

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Salt Lake City Corporation

Salt Lake City, Utah



SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

With
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Prepared by

Department of Finance
Mary Beth Thompson, Chief Financial Officer

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

December 20, 2019

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, 2019, 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, 2019 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.

Additionally, Eide Bailly, LLP audited the compliance requirements of the City’s federal grant programs for the year ended June 30, 2019 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 basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The 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 45,000 square foot ballroom, 515,000 square feet of exhibit space, and a total of 164,000 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. The downtown area has close to 30 hotels where travelers and convention-goers can stay, with dozens more in close proximity of the City. There are also plans for a 28 story convention center hotel featuring over 700 rooms, and approximately 62,000 square feet of meeting space to be integrated into the facility. Completion of the hotel is anticipated in 2022.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Several universities and colleges are located in or near Salt Lake City and one of the strengths of the downtown economy is its highly educated and young workforce.

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.

Neumont University, Brigham Young University, LDS Business College and Salt Lake Community College all maintain campuses in the urban center. With Utah State University to the north as well as Brigham Young University and Utah Valley University to the South, the Salt Lake area is plentiful with young educated talent ready to join the workforce (CBRE 2017 State of Downtown Salt Lake City)

CULTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT

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.

As the capital city of Utah, Salt Lake City provides an unparalleled quality of life. Residents and visitors enjoy an eclectic visual, musical and performing arts scene with hundreds of venues, galleries, museums and the popular state-of-the-art Broadway-style Eccles Theater, a 2,500 seat theater designed to suit traveling Broadway shows. The recently renovated Abravanel Hall, home of the Utah Symphony Orchestra, the Pioneer Memorial Theater, the Utah Civic Opera Company, Clark Planetarium and the Utah Heritage Foundation help round out the entertainment options available to area residents and visitors. Salt Lake City provides diverse and rich cultural and entertainment experiences that make living and working within the City more and more desirable. Accolades includes these from CBRE Real Estate.

“Downtown’s office market continues to thrive. As amenities, accessibility and lifestyle become increasingly important in the battle for new hires, downtown has been able to attract a diverse mix of office tenants. Recent office leasing has seen large tenants in industries ranging from finance to biotechnology...” (CBRE 2018 State of Downtown Salt Lake City)

Additionally, family owned restaurants, friendly cafes, world-class microbreweries and craft cocktail establishments all help make Salt Lake City the foodie capital of the region. Over 90 lush parks and miles of protected open space and trails make Salt Lake City an urban outdoor paradise for hiking, biking and running, not to mention the city is surrounded by 10 world-class ski resorts within an hour’s drive.

Salt Lake City also annually plays host to the Sundance Film Festival, and in recent years has enjoyed the inclusion of Salt Lake FanX. Salt Lake FanX 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 City’s downtown has long been defined in part by its historically strong retail and restaurant economy.

Downtown is home to two major shopping destinations, City Creek Center and the Gateway. City Creek Center maintains its role as the most popular shopping experience in downtown, accounting for a significant percentage of downtown’s sales in clothing and clothing accessories. Phoenix-based Vestar purchased The Gateway in early 2016 and has helped to inject new life and activity into the previously underperforming center (CBRE 2017 State of Downtown Salt Lake City). The Gateway has continued its resurgence in leasing activity. Notable Gateway openings include Recursion Pharmaceutical, a biotechnology company, and Kiln, a co-working community. (CBRE 2018 State of Downtown Salt Lake City).

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 currently undergoing a major terminal redevelopment program that will be complete in two to three years, and 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.

Some statistics worth mention include that underscore the growth of commerce and retail in the city are 11.9 million square feet of office space available, with an 11.8% three-year market growth anticipated. Approximately 13.7% of the City's office space is currently vacant, and though no office construction is currently underway downtown, several planned office developments have potential to break ground in the near future. As committed tenants finish build-outs and move in during the coming year, net absorption is expected to ramp up and vacancy tighten. In recent years, over 1,000 new hotel rooms have been completed, are currently under construction or planned, including plans for a new convention center hotel that will built adjacent to the Salt Palce Convention Center.

The City continues to receive accolades in the form of awards and recognition. State Farm and BestPlaces has recently ranked Salt Lake City at #1 on their list of Most Fiscally Fit Cities. The City was ranked #1 on the Forbes list of Cities Poised to Become Tomorrow's Tech Meccas, and the City was ranked #3 on Wallet Hub's Best Economies list, and also made the list for Top 100 Best Places to live.

The City provides a full range of municipal services including police, fire, recreational activities including six 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.

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. The Airport Terminal Redevelopment Program is now well under way. The \$2.2 billion project is expected to generate nearly 24,000 jobs and \$1 billion in wages over the period of time the project is under way.

Salt Lake City's growing business prowess is further demonstrated by the increasing number of tech startups and business incubators. The first stage of the Google Fiber fiber optic 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.

Salt Lake City is also continuing its momentum in tech sector growth. “For the second year in a row, Salt Lake City’s Tech Corridor has ranked #1 in the U.S. for office net absorption growth (growth in occupied office space) on CBRE’s annual [Tech-30](#) report, which measures the tech industry’s impact on the 30 leading tech-centric office markets in the U.S. and Canada. The local Tech Corridor posted net absorption growth of 15.9%, beating out other submarkets like East Cambridge in Boston (14.8%) and Vancouver’s Broadway Corridor (10.1%). Salt Lake City also ranked ninth in overall job growth, according to the report.”(CBRE Annual Tech 30 Report)

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.

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.

Over the ten plus years since the recession, downtown Salt Lake City has seen notable increases in office and restaurant employment at 17% and 7% respectively, but significantly the city has seen an 83.3% increase in retail employment. Following national trends, Salt Lake City experienced declining employment during the recession, but has seen employment numbers rebound remarkably. Utah’s unemployment rate was most recently estimated to be 3.1%, 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. The City’s fiscal year 2019 budget experienced an approximately 38.3% increase over 2018, but this is primarily due to the .5% increase in Funding Our Future sales tax implemented near the beginning of the fiscal year. During fiscal year 2020, the City is anticipated to see a further 17.7% increase in sales tax revenue. This further increase is again, due to the Funding Our Future sales tax increase being implemented for the entire fiscal year whereas the increase had not been in place for the entire 2019 fiscal year.

OTHER ECONOMIC INDICATORS

In addition to the significant growth that Salt Lake City has seen over the past several 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 ranked 1st of the Best Cities for Job Creation by Gallup Well-Being, and 2nd in the Nation for Business Growth. Also worth mention is Outside Magazine’s ranking of Salt Lake City as 1st on their list of Hiking Cities.

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, continued improvements in job growth, and the city remains vibrant 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 of at least 13% in the General Fund, by adding at least 1% of revenues per year to retained earnings in the Internal Service funds, by maintaining cash reserves of 25% of the operating expenses in the Airport Enterprise fund, and by maintaining cash reserves of 9-10% in the Utilities Enterprise funds. Maintain Aaa and AAA Moody's and Fitch general obligation bond ratings by maintaining modest debt levels.

In response to the previous economic downturns, Salt Lake City has generally elected to increase revenues and reduce expenses rather than appropriate fund balance. As the economy 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, 2018. 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.

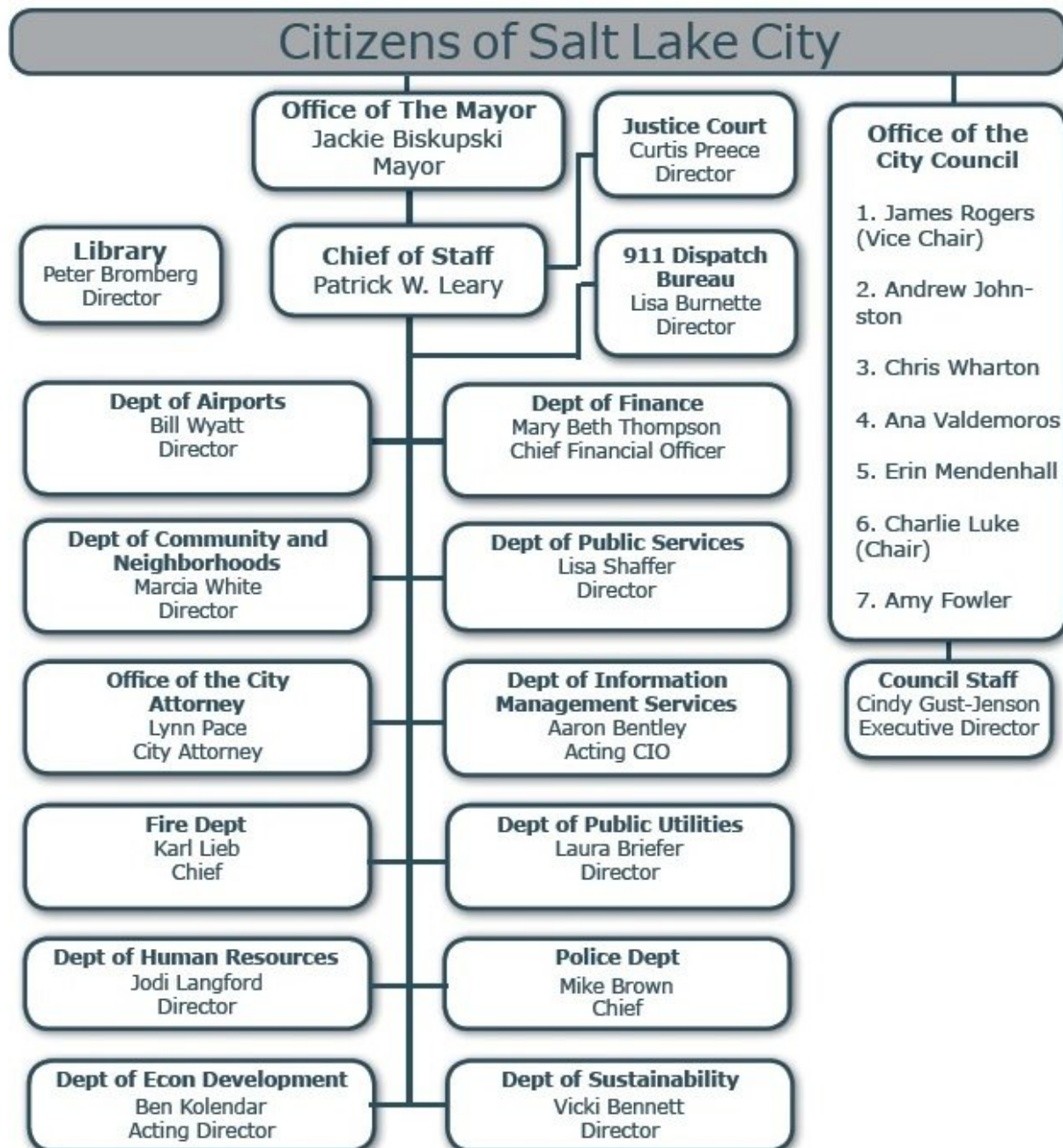
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Beth Thompson". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid, with the first letters of each word being capitalized and prominent.

Mary Beth Thompson
Chief Financial Officer

Salt Lake City Corporation

Organizational Structure
Fiscal Year 2018 - 2019





Government Finance Officers Association

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**Salt Lake City Corporation
Utah**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2018

Christopher P. Merrill

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 discretely presented component units, 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, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, 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 units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the City has changed its accounting policy for accounting for interest incurred during the construction period by adopting the provisions of GASB Statement No. 89: Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period, effective July 1, 2018. There was no net effect on the 2018 financial statements. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability and related ratios 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 20, 2019 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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Salt Lake City, Utah
December 20, 2019

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2019

Salt Lake City Corporation's (the "City") 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, 2019. 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 the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the end of the current fiscal year by \$3,055,281,550 (net position). Of this amount, \$(16,016,717) is unrestricted net position.

Net position increased by \$155,367,206. This included an increase in net position of \$43,765,290 in the governmental activities and a increase of \$111,601,916 in the business-type activities.

The City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$186,714,065, an increase of \$27,201,397 compared to the prior years' ending amount. Of the combined total fund balance, \$98,955,029 is available for spending at the discretion of the City (unassigned and assigned).

The unassigned fund balance of the General Fund at June 30, 2019, which totaled \$51,372,150, is 16 percent of the General Fund total revenues for the year and 52 percent of governmental assigned and unassigned fund balance. The General Fund has \$12,550,163 of non-spendable fund balance.

The City did not issue new bonded debt in fiscal year 2019. The City did enter into new debt contracts with Key Bank and Chase. See Note 6.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to the 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 the 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 the 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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

June 30, 2019

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 financed by user charges and fees (business type-activities). The governmental activities for the City include general governmental (Council, Mayor, Attorney, Finance and Non-departmental); public safety (Police, Fire and Central Dispatch); streets and recreation (Public Services); and other development (Community & Neighborhoods and Economic Development). The business-type activities include water, sewer, stormwater, street lighting, airport, housing, refuse collection, golf and redevelopment.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (the primary government), but also those of the legally separate Salt Lake City Library (Library) and the new Utah Performing Arts Center Agency (UPACA). These two entities (both component units) are financially accountable to the City and are presented separately from the primary government itself. Two other entities, the Redevelopment Agency of Salt Lake City (RDA) and the Local Building Authority (LBA) 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. The 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 CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
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The 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.

Within the Proprietary funds are two types that the 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 the City are: the water, sewer, stormwater and streetlighting utilities; the Salt Lake City International Airport (Airport); housing loans, refuse collection, golf, and the RDA. Internal service funds are used as an accounting device to accumulate and allocate costs among the City's various governmental and enterprise activities. The City uses internal service funds to account for its vehicle fleet, information technology, risk management and employee benefits, tort liability, and the LBA. 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 the Redevelopment Agency, all of which are considered to be major funds of the 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 the 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.

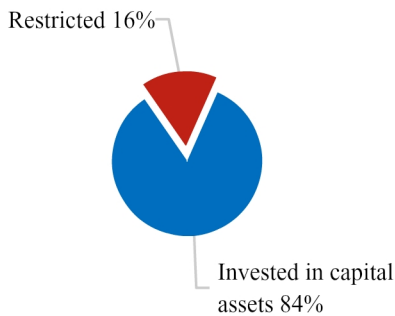
Notes to the financial statements contain additional information important to a complete understanding of the information contained in the government-wide and fund financial statements. Notes to the financial statements are located after the statements for major funds as listed in the table of contents.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2019

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Salt Lake City Corporation's Net Position (in thousands)						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current and other assets	\$ 363,582	\$ 321,602	\$ 957,966	\$ 498,749	\$ 1,321,548	\$ 820,351
Capital Assets	833,843	829,343	3,161,113	2,403,507	3,994,956	3,232,850
Non-current assets	1,036	6,833	847,459	942,852	848,495	949,685
Total assets	1,198,461	1,157,778	4,966,538	3,845,107	6,164,999	5,002,886
Deferred outflow of resources	63,671	61,495	18,649	16,951	82,320	78,446
Current and other liabilities	67,225	67,514	224,002	139,835	291,227	207,349
Long-term liabilities	447,300	408,388	2,345,619	1,402,668	2,792,919	1,811,056
Total liabilities	514,525	475,902	2,569,621	1,542,503	3,084,146	2,018,405
Deferred inflow of resources	106,618	146,147	1,273	16,866	107,891	163,013
Net position:						
Invested in capital assets	668,907	642,013	1,902,167	1,931,014	2,571,074	2,573,027
Restricted	58,630	57,371	441,593	290,422	500,223	347,793
Unrestricted	(86,548)	(102,160)	70,532	81,255	(16,016)	(20,905)
Total net position	\$ 640,989	\$ 597,224	\$ 2,414,291	\$ 2,302,690	\$ 3,055,280	\$ 2,899,914

**Net Position percentage -
Current Fiscal Year**



By far the largest component of the City's net position is its investment in capital assets. 84 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. The 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.

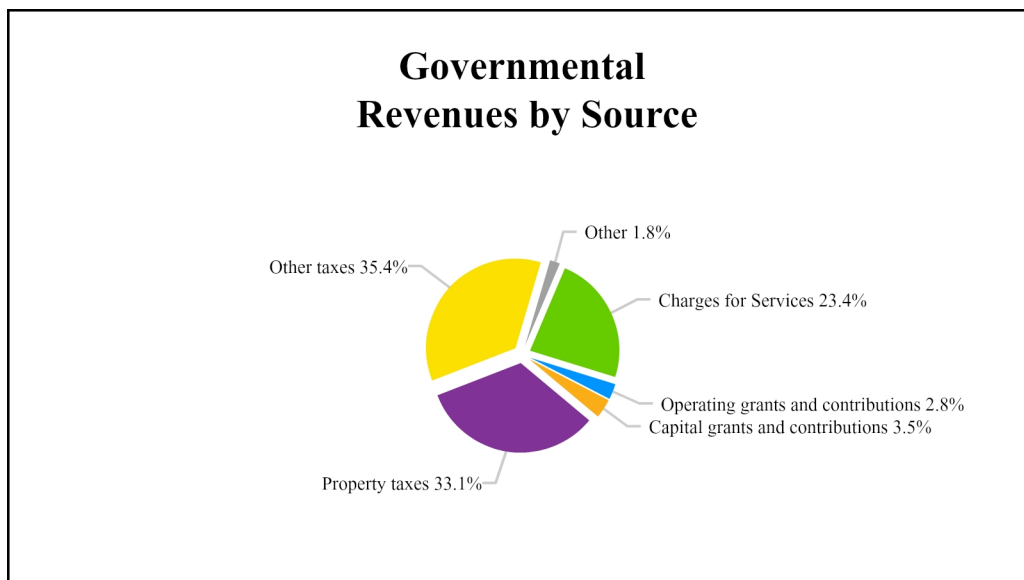
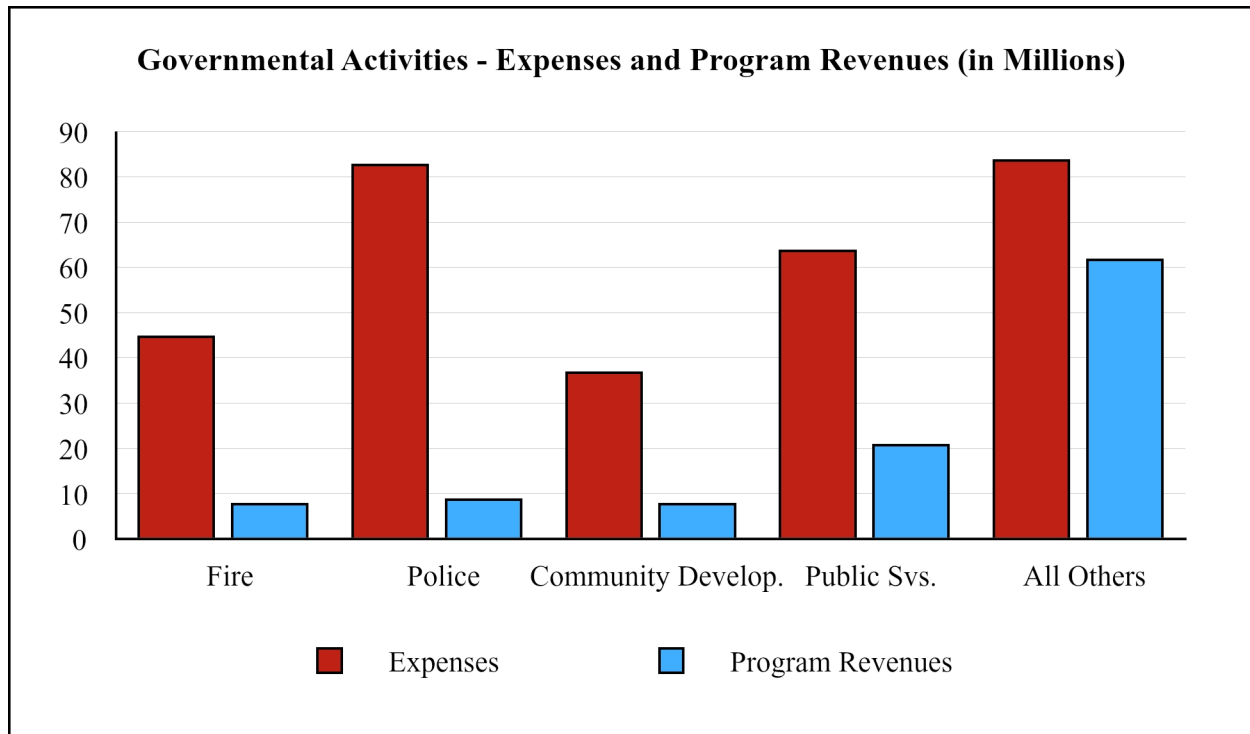
The remainder of net position, 16 percent, is assets that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be expended (debt reserve funds or unexpended debt proceeds).

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2019

Salt Lake City Corporation's Changes in Net Position (in thousands)						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
<u>Revenues</u>						
Program revenues						
Charges for Services	\$ 86,404	\$ 76,079	\$ 404,295	\$ 375,524	\$ 490,699	\$ 451,603
Operating grants and contributions	10,394	—	—	—	10,394	—
Capital grants and contributions	12,800	16,422	44,767	45,083	57,567	61,505
General revenues						
Property taxes	122,282	119,116	—	—	122,282	119,116
Other taxes	130,965	99,495	—	—	130,965	99,495
Investment Earnings	6,686	3,930	45,219	(101,698)	51,905	(97,768)
Total revenues	369,531	315,042	494,281	318,909	863,812	633,951
<u>Expenses</u>						
General Government	29,168	10,220	—	—	29,168	10,220
Council	3,941	3,554	—	—	3,941	3,554
Mayor	4,190	3,904	—	—	4,190	3,904
City Attorney	8,232	7,441	—	—	8,232	7,441
Finance	11,334	10,941	—	—	11,334	10,941
Fire	44,885	42,766	—	—	44,885	42,766
Combined Emergency Services	8,201	7,448	—	—	8,201	7,448
Human Resources	2,993	2,163	—	—	2,993	2,163
Justice Courts	4,576	4,495	—	—	4,576	4,495
Police	82,722	72,518	—	—	82,722	72,518
Economic Development	1,724	1,677	—	—	1,724	1,677
Community and Neighborhoods	36,751	36,059	—	—	36,751	36,059
Public Services	63,852	62,854	—	—	63,852	62,854
Infrastructure depreciation	9,540	9,038	—	—	9,540	9,038
Interest on long-term debt	1,489	20,857	—	—	1,489	20,857
Department of Airports	—	—	237,030	198,267	237,030	198,267
Water	—	—	68,035	62,761	68,035	62,761
Sewer	—	—	25,523	22,857	25,523	22,857
Storm Water Utility	—	—	8,395	8,012	8,395	8,012
Street lighting Utility	—	—	2,739	2,641	2,739	2,641
Refuse Collection	—	—	13,985	13,114	13,985	13,114
Golf	—	—	8,389	8,081	8,389	8,081
Housing Loans	—	—	1,839	2,925	1,839	2,925
Redevelopment Agency	—	—	28,914	27,473	28,914	27,473
Total expenses	313,598	295,935	394,849	346,131	708,447	642,066
Change in net position before transfers	55,933	19,107	99,432	(27,222)	155,365	(8,115)
Transfers	(12,168)	(9,683)	12,168	9,683	—	—
Change in net position	43,765	9,424	111,600	(17,539)	155,365	(8,115)
Net position, beginning	597,224	587,800	2,302,690	2,320,229	2,899,914	2,908,029
Net position, ending	\$ 640,990	\$ 597,224	\$ 2,414,290	\$ 2,302,690	\$ 3,055,282	\$ 2,899,914

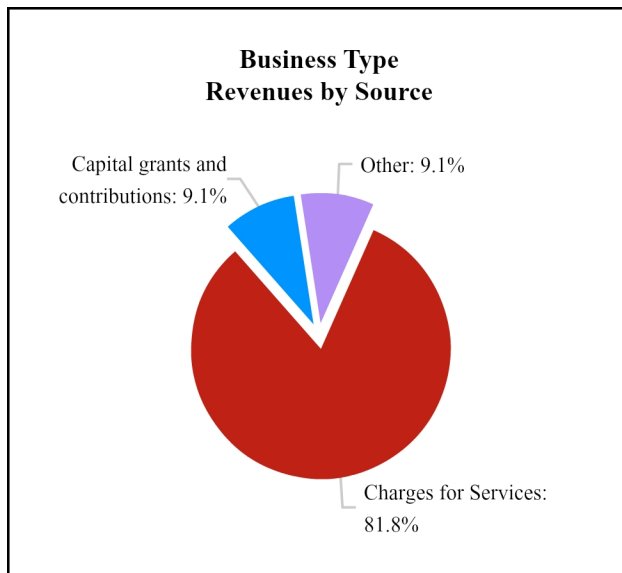
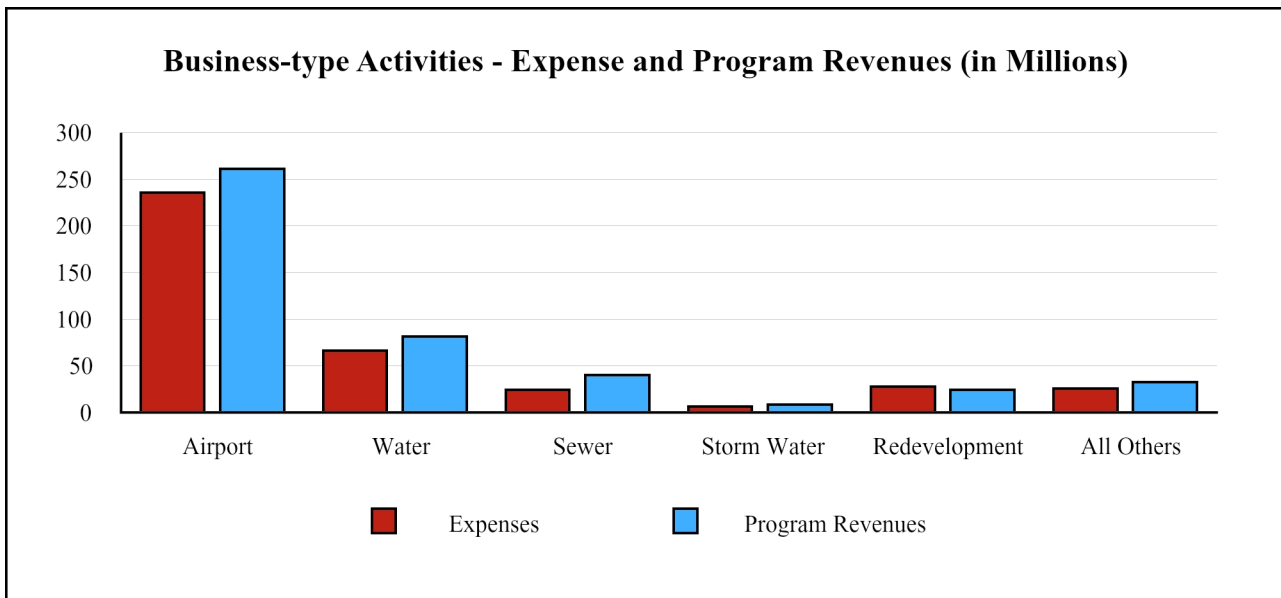
SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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June 30, 2019

Governmental Activities net position increased by \$43,765,290 for the year ended June 30, 2019, which is 28 percent of the total increase in net position for the City as a whole. Property and sales tax revenue increased due to economic expansion and new construction in the local economy. Expenses increased by \$17,663,333. Most of this increase is due to increased personnel services costs, pension costs with significant increases to the police department and a smaller increase to transportation in the Community & Neighborhood department. The Capital Improvement fund also benefited from the sales tax increase with an increase in spending on roads and other transportation projects.



SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
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Business-type activities increased in net position totaled \$111,601,916 or 72 percent of the total increase to net position. A healthy economy benefited all entities increasing revenue and expenditures. Airport, Water and Sewer Utilities continue to invest heavily in capital assets. The Airport is continuing its Terminal Redevelopment and North Concourse Programs of expanding and creating improved facilities. The new terminal and first phase of the north concourse is expected to be operational by fall 2020 with the second phase of both programs opening by 2024. The Water Utility is proactive in replacing the water distribution infrastructure and anticipates replacement of major treatment plant components at the existing plants by 2021. The Sewer Utility has planned major projects for the sewer collection system that will accommodate the current and planned development in the northwest area of the City. A new water reclamation facility will be constructed on the existing plant site that will cost in excess of \$525 million and is anticipated to be in operation by 2024.



SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2019

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF CITY FUNDS

The 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, 2019.

For the period ended June 30, 2019, the City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance amount of \$186,714,065, an increase of \$27,201,397 compared to the prior fiscal year. Of the total balance at year-end, \$51,372,150 is Unassigned and \$47,582,879 is Assigned. Most of the Assigned fund balance is assigned to roads, parks, other capital improvements, grant activities, encumbrances and debt service. The Committed fund balance is \$2,305,531. The majority of the Restricted funds of \$72,903,342 are for capital projects. The Nonspendable funds of \$12,550,163 are receivables and prepaid items.

The General Fund is the main operating fund for the City. At June 30, 2019, the General Fund's unassigned fund balance was \$51,372,150 while total fund balance equaled \$79,814,009. A useful measure of liquidity is to compare the unassigned fund balance and the total fund balance to expenditures (including transfers out) for the year. Unassigned fund balance was 17 percent of total expenditures and transfers while total fund balance equaled 35 percent.

The fund balance for the City's General Fund increased by \$23,709,679. The most significant increases were due to increases in sales tax revenue. The state legislature authorized a half of a percent sales tax rate increase unique to the city. The new tax rate contributed \$28,149,980 to sales tax revenue. The administration and council appropriated these additional funds as "Funding our Future" with an increase in transportation, streets and housing and public safety. Other revenues such as permits increased due to the ongoing construction of new multi-unit housing projects. There were decreases in parking tickets and franchise fees due to reduction in enforcement and outside regulatory issues. Increases in expenditures were from added positions in the police department and transportation in the community and neighborhood services as part of the new sales tax appropriations.

The Capital Projects Fund has a total fund balance of \$66,434,902 at June 30, 2019, all of which is either restricted or assigned to unfinished projects. The largest restrictions are for road reconstruction and transportation projects and land for a new police precinct. A smaller portion is restricted for parks and trails as well as larger maintenance assets for city buildings and properties. Many projects are near completion as the City see less revenues as the funding for these projects were reported in previous years. The net decrease in fund balance for the year amounted to \$1,472,684.

The Other Improvements Fund has a total fund balance of \$19,161,674 at June 30, 2019, all of which is restricted. The Other Improvements Fund is a debt service fund established to provide for all debt payments. The fund balance increased \$1,760,693 for the year. Additional information about debt can be found in Note 6. This is the net result of retiring GO Bonds 1999 and 2009A.

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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

June 30, 2019

totaled \$(56,897,417) for the Department of Airports, \$10,178,341 for the Water Fund, \$23,747,613 for the Sewer Fund, \$5,599,208 for Stormwater Fund and \$62,439,713 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 \$18,448,959. By department, the changes are:

- \$464,576 increase for City Council
- \$30,707 increase for Mayor
- \$190,850 increase for City Attorney
- \$629,431 increase for Finance
- \$977,351 increase for Fire
- \$103,658 increase for Human Resources
- \$540,975 increase for Combined Emergency Services
- \$6,927,651 increase for Police
- \$1,256,730 increase for Community & Neighborhoods
- \$54,112 increase in Economic Development
- \$2,457,626 increase for Public Services
- \$4,813,610 increase for Nondepartmental (including transfers out)

Increases to all budgets included \$8,731,774 for prior year encumbrances. Larger budget increases included \$6,323,124 to transfer police employees from the Airport to the Police Department. There was an increase for the Fire Department for reimbursement from expenses incurred in fighting fires for California and other Utah locations. The Finance department had an increase of \$424,024 to pay the General Fund's portion of the RDA property tax, and there was an increase in of \$384,925 in Nondepartmental for a transfer to the Information Management fund for purchase of hardware and software. Other smaller amounts were for staffing and maintenance.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities combined totaled \$3,994,956,006 (net of \$1,810,792,180 accumulated depreciation) at June 30, 2019. 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 131 percent of total net position. In comparing capital assets to net position, the percentages for Governmental activities and Business-type activities were 130 percent and 131 percent, respectively.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
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Major capital asset activities that occurred during the past fiscal year for Governmental Activities include the following:

The City added \$13,087,557 for City roads, curbs and capitalized \$6,731,188 for Jordan trail improvements, most of which was included in work in process in prior years. Additionally, \$7,426,071 was capitalized in various parks improvements throughout the city. Approximately \$3 million was spent for Fire station furnishings and \$1.2 million for land for a new police precinct. The Airport added approximately \$758,748,402 in work in process costs for the new terminals construction and the Utilities added \$66,089,468 in water, storm and sewer infrastructure.

Salt Lake City Corporation's Capital Assets						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Government	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land and water rights	\$ 206,641,702	\$ 204,616,025	\$ 195,250,319	\$ 192,362,856	\$ 401,892,021	\$ 396,978,881
Infrastructure	328,205,613	318,900,140	—	—	328,205,613	318,900,140
Buildings	418,267,960	391,967,029	699,693,180	704,583,794	1,117,961,140	1,096,550,823
Improvements other than buildings	112,998,914	98,476,480	1,653,771,082	1,624,122,808	1,766,769,996	1,722,599,288
Machinery and equipment	134,125,031	121,884,657	253,736,300	246,824,338	387,861,331	368,708,995
Construction in progress	7,925,802	44,532,285	1,795,132,283	1,006,673,234	1,803,058,085	1,051,205,519
Accumulated depreciation	(374,321,872)	(351,033,657)	(1,436,470,308)	(1,371,060,324)	(1,810,792,180)	(1,722,093,981)
Net book value	<u>\$ 833,843,150</u>	<u>\$ 829,342,959</u>	<u>\$ 3,161,112,856</u>	<u>\$ 2,403,506,706</u>	<u>\$ 3,994,956,006</u>	<u>\$ 3,232,849,665</u>

At June 30, 2019, the City's bonded debt amounted to \$2,487,172,938. The portion that is backed by the full faith and credit of the City amounted to \$113,420,000 and the portion for which the City is liable in case of default by assessed property owners amounted to \$190,000. 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 FY2019 calculates to approximately \$3.0 billion which is well in excess of the City's outstanding general obligation debt. Additional information on the City's capital assets and debt can be found in Notes 5 and 6, respectively.

Salt Lake City Corporation's Outstanding Debt						
General Obligation and Revenue Bonds						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
General obligation bonds	\$ 113,420,000	\$ 130,007,909	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 113,420,000	\$ 130,007,909
Special assessment debt with governmental commitment	190,000	373,000	—	—	190,000	373,000
Revenue bonds	119,035,000	132,776,285	2,254,717,938	1,334,502,853	2,373,752,938	1,467,279,138
Total	<u>\$ 232,645,000</u>	<u>\$ 263,157,194</u>	<u>\$ 2,254,717,938</u>	<u>\$ 1,334,502,853</u>	<u>\$ 2,487,362,938</u>	<u>\$ 1,597,660,047</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2019

Economic factors and next year's budgets and rates

During the just completed fiscal year, fund balance in the General Fund increased by \$23,709,740. This was due to an increase in the City's sales tax rate.

Requests for information

This financial report is designed to give its readers a general overview of the City's finances. Questions regarding any information contained in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Department of Finance, Chief Financial Officer, 451 South State Street, Room 245, 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, 2019

	Primary Government				
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Unit Library	Component Unit Utah Performing Arts Center Agency
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)					
Unrestricted	\$ 173,296,451	\$ 523,431,065	\$ 696,727,516	\$ 1,482,844	\$ 13,528,815
Restricted (Note 2 & 4)	30,558,462	340,021,426	370,579,888	—	—
Investments (Note 2)	—	28,392,565	28,392,565	16,528,864	—
Receivables:					
Property, franchise and excise taxes	121,878,908	—	121,878,908	18,147,152	—
Assessments, including \$1,997,733 of delinquent assessments	3,923,402	—	3,923,402	—	—
Loans and other receivables	16,323,694	4,392,176	20,715,870	88,894	—
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,837,950	—	56,151,900	56,151,900	—	550,522
Due from other funds for cash overdraft	5,166,500	—	5,166,500	—	—
Due from other governments	900,768	—	900,768	—	—
Other, principally accrued interest receivable	360,735	3,933,391	4,294,126	—	—
Prepays	2,926,066	808,457	3,734,523	9,758	118,297
Inventories	817,167	8,264,863	9,082,030	—	—
Internal balances	7,429,743	(7,429,743)	—	—	—
Total current assets	363,581,896	957,966,100	1,321,547,996	36,257,512	14,197,634
Noncurrent assets:					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	8,561	231,657,097	231,665,658	—	—
Restricted investments	—	455,352,719	455,352,719	—	—
Investments	—	32,483,911	32,483,911	—	—
Property and equipment, at cost (Note 5)					
Land and water rights	206,641,702	195,250,319	401,892,021	126,107	—
Infrastructure	328,205,613	—	328,205,613	—	—
Buildings	418,267,960	699,693,180	1,117,961,140	8,980,688	130,323,505
Improvements other than buildings	112,998,914	1,653,771,082	1,766,769,996	1,307,268	163,741
Machinery and equipment	134,125,031	253,736,300	387,861,331	16,973,417	369,736
Construction in progress	7,925,802	1,795,132,283	1,803,058,085	826,032	—
Accumulated depreciation	(374,321,872)	(1,436,470,308)	(1,810,792,180)	(17,583,483)	(5,737,810)
Net property and equipment	833,843,150	3,161,112,856	3,994,956,006	10,630,029	125,119,172
Loans and other long-term receivables	6,503	55,249,980	55,256,483	—	—
Land and buildings held for resale	—	46,800,260	46,800,260	—	—
Investment in joint venture (Note 16)	1,020,755	19,932,948	20,953,703	—	—
Other	—	5,981,994	5,981,994	—	—
Total noncurrent assets	834,878,969	4,008,571,765	4,843,450,734	10,630,029	125,119,172
TOTAL ASSETS	1,198,460,865	4,966,537,865	6,164,998,730	46,887,541	139,316,806
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred outflow on the refunding of debt	—	110,040	110,040	—	—
Deferred outflows - Pension	63,670,921	18,538,824	82,209,745	1,934,304	—
Total deferred outflows	63,670,921	18,648,864	82,319,785	1,934,304	—
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,262,131,786	\$ 4,985,186,729	\$ 6,247,318,516	\$ 48,821,845	\$ 139,316,806

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2019

	Primary Government				
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Unit Library	Component Unit Utah Performing Arts Center Agency
<u>LIABILITIES</u>					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 8,971,850	\$ 88,843,923	\$ 97,815,773	\$ 1,162,016	\$ 125,083
Accrued liabilities	14,102,810	62,122,073	76,224,883	—	10,762,113
Due to other funds for cash overdraft	5,166,500	—	5,166,500	—	—
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	2,474,761	1,896,022	4,370,783	—	—
Current portion of estimated claims payable (Note 11)	2,325,578	—	2,325,578	—	—
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 6), payable from unrestricted assets	23,575,176	14,318,451	37,893,627	—	—
Payable from restricted assets	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued interest, payable from unrestricted assets	—	54,399,566	54,399,566	—	—
Other liabilities, payable from restricted assets	4,311,679	—	4,311,679	—	—
Current deposits and advance rentals	6,296,651	2,422,047	8,718,698	938	—
Total current liabilities	67,225,005	224,002,082	291,227,087	1,162,954	10,887,196
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Deposits, advance rentals and long term accruals	—	488,782	488,782	—	1,540,249
Long-term compensated absences liability (Note 6)	16,062,411	7,035,685	23,098,096	536,917	—
Pollution remediation liability	—	139,511	139,511	—	—
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	—	5,948,205	5,948,205	—	—
Other post employment benefits	—	—	—	266,638	—
Estimated claims payable (Note 11)	6,866,805	—	6,866,805	—	—
Revenues collected in advance	—	66,384,894	66,384,894	—	—
Bonds payable (Note 6)	256,924,802	2,229,583,362	2,486,508,164	—	—
Net pension liability (Note 12)	158,219,805	36,038,881	194,258,686	3,673,440	—
Notes payable (Note 6)	9,225,733	—	9,225,733	—	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	447,299,556	2,345,619,320	2,792,918,876	4,476,995	1,540,249
TOTAL LIABILITIES	514,524,561	2,569,621,402	3,084,145,963	5,639,949	12,427,445
<u>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u>					
Deferred property tax revenues	99,797,016	—	99,797,016	20,759,515	—
Deferred Inflows - Pension	6,820,594	1,273,393	8,093,987	116,639	—
Total deferred inflows of resources	106,617,610	1,273,393	107,891,003	20,876,154	—
<u>NET POSITION</u>					
Net Investment in capital assets	668,907,410	1,902,167,449	2,571,074,859	10,630,028	125,119,172
Restricted for:					
Debt service	19,161,674	315,431,871	334,593,545	—	—
Capital projects	39,468,770	126,161,093	165,629,863	285,033	—
Unrestricted	(86,548,239)	70,531,521	(16,016,717)	11,390,681	1,770,189
Total net position	640,989,615	2,414,291,934	3,055,281,550	22,305,742	126,889,361
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 1,262,131,786	\$ 4,985,186,729	\$ 6,247,318,516	\$ 48,821,845	\$ 139,316,806

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary government:				
Governmental activities:				
General Government	\$ 29,168,364	\$ 25,133,315	\$ 2,023,485	\$ —
City Council	3,941,385	437,059	—	—
Mayor	4,189,860	274,515	—	—
City Attorney	8,231,821	900,783	—	—
Finance	11,333,919	27,457,019	413,184	365,535
Justice Court	4,575,986	3,014,726	8,579	—
Human Resources	2,993,013	1,079,555	—	—
Fire	44,884,924	7,439,560	15,278	416,020
Combined Emergency Services	8,201,381	656,530	—	854,468
Police	82,721,777	6,563,291	154,387	148,584
Housing and Neighborhood Development	36,750,511	1,796,514	2,215,685	854,468
Economic Development	1,723,762	1,916,424	5,123,990	—
Public Services	63,851,674	9,735,135	439,492	11,015,492
Unallocated infrastructure depreciation	9,540,472	—	—	—
Interest on long-term debt	1,489,251	—	—	—
Total governmental activities	313,598,100	86,404,426	10,394,080	13,654,567
Business-type activities:				
Airport Authority	237,029,766	249,230,302	—	14,284,968
Water	68,034,831	77,745,077	—	5,396,534
Sewer	25,522,988	39,879,379	—	2,011,942
Storm Water Utility	8,394,690	9,568,836	—	660,785
Street Lighting	2,738,606	4,301,724	—	72,839
Refuse Collection	13,984,858	12,294,794	—	6
Golf	8,388,743	7,043,556	—	—
Housing Loans	1,839,378	595,297	—	—
Redevelopment Agency	28,913,767	3,636,331	—	22,340,120
Total business-type activities	394,847,627	404,295,296	—	44,767,194
Total primary government	\$ 708,445,727	\$ 490,699,722	\$ 10,394,080	\$ 58,421,761
Component unit Library	\$ 20,766,953	\$ 1,558,912	\$ 151,978	\$ —
Component unit UPACA	\$ 9,688,033	\$ 7,255,443	\$ 138,101	\$ 2,128,300

Taxes:

Property

Franchise taxes

Sales tax

Investment earnings

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net Position July 1, 2018 (UPACA Jan 1, 2018)

Net Position June 30, 2019 (UPACA Dec 31, 2018)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position					
Primary Government			Component Unit Library	Component Unit UPACA	
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total			
\$ (2,011,564)	\$ —	\$ (2,011,564)	\$ —	\$ —	
(3,504,326)	—	(3,504,326)	—	—	
(3,915,345)	—	(3,915,345)	—	—	
(7,331,038)	—	(7,331,038)	—	—	
16,901,819	—	16,901,819	—	—	
(1,552,681)	—	(1,552,681)	—	—	
(1,913,458)	—	(1,913,458)	—	—	
(37,014,066)	—	(37,014,066)	—	—	
(7,544,851)	—	(7,544,851)	—	—	
(73,794,217)	—	(73,794,217)	—	—	
(28,975,539)	—	(28,975,539)	—	—	
347,049	—	347,049	—	—	
(42,661,555)	—	(42,661,555)	—	—	
(9,540,472)	—	(9,540,472)	—	—	
(1,489,251)	—	(1,489,251)	—	—	
(203,999,495)	—	(203,999,495)	—	—	
—	26,485,504	26,485,504	—	—	
—	15,106,780	15,106,780	—	—	
—	16,368,333	16,368,333	—	—	
—	1,834,931	1,834,931	—	—	
—	1,635,957	1,635,957	—	—	
—	(1,690,058)	(1,690,058)	—	—	
—	(1,345,187)	(1,345,187)	—	—	
—	(1,244,080)	(1,244,080)	—	—	
—	(2,937,316)	(2,937,316)	—	—	
—	54,214,864	54,214,864	—	—	
\$ (203,999,495)	\$ 54,214,864	\$ (149,784,631)	\$ —	\$ —	
			\$ (19,056,063)		
			\$ (166,189)		
\$ 122,282,030	\$ —	\$ 122,282,030	\$ 21,024,904	\$ —	
27,238,435	—	27,238,435	—	—	
103,726,901	—	103,726,901	—	—	
6,685,677	45,218,794	51,904,471	—	178,603	
(12,168,258)	12,168,258	—	—	—	
247,764,785	57,387,052	305,151,837	21,024,904	178,603	
43,765,290	111,601,916	155,367,206	1,968,841	12,414	
597,224,323	2,302,690,019	2,899,914,342	20,336,901	126,876,947	
\$ 640,989,615	\$ 2,414,291,934	\$ 3,055,281,547	\$ 22,305,742	\$ 126,889,361	

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, 2019

	General	Capital Projects	Other Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)					
Unrestricted	\$ 66,930,200	\$ 62,328,889	\$ —	\$ 17,015,300	\$ 146,274,389
Restricted	1,214,680	2,309,135	23,161,057	—	26,684,872
Receivables:					
Property, franchise and excise taxes	121,146,223	—	—	732,685	121,878,908
Accounts receivable	585,327	—	—	3,338,075	3,923,402
Due from other funds for cash overdraft	—	4,356,687	—	—	4,356,687
Taxes receivable	9,637,005	—	—	—	9,637,005
Current portion of loans receivable	105,658	—	340,775	5,730,991	6,177,424
Due from other governments	—	1,290	—	899,478	900,768
Other, principally accrued interest	3,595	—	—	357,140	360,735
Prepays	2,222,173	—	19,779	65,052	2,307,004
Total assets	\$ 201,844,861	\$ 68,996,001	\$ 23,521,611	\$ 28,138,721	\$ 322,501,194
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 3,804,768	\$ 2,561,099	\$ 3,250	\$ 1,082,070	\$ 7,451,187
Accrued liabilities	11,173,580	—	—	156,588	11,330,168
Due to other funds for cash overdraft (Notes 2 and 19)	—	—	4,356,687	—	4,356,687
Current deposits and advance rentals	5,016,747	—	—	1,279,904	6,296,651
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	2,243,741	—	—	—	2,243,741
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	—	—	—	4,311,679	4,311,679
Total liabilities	22,238,836	2,561,099	4,359,937	6,830,241	35,990,113
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Receivables not meeting the available criterion	99,792,016	—	—	5,000	99,797,016
Total deferred inflows	99,792,016	—	—	5,000	99,797,016
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	12,550,163	—	—	—	12,550,163
Restricted	—	39,468,770	19,161,674	14,272,898	72,903,342
Committed	—	—	—	2,305,531	2,305,531
Assigned	15,891,696	26,966,132	—	4,725,051	47,582,879
Unassigned	51,372,150	—	—	—	51,372,150
Total fund balances	79,814,009	66,434,902	19,161,674	21,303,480	186,714,065
Total liabilities, deferred inflow of resources and fund balances	\$ 201,844,861	\$ 68,996,001	\$ 23,521,611	\$ 28,138,721	\$ 322,501,194

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, 2019

Total fund balances for governmental funds \$ 186,714,065

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	206,641,702	
Infrastructure	328,205,613	
Buildings	418,267,960	
Improvements other than buildings	112,998,914	
Equipment	134,125,031	
Construction in progress	7,925,802	
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(374,321,872)</u>	
Total capital assets		833,843,150

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	1,020,755	
Other long term assets	15,064	
Deferred pension outflow	<u>63,670,921</u>	
		65,516,553

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.

32,841,144

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.

7,429,743

Long-term liabilities applicable to the City's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather as an expenditure when due. Obligation for compensated absence liabilities due within one year are included in the governmental fund statements in accrued liabilities. All liabilities -both current and long-term are reported in the statement of net position. (See Note 6)

Accounts payable	(1,520,663)	
Accrued liabilities	(2,772,596)	
Obligation for compensated absence liabilities due after one year	(16,062,411)	
Current portion of long-term debt	(23,575,176)	
Current portion of obligation for compensated absence liabilities	(231,020)	
Deferred pension inflow	(6,820,594)	
Estimated claims payable	(9,192,383)	
Bonds payable	(256,924,846)	
Note payable and due to other funds	(10,035,546)	
Net pension liability	<u>(158,219,805)</u>	
Total liabilities		<u>(485,355,040)</u>

Total net position of governmental activities \$ 640,989,615

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, 2019

	General	Capital Projects	Other Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
General property taxes	\$ 104,938,706	\$ —	\$ 17,343,324	\$ —	\$ 122,282,030
Sales, use and excise taxes	99,403,846	—	—	4,323,055	103,726,901
Franchise taxes	27,238,435	—	—	—	27,238,435
Licenses	16,448,180	—	—	—	16,448,180
Permits	20,417,302	7,661,897	—	—	28,079,199
Fines and forfeitures	3,316,215	—	—	112,829	3,429,044
Assessments	—	—	—	2,221,543	2,221,543
Interest	4,604,973	482,073	550,876	747,985	6,385,907
Intergovernmental	6,006,496	4,132,934	4,745,563	8,756,525	23,641,518
Interfund service charges	16,363,849	—	—	—	16,363,849
Parking meter	3,509,898	—	—	—	3,509,898
Parking ticket	1,824,561	—	—	—	1,824,561
Rental and other income	955,516	197,351	—	—	1,152,867
Charges for services	4,618,165	—	—	1,352,323	5,970,488
Contributions	—	—	—	516,568	516,568
Miscellaneous	5,308,035	—	—	482,080	5,790,115
Total revenues	314,954,177	12,474,255	22,639,763	18,512,908	368,581,103
Expenditures:					
Current:					
City Council	3,573,889	—	—	—	3,573,889
Mayor	3,121,458	—	—	—	3,121,458
City Attorney	6,643,806	—	—	—	6,643,806
Finance	7,596,941	—	—	—	7,596,941
Fire	42,266,968	—	—	—	42,266,968
Combined Emergency Services	8,066,766	—	—	—	8,066,766
Police	74,956,306	—	—	—	74,956,306
Housing and Neighborhood Development	22,291,042	—	—	8,055,859	30,346,901
Economic Development	1,689,398	—	—	—	1,689,398
Justice Court	4,389,467	—	—	—	4,389,467
Human Resources	2,614,565	—	—	—	2,614,565
Public Services	45,525,224	—	—	355,307	45,880,531
Arts Council	—	—	—	1,570,622	1,570,622
Nondepartmental	29,585,365	—	—	—	29,585,365
Capital improvements	—	25,425,953	—	—	25,425,953
Debt service:					
Principal	—	—	24,662,252	183,000	24,845,252
Interest and other fiscal charges	675,866	—	9,032,254	12,927	9,721,047
Total expenditures	252,997,061	25,425,953	33,694,506	10,177,715	322,295,235
Revenues over (under) expenditures	61,957,116	(12,951,698)	(11,054,743)	8,335,193	46,285,868
Other financing sources (uses):					
Refunding bonds issued	—	1,224,775	—	—	1,224,775
Proceeds from sale of property	43,697	224,299	—	30,762	298,758
Transfers in	7,564,419	10,029,940	12,815,436	2,000,000	32,409,795
Transfers out	(45,855,553)	—	—	(7,162,246)	(53,017,799)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(38,247,437)	11,479,014	12,815,436	(5,131,484)	(19,084,471)
Net change in fund balances	23,709,740	(1,472,684)	1,760,693	3,203,709	27,201,458
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	56,104,269	67,907,564	17,400,982	18,099,771	159,512,586
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 79,814,009	\$ 66,434,902	\$ 19,161,674	\$ 21,303,480	\$ 186,714,065

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, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 27,201,397
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 (\$15,541,021) plus Work in Process reclassifications (\$26,982,158) included as additions exceeded depreciation expense and unallocated depreciation (\$25,691,742). (See Note 5.)	16,831,437
Repayment of principal as an expenditure in the governmental funds but reduces the liability in the statement of net position. (See Note 6.)	24,845,252
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.)	(1,224,775)
Governmental funds do not report donations of capital assets. Contributions of in kind assets are reported in the Statement of Activities	351,948
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	
Pension expense	(36,629,229)
Other financing	8,439,748
Increase in investment in joint venture	(28,049)
Compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(100,335)
Deferred loss and amortization of bond premium and deferred loss	(1,707,683)
Accrued interest	8,559,615
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	(298,758)
	<u>(21,764,691)</u>
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 loss of (\$2,396,483) less amount allocated to business-type activities (\$74,818).	<u>(2,475,271)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.	<u><u>\$ 43,765,290</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Major Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

June 30, 2019

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility	Stormwater Utility
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Unrestricted	\$ 416,389,674	\$ 7,112,387	\$ 28,919,584	\$ 6,243,162
Restricted	281,007,373	—	—	—
Investments	13,987,092	14,405,473	—	—
Receivables:				
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0, \$151,948, \$61,645, \$10,883, \$0, \$3,647,879 respectively, totaling \$3,875,355.	39,269,861	9,195,653	4,443,535	1,038,720
Current portion of loans receivable, including interest receivable of \$0, \$0, \$0, \$0 \$208,571 and \$0, respectively, totaling \$208,571.	—	—	—	—
Other	2,023,537	254,163	5,426	4,597
Prepays	—	330,603	134,313	35,932
Inventory of supplies	3,331,048	3,823,381	629,514	—
Total current assets	756,008,585	35,121,660	34,132,372	7,322,411
Noncurrent assets:				
Restricted cash, cash equivalents	166,471,261	21,795,916	41,817,828	1,572,092
Restricted Investments	455,352,719	—	—	—
Investments	32,483,911	—	—	—
Property and equipment, at cost:				
Land and water rights	105,129,081	53,650,102	7,087,828	2,095,638
Buildings	505,430,913	62,061,130	116,498,679	10,108,791
Improvements other than buildings	910,295,106	361,365,912	154,503,460	144,652,958
Machinery and equipment	152,310,668	31,278,602	35,619,679	4,302,078
Construction in progress	1,663,406,792	29,058,083	82,373,889	7,696,075
Accumulated depreciation	(1,033,443,192)	(155,200,788)	(111,888,977)	(58,417,276)
Net property and equipment	2,303,129,368	382,213,041	284,194,558	110,438,264
Loans and other long-term receivables, net of current portion	—	—	—	—
Land and buildings held for resale	—	—	—	—
Investment in joint venture	—	—	—	—
Other	2,817,482	3,114,512	50,000	—
Total noncurrent assets	2,960,254,741	407,123,469	326,062,386	112,010,356
TOTAL ASSETS	3,716,263,326	442,245,129	360,194,758	119,332,767
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred outflows - refunding of debt	—	110,040	—	—
Deferred outflows - pension	9,575,212	5,571,447	1,915,269	618,620
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 3,725,838,538	\$ 447,926,616	\$ 362,110,027	\$ 119,951,387

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total	
\$ 26,513,521	\$ 38,252,737	\$ 523,431,065	\$ 27,022,060
58,672,372	341,681	340,021,426	3,873,590
—	—	28,392,565	—
430,962	1,773,169	56,151,900	—
487,007	3,905,169	4,392,176	—
1,645,668	—	3,933,391	—
78,620	228,989	808,457	619,062
—	480,920	8,264,863	817,167
87,828,150	44,982,665	965,395,843	33,141,692
—	—	231,657,097	8,561
—	—	455,352,719	—
—	—	32,483,911	—
21,456,012	5,831,658	195,250,319	1,069,180
1,020,275	4,573,392	699,693,180	28,670,307
55,022,530	27,931,116	1,653,771,082	—
415,529	29,809,744	253,736,300	85,024,036
12,597,444	—	1,795,132,283	3,237,234
(46,587,182)	(30,932,893)	(1,436,470,308)	(60,940,866)
43,924,608	37,213,017	3,161,112,856	57,059,891
11,673,885	43,576,095	55,249,980	—
45,418,622	1,381,638	46,800,260	—
53,103,198	19,932,948	73,036,146	—
—	—	5,981,994	—
154,120,313	102,103,698	4,061,674,963	57,068,452
241,948,463	147,086,363	5,027,070,806	90,210,144
—	—	110,040	—
162,159	696,117	18,538,824	1,877,433
\$ 242,110,622	\$ 147,782,480	\$ 5,045,719,671	\$ 92,087,577

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2019

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				
	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility	Stormwater Utility
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 67,159,137	\$ 7,773,707	\$ 7,356,342	\$ 795,909
Accrued liabilities	61,955,972	61,147	26,569	7,782
Due to other funds for cash overdraft	—	—	—	—
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	947,249	420,087	184,088	51,736
Current portion of long-term debt	—	533,750	7,968,958	511,875
Accrued interest	53,637,160	—	—	—
Current deposits and advance rentals	221,359	1,571,991	381,791	92,223
Total current liabilities	183,920,877	10,360,682	15,917,748	1,459,525
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Deposits, advance rentals and long-term accruals	—	—	—	—
Long-term compensated absences liability	3,556,268	1,748,643	766,277	215,355
Pollution remediation liability	139,511	—	—	—
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	—	2,447,663	2,751,676	748,866
Estimated claims liability	—	—	—	—
Revenues collected in advance	55,337,378	11,047,516	—	—
Net pension liability	17,737,403	10,663,875	3,506,841	1,140,278
Bonds, mortgages, and notes payable, net of discounts and current portion	2,047,343,494	4,427,404	93,114,821	5,701,350
Total noncurrent liabilities	2,124,114,054	30,335,101	100,139,615	7,805,849
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,308,034,931	40,695,783	116,057,363	9,265,374
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows - Pension	651,928	342,312	128,120	38,540
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	1,121,414,944	376,980,677	220,955,832	103,859,414
Restricted for debt service and undisbursed loan held in escrow	315,431,871	—	—	—
Restricted for capital acquisition	37,202,281	19,729,503	1,221,099	1,188,851
Unrestricted	(56,897,417)	10,178,341	23,747,613	5,599,208
TOTAL NET POSITION	1,417,151,679	406,888,521	245,924,544	110,647,473
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 3,725,838,538	\$ 447,926,616	\$ 362,110,027	\$ 119,951,387

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total	
\$ 2,999,895	\$ 2,758,933	\$ 88,843,923	\$ 1,520,663
—	70,603	62,122,073	36,066
—	—	—	809,813
20,031	272,831	1,896,022	231,020
3,850,000	1,453,868	14,318,451	4,222,814
762,406	—	54,399,566	241,895
—	154,683	2,422,047	—
7,632,332	4,710,918	224,002,082	7,062,271
—	488,782	488,782	—
132,811	616,331	7,035,685	1,243,320
—	—	139,511	—
—	—	5,948,205	—
—	—	—	9,192,383
—	—	66,384,894	—
294,570	2,695,914	36,038,881	4,886,167
60,855,272	18,141,021	2,229,583,362	38,141,579
61,282,653	21,942,048	2,345,619,320	53,463,449
68,914,985	26,652,966	2,569,621,402	60,525,720
11,957	100,536	1,273,393	172,549
43,924,608	35,031,974	1,902,167,449	14,695,498
—	—	315,431,871	—
66,819,359	—	126,161,093	—
62,439,713	85,997,004	131,064,462	16,693,810
173,183,680	121,028,978	2,474,824,876	31,389,308
\$ 242,110,622	\$ 147,782,480	\$ 5,045,719,671	\$ 92,087,577

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, 2019

Total assets and deferred outflows of resources for Proprietary Funds	\$ 5,045,719,671
Elimination of investment in discrete component unit	(53,103,198)
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds - prior years' cumulative	(7,354,925)
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds - current year	(74,818)
Total assets for Primary government business-type activities	<u>\$ 4,985,186,730</u>
Total net position for Proprietary Funds	\$ 2,474,824,876
Elimination of investment in discrete component unit	(53,103,198)
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds - prior years' cumulative	(7,354,925)
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds - current year	(74,818)
Total net position for Primary government business-type activities	<u>\$ 2,414,291,934</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, 2019

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility	Stormwater Utility
Sales and charges for services	\$ 165,376,697	\$ 73,393,242	\$ 39,530,024	\$ 9,532,613
Rental and other	8,084,167	4,181,827	472,503	57,486
Total operating revenue	173,460,864	77,575,069	40,002,527	9,590,099
Personnel services	40,258,573	20,750,034	8,980,270	2,680,475
Operating and maintenance	12,304,818	3,374,409	1,683,415	159,548
Charges for services	45,564,561	34,626,622	5,417,595	2,507,243
Depreciation and amortization	63,549,763	9,123,208	6,501,612	2,895,585
Total operating expenses	161,677,715	67,874,273	22,582,892	8,242,851
Operating income (loss)	11,783,149	9,700,796	17,419,635	1,347,248
Interest income	36,964,373	1,424,203	2,161,835	184,128
Interest expense	(72,222,513)	(160,558)	(2,940,096)	(151,839)
Equity in joint venture income (loss)	—	—	—	—
Passenger & Customer facility charges	65,732,984	—	—	—
Bond Issuance costs	(3,129,538)	—	—	—
Gain or (loss) on disposition of property and equipment	9,404,214	447,562	(16,396)	16,361
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	36,749,520	1,711,207	(794,657)	48,650
Grants and other contributions	14,284,968	5,396,534	2,011,942	660,785
Total capital contributions	14,284,968	5,396,534	2,011,942	660,785
Income (loss) before transfers	62,817,637	16,808,537	18,636,920	2,056,683
Transfers in	—	142,632	62,900	23,953
Transfers out	(306,322)	—	—	(583,605)
Change in net position	62,511,315	16,951,169	18,699,820	1,497,031
Net Position July 1, 2018	1,354,640,364	389,937,352	227,224,724	109,150,442
Net Position June 30, 2019	\$ 1,417,151,679	\$ 406,888,521	\$ 245,924,544	\$ 110,647,473

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total	
\$ 380,781	\$ 23,737,072	\$ 311,950,429	\$ 70,524,724
1,643,403	681,530	15,120,916	1,390,347
2,024,184	24,418,602	327,071,345	71,915,071
1,459,843	8,518,214	82,647,409	13,136,642
1,512,735	1,487,132	20,522,057	7,656,642
19,073,079	12,259,528	119,448,628	46,593,561
777,645	3,708,184	86,555,997	7,159,822
22,823,302	25,973,058	309,174,091	74,546,667
(20,799,118)	(1,554,456)	17,897,254	(2,631,596)
2,401,525	1,903,236	45,039,300	327,819
(6,090,465)	(674,285)	(82,239,756)	(1,160,468)
179,494	(739,682)	(560,188)	—
—	—	65,732,984	—
—	—	(3,129,538)	—
1,598,229	556,452	12,006,422	81,509
(1,911,217)	1,045,721	36,849,224	(751,140)
22,340,120	72,845	44,767,194	—
22,340,120	72,845	44,767,194	—
(370,215)	(435,890)	99,513,672	(3,382,736)
10,401,935	6,549,121	17,180,541	9,354,464
(1,417,706)	(2,704,650)	(5,012,283)	(914,716)
8,614,014	3,408,581	111,681,930	5,057,012
164,569,666	117,620,398	2,363,142,946	26,332,290
\$ 173,183,680	\$ 121,028,978	\$ 2,474,824,876	\$ 31,389,302

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, 2019

Change in net position for Proprietary Funds	\$ 111,681,930
Elimination of investment income in discrete component unit	(5,196)
Internal service fund allocation for proprietary funds	<u>(74,818)</u>
Change in net position for Primary government business-type activities	<u><u>\$ 111,601,916</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, 2019

	Department of Airports	Water Utility	Sewer Utility
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 178,994,322	\$ 77,799,092	\$ 39,558,553
Receipts from internal fund services	(13,543,131)	—	—
Payments to suppliers	(48,019,457)	(30,573,314)	(3,837,309)
Payments to employees	(49,835,497)	(20,772,198)	(8,978,565)
Net cash from (used for) operating activities	67,596,237	26,453,580	26,742,679
Cash flows from non-capital and related financing activities:			
Contributions from other taxing entities	—	—	—
Transfers in	—	142,632	62,900
Transfers out	(306,322)	—	—
Net cash from (used for) non-capital and related financing activities	(306,322)	142,632	62,900
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of debt, net of discount and issuance costs	931,456,151	—	—
Proceeds from sale of assets and equipment	159,286	279,792	89,378
Contributions for aid in construction	2,696,308	2,741,833	1,814,420
Passenger and Customer Facility Charges	66,290,622	—	—
Payment on long-term obligations, net of capitalized interest	(50,000,000)	(1,128,300)	(6,075,286)
Payments for purchase and construction, including capitalized interest	(694,317,006)	(33,975,575)	(43,210,686)
Private donations	(1,468,480)	—	—
Property and equipment purchased and contributed to a non-profit	8,041,692	—	—
Net cash from (used for) capital and related financing activities	262,858,573	(32,082,250)	(47,382,174)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash paid for investments	(909,385,295)	(1,662,627)	—
Cash proceeds from investments	496,856,580	—	—
Interest used, investments and loans	36,122,007	1,424,203	2,161,835
Dividend from Joint Venture	—	—	—
Net cash from (used for) investing activities	(376,406,708)	(238,424)	2,161,835
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(46,258,220)	(5,724,462)	(18,414,760)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	910,126,528	34,632,765	89,152,172
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 863,868,308	\$ 28,908,303	\$ 70,737,412
Cash and cash equivalent components:			
Unrestricted	\$ 416,389,674	\$ 7,112,387	\$ 28,919,584
Restricted	447,478,634	21,795,916	41,817,828
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 863,868,308	\$ 28,908,303	\$ 70,737,412
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash from (used for) operating activities			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 11,783,149	\$ 9,700,796	\$ 17,419,635
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash from (used for) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	63,549,763	9,123,208	6,501,612
Principal forgiven on loans receivable	—	—	—
Pension expense	(8,453,917)	—	—
Increase (decrease) due to changes in:			
Accounts receivable	9,094,526	1,208,639	(825,758)
Other current assets	719,438	196,243	(1,067)
Accounts payable	(34,490)	7,060,251	3,192,253
Deferred outflows	(274,079)	—	—
Accrued interest on notes receivable	—	—	—
Accrued liabilities affecting operating activities	—	108,747	34,904
Other liabilities	169,489	(842,804)	446,583
Pension liability	(2,712,038)	4,349,351	1,404,466
Deferred pension outflows and inflows	(6,015,958)	(4,450,851)	(1,429,949)
Deferred inflows	262,016	—	—
Compensation liability	(491,662)	—	—
Total adjustments	55,813,088	16,752,784	9,323,044
Principal collected on loans	—	—	—
Net cash from (used for) operating activities	\$ 67,596,237	\$ 26,453,580	\$ 26,742,679
Non-cash transactions affecting financial position:			
Recognition of equity interest in joint venture	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Contributions of capital assets from (to) other entities	—	2,654,701	197,522

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Stormwater Utility	Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	Total	Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds
\$ 10,043,956	\$ 7,520,931	\$ 28,941,518	\$ 342,858,372	\$ —
—	—	—	(13,543,131)	71,915,069
(3,355,192)	(21,300,659)	(18,466,070)	(125,552,001)	(53,959,497)
(2,665,833)	(1,490,120)	(8,820,692)	(92,562,905)	(14,016,333)
4,022,931	(15,269,848)	1,654,756	111,200,335	3,939,239
—	22,340,120	—	22,340,120	—
23,953	10,401,935	6,549,121	17,180,541	9,354,464
(583,605)	(1,417,706)	(2,704,650)	(5,012,283)	(914,716)
(559,652)	31,324,349	3,844,471	34,508,378	8,439,748
—	—	34,740	931,490,891	4,639,715
—	2,409,027	(4,190,463)	(1,252,980)	394,336
393,199	—	—	7,645,760	—
—	—	—	66,290,622	—
(1,020,894)	(9,835,700)	(2,370,314)	(70,430,494)	(5,224,754)
(2,635,680)	(1,452,327)	(1,125,039)	(776,716,313)	(14,255,482)
—	4,183,315	—	2,714,835	—
—	(255,911)	—	7,785,781	—
(3,263,375)	(4,951,596)	(7,651,076)	167,528,102	(14,446,185)
—	—	—	(911,047,922)	—
—	—	—	496,856,580	—
184,128	2,401,525	1,903,236	44,196,934	327,819
—	335,238	—	335,238	—
184,128	2,736,763	1,903,236	(369,659,170)	327,819
384,032	13,839,668	(248,613)	(56,422,355)	(1,739,383)
7,431,222	71,346,225	38,843,032	1,151,531,944	32,643,589
\$ 7,815,254	\$ 85,185,893	\$ 38,594,418	\$ 1,095,109,589	\$ 30,904,211
\$ 6,243,162	\$ 26,513,521	\$ 38,252,737	\$ 523,431,065	\$ 27,022,060
1,572,092	58,672,372	341,681	571,678,523	3,882,151
\$ 7,815,254	\$ 85,185,893	\$ 38,594,418	\$ 1,095,109,589	\$ 30,904,211
\$ 1,347,248	\$ (20,799,118)	\$ (1,554,456)	\$ 17,897,254	\$ (2,631,596)
2,895,585	777,646	3,708,184	86,555,998	7,159,821
—	50,000	—	50,000	—
—	—	—	(8,453,917)	—
(166,543)	—	(2,271,285)	7,039,579	3,271,894
1,485	—	(39,403)	876,696	(320,491)
(153,700)	(736,155)	2,003,127	11,331,286	(199,969)
—	—	159,599	(114,480)	(2,316,659)
—	(13,457)	—	(13,457)	—
17,172	17,772	(193,784)	(15,189)	(3,309,342)
84,210	—	39,897	(102,625)	436,786
471,606	(8,606)	886,583	4,391,362	1,495,359
(474,132)	(106,242)	(1,157,697)	(13,634,829)	334,276
—	—	—	262,016	—
—	38,108	73,991	(379,563)	19,160
2,675,683	19,066	3,209,212	87,792,877	6,570,835
—	5,510,204	—	5,510,204	—
\$ 4,022,931	\$ (15,269,848)	\$ 1,654,756	\$ 111,200,335	\$ 3,939,239
\$ —	\$ (5,196)	\$ —	\$ (5,196)	\$ —
267,586	(351,348)	72,839	2,841,300	—

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, 2019

	Deferred Compensation Trust
ASSETS	
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 547,688
Total assets	<u>\$ 547,688</u>
NET POSITION - Restricted for Pensions	<u>\$ 547,688</u>
Total net position	<u>547,688</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 547,688</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, 2019

	Deferred Compensation Trust
Additions:	
Investment income	\$ 15,335
Total operating revenue	<u>15,335</u>
Deductions:	
Benefits	<u>20,234</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>20,234</u>
Change in Net Position	(4,899)
Net Position July 1, 2018	<u>552,587</u>
Net Position June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 547,688</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Notes to the Financial Statements

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

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, 2019, 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, 2019, 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.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Discretely Presented Component Units

The discretely presented component units are the Salt Lake City Library and the Utah Performing Arts Center (UPACA). The Library is legally separate from, but financially accountable to the City, as the City can impose its will on the Library through the entire 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, 2019, which are available at the administrative offices of the Library.

Utah Performing Arts Center Agency (UPACA) - In March 2013, Salt Lake City (City), the Redevelopment Agency (RDA) and Salt Lake County (County), executed an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement to form and create a separate legal entity, the Utah Performing Arts Center Agency (UPACA), that owns, operates, maintains and improves the George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Theater (Theater). This state-of-the-art Theater opened in October 2016, and provides an excellent venue for Broadway shows, concerts and other entertainment events, as well as local performances and community events.

UPACA provides services to residents rather than to the City and therefore meets the criteria of a discretely presented component unit of the City. UPACA qualifies as a blended component of the RDA and County and is reported as an Equity Interest in Joint Venture in the RDA's and County's separately issued financial statements. UPACA has separately issued audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The RDA owns 41.85% with the City owning 33.15%, and the County having a 25% ownership in UPACA. UPACA is governed by a board of trustees consisting of nine members. Board membership is comprised of three representatives appointed by the County and six representatives appointed by the City and the RDA. Each representative has one vote and each representative's term continues until a successor is appointed.

In March 2013, an Operating Agreement was entered into by UPACA, the Agency, the City and the County assigning responsibility for the operation and management to the County Center for the Arts (CFA) through December 31, 2041. CFA accounts for UPACA on a calendar year. Net operating income is distributed annually to the partners in amounts outlined in organizational agreements after required contributions to operating and capital reserve accounts. The County is responsible for any operating deficits and the City and RDA are responsible for the bond debt.

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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 Activities. 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 two of these entities, its discretely presented component units.

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 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.

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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 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

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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.

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

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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, 2019, 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 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

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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 funds are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out method and consist of expendable supplies and merchandise. The cost of such inventories is recorded as expenditures/expenses when used (consumption method).

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 acquisition costs. In the event that donated capital assets are received under a service concession agreement those assets would be recorded at acquisition value.

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The City has a capitalization threshold of \$100,000 for infrastructure in the public right of way and \$5,000 for all other assets. In FY19 the City early-adopted GASB 89 which no longer requires interest to be capitalized as part of construction in process. 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 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

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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, 2019.

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 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,

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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 net investment in capital assets; (2) Restricted for capital projects are amounts that are restricted by debt covenants to be expended for capital assets; (3) Restricted for debt service consists of that portion of net position that is restricted by debt covenants for debt service; (4) Unrestricted net position consists of everything else that does not meet the criteria above.

Land and buildings held for resale

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.

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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.

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 88 and 89

As of the year ended June 30, 2019, the City adopted Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*. The statement is meant to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The effects of the implementation of this standard can be found in Note 6 – Long-term Obligations.

As of the year ended June 30, 2019, the Airport adopted GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. The statement is meant to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period as well as to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Statement 89 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 and the Airport has chosen to early adopt. The effects of the implementation of this standard can be found in Management's Discussion and Analysis and in Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

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.

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

The City did not enter into any reverse repurchase agreements during the year ended June 30, 2019.

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 \$12,423,964. Of this amount, \$1,838,821 was insured and the remaining \$10,585,143 was uninsured and uncollateralized. The bank balance of the Library

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component unit totaled \$296,767. Of this amount, \$283,142 was insured and the remaining \$13,625 was uninsured and uncollateralized. The City has no formal policy regarding deposit credit risk.

Investments - The City Treasurer may take physical delivery of securities or may use a qualified depository bank for safekeeping securities. An account with a money center bank may be maintained for the purpose of settling investment transactions, safekeeping and collecting those investments. A safekeeping receipt issued by a qualified depository supports repurchase agreements with qualified depositories; otherwise, the securities are held in the custody of the City Treasurer or the City's safekeeping bank or trust company. Online access to accounts and monthly statements support investments in the State Treasurer's 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 \$1,784,623,421 invested by the City, \$65,828,264 was exposed to custodial credit risk. The entire amount exposed was held in the City's name by the counterparty.

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	\$ 473,764,229	\$ 417,580,284	\$ 56,183,945	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate notes	75,277,329	17,537,181	57,740,149	—	—
Money market mutual funds	65,828,264	65,828,264	—	—	—
	<u>614,869,822</u>	<u>\$ 500,945,729</u>	<u>\$ 113,924,094</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Other investments					
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	1,169,753,599				
Total investments, primary government	<u>\$1,784,623,421</u>				
Component units:					
Other investments					
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	16,528,864				
Total investments, component units	<u>\$ 16,528,864</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.

The Library Component unit has funds invested in the Utah State Treasurer's pool.

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The city 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 use the application of the June 30, 2019 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 6/30/2018	Fair Value Measurement Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Primary government:				
Debt Securities				
U.S. Agency Notes	\$ 473,764,229	\$ 473,764,229	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate notes	75,277,329	75,277,329	—	—
Money market mutual funds	65,828,264	—	65,828,264	—
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	1,169,753,599	—	1,169,753,599	—
	<u>\$ 1,784,623,421</u>	<u>\$ 549,041,558</u>	<u>\$ 1,235,581,863</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Component units:				
Other investments				
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	\$ 16,528,864	\$ —	\$ 16,528,864	\$ —
Total investments, component units	<u>\$ 16,528,864</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 16,528,864</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

At June 30, 2019, 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	\$ 473,764,229	\$ 473,764,229	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate Notes	75,277,329	75,277,329	—	—	—
Money market mutual funds	65,828,264	65,828,264	—	—	—
Investment in State Treasurer's Pool	1,169,753,599	—	—	—	1,169,753,599

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, 2019.

	Primary Government	Component Unit Library	Component Unit Utah Performing Arts Center Agency
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 696,727,516	\$ 1,482,844	\$ 13,528,815
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	602,245,546	—	—
Unrestricted investments	60,876,476	16,528,864	—
Restricted investments	455,352,719	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 1,815,202,257</u>	<u>\$ 18,011,708</u>	<u>\$ 13,528,815</u>

At June 30, 2019, the balances by type were as follows:

Deposits (book balance)	\$ 30,539,147	\$ 1,480,774	\$ —
Investments	1,784,623,421	16,528,864	13,528,815
Cash on hand	39,689	2,070	—
Total	<u>\$ 1,815,202,257</u>	<u>\$ 18,011,708</u>	<u>\$ 13,528,815</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, 2019 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, 2019 were \$50,860,955, net of \$3,629,691 estimated as uncollectible.

The Grants Operating Fund (a special revenue fund) provides loans for commercial construction. The loans receivable at June 30, 2019 were \$5,634,074, net of \$198,000 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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

interest rates ranging from 0% to 8.5% and are collateralized by trust deeds on property with the City as a second mortgage holder or by equipment and other assets.

The Redevelopment Agency (RDA - an enterprise fund) provides housing loans to homeowners and construction loans to contractors within a designated area of the City. These loans total \$12,160,892 at June 30, 2019, 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, 2019

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, 2019:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Primary Government				
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 204,616,025	\$ 2,025,676	\$ —	\$ 206,641,702
Construction in progress	44,532,285	11,281,051	(47,887,534)	7,925,802
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	249,148,310	13,306,727	(47,887,534)	214,567,503
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	391,967,029	26,300,931	—	418,267,960
Improvements other than buildings	98,476,480	14,522,434	—	112,998,914
Machinery and equipment	121,884,657	18,026,411	(5,786,036)	134,125,031
Infrastructure	318,900,140	13,543,325	(4,237,851)	328,205,613
Total capital assets being depreciated	931,228,306	72,393,101	(10,023,887)	993,597,519
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	101,302,076	8,976,342	—	110,278,418
Improvements other than buildings	25,027,615	4,602,386	—	29,630,001
Machinery and equipment	88,950,253	9,877,866	(5,470,999)	93,357,120
Infrastructure	135,753,713	9,540,472	(4,237,851)	141,056,333
Total accumulated depreciation	351,033,657	32,997,066	(9,708,850)	374,321,872
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	580,194,648	39,396,035	(315,037)	619,275,646
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 829,342,959	\$ 52,702,763	\$ (48,202,573)	\$ 833,843,150
Business-type activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 192,362,856	\$ 2,887,463	\$ —	\$ 195,250,319
Construction in progress	1,006,673,233	812,997,159	(24,538,110)	1,795,132,283
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,199,036,089	815,884,622	(24,538,110)	1,990,382,602
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	704,583,794	10,398,643	(15,289,257)	699,693,180
Improvements other than buildings	1,624,122,808	31,477,122	(1,828,848)	1,653,771,082
Machinery and equipment	246,824,339	12,016,663	(5,104,702)	253,736,300
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,575,530,940	53,892,428	(22,222,807)	2,607,200,561
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	389,441,513	26,747,015	(15,101,299)	401,087,229
Improvements other than buildings	790,701,804	48,883,668	(1,828,848)	837,756,624
Machinery and equipment	190,917,007	10,925,317	(4,215,870)	197,626,454
Total accumulated depreciation	1,371,060,324	86,556,000	(21,146,017)	1,436,470,308
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	1,204,470,613	(32,663,572)	(1,076,790)	1,170,730,247
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,403,506,706	\$ 783,221,050	\$ (25,614,900)	\$ 3,161,112,856

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2019 for governmental and business type activities is shown in the table below.

	Depreciation Expense
Governmental activities:	
General Government	\$ 11,279,292
City Council	2,000
Mayor	1,505
City Attorney	8,361
Finance	2,547,609
Human Resources	17,601
Fire	558,128
Combined Emergency Services	69,380
Police	517,541
Community and Economic Development	176,541
Public Services	973,312
Infrastructure Depreciation	9,540,472
Capital assets held by the government's internal service funds are charged to the various functions based on their usage of the assets	7,305,324
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 32,997,066</u>
Business-type activities:	
Airport Authority	\$ 63,549,762
Water	9,123,208
Sewer	6,501,612
Storm water	2,895,585
Redevelopment Agency	777,645.95
Other Activities	3,708,185
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	<u>\$ 86,556,000</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

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

Component Unit - Library

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 126,107	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 126,107
Construction in progress	245,693	629,443	—	(49,104)	826,032
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	371,800	629,443	—	(49,104)	952,139
Capital assets, being depreciated					
Buildings	9,372,592	77,087	(468,991)	—	8,980,688
Improvements other than buildings	959,455	462,393	(114,580)	—	1,307,268
Circulating collections	10,950,755	1,026,186	(1,525,963)	—	10,450,978
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	6,335,684	184,642	(224,029)	—	6,296,297
Website development	226,142	—	—	—	226,142
Total capital assets being depreciated	27,844,628	1,750,308	(2,333,563)	—	27,261,373
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings	6,672,882	437,158	(468,244)	—	6,641,796
Improvements other than buildings	416,714	73,385	(114,580)	—	375,519
Circulating collections	5,847,196	1,664,694	(1,525,964)	—	5,985,926
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3,993,470	551,690	(180,810)	—	4,364,350
Website development	212,701	3,191	—	—	215,892
Total accumulated depreciation	17,142,963	2,730,118	(2,289,598)	—	17,583,483
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	10,701,665	(979,810)	(43,965)	—	9,677,890
Component unit capital assets, net	<u>\$ 11,073,465</u>	<u>\$ (350,367)</u>	<u>\$ (43,965)</u>	<u>\$ (49,104)</u>	<u>\$ 10,630,029</u>

Capital asset information for the City's component unit, Utah Performing Arts Center Agency is as follows:

Component Unit - Utah Performing Arts Center Agency

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Improvements other than buildings	\$ 163,741	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 163,741
Buildings	128,626,865	1,696,640	—	130,323,505
Machinery and equipment	305,788	63,948	—	369,736
Total capital assets being depreciated	129,096,394	1,760,588	—	130,856,982
Less accumulated depreciation:				—
Improvements other than buildings	16,374	16,374	—	32,748
Buildings	2,983,078	2,598,785	—	5,581,863
Machinery and equipment	59,149	64,050	—	123,199
Total accumulated depreciation	3,058,601	2,679,209	—	5,737,810
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	<u>\$ 126,037,793</u>	<u>\$ (918,621)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 125,119,172</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

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, 2019.

	Amount of Original Issue (bonds only)	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2019	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities						
General obligation bonds - 1999	\$ 81,000,000	\$ 35,000	\$ —	\$ 35,000	\$ —	\$ —
General obligation bonds - 2009B	10,200,000	485,000	—	485,000	—	—
General obligation bonds - 2010A	25,000,000	16,880,000	—	1,180,000	15,700,000	1,250,000
General obligation bonds - 2010B	100,000,000	68,140,000	—	4,365,000	63,775,000	4,495,000
General obligation bonds - 2012	10,635,000	5,400,000	—	5,400,000	—	—
General obligation bonds - 2013A	6,395,000	4,000,000	—	620,000	3,380,000	625,000
General obligation bonds - 2015A	14,615,000	10,800,000	—	975,000	9,825,000	990,000
General obligation bonds - 2015B	4,095,000	2,115,000	—	550,000	1,565,000	465,000
General obligation bonds - 2017A	6,460,000	6,325,000	—	70,000	6,255,000	575,000
General obligation bonds - 2017B	12,920,000	12,920,000	—	—	12,920,000	—
Special improvement bonds	1,659,000	373,000	—	183,000	190,000	190,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2007	8,590,000	3,995,000	—	515,000	3,480,000	535,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2009A	36,240,000	1,735,000	—	1,735,000	—	—
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2012A	15,855,000	12,675,000	—	580,000	12,095,000	610,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2013A	51,270,000	51,270,000	—	—	51,270,000	—
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2013B	7,315,000	6,340,000	—	275,000	6,065,000	290,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2014A	26,840,000	15,570,000	—	5,085,000	10,485,000	5,180,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2014B	10,935,000	9,745,000	—	420,000	9,325,000	440,000
Motor fuel revenue bonds - 2014	8,800,000	5,460,000	—	860,000	4,600,000	880,000
Sales tax revenue bonds - 2016A	21,715,000	21,715,000	—	—	21,715,000	1,865,000
Governmental bank notes						
Chase		1,048,634	1,224,775	842,745	1,430,665	272,953
Siemens		8,464,576	—	669,508	7,795,069	689,409
General compensated absences	—	14,367,129	13,648,773	10,953,070	17,062,832	2,274,105
Internal Service Fund Debt:						
Lease revenue bonds - 2013A	7,180,000	6,370,000	—	280,000	6,090,000	290,000
Lease revenue bonds - 2014A	7,095,000	6,345,000	—	265,000	6,080,000	270,000
Lease revenue bonds - 2016A	6,755,000	6,510,000	—	245,000	6,265,000	250,000
Lease revenue bonds - 2017A	8,115,000	8,115,000	—	—	8,115,000	275,000
ISF bank notes						
Key Bank		—	1,420,313	284,063	1,136,251	284,063
Chase		12,485,463	3,343,667	3,182,953	12,646,178	2,853,751
ISF compensated absences	—	1,455,180	1,382,421	1,210,419	1,474,340	200,656
Governmental premiums/discounts	—	9,356,662	—	483,017	8,873,645	—
Total Governmental long-term debt		\$ 330,495,650	\$ 21,019,950	\$ 41,748,775	\$ 309,613,980	\$ 26,049,937

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

	Amount of Original Issue (bonds only)	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2019	Due Within One Year
Business-type Activities						
Sewer 2009 Series	\$ 6,300,000	\$ 4,095,000	\$ —	\$ 315,000	\$ 3,780,000	\$ 315,000
Sewer 2010 Series	12,000,000	8,195,000	—	535,000	7,660,000	535,000
Storm 2011 Series	8,000,000	4,785,000	—	485,000	4,300,000	485,000
Sewer and Storm 2012 Series	28,565,000	15,620,000	—	2,215,000	13,405,000	2,330,000
Sewer and Storm 2017 Series	72,185,000	71,490,000	—	870,000	70,620,000	870,000
Water note	8,500,000	8,500,000	—	—	8,500,000	6,375,000
Redevelopment Agency 2013A tax increment	64,730,000	55,540,000	—	3,220,000	52,320,000	3,320,000
Redevelopment Agency 2015A tax increment	12,215,000	12,215,000	—	—	12,215,000	—
Redevelopment Agency 2015B tax increment	1,060,000	740,000	—	530,000	210,000	530,000
Airport 2017A	826,210,000	826,210,000	—	—	826,210,000	—
Airport 2017B	173,790,000	173,790,000	—	—	173,790,000	—
Airport 2018A-2018B	850,550,000	—	850,550,000	—	850,550,000	—
Enterprise bank notes						
Chase		4,812,236	2,091,666	2,168,414	4,735,488	497,243
Siemens		6,330,583	—	262,119	6,068,464	284,388
Yamaha		497,826	89,670	234,019	353,478	224,554
Highland		101,669	—	101,669	—	—
Loan financing notes		7,280,798	111,488	1,434,450	5,957,836	437,683
Enterprise compensated absences		9,125,098	9,307,600	9,500,991	8,931,707	1,896,022
RDA premiums/discounts		(44,492)	4,764	—	(39,728)	—
Airport premiums/discounts		124,811,817	82,567,209	10,586,532	196,792,494	—
Utilities premiums/discounts		8,907,319	—	549,119	8,358,200	—
Total Business-type long-term debt		<u>1,343,002,853</u>	<u>944,722,397</u>	<u>33,007,312</u>	<u>2,254,717,938</u>	<u>18,099,890</u>
Total long-term debt		<u>\$ 1,673,498,503</u>	<u>\$ 965,742,346</u>	<u>\$ 75,431,632</u>	<u>\$ 2,563,656,370</u>	<u>\$ 53,671,882</u>
Library compensation liability		\$ 524,632	\$ 734,983	\$ 722,698	\$ 536,917	\$ —
Total component unit long-term debt		<u>\$ 524,632</u>	<u>\$ 734,983</u>	<u>\$ 722,698</u>	<u>\$ 536,917</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

The annual debt requirements to maturity, including principal and interest, as of June 30, 2019 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
2020	\$ 9,800,000	\$ 4,730,507	\$ 8,375,000	\$ 53,803,578.5	\$ 8,400,000	\$ 3,889,796
2021	10,110,000	4,435,119	11,370,000	53,602,904	9,630,000	3,652,351
2022	4,970,000	4,210,643	13,360,000	53,349,628	9,755,000	3,331,157
2023	4,850,000	4,050,701	33,055,000	52,508,190	10,070,000	3,002,802
2024	5,040,000	3,869,009	37,210,000	51,727,340	10,075,000	2,658,881
2025-2029	22,100,000	17,031,555	232,020,000	245,285,882	49,980,000	8,185,374
2030-2034	29,950,000	13,771,963	319,210,000	204,409,048	15,510,000	729,280
2035-2039	32,215,000	6,135,816	378,640,000	157,582,500	—	—
2040-2044	—	—	463,445,000	99,368,500	—	—
2045-2049	—	—	518,375,000	26,914,625	—	—
Subtotal	119,035,000	58,235,312	2,015,060,000	998,552,194	113,420,000	25,449,640
Less discount and deferred (gain) loss	(2,248,637)	—	(196,752,949)	—	(2,469,510)	—
Net debt	<u>\$ 121,283,637</u>	<u>\$ 58,235,312</u>	<u>\$ 2,211,812,949</u>	<u>\$ 998,552,194</u>	<u>\$ 115,889,510</u>	<u>\$ 25,449,640</u>

Year Ending June 30	Special Assessment Bonds		Other Debt			
	Governmental Activities		Governmental Activities		Business Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 190,000	\$ 3,696	\$ 962,362	\$ 249,239	\$ 6,812,683	\$ 284,048
2021	—	—	1,005,356	221,773	2,582,546	264,285
2022	—	—	956,036	193,251	478,314	243,622
2023	—	—	927,386	166,627	500,027	222,017
2024	—	—	970,106	139,544	522,730	199,428
2025-2029	—	—	4,312,295	301,277	2,992,084	620,572
2030-2034	—	—	92,192	680	924,531	109,282
2035-2039	—	—	—	—	176,825	64,297
2040-2044	—	—	—	—	209,082	37,483
2045-2049	—	—	—	—	164,363	7,836
	190,000	3,696	9,225,733	1,272,392	15,363,185	2,052,868
Less discount and deferred (gain) loss	—	—	(675,547)	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 190,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,696</u>	<u>\$ 9,901,280</u>	<u>\$ 1,272,392</u>	<u>\$ 15,363,185</u>	<u>\$ 2,052,868</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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June 30, 2019

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 percent of unused accumulated sick leave upon retirement, or 50 percent 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 percent of the earned balance of personal leave upon separation or retirement. Upon retirement any unused severance account balance is reimbursed at 100 percent. The liability for accumulated compensated absences at June 30, 2019 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. Compensated absences are reported in the governmental funds for unpaid balances of reimbursable unused leave for employees that terminated during the current fiscal year. For governmental funds, any compensated absence liability has typically been liquidated by the General Fund.

GASB Statement No 88 - Certain Disclosure Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements

To comply with GASB Statement No 88 "Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements, the city has identified bonds that have been directly placed. Also, included in the notes is a section describing direct borrowings by the City. The detail for each direct borrowing lender is also included in the debt tables within this note.

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 percent 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 percent 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, 2019 was \$0.

On April 29, 2010 the City issued General Obligation Bonds Series 2010A (Series 2010A) in the amount of \$25,000,000. The bonds were sold with a premium of \$444,124. The City incurred issuance

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costs in the amount of \$208,364 with resulting net proceeds totaling \$25,235,760. The bonds carry interest rates from 2.25 percent to 5.52 percent. Of the total par amount, \$19,155,000 was issued as taxable bonds under the Federal Government's "Build America Bonds" program. Under this program, for eligible projects, the Federal Government will rebate back to the City 35 percent of the interest costs which results in an overall lower cost of borrowing than issuing tax exempt bonds, however because of sequestration, this rebate has been reduced by 7.2 percent. The bonds were issued to begin the \$125,000,000 Public Safety Building and Command Center construction. The remaining balance of the 2010A bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$15,700,000.

On November 18, 2010 the City issued General Obligation Bonds Series 2010B (Series 2010B) in the amount of \$100,000,000. The City incurred \$160,680 issuance costs, resulting in net proceeds of \$99,839,320. The bonds carry an interest rate of 3.02 percent, and were issued to finish the \$125,000,000 Public Safety Building and Command Center construction. The remaining balance of the 2010B bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$63,775,000. This bond was a direct placement.

On March 20, 2012 the City issued General Obligation Bonds Series 2012A (Series 2012) at the par amount of \$10,635,000. The bonds were issued with a premium of \$1,936,889 and incurred issuance costs in the amount of \$72,050, resulting in net proceeds of \$12,499,839. The bonds were issued to defease the par amounts of the General Obligation Bonds Series 2002 due to mature on June 15, 2018 and June 15, 2019 in the amounts of \$6,040,000 and \$6,315,000 (total of \$12,355,000). The net proceeds, along with other available funds were deposited in an irrevocable escrow account with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the affected 2002 bonds. As a result, \$12,355,000 is considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from the balance sheet. The advance refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of \$2,203,494. This difference, reported as a reduction in bonds payable is charged as interest expense through June 30, 2019, using the effective interest method. While incurring a deferred loss for accounting and reporting purposes, the City realized an economic gain of \$3,074,749. The remaining balance of the 2012 bonds were paid off in Fiscal Year 2019 so the resulting balance was \$0 at June 30, 2019.

On March 27, 2013 the City issued General Obligation Series 2013A (Series 2013A) at the par amount of \$6,395,000. The bonds were issued with a premium of \$622,808 and incurred issuance costs in the amount of \$67,650, resulting in net proceeds of \$6,950,158. The bonds were issued to defease the par amount of the General Obligation Bonds of Series 2004A due to mature from June 15, 2015 to June 15, 2024 in the total amount of \$6,635,000. The net proceeds, along with other available funds were deposited in an irrevocable escrow account with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the affected 2004A bonds. As a result, \$6,635,000 is considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from the balance sheet. The advance refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of \$313,501. While incurring a deferred loss for accounting and reporting purposes, the City realized an economic gain of \$1,788,882. The outstanding balance of the 2013A bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$3,380,000.

On February 24, 2015, the City issued Federally Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2015A at the par amount of \$14,615,000. The City incurred a total of \$120,808 in issuance costs, resulting in net proceeds of \$14,494,192. The bonds carry coupon rates of .45 percent to 3.322 percent and

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have final maturity date in fiscal year 2028. The bonds were issued to defease the par amount of the General Obligation Bonds Series 2013B due to mature on June 15, 2028 in the amount of \$14,423,000. As a result, \$14,423,000 is considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from the balance sheet. The 2015A Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 2025 are subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the election of the City, on December 15, 2024, and on any date thereafter, in whole or in part, from such maturities or parts thereof as will be selected by the City, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount of the 2015A Bonds to be redeemed plus accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption. While incurring a deferred gain of \$71,191 for accounting and reporting purposes, the City realized an economic loss of \$150,726. The remaining balance of the defeased bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$9,825,000.

On February 24, 2015, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2015B at the par amount of \$4,095,000. The bonds were issued with a premium of \$133,539 and incurred a total of \$32,818 in issuance costs. With transfers of \$40,207 from Prior Issue Debt Service Funds, the resulting net proceeds were \$4,235,928. The bonds carry coupon rates of 1.5 percent to 4.0 percent and have final maturity date in fiscal year 2023. The bonds were issued to defease the par amount of the General Obligation Bonds Series 2009A, 2011 and 2013C due to mature on June 15, 2019, 2021 and 2023 respectively, and in the amounts of \$370,000, \$1,120,000 and \$2,723,000 respectively. As a result, \$4,213,000 is considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from the balance sheet. The 2015B Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. For accounting and reporting purposes the City incurred a deferred loss of \$17,278 while recognizing an economic gain of \$320,502. The outstanding balance of the 2015B bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$1,565,000.

On April 11, 2017, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2017A at par amount of \$6,460,000. The bonds carry coupon rates of 1.000 percent to 2.760 percent and have a final maturity date of June 15, 2029. The bonds were issued to advance refund a portion of the General Obligation Series 2009B Bonds which were originally issued to renovate the building that houses the Leonardo Arts Center. The effective discount rate is 2.417 percent. The City has an outstanding balance of \$0 from the original debt which was paid in June 2019, \$6,431,320 was placed into escrow and will earn interest at 1.292 percent to cover the remaining payments. The remaining balance of the 2017A bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$6,255,000. This bond was a direct placement.

On October 25, 2017, the City issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2017B at a par amount of \$12,920,000. The bonds carry coupon rates of 2.00 percent to 5.00 percent and have a final maturity of June 15, 2030. The bonds were issued to crossover refund a portion of the General Obligation Series 2010A Build America Bonds which were originally issued for the construction of the Public Safety Building. The crossover refunding results in cashflow savings of \$660,669 and resulted in a deferred gain of \$1,010,681. The effective discount rate is 2.201%. The Series 2010A Build America Bonds will remain percent outstanding until the crossover date of June 15, 2020 at which time they will be paid from the escrow fund. For this purpose and to cover payments on the Series 2017B Bonds, \$15,460,680 was placed into escrow and will earn interest at 1.507 percent. The remaining balance of the 2017B bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$12,920,000.

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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 percent of all outstanding special improvement bonds issued after April 1, 1990. The special improvement guaranty account is \$244,042 at June 30, 2019. 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 percent and 4.77 percent and have a final maturity in fiscal year 2020. The remaining balance of the Special Improvement Bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$190,000.

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 July 10, 2007, the City issued the Series 2007 Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds at a par amount of \$8,590,000 with interest rates of 3.60 percent to 4.60 percent and a final maturity date of October 1, 2026. The bonds were sold at a discount of \$19,451. The proceeds paid issuance costs in the amount of \$160,155 and the remainder will finance infrastructure improvements associated with the realignment of railroad tracks and the extension of light rail within the City. The outstanding balance of the 2007 bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$3,480,000.

On February 19, 2009, the City issued the series 2009A Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds at a par value of \$36,240,000 with a final maturity date of October 1, 2028. The bonds sold at a premium of \$1,925,211 and the City incurred issuance costs in the amount of \$316,132 which resulted in net proceeds of \$37,849,079. The bonds carry interest rates from 2.5 percent to 5 percent. The bonds were issued to purchase land and construct a maintenance facility complex on the acquired land and to purchase a bank building for conversion to additional office space. The outstanding balance of the 2009A bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$0.

On June 7, 2012, the City issued the series 2012A Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds in the par amount of \$15,855,000. With the original issue premium of \$678,363 added and issuance costs totaling \$263,868 subtracted, the net proceeds equaled \$16,269,495. The bonds carry interest rates from 1.5 percent to 4 percent. The bonds were issued to demolish and rebuild a viaduct over, and improve portions of, North Temple Street. The outstanding balance of the 2012A bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$12,095,000.

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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 percent with a final maturity date of April 1, 2038. The Series 2013A Bonds mature on or after April 1, 2024 and are subject to redemption prior to maturity in whole or in part at the option of the City on October 1, 2023, and on any date thereafter prior to maturity at a price of par. The Series 2013A Bonds are subject to optional redemption at the election of the City on any date prior to October 1, 2023. Make-Whole Redemption Price, plus accrued and unpaid interest on the Series 2013A Bonds will be redeemed on the date fixed for redemption. The City incurred a total of \$484,441 in issuance cost and contributed \$26,829 representing the accrued interest of the Series 2012 Taxable Junior Lien Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Notes (2012 Notes). The Redevelopment Agency of Salt Lake City (RDA) contributed \$2,596,648 from its fund raising activities and \$1,104,957 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 2013A bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$51,270,000.

On November 26, 2013, the City issued the Series 2013B Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds in the par amount of \$7,315,000 with a final maturity date of October 1, 2033. With the original issuance premium of \$568,437 added and a total issuance cost of \$ 156,111 subtracted, the net proceeds equaled \$7,727,326. The bonds carry interest rates from 4 percent to 5 percent, and were issued to fund the construction and improvements for the Sugar house Streetcar and Greenway project. The outstanding balance of the 2013B bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$6,065,000.

On July 17, 2014, the City issued Series 2014A Federally Taxable Sales & Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds in the par amount of \$26,840,000 with interest rates of .300 percent to 2.45 percent and a final maturity date in fiscal 2020. The City incurred a total of \$203,995 in issuance costs which resulted in net proceeds of \$26,636,005. The bonds were issued to defease the par amount of the Series 2005A Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds due to mature on April 1, 2021 in the amount of \$24,815,000. As a result, \$24,815,000 is considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from the balance sheet. The Series 2014A Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. For accounting and reporting purposes the City incurred a deferred gain of \$2,228,084 while recognizing an economic gain of \$1,517,025. The outstanding balance of the 2014A bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$10,485,000.

On September 24, 2014, the City issued the Series 2014B Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds in the par amount of \$10,935,000 with a final maturity date of October 1, 2034. With the original issuance premium of \$621,745 added and a total issuance cost of \$188,745 subtracted, the net proceeds equaled \$11,368,000. The bonds carry interest rates from 2 percent to 4 percent, and were issued to fund City construction and acquisition projects. The Series 2014B Bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2025, are subject to redemption at the election of the City, on any date on or after October 1, 2024, in whole or in part, from such maturities or parts thereof as shall be selected by the City, upon notice given as provided in the Indenture, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount of the Series 2014B Bonds to be redeemed plus accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption. The outstanding balance of the 2014B bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$9,325,000.

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On June 1, 2016 the City issued Series 2016A Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds at the par amount of \$21,715,000, resulting in a deferred gain of \$1,010,681. 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 percent to 4.0 percent 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. The outstanding balance of the 2016A bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$21,715,000.

Motor Fuel Revenue Bonds

On August 20, 2014, the City issued Motor Fuel Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2014 at the par amount of \$8,800,000. The City incurred a total of \$50,000 in issuance costs, resulting in net proceeds of \$8,750,000 deposited to Construction Fund for the construction or acquisition of City projects. The bonds carry a coupon rate of \$2.180 percent and have a final maturity date of April 1, 2024. The bonds are not subject to optional redemption. The outstanding balance of the bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$4,600,000. This bond was a direct placement.

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 17, 2009, the Sewer Utility issued \$6,300,000 in Revenue Bonds. The 2009 Stimulus Bonds were issued as part of economic stimulus funding through the State of Utah. The Sewer Utility used the funds to replace the digester cover and walls at the reclamation plant facility. These bonds mature 2012 through 2031 with annual principal payments of \$315,000 beginning February 2012 and the average interest of 0 percent. The Sewer Utility incurred issuance costs of \$69,740 related to the 2009 series bonds. The issuance cost is being amortized commensurate with the debt service payments beginning February 2012. The outstanding balance of the bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$3,780,000. This bond was a direct placement.

On September 14, 2010, the Sewer Utility issued \$12,000,000 in Revenue Bonds at an interest rate of 2.73 percent. The 2010 Series Bonds were issued by direct purchase through JPMorgan Chase Bank as authorized by City Council resolution for the purchase, acquisition and construction of improvements,

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facilities and properties including the sewer Orange Street trunk line or other various improvements. This issue matures February 1, 2031. The outstanding balance of the bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$7,660,000. This bond was a direct placement.

On October 19, 2011, the Utilities issued \$8,000,000 in Revenue Bonds at an interest rate of 2.37 percent. The Series 2011 Bonds were issued by direct purchase through JPMorgan Chase Bank as authorized by City Council resolution for the purchase, acquisition and construction of improvements, facilities and properties including the Folsom Avenue stormwater project or other various stormwater improvements. This issue matures February 1, 2027. The outstanding balance of the bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$4,300,000. This bond was a direct placement.

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 percent. The Series 2012 Bonds were issued by direct purchase through JPMorgan Chase Bank as authorized by City Council resolution. The principal purpose of the Series 2012 Bonds was to defease a portion of the Series 2004 Bonds; \$20,490,662 was placed in escrow that, when combined with related interest earnings, will be necessary to make principal and interest payments totaling \$19,145,000 and \$1,384,181, respectively. The net carrying amount of the defeased bonds was \$20,519,304 (\$19,145,000 due at maturity add \$1,187,044 of unamortized premium and \$372,703 of accrued interest, and less unamortized issuance costs of \$185,443). The refunding transaction resulted in a \$28,642 deferred inflow of resources, which was amortized through February 2014. 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 of the bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$13,405,000. This bond was a direct placement.

On April 5, 2017 the Salt Lake City Public Utilities issued \$72,185,000 in Revenue Bonds. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$9,593,680 and carry interest rates of 2.00 percent to 5.00 percent with a final maturity of February 1, 2037. The bonds were issued for the purpose of financing improvements to the City's water, sewer, storm drain, and street lighting utilities, and refunding a portion of the City's outstanding water and sewer revenue bonds. The Series 2017A Bonds maturing on or after February 1, 2028 are subject to redemption at the election of the City. The outstanding balance of the bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$70,620,000.

On December 7, 2017, the Utilities entered into a cooperative agreement with the State of Utah to provide sewer infrastructure related to the State's relocation of a correctional facility. Under the terms of the agreement the State advanced \$8,500,000 interest free to the Utilities to help cover the cost of sewer infrastructure improvements. The agreement requires repayment of \$6,375,000 by February 1, 2020 and the remaining \$2,125,000 by February 1, 2021 by the Utilities. Imputed interest to the non-interest bearing note is deemed immaterial. The proceeds have been restricted for capital improvement and will be held in the City's pooled cash until payments are required. This was a direct placement.

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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 October 30, 2013, the Agency issued \$64,730,000 in federally taxable tax increment revenue bonds, with interest rates ranging from 3.0 percent to 6.0 percent. The bond proceeds were used to fund the construction of the Eccles Theater. The Agency received net proceeds of \$63,929,046, including accrued interest of \$1,377,835, and net of issuance costs of \$735,103 (which were expensed on the statement of revenues and expenses and changes in net position), and a discount of \$65,851, which is being amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. The outstanding balance of the bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$52,320,000.

In May 2015, the Agency issued \$12,215,000 in Series 2015A subordinate tax increment revenue bonds and \$1,060,000 in Series 2015B taxable subordinate tax increment revenue bonds (total of \$13,275,000) for the construction of the Regent Street Improvements. The interest rates on the Series 2015A and 2015B bonds are 2.57 percent and 2.66 percent, respectively. The Agency received net proceeds of \$12,543,274, including accrued interest of \$631,975 and issuance costs of \$99,752, which were both expensed as incurred. The outstanding balances of the 2015A and 2015B bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$12,215,000 and \$210,000, respectively. These bonds were direct placement.

Local Building Authority Bonds

On June 20, 2013, the Local Building Authority issued \$7,180,000 par Lease Revenue bond Series 2013A. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$92,650, carry interest rates of 2.00 percent to 4.00 percent and will be used to construct a new branch Library in the Glendale area of Salt Lake City. The outstanding balance of the bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$6,090,000.

On March 20 2014, the Local Building Authority issued \$7,095,000 par Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$319,104 and carry interest rates of 2.00 percent to 5.00 percent with final maturity of April 15, 2035. The Series 2014A Bonds maturing on and after April 15, 2024 are subject to redemption on or after October 15, 2023 at a price par. The Authority incurred a total of \$134,591 in issuance costs and also funded a capitalized interest fund of \$427,724. The net amount of \$6,851,788.00 will be used to acquire and construct a new branch Library in the Marmalade area of Salt Lake City. The outstanding balance of the bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$6,080,000.

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 percent to

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5.00 percent 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. The outstanding balance of the bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$6,265,000.

On April 27, 2017, the Local Building Authority issued \$8,115,000 par Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2017A. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$1,324,158 and carry interest rates of 4.00 percent to 5.25 percent with final maturity of April 15, 2038. The Series 2017A Bonds maturing on and after April 15, 2028 are subject to redemption in whole or in part at par plus accrued interest. The outstanding balance of the bonds at June 30, 2019 was \$8,115,000.

Airport

On February 8, 2017 the Salt Lake City Airport issued \$1,000,000,000 in Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2017A & 2017B. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$126,480,831 and carry an interest rate of 5.00 percent with a final maturity of July 1, 2047. The bonds were issued for the purpose of financing a portion of the design and construction of the Terminal Redevelopment Program (TRP) and North Concourse Program (NCP). The City currently expects that it will issue additional series of airport revenue bonds to fund approximately \$1.1 billion of construction costs of elements of the TRP and NCP in addition to the costs funded with the Series 2017 Bonds. The Series 2017A & B Bonds maturing on or after July 1, 2028 are subject to redemption at the election of the City.

On October 31, 2018 the Salt Lake City Airport issued \$850,550,000 in Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2018A & 2018B. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$82,567,209 and carry an interest rate of 4.28 percent with a final maturity of July 1, 2048. The bonds were issued for the purpose of completing the construction of the Terminal Redevelopment Program (TRP) and North Concourse Program (NCP). The Series 2018A & B Bonds maturing on or after July 1, 2029 are subject to redemption at the election of the City.

Bank Notes

The City directly borrows funds from multiple banks and financing companies to purchase equipment for city use. They are listed by bank or agency below:

The City has an equipment financing contract with JPMorgan Chase. Equipment such as police vehicles, fire trucks, and other primary government purpose equipment are eligible to be financed under this contract. The City enters into several financing contracts a year with terms less than seven years. The interest rate is fixed and is determined separately for each contract based on a calculation of the 4-year, SWAP, tax rate, spread and other factors, but average about 2.1 percent. The initial amount available for financing was \$30,000,000 and extends five years ending April 30, 2021. Each financing agreement reduces the amount available regardless of whether the final payment has been paid. As of June 30, 2019, \$11,836,277 was still available for equipment purchase financing. Most of the agreements have been for fleet and refuse equipment but there is one agreement for fire apparatus.

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Public Services has four financing contracts with Siemens Public Inc. to purchase upgraded energy efficient equipment. Two contracts are for city parks, one is for Steiner Aquatics Center equipment and one is for golf courses. In July 2010 \$832,588 was borrowed at 4.213 percent with final payment occurring in 2026. In January 2013, \$6,315,796 was borrowed at 2.45 percent with the final payment occurring in 2029. These were both used in the parks division to improve efficiency in water usage and irrigation in city parks. A third agreement borrowed \$3,470,79 in July 2013 at 2.95 percent maturing in 2030 and used for energy efficient equipment for Steiner Aquatics. The County contributes half of the debt service to the City as both entities agreed to share the cost of the Aquatic Center debt. The golf fund borrowed \$6,068,464 in December 2014 at 2.5 percent with final payment made in 2031. The funds were used to improve efficiency in water usage and irrigation.

The Information Management Services fund, an internal service fund, borrowed \$1,420,313 from Key Government Finance, Inc. for system security hardware and software in December 2018. The contract is for a fixed term of 5 years, ending January 21, 2023 with 0 percent interest rate.

The Housing Loan Fund has two contracts that are used to provide mortgage loans for low income housing. The city funds 20 percent of the purchase price and two contracts fund the remaining 80 percent, as described below.

In August 2018 multiple bank loans were consolidated and refinanced into one loan with Ally Bank for \$9,500,000 at 4.5 percent interest and matures in 2031. The City makes yearly payments plus any principal payments received from low-income borrowers when they sell or refinance their mortgages.

For new low-income properties, the City borrows directly from UBS Bank, USA. The is a revolving loan participation agreement with a limit of \$5,000,000 and is used to pay 80 percent of participation interest in low-income mortgage loans. Each new mortgage has a different interest rate which is based on the current LIBOR rate. The City receives principal and interest payments from the borrowers and forwards those payments to UBS Bank. Final payments are expected to be made in 2048. The balance available is \$3,929,439.

The golf fund has entered into three financing contracts with Yamaha and one contract with Highland Equipment to purchase golf carts for the golf courses. The total amount borrowed from Yamaha is \$1,070,561 with interest rates 3.8 percent. Final payments are expected to be made in 2021. The total amount borrowed from Highland Equipment in January 2016 was \$597,739; this note was paid in full in the current fiscal year.

7. Fund Equity

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

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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. Debt service and funds restricted by state or federal agencies are included in this category. The largest are impact fees and class C funds which are regulated by the state.

Committed amounts represent the portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes 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. Encumbrances are used in the General Fund and are included in this category and reflect ongoing contractual obligations for operations across all general fund departments.

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	\$ 12,550,163	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,550,163
Restricted for:					
Class C Roads	—	8,457,540	—	—	8,457,540
Debt Service	—	—	19,161,674	—	19,161,674
Misc Capital Projects	—	2,577,563	—	—	2,577,563
Impact Fees	—	27,724,961	—	—	27,724,961
Grants	—	708,706	—	13,415,421	14,124,127
Community Development	—	—	—	61,990	61,990
Arts Council	—	—	—	62,802	62,802
Emergency 911	—	—	—	732,685	732,685
Committed:					
Weed demolition and forfeiture	—	—	—	151,028	151,028
Emergency 911	—	—	—	1,910,545	1,910,545
Debt Service	—	—	—	243,958	243,958
Assigned to:					
Encumbrances	15,891,696	—	—	—	15,891,696
Misc Capital Projects	—	26,966,132	—	—	26,966,132
Arts Council	—	—	—	211,036	211,036
Downtown economic development	—	—	—	1,672,449	1,672,449
Street lighting special districts	—	—	—	589,306	589,306
Weed demolition and forfeiture	—	—	—	783,511	783,511
Donations	—	—	—	1,468,749	1,468,749
Unassigned:	51,372,150	—	—	—	51,372,150
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 79,814,009</u>	<u>\$ 66,434,902</u>	<u>\$ 19,161,674</u>	<u>\$ 21,303,480</u>	<u>\$ 186,714,065</u>

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

At June 30, 2019, the Local Building Authority (an internal service fund) had a negative Net Position of \$144,259. 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 (an internal service fund) also had a negative net position of \$1,473,692. The actuarial estimate of the general liability exceeded the original budgeted amounts. The City is gradually increasing budgets each year to move these funds out of deficit fund balances.

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, 2019, are as shown in the table below:

General Fund charges for:					
	Administrative services	Fire protection services	Police protection services	Engineering and other services	Total
Enterprise funds:					
Water Utility	\$ 841,922	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 841,922
Sewer Utility	457,350	—	—	—	457,350
Storm Water Utility	147,606	—	—	118,000	265,606
Street Lighting	41,074	—	—	—	41,074
Airport	1,351,349	5,363,566	4,015,777	—	10,730,692
Refuse Collection	459,232	—	—	66,683	525,915
Golf	288,984	—	—	49,433	338,417
Redevelopment Agency	944,780	—	—	77,641	1,022,421
Internal service funds:					
Fleet Management	374,809	—	—	4,689	379,498
Information Management	309,373	—	—	—	309,373
Governmental Immunity	189,746	—	—	—	189,746
Risk Management	158,687	—	—	—	158,687
Special revenue funds					
Capital Projects Fund	—	—	—	1,093,823	1,093,823
Subtotal, primary government	5,564,912	5,363,566	4,015,777	1,410,269	16,354,524
Component unit -					
Library	—	—	—	9,325	9,325
Total reporting entity	<u>\$ 5,564,912</u>	<u>\$ 5,363,566</u>	<u>\$ 4,015,777</u>	<u>\$ 1,419,594</u>	<u>\$ 16,363,849</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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10. Transfers

Transfers were made to and from several funds during the course of the year ended June 30, 2019. The principal reason for 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 table on the following page show the detail of transfers.

Transfer in to:											
<u>Transfers out from:</u>	Capital		Other					Nonmajor	Nonmajor	Internal	Total
	General	Projects	Improvements	Water	Sewer	Storm Water	RDA	Governmental	Proprietary	Service	
General Fund	\$ —	\$ 9,789,940	\$ 12,261,212	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,401,935	\$ —	\$ 4,049,094	\$ 9,353,372	\$ 45,855,553
Airport	306,322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	306,322
Stormwater	583,605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	583,605
Redevelopment	1,417,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,417,707
Nonmajor Governmental	5,059,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,102,271	—	7,162,246
Nonmajor Proprietary	196,809	240,000	267,841	—	—	—	—	2,000,000	—	—	2,704,650
Internal Service	—	—	286,383	142,632	62,900	23,953	—	—	397,756	1,092	914,716
	<u>\$ 7,564,418</u>	<u>\$ 10,029,940</u>	<u>\$ 12,815,436</u>	<u>\$ 142,632</u>	<u>\$ 62,900</u>	<u>\$ 23,953</u>	<u>\$ 10,401,935</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,549,121</u>	<u>\$ 9,354,464</u>	<u>\$ 58,944,799</u>

11. Risk Management

The City is self-insured for general liability claims, except for liability incurred at the Airport and carries excess liability insurance with \$2,000,000 per occurrence and \$4,000,000 aggregate limit over the self-insured retention of \$1,000,000 per claim. 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 carries cyber and technology liability insurance with a \$5,000,000 per occurrence and aggregate limit and \$50,000 retention.

The City is self-insured for workers' compensation and carries excess workers' compensation insurance with \$30,000,000 limit over the self-insured retention of \$750,000 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.

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

City: \$500,000,000 aggregate limit with a \$100,000 deductible, with the following exceptions: the flood deductible is \$250,000 except for three properties located outside the standard report zone, which carry a \$500,000 deductible; the Leonardo building has a \$10,000 deductible. Sub-limits apply as follows: (1) earth movement \$125,000,000 limit; (2) flood \$100,000,000 limit; (3) Mountain Dell Dam and appurtenant structures \$60,000,000 aggregate limit with \$30,000,000 sub-limit for all other dams; (4) fine art coverage \$100,000,000 limit. The City is self-insured for property loss above the limits and below the deductibles. The operating departments of the General Fund or proprietary funds assume financial responsibility for risk retained by the City for property damage.

Airport: \$500,000,000 with a \$100,000 deductible. Sub-limits and deductible exceptions apply as follows: (1) earth movement and flood each carry a \$100,000,000 sub-limit with a 2 percent deductible per location, \$100,000 minimum, \$5,000,000 maximum; (2) Windstorm or Hail have a 5 percent deductible per location, \$100,000 minimum, \$5,000,000 maximum; (3) Business Interruption and Extra Expense coverage of \$200,000,000 with 2 percent deductible per location, \$100,000 minimum, \$5,000,000 maximum. Terrorism, certified and non-certified acts, is not covered.

The Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer, and Director of Finance are each covered by public official bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000 bond with no deductible.

The City has a government crime policy that provides public employee dishonesty coverage (an employee blanket bond) covering (1) employee theft with \$1,000,000 limit and \$20,000 deductible; (2) computer fraud with \$1,000,000 limit and \$20,000 deductible; (3) funds transfer fraud with \$1,000,000 limit and \$20,000 deductible; (4) theft of money and securities with \$50,000 limit and \$2,500 deductible; (5) money orders and counterfeit paper currency with \$50,000 limit and \$2,500 deductible; (6) forgery or alteration with \$25,000 limit and \$1,000 deductible.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Changes in the estimated claims payable liability carried in the accrued liabilities of the Risk Management Fund since July 1, 2016 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
2016-2017					
Workers' compensation	\$ 2,707,000	\$ 1,913,023	\$ (1,912,023)	\$ 2,708,000	
Unemployment compensation	48,795	176,586	(181,358)	44,023	
	<u>\$ 2,755,795</u>	<u>\$ 2,089,609</u>	<u>\$ (2,093,381)</u>	<u>\$ 2,752,023</u>	
2017-2018					
Workers' compensation	\$ 2,708,000	\$ 1,823,518	\$ (1,710,518)	\$ 2,821,000	
Unemployment compensation	44,023	105,892	(131,295)	18,620	
	<u>\$ 2,752,023</u>	<u>\$ 1,929,410</u>	<u>\$ (1,841,813)</u>	<u>\$ 2,839,620</u>	
2018-2019					
Workers' compensation	\$ 2,821,000	\$ 632,209	\$ (1,074,209)	\$ 2,379,000	\$ 2,296,000
Unemployment compensation	18,620	176,916	(160,152)	35,384	29,578
	<u>\$ 2,839,620</u>	<u>\$ 809,125</u>	<u>\$ (1,234,361)</u>	<u>\$ 2,414,384</u>	<u>\$ 2,325,578</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 one cost sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system (PERS) and one multiple-employer agent PERS. These are defined benefit retirement plans covering public employees of the State of Utah and employees of participating local governmental entities. The systems are administered under the direction of the Utah State Retirement Board whose members are appointed by the governor of Utah.

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

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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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- 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
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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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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	6.00%	14.46%	N/A
111- Local Governmental Division Tier 2	N/A	N/A	15.54%	1.15%
Noncontributory System				
15 - Local Governmental Division Tier 1	N/A	N/A	18.47%	N/A
Public Safety Retirement System				
44 - Other Division A Noncontributory Tier 1	N/A	N/A	46.71%	N/A
122 - Other Division A Contributory Tier 2	N/A	N/A	35.45%	0.74%
Firefighters System				
32 - Division B Tier 1	N/A	16.71%	7.24%	N/A
132 - Division B Tier 2	N/A	N/A	11.34%	0.74%
Tier 2 DC Only				
211 - Local Government	N/A	N/A	6.69%	10.00%
222 - Public Safety	N/A	N/A	24.28%	12.00%
232 - Firefighters	N/A	N/A	0.08%	12.00%

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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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For fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the employer and employee contributions to the Systems were as follows:

System	Employer Contributions	Employee Contributions paid by Employer
Noncontributory System	\$ 14,784,183	N/A
Contributory System	294,509	122,616
Public Safety System	13,599,853	—
Firefighters System	1,575,638	3,636,636
Tier 2 Public Employees System	5,538,150	—
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter	2,273,400	—
Tier 2 DC Only System	718,595	N/A
Tier 2 DC Public Safety and Firefighter System	358,354	N/A
Total Contributions	<u>\$ 39,143,683</u>	<u>\$ 3,759,252</u>

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.

Combined Pension Assets, Liabilities, Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Relating to Pensions

At June 30, 2019, the City reported a net pension liability of \$194,258,686.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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	Net Pension Asset	Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share December 31, 2018	Proportionate Share December 31, 2017	Change (Decrease)
Noncontributory System	\$ —	\$ 74,328,318	10.09%	10.16%	(0.07)%
Contributory System	—	4,889,920	12.05%	13.90%	(1.85)%
Public Safety System	—	103,028,051	100.00%	100.00%	— %
Firefighters System	—	10,708,746	26.50%	25.40%	1.10 %
Tier 2 Public Employees System	—	1,173,741	2.74%	2.70%	0.04 %
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System	—	129,911	5.18%	5.18%	— %
Total Net Pension Asset/ Liability	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 194,258,686</u>			

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2017 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, 2019, recognized pension expense of \$48,872,106. At June 30, 2019, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,809,627	\$ 5,739,640
Changes in assumptions	24,494,612	1,153,358
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	34,788,864	—
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	482,214	1,200,989
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	19,634,428	—
Total	<u>\$ 82,209,745</u>	<u>\$ 8,093,987</u>

There is \$19,634,428 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, 2018 . These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming 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:

	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
Year ended December 31,	
2019 \$	23,858,136
2020	7,735,389
2021	5,573,573
2022	16,900,992
2023	32,641
Thereafter \$	380,598

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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Noncontributory System Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2019, recognized pension expense of \$20,092,991. At June 30, 2019, 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	\$ 955,966	\$ 1,386,299
Changes in assumptions	9,957,126	—
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	15,466,883	—
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	71,092	1,193,985
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	7,303,235	—
Total	<u>\$ 33,754,302</u>	<u>\$ 2,580,284</u>

There is \$7,303,235 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, 2018. These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming 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,	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2018 \$	10,599,116
2019	4,049,436
2020	1,893,991
2021	7,328,239
2022	—
Thereafter \$	—

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Contributory System Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2019, recognized pension expense of \$662,090. At June 30, 2019, 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	\$ —	\$ —
Changes in assumptions	—	—
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,607,052	—
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	—	—
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	142,793	—
Total	<u>\$ 1,749,845</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

There is \$142,793 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, 2018. These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming 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,	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2018 \$	636,552
2019	37,731
2020	161,193
2021	771,576
2022	—
Thereafter \$	—

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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Public Safety System Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2019, recognized pension expense of \$21,999,491. At June 30, 2019, 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	\$ 1,785,729	\$ —
Changes in assumptions	7,068,399	—
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	9,026,461	—
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	—	—
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	6,729,264	—
Total	\$ 24,609,853	\$ —

There is \$6,729,264 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, 2018. These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming 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,	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2018 \$	9,540,537
2019	2,936,882
2020	1,135,106
2021	4,268,064
2022	—
Thereafter \$	—

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Firefighters System Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2019, recognized pension expense of \$2,327,643. At June 30, 2019, 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	\$ —	\$ 4,110,585
Changes in assumptions	7,051,298	1,127,505
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	8,214,684	—
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	774	7,003
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	785,513	—
Total	<u>\$ 16,052,269</u>	<u>\$ 5,245,093</u>

There is \$785,513 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, 2018. These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming 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,	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2018 \$	2,912,207
2019	584,823
2020	2,245,475
2021	4,295,888
2022	(16,731)
Thereafter \$	—

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
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Tier 2 Public Employees System Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2019, recognized pension expense of \$3,033,370. At June 30, 2019, 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	\$ 8,238	\$ 242,587
Changes in assumptions	294,191	21,087
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	382,222	—
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	355,251	—
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,279,608	—
Total	<u>\$ 4,319,510</u>	<u>\$ 263,674</u>

There is \$3,279,608 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, 2018. These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming 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,	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2018 \$	132,608
2019	96,518
2020	105,740
2021	186,693
2022	34,834
Thereafter \$	219,833

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2019, recognized pension expense of \$756,521. At June 30, 2019, 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	\$ 59,694	\$ 169
Changes in assumptions	123,598	4,766
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	91,562	—
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	55,098	—
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,394,016	—
Total	<u>\$ 1,723,968</u>	<u>\$ 4,935</u>

There is \$1,394,016 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, 2018. These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming 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,	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2018 \$	37,116
2019	29,999
2020	32,068
2021	50,532
2022	14,538
Thereafter \$	160,765

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Actuarial assumptions: The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50 Percent
Salary increases	3.25 - 9.75 percent, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.95 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, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five year period ending December 31, 2017.

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:

Asset class	Expected Return Arithmetic Basis		
	Target Asset Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long-Term expected portfolio real rate of return
Equity securities	40.00%	6.15%	2.46%
Debt securities	20.00%	0.40%	0.08%
Real assets	15.00%	5.75%	0.86%
Private equity	9.00%	9.95%	0.89%
Absolute return	16.00%	2.85%	0.46%
Cash and cash equivalents	—%	—%	—%
Totals	100%		4.75%
	Inflation		2.50%
	Expected arithmetic nominal return		7.25%

The 6.95% assumed investment rate of return is comprised of an inflation rate of 2.5%, a real return of 4.45% that is net of investment expense.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.95%. 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 6.95%, 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 (5.95%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.95%) than the current rate:

System	1% Decrease 5.95%	Discount Rate 6.95%	1% Increase 7.95%
Noncontributory System	\$ 152,332,929	\$ 74,328,318	\$ 9,371,079
Contributory System	10,380,500	4,889,920	267,989
Public Safety System	155,807,761	103,028,051	59,653,139
Firefighters System	48,190,472	10,708,746	(20,119,100)
Tier 2 Public Employees System	4,702,233	1,173,741	(1,549,372)
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter	979,864	129,911	(520,517)
Total	<u>\$ 372,393,759</u>	<u>\$ 194,258,687</u>	<u>\$ 47,103,218</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

SALT LAKE CITY PUBLIC SAFETY FUND

Total pension liability	2019
Service Cost	\$ 6,763,108
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	25,880,971
Difference between expected and actual experience	533,365
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(20,264,462)
Net change in total pension liability	12,912,982
Total pension liability – beginning	379,138,746
Total pension liability – ending	<u>\$ 392,051,728</u>
Plan fiduciary net position	
Contributions – employer	\$ 15,294,371
Net investment income	(1,074,920)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(20,264,462)
Administrative Expense	(134,501)
Other	2,259,077
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(3,920,435)
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	292,944,112
Plan fiduciary net position – ending	<u>\$ 289,023,677</u>
Net pension liability	<u>\$ 103,028,051</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.7%
Covered payroll	\$ 29,357,367
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	350.9%

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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

13. 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:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
401(k) Plan			
Employer Contributions	\$ 2,286,587	\$ 1,946,794	\$ 1,667,649
Employee Contributions	3,195,637	3,256,925	2,903,467
457 Plan			
Employer Contributions	—	—	6,979
Employee Contributions	2,616,278	2,611,803	2,199,454
Roth IRA Plan			
Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	1,016,324	854,058	620,450
Traditional IRA			
Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	\$ 39,711	\$ 31,628	\$ 29,155

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

14. Other Post Employment Benefits

Plan Description

The Library provides post-employment health care benefits through a single employer defined benefit plan. The benefits are provided through the Library to certain employees who have retired from the System prior to July 1, 2018. The benefits, benefit levels, employee and employer contributions are governed by Library policy and can be amended or terminated at any time. The Library determines whether these benefits will be funded during the annual budget process. The plan is not accounted for as a trust fund since 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 Library's general fund.

Funding Policy

The Library currently pays for post-employment benefits on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified.

Measurement Date	June 30, 2019
Actuarial Valuation Date	June 30, 2018
Discount Rate	3.13%
Prior year discount rate	3.62%

The discount rate was based on the June 30, 2019, Fidelity General Obligation AA 20-Year Yield.

Mortality rates for active employees were based on the RPH-2014 Employee Mortality Table, Generational with Projection Scale MP-2018 for males or females, as appropriate.

Mortality rates for retirees/disabled employees were based on the RPH-2014 Healthy Annuitant and Disabled Retirees Mortality Table, Generational with Projection Scale MP -2017 for males or females, as appropriate.

Inactive employees currently receiving benefit payments	22
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	—
Active employees	—
Total	<u><u>22</u></u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 278,868
Changes for the Year	
Interest	9,568
Differences between expected and actual experience	(764)
Change in Assumptions/Inputs	8,215
Benefit Payments	(29,250)
Net Changes	<u>(12,231)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 266,638</u></u>

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability

	1% Decrease (2.13%)	No Change (3.13%)	1% Increase (4.13%)
Discount Rate	\$ 287,486	\$ 266,638	\$ 248,542
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	\$ 245,211	\$ 266,638	\$ 290,988

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

OPEB Expense

Interest on liabilities	\$ 9,568
Difference between actual and expected experience	(764)
Changes in Assumptions/Inputs	<u>8,215</u>
Total OPEB expense	<u><u>\$ 17,019</u></u>

There are no deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2019.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

15. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments for major construction, capital improvement and other projects at June 30, 2019 are shown below.

General Fund	\$ 10,980,231
Special-revenue funds	2,854,178
Capital Projects Fund	17,094,030
Enterprise funds	2,225,593,643
Internal service funds	4,751,652
Total	<u>\$ 2,261,273,734</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, 2019 approximated \$1,509,424 of which \$1,184,392 was related to proprietary funds. The schedule of future minimum rental payments required under non-cancellable operating leases as of June 30, 2019 is shown below.

	General Fund
2020	\$ 312,558
2021	312,558
2022	312,558
2023	312,558
2024	312,558
2025-2029	1,562,790
2030-2034	1,562,790
Total	<u>\$ 4,688,370</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.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

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
2017-2018	\$ 8,460,000	\$ (1,339,386)	\$ (1,160,614)	\$ 5,960,000	\$ 1,838,000
2018-2019	\$ 5,960,000	\$ 1,559,816	\$ (741,816)	\$ 6,778,000	\$ 1,908,000

As of June 30, 2019, the Utilities had outstanding commitments for the construction and acquisition of property and equipment. Commitments of the Water Utility totaled \$21,148,721, of the Sewer Utility totaled \$68,232,985, of the Stormwater Utility totaled \$4,477,031, and of the Street Lighting Utility totaled \$266,363.

Water Right Purchase- In 2009, the City 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. Revenue collected in advance includes the value of the water vouchers issued in the amount of \$11,047,516 long term and \$1,022,594 in current liabilities.

Litigation- The Utilities are involved in legal proceedings, primarily related to property damages and personal injury arising in the ordinary course of business. Based on the facts currently available, management accrued \$1,948,777, which is the estimated amount of litigation probable to have a negative outcome. Of this potential liability \$1,743,777 is Water Fund related, \$105,000 is Sewer Fund related, and \$100,000 is Stormwater fund related.

Environmental Remediation- In 2003 the Utilities began an environmental remediation process on the Sewer's Northwest Oil Drain (NWOD) Canal under a US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) administrative order and with a cost-sharing agreement between the Utilities, British Petroleum (BP), and Chevron. The two oil companies contribute 2/3 of the project costs of the remediation, and the Utilities contribute 1/3.

As of June 30, 2019 the oil companies have contributed approximately \$21.8 million; the Utilities have capitalized as construction in progress a total of \$33,480,800 in remediation costs. The Utilities estimate that the remaining remediation activities will generate about \$333,000 in contributions from the oil companies, will cost about \$300,000, and will continue through fiscal year 2020. The Utilities have budgeted accordingly.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Pollution Remediation- In FY 2010, the Airport recorded an operating expense and a future liability obligation of \$191,750 associated with remediation of two pollution sites, both associated with leaking underground fuel tanks from the early 1990's. In FY 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 \$164,590 in costs for monthly monitoring at both sites, including \$12,462 in FY 2019. The liability for remediation of pollution recorded as of June 30, 2019 is a total of \$139,511. 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.

Airport- At June 30, 2019, the Airport was committed to contractors and vendors for \$845,361,568 in conjunction with Airport construction programs.

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

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,	
2020	\$ 7,021,892
2021	7,021,892
2022	7,021,892
2023	7,021,892
2024	7,021,892
2025-2029	35,109,460
2030-2034	35,109,460
2035	3,510,946
Total	<u>\$ 108,839,326</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

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, 2019, was \$19,932,948. 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: the County's Mayor, or a designee; the City's Mayor, or a designee; one elected official, or a designee designated by the Salt Lake County Council of Governments, who is not an official or an employee of the County or the City but whose municipality is served by the Facility; one member of the Salt Lake Valley Board of Health or the Director of Health as designated by such Board, or a designee; and one member with technical expertise in the field of solid waste management, said expert member to be selected by the council members who represent the City, the County, and the Salt Lake Valley Board of Health. The Council's responsibilities are to recommend: (1) appointment or removal of Director; (2) plan, establish and approve all construction projects for solid waste operations; and (3) determine best use of facility; (4) establish public policy for all major operations or activities; (5) prepare an annual operating budget that includes expenditures and the means of financing them.

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 November 2016. The estimate totals \$10.1 million at Salt Lake County's fiscal year end and is based on 27.4% of capacity currently filled. The Landfill will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and post-closure care of \$26,829,022 as the remaining capacity is filled. The total capacity was revised in 2016 to reflect increased allowable height, slope and new technology. The landfill is expected to be filled to capacity in the year 2082. The expenses in 2018 were \$528,545. Actual ongoing costs may differ due to inflation, changes in technology, or change in regulations.

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

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

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 \$37,428,280 at December 31, 2018. 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, 2018 the Landfill had invested \$10,599,258 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, 2019, the City paid the landfill approximately \$2,322,599 in user fees. Separately audited financial statements for the City/County landfill may be obtained from the Executive Director or Fiscal Manager, Salt Lake Valley Solid Waste Management Facility, 6030 West California Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah 84104.

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, 2018 totaled \$1,020,755, which has been included in governmental activity investment in joint ventures in the government-wide statement of net position. Of the total investment \$906,763 is related to capital assets.

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. Separately audited statements may be obtained from the Sugar House Park Authority, 6332 S. Airport Road, West Jordan, Utah, 84084.

18. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Newly Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017 the GASB issued State No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The statement is meant to give guidance regarding the identification and reporting of fiduciary activities. Statement 84 is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The City is currently evaluating the impact on the City's one fiduciary fund.

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The statement is meant to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. Statement 87 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 and early adoption is encouraged. The City is currently evaluating the impact of this statement on the financial statements when implemented.

19. Subsequent Events

The following events occurred subsequent to June 30, 2019:

The City issued its \$22,840,000 General Obligation and Refunding Bonds, Series 2019, on October 23, 2019. These bonds refunded the General Obligation Bonds, Series 2017A, and provided \$20 million for street reconstruction.

The City issued its \$61,160,000 Sales and Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A & B, on December 10, 2019. The bonds refunded the Sales Tax and Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2007A and Series 2013A.

The RDA issued its \$44,640,000 Tax Increment Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019, on December 11, 2019. The bonds refunded a portion of the Tax Increment Revenue Bonds, Series 2013.

Required Supplementary Information

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	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	\$ 104,938,706	\$ —	\$ 104,938,706	\$ 102,785,947	\$ 103,209,971	\$ 1,728,735
Sales, use and excise taxes	99,403,846	—	99,403,846	93,956,806	93,956,806	5,447,040
Franchise taxes	27,238,435	—	27,238,435	28,610,186	28,610,186	(1,371,751)
Licenses	16,448,180	—	16,448,180	16,299,000	16,299,000	149,180
Permits	20,417,302	—	20,417,302	10,918,805	10,918,805	9,498,497
Fines and forfeitures	3,316,215	—	3,316,215	3,504,966	3,504,966	(188,751)
Interest	4,604,973	—	4,604,973	2,245,000	2,245,000	2,359,973
Intergovernmental	6,006,496	—	6,006,496	6,004,454	6,004,454	2,042
Interfund service charges	16,363,849	—	16,363,849	11,233,152	17,556,276	(1,192,427)
Parking meter	3,509,898	—	3,509,898	3,524,281	3,566,769	(56,871)
Parking ticket	1,824,561	—	1,824,561	3,799,179	3,799,179	(1,974,618)
Charges for services	4,618,165	—	4,618,165	4,326,826	4,534,826	83,339
Rental and other income	955,516	—	955,516	—	—	955,516
Miscellaneous	5,308,035	—	5,308,035	5,864,940	6,901,940	(1,593,905)
Total revenues	314,954,177	—	314,954,177	293,073,542	301,108,178	13,845,999
Expenditures:						
Current:						
City Council	3,573,889	320,538	3,894,427	3,819,250	4,283,826	389,399
Mayor	3,121,458	52,151	3,173,609	3,240,608	3,271,315	97,706
City Attorney	6,643,806	164,388	6,808,194	6,718,990	6,909,840	101,646
Finance	7,596,941	796,070	8,393,011	7,825,644	8,455,075	62,064
Fire	42,266,968	(202,096)	42,064,872	41,153,331	42,130,682	65,810
Combined Emergency Services	8,066,766	81,913	8,148,679	7,846,945	8,387,920	239,241
Police	74,956,306	782,732	75,739,038	70,901,619	77,829,270	2,090,232
Community and Neighborhoods	22,291,042	900,511	23,191,553	23,520,164	24,776,894	1,585,341
Economic Development	1,689,398	3,233	1,692,631	2,014,616	2,068,728	376,097
Justice Court	4,389,467	4,978	4,394,445	4,502,322	4,504,004	109,559
Human Resource	2,614,565	44,230	2,658,795	2,663,488	2,767,146	108,351
Public Services	45,525,224	2,330,695	47,855,919	45,760,576	48,218,202	362,283
Nondepartmental	29,585,365	4,200,790	33,786,155	33,638,015	36,616,915	2,830,760
Interest and other fiscal charges	675,866	—	675,866	785,000	785,000	109,134
Total expenditures	252,997,061	9,480,133	262,477,194	254,390,568	271,004,817	8,527,623
Revenues over (under) expenditures	61,957,116	(9,480,133)	52,476,983	38,682,974	30,103,361	22,373,622
Other financing sources (uses):						
Proceeds from sale of property	43,697	—	43,697	250	250	43,447
Transfers in	7,564,419	—	7,564,419	7,833,734	7,833,734	(269,315)
Transfers out	(45,855,553)	—	(45,855,553)	(44,396,983)	(46,231,693)	376,140
Total other financing sources (uses):	(38,247,437)	—	(38,247,437)	(36,562,999)	(38,397,709)	150,272
Net Change in Fund Balance	23,709,679	(9,480,133)	14,229,546	2,119,975	(8,294,348)	22,523,894
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	56,104,269	(1,308,571)	41,399,108	36,328,229	18,506,673	22,892,435
Prior year encumbrances appropriated						
in current year	—	8,731,774	8,731,774	8,731,774	8,731,774	—
Prior period compensated absences	—	(2,241,974)	(2,241,974)	—	—	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 79,814,009	\$ (2,056,930)	\$ 64,360,428	\$ 47,179,978	\$ 18,944,099	\$ 45,416,329

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
December 31, 2018
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Noncontributory System	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability	10.09%	10.16 %	10.50%	10.40 %	10.30 %
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 74,328,318	\$44,516,859	\$ 67,230,056	\$58,910,626	\$44,746,492
Covered payroll	81,245,865	82,604,948	86,964,302	85,816,435	86,096,547
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	91.49%	53.89 %	77.30%	68.60 %	52.00 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.00%	91.90 %	87.30%	87.80 %	90.20 %
Contributory Retirement System	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability	12.05%	13.90 %	14.20%	9.50 %	9.20 %
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,889,920	\$ 1,131,317	\$ 4,650,788	\$ 6,662,216	\$ 2,659,357
Covered payroll	2,255,421	2,821,107	3,401,048	4,038,849	4,934,504
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	216.80%	40.10 %	136.80%	165.00 %	53.90 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	91.20%	98.20 %	92.90%	85.70 %	94.00 %

* 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 THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
December 31, 2018
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Public Safety System	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability	100.00%	100.00 %	100.00%	100.00 %	100.00 %
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$103,028,051	\$86,194,634	\$91,688,895	\$85,106,335	\$72,876,185
Covered payroll	29,710,645	29,999,431	31,087,336	28,581,857	28,254,323
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	346.77%	287.32 %	294.90%	297.80 %	257.90 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.70%	77.30 %	74.00%	73.90 %	76.70 %
Firefighters System	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	26.50%	25.40 %	26.00%	25.80 %	25.70 %
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 10,708,746	\$(5,697,589)	\$ 3,844,181	\$ 4,382,293	\$(2,831,091)
Covered payroll	21,677,933	21,246,778	22,462,865	21,718,863	21,493,020
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	49.40%	(26.82)%	17.11%	20.20 %	(13.20)%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	96.10%	102.30 %	98.40%	98.10 %	101.30 %

* 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 THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
December 31, 2018
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Tier 2 Public Employees System	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	2.74%	2.70 %	2.70%	2.60 %	2.50 %
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,173,741	\$ 237,701	\$ 305,635	\$ (5,627)	\$ (75,674)
Covered payroll	31,993,906	26,365,818	22,470,077	16,654,990	12,253,110
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	3.67%	0.90 %	1.40%	— %	(0.60)%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	90.80%	97.40 %	95.10%	100.20 %	103.50 %
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	5.18%	5.18 %	5.10%	4.90 %	4.70 %
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 129,911	\$ (59,931)	\$ (44,337)	\$ (70,899)	\$ (69,679)
Covered payroll	6,932,409	5,466,404	4,220,190	2,887,833	1,947,856
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	1.87%	(1.10)%	1.10%	(2.50)%	(3.60)%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	95.60%	103.00 %	103.60%	110.70 %	120.50 %

* 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, 2019
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Noncontributory System	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 14,784,183	\$ 15,587,651	\$ 15,203,842	\$ 15,620,205	\$ 15,813,000	\$ 14,799,405
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(14,784,183)	(15,587,651)	(15,203,842)	(15,620,205)	(15,813,000)	(14,799,405)
Contribution deficiency	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered payroll	80,557,707	84,994,448	82,857,075	85,124,380	86,242,509	86,203,296
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll **	18.35%	18.34%	18.40%	18.40%	18.30%	17.20%
Contributory Retirement System	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 295,509	\$ 385,624	\$ 440,076	\$ 521,065	\$ 663,580	\$ 678,348
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(295,509)	(385,624)	(440,076)	(521,065)	(663,580)	(678,348)
Contribution deficiency	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered payroll	2,043,653	2,667,741	3,043,441	3,603,536	4,589,128	5,108,117
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll **	14.46%	14.50%	14.5%	14.50%	14.50%	13.30%

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
June 30, 2019
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Public Safety System	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 13,599,853	\$ 14,249,526	\$ 13,983,065	\$ 13,373,761	\$ 13,142,387	\$ 12,367,266
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(13,599,853)	(14,249,526)	(13,983,065)	(13,373,761)	(13,142,387)	(12,367,266)
Contribution deficiency	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered payroll	29,492,416	30,940,836	30,315,192	28,977,940	28,508,216	27,913,882
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll **	46.11%	46.10%	46.10%	46.20%	46.10%	44.30%
Firefighters System	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 1,575,638	\$ 1,492,942	\$ 1,415,652	\$ 1,478,858	\$ 1,423,828	\$ 953,758
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,575,638)	(1,492,942)	(1,415,652)	(1,478,858)	(1,423,828)	(953,758)
Contribution deficiency	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered payroll	21,763,435	22,283,254	21,256,546	21,877,162	21,606,471	21,390,496
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll **	7.20%	6.70%	6.70%	6.80%	6.60%	4.50%

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
June 30, 2019
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Tier 2 Public Employee System***	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 5,538,150	\$ 4,540,799	\$ 3,554,282	\$ 2,862,396	\$ 2,144,571	\$ 1,434,751
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(5,538,150)	(4,540,799)	(3,554,282)	(2,862,396)	(2,144,571)	(1,434,751)
Contribution deficiency	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered payroll	35,640,144	30,052,109	23,838,638	19,200,283	14,354,821	10,255,748
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll **	15.54%	15.10%	14.9%	14.90%	14.90%	14.00%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System***	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 2,273,400	\$ 1,700,143	\$ 1,268,783	\$ 958,067	\$ 723,268	\$ 494,869
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(2,273,400)	(1,700,143)	(1,268,783)	(958,067)	(723,268)	(494,869)
Contribution deficiency	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered payroll	8,055,737	6,249,529	4,734,619	3,478,846	2,424,518	1,709,850
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll **	28.22%	27.20%	26.80%	27.50%	29.80%	28.90%

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
June 30, 2019
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Tier 2 Public Employees DC Only System***	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 718,595	\$ 612,119	\$ 469,208	\$ 350,234	\$ 223,610	\$ 99,229
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(718,595)	(612,119)	(469,208)	(350,234)	(223,610)	(99,229)
Contribution deficiency	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered payroll	10,299,788	8,817,876	6,802,409	5,235,399	3,327,655	1,778,375
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll **	6.98%	6.94%	6.90%	6.70%	6.70%	5.60%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter DC Only System***	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 358,354	\$ 273,217	\$ 167,364	\$ 144,511	\$ 138,623	\$ 66,613
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(358,354)	(273,217)	(167,364)	(144,511)	(138,623)	(66,613)
Contribution deficiency	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered payroll	1,826,747	1,357,040	892,166	738,510	660,215	327,534
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll **	19.62%	20.10%	18.80%	19.60%	21.00%	20.30%

* 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.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
June 30, 2019
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

SALT LAKE CITY PUBLIC SAFETY FUND

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 15,294,371	\$ 14,899,169	\$ 15,260,367	\$ 14,100,050
Contribution in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	15,294,371	14,899,169	15,260,367	14,100,050
Contribution deficiency (excess)		—	—	—
Covered payroll	29,357,367	30,142,604	28,331,159	28,581,857
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	52.1%	49.43%	53.86%	49.33%

* 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.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY
December 31, 2018
Last 10 Fiscal Years*

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability

	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability				
Service Cost	\$ 6,763,108	\$ 6,704,194	\$ 6,316,421	\$ 5,963,330
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	25,880,971	24,936,718	23,099,095	23,023,003
Difference between expected and actual experience	533,365	2,143,293	2,814,918	2,062,462
Changes of assumptions	—	11,736,690	11,312,611	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(20,264,462)	(18,746,721)	(17,682,059)	(17,073,847)
Net change in total pension liability	12,912,982	26,774,174	25,860,986	13,974,948
Total pension liability – beginning	379,138,746	352,364,572	326,503,586	312,528,638
Total pension liability – ending	<u>\$ 392,051,728</u>	<u>\$ 379,138,746</u>	<u>\$ 352,364,572</u>	<u>\$ 326,503,586</u>
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions – employer	\$ 15,294,371	\$ 14,899,169	\$ 15,260,367	\$ 14,100,050
Contributions – employee	—	—	7,662	198
Net investment income	(1,074,920)	34,603,100	20,441,556	4,177,400
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(20,264,462)	(18,746,721)	(17,682,059)	(17,073,847)
Administrative Expense	(134,501)	(129,436)	(118,082)	(115,895)
Other	2,259,077	1,642,323	1,368,982	656,892
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(3,920,435)	32,268,435	19,278,426	1,744,798
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	292,944,112	260,675,677	241,397,251	239,652,453
Plan fiduciary net position – ending	<u>\$ 289,023,677</u>	<u>\$ 292,944,112</u>	<u>\$ 260,675,677</u>	<u>\$ 241,397,251</u>
Net pension liability	<u>\$ 103,028,051</u>	<u>\$ 86,194,634</u>	<u>\$ 91,688,895</u>	<u>\$ 85,106,335</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.7%	77.3%	74.0%	73.9%
Covered payroll	29,357,367	30,142,604	28,331,159	28,581,857
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	350.9%	286.0%	323.6%	297.8%

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

*Fiscal 2016 is the earliest data the City has for this plan; this schedule will be built prospectively.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMPONENT UNIT LIBRARY
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
June 30, 2019
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total OPEB Liability		
Service Cost	\$ —	\$ —
Interest	9,568	10,234
Changes of benefit terms	—	—
Differences between expected and actual experience	(764)	1,985
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	8,215	—
Benefit Payments	(29,250)	(31,950)
Net Change in Total OPEB liability	<u>(12,231)</u>	<u>(19,731)</u>
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	278,868	298,599
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	<u><u>\$ 266,637</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 278,868</u></u>
 Covered Employee Payroll	 —	 —
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered Employee Payroll	N/A	N/A

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of Benefit Terms: None

Changes of Assumptions: Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflects the effects of changes in the discount rate each period. The following are the discount rates used in each period:

2018	3.62%
2019	3.13%

* In accordance with paragraph 170.a of GASB Statement No. 75, employers will need to disclose a 10-year schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability in their required supplementary information. However, until a full 10-year schedule is compiled, the Library will present information for those years for which information is available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
June 30, 2018

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, 2019, General Fund appropriations increased by a net \$18,448,959. The largest single increase of \$8,731,774 accommodated prior year encumbrances that occurred early in the fiscal year. Other significant increases included an increase of \$6,323,124 for a transfer for police employees from the Airport to the Police Department to equalize the payment and training of employees performing similar duties. Additional changes increased budget for reimbursed fire expenses of \$826,000 spent in helping California and other Utah counties in fighting fires. There was an additional budget of \$424,024 for the general fund's portion of the RDA property taxes and a \$384,925 increase in general fund computer hardware and software. Other less significant increases make up the difference.

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.

During the current year a budget item was noted from the prior year for compensated absences of \$2,242,741. The amount of the prior year positive budget variance of \$9,956,198 exceeded the adjustment by \$7,713,457.

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
June 30, 2018

	General Fund Expenditures			
	Actual on reporting basis	Plus encumbrances as of June 30, 2019	Change in compensation obligations	Actual on budgetary basis
City Council	\$ 3,573,889	\$ 327,759	\$ (7,221)	\$ 3,894,427
Mayor	3,121,458	47,751	4,400	3,173,609
City Attorney	6,643,806	167,628	(3,240)	6,808,194
Finance	7,596,941	793,061	3,009	8,393,011
Fire	42,266,968	—	(202,096)	42,064,872
Combined Emergency Services	8,066,766	76,489	5,424	8,148,679
Police	74,956,306	781,610	1,122	75,739,038
Community and Neighborhoods	22,291,042	903,716	(3,205)	23,191,553
Economic Development	1,689,398	—	3,233	1,692,631
Justice Courts	4,389,467	—	4,978	4,394,445
Human Resources	2,614,565	33,748	10,482	2,658,795
Public Services	45,525,224	2,339,282	(8,587)	47,855,919
Nondepartmental	29,585,365	4,200,790	—	33,786,155
Interest and other fiscal charges	675,866	—	—	675,866
Total expenditures	252,997,061	9,671,834	(191,701)	262,477,194
Transfers out	45,855,553	—	—	45,855,553
Total	298,852,614	9,671,834	(191,701)	308,332,747
Prior period budgetary adjustment	—	—	(2,241,974)	(2,241,974)
Total with prior period budgetary adjustment	\$ 298,852,614	\$ 9,671,834	\$ (2,433,675)	\$ 306,090,773

2. Post-employment Benefits other than pensions:

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph four of GASB Statement 75.

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, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds	Special Improvement Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Unrestricted	\$ 16,771,258	\$ 244,042	\$ 17,015,300
Receivables:			
Property tax receivable	732,685	—	732,685
Accounts receivable	3,169,399	168,676	3,338,075
Loan and other receivables	5,730,991		5,730,991
Due from other governments	899,478	—	899,478
Other	—	357,140	357,140
Prepays	65,052	—	65,052
Total assets	<u>\$ 27,368,863</u>	<u>\$ 769,858</u>	<u>\$ 28,138,721</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 1,081,986	\$ 84	\$ 1,082,070
Accrued liabilities	156,588	—	156,588
Current deposits and advance rentals	1,279,904	—	1,279,904
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	3,785,863	525,816	4,311,679
Total liabilities	<u>6,304,341</u>	<u>525,900</u>	<u>6,830,241</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable grant revenue	<u>5,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	6,309,341	525,900	6,835,241
FUND BALANCE			
Nonspendable	—	—	—
Restricted	14,272,898	—	14,272,898
Committed	2,061,573	243,958	2,305,531
Assigned	4,725,051	—	4,725,051
Unassigned	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total fund balance	<u>21,059,522</u>	<u>243,958</u>	<u>21,303,480</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 27,368,863</u>	<u>\$ 769,858</u>	<u>\$ 28,138,721</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds	Special Improvement Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Sales, use, and excise taxes	\$ 4,323,055	\$ —	\$ 4,323,055
Assessments	2,041,272	180,271	2,221,543
Fines and forfeitures	112,829	—	112,829
Interest	690,383	57,602	747,985
Intergovernmental	8,756,525	—	8,756,525
Charges for services	1,352,323	—	1,352,323
Contributions	516,568	—	516,568
Miscellaneous	482,080	—	482,080
Total revenues	<u>18,275,035</u>	<u>237,873</u>	<u>18,512,908</u>
Expenditures:			
Community and Economic Development	8,055,859	—	8,055,859
Public Services	355,307	—	355,307
Arts Council	1,570,622	—	1,570,622
Debt service:			
Principal	—	183,000	183,000
Interest and other fiscal charges	—	12,927	12,927
Total expenditures	<u>9,981,788</u>	<u>195,927</u>	<u>10,177,715</u>
Operating income	<u>8,293,247</u>	<u>41,946</u>	<u>8,335,193</u>
Proceeds from sale of property	30,762	—	30,762
Transfers in	2,000,000	—	2,000,000
Transfers out	<u>(7,162,246)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(7,162,246)</u>
Increase/decrease in fund balance	3,161,763	41,946	3,203,709
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	<u>17,897,759</u>	<u>202,012</u>	<u>18,099,771</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 21,059,522</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 243,958</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 21,303,480</u></u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
June 30, 2019

	Arts Council	Downtown Economic Development	Community Development Operating
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Unrestricted	\$ 323,414	\$ 2,047,470	\$ 56,338
Receivables:			
Property tax receivable	—	—	—
Accounts receivable	—	3,169,399	—
Loan and other receivables, net	96,917	—	—
Due from other governments	—	—	126,712
Other	—	—	—
Prepays	62,802	—	—
Total assets	<u>\$ 483,133</u>	<u>\$ 5,216,869</u>	<u>\$ 183,050</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 47,707	\$ 375,021	\$ 121,060
Accrued liabilities	156,588	—	—
Current deposits and advance rentals	—	—	—
Total current liabilities	<u>204,295</u>	<u>375,021</u>	<u>121,060</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	—	3,169,399	—
Total liabilities	<u>204,295</u>	<u>3,544,420</u>	<u>121,060</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable grant revenue	5,000	—	—
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>209,295</u>	<u>3,544,420</u>	<u>121,060</u>
FUND BALANCE			
Nonspendable	—	—	—
Restricted	62,802	—	61,990
Committed	—	—	—
Assigned	211,036	1,672,449	—
Unassigned	—	—	—
Total fund balance	<u>273,838</u>	<u>1,672,449</u>	<u>61,990</u>
Total liabilities deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	<u>\$ 483,133</u>	<u>\$ 5,216,869</u>	<u>\$ 183,050</u>

Grants Operating	Street Lighting	Demolition, Weed and Forfeiture	Emergency 911 Dispatch	Salt Lake City Donation Fund	Nonmajor Special Revenue Total
\$ 8,159,169	\$ 589,306	\$ 2,210,158	\$ 1,910,545	\$ 1,474,858	\$ 16,771,258
—	—	—	732,685	—	732,685
—	—	—	—	—	3,169,399
5,634,074	—	—	—	—	5,730,991
772,766	—	—	—	—	899,478
—	—	—	—	—	—
2,250	—	—	—	—	65,052
<u>\$ 14,568,259</u>	<u>\$ 589,306</u>	<u>\$ 2,210,158</u>	<u>\$ 2,643,230</u>	<u>\$ 1,474,858</u>	<u>\$ 27,368,863</u>
\$ 522,874	\$ —	\$ 9,215	\$ —	\$ 6,109	\$ 1,081,986
—	—	—	—	—	156,588
13,500	—	1,266,404	—	—	1,279,904
536,374	—	1,275,619	—	6,109	2,518,478
616,464	—	—	—	—	3,785,863
1,152,838	—	1,275,619	—	6,109	6,304,341
—	—	—	—	—	5,000
1,152,838	—	1,275,619	—	6,109	6,309,341
—	—	—	—	—	—
13,415,421	—	—	732,685	—	14,272,898
—	—	151,028	1,910,545	—	2,061,573
—	589,306	783,511	—	1,468,749	4,725,051
—	—	—	—	—	—
13,415,421	589,306	934,539	2,643,230	1,468,749	21,059,522
<u>\$ 14,568,259</u>	<u>\$ 589,306</u>	<u>\$ 2,210,158</u>	<u>\$ 2,643,230</u>	<u>\$ 1,474,858</u>	<u>\$ 27,368,863</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Arts Council	Downtown Economic Development	Community Development Operating
Revenues:			
Sales, use, and excise taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Assessments	—	2,023,484	—
Fines and forfeitures	—	—	—
Interest	—	28,999	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	2,699,004
Charges for services	1,296,060	—	—
Contributions	516,568	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—
Total revenues	<u>1,812,628</u>	<u>2,052,483</u>	<u>2,699,004</u>
Expenditures:			
Community and Economic Development	—	1,679,197	1,315,220
Public Services	—	—	—
Arts Council	<u>1,570,622</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,570,622</u>	<u>1,679,197</u>	<u>1,315,220</u>
Operating income	<u>242,006</u>	<u>373,286</u>	<u>1,383,784</u>
Proceeds from sale of property	—	—	—
Transfers in	—	—	2,000,000
Transfers out	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(3,328,899)</u>
Increase/decrease in fund balance	242,006	373,286	54,885
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	<u>31,832</u>	<u>1,299,163</u>	<u>7,105</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 273,838</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,672,449</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 61,990</u></u>

Grants Operating	Street Lighting	Demolition, Weed and Forfeiture	Emergency 911 Dispatch	Salt Lake City Donation Fund	Nonmajor Special Revenue Total
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,323,055	\$ —	\$ 4,323,055
—	17,788	—	—	—	2,041,272
—	—	112,829	—	—	112,829
501,224	11,311	22,262	96,648	29,939	690,383
5,754,967	—	—	—	302,554	8,756,525
—	—	56,263	—	—	1,352,323
—	—	—	—	—	516,568
264,002	—	—	—	218,078	482,080
6,520,193	29,099	191,354	4,419,703	550,571	18,275,035
4,956,835	—	104,607	—	—	8,055,859
—	—	—	—	355,307	355,307
—	—	—	—	—	1,570,622
4,956,835	—	104,607	—	355,307	9,981,788
1,563,358	29,099	86,747	4,419,703	195,264	8,293,247
—	—	30,762	—	—	30,762
—	—	—	—	—	2,000,000
(183,347)	—	—	(3,650,000)	—	(7,162,246)
1,380,011	29,099	117,509	769,703	195,264	3,161,763
12,035,410	560,207	817,030	1,873,527	1,273,485	17,897,759
\$ 13,415,421	\$ 589,306	\$ 934,539	\$ 2,643,230	\$ 1,468,749	\$ 21,059,522

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
ARTS COUNCIL
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 1,296,060	\$ 1,299,739	\$ 1,299,739	\$ (3,679)
Contributions	516,568	527,524	527,524	(10,956)
Total revenues	1,812,628	1,827,263	1,827,263	(14,635)
Expenditures:				
Arts Council	1,570,622	1,682,139	1,682,139	111,517
Total expenditures	1,570,622	1,682,139	1,682,139	111,517
Revenues over expenditures	242,006	145,124	145,124	96,882
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	—	—	—	—
Net change in fund balance	242,006	145,124	145,124	96,882
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	31,832	31,832	31,832	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 273,838	\$ 176,956	\$ 176,956	\$ 96,882

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
DOWNTOWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ 2,023,484	\$ 1,757,123	\$ 1,757,123	\$ 266,361
Interest	28,999	—	—	28,999
Total revenues	<u>2,052,483</u>	<u>1,757,123</u>	<u>1,757,123</u>	<u>295,360</u>
Expenditures:				
Community and Economic Development	<u>1,679,197</u>	<u>1,757,123</u>	<u>1,757,123</u>	<u>77,926</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,679,197</u>	<u>1,757,123</u>	<u>1,757,123</u>	<u>77,926</u>
Revenues over expenditures	<u>373,286</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>373,286</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>373,286</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>373,286</u>
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	<u>1,299,163</u>	<u>1,299,163</u>	<u>1,299,163</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 1,672,449</u>	<u>\$ 1,299,163</u>	<u>\$ 1,299,163</u>	<u>\$ 373,286</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OPERATING FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 2,699,004	\$ 2,483,206	\$ 4,643,115	\$ (1,944,111)
Total revenues	2,699,004	2,483,206	4,643,115	(1,944,111)
Expenditures:				
Community and Economic Development	1,315,220	2,483,206	4,598,027	3,282,807
Total expenditures	1,315,220	2,483,206	4,598,027	3,282,807
Revenues over expenditures	1,383,784	—	45,088	1,338,696
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	2,000,000	—	2,000,000	—
Transfers out	(3,328,899)	—	(2,000,000)	(1,328,899)
Total other financing sources:	(1,328,899)	—	—	(1,328,899)
Net change in fund balance	54,885	—	45,088	9,797
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	7,105	7,105	7,105	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 61,990	\$ 7,105	\$ 52,193	\$ 9,797

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GRANTS OPERATING FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

		Budgeted Amounts		
	Actual (GAAP basis)	Original	Final	Variance
Revenues:				
Interest	\$ 501,224	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 483,224
Intergovernmental	5,754,967	4,123,020	13,751,025	(7,996,058)
Charges for Services	—	—	—	—
Contributions	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	264,002	4,480,000	4,791,433	(4,527,431)
Total revenues	6,520,193	8,621,020	18,560,458	(12,040,265)
Expenditures:				
Community and Economic Development	4,956,835	8,123,020	18,019,451	13,062,616
Total expenditures	4,956,835	8,123,020	18,019,451	13,062,616
Revenues over (under) expenditures	1,563,358	498,000	541,007	1,022,351
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out	(183,347)	—	—	(183,347)
Total other financing sources:	(183,347)	—	—	(183,347)
Net change in fund balance	1,380,011	498,000	541,007	839,004
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	12,035,410	12,035,410	12,035,410	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 13,415,421	\$ 12,533,410	\$ 12,576,417	\$ 839,004

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
STREET LIGHTING
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ 17,788	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17,788
Interest	11,311	—	—	11,311
Total revenues	29,099	—	—	29,099
Expenditures:				
Public Services	—	—	—	—
Total expenditures	—	—	—	—
Revenues over (under) expenditures	29,099	—	—	29,099
Total other financing sources:	—	—	—	—
Net change in fund balance	29,099	—	—	29,099
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	560,207	560,207	560,207	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 589,306	\$ 560,207	\$ 560,207	\$ 29,099

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
DEMOLITION, WEED AND FORFEITURE
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 112,829	—	—	\$ 112,829
Interest	22,262	—	—	22,262
Charges for services	56,263	—	—	56,263
Total revenues	191,354	—	—	191,354
Expenditures:				
Community and Economic Development	104,607	—	897,486	792,879
Total expenditures	104,607	—	897,486	792,879
Revenues over (under) expenditures	86,747	—	(897,486)	984,233
Other financing sources:				
Proceeds from sale of property	30,762	—	—	30,762
Total other financing sources:	30,762	—	—	30,762
Net change in fund balance	117,509	—	(897,486)	1,014,995
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	817,030	817,030	817,030	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 934,539	\$ 817,030	\$ (80,456)	\$ 1,014,995

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
EMERGENCY 911 DISPATCH
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Sales, use and excise taxes	\$ 4,323,055	\$ 3,070,000	\$ 3,070,000	\$ 1,253,055
Interest	96,648	—	—	96,648
Charges for Services	—	780,000	780,000	(780,000)
Total revenues	4,419,703	3,850,000	3,850,000	569,703
Expenditures:				
Capital Expenditures	—	—	252,000	252,000
Total expenditures	—	—	252,000	252,000
Revenues over expenditures	4,419,703	3,850,000	3,598,000	821,703
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(3,650,000)	(3,650,000)	(3,650,000)	—
Total other financing uses:	(3,650,000)	(3,650,000)	(3,650,000)	—
Net change in fund balance	769,703	200,000	(52,000)	821,703
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	1,873,527	1,873,527	1,873,527	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 2,643,230	\$ 2,073,527	\$ 1,821,527	\$ 821,703

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SALT LAKE CITY DONATION FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Interest	\$ 29,939	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 29,939
Intergovernmental	302,554	—	—	302,554
Miscellaneous	218,078	200,000	1,928,588	(1,710,510)
Total revenues	550,571	200,000	1,928,588	(1,378,017)
Expenditures:				
Public Services	355,307	200,000	1,851,787	1,496,480
Total expenditures	355,307	200,000	1,851,787	1,496,480
Revenues over (under) expenditures	195,264	—	76,801	118,463
Net change in fund balance	195,264	—	76,801	118,463
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	1,273,484	1,273,484	1,273,484	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 1,468,749	\$ 1,273,484	\$ 1,350,285	\$ 118,464

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
 NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Special Improvement</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	
Unrestricted	\$ 244,042
Receivables:	
Accounts	168,676
Other	<u>357,140</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 769,858</u></u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	\$ 84
Other liabilities	<u>525,816</u>
Total liabilities	<u>525,900</u>
FUND BALANCE	
Committed	<u>243,958</u>
Total fund balance	<u>243,958</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u><u>\$ 769,858</u></u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
 CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUND
 Year ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Special Improvement</u>
Revenues:	
Assessments	\$ 180,271
Interest	<u>57,602</u>
Total revenues	<u>237,873</u>
Expenditures:	
Debt service:	
Principal	183,000
Interest and other fiscal charges	<u>12,927</u>
Total expenditures	<u>195,927</u>
Increase/decrease in fund balance	41,946
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	<u>202,012</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 243,958</u></u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

		Budgeted Amounts		
	Actual (GAAP basis)	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ 180,271	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 177,271
Interest	57,602	—	—	57,602
Total revenues	237,873	3,000	3,000	234,873
Expenditures:				
Operating and maintenance	—	1,200	1,200	1,200
Administrative Services	—	3,800	3,800	3,800
Debt service:				
Principal	183,000	183,000	183,000	—
Interest	12,927	11,351	11,351	(1,576)
Total expenditures	195,927	199,351	199,351	3,424
Revenues over (under) expenditures	41,946	(196,351)	(196,351)	238,297
Transfers out	—	—	—	—
Net change in fund balance	41,946	(196,351)	(196,351)	238,297
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	202,012	202,012	202,012	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 243,958	\$ 5,661	\$ 5,661	\$ 238,297

Major Governmental Funds Budgetary Comparison Schedule

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original Budget	Final Budget	
Revenues:				
Permits	\$ 7,661,897	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 1,955,773	\$ 5,706,124
Assessments	—	—	—	—
Interest	482,073	—	325,147	156,926
Intergovernmental	4,132,934	6,089,039	18,687,757	(14,554,823)
Rental & other income	197,351	—	—	197,351
Miscellaneous	—	348,452	494,452	(494,452)
Total revenues	12,474,255	9,637,491	21,463,129	(8,988,874)
Expenditures:				
Capital improvements	25,425,953	18,507,962	98,020,903	72,594,950
Total expenditures	25,425,953	18,507,962	98,020,903	72,594,950
Revenues under expenditures	(12,951,698)	(8,870,471)	(76,557,774)	63,606,076
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from bond issuance	1,224,775	—	—	1,224,775
Proceeds from sale of property	224,299	—	200,000	24,299
Transfers in	10,029,940	8,239,394	10,693,570	(663,630)
Transfers out	—	(142,517)	(285,034)	285,034
Total other financing sources (uses):	11,479,014	8,096,877	10,608,536	870,478
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,472,684)	(773,594)	(65,949,238)	64,476,554
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	67,907,564	67,907,564	67,907,564	—
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 66,434,902	\$ 67,133,970	\$ 1,958,326	\$ 64,476,576

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
OTHER IMPROVEMENT FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual (GAAP basis)	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
		Original	Final	
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 17,343,324	\$ 17,343,324	\$ 17,343,324	\$ —
Intergovernmental	4,745,563	2,903,698	2,903,698	1,841,865
Interest	550,876	—	—	550,876
Total revenues	<u>22,639,763</u>	<u>20,247,022</u>	<u>20,247,022</u>	<u>2,392,741</u>
Expenditures:				
Administrative Services	—	13,600	13,600	13,600
Debt service:				
Principal	24,662,252	25,042,241	24,793,561	131,309
Interest	9,032,254	9,169,227	9,007,592	(24,662)
Total expenditures	<u>33,694,506</u>	<u>34,225,068</u>	<u>33,814,753</u>	<u>120,247</u>
Revenues under expenditures	<u>(11,054,743)</u>	<u>(13,978,046)</u>	<u>(13,567,731)</u>	<u>2,512,988</u>
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	12,815,436	13,388,046	12,977,731	(162,295)
Total other financing sources	<u>12,815,436</u>	<u>13,388,046</u>	<u>12,977,731</u>	<u>(162,295)</u>
Net change in fund balance	1,760,693	(590,000)	(590,000)	2,350,693
Fund Balance July 1, 2018	<u>17,400,982</u>	<u>17,400,982</u>	<u>17,400,982</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 19,161,674</u>	<u>\$ 16,810,982</u>	<u>\$ 16,810,982</u>	<u>\$ 2,350,692</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, 2019

	Street Lighting Utility	Refuse Collection
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Unrestricted	\$ 5,560,767	\$ 12,121,188
Restricted	341,681	—
Receivables:		
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$5,314, \$12,874, \$3,629,691, \$0, respectively, totaling \$3,647,879	478,974	1,274,569
Current portion of loans receivable	—	250,000
Prepaid expenses	2,247	69,172
Inventory of supplies	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current assets	6,383,669	13,714,929
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Property and equipment, at cost:		
Land and water rights	—	—
Buildings	—	—
Improvements other than buildings	10,969,549	—
Machinery and equipment	—	23,151,809
Accumulated depreciation	(2,397,017)	(12,878,110)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net property and equipment	8,572,532	10,273,699
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Loans and other long-term receivables	—	—
Land and buildings held for resale	—	—
Investment in joint venture	—	19,932,948
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total noncurrent assets	8,572,532	30,206,647
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets	14,956,201	43,921,576
	<hr/>	<hr/>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	31,681	168,367
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Deferred Outflows	31,681	168,367
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 14,987,882	\$ 44,089,943
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Housing Loans	Golf	Total
\$ 20,457,677	\$ 113,105	\$ 38,252,737
—	—	341,681
—	19,626	1,773,169
3,655,169	—	3,905,169
—	157,570	228,989
—	480,920	480,920
24,112,846	771,221	44,982,665
—	5,831,658	5,831,658
—	4,573,392	4,573,392
—	16,961,567	27,931,116
—	6,657,935	29,809,744
—	(15,657,766)	(30,932,893)
—	18,366,786	37,213,017
43,576,095	—	43,576,095
1,381,638	—	1,381,638
—	—	19,932,948
44,957,733	18,366,786	102,103,698
69,070,579	19,138,007	147,086,363
—	496,069	696,117
—	496,069	696,117
\$ 69,070,579	\$ 19,634,076	\$ 147,782,480

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2019

	Street Lighting Utility	Refuse Collection
	<hr/>	<hr/>
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 627,716	\$ 507,364
Accrued liabilities	43,650	13,507
Current deposits and advance rentals	39,938	—
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	2,403	46,048
Current portion of long-term debt:	—	507,242
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current liabilities	713,707	1,074,161
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Deposits, advance rentals and long-term accruals	—	105,793
Bonds, mortgages, and notes payable	2,479,625	4,228,246
Long-term compensated absences liability	10,001	288,895
Net pension liability	46,691	1,383,131
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total noncurrent liabilities	2,536,317	6,006,065
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities	3,250,024	7,080,226
	<hr/>	<hr/>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Inflows - Pension	1,845	53,893
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total deferred inflows	1,845	53,893
	<hr/>	<hr/>
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets	6,391,489	10,273,699
Unrestricted	5,344,524	26,682,125
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total net position	11,736,013	36,955,824
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 14,987,882	\$ 44,089,943
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Housing Loans	Golf	Total
\$ 1,464,917	\$ 158,936	\$ 2,758,933
—	13,446	70,603
114,745	—	154,683
—	224,380	272,831
437,684	508,942	1,453,868
2,017,346	905,704	4,710,918
—	382,989	488,782
5,520,152	5,912,998	18,141,021
—	317,435	616,331
—	1,266,092	2,695,914
5,520,152	7,879,514	21,942,048
7,537,498	8,785,218	26,652,966
—	44,798	100,536
—	44,798	100,536
—	18,366,786	35,031,974
61,533,081	(7,562,726)	85,997,004
61,533,081	10,804,060	121,028,978
\$ 69,070,579	\$ 19,634,076	\$ 147,782,480

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

June 30, 2019

	Street Lighting Utility	Refuse Collection
Sales and charges for services	\$ 4,295,249	\$ 12,373,688
Rental and other	6,475	104,336
Total operating revenue	4,301,724	12,478,024
Personnel services	199,842	4,671,945
Operating and maintenance	1,241	208,512
Charges and services	1,902,145	6,872,208
Depreciation and amortization	546,835	2,015,113
Total operating expenses	2,650,063	13,767,778
Operating income/(loss)	1,651,661	(1,289,754)
Interest income	147,727	323,631
Interest expense	(88,543)	(104,991)
Equity in joint venture income (loss)	—	(739,682)
Gain or (loss) on disposition of property and equipment	—	556,452
Total nonoperating revenues/(expenses)	59,184	35,410
Grants and other contributions	72,839	6
Total capital contributions	72,839	6
Income/(loss) before transfers	1,783,684	(1,254,338)
Transfers in	—	484,802
Transfers out	—	(704,650)
Change in net position	1,783,684	(1,474,186)
Net Position July 1, 2018	9,952,329	38,430,010
Net Position June 30, 2019	\$ 11,736,013	\$ 36,955,824

Housing Loans	Golf	Total
\$ 46,816	\$ 7,021,319	\$ 23,737,072
548,482	22,237	681,530
595,298	7,043,556	24,418,602
—	3,646,427	8,518,214
—	1,277,379	1,487,132
1,546,132	1,939,043	12,259,528
—	1,146,236	3,708,184
1,546,132	8,009,085	25,973,058
(950,834)	(965,529)	(1,554,456)
1,431,878	—	1,903,236
(293,246)	(187,505)	(674,285)
—	—	(739,682)
—	—	556,452
1,138,632	(187,505)	1,045,721
—	—	72,845
—	—	72,845
187,798	(1,153,034)	(435,890)
5,427,271	637,048	6,549,121
(2,000,000)	—	(2,704,650)
3,615,069	(515,987)	3,408,581
57,918,012	11,320,047	117,620,398
\$ 61,533,081	\$ 10,804,060	\$ 121,028,978

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2019

	Street Lighting Utility	Refuse Collection
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 4,278,752	\$ 12,528,432
Payments to suppliers	(1,420,705)	(7,080,720)
Payments to employees	(202,057)	(4,741,534)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>2,655,990</u>	<u>706,178</u>
Cash flows from noncapital and related financing activities:		
Transfers in	—	484,802
Transfers out	—	(704,650)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital and related financing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>(219,848)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt (net of discount and issuance costs)	—	(76,748)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	(2,676,045)	(1,514,418)
Payment on long-term obligations, net of capitalized interest	(103,437)	(104,991)
Payments for purchase and construction, including capitalized interest	—	(601,809)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(2,779,482)</u>	<u>(2,297,966)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received on investments and loans	147,727	323,631
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>147,727</u>	<u>323,631</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	24,235	(1,488,005)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5,878,213	13,609,193
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>5,902,448</u>	<u>12,121,188</u>
Cash and cash equivalent components:		
Unrestricted	\$ 5,560,767	\$ 12,121,188
Restricted	341,681	\$ —
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>5,902,448</u>	<u>12,121,188</u>
Cash flows from operating activities -		
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,651,661	\$ (1,289,754)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	546,835	2,015,113
Increase (decrease) due to changes in:		
Accounts receivable	(34,861)	(132,770)
Other current assets	(117)	(8,234)
Accounts payable	482,682	155,163
Deferred outflows	—	100,322
Accrued liabilities affecting operating activities	(630)	(7,294)
Other liabilities	11,888	28,009
Pension liability	23,653	413,220
Deferred inflows	(25,121)	(618,295)
Compensation liability	—	50,698
Total adjustments	<u>1,004,329</u>	<u>1,995,932</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 2,655,990</u>	<u>\$ 706,178</u>
Noncash transactions affecting financial position:		
Contributions of capital assets from (to) other entities	72,839	\$ —

Housing Loans	Golf	Total
\$ 5,026,248	\$ 7,108,086	\$ 28,941,518
(6,553,432)	(3,411,213)	(18,466,070)
	(3,877,101)	(8,820,692)
<u>(1,527,184)</u>	<u>(180,228)</u>	<u>1,654,756</u>
5,427,271	637,048	6,549,121
(2,000,000)	—	(2,704,650)
<u>3,427,271</u>	<u>637,048</u>	<u>3,844,471</u>
111,488	—	34,740
—	—	(4,190,463)
(1,728,363.99)	(433,522)	(2,370,314)
—	(523,230)	(1,125,039)
<u>(1,616,876)</u>	<u>(956,752)</u>	<u>(7,651,076)</u>
1,431,878	—	1,903,236
<u>1,431,878</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,903,236</u>
1,715,089	(499,932)	(248,613)
18,742,588	613,038	38,843,032
<u>20,457,677</u>	<u>113,105</u>	<u>\$ 38,594,418</u>
\$ 20,457,677	\$ 113,105	\$ 38,252,737
—	—	341,681
<u>20,457,677</u>	<u>113,105</u>	<u>\$ 38,594,418</u>
\$ (950,834)	\$ (965,529)	\$ (1,554,456)
—	1,146,236	3,708,184
—	1,717	(2,271,285)
147,962	(179,014)	(39,403)
1,381,059	(15,777)	2,003,127
—	59,277	159,599
—	(185,860)	(193,784)
—	—	39,897
—	449,710	886,583
—	(514,281)	(1,157,697)
—	23,293	73,991
<u>(576,350)</u>	<u>785,301</u>	<u>3,209,212</u>
<u>\$ (1,527,184)</u>	<u>\$ (180,228)</u>	<u>\$ 1,654,756</u>
\$ —	\$ —	\$ 72,839

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
STREET LIGHTING UTILITY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		
			Budgeted Amounts		
			Original	Final	Variance
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating revenue - sales and charges for current services	\$ 4,301,724	\$ 4,301,724	\$ 4,179,000	\$ 4,179,000	\$ 122,724
Interest income	147,727	147,727	52,000	52,000	95,727
Contributions and nonoperating grants	72,839	—	—	—	—
Transfers in	—	—	20,000	20,000	(20,000)
Total revenues and other sources	4,522,290	4,449,451	4,251,000	4,251,000	198,451
Expenses and other uses:					
Personnel services	202,491	202,491	198,307	198,307	(4,184)
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(2,649)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	1,241	1,241	5,800	7,300	6,059
Charges and services	1,902,145	1,893,274	2,656,010	2,736,334	843,060
Depreciation and amortization	546,835	—	—	—	—
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	2,650,063	2,097,006	2,860,117	2,941,941	844,935
Debt Service					
Interest	88,543	103,437	103,000	103,000	(437)
Capitalized Interest	—	—	—	—	—
Improvements other than buildings	—	1,893,274	2,605,000	2,621,414	728,140
Total expenses and other uses	2,738,606	4,093,717	5,568,117	5,666,355	1,572,638
Change in net position	\$ 1,783,684	\$ 355,734	\$ (1,317,117)	\$ (1,415,355)	\$ 1,771,089

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
REFUSE COLLECTION FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

		Budgetary Basis			
	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		
			Original	Final	Variance
Revenues and other sources:					
Refuse collection fees	\$ 12,478,024	\$ 12,478,024	\$ 12,382,210	\$ 12,382,210	\$ 95,814
Fixed asset disposition proceeds	—	(1,514,418)	245,000	245,000	(1,759,418)
Proceeds from debt	—	(76,748)	2,632,889	2,632,889	(2,709,637)
Interest income	323,631	323,631	78,100	78,100	245,531
Equity in joint venture income	(739,682)	(739,682)	—	—	(739,682)
Contributions	6	6	—	—	6
Transfer in	484,802	484,802	179,700	179,700	305,102
Total revenues and other sources	13,103,233	10,955,615	15,517,899	15,517,899	(4,562,284)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personnel services	4,626,625	4,626,625	5,186,894	5,186,894	560,269
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	45,320	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	208,512	208,512	308,000	325,550	117,038
Charges and services	6,872,208	6,872,208	7,699,342	7,937,861	1,065,653
Depreciation	2,015,113	2,015,113	—	—	(2,015,113)
Transfers out	704,650	704,650	811,520	811,520	106,870
Total expenses before debt service and capital outlay	14,472,428	14,427,108	14,005,756	14,261,825	(165,283)
Debt service:					
Principal	—	104,991	2,251,103	2,251,103	2,146,112
Interest	104,991	104,991	145,995	145,995	41,004
Capital outlay - purchase of equipment	—	601,809	3,205,460	3,503,934	2,902,125
Total expenses and other uses	14,577,419	15,238,899	19,608,314	20,162,857	4,923,958
Change in net position	\$ (1,474,186)	\$ (4,283,284)	\$ (4,090,415)	\$ (4,644,958)	\$ 361,674

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
HOUSING LOANS FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		
			Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating revenue - sales and charges for current services	\$ 595,298	\$ 595,298	\$ 10,600,720	\$ 12,600,720	\$ (12,005,422)
Property disposition proceeds	—	—	34,200	34,200	(34,200)
Interest income	1,431,878	1,431,878	773,518	773,518	658,360
Proceeds from debt	—	111,488	—	—	111,488
Transfers In	5,427,271	5,427,271	3,900,000	3,245,000	2,182,271
Total revenues and other sources	7,454,447	7,565,935	15,308,438	16,653,438	(9,087,503)
Expenses and other uses:					
Charges and services	1,546,132	182,232	12,271,636	14,950,687	14,768,455
Transfers out	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	—
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	3,546,132	2,182,232	14,271,636	16,950,687	14,768,455
Debt service:					
Principal	—	1,728,364	1,728,364	1,850,148	121,784
Interest	293,246	293,246	399,514	399,514	106,268
Total expenses and other uses	3,839,378	4,203,842	16,399,514	19,200,349	14,996,507
Change in net position	\$ 3,615,069	\$ 3,362,093	\$ (1,091,076)	\$ (2,546,911)	\$ 5,909,004

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GOLF FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		
			Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Admissions and fees	\$ 4,643,668	\$ 4,643,668	\$ 4,734,191	\$ 4,734,191	\$ (90,523)
Equipment and facility rental	1,591,183	1,591,183	1,618,754	1,618,754	(27,571)
Retail sales and concessions	827,855	827,855	793,814	793,814	34,041
Interest income	—	—			—
Gain on sale of assets	—	—			—
Fixed asset disposition proceeds	—	—			—
Debt proceeds	—	89,670	90,000	90,000	(330)
Other revenue	(19,150)	(19,150)	2,500	2,500	(21,650)
Contributions					—
Transfers in	637,048	637,048	181,000	611,094	25,954
Total revenues and other sources	7,680,604	7,770,274	7,420,259	7,850,353	(80,079)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personnel services	3,641,289	3,641,289	3,812,034	3,812,034	170,745
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	5,138	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	1,277,379	1,277,379	1,195,062	1,195,062	(82,317)
Charges and services	1,939,043	1,939,043	2,021,424	2,021,424	82,381
Depreciation	1,146,236	—	—	—	—
Total expenses before debt service and capital outlay	8,009,085	6,857,711	7,028,520	7,028,520	170,809
Debt Service:					
Principal	—	433,522	334,942	597,061	163,539
Interest	187,505	187,505	19,287	187,262	(243)
Capital outlay-purchase of equipment	—	523,230	305,000	461,320	(61,910)
Total expenses and other uses	8,196,591	8,001,968	7,687,749	8,274,163	272,195
Change in net position	\$ (515,987)	\$ (231,694)	\$ (267,490)	\$ (423,810)	\$ 192,116

Major Enterprise Funds Budgetary Comparison Schedule

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		
			Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Airfields	\$ 75,635,439	\$ 75,636,444	\$ 72,901,700	\$ 72,901,700	\$ 2,734,744
Terminals	20,453,699	20,453,699	18,893,700	18,893,700	1,559,999
Landside	72,456,130	72,457,130	65,721,000	65,721,000	6,736,130
Lease Revenue	8,084,167	8,084,167	6,661,800	6,661,800	1,422,367
General aviation	2,990,002	2,990,002	2,473,900	2,473,900	516,102
State Aviation Tax	2,919,248	2,919,248	2,979,300	2,979,300	(60,052)
Other revenue	14,454,068	14,455,068	4,522,200	4,522,200	9,932,868
Equipment disposition proceeds	(50,790)	159,286	—	—	159,286
Interest income	36,964,372	36,964,372	12,581,200	12,581,200	24,383,172
Passenger facility charges	49,720,539	49,720,539	2,181,000	2,181,000	47,539,539
Customer facility charges	16,012,445	16,012,445	—	—	16,012,445
Contributions for aid in construction	14,284,968	14,284,968	5,511,000	5,511,000	8,773,968
Airline revenue sharing	(14,076,885)	(14,076,885)	—	—	(14,076,885)
Transfers In	—	—	—	—	—
Total revenues and other sources	299,847,402	300,060,483	194,426,800	194,426,800	105,633,683
Expenses and other uses:					
Personnel services	41,129,619	48,712,490	53,472,800	53,535,800	4,823,310
Interest Expense	72,222,513	—	83,333,300	83,333,300	83,333,300
Capitalized personal services	(871,046)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	12,611,140	12,611,140	11,836,200	12,863,700	252,560
Charges and services	45,564,561	45,564,558	54,495,201	53,642,001	8,077,443
Loss on capital asset disposition	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	63,549,762	—	—	—	—
Bond Issuance costs	3,129,538	—	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Transfers out	—	—	150,000	150,000	150,000
Total expenses before capital outlay	237,336,087	106,888,188	206,787,501	207,024,801	100,136,613
Capital outlay					
Land	—	245,910	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,754,090
Equipment	—	11,711,735	4,235,800	11,935,800	224,065
Construction, including multi-year projects	—	746,986,395	270,229,400	295,229,400	(451,756,995)
Total expenses and other uses	237,336,087	865,832,228	483,252,701	516,190,001	(349,642,227)
Change in net position	\$ 62,511,315	\$ (565,771,745)	\$ (288,825,901)	\$ (321,763,201)	\$ (244,008,544)

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
WATER UTILITY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		
			Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating revenue - sales and charges for current services	\$ 77,575,069	\$ 77,575,069	\$ 76,327,331	\$ 76,327,331	\$ 1,247,738
Equipment disposition proceeds	—	279,792	50,000	50,000	229,792
Gain on sale of assets	447,562	—	—	—	—
Interest income	1,424,203	1,296,574	375,000	375,000	921,574
Bond Proceeds	—	—	—	—	—
Contributions and non-operating grants	3,083,876	429,175	1,205,000	1,205,000	(775,825)
Impact fees	2,312,658	2,312,658	500,000	500,000	1,812,658
Transfers in	142,632	142,632	—	—	142,632
Total revenues and other sources	84,986,000	82,035,900	78,457,331	78,457,331	3,578,569
Expenses and other uses:					
Personnel services	20,803,935	20,803,935	22,069,746	22,069,746	1,265,811
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(53,901)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	3,374,409	3,374,409	4,218,280	4,218,280	843,871
Charges and services	34,626,622	34,411,215	36,515,851	38,981,508	4,570,293
Depreciation and amortization	9,123,208	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	—	—	85,000	85,000	85,000
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	67,874,273	58,589,559	62,888,877	65,354,534	6,764,975
Debt service:					
Principal	—	870,000	870,000	870,000	—
Interest	243,800	258,300	247,000	247,000	(11,300)
Premium	(83,242)	—	—	—	—
Capital outlay:					
Land and water rights	—	1,847,550	1,530,000	1,530,000	(317,550)
Buildings	—	5,949,289	7,245,000	14,269,318	8,320,029
Improvements other than buildings	—	20,826,860	26,797,500	37,371,975	16,545,115
Equipment	—	2,646,966	4,614,400	3,152,304	505,338
Total expenses and other uses	68,034,831	90,988,524	104,192,777	122,795,131	31,806,607
Change in net position	\$ 16,951,169	\$ (8,952,624)	\$ (25,735,446)	\$ (44,337,800)	\$ 35,385,176

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SEWER UTILITY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		
			Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating revenue - sales and charges for current services	\$ 40,002,527	\$ 40,002,527	\$ 37,912,666	\$ 37,912,666	\$ 2,089,861
Equipment disposition proceeds	—	89,378	20,000	20,000	69,378
Gain on sale of assets	(16,396)	—	—	—	—
Interest income	2,161,835	2,161,835	1,052,000	1,052,000	1,109,835
Impact fees	1,516,850	1,516,850	700,000	700,000	816,850
Debt proceeds	—	—	4,000,000	4,000,000	(4,000,000)
Contributions and non-operating grants	495,092	297,570	2,020,000	2,020,000	(1,722,430)
Transfers In	62,900	62,900	—	—	62,900
Total revenues and other sources	44,222,808	44,131,060	45,704,666	45,704,666	(1,573,606)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personnel services	8,997,410	8,997,410	10,375,345	10,375,345	1,377,935
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(17,140)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	1,683,415	1,683,415	1,934,720	1,909,270	225,855
Charges and services	5,417,595	5,345,366	6,211,994	7,095,552	1,750,186
Depreciation and amortization	6,501,612	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	—	—	—	20,000	20,000
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	22,582,892	16,026,191	18,522,059	19,400,167	3,373,976
Debt service:					
Principal	—	2,688,450	2,689,000	2,689,000	550
Interest	2,940,096	3,367,498	3,384,000	3,384,000	16,502
Capital outlay:					
Land	—	2,303,963	4,600,000	4,600,000	2,296,037
Buildings	—	20,645,475	28,335,000	38,825,205	18,179,730
Improvements other than buildings	—	20,432,310	52,075,000	77,846,127	57,413,817
Equipment	—	1,243,013	1,346,500	1,614,736	371,723
Total expenses and other uses	25,522,988	66,706,900	110,951,559	148,359,235	81,652,335
Change in net position	\$ 18,699,820	\$ (22,575,840)	\$ (65,246,893)	\$ (102,654,569)	\$ 80,078,729

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
STORMWATER UTILITY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		
			Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating revenue - sales and charges for current services	\$ 9,590,099	\$ 9,590,099	\$ 8,856,000	\$ 8,856,000	\$ 734,099
Gain on sale of assets	16,361	—	—	—	—
Interest income	184,128	184,128	33,000	33,000	151,128
Impact fees	393,199	393,199	200,000	200,000	193,199
Legal Settlement	—	—	—	—	—
Contributions and non-operating grants	267,586	—	650,000	650,000	(650,000)
Transfers In	23,953	23,953	—	—	23,953
Proceeds from sale of bonds	—	—	1,355,000	1,355,000	(1,355,000)
Total revenues and other sources	10,475,326	10,191,379	11,094,000	11,094,000	(902,621)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personnel services	2,673,614	2,673,614	2,872,608	2,872,608	198,994
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	6,861	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	159,548	159,548	186,450	186,450	26,902
Charges and services	2,507,243	2,489,927	3,270,569	4,016,657	1,526,730
Depreciation and amortization	2,895,585	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	583,605	583,605	583,605	583,605	—
Expenses before debt service and capital outlay	8,826,456	5,906,694	6,913,232	7,659,320	1,752,626
Debt service:					
Principal	—	861,550	862,000	862,000	450
Interest	151,839	159,344	162,000	162,000	2,656
Capital outlay:					
Buildings	—	231,662	750,000	1,151,930	920,268
Improvements other than buildings	—	2,485,773	4,383,500	5,370,840	2,885,067
Equipment	—	369,135	515,568	515,568	146,433
Total expenses and other uses	8,978,295	10,014,158	13,586,300	15,721,658	5,707,500
Change in net position	\$ 1,497,031	\$ 177,221	\$ (2,492,300)	\$ (4,627,658)	\$ 4,804,879

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgetary Basis		
			Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Operating income - rental and other	\$ 2,024,184	\$ 2,024,184	\$ 1,742,579	\$ 1,742,579	\$ 281,605
Contributions	22,340,120	22,340,120	30,790,000	32,742,051	(10,401,931)
Interest income	2,401,525	2,401,525	1,746,900	1,746,900	654,625
Gain (loss) on property disposition	1,598,229	—	—	1,697,684	(1,697,684)
Private donations	—	4,183,315	3,250,000	3,250,000	933,315
Loan principal receipts	—	5,510,204	258,642	258,642	5,251,562
Property disposition proceeds	—	1,785,998	—	—	1,785,998
Change in equity interest in joint venture	179,494	430,210	—	—	430,210
Transfers in	10,401,935	10,401,935	9,997,812	9,997,812	404,123
Total revenues and other sources	38,945,487	49,077,491	47,785,933	51,435,668	(2,358,177)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personnel services	1,421,735	1,459,843	1,735,651	1,735,651	275,808
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	38,108	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	1,512,735	1,512,735	1,513,050	1,513,050	315
Charges and services	19,073,079	19,073,079	34,001,783	47,493,864	28,420,785
Loans made to residents and businesses	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	777,645	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	1,417,706	1,417,706	8,959,974	10,262,098	8,844,392
Total expenses before debt service	24,241,008	23,463,363	46,210,458	61,004,663	37,541,300
Debt service:					
Principal	—	3,850,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	(100,000)
Interest and fiscal charges	6,090,465	6,090,465	6,063,876	6,449,230	358,765
Capital Outlays	—	—	2,179,306	54,317,966	54,317,966
Total expenses and other uses	30,331,473	33,403,828	58,203,640	125,521,859	92,118,031
Change in net position	\$ 8,614,014	\$ 15,673,663	\$ (10,417,707)	\$ (74,086,191)	\$ 89,759,854

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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, 2019

	Fleet Management	Information Management Services
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Unrestricted	\$ 4,785,488	\$ 9,985,302
Restricted	1,600,556	219,266
Due from other funds for cash overdraft	809,813	—
Prepaid expenses	310,680	83,250
Inventory of supplies	817,167	—
Total current assets	<u>8,323,704</u>	<u>10,287,818</u>
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	76,203,836	8,739,046
Construction in progress	2,031,817	1,205,417
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(52,161,581)</u>	<u>(7,395,790)</u>
Net property and equipment	<u>27,022,584</u>	<u>2,609,084</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>27,022,584</u>	<u>2,609,084</u>
Total assets	<u>35,346,288</u>	<u>12,896,902</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows - Pension	548,736	1,179,539
Total deferred outflows	<u>548,736</u>	<u>1,179,539</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u><u>\$ 35,895,024</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,076,441</u></u>
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 983,928	\$ 235,269
Accrued liabilities	10,313	21,519
Due to other funds for cash overdraft	—	—
Current portion of long-term compensated absences	74,899	134,276
Current portion of long-term debt:	2,853,751	284,063
Accrued interest, payable from unrestricted assets	—	—
Total current liabilities	<u>3,922,891</u>	<u>675,127</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds, mortgages, and notes payable	9,792,426	852,188
Estimated claims liability	—	—
Long-term compensated absences liability	245,217	794,945
Net pension liability	1,129,573	3,313,926
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>11,167,216</u>	<u>4,961,059</u>
Total liabilities	<u>15,090,107</u>	<u>5,636,186</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows - Pension	44,547	115,936
Total deferred inflows	<u>44,547</u>	<u>115,936</u>
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets	14,376,407	1,472,833
Unrestricted	6,383,963	6,851,486
Total net position	<u>20,760,370</u>	<u>8,324,319</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	<u><u>\$ 35,895,024</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,076,441</u></u>

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

June 30, 2019

Risk Management	Governmental Immunity	Local Building Authority	Total
\$ 6,648,428	\$ 5,602,842	\$ —	\$ 27,022,060
—	—	2,053,768	3,873,590
—	—	—	809,813
216,132	9,000	—	619,062
—	—	—	817,167
<u>6,864,560</u>	<u>5,611,842</u>	<u>2,053,768</u>	<u>33,141,692</u>
—	—	8,561	8,561
—	—	1,069,180	1,069,180
—	—	27,661,384	28,670,307
81,154	—	—	85,024,036
—	—	—	3,237,234
(81,154)	—	(1,302,341)	(60,940,866)
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>27,428,223</u>	<u>57,059,891</u>
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>27,436,784</u>	<u>57,068,452</u>
<u>6,864,560</u>	<u>5,611,842</u>	<u>29,490,552</u>	<u>90,210,144</u>
134,190	14,968	—	1,877,433
<u>134,190</u>	<u>14,968</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,877,433</u>
<u>\$ 6,998,750</u>	<u>\$ 5,626,810</u>	<u>\$ 29,490,552</u>	<u>\$ 92,087,577</u>
\$ 167,857	\$ 132,471	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,520,663
1,825	2,409	—	36,066
—	—	809,813	809,813
12,407	9,438	—	231,020
—	—	1,085,000	4,222,814
—	—	241,895	241,895
<u>182,089</u>	<u>144,318</u>	<u>2,137,846</u>	<u>7,062,271</u>
—	—	27,496,965	38,141,579
2,414,383	6,778,000	—	9,192,383
146,938	56,220	—	1,243,320
326,902	115,766	—	4,886,167
<u>2,888,223</u>	<u>6,949,986</u>	<u>27,496,965</u>	<u>53,463,449</u>
<u>3,070,312</u>	<u>7,094,304</u>	<u>29,634,811</u>	<u>60,525,720</u>
5,868	6,198	—	172,549
<u>5,868</u>	<u>6,198</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>172,549</u>
—	—	(1,153,742)	14,695,498
3,922,570	(1,473,692)	1,009,483	16,693,810
<u>3,922,570</u>	<u>(1,473,692)</u>	<u>(144,259)</u>	<u>31,389,308</u>
<u>\$ 6,998,750</u>	<u>\$ 5,626,810</u>	<u>\$ 29,490,552</u>	<u>\$ 92,087,577</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Fleet Management	Information Management Services
Sales and charges for services	\$ 12,313,764	\$ 15,527,824
Rental and other	41,429	—
Total operating revenue	12,355,193	15,527,824
Personnel services	3,763,891	7,520,715
Operating and maintenance	7,154,112	492,535
Charges and services	25,762	4,009,076
Depreciation and amortization	6,020,024	812,115
Total operating expenses	16,963,789	12,834,441
Operating income	(4,608,596)	2,693,383
Interest income	41,036	181,376
Interest expense	(204,727)	—
Gain or (loss) on disposition of property and equipment	69,722	11,787
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(93,969)	193,163
Income before transfers	(4,702,565)	2,886,546
Transfers in	5,914,362	1,092
Transfers out	(914,716)	—
Change in net position	297,081	2,887,638
Net Position July 1, 2018	20,463,283	5,436,681
Net Position June 30, 2019	\$ 20,760,364	\$ 8,324,319

Risk Management	Governmental Immunity	Local Building Authority	Total
\$ 42,683,136	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 70,524,724
200,119	114,846	1,033,953	1,390,347
42,883,255	114,846	1,033,953	71,915,071
967,804	884,232	—	13,136,642
9,894	101	—	7,656,642
40,348,427	1,940,726	269,570	46,593,561
—	—	327,683	7,159,822
41,326,125	2,825,059	597,253	74,546,667
1,557,130	(2,710,213)	436,700	(2,631,596)
—	—	105,407	327,819
—	—	(955,741)	(1,160,468)
—	—	—	81,509
—	—	(850,334)	(751,140)
1,557,130	(2,710,213)	(413,634)	(3,382,736)
—	2,742,872	696,138	9,354,464
—	—	—	(914,716)
1,557,130	32,659	282,504	5,057,012
2,365,440	(1,506,351)	(426,763)	26,332,290
\$ 3,922,570	\$ (1,473,692)	\$ (144,259)	\$ 31,389,302

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Fleet Management	Information Management Services
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from internal fund services	\$ 12,355,193	\$ 15,527,821
Payments to suppliers	(3,925,761)	(4,655,780)
Payments to employees	(4,003,203)	(7,933,524)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>4,426,229</u>	<u>2,938,517</u>
Cash flows from noncapital and related financing activities:		
Transfers in	5,914,362	1,092
Transfers out	(914,716)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital and related financing activities	<u>4,999,646</u>	<u>1,092</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt (net of discount and issuance costs)	3,343,667	1,296,048
Proceeds from sale of equipment	375,929	18,407
Payment on long-term obligations	(3,376,525)	(159,797)
Payments for purchase and construction	(10,624,420)	(2,256,839)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	<u>(10,281,349)</u>	<u>(1,102,181)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received on investments and loans	41,036	181,376
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>41,036</u>	<u>181,376</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(814,438)	2,018,804
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,200,477	8,185,764
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 6,386,044</u>	<u>\$ 10,204,568</u>
Cash and cash equivalent components:		
Unrestricted	\$ 4,785,488	\$ 9,985,302
Restricted	1,600,556	219,266
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 6,386,044</u>	<u>\$ 10,204,568</u>
Cash flows from operating activities -		
Operating income (loss)	\$ (4,608,596)	\$ 2,693,383
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	6,020,024	812,115
Increase (decrease) due to changes in:		
Accounts receivable	3,271,894	—
Other current assets	(328,823)	(5,253)
Accounts payable	311,042	(154,169)
Deferred inflows	(552,314)	(1,562,115)
Accrued liabilities affecting operating activities	(63,201)	21,519
Other liabilities	—	—
Pension liability	263,796	1,006,270
Deferred outflows	112,835	226,678
Compensation liability	(428)	(99,911)
Total adjustments	<u>9,034,825</u>	<u>245,134</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 4,426,229</u>	<u>\$ 2,938,517</u>

Risk Management	Governmental Immunity	Local Building Authority	Total
\$ 42,883,255	\$ 114,848	\$ 1,033,952	\$ 71,915,069
(40,296,833)	(1,152,345)	(3,928,778)	(53,959,497)
(1,212,772)	(866,834)	—	(14,016,333)
<u>1,373,650</u>	<u>(1,904,331)</u>	<u>(2,894,826)</u>	<u>3,939,239</u>
—	2,742,872	696,138	9,354,464
—	—	—	(914,716)
<u>—</u>	<u>2,742,872</u>	<u>696,138</u>	<u>8,439,748</u>
—	—	—	4,639,715
—	—	—	394,336
—	—	(1,688,432)	(5,224,754)
—	—	(1,374,223)	(14,255,482)
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(3,062,655)</u>	<u>(14,446,185)</u>
—	—	105,407	327,819
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>105,407</u>	<u>327,819</u>
1,373,650	838,538	(5,155,936)	(1,739,379)
5,274,778	4,764,304	7,218,266	32,643,589
<u>\$ 6,648,428</u>	<u>\$ 5,602,842</u>	<u>\$ 2,062,329</u>	<u>\$ 30,904,211</u>
\$ 6,648,428	5,602,842	\$ —	\$ 27,022,060
—	—	2,062,329	3,882,151
<u>\$ 6,648,428</u>	<u>\$ 5,602,842</u>	<u>\$ 2,062,329</u>	<u>\$ 30,904,211</u>
\$ 1,557,130	\$ (2,710,213)	\$ 436,700	\$ (2,631,596)
—	—	327,682	7,159,821
—	—	—	3,271,894
13,585	—	—	(320,491)
61,488	(31,016)	(387,314)	(199,969)
(147,568)	(54,662)	—	(2,316,659)
1,825	2,409	(3,271,894)	(3,309,342)
(381,214)	818,000	—	436,786
192,249	33,044	—	1,495,359
(11,906)	6,669	—	334,276
88,061	31,438	—	19,160
<u>(183,480)</u>	<u>805,882</u>	<u>(3,331,526)</u>	<u>6,570,835</u>
<u>\$ 1,373,650</u>	<u>\$ (1,904,331)</u>	<u>\$ (2,894,826)</u>	<u>\$ 3,939,239</u>

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FLEET MANAGEMENT FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual on GAAP basis	Budgetary Basis			
		Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Charges for maintenance	\$ 12,355,193	\$ 12,355,193	\$ 12,510,007	\$ 12,510,007	\$ (154,814)
Interest income	41,036	41,036	—	—	41,036
Gain on sale of equipment	69,722	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from note	—	3,343,667	3,300,000	3,300,000	43,667
Proceeds from sale of equipment	—	375,929	462,530	462,530	(86,601)
Transfers in	5,914,362	5,914,362	6,338,367	7,252,729	(1,338,367)
Total revenues and other sources	18,380,313	22,030,187	22,610,904	23,525,266	(1,495,079)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personnel services	3,764,319	3,818,806	3,917,143	3,388,958	(429,848)
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(428)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	7,154,112	7,147,803	7,825,381	8,504,948	1,357,145
Charges and services	25,762	25,762	1,865,566	1,822,478	1,796,716
Depreciation	6,020,024	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	914,716	914,716	2,252,322	2,252,322	1,337,606
Total expenses before debt service and capital outlay	17,878,505	11,907,087	15,860,412	15,968,706	4,061,619
Debt service:					
Principal	—	3,171,798	3,560,189	3,224,599	52,801
Interest	204,727	204,727	348,554	278,891	74,164
Capital outlay	—	10,624,420	7,328,000	12,474,646	1,850,226
Total expenses and other uses	18,083,232	25,908,032	27,097,155	31,946,842	6,038,810
Change in net position	\$ 297,081	\$ (3,877,845)	\$ (4,486,251)	\$ (8,421,576)	\$ 4,543,731

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual on GAAP basis	Budgetary Basis			
		Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ 15,527,824	\$ 15,527,824	\$ 15,576,280	\$ 15,452,015	\$ 75,809
Interest income	181,376	181,376	—	—	181,376
Note Proceeds	—	—	—	—	—
Debt Proceeds	—	1,296,048	—	1,420,313	(124,265)
Gain on sale of equipment	11,787	18,407	—	—	18,407
Miscellaneous revenue	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers in	1,092	1,092	—	—	1,092
Total revenues and other sources	15,722,079	17,024,747	15,576,280	16,872,328	152,419
Expenses and other uses:					
Personnel services	7,620,626	7,749,300	9,013,239	9,014,146	1,264,846
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	(99,911)	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	492,535	492,535	518,952	741,486	248,951
Charges and services	4,009,076	4,009,076	5,254,984	5,639,661	1,630,585
Depreciation	812,115	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenses before capital outlay	12,834,441	12,250,911	14,787,175	15,395,293	3,144,382
Capital outlay	—	557,600	943,630	2,837,198	2,279,598
Debt Service:					
Principal	—	284,062	—	284,062	—
Total expenses and other uses	12,834,441	12,808,511	15,730,805	18,516,553	5,708,042
Change in net position	\$ 2,887,638	\$ 4,216,236	\$ (154,525)	\$ (1,644,225)	\$ 5,860,461

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
RISK MANAGEMENT FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual on GAAP basis	Budgetary Basis			
		Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Charges for services	\$ 42,683,136	\$ 42,683,136	\$ 44,143,552	\$ 44,143,552	\$ (1,460,416)
Miscellaneous	200,119	200,119	200,000	200,000	119
Transfers in	—	—	—	—	—
Total revenues and other sources	42,883,255	42,883,255	44,343,552	44,343,552	(1,460,297)
Expenses and other uses:					
Personnel services	879,743	853,460	927,218	927,218	73,758
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	88,061	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	9,894	9,894	23,385	23,385	13,491
Premiums and other charges for services	40,348,427	40,348,427	43,392,949	43,566,549	3,218,122
Change in reserves	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenses	41,326,125	41,211,781	44,343,552	44,517,152	3,305,371
Change in net position	\$ 1,557,130	\$ 1,671,474	\$ —	\$ (173,600)	\$ 1,845,074

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GOVERNMENTAL IMMUNITY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

		Budgetary Basis			
	Actual on GAAP basis	Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		
			Original	Final	Variance
Revenues and other sources:					
Interfund service charges	\$ 114,846	\$ 114,846	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 94,846
Transfers in	2,742,872	2,742,872	2,742,872	2,742,872	—
Total revenues	2,857,718	2,857,718	2,762,872	2,762,872	94,846
Expenses:					
Personnel services	852,794	840,396	1,038,908	1,038,908	198,512
Accrued compensated absences and other post employment benefits	31,438	—	—	—	—
Operating and maintenance	101	101	10,000	10,000	9,899
Claims, charges and services	1,940,726	1,940,726	1,767,854	1,817,475	(123,251)
Change in reserves	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenses	2,825,059	2,781,223	2,816,762	2,866,383	85,160
Change in net position	\$ 32,659	\$ 76,495	\$ (53,890)	\$ (103,511)	\$ 180,006

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUDGET COMPARISON SCHEDULE
LOCAL BUILDING AUTHORITY FUND
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Actual on GAAP basis	Budgetary Basis			
		Actual on budgetary basis	Budgeted Amounts		Variance
			Original	Final	
Revenues and other sources:					
Debt proceeds	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Other income	1,033,953	1,033,953	5,901,419	5,901,419	(4,867,466)
Interest income	105,407	105,407	203,156	203,156	(97,749)
Transfers in	696,138	696,138	696,138	696,138	—
Total revenues and other sources	1,835,498	1,835,498	6,800,713	6,800,713	(4,965,215)
Expenses and other uses:					
Charges and services	269,570	269,570	2,200	2,200	(267,370)
Depreciation and amortization	327,683	—	—	—	—
Total expenses before debt service and capital outlay	597,253	269,570	2,200	2,200	(267,370)
Debt service:					
Principal	—	775,000	790,000	790,000	15,000
Interest	955,741	1,145,536	1,148,326	1,148,326	2,790
Capital outlay - acquisition & construction	—	7,018,269	4,860,187	4,860,187	(2,158,082)
Total expenses and other uses	1,552,994	9,208,375	6,800,713	6,800,713	(2,407,662)
Change in net position	\$ 282,504	\$ (7,372,877)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (7,372,877)

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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	<u>S-1</u>
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	<u>S-10</u>
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.	
Debt Capacity	<u>S-14</u>
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	<u>S-19</u>
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	<u>S-20</u>
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 POSITION BY COMPONENT
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Governmental Activities										
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 439,431	\$ 452,646	\$ 488,882	\$ 576,786	\$ 529,134	\$ 504,457	\$ 601,185	\$ 621,194	\$ 642,013	\$ 668,907
Restricted	6,371	109	109	70,797	32,670	73,564	61,065	45,981	57,371	58,630
Unrestricted	79,420	88,298	79,327	(71,055)	2,733	(38,242)	(96,707)	(79,375)	(102,160)	(86,548)
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 525,222	\$ 541,053	\$ 568,318	\$ 576,528	\$ 564,537	\$ 539,779	\$ 565,543	\$ 587,800	\$ 597,224	\$ 640,990
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$1,235,973	\$1,263,712	\$1,257,957	\$1,265,966	\$1,338,531	\$1,479,894	\$1,583,508	\$1,523,569	\$1,931,014	\$1,902,167
Restricted	31,628	116,823	146,913	167,716	278,358	333,118	260,356	529,457	290,422	441,593
Unrestricted	403,681	361,860	419,660	475,725	433,252	315,364	373,693	267,204	81,255	70,532
Total business-type activities net position	\$1,671,282	\$1,742,395	\$1,824,529	\$1,909,408	\$2,050,142	\$2,128,376	\$2,217,557	\$2,320,229	\$2,302,690	\$2,414,292
Primary Government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$1,675,403	\$1,716,358	\$1,746,838	\$1,842,753	\$1,867,665	\$1,984,351	\$2,184,693	\$2,144,762	\$2,573,027	\$2,571,075
Restricted	37,999	116,932	147,021	238,513	311,028	406,682	321,422	575,438	347,792	500,223
Unrestricted	483,102	450,158	498,987	404,671	435,986	277,122	276,986	187,829	(20,905)	(16,017)
Total primary government net position	\$2,196,504	\$2,283,448	\$2,392,847	\$2,485,936	\$2,614,679	\$2,668,155	\$2,783,101	\$2,908,029	\$2,899,914	\$3,055,282

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
EXPENSES										
Governmental Activities:										
General Government	\$ 9,284	\$ 6,319	\$ 5,076	\$ 14,816	\$ 26,038	\$ 8,051	\$ 6,740	\$ 14,006	\$ 10,220	\$ 29,168
City Council	1,881	2,197	2,411	2,489	2,345	2,122	3,126	3,565	3,554	3,941
Mayor	1,996	2,531	3,040	3,010	3,013	2,576	3,400	3,773	3,904	4,190
City Attorney	4,558	6,029	6,497	6,749	6,473	5,274	7,008	7,088	7,441	8,232
Finance	13,423	4,666	3,059	6,387	10,861	7,579	9,912	10,223	10,941	11,334
Justice Court (1)	—	4,724	4,761	4,273	3,731	3,255	4,237	4,402	4,495	4,576
Human Resources (1)	—	1,989	1,945	2,061	1,965	1,697	2,502	2,625	2,163	2,993
Fire	35,126	36,138	39,793	37,637	37,190	34,380	42,822	40,043	42,766	44,885
Combined Emergency Services (2)	—	—	—	5,603	6,991	5,220	7,143	7,121	7,448	8,201
Police	61,088	60,132	64,278	62,490	62,476	47,922	68,901	75,487	72,518	82,722
Housing and Neighborhood Development	30,562	37,310	34,461	35,308	31,253	29,444	36,799	37,492	36,059	36,751
Public Services	43,056	41,399	45,883	49,373	43,919	46,062	64,203	61,768	62,854	63,852
Economic Development (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,261	1,677	1,724
Unallocated infrastructure depreciation	8,197	8,516	8,784	8,530	10,531	8,564	8,626	8,671	9,038	9,540
Interest on long-term debt	8,092	10,844	9,058	11,440	12,466	12,950	16,627	12,093	20,857	1,489
Total governmental activities expenses	\$ 217,262	\$ 222,794	\$ 229,047	\$ 250,165	\$ 259,251	\$ 215,097	\$ 282,046	\$ 289,618	\$ 295,935	\$ 313,598
Business-type activities:										
Airport Authority	\$ 134,374	\$ 135,233	\$ 133,845	\$ 146,132	\$ 145,791	\$ 135,997	\$ 152,432	\$ 180,492	\$ 198,267	\$ 14,285
Water	48,121	50,915	52,561	57,730	58,335	51,497	59,268	63,454	62,761	5,397
Sewer	14,063	16,065	15,778	17,936	17,241	18,456	20,232	21,964	22,857	2,012
Storm Water	5,983	5,867	5,846	6,783	6,781	6,645	7,860	7,515	8,012	661
Intermodal Hub	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street Lighting (2)	—	—	—	1,190	2,331	1,984	2,130	2,827	2,641	2,739
Refuse	8,641	11,029	10,963	11,320	11,462	11,428	12,786	13,117	13,114	13,873
Golf	8,140	8,200	8,897	9,085	8,774	5,932	7,460	8,456	8,081	8,197
Housing	3,391	1,430	966	905	1,082	1,630	959	888	2,925	1,839
Redevelopment Agency	18,482	21,731	20,763	23,761	12,238	29,154	37,129	37,455	27,473	22,340
Total business-type activities expenses	241,286	250,470	249,618	274,841	264,035	262,723	300,255	336,168	346,131	394,848
Total primary government expenses	\$ 458,548	\$ 473,264	\$ 478,665	\$ 525,006	\$ 523,286	\$ 477,820	\$ 582,301	\$ 625,786	\$ 642,066	\$ 708,446
REVENUES										
Governmental Activities:										
Charges for Services:										
General Government	\$ 12,058	\$ 11,732	\$ 14,799	\$ 15,261	\$ 16,655	\$ 18,185	\$ 18,574	\$ 16,973	\$ 15,105	\$ 25,133
City Council	29	—	23	23	94	200	198	472	483	437
Mayor	210	342	394	428	493	463	189	369	303	275
City Attorney	481	667	694	779	1,228	796	832	911	874	901
Finance	10,646	4,239	10,932	11,843	12,251	12,926	12,820	12,812	26,501	27,457
Justice Court (1)	—	3,234	2,351	3,339	3,342	2,964	3,514	3,398	3,296	3,015
Human Resources (1)	—	758	790	904	1,298	961	1,017	930	895	1,080
Fire	4,722	6,418	5,840	6,936	3,358	6,803	9,947	6,500	7,291	7,440
Combined Emergency Services (2)	—	—	—	2	897	417	485	468	601	657
Police	6,878	5,503	5,740	7,768	9,301	3,857	4,499	5,518	2,471	6,563
Housing and Neighborhood Development	16,092	18,677	17,140	14,260	15,034	18,062	21,630	28,385	4,154	1,797
Economic Development (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,151	4,363	1,916
Public Services	5,012	5,507	6,818	5,596	5,205	9,654	11,645	12,205	9,741	9,735
Operating Grants and Contributions	16,847	18,466	18,729	14,813	22,360	7,069	4,969	2,076	—	10,394
Capital Grants and Contributions	25,531	5,746	9,878	5,048	11,485	14,745	15,772	13,919	16,422	12,800
Total governmental activities program revenues	\$ 98,504	\$ 81,290	\$ 94,128	\$ 87,001	\$ 103,002	\$ 97,101	\$ 106,092	\$ 108,086	\$ 92,501	\$ 109,599

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Business-type activities:										
Charges for Services:										
Airport Authority	\$ 145,127	\$ 151,897	\$ 165,854	\$ 175,699	\$ 180,285	\$ 188,853	\$ 199,451	\$ 216,241	\$ 224,618	\$ 248,598
Water	53,900	58,206	62,233	68,094	65,432	63,275	67,388	75,115	75,940	78,023
Sewer	17,406	17,577	17,673	18,493	19,785	21,026	23,545	25,238	34,346	39,986
Storm Water	6,262	7,761	8,309	8,169	8,152	8,287	8,530	8,445	8,657	9,606
Street Lighting (2)	—	—	—	1,603	3,208	3,280	3,265	4,223	4,208	4,302
Refuse	8,281	17,466	10,816	10,906	10,257	12,419	12,363	15,176	12,387	12,295
Golf	7,778	7,985	8,487	7,985	7,921	8,235	7,475	6,734	7,040	7,044
Housing	1,559	1,823	661	630	1,763	421	846	1,025	2,433	595
Redevelopment Agency (4)	26,205	28,493	27,300	33,022	2,290	2,135	2,215	1,745	5,894	3,622
Capital grants and contributions (4)	26,137	27,888	24,431	34,000	54,696	67,546	53,162	57,828	45,083	44,767
Total business-type activities program revenues	292,655	319,094	325,765	358,601	353,790	375,475	378,240	411,770	420,608	448,838
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 391,160	\$ 400,384	\$ 419,893	\$ 445,602	\$ 456,792	\$ 472,576	\$ 484,332	\$ 519,856	\$ 513,109	\$ 558,437
Net (expense)/revenue										
Governmental activities	\$ (118,758)	\$ (141,504)	\$ (134,918)	\$ (163,164)	\$ (156,248)	\$ (117,996)	\$ (175,954)	\$ (181,532)	\$ (203,434)	\$ (203,999)
Business-type activities	51,369	68,624	76,146	83,760	89,755	112,752	77,985	75,603	74,476	54,215
Total primary government net expense	\$ (67,388)	\$ (72,880)	\$ (58,772)	\$ (79,404)	\$ (66,494)	\$ (5,244)	\$ (97,969)	\$ (105,930)	\$ (128,957)	\$ (149,785)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes:										
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	\$ 67,575	\$ 79,280	\$ 81,351	\$ 84,166	\$ 94,923	\$ 98,062	\$ 114,685	\$ 118,782	\$ 119,116	\$ 122,282
Franchise taxes	26,322	26,549	28,233	27,844	27,881	28,133	27,973	28,418	27,286	27,238
Sales tax	46,741	48,651	51,815	56,216	57,908	60,849	62,709	65,812	72,208	103,727
Investment earnings	2,168	2,508	2,055	1,848	1,858	1,421	1,996	2,283	3,930	6,686
Transfers	250	346	(1,272)	1,301	(44,377)	2,627	(5,645)	(11,506)	(9,683)	(12,168)
Total governmental activities	143,057	157,335	162,183	171,374	138,194	191,092	201,718	203,789	212,858	247,765
Business-type activities:										
Investment earnings	\$ 4,224	\$ 3,827	\$ 4,717	\$ 2,420	\$ 6,602	\$ 4,395	\$ 5,552	\$ 15,563	\$ (101,698)	\$ 45,039
Transfers	(250)	(346)	1,272	(1,301)	44,377	(2,627)	5,645	11,506	9,683	12,168
Total business-type activities:	3,974	3,481	5,988	1,119	50,979	1,768	11,197	27,069	(92,016)	57,387
Total primary government	\$ 147,030	\$ 160,816	\$ 168,172	\$ 172,493	\$ 189,173	\$ 192,859	\$ 212,915	\$ 230,858	\$ 120,842	\$ 305,152
Change in Net Position										
Governmental activities	\$ 24,299	\$ 15,831	\$ 27,265	\$ 8,211	\$ (18,055)	\$ 73,095	\$ 25,764	\$ 22,257	\$ 9,424	\$ 43,765
Business-type activities	55,343	72,105	82,135	84,879	140,734	114,520	89,182	102,672	(17,539)	111,602
Total primary government	\$ 79,642	\$ 87,936	\$ 109,400	\$ 93,089	\$ 122,679	\$ 187,615	\$ 114,946	\$ 124,929	\$ (8,115)	\$ 155,367

(1) Justice Court and Human Resources were created as new departments in 2011.

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

(3) Economic Development was created as a new department in 2017.

(4) In 2014, the RDA reclassified Tax Increment revenues from Charges for Services to Contributions.

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

	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
General Fund										
Reserved	\$ 3,171	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Unreserved	23,122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonspendable	—	6,709	3,080	2,582	3,156	6,847	10,937	11,428	10,865	12,550
Restricted	—	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committed	—	—	2,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assigned	—	—	—	2,370	3,789	6,691	7,099	7,298	8,732	15,892
Unassigned	—	19,755	19,794	22,169	26,649	29,434	23,056	31,945	36,507	51,372
Total General Fund	\$ 26,293	\$ 26,464	\$ 25,131	\$ 27,121	\$ 33,595	\$ 42,973	\$ 41,092	\$ 50,671	\$ 56,104	\$ 79,814
All other governmental funds										
Reserved	\$ 48,061	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Unreserved, reported in:										
Capital projects funds	32,712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special revenue funds	16,811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debt service funds	1,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonspendable	—	496	92	4,937	3,516	4,047	6,319	7,937	—	—
Restricted	—	140,641	136,410	70,797	80,809	80,892	66,830	50,576	70,144	72,903
Committed	—	692	4,268	—	1,803	495	499	807	1,491	2,306
Assigned	—	21,340	20,595	40,788	25,222	31,790	41,020	43,697	31,773	31,691
Unassigned	—	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 98,728	\$ 163,164	\$ 161,365	\$ 116,522	\$ 111,350	\$ 117,224	\$ 114,668	\$ 103,017	\$ 103,408	\$ 106,900

In 2011, 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 Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2.01	2.011	2.012	2.013	2.014	2.015	2.016	2.017	2.018	2.019
Revenues:										
General property taxes	\$ 67,575	\$ 79,280	\$ 80,449	\$ 84,166	\$ 94,923	\$ 98,062	\$ 114,685	\$ 118,782	\$ 119,116	\$ 122,282
Sales, use and excise taxes	46,741	48,651	51,815	56,216	57,908	60,849	62,709	65,812	72,208	103,727
Franchise taxes	26,322	26,549	28,233	27,844	27,881	28,133	27,973	28,418	27,286	27,238
Licenses	8,077	8,241	9,755	11,846	12,238	12,933	14,414	15,195	15,593	16,448
Permits	8,312	12,286	13,418	14,216	13,696	19,126	16,553	19,847	17,690	28,079
Fines and forfeitures	6,731	6,006	5,841	5,098	4,993	4,807	3,633	3,524	3,516	3,429
Assessments	2,256	1,670	5,779	1,836	1,617	1,482	1,718	1,520	1,543	2,222
Interest	2,141	2,489	2,030	1,783	1,773	1,384	1,725	1,919	3,481	6,386
Intergovernmental	45,163	28,339	31,545	24,732	30,447	21,807	27,519	28,913	20,634	23,642
Interfund service charges	9,333	9,212	9,830	9,834	10,071	10,372	11,051	11,451	11,414	16,364
Parking meter	2,027	1,558	1,792	3,003	3,220	3,295	3,325	3,464	3,405	3,510
Parking ticket	3,809	2,764	3,374	3,042	2,129	2,876	2,845	3,205	2,110	1,825
Charges for services	4,440	4,562	5,229	5,446	6,635	6,099	5,151	5,712	6,666	5,970
Rental and other income	—	—	—	—	—	—	887	1,200	1,047	1,153
Contributions	1,371	1,524	2,925	1,962	7,285	4,367	2,084	2,334	1,009	517
Miscellaneous	2,033	3,166	3,957	4,897	9,598	9,191	10,288	8,986	7,602	5,790
Total Revenues	\$ 236,331	\$ 236,298	\$ 255,972	\$ 255,920	\$ 284,416	\$ 284,783	\$ 306,560	\$ 320,280	\$ 314,322	\$ 368,581
Expenditures:										
City Council	\$ 1,740	\$ 1,941	\$ 2,178	\$ 2,225	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,426	\$ 2,722	\$ 3,202	\$ 3,137	\$ 3,574
Mayor	1,770	2,177	2,452	2,473	2,659	2,635	2,457	2,752	2,856	3,121
City Attorney	4,238	4,912	5,213	5,423	5,616	5,324	5,442	5,549	5,897	6,644
Finance	11,326	4,160	4,729	5,935	6,851	6,147	6,367	6,659	6,760	7,597
Fire	31,508	33,184	35,529	34,185	35,738	37,049	38,204	38,252	39,166	42,267
Combined Emergency Services	—	—	—	5,121	6,877	6,440	6,977	6,917	7,377	8,067
Police	53,824	55,460	57,738	55,929	60,695	57,720	60,822	64,158	66,610	74,956
Housing and Neighborhood Development	26,578	31,101	29,456	29,359	22,214	27,130	28,256	28,490	28,770	30,347
Economic Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,190	1,651	1,689
Justice Court	—	4,149	4,227	3,928	3,790	3,893	4,024	4,184	4,276	4,389
Human Resources	—	1,567	1,761	1,882	1,995	2,090	2,165	2,331	2,525	2,615
Public Services	34,079	31,560	34,864	34,181	34,578	37,806	41,568	42,054	42,647	45,881
Arts Council	1,630	1,939	2,320	3,031	3,555	3,315	3,114	3,449	3,075	1,571
Nondepartmental	15,045	15,322	15,899	21,359	23,207	23,547	27,761	26,450	27,602	29,585
Capital Improvement	54,610	53,637	68,823	85,736	111,087	38,074	34,340	32,507	31,823	25,426
Debt service:										
Principal	12,699	19,096	28,485	24,398	34,361	65,643	45,472	24,025	23,745	24,845
Interest and other fiscal charges	8,556	10,735	11,396	11,279	11,687	14,226	15,194	11,194	11,416	9,721
Total expenditures	\$ 257,603	\$ 270,940	\$ 305,071	\$ 326,444	\$ 367,210	\$ 333,466	\$ 324,886	\$ 303,362	\$ 309,334	\$ 322,295
Revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (21,272)	\$ (34,643)	\$ (49,099)	\$ (70,524)	\$ (82,794)	\$ (48,683)	\$ (18,326)	\$ 16,919	\$ 4,989	\$ 46,286

	2.01	2.011	2.012	2.013	2.014	2.015	2.016	2.017	2.018	2.019
Other financing sources (uses):										
Issuance of debt	25,096	97,993	47,370	27,858	65,076	66,795	21,715	6,460	15,572	1,225
Payment to refunding bond escrow agent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,431)	—	—
Premiums from issuance of debt	2,007	2,007	2,615	623	568	0	2,925	0	—	—
Proceeds from sale of property	1,332	1,476	1,145	1,102	707	707	3,533	661	1,390	299
Transfers in	50,980	26,937	26,021	25,561	53,160	35,940	37,895	38,069	39,996	32,410
Transfers out	(52,360)	(29,163)	(31,183)	(27,473)	(35,415)	(39,507)	(52,179)	(57,749)	(56,123)	(53,018)
Total other financing sources (uses)	27,056	99,250	45,967	27,671	84,097	63,935	13,888	(18,990)	836	(19,084)
Net change in fund balances	\$ 5,784	\$ 64,607	\$ (3,132)	\$ (42,853)	\$ 1,303	\$ 15,252	\$ (4,438)	\$ (2,071)	\$ 5,824	\$ 27,201
Debt service as a percentage of non-capital expenditures	8.91%	13.76%	19.58%	15.60%	23.43%	26.86%	20.25%	13.00%	11.78%	11.27%
Debt service as a percentage of total expenditures	8.25%	11.01%	13.07%	10.93%	12.54%	23.95%	18.67%	11.61%	11.37%	10.73%

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	Real Property Tax	Personal Property Tax	Motor Vehicle Property Tax	Franchise Tax	Sales Tax	Total
2010	\$ 57,836	5,972	3,767	26,322	46,741	\$ 140,638
2011	\$ 68,037	7,529	3,714	26,549	48,651	\$ 154,480
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
2017	\$ 105,927	8,272	4,583	28,418	65,812	\$ 213,012
2018	\$ 87,552	9,583	4,597	27,286	67,940	\$ 196,958
2019	\$ 90,172	10,441	4,326	27,238	99,404	\$ 231,581

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
BUSINESS TYPE ACTIVITIES REVENUES BY SOURCE
Department of Airports
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Landing Fees	Terminal Space Rentals	Other Airline Revenues	Car Rental	Auto Parking Facilities	Terminal	Other Revenues	Total Operating Revenue
2010	\$ 13,541	22,934	6,918	14,505	23,811	22,497	3,292	\$ 107,498
2011	\$ 22,092	17,093	6,427	16,346	25,067	23,405	2,947	\$ 113,377
2012	\$ 23,059	17,820	6,881	16,697	26,282	23,862	2,859	\$ 117,460
2013	\$ 23,662	17,576	7,171	17,482	28,619	26,909	2,436	\$ 123,855
2014	\$ 25,000	16,522	7,098	18,064	29,228	28,432	2,656	\$ 127,000
2015	\$ 23,199	19,081	7,201	19,341	31,117	29,467	2,864	\$ 132,270
2016	\$ 27,023	17,559	6,931	22,142	33,409	30,859	3,110	\$ 141,033
2017	\$ 30,020	17,606	6,844	27,186	34,297	35,042	3,811	\$ 154,806
2018	\$ 32,742	18,021	6,799	29,181	35,323	39,041	4,441	\$ 165,548
2019	\$ 35,434	19,355	6,769	29,856	36,297	42,046	3,704	\$ 173,461

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
 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	2.01	2.011	2.012	2.013	2.014	2.015	2.016	2.017	2.018	2.019
Taxable Value Real Property (1)	\$ 16,673,592	\$ 16,334,307	\$ 16,493,333	\$ 16,550,552	\$ 17,352,612	\$ 18,447,638	\$ 19,620,931	\$ 21,510,210	\$ 23,166,703	\$ 25,742,619
Taxable Personal Property	\$ 1,887,845	\$ 1,726,708	\$ 1,730,989	\$ 1,680,520	\$ 1,898,436	\$ 2,122,489	\$ 2,132,244	\$ 2,422,498	\$ 2,497,760	\$ 2,655,599
Total Uniform F-I-L subject to ad-valorem taxation (2)	77,348	75,059	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Taxable value (3)	\$ 18,561,437	\$ 18,061,015	\$ 18,224,322	\$ 18,231,072	\$ 19,251,048	\$ 20,570,127	\$ 21,753,175	\$ 23,932,708	\$ 25,664,463	\$ 28,398,218
Estimated actual value	\$ 24,408,493	\$ 23,750,432	\$ 23,965,183	\$ 24,078,371	\$ 25,316,280	\$ 26,971,067	\$ 28,594,182	\$ 31,386,040	\$ 33,819,886	\$ 37,255,666
Ratio of total taxable value to estimated actual value	76.0%	76.0%	76.0%	75.7%	76.0%	76.3%	76.1%	76.3%	75.9%	76.2%
Total Direct Tax Rate	0.000005	0.000005	0.000006	0.000006	0.000007	0.000005	0.000005	0.000004	0.000004	0.000004

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

(1) Centrally Assessed Values are included in Real Property Values.

(2) Fee-in-lieu assessments were phased out in 2012.

(3) 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
2010	0.005428	0.000791	0.006371	0.002593	0.000132	0.000421	0.000414
2011	0.005439	0.000817	0.006408	0.002696	0.000131	0.000436	0.000409
2012	0.005589	0.000846	0.006626	0.002793	0.000136	0.000455	0.000423
2013	0.005856	0.000820	0.006651	0.003180	0.000132	0.000446	0.000409
2014	0.005675	0.000782	0.006303	0.003036	0.000127	0.000422	0.000391
2015	0.004862	0.000749	0.006497	0.002531	0.000121	0.000405	0.000373
2016	0.004557	0.000705	0.006180	0.002371	0.000171	0.000400	0.000349
2017	0.004286	0.000834	0.005748	0.002238	0.000160	0.000400	0.000325
2018	0.003977	0.000766	0.005500	0.002025	0.000141	0.000400	0.000302
2019	0.003878	0.000745	0.005393	0.001933	0.000133	0.000400	0.000289
(1) Discharge of Judgment			0.000025				
Interest and Sinking Fund/Bond			0.000648				
General Operations			0.003205				
Total Direct			<u>0.003878</u>				

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

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

<u>Taxpayer</u>	December 31, 2018 taxable valuation			December 31, 2009 taxable valuation		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value
LDS Church (City Creek Reserve, Deseret Title, Property Reserve)	\$ 893,643,326	1	3.44%	\$ 136,564,975	5	0.73%
Pacificorp	484,329,357	2	1.87%	338,000,799	1	1.80%
Delta Air Lines	249,192,600	3	0.96%	168,705,720	3	0.90%
Wasatch Plaza Holdings LLC	204,873,100	4	0.79%	124,804,900	6	0.67%
KBSIII, LLC	175,277,700	5	0.68%			
AT&T INC	171,757,787	6	0.66%			
Questar Gas	160,028,642	7	0.62%	80,733,299	9	0.43%
Sky West Airlines	146,724,819	8	0.57%	204,668,637	2	1.09%
MPLD Husky LLC	138,510,300	9	0.53%			
Verizon Communications INC	131,190,252	10	0.51%			
Century Link (formerly Qwest Corporation)				153,360,606	4	0.82%
Inland Western Salt City Gateway				120,748,800	7	0.64%
Gateway Associates LTD				88,619,100	8	0.47%
Grand America Hotel Company				77,728,400	10	0.41%
	\$ 2,755,527,883			\$ 1,493,935,236		
Total City Taxable Assessed Value			\$ 25,942,777,477			\$ 18,761,324,934

Source: State of Utah and Salt Lake County

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
Last Ten Fiscal 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	
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%	\$ 485	\$ 91,914	99.5%	
2017	\$ 96,337	\$ 95,410	99.0%	\$ 507	\$ 95,917	99.6%	
2018	\$ 95,092	\$ 93,960	98.8%	\$ 727	\$ 94,687	99.6%	
2019	\$ 95,641	\$ 97,370	101.8%	\$ —	\$ 97,370	101.8%	

(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 Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands except per capita amount)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Governmental Activities						Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government Debt	Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income	Personal Income	Per Capita Debt
	General Obligation Bonds	Special Assessment Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Gov't Bank Notes Payable	Lease Revenue Bonds	ISF Bank Notes Payable	Revenue Bonds	Notes Payable				
2010	\$ 94,589	3,476	91,702	—	—	5,160	67,481	19,545	\$ 281,952	5.63%	\$5,005,159	\$ 1,528
2011	\$ 180,966	2,880	86,559	833	—	5,568	73,064	16,858	\$ 366,728	8.95%	\$4,098,770	\$ 1,988
2012	\$ 170,058	2,261	97,742	20,128	—	9,933	73,944	19,122	\$ 393,188	8.09%	\$4,862,647	\$ 2,114
2013	\$ 174,850	1,702	91,542	25,847	7,273	11,882	72,234	15,911	\$ 401,240	7.83%	\$5,122,278	\$ 2,149
2014	\$ 168,468	1,403	145,657	13,697	14,680	12,909	141,081	13,542	\$ 511,437	8.75%	\$5,844,600	\$ 2,718
2015	\$ 155,383	1,092	158,659	13,446	14,637	13,992	133,082	18,918	\$ 509,210	9.03%	\$5,640,724	\$ 2,690
2016	\$ 141,775	779	152,180	12,177	21,547	12,817	124,306	19,672	\$ 485,254	8.95%	\$5,420,623	\$ 2,545
2017	\$ 128,162	548	141,752	10,877	30,466	12,051	1,314,529	19,447	\$ 1,657,832	27.77%	\$5,970,818	\$ 8,660
2018	\$ 127,100	373	128,505	9,513	27,340	12,485	1,181,180	19,023	\$ 1,505,520	23.53%	6,399,271	\$ 7,753
2019	\$ 113,420	190	119,035	9,226	26,550	13,782	1,173,010	17,115	\$ 1,472,328	22.27%	6,609,782	\$ 7,341

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in Note 6 of 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)

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>	<u>Less: Amounts Available In Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
2010	\$ 94,589	636	\$ 93,953	0.38%	\$ 509
2011	\$ 180,966	60	\$ 180,906	0.76%	\$ 981
2012	\$ 170,058	235	\$ 169,823	0.71%	\$ 913
2013	\$ 174,850	22	\$ 174,828	0.73%	\$ 936
2014	\$ 168,468	4,430	\$ 164,038	0.65%	\$ 872
2015	\$ 155,383	4,677	\$ 150,706	0.56%	\$ 796
2016	\$ 141,775	1,975	\$ 139,800	0.49%	\$ 733
2017	\$ 128,163	1,829	\$ 126,334	0.40%	\$ 660
2018	\$ 127,100	17,401	\$ 109,699	0.32%	\$ 565
2019	\$ 113,420	19,162	\$ 94,258	0.25%	\$ 470

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT
June 30, 2019

	<u>Total debt</u>	<u>Applicable to City</u>		<u>Debt ratios (1)</u>		
		<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Total taxable value of (2)	Total fair market value of (2)	Per capita - population of
				\$28,398,218,663	\$37,255,665,617	200,576
Total governmental activities debt	\$ 290,401,260	100.00%	\$ 290,401,260	1.02%	0.78%	\$1,447.84
Overlapping debt:						
Salt Lake County (3)	186,755,000	26.00%	48,556,300			
Central Utah Water Conservancy District (4)	208,376,817	16.91%	35,236,520			
Salt Lake City School District (4)	28,050,000	100%	28,050,000			
Total Overlapping debt (5)	423,181,817		111,842,820			
Total debt applicable to the City			\$ 402,244,080	1.42%	1.08%	\$2,005.44

Source: Salt Lake City Department of Finance

(1) 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.

(2) Total taxable and fair market value excludes Fee in Lieu.

(3) Salt Lake County GO bonds per CAFR (12/31/18).

(4) Salt Lake City School District and Central Utah Water Conservancy District GO bonds per CAFR (6/30/19).

(5) Overlapping debt is calculated using all debt from Salt Lake City School District and debt from Salt Lake County allocated by geographical percentage.

(5) Overlapping debt is calculated using all debt from Salt Lake City School District and debt from Salt Lake County allocated by geographical percentage.

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
General Purposes - 4%										
Debt Limit	\$ 976,340	\$ 950,017	\$ 958,607	\$ 963,135	\$ 1,012,651	\$ 1,078,843	\$ 1,143,767	\$ 1,255,442	\$ 1,352,795	\$ 1,490,227
Less: Total net debt applicable to limit (2)	93,953	180,906	169,823	174,828	164,038	150,706	139,800	126,334	109,699	94,258
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 882,387	\$ 769,111	\$ 788,784	\$ 788,307	\$ 848,613	\$ 928,136	\$ 1,003,968	\$ 1,129,107	\$ 1,243,096	\$ 1,395,968
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	9.62%	19.04%	17.72%	18.15%	16.20%	13.97%	12.22%	10.06%	8.11%	6.33%
Water, sewer and lighting - 4%										
Debt Limit	\$ 976,340	\$ 950,017	\$ 958,607	\$ 963,135	\$ 1,012,651	\$ 1,078,843	\$ 1,143,767	\$ 1,255,442	\$ 1,352,795	\$ 1,490,227
Total net debt applicable to limit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 976,340	\$ 950,017	\$ 958,607	\$ 963,135	\$ 1,012,651	\$ 1,078,843	\$ 1,143,767	\$ 1,255,442	\$ 1,352,795	\$ 1,490,227
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
Total - 8% (1)										
Debt Limit	\$ 1,952,679	\$ 1,900,035	\$ 1,917,215	\$ 1,926,270	\$ 2,025,302	\$ 2,157,685	\$ 2,287,535	\$ 2,510,883	\$ 2,705,591	\$ 2,980,453
Total net debt applicable to limit	93,953	180,906	169,823	174,828	164,038	150,706	139,800	126,334	109,699	94,258
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 1,858,727	\$ 1,719,128	\$ 1,747,392	\$ 1,751,442	\$ 1,861,264	\$ 2,006,979	\$ 2,147,735	\$ 2,384,549	\$ 2,595,892	\$ 2,886,195
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	4.81%	9.52%	8.86%	9.08%	8.10%	6.98%	6.11%	5.03%	4.05%	3.16%

(1) The general obligation bonded debt of the City is limited by statute to 8% of the "reasonable fair cash value" of taxable property in the City. 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.

(2) The total net debt applicable to limit is netted with Restricted Fund Balance of Debt Service Fund.

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2019

Total estimated actual value	\$37,255,666
Debt limit (8% of total estimated actual value)	2,980,453
Debt applicable to limit:	
General obligation bonds	113,420
Less: Amount set aside for repayment of general obligation debt	(19,162)
Total net debt applicable to limit	94,258
Legal debt margin	\$ 2,886,195

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

Revenue Bonds							Special Improvement Bonds			
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Gross Revenues (1)	Less: Operating Expenses (2)	Net Available Revenues	Debt Service (5)		Coverage	Special Improvement Collections	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest			Principal	Interest	
Revenue Bonds - Governmental Activities										
2010	46,570	—	46,570	4,645	4,571	5.05%	715	434	106	1.32%
2011	49,090	—	49,090	5,025	4,054	5.41%	602	596	136	0.82%
2012	52,405	—	52,405	6,135	4,189	5.08%	4,693	619	112	6.42%
2013	56,601	—	56,601	6,465	4,531	5.15%	438	559	88	0.68%
2014	58,323	—	58,323	6,586	4,406	5.31%	371	299	67	1.01%
2015	60,943	—	60,943	8,110	7,391	3.93%	332	311	54	0.91%
2016	63,727	—	63,727	9,285	5,128	4.42%	244	313	42	0.69%
2017	68,082	—	68,082	9,570	6,985	4.11%	241	231	28	0.93%
2018	72,322	—	72,322	10,020	5,984	4.52%	212	175	18	1.10%
2019	100,438	—	100,438	10,260	5,737	6.28%	238	183	13	1.21%
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										
2010	261,899	165,453	96,446	14,127	9,256	4.12%				
2011	289,930	176,437	113,493	8,818	8,930	6.39%				
2012	300,988	175,118	125,871	9,618	9,079	6.73%				
2013	322,654	190,267	132,387	13,681	9,243	5.78%				
2014	331,683	177,519	154,164	12,860	8,677	7.16%				
2015	341,731	180,960	160,771	12,532	9,541	7.28%				
2016	354,161	210,349	143,812	9,264	8,821	7.95%				
2017	388,238	220,679	167,558	11,572	2,964	11.53%				
2018	406,269	215,619	190,650	11,834	10,868	8.40%				
2019	437,553	222,618	214,935	10,537	10,565	10.19%				

(1) Gross revenues includes sales, use and excise taxes, Class C Road funds and rental income from the Local Building Authority Fund.

(2) Excludes depreciation and amortization,

(3) Gross revenues include operating revenues, property tax increments, gains/(losses) on the sale of property and equipment, and passenger facility charges.

(4) Excludes depreciation and amortization,

(5) 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 Estimate (1)	Per Capita Personal Income (2)	Total Personal Income (amount expressed in thousands)	Number of residents 18 years and older (1)	High School Graduates (3)	Average Daily School Membership (3)	Unemployment Rate (4)
2010	184,488	\$ 27,130	\$ 5,005,159	141,694	1,181	24,177	8.1%
2011	184,488	\$ 22,217	\$ 4,098,770	141,694	1,219	24,336	7.0%
2012	186,009	\$ 26,142	\$ 4,862,647	143,965	1,327	24,365	5.6%
2013	186,740	\$ 27,430	\$ 5,122,278	144,645	1,367	24,007	4.9%
2014	188,141	\$ 31,065	\$ 5,844,600	145,634	1,473	24,447	4.0%
2015	189,267	\$ 29,803	\$ 5,640,724	147,619	1,517	24,127	3.8%
2016	190,679	\$ 28,428	\$ 5,420,623	149,552	1,499	24,211	3.6%
2017	191,446	\$ 31,188	\$ 5,970,818	150,894	1,603	23,726	3.5%
2018	194,188	\$ 32,954	\$ 6,399,271	153,512	1,505	23,336	3.4%
2019	200,576	\$ 32,954	\$ 6,609,782	160,824	1,651	22,921	3.2%

(1) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

(2) U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts

(3) Salt Lake City School District

(4) United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, SLC MSA

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT BY FUNCTIONS

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<u>DEPARTMENT</u>										
General Fund										
Attorney's Office	52.50	54.00	54.00	56.70	56.70	53.75	53.25	50.25	51.25	49.25
City Council	22.13	23.13	24.13	25.88	25.88	28.00	28.00	30.00	33.00	33.00
Communications Bureau	—	—	—	73.00	81.00	81.00	81.00	94.00	97.00	97.00
Community and Neighborhood	166.01	190.00	190.80	192.55	193.55	200.25	206.00	190.00	192.00	195.00
Economic Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.00	13.00	15.00
Finance	—	—	49.20	57.20	57.20	58.20	63.70	64.70	65.70	68.70
Fire	356.00	358.00	356.50	324.50	336.00	340.00	340.00	341.00	345.00	345.00
Human Resources	—	—	21.26	22.26	22.26	22.56	22.56	22.56	22.66	21.05
Justice Courts	—	—	46.00	43.50	44.50	47.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
Management Services (1)	127.66	108.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayor's Office	19.00	22.00	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.00	21.00	21.00	23.00	23.00
Police	587.00	585.50	585.00	537.00	533.00	533.00	558.00	555.00	565.00	620.00
Public Services	288.21	225.08	229.08	236.13	242.13	286.03	294.40	298.75	306.75	329.35
General Fund Total	1,618.51	1,566.57	1,579.97	1,593.72	1,616.22	1,674.79	1,711.91	1,722.26	1,758.36	1,840.35
Enterprise Funds										
Airport	597.80	597.80	555.30	557.30	557.30	557.30	555.30	555.30	564.80	570.80
Golf	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.65	40.65	34.65	33.65	34.65
Public Utilities	379.00	380.00	382.00	382.00	387.00	390.00	392.00	394.00	397.00	411.00
Redevelopment Agency	11.00	12.25	13.75	14.00	14.00	15.80	15.80	16.50	16.00	16.00
Sustainability (2)	32.05	41.05	38.30	44.60	49.60	53.95	53.95	57.95	57.95	63.00
Enterprise Fund Total	1,060.25	1,071.50	1,029.75	1,038.30	1,048.30	1,057.70	1,057.70	1,058.40	1,069.40	1,095.45
Internal Service Funds										
Information Management Services	59.00	59.00	60.50	66.50	68.25	70.00	70.00	70.00	71.00	71.00
Fleet Management	46.60	46.60	67.60	39.00	41.00	40.00	41.00	42.00	45.00	45.00
Government Immunity	6.34	6.64	6.54	6.54	6.54	5.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	8.50
Risk Management	—	2.00	2.00	2.80	2.80	6.24	5.74	5.74	5.64	6.25
Internal Service Fund Total	111.94	114.24	136.64	114.84	118.59	121.74	123.24	124.24	128.14	130.75
Weed Abatement										
Special Revenue Fund Total	1.08	1.08	1.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL POSITIONS	2,791.78	2,753.39	2,747.44	2,746.86	2,783.11	2,854.23	2,892.85	2,904.90	2,955.90	3,066.55

Source: Salt Lake City Mayor's Recommended Budget, Staffing Document Summary.

(1) In 2012, Management Services was eliminated and divided into Finance, Human Resources and Justice Courts.

(2) Formerly titled Refuse/Environmental Management

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
Current Year and Ten Years Ago

<u>Employer</u>	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2009		
	<u>Number Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent of all Employees</u>	<u>Number Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent of all Employees</u>
University of Utah (including hospital)	20,000 - 24,999	1	4.16% - 5.20%	12,000 - 15,000	1	6.49% - 8.11%
State of Utah	10,000 - 14,999	2	2.08% - 3.12%	7,000 - 9,000	2	3.79% - 4.87%
Salt Lake County	5,000 - 6,999	3	1.04% - 1.46%			
Delta Airlines	3,000 - 3,999	4	0.62% - 0.83%			
United States Post Office	3,000 - 3,999	5	0.62% - 0.83%	2,400 - 2,600	7	1.30% - 1.41%
Salt Lake City School District	3,000 - 3,999	6	0.62% - 0.83%	2,800 - 3,300	5	1.51% - 1.78%
Zions Bank	3,000 - 3,999	7	0.62% - 0.83%			
L-3 Communications	3,000 - 3,999	8	0.62% - 0.83%	2,700 - 3,200	4	1.46% - 1.73%
Department of Veterans Affairs	3,000 - 3,999	9	0.62% - 0.83%	3,000 - 3,999	9	1.62% - 2.16%
Salt Lake City Corporation	3,000 - 3,999	10	0.62% - 0.83%	2,700 - 2,900	6	1.46% - 1.57%
Intermountain Healthcare				5,000 - 7,000	3	2.70% - 3.79%
Skywest				2,200 - 2,400	8	1.19% - 1.30%
ARUP				2,100 - 2,300	9	1.14% - 1.24%
OC Tanner				1,300 - 1,500	10	0.70% - 0.81%
Estimated total number of employees in Salt Lake City.	480,487		11.62% - 15.59%	184,907		23.36% - 28.77%

Source: Workforce Services - Based on yearly averages

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Function										
Fire										
Medical Calls	21,142	20,189	20,728	21,088	23,277	23,030	24,297	24,024	22,045	21,417
Fire Calls	5,711	5,262	5,559	5,371	5,385	5,542	5,777	6,406	6,776	6,891
Average dispatch time on life threatening emergencies	1:09	1:04	:58	1:37	:56	:58	:49	:46	:55	:53
Average time responding to life threatening emergencies	4:18	4:58	4:28	4:13	4:38	3:54	2:11	4:00	4:00	3:49
Police (calendar year)										
Median Priority 1 Response Time (in minutes)	TBD	5:54	5:22	5:37	5:44	5:44	5:40	6:00	6:19	6:02
Community Development										
Percent of business license inspections conducted within 30 days	100%	100%	TBD	100%	TBD	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of building inspections conducted per day	115	113	TBD	129	134	136	161	160	167	207
Percent of transportation service requests completed within 10 working days	98%	98%	99%	99%	91%	81%	84%	80%	82%	92%
Public Services										
Forestry - Number of trees pruned per month (average)	587	471	431	411	463	325	244	392	278	266
Water										
Total million gallons water delivered	29,654	29,393	31,746	31,644	30,168	27,853	25,991	24,491	25,438	23,954
Per capita delivered - gallons per day	187	195	203	216	242	185	207	193	198	184
Airport										
Total enplaned passengers (in thousands)	10,276	10,429	10,125	10,044	10,294	10,834	11,293	11,850	12,420	13,090
Cargo pounds (in thousands)	298,972	316,859	346,061	343,525	325,535	330,712	350,906	367,050	380,286	407,899
Sewer										
Total Plant Flow (million gallons)	11,632	12,985	11,740	11,247	10,212	10,087	10,418	10,554	10,211	12,217
Total influent (TBOD) biochemical oxygen demand (in thousand pounds)	21,294	23,266	20,728	17,517	17,401	17,864	18,765	19,659	26,985	29,729
Housing										
Rehab Loans	85	104	58	85	109	108	80	72	113	60
Rehab units	183	111	65	110	124	125	89	217	113	74
First Time Home Buyer projects	15	15	14	8	10	8	4	4	8	7
Storm Water Utility										
Line Installation (Linear Feet)	29,254	27,422	26,282	26,819	12,547	5,872	5,960	11,039	11,940	6,899
Refuse Collection										
Percent of waste stream recycled	20%	33%	22%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Recycling Contamination Rate in Curbside Cans	25%	18%	16%	8%	7%	6%	7.0%	7%	15%	24%
Percentage of waste stream recycled	14%	16%	16%	17%	16%	17%	17%	17.0%	15%	13%
Golf										
Number of golf rounds (9 holes equivalent)	450,600	413,454	461,801	410,166	423,432	415,831	365,671	343,670	355,655	350,550

Source: Internal department records

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

Function	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Fire										
Number of stations	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Sworn fire fighters	323	323	312	323	323	323	328	328	324	329
Non-sworn civilian employees.	33	34	13	13	13	13	13	13	17	18
Police protection:										
Number of officers with power of arrest	434	427	424	424	437	417	447	457	508	589
Number of other police employees	153	159	103	99	96	111	111	108	120	122
Public Services										
Recreation and culture:										
Number of municipal parks (2)	80	94	127	127	126	126	130	81	81	81
Number of municipal playgrounds	60	59	59	59	58	65	67	71	71	77
Number of municipal golf courses	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	7
Number of municipal swimming pools (1)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lane miles of city owned streets	1,859	1,863	1,776	1,858	1,858	1,855	1,849	1,850	1,840	1,853.69
Street Lighting										
Number of Street Lights	15,223	15,083	15,213	15,640	15,511	16,405	15,533	15,565	15,615	15,668
Municipal water plants:										
Number of service connections	90,958	90,624	90,251	90,352	90,435	90,451	91,467	91,545	91,802	92,026
City	58,751	55,407	55,453	56,074	56,700	56,710	55,409	55,435	55,577	55,656
County	32,207	35,217	34,798	34,278	33,735	33,741	36,058	36,110	36,225	36,370
Water supplied to conduits (gallons/year)										
per thousand	29,654,020	29,390,000	31,746,000	31,644,000	30,168,610	27,853,330	25,990,768	24,490,890	26,231,120	32,840,422
Water shed managed (square miles)	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
Number of fire hydrants	10,022	9,714	10,162	9,948	10,384	10,441	10,494	9,687	9,747	9,835
City	6,302	6,178	6,358	6,224	6,519	6,547	6,592	6,361	6,387	6,460
County	3,720	3,536	3,804	3,724	3,865	3,894	3,902	3,326	3,360	3,375
Sewer Utility										
Number of sewer connections	49,481	49,619	49,661	49,679	49,779	49,835	49,917	49,924	50,019	50,119
Miles of sanitary sewer lines	651	652	652	652	653	653	654	655	655	656
Storm Water Utility:										
Miles of storm water lines	476	399	336	340	341	342	343	345	348	351
Public Libraries	6	6	6	5	5	6	8	8	8	8

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

(2) Beginning in FY17, the City no longer counts medians, greenways, off ramps or open space locations in the parks inventory.

Source: Internal department records

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%

