660	\$ 947,960	\$ 995,753	\$ 912,123	\$ 863,965	\$ 967,019	\$ 963,135	\$ 1,012,651	\$ 1,078,843	\$ 1,143,767
Total net debt applicable to limit	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 804,660	\$ 947,960	\$ 995,753	\$ 912,123	\$ 863,965	\$ 967,019	\$ 963,135	\$ 1,012,651	\$ 1,078,843	\$ 1,143,767
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit										
Totals 8%										
Debt Limit	\$ 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	\$ 2,287,534
Total net debt applicable to limit	<u>(80,125)</u>	<u>(73,573)</u>	<u>(76,002)</u>	<u>(93,880)</u>	<u>(180,257)</u>	<u>(168,596)</u>	<u>(173,672)</u>	<u>(167,290)</u>	<u>(154,177)</u>	<u>(140,569)</u>
Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$ 1,529,195</u>	<u>\$ 1,822,347</u>	<u>\$ 1,915,504</u>	<u>\$ 1,730,366</u>	<u>\$ 1,547,673</u>	<u>\$ 1,765,442</u>	<u>\$ 1,752,598</u>	<u>\$ 1,858,012</u>	<u>\$ 2,003,509</u>	<u>\$ 2,146,965</u>

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

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2014

Total assessed value	\$ 28,594,182
Debt limit (8% of total assessed value)	<u>2,287,535</u>
Debt applicable to limit:	
General obligation bonds	141,775
Less: Amount set aside for repayment of general obligation debt	<u>(1,975)</u>
Total net debt applicable to limit	<u>139,800</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 2,147,735</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 (5)		Coverage	Special Assessments Collections	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest			Principal	Interest	
Revenue Bonds - Governmental Activities										
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%	1,547	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%
2016	62,709	—	62,709	30,850	5,925	1.71%	244	313	39	0.69%

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Gross Revenues (3)	Less: Operating Expenses (4)	Net Available Revenues	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest	
Revenue Bonds - Business-type activities						
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%
2016	264,196	210,349	53,847	8,776	11,591	2.64%

(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)	Number of residents 18 years and older (1)	High School Graduates (3)	Average Daily School Membership (3)	Unemployment Rate (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	1,517	24,127	3.7%
2016	192,672	5,477,280	28,428	149,321	1,499	23,359	3.4%

(1) U.S. Census Bureau

(2) Utah State Tax Commission

(3) 2015 Estimate based on prior years growth

(3) Salt Lake City School District

(4) United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Department										
General Fund										
Attorney's Office	45.64	47.50	54.50	52.50	54.00	54.00	56.70	56.70	53.75	53.25
City Council	18.60	19.60	22.13	22.13	23.13	24.13	25.88	25.88	28.00	28.00
Communications Bureau	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	81.00	81.00	81.00
Community and Economic Development	128.00	138.00	175.51	166.01	190.00	190.80	192.55	193.55	200.25	206.00
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	49.2	57.20	57.20	58.20	63.70
Fire	362.00	369.00	365.75	356.00	358.00	356.50	324.50	336.00	340.00	340.00
Human Resources	—	—	—	—	—	21.26	22.26	22.26	22.56	22.56
Justice Courts	—	—	—	—	—	46	43.50	44.50	47.00	44.00
Management Services (1)	120.46	123.66	127.66	127.66	108.86	0.00	—	—	—	—
Mayor's Office	17.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	22.00	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.00	21.00
Office of Internal Audit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police	594.00	595.00	594.00	587.00	585.50	585.00	537.00	533.00	533.00	558.00
Public Services	440.04	324.84	294.71	288.21	225.08	229.08	236.13	242.13	286.03	294.40
General Fund Total	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	1,711.91
Enterprise Funds										
Airport	567.80	568.80	597.80	597.80	597.80	555.30	557.30	557.30	557.30	555.30
Golf	93.84	42.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.65	40.65
Public Utilities	390.40	382.00	382.00	379.00	380.00	382.00	382.00	387.00	390.00	392.00
Redevelopment Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.00
Refuse	39.72	27.05	27.05	32.05	41.05	38.30	44.60	49.60	53.95	53.95
Enterprise Fund Total	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	1,058.90
Internal Service Funds										
Information Management Services	60.00	62.00	60.00	59.00	59.00	60.50	66.50	68.25	70.00	70.00
Fleet Management	43.00	43.60	48.60	46.60	46.60	67.60	39.00	41.00	40.00	41.00
Risk Management	6.64	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.64	6.54	6.54	6.54	5.50	6.50
Governmental Immunity	0.00	—	—	—	2.00	2.00	2.80	2.80	6.24	5.74
Internal Service Fund Total	109.64	111.94	114.94	111.94	114.24	136.64	114.84	118.59	121.74	123.24
Weed Abatement Special										
Revenue Fund Total	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	—	—	—	—
Total Positions	2,928.22	2,768.87	2,816.53	2,780.78	2,741.14	2,733.69	2,732.86	2,769.11	2,838.43	2,894.05

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

(2) Source: Salt Lake City adopted budget.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
 June 30, 2016

Employer	Number Employees	Rank	Percent of all Employees
University of Utah	15,000 - 19,000	1	7.20% - 8.57%
State of Utah	9,500 - 9,000	2	4.56% - 4.06%
Salt Lake County	4,000 - 7,000	3	1.92% - 3.16%
L-3 Communications System West	4,000 - 7,000	4	1.92% - 3.16%
University Health Care	3,000 - 4,000	5	1.44% - 1.80%
Salt Lake School District	3,000 - 4,000	6	1.44% - 1.80%
Delta Airlines	3,000 - 3,500	7	1.44% - 1.58%
Salt Lake City Corporation	2,500 - 3,000	8	1.20% - 1.35%
Wells Fargo	2,500 - 3,000	9	1.20% - 1.35%
Skywest Airlines	2,500 - 3,000	10	1.20% - 1.35%
 Total Employees of Principal Employers	 49,000 - 62,500		 23.52% - 28.18%

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Function										
Fire										
Medical Calls	21,792	22,175	21,142	20,189	20,728	21,088	23,277	23,030	24,297	24,024
Fire Calls	5,754	5,900	5,711	5,262	5,559	5,371	5,385	5,542	5,777	6,406
Average dispatch time on life threatening emergencies	—	—	1:09	1:04	:58	1:37	:56	:58	:49	:46
Average time responding to life threatening emergencies	—	—	4:18	4:58	4:28	4:13	4:38	3:54	2:11	4:00
Police (calendar year)										
Median Priority 1 Response Time (in minutes)	5:40	6:00	TBD	5:54	5:22	5:37	5:44	5:44	5:44	5:40
Community Development										
Percent of business license inspections conducted within 30 days	65%	99%	100%	100%	100%	TBD	100%	TBD	100%	100%
Number of building inspections conducted per day	112	110	115	113	TBD	129	134	134	136	161
Percent of transportation service requests completed within 10 working days	99%	99%	98%	98%	99%	99%	91%	91%	81%	84%
Public Services										
Forestry - Number of trees pruned mer month (average)	473	551	587	471	431	411	463	463	325	244
Water										
Total million gallons water delivered	31,737	31,665	29,654	29,393	31,746	31,644	30,168	30,164	27,853	25,991
Per capita delivered - gallons per day	224	208	187	195	203	216	242	207	185	207
Airport										
Total enplanned passengers (in thousands)	10,950	9,994	10,276	10,429	10,125	10,044	10,294	10,294	10,834	11,293
Cargo pounds (in thousands)	371,322	302,989	298,972	316,859	346,061	343,525	325,535	325,535	330,712	350,906
Sewer										
Total Plant Flow (million gallons)	12,044	11,941	11,632	12,985	11,740	11,247	10,212	10,205	10,087	10,418
Total influent (TBOD) biochemical oxygen demand (in thousand pounds)	23,185	21,393	21,294	23,266	20,728	17,517	17,401	17,389	17,864	18,765
Housing										
Rehab Loans	85	96	85	104	58	85	109	109	108	80
Rehab units	152	183	183	111	65	110	124	124	125	89
First Time Home Buyer projects	18	20	15	15	14	8	10	10	8	4
Storm Water Utility										
Line Installation (Linear Feet)	29,052	25,877	29,254	27,422	26,282	26,819	12,547	12,547	5,872	5,960
Refuse Collection										
Percent of wastestream recycled	16.00%	19%	20%	33%	22%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Recycling Contamination Rate in Curbside Cans	—	33.0%	25.0%	18.0%	16.0%	8.0%	7.0%	7.0%	5.7%	7.0%
Percentage of waste stream recycled: curbside, glass, cardboard, etc	—	12.0%	14.0%	16.0%	16.0%	17.0%	16.0%	17.0%	17.0%	17.2%
Golf										
Number of golf rounds (9 holes equivalent)	458,561	471,885	450,600	413,454	461,801	410,166	423,432	415,831	415,831	365,671

Source: Internal department sources.

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

Function	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fire										
Number of stations	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Sworn/fire fighters	335	330	330	323	323	312	323	323	323	328
Non-sworn civilian employees.	34	35	36	33	34	13	13	13	13	13
Police protection:										
Number of officers with power of arrest	409	432	427	434	427	424	424	437	417	447
Number of other police employees	179	163	160	153	159	103	99	96	111	111
Public Services										
Recreation and culture:										
Number of municipal parks	80	80	80	80	94	127	127	126	126	130
Number of municipal playgrounds	59	60	60	60	59	59	59	58	65	67
Number of municipal golf courses	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	7
Number of municipal swimming pools (1)	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lane miles of city owned streets	1,825	1,823	1,843	1,859	1,863	1,776	1,858	1,858	1,855	1,849
Street Lighting										
Number of Street Lights (poles)	14,762	14,835	15,096	15,223	15,083	15,213	15,640	15,511	16,405	15,533
Municipal water plants:										
Number of service connections	78,008	90,920	90,976	90,958	90,624	90,251	90,349	90,435	90,451	91,467
City	53,220	56,753	57,315	58,751	55,407	55,453	56,074	56,700	56,710	55,409
County	24,788	34,167	33,661	32,207	35,217	34,798	34,278	33,735	33,741	36,058
Water supplied to conduits (gallons/year)										
per thousand	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	25,990,768
Water shed managed (square miles)	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
Number of fire hydrants	9,654	9,796	9,931	10,022	9,714	10,162	9,948	10,384	10,441	10,494
City	6,078	6,203	6,241	6,302	6,178	6,358	6,224	6,519	6,547	6,592
County	3,576	3,593	3,690	3,720	3,536	3,804	3,724	3,865	3,894	3,902
Sewer Utility										
Number of sewer connections	49,340	49,370	49,430	49,481	49,619	49,661	49,679	49,779	49,835	49,917
Miles of sanitary sewer lines	640	642	645	651	652	652	652	653	653	654
Storm Water Utility:										
Miles of storm water lines	461	460	465	476	399	336	340	341	342	343
Public Libraries	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	8

(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 2016	89,886
Number of votes cast in 2016 local election	76,978
Percentage of registered voters voting	85.64%

Source: Internal department sources.

