Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Salt Lake City Department of Airports (An Enterprise Fund of Salt Lake City Corporation)

For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

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SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS (An Enterprise Fund of Salt Lake City Corporation)

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017

> Prepared by the Airport Finance Division Salt Lake City International Airport Salt Lake City, Utah

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Salt Lake City Corporation Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY SECTION Page	9
Title Pagei	
Table of Contentsii	
Letter of Transmittaliv	
Organizational Chartix	
Certificate of Achievement	

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report	2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statements of Net Position as of June 30, 2018 and 2017	15
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the Years	
Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017	17
Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017	
Notes to Financial Statements	
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	RSI-2
Schedule of Contributions	RSI-4
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	RSI-7

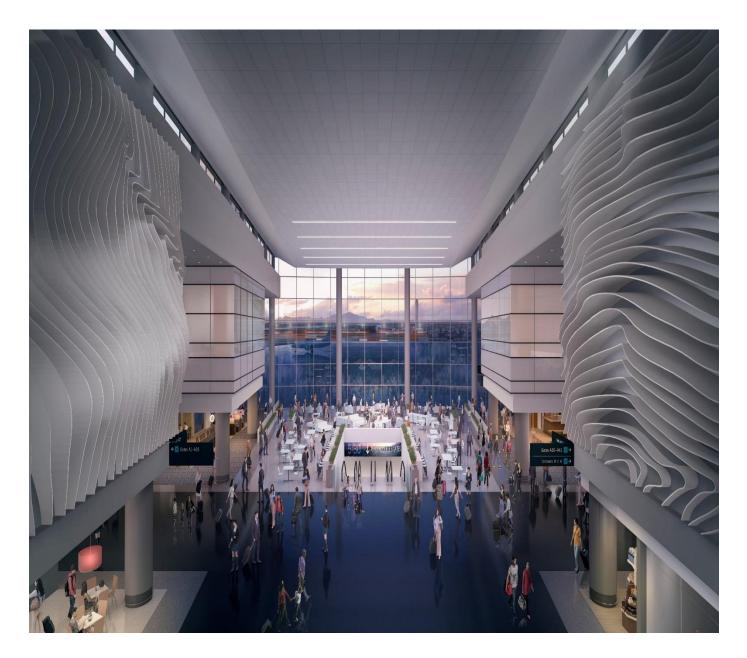
STATISTICAL SECTION (Unaudited)

Financial Trends	
Summary of Changes in Net Position	S2
Total Annual Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	S3-S4
Cash Flow Trend	S5-S6
Ratios of Outstanding Debt	
Demographic and Economic Information	
Demographic and Economic Statistics	
Utah Principal Employers	
Airport Employee Statistics	
Summary of Capital Assets	
Insurance	
Schedule of Insurance Policies	S13
Operating Information	
O&D and Connecting Enplaned Passengers	
Airlines Operating at the Airport	
Market Share of Enplaned Passengers	
Historical Aircraft Operations	
Historical Landed Weights	
Historical Air Cargo and Mail	
Total Annual Revenues and Expenses	
Summary of Operating Revenues	
Sources of Airline Revenues	
Summary of Operating Expenses	

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

THIS SECTION CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING SUBSECTIONS:

Letter of Transmittal Organizational Chart Certificate of Achievement





Salt Lake City Department of Airports

September 28, 2018

Honorable Mayor and City Council Members Salt Lake City Department of Airports Advisory Board Salt Lake City, Utah

Overview

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Salt Lake City Department of Airports (Airport) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 is submitted herewith. This report was prepared by the Airport's Finance Division, using generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for local governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentations, including all disclosures, are the responsibility of the Airport.

In developing and evaluating the Airport's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal control. The management of the Airport has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded from loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly for the preparation of the financial statements. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. We believe that the Airport's internal control processes adequately safeguard assets, provide reasonable assurance that financial transactions are recorded properly, and 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 the Airport for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 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 Salt Lake City's (City) federal funds expenditures (which include the Airport's federal funds) for the year as part of the federally mandated Single Audit designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. That report is available in a separate report combined with Salt Lake City Corporation.

The Airport's budget is prepared under the direction of the Airport Executive Director and Director of Finance, and is submitted to the Salt Lake City Council for approval and inclusion in the City budget as an enterprise fund.

Profile of the Salt Lake City Department of Airports

The Airport is a department of the City of Salt Lake City, Utah. As an enterprise fund, users of the Airport's facilities provide the revenues to operate and maintain the facilities. The Airport is financially self-sustaining with revenue generated from airline and other tenant fees, grants, passenger facility charges (PFC), rental car customer facility charges (CFC), concessions, vehicle parking, fuel, and leases for office and hangar space. The Airport operates three facilities – Salt Lake City International Airport, South Valley Regional Airport at West Jordan, and Tooele Valley Airport.

Salt Lake City International Airport is located 5 miles northwest of the downtown Salt Lake City business district. Beginning with a cinder-covered landing strip in a marshy pasture called Basque Flats in 1911, the Airport was originally used for aerobatic flights. Salt Lake City purchased 100 acres surrounding the landing strip for \$40.00 per acre in 1920, and the resulting airfield was named Woodward Field. The first commercial passenger flight took place in 1926 with two passengers perched atop U.S. mail sacks, and in 1943 the Airport became a training base and replacement depot for the U.S. Air Force. The three runways were upgraded in 1950, and the first terminal building, currently terminal one, was dedicated in 1961. Terminal two was completed in 1978. Terminal one was expanded and remodeled in 1981, a third air carrier runway was added in 1995, and international terminal was added in 1996. In 1999 the Federal Aviation Administration opened a new air traffic control tower and terminal radar approach control facility. Since 2005, the Airport has upgraded terminal two, including bag claim carousel modifications, explosive detection systems (EDS) and international gates, completed north cargo apron, which was partially funded by federal funds, and completed rehabilitation of runway 16L/34R pavement. The Terminal Redevelopment Program (TRP) construction activities for FY 2018 included completion of the roofing and start of exterior metal panel and glazing systems to dry-in the south concourse west which allowed the start of the south concourse west installation activities including moving walks, elevators, and mechanical and electrical systems. Structural Steel Erection was completed for the Terminal Building and started for the Gateway Center. The Central Utility Plant construction advanced towards commissioning and start-up to provide construction heat to all facilities for the winter of 2018-2019. The Parking Garage Elevated concrete deck pours continued on the south side and the elevated roadway girders were set in place. The North Concourse Program (NCP) enabling construction activities including stone columns and driven steel piles for the North Concourse Phase 1 were started in FY 2018, as well as the excavation and dewatering activities to tie-in to the Mid-Concourse Tunnel.

Due to the age of the terminal buildings and the need to provide reliable, safe, and efficient terminal facilities, \$6.7 million is included in the FY 2019 budget to continue necessary concourse and terminal facility renovations. This includes funding for an employee screening facility, roof and solar panel installations, and for the operational readiness, activation, transition program for the new airport.

The FY 2019 budget includes \$19.9 million for airfield projects. This includes T/W K pavement rehabilitation, short-term north cargo expansion – Fedex, lighting rehabilitation, replacing lagoon liners and covers and the reclamation plant, as well as reconstructing a pump house. These airfield improvement projects ensure the safe operation of aircraft and preserve valuable assets.

The FY 2019 budget includes \$4.5 million for landside projects. Amounts budgeted for landside are to strengthen pavement at 2100 N and 4000 W, as well as continued asphalt overlays and an attic stock warehouse.

Funding for the airport capital improvement program (CIP) includes reserves generated by the Airport, airport improvement program (AIP) grants from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), passenger facility charges (PFC), customer facility charges (CFC), future Airport bonds and Airport funds.

Construction commenced in FY 2014 on the TRP, a \$2.2 billion capital improvement program to build new facilities to replace aging facilities, mitigate seismic risks, and prepare for future growth. The existing facilities were built to accommodate 10 million passengers annually, but in FY 2018, the Airport served over twice the number of passengers the facilities were originally designed to handle.

In conjunction with the TRP, the NCP includes the development of a 31-gate midfield airside concourse to the north of the new airside concourse to be developed as part of the TRP. The Airport received unanimous support from all airlines serving SLC to build the north concourse in April 2016. It is currently estimated that the NCP will cost approximately \$1.3 billion.

The Airport is currently ranked the 23rd busiest in the United States, and 85th busiest in the world in terms of passenger numbers with over 353 scheduled daily departing flights serving more than 96 non-stop destinations. The Airport served approximately 24.8 million passengers in FY 2018 and is one of Delta's largest hubs.

Economic Condition

According to the recently published State of Utah's 2018 Economic Report to the Governor, Utah typically grows more rapidly than the nation after a recession, and this pattern is continuing in the current recovery. During 2017, Utah's employment rate remained constant at 3.5 percent for 2017 compared to 2016.

Utah's total personal income is estimated to have increased by 6.3 percent in 2017, in addition to the 5.7 percent increase in 2016. The 2017 increase in personal income was led by strong wage growth at 5.2 percent. Jobs were added across all industry sectors in the Utah economy during 2017, including significant expansion in the information sector driven by the corridor of technology firms that continued to expand as well as strong increase in financial activities.

The Airport plays an important role in supporting business and economic growth in the state. Its operations are a key component in providing affordable access to worldwide destinations for business and individuals. According to an analysis by GSBS Richman Consulting in 2013, the Airport has been a significant economic driver for Utah and its capital for the past 50 years and will continue to underpin the economy. The Airport in 2013 generated an estimated \$1.1 billion in wages and income annually from an estimated \$1,90 full-time jobs. Taking all spending into account, the airport contributes an estimated \$1.9 billion annually to Utah's GDP.

The Airport operates within the economic conditions of the national and local economy as well as the airline industry environment. An effective partnership between the airlines and the Airport requires a continued focus on operating costs, while maintaining service and safety. Operating expenses increased by 0.5 percent, while passengers increased 4.8 percent in FY 2018 over FY 2017. A large decrease in operating costs relates to changes in pension benefits that decreased the amount of pension expense recognized in FY 2018 compared to FY 2017. Other expenses increased moderately from the prior year.

The Airport borrowed \$1 billion of General Airport Revenue Bonds (GARB's) in February 2017 to fund the ongoing construction of the TRP. Efforts are continually made to control operating costs to the airlines and reduce airline cost per enplaned passenger, currently at \$3.83 for FY 2018 and \$3.53 for FY 2017, one of the lowest rates among large hub airports in the nation. The Airport has total cash balances of \$1 billion to be utilized during the next several years for operating costs, CIP as well as the TRP and NCP with the exception of certain restricted funds. Financing for the TRP and NCP are expected to be generated from federal grants, PFCs, CFCs, bonds, and Airport cash reserves.

Outlook

Over the last several years, Utah has outperformed the national economy. Absent any significant deterioration in the macro-economic environment, this trend is expected to continue. Improvements in the state's labor market will continue during 2018 with job growth at 2.8 percent, slightly below the state's long-term average. This growth is expected to cause Utah's unemployment level to remain at 3.5 percent by the end of 2018. Personal income is expected to increase by 4.9 percent in 2018.

Salt Lake City Airport passengers are projected to increase by 2 percent and operations are projected to increase by 3 percent during FY 2019. Flights remain fuller as airlines are matching capacity to demand and offering additional flights which are causing an increase in the number of passengers and daily flights. Airlines also continue to streamline costs, implement other revenue sources, and operate more efficiently.

Current financial position, passenger statistics, and results from FY 2018 and earlier can be found in more detail in Management's Discussion and Analysis in this report.

Future Growth

According to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Aerospace Forecast 2018-2038, as the economy recovers from the most serious economic downturn and the slowest recovery in recent history, aviation will continue to grow over the long run. Fundamentally, demand for aviation is driven by economic activity. As economic growth picks up, so will growth in the aviation industry. The 2018 FAA forecast calls for U.S. carrier passenger growth over the next 20 years to average 1.9 percent per year. The Salt Lake City Airport forecasts an average annual growth rate of 2 percent in future years.

Construction on the TRP is well underway. The TRP will replace terminal facilities that are over 50 years old, require extensive maintenance, are not energy efficient and fail to meet current seismic standards. It is expected that the TRP will achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) silver certification as required by City ordinance. The TRP will consolidate passenger processing facilities into a single facility to serve all concourses as well as replace the existing parking garage, construct new terminal roadways, and a new central utility plant. Rental car services will be integrated with the new garage. A new site for car rental operations and servicing, and a quick turn-around facility for car rentals have been built. The planned airport will be capable of handling more passengers and aircraft. The number of parking spaces in the garage will double from 1,770 to 3,600. The new terminal is expected to be operational by the end of 2020 with the entire TRP opening by summer 2024.

The NCP includes the development of 31 additional gates to accommodate additional passengers and aircraft to meet forecasted growth. The first phase of the NCP, which includes 20 aircraft gate positions, is expected to be operational by the end of 2020 with the second phase of the NCP opening by summer 2024.

In the 2017 State of Utah's Economic Report to the Governor it states that Salt Lake City is undergoing a 10-year \$3 billion remodel of the international airport that is expected to contribute \$3.3 billion to the economy.

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 the Salt Lake City Department of Airports for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the Airport 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 are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The production of this report is a cooperative effort of the Finance Division of the Airport and Eide Bailly, LLP. We extend our appreciation to the staff for their efficient and dedicated services. We also thank the members of the City Council, the Mayor and members of the Department of Airports Advisory Board for their interest and support in planning and conducting the financial operations of the Airport in a responsible and progressive manner.

Bill Wyatt

Salt Lake City Department of Airports Executive Director

Ryan R. Tesch, CPA Salt Lake City Department of Airports Director of Finance

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART City of Salt Lake City, Utah

Mayor

Jackie Biskupski

City Council Members

District One District Two District Three District Four District Five District Six District Seven James Rogers Andrew Johnston Chris Wharton, Vice Chair Derek Kitchen Erin Mendenhall, Chair Charlie Luke Amy Fowler

Department of Airports Advisory Board Members

Larry Pinnock, Chair Cynthia D. Miller, Vice Chair J. T. Martin Wade B. Bitner Roger Boyer Arlyn Bradshaw Theresa Foxley Karen Mayne Steve Price James Rogers Jim Riding

Executive Director

Bill Wyatt

Directors

Admin & Commercial Services Airport Police Engineering Finance Information Management Maintenance Operations Planning & Environmental Public Relations/Marketing John A. Buckner, Jr. Craig Vargo Kevin F. Robins Ryan R. Tesch Edwin Cherry Ed Clayson Peter L. Higgins Brady Fredrickson - Acting Nancy Volmer



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Salt Lake City Department of Airports, Utah

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2017

Christophen P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

FINANCIAL SECTION

THIS SECTION CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING SUBSECTIONS:

Independent Auditor's Report Management's Discussion and Analysis Basic Financial Statements and Notes Required Supplementary Information





CPAs & BUSINESS ADVISORS

Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Mayor and City Council of Salt Lake City Salt Lake City Department of Airports

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Salt Lake City Department of Airports (the "Airport"), an enterprise fund of Salt Lake City Corporation, which comprise the statements of net position as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Airport'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 audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Airport as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the respective changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Airport are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position and cash flows of only that portion of the business-type activities and each major fund of Salt Lake City Corporation that is attributable to the transactions of the Airport. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of Salt Lake City Corporation as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, the changes in its financial position, where applicable, its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 and the required supplementary information identified 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 an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The introductory section and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The introductory section and statistical section 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.

Each Bailly LLP

Salt Lake City, Utah September 28, 2018

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the Salt Lake City Department of Airports' activities and financial performance provides an introduction and overview to the financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

The information in this MD&A has been prepared by Airport management and should be used in combination with the accompanying financial statements and notes as well as supplemental information in order to provide a complete understanding of the data contained in the financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Airport is an enterprise fund of Salt Lake City Corporation and is supported wholly by airport user charges. The Airport is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the City's three airports: Salt Lake City International Airport, South Valley Regional Airport, and Tooele Valley Airport. No general tax fund revenues are used for the administration, promotion, operation or maintenance of the airports in the system.

Financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). Revenues and expenses are recorded when earned and incurred, not when received or paid, with the exception of passenger facility charge revenues ("PFCs") that are recorded when received based upon twelve full months of revenue. Capital assets, except land and construction in progress, are depreciated over their useful lives. See the notes to the financial statements for significant accounting policies.

FINANCIAL & OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Salt Lake City International Airport serves the Salt Lake City metropolitan area as well as the surrounding areas of Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, and Wyoming. The Airport functions as one of Delta's largest hubs. The Airport ranks as the 23rd busiest in the United States and the 85th busiest in the world in terms of passenger numbers. In terms of operational movements, the Airport ranks 22nd busiest in the United States and 45th busiest in the world.

The Airport has experienced several years of growth in total passenger numbers. In FY 2018, FY 2017 and FY 2016, the economy and the airline industry continued to grow. Total passengers increased by 1.1 million, 1.1 million and 921 thousand in FY 2018, FY 2017 and FY 2016 to a total of 24.8 million, 23.7 million and 22.6 million passengers. Enplaned passengers alone increased by 570 thousand, 557 thousand and 459 thousand in FY 2018, FY 2017 and FY 2016 to a total of 12.4 million, 11.9 million and 11.3 million enplaned passengers; an increase of 4.8%, 4.9% and 4.2%, respectively.

Salt Lake City International Airport provides 353 average daily departures to 96 non-stop destinations. Load factors remained constant at 86% in FY 2018 from FY 2017 after a decrease from 88% in FY 2016.

Total aircraft operations increased 2.8% in FY 2018, increased 2.5% in FY 2017, and decreased 1.4% in FY 2016. Landed weights increased by 499 million pounds, 3.5%, in FY 2018 after an increase of 6.1% and 2.9% in FY 2017 and FY 2016. The increase in operations and landed weights are due to an increased number of flights and passengers flying through the Airport.

	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2015
Enplanements (in thousands)	12,420	11,850	11,293	10,834
% increase from prior year	4.8%	4.9%	4.2%	5.2%
Landed weight lb's (in thousands)	14,908,945	14,409,644	13,581,663	13,200,978
% increase from prior year	3.5%	6.1%	2.9%	4.1%
Aircraft Operations - All Types (in thousands)	332	323	316	320
% increase (decrease) from prior year	2.8%	2.5%	(1.4%)	(1.4%)
Total # of passengers (in thousands)	24,831	23,691	22,595	21,674
% increase from prior year	4.8%	4.9%	4.2%	5.3%

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

The Airports' net position was \$1.4 billion as of June 30, 2018. The total increase in net position during the year ended June 30, 2018 was \$66.8 million. The largest portion of the Airport's net position (88.5%) represents net investment in capital assets (land, buildings, runways, taxiways, and equipment).

(Amounts in thousands) STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION		June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017		June 30, 2016
ASSETS:						
Current and other assets	\$	1,031,425	\$	1,411,670	\$	416,234
Capital assets		1,609,860		1,114,398		869,232
TOTAL ASSETS		2,641,285		2,526,068		1,285,466
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		9,843		11,948		10,181
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		2,651,128		2,538,016		1,295,647
LIABILITIES:						
Current liabilities		114,059		78,462		34,375
Noncurrent liabilities		1,171,654		1,165,104		33,200
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,285,713		1,243,566		67,575
DEFERRED INFLOWS		10,775		6,641		5,838
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS		1,296,488		1,250,207		73,413
NET POSITION: Invested in capital assets		1 201 228		761,198		860 222
Restricted		1,201,228		/01,198		869,232
Capital Projects		32,693		189,115		143,297
Debt Service		200,842		240,783		143,297
Unrestricted		(80,123)		96,713		209,705
Total Net Position		1,354,640		1,287,809		1,222,234
				· ·		
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION	\$	2,651,128	\$	2,538,016	\$	1,295,647
SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION		FY 2018		FY 2017		FY 2016
Operating revenues	\$	165,548	\$	154,806	\$	141,033
Operating expenses	Ψ	(99,976)	Ψ	(99,459)	Ψ	(90,065)
Operating expenses		()),)10)		()),,,))		(50,005)
Operating Income before depreciation		65,572		55,347		50,968
Depreciation		(63,827)		(63,665)		(61,657)
Operating income (loss)		1,745		(8,318)		(10,689)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS:						
Passenger facility charges		47,739		45,750		42,804
Customer facility charges		15,740		16,157		15,613
Contributions and grants		18,142		17,794		14,230
Interest expense		(34,675)		(14,480)		,
Other, net		18,140		8,672		2,295
Increase in Net Position		66,831		65,575		64,253
Net Position, beginning of period		1,287,809		1,222,234		1,157,981
	\$	1,354,640	\$	1,287,809	\$	1,222,234
		, - ,		, - , ,		, ,

Restricted cash for construction has decreased \$457 million from the prior year as the Airport continues to fund the construction of the Terminal Redevelopment Plan (TRP) and North Concourse Plan (NCP). As of June 30, 2018, \$745 million (28.2%) of Airport assets were restricted for construction compared with \$1.2 billion (47.6%) in FY 2017, and \$122 million (9.5%) in FY 2015. These amounts represent bond proceeds and PFC and customer facility charges (CFC) that have been collected, but have not yet been reimbursed to general operating cash for TRP and NCP construction projects. In addition, \$18.3 million (0.7%) of Airport assets in FY 2018 were restricted for an operation and maintenance reserve fund, and \$5.0 million (0.2%) was restricted for a renewal and replacement reserve fund as required by the Airport Use Agreement (AUA).

Total cash and investments decreased in the current year as the Airport continues to finance the major terminal redevelopment program. Total available cash and investments decreased by \$383 million in FY 2018. After restricted balances, the Airport's unrestricted cash available for operating expenses and reserves for the terminal redevelopment program increased by \$73.7 million.

To increase return on restricted and reserved cash, the Airport invested cash in the State Treasurer's investment pool. Cash investments in the State Treasurer's investment pool were increased by \$3.4 million, and U.S. Treasury, Agency, and corporate bonds were reduced by \$926 thousand to fair market value at June 30, 2018. The Airport has adjusted investments up or down to reflect fair market value, but when the investments are either called, or mature, they will be readjusted and current gains or losses recorded. At year end, \$397 thousand was accrued for interest income earned but not yet paid for investments that are paid on a quarterly, rather than monthly, basis. See Note 2 for detailed information.

This year, available operating cash increased by \$76.8 million (38.6%) as the Airport reimbursed operating cash from PFC restricted cash or bond proceeds restricted cash for capital projects financed in FY 2018. Non-operating cash from passenger facility charges, customer facility charges, bond proceeds, and grants decreased, which was offset with the increase in available operating cash.

Airport cash payments for current year construction and land acquisitions in the amount of \$558 million were reimbursed by restricted PFC funds in the amount of \$201 million, CFC funds in the amount of \$19.4 million, federal airport improvement program grants (AIP) of \$18.1 million, and debt proceeds in the amount of \$271.3 million. The remainder of cash outflows for construction as well as payments for capital equipment of \$48.2 million was provided by Airport operating cash.

Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) have increased by \$495.5 million because of an increase in construction in progress of \$499.7 million from current terminal redevelopment projects not yet completed, along with an increase in buildings and improvements of \$50.3 million for the airport operations building and runway rehabilitations that were capitalized in FY 2018.

In FY 2013 and FY 2016, the Airport evaluated assets that would be demolished or replaced because of the terminal redevelopment program and re-estimated their remaining useful lives. This has resulted in an additional accelerated depreciation expense of approximately \$8 million for FY 2018 and FY 2017. This will result in a higher amount of accumulated depreciation, and a reduction in net capital assets until additions to capital assets are made as a result of the TRP and NCP. Capital assets are currently funded by AIP, TSA grants, PFC, CFC, bond proceeds, and Airport funds. For more detailed information on changes in capital assets, refer to Note 4 in the notes to the financial statements.

The Airport adopted GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* in FY 2015. The Airport recorded a reduction in deferred outflows of \$2.1 million in FY 2018, which decreased deferred outflows to \$9.8 million, which represent deferred outflow of resources (expenses) in future periods. The Airport also recorded deferred inflows of \$3.9 million in FY 2018, which increased deferred inflows to \$6.7 million, which represent resources (revenues) that will be recognized in future periods.

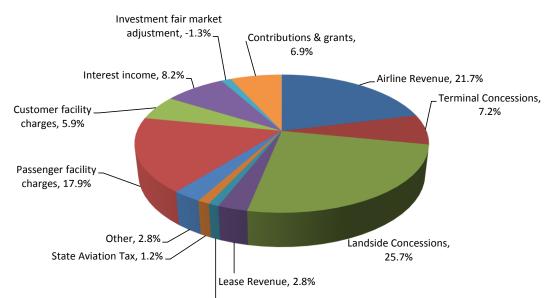
SUMMARY OF CASH FLOW ACTIVITIES	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016
Cash flow from operating activities	\$ 61,553	\$ 62,967	\$ 52,396
Cash flow (used) from investing activities	(25,623)	6,677	1,647
Cash flow (used) from noncapital and related financing	-	-	(10,043)
Cash flow from passenger facility charges	47,474	44,932	42,454
Cash flow from customer facility charges	15,656	16,129	15,850
Cash flow from grants	19,735	22,500	15,902
Cash flow from sale of capital assets and equipment	136	208	333
Cash flow from revenue bond proceeds	-	1,124,493	-
Cash flow (used) from interest paid on bonds	(42,778)	-	-
Cash flow (used) from bond inssuance costs	-	(1,391)	-
Payments for acquisition and construction of property	(504,443)	(278,614)	(154,026)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,338,417	340,516	376,003
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(428,290)	997,901	(35,487)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 910,127	\$ 1,338,417	\$ 340,516
(amounts in thousands)			

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Operating income, before depreciation, was \$65.6 million in FY 2018, compared with \$55.3 million in FY 2017 and \$51.0 million in FY 2016. With the inclusion of depreciation and non-operating revenue and expenses, the resulting increase in net position for FY 2018 was \$66.8 million, FY 2017 was \$65.6 million, and FY 2016 was \$64.3 million.

Revenues

The following chart and table shows the major sources of revenues and the percentage to total revenues: The year ended June 30, 2018:



1	
General Aviation,	1.0%

]	FY 2018	Percent	FY 2017	Percent]	FY 2016	Percent
(Amounts in thousands)		Amount	of Total	Amount	of Total		Amount	of Total
Operating revenues:								
Airline revenue	\$	70,572	26.6%	\$ 66,639	27.0%	\$	62,454	28.9%
Terminal concessions		19,193	7.2%	18,120	7.3%		16,637	7.7%
Landside concessions		68,081	25.7%	64,408	26.1%		57,986	26.8%
Lease revenue		7,539	2.8%	6,927	2.8%		6,185	2.9%
General aviation		2,661	1.0%	2,334	0.9%		1,785	0.8%
State aviation tax		3,122	1.2%	2,983	1.2%		2,796	1.3%
Other		7,387	2.8%	5,564	2.3%		4,131	1.9%
Operating revenues		178,555		166,975			151,974	
Less: Airline revenue sharing		(13,007)	-4.9%	(12,169)	-4.9%		(10,941)	-5.1%
Total operating revenues		165,548	62.4%	154,806	62.8%		141,033	65.3%
Non-operating revenues and capital contributions:								
Passenger facility charges		47,739	17.9%	45,750	18.4%		42,804	19.8%
Customer facility charges		15,740	5.9%	16,157	6.6%		15,613	7.2%
Interest income		21,783	8.2%	8,006	3.2%		2,783	1.3%
Investment fair market adjustment		(3,768)	-1.3%	4,146	1.7%		(0)	0.0%
Contributions & grants		18,142	6.9%	17,794	7.2%		14,230	6.6%
Gain (loss) on sale or disposition of assets		125	0.0%	(26)	0.0%		(488)	-0.2%
Total non-operating revenues		99,761	37.6%	91,827	37.2%		74,942	34.7%
Total revenues	\$	265,309	100.0%	\$ 246,633	100.0%	\$	215,975	100.0%

Operating Revenues

Salt Lake City International Airport is served by seven domestic carriers: Alaska, American, Delta, Frontier, JetBlue, Southwest, and United. On July 1, 2014, the airlines and the Airport entered into a ten year Airport Use Agreement (AUA). Each AUA terminates on June 30, 2024, unless earlier terminated, except that Delta has entered into an amendment to its AUA extending the term for an additional ten years to June 30, 2034. Each of the other Signatory Airlines has been offered the opportunity to extend the term of their AUA on the same terms as Delta, but as of September 28, 2018, none of the other Signatory Airlines has elected to extend the term of their AUA. Under the agreement, terminal rent calculations are on a compensatory basis, recovering costs allocated to the occupied facilities. Landing fee calculations are residual based, recovering net cost after the credits of nonairline revenue. Revenue sharing is available to signatory airlines under the agreement consisting of one dollar (\$1) per enplaned passenger, not to exceed 30% of net remaining revenue. The signatory airline revenue sharing increased by \$838 thousand over the prior year from \$12.2 million in FY 2017 to \$13.0 million in FY 2018 due to increased enplaned passengers in FY 2018. The signatory airline revenue sharing increased by \$1.3 million over the prior year from \$10.9 million in FY 2017 due to increased enplaned passengers in FY 2017.

Airline revenue, net of airline revenue sharing, has increased \$3.1 million in FY 2018 over the prior year. Landing fees have increased by \$2.6 million over the prior year. Terminal space and other building rentals have increased by \$2.7 million. As a valuable partner with the airlines, the Airport continues its efforts to keep airline costs low. The Airport cost per enplaned passenger (CPE) for FY 2018 was \$3.83, an increase from the FY 2017 amount of \$3.53.

The Airport estimates AUA rates for terminal rents and landing fees through the budgeting process; however, at the end of each fiscal year, an adjustment-to-actual calculation occurs based on the year-end financial results. Final terminal rents and landing fees for the past three years are as follows:

	FY	2018	FY	2017	FY	2016
Terminal Rents (annual per square foot)	\$	69.27	\$	67.94	\$	63.46
Landing Fees (per 1,000 lbs)	\$	2.27	\$	1.90	\$	2.03

Non-airline concession revenues are allocated into two major categories: (1) terminal concessions, which include food service, retail, and advertising, and (2) landside concessions, which consist of auto parking, rental car commissions, and ground transportation fees. Terminal concessions have increased by \$1.1 million (7.2%) from FY 2017. The increase in terminal concession is a result of the increase in total passengers of 4.8%. Landside concessions have increased by \$6.4 million (25.5%). The primary cause for the increase is from car rental fees, which increased \$3.7 million due to the increase in enplaned passengers. Auto parking revenues have increased \$1.0 million (3.8%) and ground transportation revenues have increased \$657k (22.5%).

Non-operating Revenues

The Airport recorded \$18.1 million in grants in FY 2018. These funds consisted of \$18.1 million in AIP grants provided by the Federal Aviation Administration, and \$85 thousand in State grant revenue. Airport improvement grants increased from the prior year by \$3.6 million (25.0%). Passenger facility charges

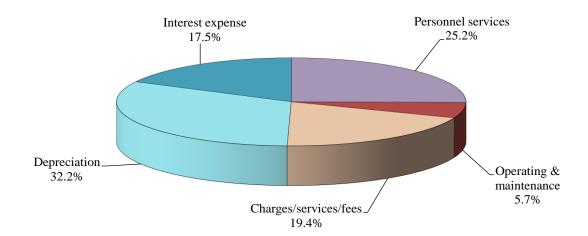
revenue in FY 2018 was \$47.7 million, including \$1.1 million in interest on PFC deposited funds. This is a total increase of \$1.9 million (4.3%) from the FY 2017 total of \$45.8 million.

The Airport recorded a gain of \$125 thousand on the disposition and sale of property and equipment in FY 2018. In FY 2017, the loss on the disposition and sale of property and equipment was \$26 thousand.

The average interest rate on investments that are held in the State Treasurer's pool for FY 2018 was 1.8%, compared to 1.1% in FY 2017 and 0.7% in FY 2016. In FY 2018, FY 2017, and FY 2016, interest earned from the State Treasurer's pool and depository accounts totaled \$21.4 million, \$6.5 million, and \$1.6 million, respectively. Interest income increased because of higher balances in the State Treasurer's pool as the bond proceeds were invested into the pool, as well as increasing interest rates from the Federal Reserve. As referred to previously in the discussion on the Airport's cash balances, beginning in FY 2011, the Airport diversified its investments in U.S. Treasury and Agency notes to obtain a higher rate of return. Interest earned on these investments totaled \$1.6 million in FY 2018 and \$492k in FY 2017 (after management fees). The weighted average yield, including discounts and premiums included at purchase, was 1.02%. The investment in these securities reduced the balance in the Utah State Treasurer's pool. See Note 2 for cash investment details. The Airport recorded \$1 million in FY 2018 and \$972k in FY 2017 of interest income from financing CFC related projects from Airport reserves that will be paid back to the Airport through future CFC collections.

Expenses

A chart and summary of expenses for the year ended June 30, 2018, including the amount and percentage of change in relation to prior year amounts, is as follows:



(Amounts in thousands)	FY 2018	Percent of Total	FY 2017	Percent of Total	FY 2016	Percent of Total
Operating expenses:					 	
Personnel services	\$ 50,076	25.2%	\$ 49,350	27.3%	\$ 45,096	29.7%
Operating and maintenance	11,343	5.7%	11,725	6.5%	10,940	7.2%
Charges/services/fees	38,557	19.4%	38,384	21.2%	 34,029	22.4%
Total operating expenses before depreciation	99,976	50.3%	99,459	55.0%	90,065	59.4%
Depreciation	63,827	32.2%	63,665	35.1%	61,657	40.6%
Total operating expenses	163,803	82.5%	163,124	90.1%	151,722	100.0%
Non-operating expenses:						
Interest expense	34,675	17.5%	14,480	8.0%	-	0.0%
Bond issuance costs	-	0.0%	3,454	1.9%	-	0.0%
Total non-operating expenses	34,675	17.5%	17,934	9.9%	-	0.0%
Total expenses	\$ 198,478	100.0%	\$ 181,058	100.0%	\$ 151,722	100.0%

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses before depreciation have increased by \$500 thousand (0.5%) in the current fiscal year. These expenses increased by \$9.4 million (10.4%) in FY 2017, and increased by \$13.9 million (18.2%) in FY 2016. Personnel services have increased by \$726 thousand (0.7%) in the current fiscal year. The increase is related to wage and benefits increases which were mostly offset by a reduction in pension expense due to favorable market conditions.

Operating and maintenance costs have decreased by \$382 thousand (-0.4%) from prior year. Maintenance supplies have decreased by \$750 thousand (-9.8%) mainly due to less chemicals being used on the runways during the snow season of approximately \$500 thousand. Automotive supplies increased \$306 thousand (4.0%) compared to FY 2017 mostly because of an increase in demand of fuel purchases at South Valley Regional Airport, where the Airport is now the acting Fixed Based Operator (FBO). Other supplies including computer supplies, small tools, and furniture have increased by \$61 thousand (3.6%). This increase is caused by increased purchases of computer supplies and software and small tools with minor increases in other areas to accommodate the increased passengers at the Airport.

Expenses for charges and services have increased by \$172 thousand (0.4%). The largest increase was \$244 thousand for Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF) services based on more classes being offered and more fire fighters being trained in the current year.

Depreciation expense increased by \$162 thousand (0.3%) in FY 2018, increased by \$2.0 million in FY 2017, and increased by \$1.7 million in FY 2016. In FY 2013 and FY 2016, the Airport evaluated assets that would be demolished or replaced because of the TRP and updated the estimate of their remaining useful lives. This resulted in additional depreciation expense in FY 2018, FY 2017, and FY 2016 and will continue in varying amounts throughout the program as these assets are fully depreciated over shorter remaining useful lives.

NON-OPERATING EXPENSES

Non-operating expenses consist primarily of interest on long-term debt. Interest expense was \$34.7 million in FY 2018 and \$14.5 million in FY 2017. This amount is net of any capitalized interest which is recorded in the Airport's capital assets as part of construction in process. There was no interest expense in 2016 as the Airport had no outstanding debt during this year.

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

The Terminal Redevelopment Program (TRP) construction activities for FY 2018 included completion of the roofing and start of exterior metal panel and glazing systems to dry-in the south concourse west which allowed the start of the south concourse west installation activities including moving walks, elevators, and mechanical and electrical systems. Structural Steel Erection was completed for the Terminal Building and started for the Gateway Center. The Central Utility Plant construction advanced towards commissioning and start-up to provide construction heat to all facilities for the winter of 2018-2019. The Parking Garage Elevated concrete deck pours continued on the south side and the elevated roadway girders were set in place.

The North Concourse Program (NCP) enabling construction activities including stone columns and driven steel piles for the North Concourse Phase 1 were started in FY 2018, as well as the excavation and dewatering activities to tie-in to the Mid-Concourse Tunnel.

In addition to the TRP and NCP activities, the Airport completed the remodel of the old FedEx building that is now the new Airports Operations Center. Other projects completed in FY 2018 include the pavement rehabilitation of Runway 17/35 – Taxiway P & R, Runway 14/32, Phase 1 of the East Apron Pavement, the replacement of 3 passenger boarding bridges, roof replacements, a new fiber optic run along 2200 W & 2200 N, several electric vehicle charging stations, and several road overlays. The rehabilitation of Runway 16/34 and Taxiway A at South Valley Regional Airport was also completed.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, Airport projects totaling \$422.5 million were in the process of construction. A total of \$56.7 million in projects and equipment were capitalized and placed in service in FY 2018, \$4.5 million was expensed, and \$922.2 million remains in construction in progress. The largest portion of the \$922.2 million of construction in progress is related to the TRP and NCP. The phased construction on the \$3.6 billion TRP and NCP programs will continue through 2025. The terminal building is planned to be completed in 2020. Additional information regarding capital assets can be found in Note 4 in the Notes to Financial Statements.

LONG-TERM DEBT

As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Airport had a total of \$1.1 billion outstanding in General Airport Revenue Bonds. These bonds mature from July 1, 2021 to July 1, 2047 with an interest rate of 5%. The bonds do not constitute debt of the City or a pledge of the full faith and credit of the City. Additional information regarding long-term debt can be found in Note 8 in the Notes to Financial Statements.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The Salt Lake City Airport continues economic recovery along with the airline industry. Projections indicate future passenger growth and new destinations. The Airport's strong financial position allows for

flexibility to respond to the short-term problems created by an economic recession and changes in the industry. This financial position will also enable the Airport to plan for long term facility needs and redevelopment programs to meet the future growth in air travel and meet the needs of its airline partners and the Utah community.

CONCLUSION

The Airport continues to meet the challenges of a continually changing air travel industry that is responding to current national and local economic conditions. While meeting these challenges, the Airport maintains its mission of managing, developing and promoting airports that provide quality transportation facilities and services, and a convenient travel experience. These facilities and services promote economic development by providing business and leisure travelers' access to numerous domestic and international destinations.

Ryan R Tesch, CPA

Director of Finance

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Statements of Net Position (Amounts in Thousands)

As of June 30,	2018			2017
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	210,560	\$	136,907
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		50,266		21,093
Investments		10,840		12,014
Airline and rental fees receivable		24,185		22,003
Other assets		4,635		4,583
Total current assets		300,486		196,600
Noncurrent Assets				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		649,301		1,180,417
Restricted investments		45,134		-
Investments		34,228		32,650
Other assets		2,276		2,003
Total noncurrent assets and investments		730,939		1,215,070
Capital assets				
Land		105,129		104,590
Building and improvements		1,419,580		1,369,273
Equipment		148,677		141,313
Construction in progress		922,216		422,505
Total capital assets - at cost		2,595,602		2,037,681
Less accumulated depreciation		985,742		923,283
Net capital assets		1,609,860		1,114,398
Total noncurrent assets		2,340,799		2,329,468
Total Assets		2,641,285		2,526,068
Deferred Outflows of Resources		9,843		11,948
Total Assets and Deferred Ouflows of Resources	\$	2,651,128	\$	2,538,016

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Statements of Net Position (Amounts in Thousands)

As of June 30,	2018	2017		
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 69,361	\$	36,458	
Accrued compensation	937		2,647	
Interest payable	25,000		17,778	
Other accrued liabilities	18,761		21,579	
Total current liabilities	114,059		78,462	
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Revenue bonds payable	1,120,641		1,124,812	
Noncurrent compensation liability	3,936		3,790	
Net pension liability	20,449		27,424	
Other accrued liabilities	26,628		9,078	
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,171,654		1,165,104	
Total Liabilities	1,285,713		1,243,566	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,775		6,641	
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	1,201,228		761,198	
Restricted for				
Capital projects	32,693		189,115	
Debt service	200,842		240,783	
Unrestricted	(80,123)		96,713	
Net Position	1,354,640		1,287,809	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 2,651,128	\$	2,538,016	

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position (Amounts in Thousands)

for the twelve month period ended June,			2017	
Operating Revenues				
Airline revenue	\$	70,572	\$ 66,639	
Terminal concessions		19,193	18,120	
Landside concessions		68,081	64,408	
Lease revenue		7,539	6,927	
General aviation		2,661	2,334	
State aviation tax		3,122	2,983	
Other revenue		7,387	5,564	
Operating revenues		178,555	166,975	
Less airline revenue sharing		(13,007)	(12,169)	
Total operating revenues		165,548	154,806	
Operating Expenses				
Salaries and benefits		50,076	49,350	
Materials and supplies		11,343	11,725	
Maintenance contracts		9,034	8,399	
Charges and services		12,175	13,730	
Utilities		5,649	6,317	
Intra-governmental		8,395	6,339	
Other expenses		3,304	3,599	
Total operating expenses before depreciation		99,976	99,459	
Operating Income Before Depreciation		65,572	55,347	
Depreciation Expense		63,827	63,665	
Operating Income (Loss)		1,745	(8,318)	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)				
Passenger facility charges		47,739	45,750	
Customer facility charges		15,740	16,157	
Interest income		21,783	8,006	
Interest expense		(34,675)	(14,480)	
Bond issuance costs		-	(3,454)	
Net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments		(3,768)	4,146	
Gain (loss) on disposition of property and equipment		125	(26)	
Net non-operating income		46,944	56,099	
Capital Contributions				
Contributions and grants		18,142	17,794	
Total capital contributions		18,142	17,794	
Net Position		<i></i>		
Increase in net position		66,831	65,575	
		1,287,809	1,222,234	
Net Position, beginning of period		1,207,009	1,222,234	

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Statements of Cash Flows (Amounts in Thousands)

For the years ended June 30,	2018			2017		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Cash received from providing services	\$	170,276	\$	156,314		
Cash paid for services for intra-governmental charges		(8,395)		(7,247)		
Cash paid to suppliers		(46,948)		(37,228)		
Cash paid to employees		(53,380)		(48,872)		
Net cash from operating activities		61,553		62,967		
Cash Flows from Investing Activities						
Cash paid for investments		(63,858)		(13,627)		
Cash proceeds from investments		17,500		13,621		
Interest received on investments		20,735		6,683		
Net cash from investing activities		(25,623)		6,677		
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities						
Purchase of capital equipment		(2,920)		(6,861)		
Payments for acquisition and construction of capital assets		(501,523)		(271,753)		
Proceeds from issuance of revenue bonds payable		-		1,124,493		
Interest paid on bonds		(42,778)		-		
Bond issuance costs		-		(1,391)		
Passenger facility charges		47,474		44,932		
Customer facility charges		15,656		16,129		
Proceeds from sale of capital assets and equipment		136		208		
Contributions and grants		19,735		22,500		
Net cash received and (used) for capital and related financing activities		(464,220)		928,257		
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(428,290)		997,901		
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year		1,338,417		340,516		
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$	910,127	\$	1,338,417		

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Statements of Cash Flows (Amounts in Thousands)

r the years ended June 30,		2018		2017	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net					
Cash from Operating Activities					
Operating income (loss)	\$	1,745	\$	(8,318)	
Adjustments to reconcile loss from operations to net					
cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation		63,827		63,665	
Pension benefit		(967)		1,025	
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
Airline and rental fee receivable		3,051		235	
Other assets		51		378	
Deferred outflows		4,569		1,767	
Accounts payable		412		(1,124)	
Accrued compensation		178		142	
Other accrued liabilities		(8,736)		2,665	
Net pension liability		(6,975)		1,959	
Deferred inflows		4,133		774	
Deposits and advance rentals	265			(201)	
Net cash from operating activities		61,553		62,967	
Schedule of Non-cash Transactions Affecting Net Position					
Contributions and grants		(1,678)		(4,758)	
Passenger facility charges (includes interest)		265		818	
Customer facility charges (includes interest)		84		28	
Bond issuance costs		-		(1,988)	
Net increase in fair value of investments		(3,768)		4,146	
Loss on disposition of property		(11)		(234)	
Total Noncash Transactions Affecting Net Position	\$	(5,108)	\$	(1,988)	

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization – The Salt Lake City Department of Airports (Airport) is an enterprise fund of Salt Lake City Corporation (City). Airport operations include Salt Lake City International Airport, South Valley Regional Airport and Tooele Valley Airport.

Basis of Accounting – The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The Airport's activities are accounted for similar to those often found in the private sector using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All assets, liabilities, net position, revenues and expenses are accounted for through a single enterprise fund with revenues recorded when earned and expenses recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*, the Airport has identified intangible assets consisting of aviation easements and water rights with indefinite lives that have been classified as non-amortized capital assets.

Annual Appropriated Budget – The Airport has a legally adopted annual budget which is not required to be reported.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which consist of property and equipment, are recorded at cost when purchased. Cash outflows for the acquisition, construction, or equipping of capital projects, together with related design, architectural, and engineering fees, are capitalized with a capitalization threshold of \$5,000.

Depreciation of capital assets is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

- -

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	10-50
Improvements	10-40
Equipment	3-20

No depreciation is provided on construction in progress until construction is complete and the asset is placed in service. In FY 2013 and FY 2016, the Airport changed the estimated lives of some existing buildings, improvements, and other assets to reflect the demolition schedule of the Terminal Redevelopment Program (TRP), resulting in shorter lives and additional annual depreciation expense. This increase in depreciation expense continued in FY 2018, and will continue until those assets are fully depreciated or demolished.

Capital Contributions – The Airport has received contributions and grants for aid in construction from various sources, principally from the Federal Airport Improvement Program (AIP). Contributions and grants received for construction projects are recorded on an accrual basis as capital contributions. All other contributions and grants received for operating expenses are recorded as operating revenue.

Passenger Facility Charges – The Airport has received approval from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to impose a passenger facility charge (PFC) of up to \$4.50 for each enplaned passenger that utilizes the Salt Lake International Airport. The charge is collected by all carriers and remitted to the Airport, less an \$0.11 per passenger handling fee. The proceeds from PFCs are restricted for use by the Airport for certain FAA approved projects and debt service on bonds used to fund PFC eligible projects per Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R) 158.13. PFC proceeds are recorded as non-operating revenues.

Customer Facility Charges – In FY 2012, the Airport began assessing a customer facility charge (CFC) to rental car concessionaires. Current charges, established by Salt Lake City ordinance, are \$5 per day with a limit of 12 days. The proceeds from CFCs are restricted for rental car facilities construction projects as part of the TRP. CFC proceeds are recorded as non-operating revenues.

Restricted and Unrestricted Resources – Some Airport construction projects may contain more than one source of funding. The Airport is restricted by some sources to apply funds only to specific approved projects. The Airport's priority is to utilize AIP funds, then PFC and CFC funds, any State grants, TSA grants, and if needed, Airport funds unless specific restrictions on any fund source require different prioritization.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – The Airport considers all highly liquid debt instruments (including restricted assets) purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Investments – Investments are recorded at fair value and include any accrued interest. Accordingly, the change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income.

Accounts Receivable – An allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable is established by charges to operations for amounts required to maintain an adequate allowance, in management's judgment, to cover anticipated losses from customer accounts. Such accounts are charged to the allowance when collection appears doubtful. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to the allowance account. As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Airport does not anticipate any material losses on accounts receivable, and no allowance has been established.

Capitalization of Interest Costs – Net interest costs incurred during the construction of the TRP as well as the North Concourse Project (NCP) are capitalized as part of the historical costs of acquiring these assets. The interest earned on investments acquired with proceeds from tax-exempt borrowing (where such borrowings are restricted to the acquisition of the assets) is offset against the related interest costs in determining either the amount of interest to be capitalized or limitations on the amount of interest costs to be capitalized. Interest is not capitalized on construction costs funded by government grants, PFCs, or CFCs.

Total interest expense was approximately \$34.7 and \$14.5 million for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, while interest capitalized as part of the cost of constructed assets was approximately \$11.2 and \$1.6 million respectively.

Bond Discounts and Premiums – Bond discounts and premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the effective interest rate method. Bond discounts and premiums are presented as a reduction or addition to the face amount of the bonds payable.

Noise Mitigation Costs – Certain costs incurred in connection with the Airport's noise mitigation program have been capitalized as part of land.

Pollution Remediation Obligations – In FY 2010, the Airport recorded operating expense and a future liability obligation of \$191k associated with two pollution remediation sites, both associated with leaking underground fuel tanks from the early 1990s. In FY 2015, the Airport recorded additional operating expenses and future liability obligations of \$112k for some additional leaking underground fuel tanks. Since 2010, the Airport has incurred \$152k in costs for monthly monitoring at both sites including \$14k in FY 2018. The liability recorded as of June 30, 2018 is \$152k. 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.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications – Certain amounts previously reported have been reclassified in order to be consistent with the current year presentation.

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows – In addition to assets, financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. In addition to liabilities, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Revenue and Expense Recognition – Revenue for services is recognized at the time the service is performed. Revenues from airlines, concessions, rental cars and parking are reported as operating revenues. Revenue transactions which are capital, financing, or investing related are reported as non-operating revenues. All expenses related to operating the Airport are reported as operating expenses. Interest expense and financing costs are reported as non-operating expenses.

Pensions – For purposes of measuring 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) and 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.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements – In November 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. The statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this statement. This statement also establishes the criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for AROs. Statement 83 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018 and early adoption is encouraged. The Airport is currently evaluating the impact of this statement on the financial statements when implemented.

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

In March 2018, the GASB issued 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. Statement 88 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018 and early adoption is encouraged. The Airport is currently evaluating the impact of this statement on the financial statements when implemented.

In June 2018, the GASB issued 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 early adoption is encouraged. The Airport is currently evaluating the impact of this statement on the financial statements when implemented.

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of the following as of June 30 (amounts in thousands):

	2018 Fair Value		2017 Fair Value	
Deposits				
Petty Cash	\$	2	\$	2
Unrestricted cash in the City's pooled cash account		745		2,363
Utah State Treasurer's Investments Pool		906,013		1,333,192
Zion's Bank operating accounts		3,367		2,860
Total	\$	910,127	\$	1,338,417

The Airport maintains funds in the City's pooled cash account. The Airport receives from or pays to the City an allocation of interest income or expense based upon its balance in the pooled cash account. Utah State Treasurer's Investment Pool balances reported in the Airport's Statement of Net Position includes a write up of \$3.4 million to the fair market value. The Airport's share of the State's investment pool is based on the amount invested.

It is the policy of the City 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 (Act) and the City's own written investment policy. The City may place Airport money in investments/deposits authorized by the Money Management Act (U.C.A. 51-7-11). In general these investments may be placed in the Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Pool (Pool) subject to restrictions specified in the Act. The Utah Money Management Council oversees the Pool and works in close partnership with the Treasurer's Office, The Attorney General's office, the Utah Department of Financial Institutions and the State of Utah's Division of Securities to oversee public deposits and investments to ensure the safety of public funds in Utah.

Deposits

Credit Risk – State law requires that City funds, of which the Airport funds are part, be deposited with a "qualified depository" as defined by the Act. "Qualified depository" includes any depository institution which has been certified by the Utah State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as having met the requirements as defined in Rule 11 of the Utah Money Management Act. Rule 11 establishes the formula for determining the amount of public funds which a qualified institution may accept. City policy provides that not more than 25% of total City funds or 25% of the qualified depository's allotment, whichever is less, may 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 financial institution.

Custodial Credit Risk - At June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Airport had deposits with qualified depositories in accordance with the Utah Money Management Act totaling \$3.4 and \$2.9 million. Of these amounts, \$250k was covered by federal depository insurance. The remaining balances of \$3.1 and \$2.6 million, respectively, were uninsured and uncollateralized. The Commissioner of Financial Institutions assigns a public funds allotment to each qualified depository and monitors public funds held monthly. Local government deposits and repurchase agreements up to the allotment are not required by state law to be insured or delivered to the public treasurer. The Airport's deposits do not exceed the public funds allotment.

Investments

Credit risk – The City's investment policies are governed by state statutes. In addition, the City has its own written investment policies. City funds, of which the Airport funds are part, are invested only in the following: (1) negotiable or nonnegotiable deposits of qualified depositories (see definition of qualified depository under "Deposits" above); (2) repurchase agreements with qualified depositories or certified dealers, acting as principal for securities of the United States Treasury or other authorized investments, only if these securities are delivered to the custody of the City Treasurer or the City's safekeeping bank or are held by a qualified depository; (3) commercial paper which is rated P-1 by Moody's Investor Services or A-1 by Standard and Poor's, Inc., having a remaining term to maturity of 270 days or less. Commercial paper can be purchased directly from the issuer provided proper delivery and safekeeping procedures are followed with a qualified depository of the City Treasurer's safe-keeping bank or trust company; (4) bankers' acceptances that are eligible for discount at a federal reserve bank and which have a remaining term of maturity of 270 days or less; (5) negotiable certificates of deposit of \$100k or more which have a remaining term to maturity of 365 days or less; (6) obligations of the United States Treasury including United States Treasury bills, United States Treasury notes, and United States Treasury bonds; (7) obligations issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the following agencies or instrumentalities of the United States in which a market is made by a primary reporting government securities dealer: Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLMC), Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA); and (8) the Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Pool.

Investment interest rate risk - 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 Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Pool is not rated, and the average maturities of those investments are not known.

Custodial Credit Risk – A substantial portion of the Airport's funds were invested in the Utah State Treasurer's Investment Pool, a pooled investments account that does not qualify for any of the above categories. Oversight of the Utah State Treasurers Pool is internally managed by the Utah State Treasury Office, and the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund was unrated as of June 30, 2018 by any outside agency. This amount has been adjusted to market and reflects the fair market value of the plan assets.

Investments made with unspent PFC revenue are in accordance with FAA guidelines. In addition, the Airport invested funds in U.S. Agency notes and corporate securities. Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counter party, the Airport 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 \$90.7 million invested by the Airport, the entire amount was held in the Airport's name by the counterparty and was exposed to custodial credit risk. U.S. Agency notes are guaranteed by the federal government but are uninsured investments.

Fair Value of Investments

The Airport categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Airport has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2018 and 2017;

- U.S. Agency securities of \$29.3 and \$11.4 million are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs)
- U.S. Treasury securities of \$21.5 and \$33.3 million are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs)
- Corporate bond securities of \$39.4 million are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs)

The table below shows the maturities, quality ratings, and fair value of the Airport's investments (amounts in thousands).

Debt Securities	Quality Ratings	FY 2018 Fair Value						FY 2017 Fair Value		Maturities (in years)	
U.S Agency Notes											
FNMA	AA+/Aaa	\$	7,096	\$	4,320	1-5					
FHLMC	AA+/Aaa		22,186		7,060	1-5					
U.S Treasury Notes	AA+/Aaa		21,494		33,284	1-5					
Corporate Bonds	A/BBB+		39,425		-	5+					
		\$	90,201	\$	44,664						

NOTE 3 – RESTRICTED OR DESIGNATED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Certain cash and cash equivalents are restricted or designated:

- As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, \$9.1 and \$163.2 million, respectively, of PFC contributions are restricted for construction projects at the Airport under the PFC program requirements.
- As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, \$266 thousand and \$3.3 million, respectively, of CFC contributions are restricted for rental car construction projects at the Airport under the CFC program requirements.
- As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, \$666.4 million and \$1 billion of debt proceeds are restricted for the use of construction of the TRP and NCP projects.
- As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, \$18.3 and \$17.6 million, respectively, are restricted for an operation and maintenance reserve fund, and \$5 million for a renewal and replacement reserve fund per the Airport Use Agreement effective July 1, 2014.

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of transactions affecting capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2018 (amounts in thousands):

	յա	Total ne 30, 2017	Additions	D	eletions	Jun	Total e 30, 2018
Capital Assets that are not depreciated:							
Land	\$	104,590	\$ 539	\$	-	\$	105,129
Construction in Progress		422,505	560,358		(60,647)		922,216
Total Capital Assets that are not being depreciated		527,095	560,897		(60,647)		1,027,345
Capital Assets that are depreciated:							
Buildings		494,997	21,843		-		516,840
Improvements		874,276	28,464		-		902,740
Equipment		141,313	8,744		(1,380)		148,677
Sub-total		1,510,586	59,051		(1,380)		1,568,257
Less accumulated depreciations:							
Buildings		(311,904)	(22,654)		1,369		(333,189)
Improvements		(504,452)	(33,351)		-		(537,803)
Equipment		(106,929)	(7,821)		-		(114,750)
Sub-total		(923,283)	(63,826)		1,369		(985,742)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, net		587,303	(4,775)		(11)		582,515
Total Capital Assets, net	\$	1,114,398	\$ 556,123	\$	(60,657)	\$	1,609,860

		Total e 30, 2016		Additions	Deletions	Total June 30, 2017
Capital Assets that are not depreciated:	5 un	. 50, 2010		Additions	Deretions	June 30, 2017
Land	\$	99,347	\$	5,243	\$ -	\$ 104,590
Construction in Progress	Ψ	219,613	Ŷ	305,399	(102,507)	422,505
Total Capital Assets that are not being depreciated		318,960		310,642	(102,507)	527,095
Capital Assets that are depreciated:						
Buildings		490,623		6,518	(2,144)	494,997
Improvements		787,389		86,887	-	874,276
Equipment		139,679		7,524	(5,890)	141,313
Sub-total		1,417,691		100,929	(8,034)	1,510,586
Less accumulated depreciations:						
Buildings		(289,837)		(24,069)	2,002	(311,904)
Improvements		(473,946)		(30,506)	-	(504,452)
Equipment	_	(103,636)		(9,089)	5,798	(106,929)
Sub-total		(867,419)		(63,664)	7,800	(923,283)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, net		550,272		37,265	(233)	587,303
Total Capital Assets, net	\$	869,232	\$	347,907	\$ (102,740)	\$ 1,114,398

The following is a summary of transactions affecting capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2017 (amounts in thousands):

NOTE 5 – LIMITED OBLIGATION SPECIAL FACILITY REVENUE BONDS

Delta Air Lines, Inc. (Delta) issued Limited Obligation Special Facility Revenue Bonds (Special Bonds), series 2000, to finance the acquisition and construction of the Delta hangar, marketing, reservation and training center (Delta Facilities) at the Airport. The outstanding balance of the Special Bonds as of June 30, 2018 and 2017 was \$23.5 million. The Special Bonds are limited obligations of the City and are considered conduit debt, and as such, do not constitute a debt of or a pledge of revenues of the City or the Airport, other than the rental revenues received on the Delta Facilities. As the Airport's assignee, Delta is absolutely and unconditionally obligated under the lease agreement, dated June 1, 1987, between the Airport and Delta, to make all principal and interest payments to the Special Bonds' trustee.

NOTE 6 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At June 30, 2018, the Airport was committed to contractors and vendors for approximately \$1.4 billion in conjunction with Airport construction programs.

The Airport receives significant financial assistance from the U.S. Government in the form of contracts and grants. Entitlement to these resources is generally contingent upon compliance with terms and conditions of the contract or grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of the resources for eligible purposes. Substantially all federal grants and contracts are subject to a financial and compliance audit under federal regulations. Disallowance as a result of compliance audits becomes a liability of the Airport. In the opinion of management, the potential for a material liability because of future audit disallowance is remote.

There are various suits and claims pending against the Airport from third parties. In the opinion of legal counsel for the Airport and Airport management, these are not likely to have a material adverse impact on the Airport's financial statements.

NOTE 7 – PENSION PLANS

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);
- The Public Safety Retirement System (Public Safety System) is a mixed agent and cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement system.;
- Tier 2 Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Employees System) is a multiple-employer cost-sharing public employee retirement system;
- Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, 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 members 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 Utah State Retirement 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.

Systems 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: <u>www.urs.org</u>.

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

Summary of Benefits by System

		Years of Service Required and/or Age Eligible for	Benefit Percentage	
System	Final Average Salary	Benefit	per Year of Service	COLA**
		30 years any age		
Noncontributory		25 years any age*		
System	Highest 3 Years	20 years age 60*	2.0% per year all years	Up to 4%
		10 years age 62*		
		4 years age 65		
		30 years any age		
Contributory		25 years any age*	1.25% per year to June	
System	Highest 5 years	20 years age 60*	1975; 2.0% per year	Up to 4%
		10 years age 62*	July 1975 to present	
		4 years age 65		
Public Safety		20 years age 60	2.5% per year up to 20	
System	Highest 3 years	10 years age 60	years; 2.0% per year	Up to 2.5% or 4% depending
29200		4 years age 65	over 20 years	on employer
Tier 2 Public		35 years any age		
Employees	Highest 5 years	20 years age 60*	1.5% per year all years	Up to 2.5%
System	Tigliest 5 years	10 years age 62*	1.5% per year an years	00102.570
System		4 years age 65		
		4 years age 65		
Tier 2 Public Satety and Firefighter	rugnest o years	25 years any age 20 years age ou 10 years age 62*	1.5% per year an 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.

Contributions – As a condition of participation in Systems, employers and/or employees are required to contribute certain percentages of salary and wages as authorized by statute and specified by the Utah State Retirement 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 as of June 30, 2018 are as follows:

Utah Retirement Systems

			Employer
	Employee	Employer	401 (k)
Contributory System			
11 Local Government Div - Tier 1	6.00%	14.46%	N/A
111 Local Government Div - Tier 2	N/A	14.91%	1.78%
Noncontributory System			
15 Local Government Div - Tier 1	N/A	18.47%	N/A
Public Safety System			
Contributory			
122 Tier 2 Defined Benefit Hybrid Public Safety	N/A	34.92%	1.33%
Noncontributory			
44 Salt Lake City with 2.5% COLA	N/A	46.67%	N/A
Tier 2 DC Only			
211 Local Government	N/A	6.69%	10.00%
222 Public Safety	N/A	24.25%	12.00%

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

For fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the employer and employee contributions for the Airport to the Systems were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Employer	Employee
System	Contributions	Contributions
Noncontributory System	\$ 3,918	N/A
Contributory System	87	-
Public Safety System	1,479	-
Tier 2 Public Employees System	372	-
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter	493	-
Tier 2 Defined Contribution Only System	153	N/A
Tier 2 Defined Contribution Public Safety and Firefighter System	30	N/A
Total Contributions	\$ 6,532	-

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.

<u>Combined Pension Assets, Liabilities, Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred</u> <u>Inflow of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

At June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Airport reported a net pension asset of \$7 thousand and \$9 thousand, respectively, and a net pension liability of \$20.4 million and \$27.4 million, respectively. The following table shows the net pension asset and liability:

		(Measurement date Dec	cember 31, 2017)
	Proportionate	Net Pension	Net Pension
(Amounts in thousaands)	Share	Asset	Liability
Noncontributory System	2.63% \$	- \$	11,188
Contributory System	3.21%	-	256
Public Safety System	10.38%	-	8,946
Tier 2 Public Employees System	0.68%	-	59
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System	0.55%	7	-
	\$	7 \$	20,449

	(1	Measurement date Dece	ember 31, 2016)
	Proportionate	Net Pension	Net Pension
(Amounts in thousaands)	Share	Asset	Liability
Noncontributory System	2.65% \$	- \$	17,029
Contributory System	3.39%	-	1,113
Public Safety System	10.04%	-	9,205
Tier 2 Public Employees System	0.68%	-	76
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System	0.99%	9	-
	\$	9 \$	27,423

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2017, 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, 2018 and 2017, the Airport recognized pension expense of \$6.4 million and \$7.7 million respectively.

At June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Airport reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	December 31, 2017		
		Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
(Amounts in thousands)		of Resources	of Resources
Differences between expected and actual	\$	590 \$	740
Changes in assumptions		5,512	268
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on pension plan investment		-	5,332
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions			
and proportinate share of contributions		109	328
Contributions subsequent to measurement		3,102	-
	\$	9,313 \$	6,668

	December 31, 2016			
		Deferred Outflows		Deferred Inflows
(Amounts in thousands)		of Resources		of Resources
Differences between expected and actual	\$	678	\$	570
Changes in assumptions		3,176		676
Net difference between projected and actual				
earnings on pension plan investment		5,202		1,521
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions				
and proportinate share of contributions		119		-
Contributions subsequent to measurement		2,773		-
	\$	11,948	\$	2,767

\$3.1 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, are reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the Airport prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

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 (amounts in thousands):

		Net Deferred Outflows
Year ended December 31,		(Inflows) of Resources
	2018 \$	1,105
	2019	1,507
	2020	13
	2021	(1,678)
	2022	(731)
	Thereafter	(673)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Airport recognized pension expense of \$3.9 million.

At June 30, 2018, the Airport reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	December 31, 2017		
		Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
(Amounts in thousands)		of Resources	of Resources
Differences between expected and actual	\$	250	\$ 685
Changes in assumptions		4,019	261
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on pension plan investment		-	3,916
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions			
and proportinate share of contributions		39	328
Contributions subsequent to measurement		1,675	-
	\$	5,983	\$ 5,190

\$1.7 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the Airport prior to fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2017.

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 (amounts in thousands):

	Net De	eferred Outflows
Year ended December 31,	(Inflow	ws) of Resources
	2018 \$	2,138
	2019	2,916
	2020	26
	2021	(3,246)
	2022	(1,414)
	Thereafter	(1,302)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Airport recognized pension expense of \$68 thousand.

At June 30, 2018, the Airport reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		December 31, 2017			
		Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows		
(Amounts in thousands)		of Resources	of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual	\$	- \$	-		
Changes in assumptions		-	-		
Net difference between projected and actual					
earnings on pension plan investment		-	411		
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions					
and proportinate share of contributions		-	-		
Contributions subsequent to measurement		53	-		
	\$	53 \$	411		

\$53 thousand reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the Airport prior to fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2017.

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 (amounts in thousands):

	Net De	ferred Outflows
Year ended December 31,	(Inflow	ws) of Resources
	2018 \$	995
	2019	1,357
	2020	12
	2021	(1,511)
	2022	(658)
	Thereafter	(606)

Police Retirement System Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Airport recognized pension expense of \$1.8 million.

At June 30, 2018, the Airport reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		December 31, 2017			
		Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows		
(Amounts in thousands)		of Resources	of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual	\$	335 \$	-		
Changes in assumptions		1,399	-		
Net difference between projected and actual					
earnings on pension plan investment		-	930		
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions					
and proportinate share of contributions		-	-		
Contributions subsequent to measurement		629	-		
	\$	2,363 \$	§ 930		

\$629 thousand reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the Airport prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2017.

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 (amounts in thousands):

		Net Deferred Outflows	
Year ended December 31,	(Ir	nflows) of Resources	
	2018 \$	(1,947)	
	2019	(2,656)	
	2020	(23)	
	2021	2,956	
	2022	1,288	
	Thereafter	1,186	

<u>Tier 2 Public Employees Contributory Retirement System Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows</u> and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Airport recognized pension expense of \$569 thousand.

At June 30, 2018, the Airport reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		December 31, 2017				
		Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows			
(Amounts in thousands)		of Resources	of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual	\$	2 \$	55			
Changes in assumptions		80	6			
Net difference between projected and actual						
earnings on pension plan investment		-	68			
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions						
and proportinate share of contributions		67	-			
Contributions subsequent to measurement		648	-			
	\$	797 \$	129			

\$648 thousand reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the Airport prior to fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2017.

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 (amounts in thousands):

]	Net Deferred Outflows	
Year ended December 31,		(Inflows) of Resources	
	2018 \$	(49)	
	2019	(67)	
	2020	(1)	
	2021	74	
	2022	32	
	Thereafter	30	

<u>Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Contributory Retirement System Pension Expense, and</u> <u>Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Airport recognized pension expense of \$60 thousand.

At June 30, 2018, the Airport reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	December 31, 2017				
(Amounts in thousands)		Deferred Outflows	Deferred Outflows		
		of Resources		of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual	\$	3	\$	0	
Changes in assumptions		14		1	
Net difference between projected and actual					
earnings on pension plan investment		-		7	
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions					
and proportinate share of contributions		3		-	
Contributions subsequent to measurement		97		-	
	\$	117	\$	8	

\$97 thousand reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the Airport prior to fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2017.

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 (amounts in thousands):

		eferred Outflows
Year ended December 31,	(Inflo	ws) of Resources
	2018 \$	(32)
	2019	(44)
	2020	(0)
	2021	49
	2022	21
	Thereafter	20

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2017, 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 tables, 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, 2017, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five year period ending December 31, 2016.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a buildingblock 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:

		Expected Return Arithmetic Bas					
	Target Asset	Real Return Arithmetic	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real				
Asset class	Allocation	Basis	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Totals	100%		4.75%				
	Inflation		2.50%				
	Expected Arithmetic Nominal Return						

The 6.95% assumed investment rate of return is comprised of an inflation rate of 2.50%, a real return of 4.45% that is net of investment expense.

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. The discount rate does not use the Municipal Bond Index Rate. The discount rate was reduced to 6.95 percent from 7.20 percent from the prior measurement period.

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension asset and liability to changes in the discount rate: The following table presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.95 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.95 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.95 percent) than the current rate (amounts in thousands):

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
System	(5.95%)	(6.95%)	(7.95%)
Noncontributory System	\$ 30,258 \$	11,188 \$	(4,668)
Contributory System	1,737	256	(986)
Public Safety System	14,270	8,946	4,570
Tier 2 Public Employees System	697	59	(433)
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System	-	-	-
Total	\$ 46,962 \$	20,449 \$	(1,517)

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

Defined Contribution Savings Plans

The Defined Contribution Savings Plans are administered by the Utah Retirement Systems Board and are generally supplemental plans 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. Detailed information regarding plan provisions is available in the separately issued URS financial report.

The Airport 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 Retirement Defined Contribution Savings Plans for the fiscal year ended June 30 were as follows (amounts in thousands):

401(k) Plan	2018	2017	2016
Employer Contributions	\$ 350	\$ 337	\$ 286
Employee Contributions	639	616	622
457 Plan			
Employer Contributions	-	1	-
Employee Contributions	375	277	253
Roth IRA Plan			
Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	139	109	81
Traditional IRA Plan			
Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	\$ 10	\$ 3	\$ 4

NOTE 8 – BONDS PAYBLE

Changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2018 were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	2018									
	July 1, 2017	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2018						
General Airport Revenue Bonds										
2017A and 2017B	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000						
Unamortized net premiums	\$ 124,812		4,171	120,641						
Total bond debt	\$1,124,812	\$ -	\$ 4,171	\$ 1,120,641						

Changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2017 were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	2017										
	July	1, 2016	Ac	lditions	Reti	rements		June 30, 2017			
General Airport Revenue Bonds											
2017A and 2017B	\$	-	\$	1,000,000	\$	-	\$	1,000,000			
Unamortized net premiums		-		126,481		1,669		124,812			
Total bond debt	\$	-	\$	1,126,481	\$	1,669	\$	1,124,812			

The General Airport Revenue Bonds are not general obligations, but are limited obligations of the Airport payable solely from and secured by a pledge of net revenues. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the City, to the extent of net revenues, is pledged to the payment of the General Airport Revenue Bonds.

The maturity dates, interest rates, and principal amounts outstanding as of June 30 are as follows (amounts in thousands):

Bond	Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount Outs tanding			
			 2018	2017		
General Airport Revenue Bonds						
Series 2017A	Annually July 1, 2021-2047	5%	\$ 826,210 \$	826,210		
Series 2017B	Annually July 1, 2021-2047	5%	 173,790	173,790		
Total revenue bonds			1,000,000	1,000,000		
Net unamortized premiums			 120,641	124,812		
Total bonds payable noncurrent			\$ 1,120,641 \$	1,124,812		

The Airport term bonds are subject to certain optional redemption provisions. In addition the Airport bonds are subject to certain mandatory sinking fund redemption requirements.

Bond debt service requirements of the Airport for bonds payable to maturity as of June 30, 2018 are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Princ	Principal		rest
Year:				
2019	\$	-	\$	50,000
2020		-		50,000
2021		-		50,000
2022		1,140		49,972
2023		20,345		49,434
2024 - 2028		60,570		239,836
2029 - 2033		153,405		211,059
2034-2038		195,785		167,616
2039- 2043		249,860		112,174
2044- 2048		318,895		41,417
Total	\$ 1	,000,000	\$	1,021,508

On February 23, 2017 the Airport issued \$826,210,000 of Series 2017A (AMT), and \$173,790,000 of Series 2017B (Non-AMT) bonds. The proceeds of the bonds are being used to finance portions of the TRP and NCP

NOTE 9 – OPERATING REVENUES

Airport operating revenues consist primarily of airline revenues, concession, and other rental revenues from parties who lease Airport facilities. Airport operating revenues consist of the following for the year ended June 30 (amounts in thousands):

	 2018		2017				
	 Amount Percent			Amount	Percent		
		ot Total			of Total		
Airline revenues	\$ 70,572	42.6%	\$	66,639	43.0%		
Less: Airline revenue sharing	(13,007)	-7.9%		(12,169)	-7.9%		
Concession and other rental revenues	104,861	63.3%		97,353	62.9%		
State aviation fuel tax	3,122	1.9%		2,983	1.9%		
Total operating revenues	\$ 165,548	100.0%	\$	154,806	100.0%		

Airline revenues consist of the following for the years ended June 30 (amounts in thousands):

	2018	2017
Terminal space rentals	\$ 31,031	\$ 29,775
Landing fees	32,742	30,020
Aircraft remain overnight fees	292	378
Support buildings	4,335	4,311
Fuel farm	537	528
Passenger boarding bridge fees	 1,635	 1,627
Total	\$ 70,572	\$ 66,639

Charges from terminal space rentals and landing fees for most airlines are determined by the Airport Use Agreements that permit the Airport to recover the airlines' share of the operating costs of the terminal and airfield as defined in the agreement. The most recent agreement was signed effective July 1, 2014 and the agreement terminates on June 30, 2024. Under the new agreement, terminal rent calculations are on a compensatory basis, recovering costs allocated to the occupied facilities. Landing fee calculations are residual based, recovering net cost after the credits of nonairline revenue. Revenue sharing is available to signatory airlines under this new agreement. The Airport provides revenue sharing of one dollar (\$1) per enplaned passenger, not to exceed 30% of net remaining operating revenue.

The Airport has entered into several operating lease agreements with parties who lease Airport facilities (primarily car rental agencies, auto parking facility operators, and concessionaires). The Airport received the following rental revenues for the year ended June 30 (amounts in thousands):

	2018	2017			
Car rental agencies	\$ 29,181	\$ 27,186			
Auto parking facilities	35,351	34,297			
Other airport facilities	 40,356	 35,870			
Total	\$ 104,888	\$ 97,353			

Minimum future rentals to be received on these non-cancelable leases as of June 30, for each of the next five years and for five-year increments thereafter are as follows (amounts in thousands):

\$ 46,686 40,181 39,726
,
30 726
59,720
37,217
30,687
83,765
8,007
3,891
2,589
401
\$ 293,150
\$

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM LIABILITY ACTIVITY

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2018 was as follows (amounts in thousands):

	ginning alance	Additions Reductions		Ending s Balance		Due Within One Year		
Accrued compensation	\$ 6,437	\$	2,083	\$ (3,647)	\$	4,873	\$	937
Net pension liability	27,424		-	(6,974)		20,449		-
Other long-term liabilities	9,078		20,094	(4,755)		24,417		4,755
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 42,939	\$	22,176	\$ (15,376)	\$	49,739	\$	5,692

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 was as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Be	ginning						Ending	Due	e Within
	В	alance	Ac	Additions Reduction		ductions	Balance		One Year	
Accrued compensation	\$	6,083	\$	3,866	\$	(3,512)	\$	6,437	\$	2,647
Net pension liability		25,465		1,959		-		27,424		-
Other long-term liabilities		4,106		10,737		(5,454)		9,389		5,454
Total long-term liabilities	\$	35,654	\$	16,562	\$	(8,966)	\$	43,250	\$	8,101

NOTE 11 – INTRA-GOVERNMENTAL CHARGES

The City provides various services to the Airport, including data processing, investing, financial services, and firefighting services. These expenses have been included in operating expenses and are as follows for the year ended June 30 (amounts in thousands):

	2	2018	2017		
General and administrative charges	\$	3,265	\$	2,651	
Aircraft rescue and fire fighting services		5,130		4,596	
Total	\$	8,395	\$	7,247	

NOTE 12 – MAJOR CUSTOMER

The Airport received approximately \$33.9 million (20.5%) of its operating revenue during 2018 and \$31.4 million (20.4%) during 2017 from rentals and services provided to one airline.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES



SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Schedule of Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Utah Retirement Systems December 31, 2017 Last 10 Fiscal Years * (Amounts in Thousands)

Noncontributory System	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of the net pension liability	2.55%	2.65%	2.58%	2.53%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 11,188	\$ 17,029	\$14,586	\$10,985
Covered payroll	20,761	22,028	21,247	21,137
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	52.00/	77.3%	69 60/	52.0%
as a percentage of its covered payroll	53.9%	11.3%	68.6%	52.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of its covered payroll	91.9%	87.3%	90.2%	90.2%
Contributory Retirement System	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of the net pension liability	3.15%	3.39%	2.1%	2.62%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 256	\$ 1,113	\$ 1,478	\$ 757
Covered payroll	639	814	896	1,405
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	40.1%	136.7%	165.0%	53.9%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of its covered payroll	98.2%	92.9%	94.0%	94.0%
Public Safety System	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of the net pension liability	10.38%	10.04%	11.05%	11.65%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 8,946	\$ 9,205	\$ 9,402	\$ 8,490
Covered payroll	3,113	3,121	3,158	3,292
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	287.3%	294.9%	297.8%	257.9%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of its covered payroll	77.3%	74.0%	76.7%	76.7%

* In accordance with paragraph 81.a of GASB 68, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history of their proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) in their RSI. The 10-year schedule will need to be built prospectively. The schedule above is for the four years currently available.

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Schedule of Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Utah Retirement Systems December 31, 2017 Last 10 Fiscal Years * (Amounts in Thousands)

Tier 2 Public Employees System	2017	2016		2015		2014
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.67%	0.68%	().69%	(0.80%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 59	\$ 76	\$	(2)	\$	(24)
Covered payroll	6,570	5,571	4	4,452		3,909
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	0.9%	1.4%		0.0%		-0.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of its covered payroll	97.4%	95.1%	10)3.5%	10	03.5%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System	2017	2016		2015		2014
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.56%	0.99%		0.7%		1.0%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (7)	\$ (9)	\$	(10)	\$	(15)
Covered payroll	593	815		419		431
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-1.1%	-1.1%		-2.5%		-3.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of its covered payroll	103.0%	103.6%	12	20.5%	12	20.5%

*In accordance with paragraph 81.a of GASB 68, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history of their proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) in their RSI. The 10-year schedule will need to be built prospectively. The schedule above is for the four years currently available.

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Schedule of Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Contributions June 30, 2018 Last 10 Fiscal Years * (Amounts in Thousands)

Noncontributory System	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarial determined contributions	\$3,864	\$3,883	\$3,867	\$4,073
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(3,864)	(3,883)	(3,867)	(4,073)
Contribution deficiency	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	22,947	22,395	22,735	21,046
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.8%	17.3%	17.8%	19.4%
Contributory Retirement System	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 100	\$ 121	\$ 116	\$ 186
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(100)	(121)	(116)	(186)
Contribution deficiency	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	706	827	958	1,399
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.1%	14.7%	12.5%	13.3%
Public Safety System	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarial determined contributions	\$1,402	\$1,376	\$1,477	\$1,574
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,402)	(1,376)	(1,477)	(1,574)
Contribution deficiency	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	3,441	3,173	3,379	3,277
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	40.7%	43.4%	45.1%	48.0%

* In accordance with paragraph 81.a of GASB 68, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history of their proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) in their RSI. The 10-year schedule will need to be built prospectively. The schedule above is for the four years currently available.

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Schedule of Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Contributions June 30, 2018 Last 10 Fiscal Years ** (Amounts in Thousands)

Tier 2 Public Employee System*	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 815	\$ 543	\$ 671	\$ 369
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(815)	(543)	(671)	(369)
Contribution deficiency	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	6,399	5,004	4,763	3,892
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	12.7%	10.9%	13.5%	9.5%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System*	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 112	\$ 126	\$ 139	\$ 54
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(112)	(126)	(139)	(54)
Contribution deficiency	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	565	732	448	429
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.9%	17.2%	24.1%	12.7%
Tier 2 Public Employees DC Only System*	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 109	\$ 72	\$ 94	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(109)	(72)	(94)	-
Contribution deficiency	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	656	829	4,763	-
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.6%	8.6%	13.5%	0.0%

*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

**In accordance with paragraph 81.a of GASB 68, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history of their proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) in their RSI. The 10-year schedule will need to be built prospectively. The schedule above is for the four years currently available.

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS (An Enterprise Fund of Salt Lake City Corporation) Schedule of Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Contributions June 30, 2018 Last 10 Fiscal Years ** (Amounts in Thousands)

Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter DC Only System*	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 18	\$ 17	\$ 21	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(18)	(17)	(21)	-
Contribution deficiency	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	91	97	448	-
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.9%	17.2%	24.1%	0.0%

*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

**In accordance with paragraph 81.a of GASB 68, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history of their proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) in their RSI. The 10-year schedule will need to be built prospectively. The schedule above is for the four years currently available.

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Notes to Required Supplementary Information For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Changes in Assumptions:

As a result of an experience study conducted as of December 31, 2016 the Board adopted recommended changes to several economic and demographic assumptions that are used in the actuarial valuation. The assumption changes that had the largest impact on Total Pension Liability (and actuarial accrued liability) include a decrease in the investment return assumption from 7.20% to 6.95%, a reduction in the price inflation assumption from 2.60 to 2.50% (which also resulted in a corresponding decrease in the cost-of-living adjustment assumption for the funds with a 4.00% annual COLA max), and the adoption of an updated retiree mortality table that is developed using URS's actual retiree mortality experience. There were changes to several other demographic assumptions, but those changes had a minimal impact on the Total Pension Liability (and actuarial accrued liability).

STATISTICAL SECTION (Unaudited)



STATISTICAL SECTION (Unaudited)

This part of the Salt Lake City Department of Airport'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 states about the Airport's overall financial health.

Contents	<u>Schedules</u>
Financial Trends This schedule contains trend information to help the reader understand how the Airport's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	S2-S6
Debt Capacity This schedule presents information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Airport's current levels of outstanding debt and the compliance with minimum debt ratios.	S7
Demographic and Economic Information These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Airport's financial activities take place.	S8–S12
Insurance	S13

This schedule contains the various insurance policies and their terms to help the reader understand the insurance coverage of the Airport.

Operating Information

These schedules provide contextual information about the Airport's operations and resources to help readers use financial statement information to understand and assess the Airport's economic condition.

S14–S25

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN NET POSTION LAST TEN FIS CAL YEARS (Amounts in Thousands)

	2018	2017	2016	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009
Net Position																
Invested in capital assets - net of debt	\$ 1,201,228	\$ 761,198	\$ 869,233	\$	779,343	\$	707,112	\$	670,459	\$	682,910	\$	696,643	\$	702,602	\$ 706,411
Restricted																
Capital Projects	32,693	189,115	143,297		196,439		179,263		132,827		95,738		50,546		7,468	1,525
Debt Service	200,842	240,783	-		-		-		-		-		-		-	-
Unrestricted	 (80,123)	 96,713	 209,704		182,199		223,294*		251,418*		223,977*		207,225*		206,562*	 180,211*
Total Net Position	\$ 1,354,640	\$ 1,287,809	\$ 1,222,234	\$	1,157,981	\$	1,109,669	\$	1,054,704	\$	1,002,625	\$	954,415	\$	916,632	\$ 888,147

* Balance has not been restated for GASB 68

TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Last	Ten	Fiscal	Years

	(Amou	nts in Thousands)			
For the twelve month period ended June 30,	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Operating Revenues		·			
Airline Revenue	\$ 70,572	\$ 66,639	\$ 62,454	\$ 59,420	\$ 58,910
Terminal Concessions	19,193	18,120	16,637	16,016	15,154
Landside Concessions	68,081	64,408	57,986	52,550	49,199
Lease Revenue	7,539	6,927	6,185	6,093	6,180
General Aviation	2,661	2,334	1,785	1,691	1,662
State Aviation Tax	3,122	2,983	2,796	2,545	2,343
Other	7,387	5,564	4,131	3,894	3,841
Operating revenues	178,555	166,975	151,974	142,209	137,289
Less: Airline revenue sharing	(13,007)	(12,169)	(10,941)	(9,939)	(10,290)
Total operating revenues	165,548	154,806	141,033	132,270	126,999
Operating Expenses					
Salaries & Benefits	50,076	49,350	45,096	33,880	44,916
Materials & Supplies	11,343	11,725	10,940	9,486	10,755
Maintenance contracts	9,034	8,399	8,202	7,827	7,778
Charges and Services	12,175	13,730	10,484	8,571	9,125
Utilities	5,649	6,317	6,539	6,679	6,580
Inter-Governmental	8,395	6,339	6,043	5,783	5,589
Other	3,304	3,599	2,761	3,983	2,872
Total operating expenses before depreciation	99,976	99,459	90,065	76,209	87,615
Operating Income Before Depreciation	65,572	55,347	50,968	56,061	39,384
Depreciation	63,827	63,665	61,657	59,995	59,027
Operating Income (Loss)	1,745	(8,318)	(10,689)	(3,934)	(19,643)
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)					
Passenger Facility Charges	47,739	45,750	42,804	40,976	38,437
Customer Facility Charges	15,740	16,157	15,613	15,607	14,849
Net Bond interest expense	(34,675)	(14,480)	-	-	-
Bond issuance costs	-	(3,454)	-	-	-
Gain (loss) on disposition of property and equipment	125	(26)	(488)	(551)	(125)
Interest income	21,783	8,006	2,783	1,789	1,964
Increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments	(3,768)	4,146	-	275	1,566
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	46,944	56,099	60,712	58,096	56,691
Capital Contributions	18,142	17,794	14,230	15,148	17,916
Net Position					
Increase in Net Position	66,831	65,575	64,253	69,310	54,964
Net Position, Beginning of Period	1,287,809	1,222,234	1,157,981	1,088,671	1,054,705*
Net Position, End of Period	\$ 1,354,640	\$ 1,287,809	\$ 1,222,234	\$ 1,157,981	\$ 1,109,669

Source: Salt Lake City Department of Airports Audited Financial Statements *Balance has not been restated for GASB 68.

TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION Continued Last Ten Fiscal Years

	(Amounts i	n Thous	ands)				
For the twelve month period ended June 30,	 2013		2012	2011	2010		2009
Operating Revenues							
Airline Revenue	\$ 58,213	\$	57,769	\$ 56,920	\$ 43,03	€ €	42,521
Terminal Concessions	14,037		11,110	11,931	12,31	5	12,368
Landside Concessions	48,255		45,218	42,653	39,18)	40,706
Lease Revenue	5,834		5,620	4,312	4,86	5	4,890
General Aviation	1,580		1,611	1,626	1,48)	1,531
State Aviation Tax	2,321		2,419	2,479	2,82	1	2,337
Other	3,629		3,721	3,741	3,78	5	3,888
Operating revenues	 133,869		127,468	123,662	107,49	3	108,241
Less: Airline revenue sharing	(10,014)		(10,008)	(10,285)	-		-
Total operating revenues	 123,855		117,460	113,377	107,49	3	108,241
Operating Expenses							
Salaries & Benefits	42,348		41,345	40,662	41,33)	41,068
Materials & Supplies	11,118		8,999	9,376	7,69		8,405
Maintenance contracts	9,473		9,006	9,253	8,71		8,505
Charges and Services	9,685		11,002	10,208	8,79		9,257
Utilities	6,479		5,978	5,779	5,24		4,974
Inter-Governmental	5,425		5,343	5,063	4,83		5,117
Other	2,942		2,886	3,776	3,40		3,276
Total operating expenses before depreciation	 87,470		84,559	84,117	80,01	_	80,602
Operating Income Before Depreciation	36,385		32,901	29,260	27,48	7	27,639
Depreciation	 57,127		49,803	50,438	49,57	7	49,235
Operating Loss	 (20,742)		(16,902)	(21,178)	(22,09))	(21,596)
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)							
Passenger Facility Charges	37,535		37,190	38,485	37,55)	36,323
Customer Facility Charges	14,309		11,204	-	-		-
Net Bond interest expense	-		-	-	-		-
Loss on disposition of property and equipment	(1,947)		(17)	(767)	(4,85	5)	(130)
Interest Income	1,814		1,819	1,903	1,72	,	3,665
Increase in the fair value of investments	(1,448)		127	-	-		-
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	 50,263		50,323	39,621	34,42	5	39,858
Capital Contributions	 22,559		14,789	19,340	16,14)	9,425
Net Position							
Increase in Net Position	52,080		48,210	37,783	28,48	5	27,687
Net Position, Beginning of Period	1,002,625*		954,415*	916,632*	888,147	ŧ	860,460*

Source: Salt Lake City Department of Airports Audited Financial Statements *Balance has not been restated for GASB 68.

CASH FLOW TREND

		Last Ten Fis (Amounts in T				
	_	2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	2014
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Cash received from providing services	\$	170,276	\$ 156,314	\$ 145,959	\$ 139,279	\$ 135,719
Cash paid for services by Salt Lake City		(8,395)	(7,247)	(7,043)	(6,978)	(7,060)
Cash paid to suppliers		(46,948)	(37,228)	(39,744)	(35,717)	(39,568)
Cash paid to employees		(53,380)	(48,872)	(46,776)	(45,398)	(43,763)
Net cash from operating activities		61,553	 62,967	 52,396	 51,186	 45,328
Cash Flows from Investing Activities						
Interest received on investments/Paid for investments		(25,623)	6,677	1,647	11,787	13,385
Net cash from investing activities		(25,623)	 6,677	 1,647	 11,787	13,385
Cash Flows from Noncapital and Related Financing Activities						
Cash overdraft with City pooled cash account		-	-	(10,043)	10,043	-
Net cash from noncapital and related financing activities		-	 -	 (10,043)	 10,043	 -
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities						
Purchase of capital equipment		(2,920)	(6,861)	(7,185)	(3,905)	(2,546)
Payments for acquisition and construction of capital assets		(501,523)	(271,753)	(146,841)	(126,880)	(68,077)
Proceeds from issuance of revenue bonds payable		-	1,124,493	-	-	-
Bond issuance costs		-	(1,391)	-	-	-
Interest paid on bonds		(42,778)	-	-	-	-
Passenger Facility Charges		47,474	44,932	42,454	40,955	39,096
Customer Facility Charges		15,656	16,129	15,850	15,673	15,563
Proceeds from sale of property		136	208	333	134	29
Airport improvement grants		19,735	22,500	15,902	9,938	25,206
Net cash from capital and related financing activities		(464,220)	 928,257	 (79,487)	 (64,084)	 9,271
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(428,290)	997,901	(35,487)	8,932	67,984
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year		1,338,417	 340,516	 376,003	 367,071	 299,087
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$	910,127	\$ 1,338,417	\$ 340,516	\$ 376,003	\$ 367,071

Source: Salt Lake City Department of Airports Audited Financial Statements

CASH FLOW TREND Continued Last Ten Fiscal Years (Amounts in Thousands)

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Cash received from providing services	\$ 129,243	\$ 112,979	\$ 113,613	\$ 107,586	\$ 110,946
Cash paid for services by Salt Lake City	(7,031)	(7,133)	(7,630)	(7,203)	(7,087)
Cash paid to suppliers	(40,753)	(40,583)	(35,003)	(31,178)	(33,508)
Cash paid to employees	 (42,180)	 (40,340)	 (40,762)	 (41,731)	 (41,698)
Net cash from operating activities	 39,279	 24,923	 30,217	 27,474	 28,653
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Interest received on investments/Paid for investments	 (45,951)	 29,420	 (43,761)	 1,723	 3,249
Net cash from investing activities	 (45,951)	 29,420	 (43,761)	 1,723	 3,249
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities					
Purchase of capital equipment	(2,367)	(2,212)	(4,590)	(6,910)	(11,516)
Payments for acquisition and construction of capital assets	(43,333)	(30,795)	(43,568)	(39,181)	(37,715)
Payments for prior year accrued non-operating rebates	-	-	-	-	-
Principal payments made on bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid on bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger Facility Charges	37,097	37,356	38,562	37,485	36,203
Customer Facility Charges	14,572	10,013	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property	204	210	242	551	198
Airport improvement grants	 18,150	 11,000	 22,001	 13,338	10,428
Net cash from capital and related financing activities	 24,323	 25,603	 12,647	 5,283	 (2,401)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	17,651	79,946	(897)	34,480	29,501
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	 281,436	 201,490	 202,387	 167,907	 138,406
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$ 299,087	\$ 281,436	\$ 201,490	\$ 202,387	\$ 167,907

Source: Salt Lake City Department of Airports Audited Financial Statements

Ratios of Outstanding Debt As of June 30 (Amounts in Thousands)

Ratio of Bond Debt Service to Total Operating Expenses										
General Revenue bonds	 2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Principal	\$ - \$		\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	-
Interest	 50,000	17,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	\$ 50,000 \$	17,778	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	-
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 99,976 \$	99,459	\$ 90,065	\$ 76,209	\$ 87,615 \$	87,471 \$	84,559 \$	84,117 \$	80,011 \$	80,602
Ratio of Bond Debt Service to Total Operating Expenses	50.0%	17.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Debt Service per Enplaned Passenger										
Total Debt Service	\$ 50,000 \$	17,778	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	-
Enplaned passengers	12,420	11,850	11,293	10,834	10,295	10,044	10,125	10,429	10,259	9,994
Debt Service per Enplaned Passenger	\$ 4.03 \$	1.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	
Total Outstanding Debt per Enplaned Passenger										
Outstanding debt										
2017A series	\$ 922,178 \$		\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	-
2017B series	198,463	199,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Outstanding debt	\$ 1,120,641 \$	1,124,812	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	-
Enplaned Passengers	12,420	11,850	11,293	10,834	10,295	10,044	10,125	10,429	10,259	9,994
Outstanding Debt per Enplaned Passenger	\$ 90.23 \$	94.92	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	-

Source: Salt Lake City Department of Airports audited financial statements and statistics reports

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Demographic and Economic Statistics Last Ten Fiscal Years

Salt Lake City, Utah Population (1)	Personal Income (amounts expressed in thousands) (2)	Per Capita Personal Income (2)(4)	Number of residents 18 years and older (1)	Unemployment Rate (3)
200,544	\$ unavailable	\$ unavailable	unavailable	3.5%
193,744	6,042,488	31,188	150,151	3.5%
192,672	5,477,280	23,850	160,159	3.9%
190,884	5,688,916	29,803	148,684	3.7%
191,180	5,939,007	31,065	148,165	4.2%
189,314	5,192,883	27,430	147,718	5.0%
188,010	4,914,957	26,142	147,172	6.0%
186,440	4,142,137	22,217	144,406	7.6%
183,102	4,967,557	27,130	140,959	7.1%
180,772	4,822,455	26,677	140,130	5.4%
	Utah Population (1) 200,544 193,744 192,672 190,884 191,180 189,314 188,010 186,440 183,102	Salt Lake City, Utah Population (1) Income (amounts expressed in thousands) (2) 200,544 \$ unavailable 193,744 6,042,488 192,672 5,477,280 190,884 5,688,916 191,180 5,939,007 189,314 5,192,883 188,010 4,914,957 186,440 4,142,137 183,102 4,967,557	Salt Lake City, Utah Population (1) Income (amounts expressed in thousands) (2) Capita Personal Income (2)(4) 200,544 \$ unavailable \$ unavailable \$ unavailable \$ unavailable \$ unavailable \$ 103,744 6,042,488 31,188 31,188 3192,672 5,477,280 23,850 23,850 29,803 31,065	Salt Lake City, Utah Population (1) Income (amounts expressed in thousands) (2) Capita Personal Income (2)(4) Number of residents 18 years and older (1) 200,544 \$ unavailable \$ unavailable unavailable 193,744 6,042,488 31,188 150,151 192,672 5,477,280 23,850 160,159 190,884 5,688,916 29,803 148,684 191,180 5,939,007 31,065 148,165 189,314 5,192,883 27,430 147,718 188,010 4,914,957 26,142 147,172 186,440 4,142,137 22,217 144,406 183,102 4,967,557 27,130 140,959

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau Projections (2) Utah State Tax Commission

(3) U.S. Department of Labor; State of Utah Workforce Services
(4) U.S. Census Bureau Median Household Income

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Utah Principal Employers Last Ten Fiscal Years

June 30, 2018

Employer	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of all Employees
Intermountain Health Care	20,000	1	12.90
University of Utah (Including Hospital)	20,000	2	12.90
State of Utah	20,000	3	12.90
Brigham Young University	20,000	4	12.90
Walmart	20,000	5	12.90
Hill Air Force Base	15,000	6	9.68
Utah State University	10,000	7	6.45
Davis County School District	10,000	8	6.45
Granite School District	10,000	9	6.45
Smith's Food and Drug Centers	10,000	10	6.45
Total Employees of Principal Employers	155,000		100.0
	June 30, 2017		
Employer	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of all Employees
Intermountain Health Care	20,000	1	13.10
University of Utah (Including Hospital)	20,000	2	13.1
State of Utah	20,000	3	13.10
Brigham Young University	20,000	4	13.10
Walmart	20,000	5	13.10
Hill Air Force Base	15,000	6	9.8
Granite School District	10,000	7	6.5
Smith's Food and Drug Centers	10,000	8	6.5
Utah State University	10,000	9	6.5
Davis County School District	7,000	10	4.6
Total Employees of Principal Employers	152,000		100.
	June 30, 2016		
Employer	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of all Employees
Intermountain Health Care	20,000	1	13.1
University of Utah (Including Hospital)	20,000	2	13.1
State of Utah	20,000	3	13.1
Brigham Young University	20,000	4	13.1
Walmart	20,000	5	13.1
Hill Air Force Base	15,000	6	9.8
		7	
Granite School District	10,000		6.5
Davis County School District	7,000	8	4.6
Utah State University Smith's Food and Drug Centers	10,000 10,000	9 10	6.5
-		10	6.5
Total Employees of Principal Employers	152,000		100.0
	June 30, 2015		
Employer Intermountain Health Care	Number of Employees	Rank 1	Percent of all Employees
	20,000	2	13.1
University of Utah (Including Hospital)	20,000		13.1
State of Utah	20,000	3	13.1
Brigham Young University	20,000	4	13.1
Walmart	20,000	5	13.1
Hill Air Force Base	15,000	6	9.8
Granite School District	10,000	7	6.5
Jordan School District	10,000	8	6.5
Utah State University	10,000	9	6.5
Davis County School District	7,000	10	4.6
Total Employees of Principal Employers	152,000		100.0
	June 30, 2014		
Employer	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of all Employees
Intermountain Health Care	20,000	1	13.1
University of Utah (Including Hospital)	20,000	2	13.1
State of Utah	20,000	3	13.1
Brigham Young University	20,000	4	13.1
Walmart	20,000	5	13.1
Hill Air Force Dece	15,000	6	9.8
Hill Air Force Base		7	6.5
Davis County School District	10,000	~	
Davis County School District Granite School District	10,000	8	
Davis County School District Granite School District Utah State University	10,000 10,000	9	6.5 6.5
Davis County School District Granite School District	10,000		

Source: Workforce Services - based on yearly averages Information from the City's Business Licensing Division

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS Utah Principal Employers Continued Last Ten Fiscal Years

June 30, 2013

	v une 00, 2010		
Employer	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of all Employees
Intermountain Health Care	20,000	1	13.16%
State of Utah	20,000	2	13.16%
University of Utah (Including Hospital)	20,000	3	13.16%
Brigham Young University	20,000	4	13.16%
Walmart	20,000	5	13.16%
Hill Air Force Base	15,000	6	9.87%
Davis County School District	10,000	7	6.58%
Granite School District	10,000	8	6.58%
U.S. Department of Treasury	10,000	9	6.58%
Smith's Food and Drug	7,000	10	4.61%
Total Employees of Principal Employers	152,000		100.00%
	June 30, 2012		
Employer	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of all Employees
Intermountain Health Care	20,000	1	15.87%
University of Utah	20,000	2	15.87%
State of Utah	20,000	3	15.87%
Brigham Young University	15,000	4	11.90%
Walmart	15,000	5	11.90%
Hill Air Force Base	10,000	6	7.94%
Granite School District	7,000	7	5.56%
Utah State University	7,000	8	5.56%
Davis County School District	7,000	9	5.56%
Smith's Food and Drug	5,000	10	3.97%
Total Employees of Principal Employers	126,000		100.00%
	June 30, 2011		
Employer	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of all Employees
Intermountain Health Care	20,000	1	15.87%
University of Utah	20,000	2	15.87%
State of Utah	20,000	3	15.87%
Brigham Young University	15,000	4	11.90%
Walmart	15,000	5	11.90%
Hill Air Force Base	10,000	6	7.94%
Granite School District	7,000	7	5.56%
Utah State University	7,000	8	5.56%
Davis County School District	7,000	9	5.56%
Alpine School District	5,000	10	3.97%
Total Employees of Principal Employers	126,000		100.00%
	June 30, 2010		
Employer	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of all Employees
University of Utah	15,000	1	29.53%
State of Utah	9,000	2	17.72%
Intermountain Health Care	7,000	3	13.78%
Salt Lake City School District	5,000	4	9.84%
L3 Communication Systems West	3,200	5	6.30%
Salt Lake City Corporation	2,800	6	5.51%
U.S. Post Office	2,600	7	5.12%
Skywest Airlines	2,400	8	4.72%
ARUP O.C. Tanner	2,300 1,500	9 10	4.53% 2.95%
		10	
Total Employees of Principal Employers	50,800		100.00%
	June 30, 2009		
Employer	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of all Employees
University of Utah State of Utah	15,000	1	30.49%
State of Utah	9,000	2	18.29%
Intermountain Health Care	7,000	3	14.23%
L3 Communications Systems West	3,200	4	6.50%
Salt Lake City School District	3,300	5	6.71%
Salt Lake City Corporation	2,900	6	5.89%
U.S. Post Office	2,600	7	5.28%
Skywest Airlines	2,400	8	4.88%
ARUP	2,300	9	4.67%
O.C. Tanner	1,500	10	3.06%
Total Employees of Principal Employers	49,200		100.00%

Source: Workforce Services - based on yearly averages Information from the City's Business Licensing Division

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS

AIRPORT EMPLOYEE STATISTICS

Full-Time Equivalent Employees as of Fiscal Year-End Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Director's Office	Public Relations	Planning & Capital Programming	Finance & Accounting	Admin & Com- mercial Services	Information Technology	Engineering	Maintenance	Operations	Police	Total
			8								
2018	6	2	8	19	13	23	25	226	142	62	526
2017	6	2	8	19	13	25	26	222	142	62	525
2016	6	2	8	20	13	25	25	221	191	*	511
2015	6	2	8	19	13	25	25	215	193	*	506
2014	5	2	8	21	14	25	29	217	200	*	521
2013	5	1	8	21	12	24	29	213	202	*	515
2012	5	1	9	20	12	23	29	202	192	*	493
2011	5	1	8	20	10	21	27	201	194	*	487
2010	6	1	9	16	22	0	36	239	233	*	562
2009	10	1	9	16	20	0	36	238	240	*	570

Note: Airport employees have been re-assigned to their respective divisions as reorganizations have occurred. This did not usually result in the addition of FTEs.

* Prior to fiscal year 2017, police employees were grouped with operations employees.

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL ASSETS

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
Military									
Acres of land leased to military	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
Annual rent from military leases	\$136,968	\$136,968	\$136,968	\$136,968	\$136,968	\$136,968	\$136,968	\$136,968	\$136,968
Terminal - General									
Number of passenger terminals	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total square feet	1,090,067	1,090,067	1,090,067	1,102,400	1,102,400	1,102,400	1,102,400	1,102,400	1,102,400
Non-Retail Space - number of sq. ft.									
Counter space	7,614	7,614	7,614	7,614	7,614	7,614	7,614	7,614	7,614
Airline office	42,569	42,569	42,569	42,569	42,369	42,369	42,369	42,369	42,369
Other office (i.e. TSA, SLCDA, concession offices)	61,865	61,865	61,865	61,865	61,865	47,882	47,882	47,882	47,882
Common use areas	584,370	584,370	584,370	584,370	584,370	598,343	644,935	644,935	644,935
Retail Space - Pre-Security									
Food and beverage	2,674	2,674	2,674	2,674	2,674	2,788	1,998	1,998	1,998
Newsstands	184	184	184	184	184	212	250	250	250
Specialty Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other concessions (vending)	264	264	264	264	264	238	497	497	497
Retail Space - Secured Area									
Food and beverage	50,280	50,280	50,280	50,280	50,280	49,836	45,454	45,454	45,454
Newsstands	7,721	7,721	7,721	7,721	7,721	7,697	4,891	4,891	4,891
Specialty Retail	15,019	15,019	15,019	15,001	15,001	13,419	13,994	13,994	13,994
Other concessions	152	152	152	96	96	140	-	-	-
Parking									
Short-term / 4 Level Parking Garage (Number of spaces)	1,845	1,845	1,845	1,774	1,766	1,766	1,766	1,767	1,847
Long-term (Number of spaces)	10,463	9,703	9,703	10,070	10,055	10,057	10,057	10,066	10,066
Tenant Employee Lot (Number of spaces)	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,955	2,966
Park and Wait Lot (Number of spaces)	120	120	82	82	82	81	81	81	81
Cargo									
Total SF of airport buildings leased for cargo use, including									
warehouse, office, etc.	202,896	202,896	202,896	202,896	202,896	202,896	202,896	202,896	202,896
Total SF of ground leased for cargo, incl. warehousing,									
office, etc.	797,939	797,939	797,939	727,939	727,939	727,939	727,939	727,939	727,939
Runways (feet)									
34L/16R	150 x 12,000								
34R/16L	150 x 12,003								
35/17	150 x 9,596								
32/14	150 x 4,892								
Acres									
Total Acres Owned by Airport	9,663	9,663	9,633	9,510	9,426	9,426	9,426	9,426	9,426
Total AOA Acres	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375

Source: Salt Lake Department of Airports AAAE Survey results. New Airport concessions program completed at calendar year-end 2012.

Note: Data for previous years unavailable.

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE POLICIES

Coverage Type	Carrier / Policy #	Policy Limits	Description / Deductibles
Public Official Bonds Salt Lake City	The Hartford	\$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	Treasurer's Bond Deputy Treasurer's Bond \$0 Deductible
Employee Dishonesty Salt Lake City	National Union Fire Ins. 01-584-44-98	\$1,000,000 \$50,000	Employee Theft, Computer Fraud, Funds Transfer Fraud / \$20,000 Money Orders and Counterfeit Currency, Premises coverage for Burglary or Robbery / \$2,500
Excess Workers' Comp Salt Lake City	Safety National SP 4057197	\$30,000,000 Excess of SIR	Excess Workers' Compensation \$750,000 Self-Insured Retention (SIR) per occurrence
		\$1,000,000	Employers' Liability - per occurrence limit
General Liability Dept. of Airports	AIG AP 007741005	\$500,000,000	Bodily Injury, Property Damage, Auto Liability on Airport Premises, Hangarkeepers Liability
		\$50,000,000 each offense	Personal & Advertising Injury, Incidental Medical Malpractice
		\$250,000	Fire Legal Liability
		\$50,000,000 Excess of SIR	Excess Auto Legal Liability Off-Premises \$500,000 SIR
		\$150,000,000	War Liability/TRIA Liability
Property Insurance Dept. of Airports	Lexington Insurance Co. 014498273	\$500,000,000 Sublimits apply	Airport Terminals, Concourses, Buildings, Runways, Taxiways Equipment, Fuel Farm, Materials, Machinery
		\$100,000,000	Earth Movement and Flood 2% deductible per location; \$100,000 min. \$5,000,000 max.
		\$100,000,000	Windstorm or Hail 5% deductible, \$250,000 min.
		\$156,700,000	Business Interruption 2% deductible per location; \$100,000 min. \$5,000,000 max.
		Not covered	Terrorism, Certified & Non-Certified Acts
Comm. Auto Liability Dept. of Airports	Granite State Auto Insurance 02-CA-023317118-0	\$1,000,000 \$0 deductible	Scheduled Autos Only
Public Entity Excess Liability Salt Lake City	States SI RRG 3000040-1	\$2,000,000 Excess of SIR	\$2,000,000 per claim and aggregate limit \$1,000,000 SIR
Cyber and Technology Liability Salt Lake City	XL Catlin MTP9033699 01	\$5,000,000 \$50,000 deductible	First-party and third-party liability coverages, data breach response and crisis management
South Concourse OPPI Excess Policy	Indian Harbor (XL)	\$15,000,000	Excess professional liability coverage
Dept. of Airports	North American (Swiss RE)	\$20,000,000	
	Catlin Specialty Total Coverage:	\$15,000,000 \$50,000,000	-
North Concourse OPPI Excess Policy	Berkley	\$25,000,000	Excess professional liability coverage
Dept. of Airports	Indian Harbor (XL) Total Coverage:	\$25,000,000 \$50,000,000	-

Fiscal Year	O&D Enplaned Passengers	% Change From Prior FY	Connecting Enplaned Passengers	% Change From Prior FY	Total Enplaned Passengers	% Change From Prior FY
2009	5,150,548	(9.0)	4,843,881	(8.1)	9,994,429	-8.6%
2010	5,030,672	(2.3)	5,228,278	7.9	10,258,950	2.6%
2011	5,120,614	1.8	5,308,783	1.5	10,429,397	1.7%
2012	5,169,664	1.0	4,955,422	(6.7)	10,125,086	-2.9%
2013	5,276,135	2.1	4,767,934	(3.8)	10,044,069	-0.8%
2014	5,317,054	0.8	4,977,640	4.4	10,294,694	2.5%
2015	5,748,372	8.1	5,085,336	2.2	10,833,708	5.2%
2016	6,138,625	6.8	5,154,449	1.4	11,293,074	4.2%
2017	6,643,195	8.2	5,207,025	1.0	11,850,220	4.9%
2018	7,200,000 *	* 8.4	5,220,172	* 0.3	12,420,172	4.8%

Salt Lake City International Airport O&D and Connecting Enplaned Passengers

Sources: Total Enplanements: Department Records; USDOT (via Diio) for O&D passengers. Connecting passengers were derived by subtracting USDOT-reported O&D passengers from Department-reported total enplanments.

* O&D passengers for FY 2018 from USDOT are not yet available. As such, the figure has been forecast using percentages from FY 2017.

Airlines Operating in FY 2018 At Salt Lake City International Airport

Signatory Airlines

Alaska Airlines (AK) American Airlines (AA) Delta Air Lines (Delta) Frontier Airlines JetBlue Airlines Southwest Airlines United Airlines (UAL)

Affiliate Airlines*

Compass Airlines (AA, Delta) Envoy Airlines (d/b/a American Eagle) Express Jet (UAL) GoJet (UAL) Horizon Air (AK) Mesa Airlines (AA, UAL) Republic Airlines (AA, UAL) Shuttle American (UAL) SkyWest Airlines (AK, AA, Delta, UAL) TransStates (UAL)

All Cargo Airlines

Air Transport International, Inc. Ameriflight, LLC Corporate Air Empire Airlines FedEx Southern Air (operates DHL Express service) United Parcel Service

* Affiliated Signatory Airlines shown in parentheses.

Foreign Flag Airlines*

Aeromexico (Delta) KLM Royal Dutch Airlines (Delta)

Salt Lake City International Airport Market Share of Enplaned Passengers (000's)

											Market Share	Market Share
Airline	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2009	FY 2018
Delta Air Lines	3,858	3,905	4,443	4,434	4,578	4,786	5,170	5,597	6,097	6,431	73.8%	70.3%
Delta Connection*	3,519	3,866	3,512	3,014	2,844	2,723	2,440	2,329	2,184	2,298	0.0%	0.0%
Southwest Airlines	1,332	1,283	1,294	1,247	1,198	1,173	1,162	1,214	1,216	1,310	13.3%	10.5%
American Airlines**	465	464	463	534	567	647	713	752	747	775	4.7%	6.2%
United Airlines	388	401	374	460	444	443	491	552	596	608	3.9%	4.9%
Alaska Air	-	-	-	-	26	112	407	409	421	379	0.0%	3.1%
JetBlue Airways	214	155	174	209	167	163	202	232	296	363	2.1%	2.9%
Frontier	216	184	168	222	217	239	238	198	246	243	2.2%	2.0%
Other	2	1	1	3	4	9	10	10	47	13	0.0%	0.1%
Total	9,994	10,259	10,429	10,125	10,044	10,295	10,834	11,293	11,850	12,420		

*Percentage included with Delta

**Including US Airways

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Salt Lake City International Airport Historical Aircraft Operations

_					Fiscal Year E	nded June 30				
_	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Passenger Aircraft	280,906	277,174	272,550	249,040	236,860	237,646	237,948	237.294	247,150	250,904
Cargo	19,236	17,916	16,476	16,520	17,942	18,102	18,484	19,434	20,240	20,382
General Aviation	69,606	69,887	69,796	73,389	74,145	66,670	60,824	50,879	48,843	53,695
Military	1,980	2,181	2,649	4,170	2,044	2,190	2,738	7,978	7,202	7,037
Total Operations =	371,728	367,158	361,471	343,119	330,991	324,608	319,994	315,585	323,435	332,018
Annual Change	(-10.1%)	(-1.2%)	(-1.5%)	(-5.1%)	(-3.5%)	(-1.9%)	(-1.4%)	(-1.4%)	2.5%	2.7%

Salt Lake City International Airport

Historical Landed Weights

(Amounts in Thousands of Pounds)

_					Fiscal Year	Ended June 30				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Airlines	12,607,823	12,224,725	12,352,045	11,731,536	11,463,695	11,740,729	12,202,986	12,511,833	13,303,497	13,737,381
Cargo	962,603	870,574	878,467	873,214	942,557	938,309	997,992	1,069,830	1,106,147	1,171,564
Total_	13,570,426	13,095,299	13,230,512	12,604,750	12,406,252	12,679,038	13,200,978	13,581,663	14,409,644	14,908,945
ual Change	(-7.6%)	(-3.5%)	1.0%	(-4.7%)	(-1.6%)	2.2%	4.1%	2.9%	6.1%	3.5%

Salt Lake City International Airport

Historical Air Cargo and Mail

(amounts in U.S. tons)

					Fiscal Year	Ended June 30				
-	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cargo	151,494	149,486	158,430	173,030	171,762	162,767	165,356	175,453	183,525	190,143
Mail	4,148	4,964	7,145	10,213	14,417	14,674	15,773	16,420	17,020	20,712
Total _	155,642	154,450	165,575	183,243	186,179	177,441	181,129	191,873	200,545	210,855
nnual Change	(-18.3%)	(-0.8%)	7.2%	10.7%	1.6%	(-4.7%)	2.1%	5.9%	4.5%	5.1%

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUES AND EXPENSES Fiscal Year Ended June 30

		Fiscal Ye	ar End	ed June 30						
Operating Revenues		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018
Airfield	\$	28.086.244	\$	27 (99 099	\$	21 900 907	\$	25 222 251	\$	27.950.417
Terminals	Э	28,986,244 45,732,747	\$	27,688,088	Э	31,809,896 50,070,474	Э	35,333,251 52,951,540	Э	37,850,416
Landside				49,165,208						56,371,640
		49,064,037		52,477,405		57,912,911		64,364,602		68,304,466
Auxiliary Airports		736,231		852,204		939,098		1,523,721		1,782,152
General Aviation		2,089,127		2,223,159		2,056,534		2,262,353		2,526,808
Support Areas		7,486,374		7,484,591		7,149,854		7,449,642		7,662,008
Other		3,194,765		2,318,083		2,035,050		3,090,190		4,057,479
Operating revenues		137,289,525		142,208,738		151,973,817		166,975,299		178,554,969
Less: Airline revenue sharing		(10,290,299)		(9,938,626)		(10,941,229)		(12,169,163)		(13,007,308)
Total operating revenues.		126,999,226		132,270,112		141,032,588		154,806,136		165,547,661
Operating Expenses										
Airfield		27,040,934		22,546,161		28,358,533		30,038,981		31,484,601
Terminals		36,795,761		32,598,386		37,150,225		40,038,056		41,079,201
Landside		11,813,344		9,788,597		11,237,669		12,336,435		12,522,236
Auxiliary Airports		1,575,915		1,370,456		1,746,575		3,054,345		3,253,108
General Aviation		1,124,905		1,112,793		996,707		2,890,348		995,461
Support Areas		1,039,306		958,611		1,130,272		1,347,481		1,235,761
Roads and Grounds		6,000,384		5,736,332		6,991,987		7,165,486		6,876,733
Other		2,224,551		2,097,347		2,453,128		2,588,726		2,529,250
Total operating expenses before depreciation		87,615,100		76,208,683		90,065,096		99,459,858		99,976,351
Operating Income Before Depreciation		39,384,126		56,061,429		50,967,492		55,346,278		65,571,310
Depreciation		59,027,448		59,995,105		61,656,896		63,664,986		63,826,718
Operating Income/(Loss)		(19,643,322)		(3,933,676)		(10,689,404)		(8,318,708)		1,744,592
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)										
Passenger Facility Charges		38,437,248		40,976,537		42,805,519		45,750,397		47,739,461
Customer Facility Charges		14,848,663		15,606,695		15,613,155		16,157,076		15,740,068
Net Bond interest expense		-		-		-		(14,479,594)		(34,674,629)
Bond issuance costs		-		-		-		(3,453,689)		-
Gain/(Loss) on disposition of property and equipment		(124,946)		(551,440)		(488,409)		(25,615)		124,908
Interest		1,964,326		1,788,695		2,782,668		8,005,230		21,782,631
Increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments		1,566,019		275,772		(256)		4,146,434		(3,768,835)
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)		56,691,310		58,096,259		60,712,677		56,100,239		46,943,604
Capital Contributions		17,916,389		15,148,122		14,230,033		17,793,909		18,142,126
Net Position										
Increase in Net Position		54,964,377		69,310,705		64,253,306		65,575,440		66,830,322
Net Position, Beginning of Period		1,054,704,509 *		1,088,670,623		1,157,981,328		1,222,234,634		1,287,810,074
Net Position, End of Period	* \$	1,109,668,886	\$	1,157,981,328	\$	1,222,234,634	\$	1,287,810,074	\$	1,354,640,396

Source: Salt Lake City Department of Airports Audited Financial Statements *Difference between ending balance at 6/30/14 and beginning balance at 7/1/14 reflects GASB 68 requirements

	TOTAL ANNUAL R	EVENUES AND EXPE	NSES		
	Fiscal Ye	ar Ended June 30			
Operating Revenues	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Airfield	\$ 17,576,572	\$ 17,830,841	\$ 26,790,645	\$ 27,360,062	\$ 27,533,052
Terminals	38,715,525	39,333,123	42,746,010	42,580,560	45,410,572
Landside	40,705,508	39,106,339	42,339,341	45,110,330	48,119,056
Auxiliary Airports	647,640	595,416	631,234	670,645	721,141
General Aviation	1,767,020	1,792,187	1,888,594	2,097,232	2,028,469
Support Areas	6,758,534	6,840,304	6,924,048	7,098,323	7,421,130
Other	2,069,866	1,999,331	2,341,446	2,550,590	2,635,709
Operating revenues	108,240,665	107,497,541	123,661,318	127,467,742	133,869,129
Less: Airline revenue sharing	-	-	(10,284,613)	(10,007,605)	(10,013,679)
Total operating revenues	108,240,665	107,497,541	113.376.705	117,460,137	123,855,450
<u> </u>	, -,	,,.	- , ,	.,,	-,,
Operating Expenses					
Airfield	23,046,623	23,113,848	24,928,820	25,680,150	25,848,088
Terminals	36,225,604	37,244,771	37,086,995	37,776,228	38,904,486
Landside	10,726,598	9,474,984	10,706,997	9,608,951	11,311,729
Auxiliary Airports	1,322,687	1,442,239	1,476,851	1,699,831	1,500,433
General Aviation	1,111,004	1,498,930	1,031,487	1,266,518	1,064,049
Support Areas	1,301,920	1,171,870	1,037,924	944,635	1,019,395
Roads and Grounds	6,161,016	5,519,039	5,567,870	5,667,708	5,679,770
Other	706,120	544,962	2.279.990	1,915,418	2,142,776
Total operating expenses before depreciation	80,601,572	80,010,643	84,116,934	84,559,439	87,470,726
Operating Income Before Depreciation	27,639,093	27,486,898	29,259,771	32,900,698	36,384,724
Depreciation	49,234,710	49,576,610	50,438,401	49,802,772	57,127,603
Operating Loss	(21,595,617)	(22,089,712)	(21,178,630)	(16,902,074)	(20,742,879)
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)					
Passenger Facility Charges	36,322,763	37,558,105	38,485,478	37,190,302	37,534,715
Customer Facility Charges	-	-	-	11,203,789	14,308,670
Net Bond interest expense	-	-	-	-	-
Loss on disposition of property and equipment	(129,458)	(4,855,543)	(767,374)	(17,057)	(1,946,568)
Interest	3,664,984	1,723,269	1,903,536	1,818,745	1,814,881
Increase in the fair value of investments	-	-	-	127,021	(1,448,365)
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	39,858,289	34,425,831	39,621,640	50,322,800	50,263,333
Capital Contributions	9,424,739	16,148,819	19,340,081	14,789,323	22,558,966
Net Position					
Increase in Net Position	27,687,411	28,484,938	37,783,091	48,210,049	52,079,420
Net Position, Beginning of Period	860,459,600	888,147,011	916,631,949	954,415,040	1,002,625,089
Net Position. End of Period	\$ 888,147,011	\$ 916,631,949	\$ 954,415,040	\$ 1,002,625,089	\$ 1,054,704,509

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUES AND EXPENSES Fiscal Year Ended June 30

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS SUMMARY OF OPERATING REVENUES

(Amounts in Thousands) Fiscal Year Ended June 30,

	2009		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Landing Fees	\$ 13,528	\$	13,541	\$ 22,092	\$ 23,059	\$ 23,662	\$ 25,000	\$ 23,199	\$ 27,023	\$ 30,020	\$ 32,742
Airline Terminal Space Rentals	22,277		22,934	27,378	27,827	27,590	26,812	29,019	28,500	29,775	31,028
Other Airline Revenues	7,051		6,918	6,427	6,881	7,171	7,098	7,201	6,931	6,844	6,799
Car Rental	14,149		14,505	16,346	16,697	17,482	18,064	19,341	22,142	27,186	29,181
Auto Parking Facilities	25,714		23,811	25,067	26,282	28,619	29,228	31,117	33,409	34,297	35,323
Other Terminal Rentals	22,698		22,497	23,405	23,862	26,909	28,431	29,467	30,859	35,042	39,041
Other Revenues	2,824		3,292	2,947	2,860	2,436	2,657	2,864	3,110	3,811	4,441
Credit Revenue Sharing	 -	_	-	(10,285)	 (10,008)	(10,014)	 (10,290)	 (9,938)	 (10,941)	 (12,169)	 (13,007)
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 108,241	\$	107,498	\$ 113,377	\$ 117,460	\$ 123,855	\$ 127,000	\$ 132,270	\$ 141,033	\$ 154,806	\$ 165,548

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS SOURCES OF AIRLINE REVENUES (Amounts in Thousands)

				FY2	2016			FY 2017							FY 2018						
Airline (includes affiliates)		Landing Fees % of Total				Rents	% of Total Landing Fees		ding Fees	% of Total		Rents	% of Total	Landing Fees		% of Total		Rents	% of Total		
Alaska		\$	965	3.6%	\$	1,067	3.8%	\$	1,053	3.5%	\$	957	3.3%	\$	973	3.0%	\$	1,025	3.3%		
American*			1,713	6.3%		1,333	4.8%		1,537	5.1%		1,239	4.3%		1,727	5.3%		1,250	4.0%		
Delta			17,577	65.1%		21,242	76.2%		19,438	65.0%		21,831	74.8%		21,136	64.7%		23,227	74.8%		
Frontier			377	1.4%		352	1.3%		483	1.6%		449	1.5%		480	1.5%		483	1.6%		
JetBlue			472	1.7%		301	1.1%		631	2.1%		435	1.5%		854	2.6%		478	1.5%		
Southwest			2,435	9.0%		2,454	8.8%		2,832	9.5%		2,882	9.9%		3,219	9.8%		3,056	9.9%		
United			1,205	4.5%		1,103	4.0%		1,342	4.5%		1,348	4.6%		1,483	4.5%		1,396	4.5%		
US Airways (1)			-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		
Other (2)			2,279	8.4%		-	0.0%		2,638	8.8%		-	0.0%		2,870	8.8%		84	0.3%		
Tot	tals:	\$	27,023	100.0%	\$	27,852	100.0%	\$	29,954	100.0%	\$	29,141	100.0%	\$	32,742	100.0%	\$	30,999	100.0%		

				FY	2014			FY 2015									
Airline (includes affiliates))	Lan	ding Fees	% of Total	Rents		% of Total	Lan	ding Fees	% of Total		Rents	% of Total				
Alaska		\$	168	0.7%	\$	224	0.8%	\$	883	3.8%	\$	714	2.4%				
American			814	3.3%		729	2.7%		815	3.5%		873	3.0%				
Delta			18,163	72.7%		20,116	75.7%		14,786	63.7%		22,153	75.5%				
Frontier			620	2.5%		537	2.0%		420	1.8%		428	1.5%				
JetBlue			346	1.4%		389	1.5%		393	1.7%		368	1.3%				
SkyWest			-	0.0%		34	0.1%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%				
Southwest			2,895	11.6%		2,612	9.8%		2,105	9.1%		2,792	9.5%				
United			1,010	4.0%		1,213	4.6%		944	4.1%		1,242	4.2%				
US Airways			785	3.1%		579	2.2%		747	3.2%		759	2.6%				
Other (2)			198	0.7%		151	0.6%		2,105	9.1%		-	0.0%				
Te	otals :	\$	25,000	100.0%	\$	26,583	100.0%	\$	23,199	100.0%	\$	29,328	100.0%				

Source: Department Records

(1) During FY 2016, US Airways merged with American Airlines

(2) Includes charter cargo and commuter

S23

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS SOURCES OF AIRLINE REVENUES (Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2011								FY	2012			FY 2013						
Airline (includes affiliates))	Landing Fees		% of Total		Rents	% of Total	Landing Fees		% of Total		Rents	% of Total	Landu		% of Total	F	Rents	% of Total	
American		\$	522	2.4%	\$	657	2.4%	\$	645	2.8%	\$	648	2.4%	615 2.6%		642	2.3%			
Continental			203	0.9%		275	1.0%		227	1.0%		270	1.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%	
Delta			8,807	39.9%		20,957	76.5%		15,691	68.0%		21,076	77.1%		16,125	68.1%		21,141	77.3%	
Frontier			345	1.6%		426	1.6%		438	1.9%		417	1.5%		453	1.9%		429	1.6%	
JetBlue			338	1.5%		422	1.5%		399	1.7%		379	1.4%		320	1.4%		392	1.4%	
Northwest			785	3.6%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%	
Shuttle America			101	0.5%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%	
SkyWest			5,861	26.5%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%		-	0.0%	
Southwest			2,802	12.7%		2,875	10.5%		2,897	12.6%		2,776	10.2%		2,727	11.5%		2,740	10.0%	
United			588	2.7%		1,098	4.0%		725	3.1%		1,062	3.9%		919	3.9%		1,282	4.7%	
US Airways			410	1.9%		574	2.1%		502	2.2%		571	2.1%		601	2.5%		586	2.1%	
Other (1)			1,330	5.8%		122	0.4%		1,535	6.7%		138	0.4%		1,901	8.1%		140	0.6%	
Te	otals:	\$	22,092	100.0%	\$	27,407	100.0%	\$	23,059	100.0%	\$	27,338	100.0%	\$	23,662	100.0%	\$	27,352	100.0%	

FY 2010

Airline (includes affiliates)	Landing Fe	es % of Total		Rents	% of Total	Lar	iding Fees	% of Total		Rents	% of Total					
American	\$	309 2.39	% \$	\$ 623	2.8%	\$	322	2.4%	\$	720	3.0%					
Continental		114 0.89	%	349	1.6%		111	0.8%		255	1.1%					
Delta	4,	796 35.59	%	13,254	59.1%		4,675	34.5%		17,949	75.0%					
Frontier		316 2.39	%	331	1.5%		263	1.9%		360	1.5%					
JetBlue	1	267 2.09	%	351	1.6%		183	1.3%		365	1.5%					
Northwest	1	222 1.69	%	240	1.1%		583	4.3%		36.76	0.2%					
SkyWest	3,0	540 26.99	%	3,359	15.0%		3,959	29.2%		27.93	0.1%					
Southwest	2,0	042 15.19	%	2,370	10.6%		1,767	13.1%		2,505	10.5%					
United	4	439 3.29	%	1,058	4.7%		393	2.9%		956	4.0%					
US Airways	1	235 1.79	%	492	2.0%		229	1.7%		558	2.3%					
Other (Charter, Cargo & Commuter)	1,	149 8.69	%	10	0.0%		1,025	7.7%		197	0.8%					
Totals:	\$ 13,	528 100.09	% 5	\$ 22,435	100.0%	\$	13,541	100.0%	\$	23,931	100.0%					

FY 2009

Source: Department Records

(1) Includes charter cargo and commuter

S24

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS SUMMARY OF OPERATING EXPENSES

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,																			
		2009	2010			2011	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017			2018
Personnel Services	\$	41,068	\$	41,330	\$	40,661	\$	41,345	\$	42,347	\$	44,916	\$	33,880	\$	45,096	\$	49,350	\$	50,076
Charges/Services/Fees		19,194		18,791		21,006		20,773		19,796		18,547		19,785		20,811		24,901		23,996
Operational Maintenance Supplies		8,405		7,692		9,376		8,999		11,118		10,755		9,487		10,940		11,725		11,343
Utilities		4,407		4,927		5,405		5,630		6,122		6,209		6,313		6,175		5,946		6,166
Fire Services		3,854		3,689		3,840		4,091		4,152		4,185		4,314		4,597		4,886		5,130
Salt Lake City Administration		3,674		3,581		3,829		3,721		3,935		3,003		2,430		2,446		2,651		3,265
Total Operating Expenses	\$	80,602	\$	80,010	\$	84,117	\$	84,559	\$	87,470	\$	87,615	\$	76,209	\$	90,065	\$	99,459	\$	99,976