

City and County of Denver Municipal Airport System ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT December 31, 2015 and 2014



ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

December 31, 2015 and 2014

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City and County of Denver Municipal Airport System INTRODUCTION (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Introduction

The Municipal Airport System (Airport System) is organized as a department of the City and County of Denver, Colorado (the City). The Airport System includes Denver International Airport (Denver International or the Airport) and former Stapleton International Airport (Stapleton). The Airport System is headed by a Chief Executive Officer who reports directly to the Mayor. The senior management team further consists of five executive vice presidents. This report was prepared by the Airport System's Finance Division in collaboration with other Airport System personnel to provide a better understanding of the Airport System than annual financial statements typically provide.

Description of Denver International

Situated approximately 24 miles northeast of downtown Denver, Denver International is the primary air carrier airport serving the Denver region. According to Airports Council International, in 2015 Denver International was the sixth busiest airport in the United States and the nineteenth busiest in the world, serving 54.0 million passengers. Denver International comprises approximately 33,800 acres (53 square miles) of land, an area twice the size of the island of Manhattan. The passenger terminal complex is reached via Peña Boulevard, a 12-mile dedicated access road from Interstate 70. Denver International has six runways—four oriented north-south and two oriented east-west. Five runways are 12,000 feet long and 150 feet wide. The sixth runway is 16,000 feet long and 200 feet wide, providing unrestricted global access for any airline and the ability to accommodate the new generation of massive airliners, such as the Airbus A-380.

The Airport's passenger complex has a landside terminal and three airside concourses. The landside terminal accommodates passenger ticketing, baggage claim, concessions, and passenger screening and is flanked by roads and curbs for public and private vehicles. Automobile parking is available in public garages adjacent to the landside terminal and in surface parking lots. Spaces are also provided for employee parking. On November 19, 2015, a new 519-room Westin hotel and conference center was opened to the public and is connected to the terminal via a public plaza. In April 2016, passenger rail service to downtown Denver began via a train station in the same area.

Passengers travel between the landside terminal and three airside concourses (Concourses A, B, and C) via an underground Automated Guideway Transit System (AGTS). In addition, there is a pedestrian passenger bridge to Concourse A. The passenger terminal complex includes a landside terminal and three airside concourses with a total of 109 full-service contact gates and 42 ground loading positions.

Air Traffic

Located close to the geographic center of the United States mainland, Denver has long been a major air transportation hub. Denver has airline service to more than 180 cities. Denver's natural geographic advantage as a connecting hub location has been enhanced by the Airport's ability to accommodate aircraft landings and takeoffs in virtually all weather conditions. In 2015, 54.0 million passengers traveled through Denver International, with approximately 65% originating or terminating their air journeys in Denver, and 35% connecting to flights beyond Denver. The Denver Metropolitan Area, with a population of more than 3.0 million, is the primary region served by Denver International. The Denver Metropolitan Area comprises Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson counties. As shown in Table 1, as of December 31, 2015, 18 airlines provided scheduled passenger service at Denver International: 8 major/national airlines, 4 regional/commuter airlines, and 6 foreign-flag airlines.

INTRODUCTION (UNAUDITED)

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In addition, several passenger charter and all-cargo airlines, including Federal Express and United Parcel Service provide service at the Airport.

Table 1 Scheduled Passenger Airlines Serving Denver

December 31, 2015

Major/national	Regional/commuter
Alaska Airlines American Airlines Delta Air Lines Frontier Jet Blue Airways Southwest Spirit Airlines United	American Eagle Boutique Air Delta Connection United Express
	Foreign Flag
	Aeromexico Air Canada British Airways Icelandair Lufthansa German Airlines

Volaris

Source: Airport management records December 31, 2015

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December 31, 2015 and 2014

Airlines' Rates, Fees, and Charges

The Airport System has a hybrid rate structure. Rates charged to the airlines for landing fees are residual in nature, i.e., the Airport System recovers its costs of operating the airfield. Airline space rentals are compensatory wherein any unrecovered costs are borne by the Airport. Concessionaires and nonairline tenants operate under agreements with the Airport System that provide for the payment of a minimum annual guarantee, which was set by the Airport System to recover the cost of the space occupied by nonairline tenants, or a percentage of gross revenues, whichever is higher. Under the airline use and lease agreements, 2015 net revenue as defined, has been shared between the Airport System and airlines, with the airlines receiving 50% of the net revenue (up to a \$40 million cap per year). The \$58.0 million that the Airport System received was deposited in the capital improvement account and can be used by the Airport System for any lawful airport purpose. The net revenue available for sharing for the years ended December 31, 2006 through 2015 is reflected in Table 2 below. In 2015, the net revenue share decreased due to lower facility rentals due to changes in leased space, reduced rates, and the 2014 hangar lease buy out by United Airlines.

Table 2
Net Revenue Available for Sharing
(In thousands)

Year	Total	Air	port share
2006	\$ 97,721	\$	57,721
2007	89,152		49,152
2008	73,508		36,402
2009	49,681		24,481
2010	87,188		47,188
2011	126,686		86,686
2012	121,695		81,695
2013	122,784		82,784
2014	134,612		94,612
2015	* 130,147		90,147

* Estimated amount

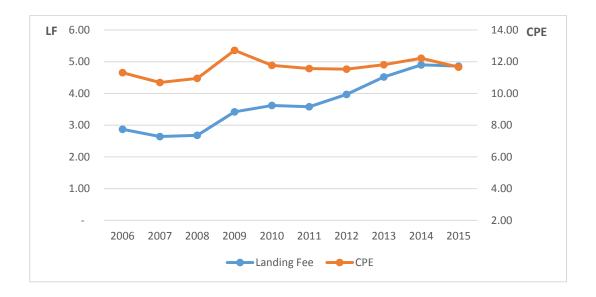
Source: Airport Management

From 2005 through 2007, the landing fees steadily declined. In 2009, the landing fee significantly increased due to the combination of operating expense increases for airfield chemicals and snow removal costs, a lower offset of State Aviation Fuel Tax revenue to the airfield, and lower landed weight. In 2010, the landing fee was slightly lower due to lower operating expenses and an increase in the offset of oil and gas revenues. From 2012 through 2014, the landing fee increased primarily due to an increase in airfield related expenses and lower landed weight. In 2015, the landing fee decreased slightly primarily driven by a decrease in airfield debt service requirements and amortization charges. The overall cost per enplanement (CPE) was down 4.4% in 2015 driven by changes in leased space and an increase in enplanements.

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INTRODUCTION (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014



LF = Landing Fee – Cost per 1,000 lbs. landed weight.

CPE = Cost per enplaned passenger. The numbers above reflect an average across all carriers. Individual airlines may have a CPE higher or lower than this based on their individual operating models.

Source: Airport Management Records

Cash Management

The Airport System's cash is under the control of the City's Chief Financial Officer who invests the funds pursuant to the City's investment policy. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, cash and investments totaled approximately \$1,701.4 million and \$1,877.4 million, respectively. Current investment vehicles include municipal securities, corporate bonds, multi-national fixed income, structured products, U.S. Treasury securities, and U.S. Agency securities. In 2015 and 2014, the City charged fees of \$497,804 and \$525,529, respectively, to the Airport System for performing the cash management function.

INTRODUCTION (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Events and Other Factors Affecting the Airport System

Passenger traffic was up 1.1% in 2015 compared with a national average increase of 5.0% as reported by the Department of Transportation's Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS).

Activity-based revenues at Denver International (e.g., Passenger Facility Charges (PFCs), concession, car rental, and parking revenues) increased 7.1% in 2015 compared to 2014, largely as the result of increase in origination and destination passengers (O&D) traffic of 8.7%.

United Group

United, one of the world's largest airlines is the principal air carrier operating at Denver International. United Airlines operates a major connecting hub at Denver International Airport under a use-and-lease agreement with the City that expires in 2035. United currently leases 37 contact gates and 13 gates at Concourse B's regional jet facility.

At Denver International, the United Group accounted for approximately 42.3% of passenger enplanements in 2015.

In an agreement between United Airlines and the Airport System dated September 19, 2014, United agreed to an additional 10-year lease commitment provided that the Airport System restructured debt by December 31, 2014. On December 12, 2014, the Airport system closed on the restructuring of debt to extend the maturity of the Series 2002C, 2007G1-G2, 2008B, 2008C1-C3 and 2009C bonds. These transactions, in conjunction with the simultaneous closing of the Series 2014A Refunding Bonds and Series 1992F-G Bonds (closed on October 24, 2014, see note 8), completed the debt restructuring component by deferring annual principal maturing with a goal of providing an estimated amount of debt service relief of \$25 million per year between 2015 and 2025. With the completion of the debt restructuring, along with the majority-in-interest approval for the change in amortization charges, the Airport System achieved cost reduction measures that will benefit all air carriers at Denver International Airport while obtaining a longer-term commitment from United in exchange for space reductions and a new activity level assurance. The amendment became effective January 1, 2015.

Southwest Airlines

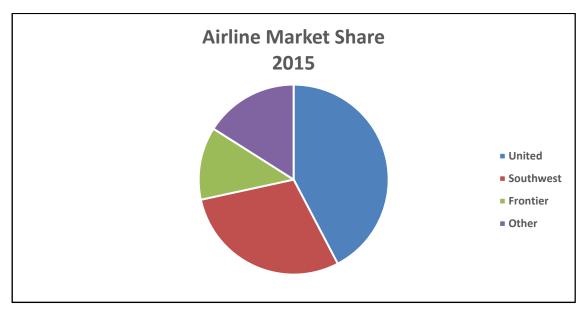
Southwest Airlines (Southwest) has the second largest market share at the Airport for 2015. Southwest began service at the Airport in January 2006 and since that time has experienced strong and continued growth at Denver International Airport which is the airline's fourth busiest station in its system. Southwest, together with AirTran, accounted for approximately 29.3% of passenger enplanements in 2015. Southwest currently leases 22 gates, or 22.9% of the total contact gates at the Airport. The Airport has completed an expansion to Concourse C that added additional gates for Southwest to utilize. The expansion was completed in November 2014.

City and County of Denver Municipal Airport System INTRODUCTION (UNAUDITED)

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Frontier Group

Frontier has the third largest market share at Denver International for 2015. Denver International is Frontier's only hub and, in 2015, the busiest airport in the Frontier system. Frontier has transformed its business model from a low-cost carrier to an ultra-low cost carrier. Under a five year Use and Lease Agreement which expires in December of 2016, Frontier leases 8 contact gates on Concourse A. Frontier accounted for 12.4% of passenger enplanements at the Airport in 2015.



Accounting and Internal Control

The Airport System follows accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to governmental unit enterprise funds. Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with these accounting principles. In developing and evaluating the Airport System's accounting system, consideration has been given to the adequacy of internal controls. The objectives of internal control are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits require estimates and judgments by management.

We believe that the Airport System's process of internal control adequately safeguards assets and provides reasonable assurance that financial transactions are recorded properly.

INTRODUCTION (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Acknowledgments

The preparation of this report in a timely and efficient manner is the result of, in large part, the dedicated service and professionalism of the Airport System's accounting staff. We thank all members of the Airport System who contributed to the preparation of the report.

Respectfully Submitted,

Kim Day Chief Executive Officer Gisela Shanahan Chief Financial Officer

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Independent Auditor's Report

Audit Committee City and County of Denver Denver, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the City and County of Denver, Colorado Municipal Airport System (the Airport System), an enterprise fund of the City and County of Denver, Colorado (the City), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related notes to the 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.



Audit Committee City and County of Denver

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 System, and enterprise fund of the City and County of Denver, as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the 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 Matters

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Airport System are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position and cash flows of only that portion of the business-type activities of the City that is attributable to the transactions of the Airport System. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the changes in its financial position, or, 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.

As discussed in Note 2a to the financial statements, in fiscal year 2015 the Airport System adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27, as amended by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68. 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, other postemployment benefit plan information and pension information listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not 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 audits 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.

Audit Committee City and County of Denver

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements as a whole. The information listed in the table of contents under "Introductory Section" and "Other Information Section" is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has 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 it.

Denver, Colorado May 27, 2016

BKD,LLP

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

The following discussion and analysis of the financial position and activity of the Municipal Airport System (Airport System) of the City and County of Denver, Colorado (the City) provides an introduction and understanding of the basic financial statements of the Airport System as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. This discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

Operating revenues at the Airport were \$687.5 million, a decrease of \$24.0 million, or 3.4%, for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in revenue was primarily driven by lower facility rentals due to changes in leased space, reduced rates, and the 2014 United Airlines hanger buy out and lower aviation fuel tax receipts due to a decrease in the price of fuel during the year. Hotel revenue is a new revenue source for the Airport with the opening of the Westin hotel on November 19, 2015. The 2015 hotel revenue was \$3.2 million.

Operating expenses, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, were \$437 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, an increase of \$23.2 million, or 5.6%, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase over the prior year was related to an increase in personnel expenses and increases in repairs and maintenance projects, supplies, and materials. Hotel expenses is a new expense category for the Airport with the opening of the Westin hotel on November 19, 2015. The 2015 hotel expenses were \$2.6 million.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The Airport System is an enterprise fund of the City. An enterprise fund is established to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to business-type activities, where fees are charged to external parties to cover the costs of providing goods and services. An enterprise fund uses the accrual basis of accounting, and accordingly, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized as incurred.

The Airport System's financial statements consist of its statements of net position, statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, statements of cash flows, and notes to the financial statements. The statements of net position present information on the Airport System's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows and net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Airport System is improving or deteriorating. The statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position present information showing how the Airport System's net position changed during the year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods. The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

This report also includes required supplementary information for the Airport System's pension information, other postemployment benefit plan and other information presented for the purposes of additional analysis.

In accordance with guidance prepared by the staff of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), because the Airport presents comparative financial statements, its MD&A is required to address both years presented in the comparative financial statements. Therefore, the Airport's MD&A presents three years of comparative data – current year, the prior year and the year preceding the prior year (i.e., 2015, 2014, and 2013). During 2015, the Airport System adopted GASB 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27.* Financial information for 2014 and 2013 has not been adjusted for adoption of GASB 68.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Summary of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

The following is a summary of the revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 (in thousands):

	2015	2014	2013
Operating revenues	\$ 687,536	\$ 711,491	\$ 661,637
Operating expenses before depreciation			
and amortization	(436,803)	(413,563)	(431,935)
Operating income before depreciation and amortization	250,733	297,928	229,702
Depreciation and amortization	(163,714)	(183,560)	(184,721)
Operating income	87,019	114,368	44,981
Nonoperating revenues	187,437	167,803	128,718
Nonoperating expenses	(178,331)	(176,816)	(184,624)
Capital grants and contributions	20,483	20,533	31,413
Increase in net position	116,608	125,888	20,488
Net position, beginning of year	699,412	573,524	553,036
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(90,567)		
Net position, beginning of year, as adjusted	608,845	573,524	553,036
Net position, end of year	\$ 725,453	\$ 699,412	\$ 573,524

The following is a summary of operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013:

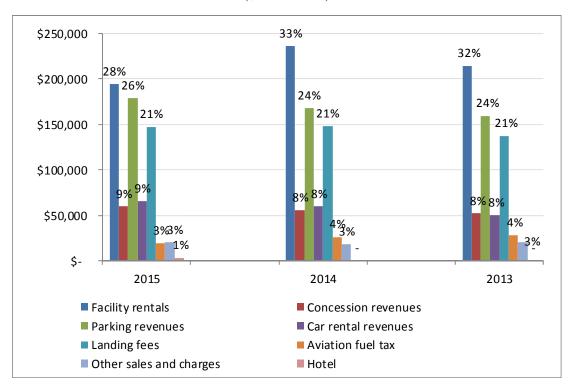
	2015		2014		2013
Operating Revenues					
Facility rentals	\$	194,004	\$	235,774	\$ 214,251
Concession revenues		59,677		55,863	52,022
Parking revenues		178,478		167,851	159,465
Car rental revenues		65,309		59,655	50,002
Landing fees		147,379		147,840	137,550
Aviation fuel tax		19,458		26,298	28,101
Hotel		3,205		-	-
Other sales and charges		20,026		18,210	 20,246
			,		
	\$	687,536	\$	711,491	\$ 661,637

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Percentage of Total Operating Revenues

(\$ in thousands)



In order to understand some of the variances in the Airport System financial statement changes, the analysis below helps explain the changes in revenues.

The Airport System's activities changed as described below for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared to 2014:

			Percentage
	2015	2014	Change
Enplanements (in thousands)	27,019	26,737	1.1%
Passengers (in thousands)	54,015	53,473	1.0%
Aircraft operations (in thousands) (1)	548	575	-4.7%
Cargo (in 000's tons)	273	260	5.0%
Landed weight (in millions lbs)	30,055	30,351	-1.0%

(1) Aircraft operations are takeoffs, landings, or other communications with the control tower.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

The Airport System's activities changed as described below for the year ended December 31, 2014, as compared to 2013:

			Percentage
	2014	2013	Change
Enplanements (in thousands)	26,737	26,285	1.7%
Passengers (in thousands)	53,473	52,556	1.7%
Aircraft operations (in thousands) (1)	575	587	-2.0%
Cargo (in 000's tons)	260	249	4.4%
Landed weight (in millions lbs)	30,351	30,601	-0.8%

(1) Aircraft operations are takeoffs, landings, or other communications with the control tower.

2015/2014

Operating revenues at the Airport were \$687.5 million, a decrease of \$24.0 million, or 3.4%, for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in revenue was primarily driven by lower facility rentals due to changes in leased space, reduced rates, and the 2014 United Airlines hanger buy out and lower aviation fuel tax receipts due to a decrease in the price of fuel during the year.

Facility rentals decreased by \$41.8 million due to rental rates and space adjustments.

Concession revenues between 2015 and 2014 increased \$3.8 million, or 6.8%, due to the openings of new locations along with fewer locations closed for remodeling.

Parking revenue increased by \$10.6 million, or 6.3%, due to an increase in daily rates in the garages, the economy lots, and valet on August 15, 2014, along with a higher percentage of O&D passengers.

Car rental revenue increased by \$5.6 million, or 9.5%, due to strong industry pricing and an increase in O&D passengers.

Landing fees decreased by \$0.5 million, or 0.3%, due to reduced airfield expenses.

Aviation fuel tax decreased in 2015 by \$6.8 million, or 26%, due to economic conditions with a decrease in the price of fuel during the year.

Hotel revenue is a new revenue source for the Airport with the opening of the Westin hotel on November 19, 2015. The 2015 hotel revenue was \$3.2 million.

Other sales and charges increased by \$1.8 million, or 10.0%, primarily due to an increase in ground transportation rates and O&D passenger traffic.

2014/2013

Operating revenues increased by \$49.9 million, or 7.5%, to \$711.5 million in 2014, primarily due to the increased rates for landing fees, additional facility rental revenues, increased rates and surcharges for parking and car rental revenues.

Facility rentals increased by \$21.5 million, or 10.0%, which is primarily attributable to a \$9.7 million hangar lease buy out by United Airlines and increased rates.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Concession revenues between 2014 and 2013 increased \$3.8 million, or 7.4%, primarily due to the increase in food and beverage sales and an increase in O&D passenger traffic. Additionally, there was an increase in spend rate per enplaned passenger to \$12.07 in 2014 from \$11.22 in 2013, as new locations opened for business.

Parking revenue increased by \$8.4 million, or 5.3%, which is attributable to the 6.0% increase in O&D passenger traffic and an increase in daily rates in the garages, the economy lots, and valet on August 15, 2014.

Car rental revenue increased by \$9.7 million, or 19.3%, to \$59.7 million, due to an amendment to the agreement between the Airport and rental car agencies that will include extra sources of revenue as well as an increase in O&D passenger traffic.

Landing fees increased by \$10.3 million, or 7.5%, which is attributable to the increase in landing fee rates per 1,000 pounds landed weight to \$4.67 for signatory and \$5.61 for non-signatory airlines in 2014, from \$4.52 for signatory and \$5.43 for non-signatory airlines in 2013.

Aviation fuel tax decreased in 2014 by \$1.8 million, or (6.4%), due to a decrease in the price of fuel in 2014.

Other sales and charges decreased by \$2.0 million, or (10.1%), due to a decrease in revenue from natural resource royalties.

The following is a summary of operating expenses before depreciation and amortization for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013:

Operating Expenses Before Depreciation and Amortization (In thousands)

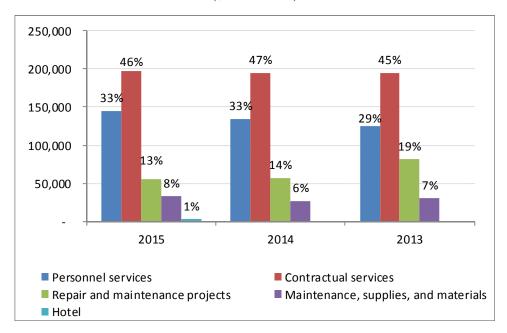
	2015		2014		2013	
Operating expenses before depreciation and amortization						
Personnel services	\$	148,518	\$	134,699	\$	125,608
Contractual services		197,459		194,712		194,666
Repair and maintenance projects		55,358		57,049		81,234
Maintenance, supplies, and materials		32,911		27,103		30,427
Hotel		2,557		-		-
Total operating expenses						
before depreciation and amortization	\$	436,803	\$	413,563	\$	431,935

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Percentage Total Operating Expenses before Depreciation and Amortization

(\$ in thousands)



2015/2014

Operating expenses, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, were \$436.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, an increase of \$23.2 million, or 5.6%, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014.

Personnel services increased \$13.8 million, or 10.3%, in 2015, primarily due to annual salary increases and benefits along with additional FTEs due to new facilities.

Contractual services increased by \$2.7 million, or 1.4%, driven primarily by snow removal related expenses, glycol, conveyances, utilities, and computer software subscriptions.

Repair and maintenance decreased by \$1.7 million, or 3.0%, due to a major airfield rehabilitation project that qualified for capitalization.

Maintenance, Supplies, and Materials increased by \$5.8 million, or 21.4%. This was due to increased spend on computer equipment and snow related chemicals.

Hotel expenses is a new expense category for the Airport with the opening of the Westin hotel on November 19, 2015. The 2015 hotel expenses were \$2.6 million.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

2014/2013

Operating expenses before depreciation and amortization decreased by \$18.4 million, or (4.3%), to \$413.6 million in 2014.

Personnel services increased \$9.1 million, or 7.2%, in 2014, which was due to an increase in personnel costs from permanent salaries, healthcare, FICA, retirement, other benefits, and other city agencies overtime.

Contractual services was flat due to decrease in snow removal, demolition services, R&M of technical equipment, which were offset by increases in professional and management services and shuttle bus operations.

Repair and maintenance projects decreased by \$24.2 million, or (29.8%), due to the completion of many airfield related projects in 2013.

Maintenance, supplies and materials decreased by \$3.3 million, or (10.9%), to \$27.1 million due to the decrease in materials and supplies related to snow removal, and offset by an increase in periodicals and bulletins, and software under \$500.

Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses, Capital Grants and Capital Contributions

2015/2014

Total nonoperating revenues, net of nonoperating expenses, increased by \$18.1 million in 2015. The increase was primarily due to an increase in land sales proceeds related to the redevelopment of the former Stapleton International Airport site.

In 2015 and 2014, capital grants totaled \$20.5 million.

2014/2013

Total nonoperating expenses, net of nonoperating revenues, decreased by \$46.9 million (72.3%) to \$9.0 million in 2014. The decrease was due to the inclusion of customer facility charges (CFCs), an increase in investment income, as well as a decrease in interest expense.

In 2014 and 2013, capital grants totaled \$20.5 million and \$31.4 million, respectively. The decrease was due to the closeout of 2010, 2011, and 2012 Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) grants.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Summary of Net Position

The following is a summary of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position as of December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 (in thousands):

Assets:

118800.	2015	2014	2013
Current assets, unrestricted	\$ 122,471	\$ 175,656	\$ 584,785
Restricted assets, current	103,272	163,207	723,511
Noncurrent investments	757,338	731,523	140,167
Long-term receivables	10,410	10,876	10,320
Capital assets, net	3,482,899	3,340,329	3,197,418
Bond insurance costs, net	3,063	4,072	4,487
Interest rate swaps	46,282	46,656	38,232
Investments – restricted	793,556	899,008	720,552
Total assets	5,319,291	5,371,327	5,419,472
Deferred outflows of resources	209,432	217,098	228,930
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities, unrestricted	145,944	119,983	109,086
Current liabilities, restricted	253,178	238,363	253,116
Bonds payable, noncurrent	4,070,819	4,289,099	4,480,581
Interest rate payable swaps, noncurrent	196,761	216,834	201,820
Notes payable, noncurrent	12,184	15,347	20,316
Compensated absences payable, noncurrent	6,734	6,295	6,424
Net pension liability	115,000		
Total liabilities	4,800,620	4,885,921	5,071,343
Deferred inflows of resources	2,650	3,092	3,535
Net position (deficit)			
Net investment in capital assets	(626,147)	(730,285)	(719,304)
Restricted	669,009	665,439	669,309
Unrestricted	682,591	764,258	623,519
Total net position	\$ 725,453	\$ 699,412	\$ 573,524

2015/2014

Total assets decreased by \$52.0 million in 2015 compared to 2014. This was primarily due to a decrease in cash and investments of \$175.7 million offset by an increase in capital assets of \$299.6 million related to the construction of the hotel and transit center and depreciation of \$157.0 million.

Total deferred outflows of resources decreased by \$7.7 million due to the changes in fair value of effective hedging derivatives due to amortization of deferred losses on refunding and an addition of \$20.8 million due to the adoption of GASB 68.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Total liabilities decreased by \$85.3 million in 2015 compared to 2014. This decrease was primarily attributed to the reduction of bond debt of \$195.9 million offset by an addition of pension liabilities of \$115.0 million related to the adoption of GASB 68.

Total deferred inflows of resources decreased by the amortization of deferred gains on refunding.

Of the Airport System's 2015 total net position, 92% was restricted for future debt service and capital construction. The bond reserve account and bond accounts that are externally restricted represent \$636.5 million for debt service and \$32.5 million for capital projects, respectively.

At December 31, 2015, the remaining net position of \$682.6 million was unrestricted and may be used to meet any of the Airport System's ongoing operations. Management of the Airport System has internally designated \$65.8 million of its unrestricted net position amount, as allowed in the 1984 Airport System General Bond Ordinance as supplemented and amended, to help meet debt coverage requirements.

In addition, (\$626.1) million represents the Airport's net investment in capital assets. A negative investment results because the outstanding indebtedness exceeds the net book value of the capital assets funded by the indebtedness.

2014/2013

Total assets decreased by \$48.0 million in 2014, compared to 2013. This was primarily due to a decrease in cash and investments of \$209.7 million offset by an increase in capital assets of \$142.9 million related to the construction of the hotel and transit center.

Total deferred outflows of resources decreased by \$11.8 million due to the changes in fair value of effective hedging derivatives due to amortization of deferred losses on refunding.

Total liabilities decreased by \$185.4 million in 2014, compared to 2013. This decrease was primarily attributed to the reduction of bond debt coupled with a decrease in vouchers payable.

Total deferred inflows of resources decreased by the amortization of deferred gains on refunding.

Of the Airport System's 2014 total net position, 95% was restricted for future debt service and capital construction. The bond reserve account and bond accounts that are externally restricted represent \$642.3 million for debt service and \$23.1 million for capital projects, respectively.

At December 31, 2014, the remaining net position of \$764.3 million was unrestricted and may be used to meet any of the Airport System's ongoing operations. Management of the Airport System has internally designated \$65.8 million of its unrestricted net position amount, as allowed in the 1984 Airport System General Bond Ordinance as supplemented and amended, to help meet debt coverage requirements.

In addition, (\$730.3) million represents the Airport's net investment in capital assets. A negative investment results because the outstanding indebtedness exceeds the net book value of the capital assets funded by the indebtedness.

Long-term Debt

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Airport System had approximately \$4.1 and \$4.3 billion, respectively, in outstanding bonded debt (exclusive of deferred loss on bonds and unamortized premiums), both senior and subordinate, paying fixed and variable interest rates. The total annual debt service (principal and interest) was approximately \$368.7 million in 2015.

The Airport System's senior lien debt is currently rated by Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch at A+, A1 and A+, respectively, with all three agencies giving the Airport a stable outlook.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

The Airport System's governing bond ordinances (the bond ordinance) require that the Airport System's net revenues plus other available funds, as defined in the bond ordinance, be sufficient to provide debt service coverage of 125% of the annual debt service requirement on senior bonds. The debt service coverage ratio for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were 184% and 187% of total debt service, respectively.

On November 20, 2015, the Airport System issued \$195,940,000 of Series 2015A Bonds in a fixed rate mode to refund all of the outstanding Series 2005A Bonds via direct placement with Bank of America, resulting in a net present value savings of approximately \$38 million.

On December 12, 2014, the Airport System closed on the restructuring of debt to extend the maturity of the Series 2002C, 2007G1-G2, 2008B, 2008C1-C3 and 2009C Bonds. These transactions, in conjunction with the simultaneous closing of the Series 2014A Bonds (closed on October 24, 2014), which refunded a \$114,325,000 portion of the Series 2007F1-F4 Bonds, will defer annual principal maturing with a goal of providing an estimated amount of debt service relief to the airlines of \$25 million per year between 2015 and 2025.

Additional information related to the Airport's long-term debt can be found in notes 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Capital Assets

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Airport System had capital assets of approximately \$3.5 billion and \$3.3 billion, respectively. These amounts are net of accumulated depreciation of approximately \$2.9 billion and \$2.8 billion, respectively.

The Hotel and Transit Center Program consisting of a variety of projects which are, in part, under construction made up of three independent, yet physically integrated projects, which include the design and construction of:

Westin Hotel and Conference Center: Hotel with 519 rooms, conference center space for meetings, banquets, conventions and trade shows, full service restaurant, full gym and indoor pool. The hotel officially opened to the public on November 19, 2015.

Public Transit Center: Aviation commuter rail station with trains connecting the Airport with Denver's Union Station as part of the Regional Transportation District's east rail line under construction by Denver Transit Partners. This portion of the program was under construction as of December 31, 2015 with completion and initiation of rail service in April 2016.

Public Plaza: A connection of the hotel and transit center to the Jeppesen Terminal that also provides a venue for programs and events where passengers and visitors can find entertainment, relaxation, art and restaurants. The plaza was officially opened to the public on November 19, 2015.

The Airport's current capital program represents the expectations of future Airport System capital needs in order to maintain, reconstruct and expand Airport facilities from 2013-2018. The 2013-2018 Capital Program has an estimated total cost of approximately \$1.4 billion and is expected to be financed with a combination of Airport System Revenue Bonds, Commercial Paper, grants, and Airport System monies. The Airport is in the process of developing its 2016-2020 capital plan which is expected to be finalized in mid-2016.

Construction Commitments – As of December 31, 2015, the Airport System had outstanding contractual construction and professional services commitments of approximately \$118.6 million.

Additional information related to the Airport's capital assets can be found in note 5.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

PFC – In 1992, the PFC program authorized the imposition of a fee of \$3.00 per enplaned passenger and the use of this funding for approved projects, with certain qualifying airports permitted to charge a maximum PFC of \$4.50. In 2000, the Federal Aviation Administration approved the Airport's application for an increase in the PFC fee from \$3.00 to \$4.50, the revenues from which are to be used for qualified costs of the Airport, including associated debt service and approved capital projects. The Airport increased the PFC rate from \$3.00 to \$4.50 effective April 1, 2001. As of December 31, 2015 a total of \$1.7 billion has been remitted to the Airport, (including interest earned), of which \$106.2 million has been expended on approved projects. \$1.6 billion has been used to pay debt service on the Airport's general airport revenue bonds, and \$7.9 million is unexpended. The Airport System's authorization to impose the PFC expires on the earlier of February 1, 2029, or upon collection of the authorized maximum PFC total of \$3.3 billion.

CFC – Effective January 1, 2014, the Airport imposed a CFC of two dollars and fifteen cents (\$2.15) per Rental Car Transaction Day. The CFC is imposed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5 and Sections 5-15 and 5-16 of the Revised Municipal Code of the City and County of Denver. The CFC shall be established through a cost recovery methodology based on the estimated costs associated with the management of, improvements to, and expansion of the existing rental car facility area and related transportation facilities and the planning and design of future phases of the rental car program.

Economic Factors

Passenger traffic increased 1.0%, compared to the previous year. Also, the national average increased by 5.0%, in 2015 compared to 2014 as reported by the Department of Transportation's Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS).

The dominant air carrier at Denver International is United Airlines, which together with its affiliates account for approximately 42.3% of passenger enplanements at the Airport in 2015.

Southwest Airlines (Southwest) has the second-largest market share at the Airport for 2015. Southwest began service at the Airport in January 2006 and since that time has experienced strong and continued growth at Denver International which is the airline's fourth busiest station in its system. Southwest currently leases 22 gates under a use and lease agreement. Southwest accounted for approximately 29.3% of passenger enplanements at the Airport in 2015.

Frontier maintained the third largest market share at the Airport for 2015. The Airport serves as Frontier's largest station. Frontier accounted for 12.4% of passenger enplanements at the Airport in 2015.

As previously discussed, operating revenues were down 3.4% in 2015 compared to 2014. Operating income before depreciation and amortization of \$250.7 million represented a decrease of \$47.2 million compared to 2014. Revenues Available for Sharing, the net revenue that is split 50%/50% with the signatory airlines under the use and lease agreement was \$130.1 million. The airlines will receive \$40 million with the balance flowing to the Airport System's Capital Fund for discretionary purposes.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Budgetary Highlights

Operating Income

(In thousands)

	2015 Judget	2015 <u>Actual</u>	% Over/ <u>Under</u>		2014 Budget				% Over/ <u>Under</u>
Operating Revenues									
Airline Revenues	\$ 342,313	\$ 341,383	(0.3%)	\$	367,593	\$	383,614	4.4%	
Other Operating Revenues	345,758	346,153	0.1%		301,232		327,876	8.8%	
Total Operating Revenues	688,071	687,536	(0.1%)		668,825		711,490	6.4%	
Total Operating Expenses*	401,678	381,445	(5.0%)		369,727		356,514	(3.6%)	
Total Operating Income	\$ 286,393	\$ 306,091	6.9%	\$	299,098	\$	354,976	18.7%	

^{*}Operating expenses exclusive of repair and maintenance of projects

2015

Operating revenues at the Airport were \$687.5 million, a decrease of \$24.0 million, or 3.4%, for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in revenue was primarily driven by lower landing fees due to reduced airfield expenses, lower facility rentals due to changes in leased space and lower aviation fuel tax receipts due to a decrease in the price of fuel during the year.

Operating expenses were under budget primarily due to vacant positions, AGTS contractual savings, and City indirect costs savings.

2014

Other operating revenues were over budget primarily as a result of a parking rate increase, as well as an amendment to the agreement between the rental car agencies and the Airport.

Operating expenses were under budget primarily as a result of reduced snow removal expenses, the elimination of a letter of credit, as well as reductions in other service contracts.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Airport System's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information presented in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Finance Department, Denver International Airport, Airport Office Building, 8th Floor, 8500 Pena Boulevard, Denver, CO 80249-6340. Copies are available online at www.flydenver.com.

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2015 and 2014

		2015	2014	
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	29,529,487	\$	33,357,820
Investments		35,334,372		77,417,367
Accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful				
accounts \$328,034 and \$155,023)		39,281,954		39,559,853
Due from other City agencies		60,613		32,309
Accrued interest receivable		6,814,961		8,149,313
Other receivables		498,126		825,898
Inventories		9,629,837		14,780,837
Prepaid expenses and other		1,321,835		1,532,124
Total current unrestricted assets		122,471,185		175,655,521
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents		48,956,803		40,995,251
Investments		37,024,159		95,142,440
Accrued interest receivable		1,100,049		2,307,350
Prepaid expenses and other		4,920,275		5,960,280
Grants receivable		2,115,978		10,415,841
Passenger facility charges receivable		9,154,827		8,385,990
Total current restricted assets		103,272,091		163,207,152
Total current assets		225,743,276		338,862,673
Noncurrent assets:		_		_
Investments		757,337,714		731,522,705
Long-term receivables, net of current portion		10,409,362		10,875,757
Capital assets:				
Buildings		2,315,457,426		2,072,964,404
Improvements other than buildings		2,422,915,273		2,278,187,375
Machinery and equipment		814,247,542		771,108,855
		5,552,620,241		5,122,260,634
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,920,388,618)	((2,763,392,655)
		2,632,231,623		2,358,867,979
Art		5,329,702		891,797
Capacity rights		12,399,824		12,399,824
Construction in progress		537,635,927		672,867,604
Land, land rights and air rights		295,301,825		295,301,825
Total capital assets		3,482,898,901		3,340,329,029
Prepaid bond insurance, net of accumulated amortization		3,063,376		4,071,561
Interest rate swaps		46,282,293		46,656,510
Investments - restricted		793,555,695		899,008,297
Total noncurrent assets		5,093,547,341		5,032,463,859
Total assets		5,319,290,617		5,371,326,532
Deferred Outflows of Resources		209,431,544		217,098,040

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2015 and 2014

	2015	2014
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Unrestricted		
Vouchers payable	\$ 56,644,134	\$ 33,120,882
Due to other City agencies	5,497,110	4,823,942
Compensated absences payable	2,337,681	2,607,792
Other liabilities	15,307,251	13,958,100
Revenue credit payable	40,000,000	40,000,000
Advance rent	26,158,194	25,472,443
Total current unrestricted liabilities	145,944,370	119,983,159
Restricted		
Vouchers payable	23,479,479	20,109,978
Retainages payable	20,665,334	30,839,397
Accrued interest and matured coupons	24,495,505	25,881,991
Notes payable	4,892,922	5,640,290
Other liabilities	9,094,673	7,751,754
Revenue bonds	170,550,000	148,140,000
Total current restricted liabilities	253,177,913	238,363,410
Total current liabilities	399,122,283	358,346,569
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds payable:		
Revenue bonds, net of current portion	3,941,940,000	4,135,885,000
Plus: net unamortized premiums	128,878,934	153,213,718
Total bonds payable, noncurrent	4,070,818,934	4,289,098,718
Interest rate swaps	196,760,824	216,833,543
Notes payable	12,184,062	15,346,954
Compensated absences payable	6,733,411	6,294,753
Net pension liability	115,000,000	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	4,401,497,231	4,527,573,968
Total liabilities	4,800,619,514	4,885,920,537
Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,649,526	3,092,220
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets (deficit)	(626,147,375)	(730,285,402)
Restricted for:		
Capital projects	32,479,368	23,120,816
Debt service	636,529,546	642,317,797
Unrestricted	682,591,582	764,258,604
Total net position	\$ 725,453,121	\$ 699,411,815

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

	2015	2014
Operating revenues:		
Facility rentals	\$ 194,004,	325 \$ 235,773,863
Concession	59,676,	864 55,863,189
Parking	178,478,	347 167,850,663
Car rental	65,308,	527 59,654,772
Landing fees	147,378,	640 147,840,516
Aviation fuel tax	19,457,	756 26,297,725
Hotel	3,205,	350 -
Other sales and charges	20,025,	946 18,210,095
Total operating revenues	687,535,	755 711,490,823
Operating expenses:		
Personnel services	148,518,	107 134,699,132
Contractual services	197,458,	943 194,712,277
Repair and maintenance projects	55,357,	824 57,049,087
Maintenance, supplies and materials	32,911,	165 27,102,457
Hotel	2,556,	897 -
Total operating expenses, before		
depreciation and amortization	436,802,	936 413,562,953
Operating income before depreciation		
and amortization	250,732,	819 297,927,870
Depreciation and amortization	163,714,	183,559,687
Operating income	87,018,	636 114,368,183
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Passenger facility charges	106,006,	728 103,958,931
Customer facility fees	18,597,	856 17,214,747
Investment income	40,648,	169 44,030,400
Interest expense	(169,413,	131) (176,177,132)
Operating grants	621,	760 516,301
Other revenue	12,645,	059 1,443,440
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses), net	9,106,	441 (9,013,313)
Change in net position before capital grants and contributions	96,125,	077 105,354,870
Capital grants	20,483,	204 20,533,407
Change in net position	116,608,	281 125,888,277
Net position, beginning of year, as previously reported	699,411,	815 573,523,538
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(90,566,	975)
Net position, beginning of year, as adjusted	608,844,	840

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	\$ 695,295,973	\$ 729,185,846
Payments to suppliers	(240,191,165)	(274,681,013)
Interfund activity payments to other funds	(33,677,993)	(17,360,688)
Payments to employees	(128,002,315)	(133,530,272)
Net cash provided by operating activities	293,424,500	303,613,873
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Operating grants received	438,637	423,500
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	438,637	423,500
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable	1,846,254	-
Principal paid on notes payable	(5,756,514)	(4,816,494)
Principal paid on revenue bonds	(151,325,000)	(159,045,000)
Interest paid on revenue bonds	(213,720,940)	(220,593,015)
Bond insurance and issue costs paid	(465,522)	(352,690)
Interest paid on notes payable	(468,965)	(581,858)
Capital grant receipts	28,966,190	13,592,845
Passenger Facility Charges	105,237,891	104,611,078
Car Rental Facility Fees	18,626,187	17,214,747
Purchases of capital assets	(216,407,262)	(225,874,905)
Payments from accrued expenses for capital assets	(50,701,714)	(74,953,960)
Payments to escrow for current refunding of debt	(20,870,406)	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	904,053	864,352
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(504,135,748)	(549,934,900)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investments	(1,946,362,831)	(2,220,346,798)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	2,126,201,700	2,313,260,253
Proceeds from sales of assets held for disposition	10,256,125	1,319,266
Payments to maintain assets held for disposal	(797,733)	(1,849,609)
Insurance recoveries for Stapleton environmental remediation	302,099	1,805,451
Interest and dividends on investments and cash equivalents	24,806,470	28,290,088
Net cash provided by investing activities	214,405,830	122,478,651
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,133,219	(123,418,876)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	74,353,071	197,771,947
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	\$ 78,486,290	\$ 74,353,071

(continued)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

		2015	2014
Reconciliation of operating income to net	<u> </u>		
cash provided by operating activities:			
Operating income	\$	87,018,636	\$ 114,368,183
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to			
net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization		163,714,183	183,559,687
Miscellaneous income		6,242,507	1,753,852
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Receivables, net of allowance		831,961	841,649
Due from other City agencies		(28,304)	-
Inventories		5,151,000	(5,284,796)
Prepaid expenses and other		1,132,468	(1,025,135)
Vouchers and other payables		23,523,252	(4,789,935)
Advance rent		685,751	3,446,462
Due to other City agencies		673,168	469,793
Compensated absences		168,547	(11,602)
Pension related items		3,623,989	-
Other operating liabilities		687,342	 10,285,715
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	293,424,500	\$ 303,613,873

Noncash activities:

On November 20, 2015, the Airport system closed on a bond refunding via direct placement with Bank of America. The approximately \$216 million in outstanding Series 2005A Senior Bonds were refunded with Series 2015A Subordinate Bonds, resulting in a net present value savings of approximately \$38 million over a ten year period. On December 12, 2014, the Airport system closed on the restructuring of debt to extend the maturity of the Series 2002C, 2007G1-G2, 2008B, 2008C1-C3 and 2009C Bonds.

Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	\$ (8,729,248)	\$ 14,828,983
Unrealized gain on derivatives	20,968,938	6,197,200
Capital assets added through incurrence		
of vouchers and retainages payable	43,330,401	50,701,713
Amortization of bond premiums, deferred losses on		
bond refundings, and prepaid bond insurance	6,637,081	5,666,145
Refunding bond proceeds delivered directly to an irrevocable trust	195,940,000	116,000,000
Credit facility and reimbursement agreements proceeds		
delivered directly to an irrevocable trust	-	172,501,638

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(1) Organization and Reporting Entity

(a) Nature of Operations

Pursuant to Article XX of the State of Colorado Constitution and the City and County of Denver, Colorado (the City) Charter, the City acquired, owns, operates, and maintains certain airport facilities. These facilities include Denver International Airport (Denver International) and certain assets of Stapleton International Airport (Stapleton) and are referred to herein as the City and County of Denver Municipal Airport System (the Airport System). The Airport System is operated as the Department of Aviation, with a Chief Executive Officer appointed by and reporting to the Mayor.

Denver International consists of a landside terminal building, three airside concourses, six runways, roadways, and ancillary facilities on a 53-square mile site. Stapleton was closed to all air traffic on February 27, 1995. See note 6 for further discussion.

(b) Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements present only the Airport System enterprise fund and are not intended to present fairly the financial position of the City, the changes in its financial position, or where applicable, its cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

The Airport System is an enterprise fund of the City and, as such, is an integral part of the City. An enterprise fund is established to account for an activity that is financed with debt secured solely by a pledge of net revenues from fees and charges of the activity or when laws and regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or capital debt service), be recovered with fees and charges rather than with taxes or similar revenues. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP). As an enterprise fund, the Airport System uses the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized as incurred (flow of economic resources measurement focus).

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Airport System adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No.* 27, (Statement No. 68), as amended, which revises and establishes new financial reporting requirements for most governments that provide their employees with pension benefits. The Airport System provides its employees with pension benefits through the Denver Employees Retirement Plan (DERP).

Statement No. 68 requires employers to record their proportionate share of the plan's unfunded pension liability. Statement No. 68 also includes recognition of deferred inflows and outflows of resources associated with the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments, changes of assumptions or other inputs, and the net difference between expected and actual experience. These differences are to be recognized in pension expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed five-year period or the service life, as appropriate. The adoption of Statement No. 68 resulted in a \$90,566,975 decrease in net position as of January 1, 2015. The fiscal year 2014 financial statements were not restated as it was not practical to do so as the actuarial data required to restate fiscal year 2014 was not available. Information regarding DERP's current funding status can be found in their annual financial report.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, which the City primarily manages, consist principally of cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, local government investment pools, and state and local government securities with original maturities of less than 90 days. See note 3 for further discussion.

(c) Investments

Investments, which the City manages, are reported at fair value, which is primarily determined based on quoted market prices at December 31, 2015 and 2014. The Airport System's investments are maintained in pools at the City and include municipal securities, corporate bonds, multi-national fixed income, structured products, U.S. Treasury securities, and U.S. Agency securities.

(d) Inventories

Inventories consist of materials and supplies which have been valued at the lower of cost (weighted average cost method) or market.

(e) Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost and consist of buildings, roadways, airfield improvements, machinery and equipment, land, and land rights at Denver International. Donated capital assets are reported at their estimated fair value at the time of acquisition plus ancillary charges, if any. Repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred, unless they have the effect of improving and extending the life of an asset, in which case they are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Costs associated with ongoing construction activities of Denver International are included in construction in progress. Interest incurred during the construction phase is reflected in the capitalized value of the asset constructed, net of interest earned on the invested proceeds over the same period. The capitalized interest incurred for 2015 and 2014 was \$47,052,696 and \$43,717,567, respectively.

Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	20 - 40 years
Roadways	30 - 40 years
Runways/taxiways	35 - 40 years
Other improvements	15 - 40 years
Major system equipement	15 - 25 years
Vehicles and other equipment	5 - 10 years

(f) Prepaid Bond Insurance, Deferred Gains (Losses) on Bond Refundings, and Unamortized Premiums (Discounts)

Bond insurance premiums and premiums (discounts) on bonds are recorded as assets or liabilities and amortized over the life of the bonds that were issued using the effective interest method. Unamortized premiums on bonds are recorded as an addition to the face amount of the bonds payable. Gains (losses) on bond refundings are deferred and amortized over the life of the old bonds, or the remaining life of the refunding bonds, whichever is shorter, using the effective interest rated method. Gains (losses) on bond refundings are recorded as deferred inflows or outflows of resources, respectively.

(g) Compensated Absences Payable

Accumulated vested sick and vacation benefits are recorded as an expense and a liability as benefits accrue to employees. The Airport System uses the vesting method for estimating sick leave compensated absences payable.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(h) Advance Rent

Advance rent is recorded when rental payments are received by the Airport System prior to a legal claim to them. Included in advance rent are customer credits and deposits.

(i) Pensions

For purposes of recording the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Denver Employees Retirement Plan (DERP) and additions to/reductions from DERP's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by DERP. 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.

(i) Net Position

2015

The Airport System assets exceeded liabilities by \$725,453,121 as of December 31, 2015, a \$26,041,306 increase in net position from the prior year-end, which is net of a cumulative effect adjustment of \$90,566,975, relating to the adoption of Statement No. 68. Of the Airport System's 2015 net position, 92% are restricted for future debt service and capital construction. The bond reserve account and bond accounts represent \$636,529,546 and are externally restricted for debt service. The net position restricted for capital projects represent \$32,479,368.

The remaining net position included unrestricted net position of \$682,591,582 which may be used to meet any of the Airport System's ongoing operations. Management of the Airport System has internally designated \$65,760,442 of its unrestricted net position amount, as allowed for in the 1984 Airport System General Bond Ordinance, as supplemented and amended, to help meet debt covenant coverage requirements.

In addition, (\$626,147,375) represents the Airport System's net investment in capital assets, less the related indebtedness outstanding used to acquire those capital assets.

2014

The Airport System assets exceeded liabilities by \$699,411,815 as of December 31, 2014, a \$125,888,276 increase in net position from the prior year-end. Of the Airport System's 2014 net position, 95% are restricted for future debt service and capital construction. The bond reserve account and bond accounts represent \$642,317,797 and are externally restricted for debt service. The net position restricted for capital projects represent \$23,120,816.

The remaining net position included unrestricted net position of \$764,258,604 which may be used to meet any of the Airport System's ongoing operations. Management of the Airport System has internally designated \$65,760,442 of its unrestricted net position amount, as allowed for in the 1984 Airport System General Bond Ordinance, as supplemented and amended, to help meet debt covenant coverage requirements.

In addition, (\$730,285,402) represents the Airport System's net investment in capital assets, less the related indebtedness outstanding used to acquire those capital assets.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(k) Restricted and Unrestricted Resources

Uses of restricted and unrestricted resources are made on a case-by-case basis by management depending on overall requirements. Generally, management applies restricted resources and then unrestricted resources when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available to pay an expense.

(1) Operating Revenues and Expenses

The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating activity and capital contributions. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with Denver International's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Airport System are charges to airline tenants for facility rentals, landing fees and parking. Operating expenses include the cost of providing services, administrative costs, and depreciation on capital assets.

(m) Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

All revenues and expenses not meeting the above definition of operating revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses or capital contributions. Such items include Passenger Facility Charges (PFCs), Car Rental Customer Facility Fees (CFCs), interest expense, interest income, operating grants from the federal government and Stapleton demolition and remediation expenses.

(n) Governmental Grants

The Airport System periodically receives grant revenues from federal agencies which are either for capital projects or operating purposes. Revenue is considered earned as the related approved capital outlays or expenses are incurred by the Airport System. Revenues from capital grants are reported as capital contributions on the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and revenues from operating grants are reported as nonoperating revenues.

(o) Rates and Charges

The Airport System establishes annually, as adjusted semi-annually, airline facility rentals, landing fees, and other charges sufficient to recover the costs of operations (excluding certain debt service payments), maintenance, and debt service related to the airfield and the space rented by the airlines. Any differences between amounts collected from and actual costs allocated to the airlines' leased space are credited or billed to the airlines. As of December 31, 2015, the Airport System had accrued a liability to the airlines of \$3,150,356. As of December 31, 2014, the Airport System had accrued a receivable from the airlines in the amount of \$7.671.897.

50% of Net Revenues (as defined by the bond ordinance) with an annual cap of \$40,000,000 remaining at the end of the year are to be credited in the following year to the passenger airlines signatory use and lease agreement. The Net Revenues credited to the airlines totaled \$40,000,000 for both 2015 and 2014. Liabilities for these amounts were accrued as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and are reported in the statements of net position as revenue credit payable.

(p) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(3) Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

(a) Deposits

As a department of the City and County of Denver (the City), the Airport System's deposits are pooled with the City's. Deposits are subject to, and are in accordance with, the State of Colorado's Public Deposit Protection Act (the PDPA). In addition, the City's Investment Policy (the Policy) requires that Certificates of Deposit be purchased from institutions that are certified as eligible public depositories. Under the PDPA, all uninsured deposits exceeding the amount insured by the FDIC, are to be fully collateralized with specific approved securities identified in the act valued at 102% of the deposits. The eligible collateral pledged must be held in custody by any Federal Reserve Bank, or branch thereof, or held in escrow by some other bank in a manner as the banking commissioner shall prescribe by rule and regulation, or may be segregated from the other assets of the eligible public depository and held in its own trust department. All collateral so held must be clearly identified as being security maintained or pledged for the aggregate amount of public deposits accepted and held on deposit by the eligible public depository. Deposits collateralized under the PDPA are considered collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the "City's name." At December 31, 2015, the amount of the Airport System's deposits was \$27,157,881. In addition, the Airport System had \$4,543,230 in uncashed payroll and vendor checks at December 31, 2015. At December 31, 2014, the amount of the Airport System's deposits was \$46,739,795 (includes \$25,346,556 of certificates of deposit). In addition, the Airport System had \$1,029,141 in uncashed payroll and vendor checks at December 31, 2014.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a financial institution or counterparty, the Airport System would not be able to recover its deposits, investments, or collateral securities.

(b) Investments

The Airport System's investments are managed by the City and are subject to the Policy of the City. The objectives of the City's Policy, in order of priority are to maintain principal, to ensure the availability of funds to meet obligations promptly, and to maximize yield on the investment portfolio. The City's Policy applies to all investment activity of the City under the control of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), including investments of certain monies related to business-type activities, and trust and agency funds. The City's Policy does not apply to the investments of the deferred compensation plan or component units. Other monies that may from time to time be deposited with the CFO for investment shall also be administered in accordance with the Policy.

The City Charter, Section 2.5.3(c), and Denver Revised Municipal Code, Section 20-21, authorizes the type of investments that the City can hold. The Policy generally requires that investments shall be managed in accordance with portfolio theory management principles to compensate for actual or anticipated changes in market interest rates. To the extent possible, investment maturity will be matched with anticipated cash flow requirements of each investment pool. Additionally, to the extent possible, investments will be diversified by security type and obligor. This diversification is required in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio. Deviations from expectations shall be reported in a timely fashion and appropriate action taken to control adverse developments.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Airport System's cash, cash equivalents, and investment balances were as follows (in thousands):

	De	cember 31,	De	cember 31,
		2015		2014
Cash equivalents (including cash on hand)	\$	28,292	\$	21,387
Certificate of deposit		-		25,347
Local government investment pools		50,194		24,391
Municipal Securities		55,740		28,959
Commercial Paper		-		3,613
State & local government securities		-		3,230
Corporate Bonds		292,007		292,687
Multinational fixed income		114,129		66,495
Structured products		182,985		46,275
U.S. Treasury securities		354,604		449,757
U.S. Agency securities		623,787		915,303
	\$	1,701,738	\$	1,877,444

A reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and investment balances as shown in the basic financial statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, is as follows (amount expressed in thousands).

	December 31,			cember 31,
	2015			2014
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	29,529	\$	33,358
Investments		792,672		808,940
Restricted cash equivalents		48,957		40,995
Restricted investments		830,580		994,151
	\$	1,701,738	\$	1,877,444

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the financial market rates of interest will adversely affect the value of an investment. The City manages interest rate risk for investments under the control of the CFO by limiting their maximum maturity of investments. Commercial paper can have a maximum maturity of 270 days. U.S. Treasury and Agency securities can have a maximum maturity of 10 years. Structured products, such as Mortgage Pass-Through Securities and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations can have a maximum of 31 years.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

At December 31, 2015, the Airport System's investment balances and maturities, in years, for those investments subject to interest rate risk were as follows (amounts are expressed in thousands):

	Investments maturity in years										
									Gı	reater	
Investment type	Fair value		Less than 1		1-5		6-10		than 10		
Corporate Bonds	\$	292,007	\$	9,883	\$	282,124	\$	-	\$	-	
Municipal Securities		55,740		-		40,234		15,506		-	
Multinational Fixed Income		114,129		13,069		74,519		26,541		-	
Structured Products		182,985		3,235		125,748		52,952		1,050	
U.S. Treasury Securities		354,604		11,497		280,100		63,007		-	
U.S. Agency securities		623,787		34,674		487,859		101,254			
Total	\$	1,623,252	\$	72,358	\$	1,290,584	\$	259,260	\$	1,050	

As of December 31, 2015, the Airport System's portfolio included callable U.S. Agency securities with a fair value of \$8,739,369. If a callable U.S. Agency security is purchased at a discount, the maturity date is assumed to be the maturity date of the investment. If the investment is bought at a premium, the maturity date is assumed to be the call date.

Credit Quality Risk – Credit quality risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to a debt security will not fulfill its obligation to the City. Moody's, Standard & Poor's, and Fitch are the three primary Nationally Recognized Securities Rating Organizations (NRSRO) that assess this risk and assign a credit quality rating for most investments. Obligations of the U.S. government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are assigned credit quality ratings AAA or its equivalent. Of the City's investments at December 31, 2015, local government investment pools and corporation obligations were subject to credit quality risk. The Policy requires the local government investment pool to be in compliance with Title 24, Article 75, Part 7 of the Colorado Revised Statutes and have an office in Denver. The Policy also requires corporate debt obligations to be rated A- or higher, or the equivalent, by at least two NRSROs. All constraints are imposed at the time of purchase.

As of December 31, 2015, the Airport's investments were in compliance with the City's investment policy.

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of failure, the Airport System will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investments are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured, are not registered in the City's name, and are held by either the counterparty to the investment purchase or are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not held in the City's name.

None of the Airport System's investments owned at December 31, 2015, were subject to custodial credit risk.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the City's investment in a single type of investment, or in a single issuer. The City's Policy states that a maximum of 5% of the portfolio, based on market value, may be invested in commercial paper, municipal securities, corporate debt obligations, or certificates of deposit issued by any one provider. The Policy limits investments in money market funds, local government investment pool and supranationals to 10% per provider. Investments in money market funds, local government investment pools are limited to 25% of total investments with asset-back securities and municipal securities limited to 15% of the portfolio. Corporate bonds are limited to 20% of total investments and federal agency securities limited to 80% of the portfolio. All constraints are imposed at time of purchase.

More than 5.0% of the Airport System's investments are in individual issuers: Federal Home Loan Bank (13.1%), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (7.2%), Federal National Mortgage Association (11%), and Tennessee Valley Authority (5.7%).

(4) Accounts Receivables

Management of the Airport System reviews accounts receivables periodically and an allowance for doubtful accounts has been established based upon management's assessment of the probability of collection. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, an allowance of \$328,034 and \$155,023, respectively, had been established.

(5) Capital Assets

Changes in capital assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	2015											
	January 1, 2015		Additions		c	ansfers of ompleted orojects	Retirements and impairments		De	cember 31, 2015		
Depreciable:										_		
Buildings	\$	2,072,964	\$	-	\$	242,852	\$	(358)	\$	2,315,458		
Improvements other												
than buildings		2,278,188		-		144,728		-		2,422,916		
Machinery and equipment		771,109		12,400		37,330		(6,592)		814,247		
		5,122,261		12,400		424,910		(6,950)		5,552,621		
Less accumulated depreciation												
and amortization		(2,763,393)		(163,714)				6,718		(2,920,389)		
		2,358,868		(151,314)		424,910		(232)		2,632,232		
Nondepreciable:												
Art		892		-		4,438		-		5,330		
Capacity rights		12,400		-		-		-		12,400		
Construction in progress		672,867		298,034		(429,348)		(3,918)		537,635		
Land, land rights, and air rights		295,302								295,302		
Total capital assets	\$	3,340,329	\$	146,720	\$	-	\$	(4,150)	\$	3,482,899		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

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		2014										
	January 1, 2014		Additions		c	ansfers of ompleted projects	Retirements and impairments		De	cember 31, 2014		
Depreciable:		_										
Buildings	\$	2,009,211	\$	-	\$	63,753	\$	-	\$	2,072,964		
Improvements other												
than buildings		2,274,526		-		4,426		(764)		2,278,188		
Machinery and equipment		767,295		4,228		8,829		(9,243)		771,109		
		5,051,032		4,228		77,008		(10,007)		5,122,261		
Less accumulated depreciation												
and amortization		(2,589,185)		(183,560)				9,352		(2,763,393)		
		2,461,847		(179,332)		77,008		(655)		2,358,868		
Nondepreciable:												
Art		1,058		-		-		(166)		892		
Capacity rights		12,400		-		-		-		12,400		
Construction in progress		426,810		330,215		(77,008)		(7,150)		672,867		
Land, land rights, and air rights		295,303						(1)		295,302		
Total capital assets	\$	3,197,418	\$	150,883	\$	-	\$	(7,972)	\$	3,340,329		

(6) Disposal of Stapleton

The City ceased aviation operations at Stapleton upon the opening of Denver International on February 28, 1995, and is continuing to dispose of the Stapleton property. Certain portions of Stapleton were acquired with proceeds from federal grants, which provide for the return of certain federal funds. In addition, certain portions of the property are also subject to deed restrictions, under which the property would revert to the United States government. The City is able to seek releases from the grant assurances and deed restrictions from the Secretary of Transportation as dispositions occur, provided that: 1) the property is sold at fair market value, and 2) the proceeds are used to develop, improve, and construct Denver International. The City intends to continue to seek such releases and, in accordance with certain use and lease agreements, use any net proceeds from sales of Stapleton to retire or defease subordinate debt.

The Airport System reduced the carrying value of Stapleton by the amount of proceeds from sales of parcels each year. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the carrying value has been reduced to \$0, but there are some parcels that have not been sold. All proceeds from sales received after the carrying amount became \$0 are recorded as revenue. The current and anticipated costs accrued in restricted other liabilities for the environmental liability for Stapleton were \$7,785,859 and \$6,063,929, at December 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively. The Airport System has accrued \$6,924,281 and \$6,849,517 of insurance recoveries in accounts receivable at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The airport has received payments for insurance recoveries totaling \$267,762 in 2015 and \$1,805,451 in 2014.

(7) Due to Other City Agencies

The City provides various services to the Airport System, including data processing, investing, financial services, budgeting, and engineering. Billings from the City, both direct and indirect, during 2015 and 2014 totaled \$19,854,878 and \$17,360,688, respectively, and have been included in operating expenses.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

In addition to the above services, the Airport System also pays directly salaries and wages for police, fire and other City personnel which are reflected as personnel services expenses. The total services paid for City service and personnel are \$34,895,811 and \$32,132,967 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The outstanding liability to the City and its related agencies in connection with these services totaled \$5,497,110 and \$4,823,942 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The outstanding receivable from the City and its related agencies totaled \$60,613 and \$32,309 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(8) Bonds Payable

Changes in long-term debt for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	2015										
	January 1, Refunded						December 31,		Amounts due		
	2015	A	dditions		debt	Re	tirements		2015	withi	in one year
Airport System revenue bonds	\$ 4,240,750	\$	195,940	\$	(216,150)	\$	(148,130)	\$	4,072,410	\$	170,550
Economic defeasance	40,080		-		-		-		40,080		-
Baggage defeasance	3,195		-		-		(3,195)		-		-
Plus unamortized net premiums	153,213				(6,214)		(18,120)		128,879		
Total bond debt	\$ 4,437,238	\$	195,940	\$	(222,364)	\$	(169,445)		4,241,369	\$	170,550
Less current portion									(170,550)		
Noncurrent portion								\$	4,070,819		

	2014										
	January 1,			R	Refunded			De	cember 31,	Amounts due	
	2014	A	dditions		debt	Re	tirements		2014	withi	n one year
Airport System revenue bonds	\$ 4,398,110	\$	116,000	\$	(114,325)	\$	(159,035)	\$	4,240,750	\$	148,130
Economic defeasance	40,080		-		-		-		40,080		-
Baggage defeasance	3,205		-		-		(10)		3,195		10
Plus unamortized net premiums	172,681						(19,468)		153,213		
Total bond debt	\$ 4,614,076	\$	116,000	\$	(114,325)	\$	(178,513)		4,437,238	\$	148,140
Less current portion									(148,140)		
Noncurrent portion								\$	4,289,098		

The Airport System has issued bonds, paying fixed and variable interest rates, collateralized by and payable from Airport System Net Revenues, as defined in the 1984 Airport System General Bond Ordinance as supplemented and amended (Bond Ordinance) and the 1990 Airport System General Subordinate Bond Ordinance as supplemented and amended (Subordinate Bond Ordinance). Interest on fixed rate bonds is payable semi-annually. The variable rate bonds are issued in weekly mode (except for the Series 2007G1-G2 bonds which are currently in a daily mode). Auction rate bonds carry interest rates that are periodically reset for 7-day periods. As such, the actual interest rate on the bonds will vary based on market conditions in the short-term tax-exempt bond market.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

The maturity dates, interest rates, and principal amounts outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		Interest	Amount Outstanding					
Bond	Maturity	Rate	2015	2014				
Airport system revenue bond	ls							
Series 1992F, G*	November 15, 2031	0.721%	\$ 34,900,000	\$ 34,900,000				
Series 2002C*	November 15, 2031	0.721%	28,200,000	28,200,000				
Series 2005A	Annually November 15, 2016 to 2025	4.00-5.00%	-	216,230,000				
Series 2006A	Annually November 15, 2016 to 2025	4.00-5.00%	259,345,000	268,360,000				
Series 2006B	November 15, 2015	5.00%	-	11,365,000				
Series 2007A	November 15, 2023, 2024, 2026, 2027 and 2030	5.00%	188,350,000	188,350,000				
Series 2007B	November 15, 2032	5.00%	24,250,000	24,250,000				
Series 2007C	November 15, 2016, 2017 and 2033	5.00%	34,635,000	34,635,000				
Series 2007D	Annually November 15, 2016 to 2023	5.25-5.50%	147,815,000	147,815,000				
Series 2007D2	November 15, 2015	5.00%	-	16,365,000				
Series 2007E	November 15, 2032	5.00%	47,400,000	47,400,000				
Series 2007F1-F2**	November 15, 2025	0.37% - 0.42%	75,550,000	75,550,000				
Series 2007G1-G2*	November 15, 2031	1.071%	131,500,000	135,600,000				
Series 2008A1	November 15, 2016 and 2017	5.00-5.50%	20,900,000	53,990,000				
Series 2008B*	November 15, 2031	0.914%	61,700,000	65,000,000				
Series 2008C1-C3*	November 15, 2031	0.914% - 0.918%	292,600,000	292,600,000				
Series 2009A	November 15, 2016 to 2036	5.00-5.25%	164,850,000	164,850,000				
Series 2009B	November 15, 2039	6.414%	65,290,000	65,290,000				
Series 2009C*	November 15, 2031	1.071%	104,655,000	104,655,000				
Series 2010A	Annually November 15, 2016 to 2032	4.00-5.00%	171,360,000	171,360,000				
Series 2011A	Annually November 15, 2016 to 2023	4.00-5.25%	285,695,000	301,830,000				
Series 2011B	Annually November 15, 2016 to 2018 and 2024	4.00-5.00%	82,765,000	113,550,000				
Series 2011C	November 15, 2016	4.00-5.00%	1,925,000	4,895,000				
Series 2012A	Annually November 15, 2016 to 2043	3.00-5.00%	290,340,000	299,530,000				
Series 2012B	Annually November 15, 2016 to 2043	4.00-5.00%	505,315,000	507,980,000				
Series 2012C	November 15, 2026	3.592%	30,285,000	30,285,000				
Series 2013A	Annually November 15, 2016 to 2043	4.00-5.50%	322,460,000	326,260,000				
Series 2013B	Annually November 15, 2016 to 2043	3.00-5.25%	392,360,000	393,655,000				
Series 2014A *	December 1, 2031	0.431%	112,025,000	116,000,000				
Series 2015A	November 15, 2016 to 2021 and 2023 to 2035	2.220%	195,940,000	-				
Economic Defeasance								
LOI 1998/1999	November 15, 2024 and 2025	6.125%	40,080,000	40,080,000				
ABS baggage defeasance	November 15, 2015 to 2021	4.00-5.00%		3,195,000				
Total revenue bonds			4,112,490,000	4,284,025,000				
Less current portion			(170,550,000)	(148,140,000)				
Net unamortized premiums			128,878,934	153,213,718				
Total bonds payable no	ncurrent		\$4,070,818,934	\$4,289,098,718				

^{*} Variable rates are as of December 31, 2015

^{**} Auction rates are as of December 31, 2015

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Most of the Airport term bonds are subject to certain mandatory redemption requirements and most of the Airport System bonds are subject to certain optional redemption provisions. Certain of the Airport System bonds are subject to certain mandatory sinking fund redemption requirements.

Economic Defeasances

On November 1, 1999, the Airport System entered into an economic defeasance of \$54,880,000 of Airport System Revenue Bonds through the use of certain 1998 and 1999 federal grant proceeds from the United States Department of Transportation under a 1990 Letter of Intent. These funds were set aside in special escrow accounts (Escrow A and Escrow B) held by the City. Escrow A proceeds will be used to pay principal and interest on \$40,080,000 of the Series 1992C Bonds maturing on November 15, 2025. Escrow B proceeds were used to pay principal and interest on \$14,800,000 of the Series 1991D Bonds maturing on November 15, 2013.

A special escrow account (ABS Baggage System defeasance) was funded between December 27, 2006 and December 31, 2011 with PFC and net revenues. This escrow was used to pay principal and interest on the Airport System revenue bonds related to the ABS baggage system. As of December 31, 2015, the bonds were paid off.

The economically defeased bonds are considered outstanding for the purposes of the General Bond Ordinance and were not considered legal defeasances or in-substance defeasances under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and, therefore, the bonds remain outstanding in the accompanying financial statements.

Bond Issuances

On November 20, 2015, the Airport system closed on a bond refunding via direct placement with Bank of America. The approximately \$216 million in outstanding Series 2005A Senior Bonds were refunded with \$196 million in Series 2015A Subordinate Bonds, resulting in a net present value savings of approximately \$38 million over a 10 year period. The difference between the reacquisition price of \$216,810,406 and the net carrying amount of the old debt of \$221,745,529 resulted in the recognition of a deferred gain on refunding in the amount of \$4,935,123. The deferred gain on refunding is being amortized over the remaining life of the old debt.

On December 12, 2014, the Airport system closed on the restructuring of debt to extend the maturity of the Series 2002C, 2007G1-G2, 2008B, 2008C1-C3 and 2009C Bonds. These transactions, in conjunction with the simultaneous closing of the Series 2014A Refunding Bonds and Series 1992F-G Bonds (closed on October 24, 2014), completed the debt restructuring component by deferring annual principal maturing with a goal of providing an estimated amount of debt service relief of \$25 million per year between 2015 and 2025.

Defeased Bonds

The Airport System has defeased certain revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the accompanying financial statements. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, \$49,360,000 and \$70,800,000 of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(9) Bond and Notes Payable Debt Service Requirements

(a) Bonds Payable

Bond debt service requirements of the Airport System for bonds payable to maturity as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

Airport System Bonds Payable

	Principal	Interest
Year:		
2016	\$ 170,550,000	\$ 163,930,176
2017	172,120,000	155,961,094
2018	190,655,000	148,035,652
2019	195,140,000	140,805,878
2020	200,405,000	134,393,053
2021-2025	1,232,100,000	552,949,083
2026-2030	887,355,000	351,134,465
2031-2035	563,295,000	183,649,682
2036-2040	303,205,000	83,334,589
2041-2043	157,585,000	14,914,350
Total	\$ 4,072,410,000	\$ 1,929,108,022

Debt service requirements for the economic defeasance LOI of the Airport System to maturity as of December 31, 2015, are as follows:

LOI of Airport System

	 Principal	Interest		
Year:	 <u>.</u>			
2016	\$ -	\$	2,454,900	
2017	-		2,454,900	
2018	-		2,454,900	
2019	-		2,454,900	
2020	-		2,454,900	
2021-2025	 40,080,000		10,800,825	
Total	\$ 40,080,000	\$	23,075,325	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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(b) Notes Payable

The Airport System entered into a Master Installment Purchase Agreement on March 15, 2004, with GE Capital Public Finance Inc. for \$13 million, to finance various capital equipment purchases at rates and terms of 3.6448% based on a 30/360 calculation for 2004. Payments are due quarterly to GE Capital Public Finance. The Airport System entered into Master Installment Purchase Agreements on October 26, 2006. These include an agreement with Koch Financial Corporation for \$23.0 million and an agreement with GE Capital Public Finance for \$9.0 million. These transactions will finance capital equipment purchases at rates and terms of 4.34%, and 4.16% based on a 30/360 calculation for 2007. The Airport System entered into a \$20.5 million Master Installment Purchase Agreement with Sovereign Leasing, LLC on January 10, 2012, to finance capital equipment purchases, at a rate of 1.9595% based on a 30/360 calculation for 2012. The Airport System entered into an Installment Purchase Agreement on January 9, 2015 with Banc of America Public Capital Corp for \$1.8 million to finance various capital equipment purchases at a rate of 1.1656%. Payments are due annually.

The payment schedule relating to note requirements as of December 31, 2015 is as follows:

Notes Payable				
	Principal Interes			nterest
Year:				
2016	\$	4,892,922	\$	291,931
2017		2,507,788		205,606
2018		2,569,538		165,006
2019		2,138,801		123,605
2020		2,181,020		81,386
2021-2022		2,786,915		41,091
Total	\$	17,076,984	\$	908,625

Changes in notes payable for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

Notes payable	Balance January 1, 2015 \$ 20,987,244	Additions \$ 1,846,254	Retirements \$ (5,756,514)	Balance December 31, 2015 \$ 17,076,984	Amounts due within one year \$4,892,922
Notes payable Less current portion Noncurrent portion	\$ 20,767,244	φ 1,040,234	\$ (3,730,314)	(4,892,922) \$ 12,184,062	\$ 1 ,072,722
	Balance January 1, 2014	Additions	Retirements	Balance December 31, 2014	Amounts due within one year
Notes payable Less current portion Noncurrent portion	\$ 25,803,738	\$ -	\$ (4,816,494)	\$ 20,987,244 (5,640,290) \$ 15,346,954	\$5,640,290

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(10) Demand Bonds

Included in long-term debt are \$34,900,000 of Series 1992F, G; \$28,200,000 of Series 2002C, \$61,700,000 of Series 2008B, \$92,600,000 of Series 2008C1, \$200,000,000 of Series 2008C2-C3, \$104,655,000 of Series 2009C and \$131,500,000 of Series 2007G1-G2 of Airport System Revenue Bonds Series. These Bonds are currently Credit Facility Bonds which bear interest at rates indexed to 1-month LIBOR and are subject to mandatory redemption when the credit facilities and reimbursement agreements supporting them expire and upon the occurrence of certain other events of default. These agreements will either be extended, replaced, or the bonds will be refunded prior to the expiration date.

On July 29, 2011 and August 8, 2011, the Airport System entered into a liquidity facility and reimbursement agreement with Wells Fargo, who purchased the Series 2008B and 2008C1 bonds, respectively, at a floating rate indexed to 1-month LIBOR. On December 11, 2015, this agreement was amended, and the expiration date was extended to December 11, 2020.

On August 31, 2011, the Airport System entered into a liquidity facility and reimbursement agreement with Royal Bank of Canada, who purchased the Series 2008C2-C3 Bonds at a floating rate index to 1-month LIBOR. On August 29, 2014, this agreement was amended, and the expiration date was extended to August 29, 2019.

On October 1, 2012, the Airport entered into a credit facility and reimbursement agreement with U.S. Bank National Association, who purchased the Series 2009C bonds at a floating rate indexed to 1-month LIBOR. This agreement expires on April 30, 2017.

On October 24, 2014, the Airport System entered into credit facility and reimbursement agreements with Banc of America Preferred Funding Corporation who purchased the Series 1992F Bonds at a floating rate indexed to 1-month LIBOR. These agreements expire on September 25, 2017.

On September 25, 2014, the Airport System entered into credit facility and reimbursement agreements with Banc of America Preferred Funding Corporation, who purchased the Series 2002C Bonds at a floating rate indexed to 1-month LIBOR. This agreement expires on September 25, 2017.

On November 1, 2014, the Airport entered into credit facility and reimbursement agreements with BMO Harris Investment Corp who purchased the Series 2007G1-G2 Bonds at a floating rate indexed to 1-month LIBOR. This agreement expires on December 1, 2023.

Also included in long-term debt is \$112,025,000 of Series 2014A Revenue Bonds which bear interest at a rate indexed to 1-month LIBOR and which are subject to mandatory tender on December 9, 2016. These bonds will either be remarketed with a later mandatory tender date or refunded prior to the expiration date.

(11) Bond Ordinance Provisions

Additional Bonds

The Airport System may issue additional parity and subordinate bonds, subject to certain coverage and other provisions, for the purpose of acquiring, improving or equipping facilities related to the Airport System.

Airport System Revenue Bonds

Under the terms of the Bond Ordinance, all bond series (the Senior Bonds) are collateralized by a first lien on the Net Revenues of the Airport System. Under the terms of the Subordinate Bond Ordinance, outstanding Commercial Paper is collateralized by Net Revenues of the Airport System subordinate to the Senior Bonds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The Airport System is required by the Bond Ordinance to set and collect rates and charges sufficient, together with other available funds, to provide for the payment of all operating and maintenance expenses for the current fiscal year plus 125% of the aggregate principal and interest payments of the Senior Bonds for such fiscal year prior to the issuance of additional bonds. Management believes the Airport System is in compliance with the bond covenants listed in the bond ordinance.

(12) Swap Agreements

The Airport System has entered into interest rate swap agreements in order to protect against rising interest rates. The 1998, 1999 and 2009A swap agreements all pay fixed–receive variable rate cash flow hedges, with the variable payment from the counterparty based on the USD-SIFMA Municipal Swap Index and the variable rate of the bonds. The rest of the Airport System's swap agreements are considered investment derivatives in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 53, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments (Statement No. 53). Additionally, investment income on these derivatives has also been recognized in accordance with Statement No. 53. The City does not enter into derivative transactions for investment purposes, nor does the City Charter allow for the investment in derivative investments. The fair value balances and notional amounts of the swaps outstanding at December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the changes in the fair value of such swaps for the years then ended, are as follows:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

	Effective	Notional Amount	Bond/Swap Termination	Associated	Payable Swap	Variable Receivable	Changes in Fa	nir Value	Fair Value
Counterparty	Date	(in millions)	Date	Debt Series	Rate	Swap Rate	Classification	Amount	12/31/2015
1998 Swap Agreements									
Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.	10/4/2000	\$ 100	11/15/2025	2008C2-C3	4.7600%	70% LIBOR + 0.10%	Deferred Outflow	\$ 424,505	\$ (21,578,358)
•							Investment Income	(2,341,605)	,
Societe Generale, New York Branch	10/4/2000	100	11/15/2025	2008C2-C3	4.7190%	70% LIBOR + 0.10%	Deferred Outflow	425,132	(21,319,312)
							Investment Income	(2,306,874)	
1999 Swap Agreements									
Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.	10/4/2001	100	11/1/2022	(1)	5.6179%	SIFMA	Deferred Outflow	385,563	(22,390,192)
							Investment Income	(2,611,116)	
Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc.	10/4/2001	50	11/1/2022	(1)	5.5529%	SIFMA	Deferred Outflow	193,573	(11,035,115)
							Investment Income	(1,276,776)	
2002 Swap Agreements									
Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.	4/15/2002	100	11/1/2022	(1)	SIFMA	76.33% LIBOR	Investment Income	(794,027)	664,879
2005 Swap Agreements									
Royal Bank of Canada	11/15/2006	54.114	11/15/2025	2006A, 2007D	3.6560%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	(750,711)	(7,908,020)
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	11/15/2006	54.114	11/15/2025	2006A, 2007D	3.6874%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	(765,924)	(8,011,878)
Jackson Financial Products, LLC	11/15/2006	108.228	11/15/2025	2006A, 2007D	3.6560%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	(1,501,423)	(15,816,041)
Piper Jaffray Financial Products, Inc.	11/15/2006	54.114	11/15/2025	2006A, 2007D	3.6560%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	(750,711)	(7,908,020)
2006A Swap Agreements									
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	11/15/2007	151.100	11/15/2025	2007F-G(2), 2014A	4.0085%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	(3,066,238)	(23,389,576)
GKB Financial Services Corp.	11/15/2007	50.367	11/15/2025	2007F-G(2), 2014A	4.0085%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	(1,022,080)	(7,796,525)
2006B Swap Agreements									
Royal Bank of Canada	11/15/2006	54.114	11/15/2025	2006A	SIFMA	4.0855%	Investment Income	207,819	9,123,483
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	11/15/2006	54.114	11/15/2025	2006A	SIFMA	4.0855%	Investment Income	207,819	9,123,483
Jackson Financial Products, LLC	11/15/2006	108.228	11/15/2025	2006A	SIFMA	4.0855%	Investment Income	415,639	18,246,965
Piper Jaffray Financial Products, Inc.	11/15/2006	54.114	11/15/2025	2006A	SIFMA	4.0855%	Investment Income	207,819	9,123,483
2008A Swap Agreement									
Royal Bank of Canada	12/18/2008	100.733	11/15/2025	2007F-G(2), 2014A	4.0085%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	(2,044,326)	(15,590,716)
•	12/10/2000	1001722	11/10/2020	20071 0(2), 201111	11000070	, o, a Electr	m comen mome	(2,0 : 1,020)	(10,000,710)
2008B Swap Agreement Loop Financial Products I LLC	1/8/2009	100	11/15/2025	2008C1(2)	4.7600%	70% LIBOR + 0.1%	Investment Income	(1,819,480)	(22,809,548)
i	1/8/2009	100	11/13/2023	2008C1(2)	4.7000%	/0% LIDUK + 0.1%	mvestment income	(1,019,400)	(22,809,348)
2009A Swap Agreement	4.4.0.100:0		44470000	41)	T	(TTD 5.1	5.6.10.5	/4 #O OC=:	(14 AAR #55*)
Loop Financial Products I LLC	1/12/2010	50	11/15/2022	(1)	5.6229%	SIFMA	Deferred Outflow	(158,337)	(11,207,523)
							Investment Income	(956,743)	
Total									\$(150,478,531)

⁽¹⁾ Previously associated with the 2001 C1-C4. Swaps currently associated with Series 2009C, 2008B and a portion of the 2002C Bonds

⁽²⁾ A portion of the Series 2002C bonds are additionally associated with these swaps

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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	Effective	Amount	Termination	Associated	Swap	Receivable	Changes in Fa	air Value	Fair Value
Counterparty	Date	(in millions)	Date	Debt Series	Rate	Swap Rate	Classification	Amount	12/31/2014
1998 Swap Agreements	-		-	·					
Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.	10/4/2000	\$ 100	11/15/2025	2008C2-C3	4.7600%	70% LIBOR + 0.10%	Deferred Outflow	\$ 4,160,195	\$ (23,495,458)
							Investment Income	(2,271,347)	
Societe Generale, New York Branch	10/4/2000	100	11/15/2025	2008C2-C3	4.7190%	70% LIBOR + 0.10%	Deferred Outflow	4,156,505	(23,201,054)
							Investment Income	(2,237,633)	
1999 Swap Agreements									
Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.	10/4/2001	100	11/1/2022	(1)	5.6179%	SIFMA	Deferred Outflow	2,406,516	(24,615,745)
							Investment Income	(2,536,529)	
Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc.	10/4/2001	50	11/1/2022	(1)	5.5529%	SIFMA	Deferred Outflow	1,203,312	(12,118,318)
							Investment Income	(1,240,290)	
2002 Swap Agreements									
Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.	4/15/2002	100	11/1/2022	(1)	SIFMA	76.33% LIBOR	Investment Income	(414,046)	(129,148)
2005 Swap Agreements									
Royal Bank of Canada	11/15/2006	55.917	11/15/2025	2006A	3.6560%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	1,307,997	(8,658,731)
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	11/15/2006	55.917	11/15/2025	2006A	3.6874%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	1,295,104	(8,777,802)
Jackson Financial Products, LLC	11/15/2006	111.834	11/15/2025	2006A	3.6560%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	2,615,995	(17,317,464)
Piper Jaffray Financial Products, Inc.	11/15/2006	55.917	11/15/2025	2006A	3.6560%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	1,307,997	(8,658,731)
2006A Swap Agreements									
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	11/15/2007	178.150	11/15/2025	2007F-G(2), 2014A	4.0085%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	1,243,754	(26,455,814)
GKB Financial Services Corp.	11/15/2007	59.383	11/15/2025	2007F-G(2), 2014A	4.0085%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	414,585	(8,818,605)
2006B Swap Agreements									
Royal Bank of Canada	11/15/2006	55.917	11/15/2025	2006A	SIFMA	4.0855%	Investment Income	(1,684,956)	9,331,302
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	11/15/2006	55.917	11/15/2025	2006A	SIFMA	4.0855%	Investment Income	(1,684,956)	9,331,302
Jackson Financial Products, LLC	11/15/2006	111.834	11/15/2025	2006A	SIFMA	4.0855%	Investment Income	(3,369,911)	18,662,604
Piper Jaffray Financial Products, Inc.	11/15/2006	55.917	11/15/2025	2006A	SIFMA	4.0855%	Investment Income	(1,684,956)	9,331,302
2008A Swap Agreement									
Royal Bank of Canada	12/18/2008	118.767	11/15/2025	2007F-G(2), 2014A	4.0085%	70% LIBOR	Investment Income	831,242	(17,635,042)
2008B Swap Agreement									
Loop Financial Products I LLC	1/8/2009	100	11/15/2025	2008C1(2)	4.7600%	70% LIBOR + 0.1%	Investment Income	2,837,079	(24,629,028)
2009A Swap Agreement									
Loop Financial Products I LLC	1/12/2010	50	11/15/2022	(1)	5.6229%	SIFMA	Deferred Outflow	859,595	(12,322,603)
							Investment Income	(926,329)	
Total									\$(170,177,033)

⁽¹⁾ Previously associated with the 2001 C1-C4. Swaps currently associated with Series 2009C, 2008B and a portion of the 2002C Bonds

⁽²⁾ A portion of the Series 2002C bonds are additionally associated with these swaps

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Payments by the Airport System to counterparties relating to these swap agreements, including termination payments, are Subordinate Obligations, subordinate to debt service payments on the Airport System's Senior Bonds, and on parity with the Airport System's Subordinate Bonds. The year-end fair values were calculated using the mid-market LIBOR and SIFMA swap curves as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. Fair values represent the difference between the present value of the fixed payments and the present value of the floating payments, at forward floating rates as of December 31, 2015. When the present value of payments to be made by the Airport System exceeds the present value of payments to be received, the swap has a negative value to the Airport System. When the present value of payments to be received by the Airport System exceeds that of payments to be made, the swap has a positive value to the Airport System.

(a) Risks Associated with the Swap Agreements

The following risks are generally associated with swap agreements:

Credit Risk - All of the Airport System's swap agreements rely upon the performance of swap counterparties. The Airport System is exposed to the risk of these counterparties being unable to fulfill their financial obligations to the Airport System. The Airport System measures the extent of this risk based upon the credit ratings of the counterparty and the fair value of the swap agreement. If the Airport System delivers a surety policy or other credit support document guaranteeing its obligations under the Swap Agreement that is rated in the highest rating category of either Standard & Poors, Moody's Investors Service or Fitch, for any swap agreement, the counter party to that agreement is obligated to either be rated, or provide credit support securing its obligations under the swap agreement rated in the highest rating category of either Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investor Service or Fitch; or under certain circumstances, provide collateral. The Airport System is obligated, under the swap agreements, to provide such surety policy or credit support if the unsecured and unenhanced ratings of the Airport System's Senior Bonds is below any two of BBB by Standard & Poor's, Baa2 by Moody's Investors Service or BBB by Fitch. As of December 31, 2015, the ratings of the Airport System's Senior Bonds were A+ by Standard & Poor's (with a stable outlook), A1 by Moody's Investors Service (with a stable outlook) and A+ by Fitch (with a stable outlook). Therefore, no surety policy or credit has been provided to the counterparties by the Airport System. Failure of either the Airport System or the counterparty to provide credit support or collateral, as described in the swap agreements, is a termination event under the swap agreements (see termination risk below).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

The ratings of the counterparties, or their credit support providers, as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

Ratings of the counterparty or its credit support provider

		<u> </u>	
Counterparty (credit support provider)	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.			
(Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.)	BBB+	A3	A
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	A+	Aa3	AA-
LOOP Financial Products, LLC	BBB+	Baa1	A-
(Deutsche Bank, AG, New York Branch)			
Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc.	NR	Baa1	A
(Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.)			
Royal Bank of Canada	AA-	Aa3	AA
Societe Generale, New York Branch	A	A2	A
Jackson Financial Products, LLC (Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.)	NR	Baa1	A
GKB Financial Services Corporation II, Inc.			
(Societe Generale New York Branch)	A	A2	A
Piper Jaffray Financial Products, Inc.			
(Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc.)	BBB+	A3	A

As of December 31, 2015, there was no risk of loss for the swap agreements that had negative fair values. For the swap agreements that had positive fair values, the risk of loss is the amount of the derivatives' fair value.

Termination Risk – Any party to the Airport System's swap agreements may terminate the swap if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. Additionally, the Airport System may terminate any of its swap agreements at any time at its sole discretion. Further, certain credit events can lead to a termination event under the swap agreements (see Credit Risk above). If, at the time of termination, the swap has a negative fair value, the Airport System could be liable to the counterparty for a payment equal to the swap's fair value. If any of the Airport System's swap agreements are terminated, the associated variable rate bonds would either no longer be hedged with a synthetic fixed interest rate or the nature of the basis risk associated with the swap agreement may change. The Airport System is not aware of any existing event that would lead to a termination event with respect to any of its swap agreements.

Interest Rate Risk – The Airport System is exposed to interest rate risk in that as the variable rates of the swap agreements decrease, the Airport System's net payments on the swap agreements increase.

Basis Risk – Each of the Airport System's swap agreements is associated with certain debt obligations or other swaps. The Airport System pays interest at variable interest rates on some of the associated debt obligations and associated swaps. The Airport System receives variable payments under some of its swap agreements. To the extent the variable rate on the associated debt or the associated swap paid by the Airport System is based on an index different than that used to determine the variable payments received by the Airport System under the swap agreement, there may be an increase or decrease in the synthetic interest rate intended under the swap agreement. The nature of this risk for each of the Airport System's series of swaps is discussed more specifically in the descriptions of these swap agreements below.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(b) Description of the Swap Agreements and Associated Debt

The 1998 Swap Agreements and Associated Debt - On January 1, 1998, the Airport System entered into interest rate swap agreements (the 1998 Swap Agreements) in order to take advantage of and secure prevailing interest rates in contemplation of the future refunding of certain senior bonds through the Airport System's issuance of variable rate bonds on or before October 4, 2000. Each 1998 Swap Agreement has a notional amount of \$100 million and provides for certain payments to or from each financial institution equal to the difference between a fixed rate payable by the Airport System under each Swap Agreement and the prevailing variable rate on certain of the Airport System's variable rate bonds payable by the respective financial institutions. Upon the occurrence of certain events, counterparty to a 1998 Swap Agreement may elect to apply an alternative variable rate, 70% of the LIBOR for 1-month deposits of U.S. dollars plus 0.10%, instead of the variable rate payable on the associated debt. Events that could trigger the right of the counterparty to apply the alternative rate include, among other things, a downgrade of the short-term ratings of the associated debt to below A-1+ by S&P, VMIG-1 by Moody's or F-1+ by Fitch or the long-term ratings of the bonds are downgraded to below one of the highest two rating categories of any two of S&P, Moody's or Fitch, or an event of taxability. An event of taxability includes, among other things, a change in tax law that causes the relationship between the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association index (SIFMA) and LIBOR such that the daily average SIFMA Index as a percentage of daily average LIBOR exceeds 80% for a period of 90 consecutive days or 75% for a period of 120 consecutive days.

In August 2000, the Airport System issued the Series 2000B and the Series 2000C Bonds in order to refund a portion of the Series 1990A Bonds, and treated such 1998 Swap Agreements as relating to the payments due on the Series 2000B Bonds and the Series 2000C Bonds (the associated debt), thereby effectively converting the floating rates of the Series 2000B Bonds and the Series 2000C Bonds to a fixed interest rate. The Series 2000B and Series 2000C Bonds were refunded in 2008, by the Series 2008C1-C3 bonds. The Series 2008C2-C3 Bonds are currently associated debt with the 1998 swaps. On August 31, 2011, the Airport System entered into a liquidity facility and reimbursement agreement with Royal Bank of Canada, who purchased the Series 2008C2-C3 Bonds at a floating rate indexed to 1-month LIBOR. As a result of this transaction, the swap counterparties elected to apply the alternative variable rate provision under the swaps (70% of 1-month LIBOR plus 0.10%).

The aggregate weighted average fixed rate payable by the Airport System under the 1998 Swap Agreements is 4.7395%. The 1998 Swap Agreements became effective on October 4, 2000, and payments under these 1998 Swap Agreements commenced on November 1, 2000.

The 1999 Swap Agreements and Associated Debt – On July 28, 1999, the Airport System entered into interest rate Swap Agreements (the 1999 Swap Agreements) in order to take advantage of and secure prevailing interest rates in contemplation of the future refunding of a portion of the Series 1991A Bonds and Series 1991D Bonds through the Airport System's issuance of variable rate bonds on or before October 4, 2001. The 1999 Swap Agreements have notional amounts of \$100 million and \$50 million, respectively, and provide for certain payments to or from each financial institution equal to the difference between a fixed rate payable by the Airport System under each Agreement and the SIFMA Index payable by the respective financial institutions. Historically, SIFMA Index averages have been lower than the variable interest rate the Airport System pays on the associated debt. The Airport System attributes this difference largely to the fact that the associated debt is subject to the alternative minimum tax. This means that, on average, the Airport System pays more in interest on the associated debt than it receives under the 1999 Swap Agreements. This basis risk is modified when the 1999 Swap Agreements and associated debt are considered together with the 2002 Swap Agreements and 2009A Swap Agreements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

On October 4, 2001, the Airport System issued the Series 2001 C1-C4 to refund a portion of the Series 1991A Bonds and Series 1991D Bonds. The Series 2001C1-C4 Bonds were refunded by Commercial Paper and Series 2008A1-A4 Bonds in April 2008. Because the Series 2008A1-A4 were initially issued in a fixed rate mode, the 1999 Swap Agreements were subsequently associated with the Commercial Paper, Series 2008B Bonds and a portion of the Series 2002C Bonds. The Commercial Paper was refunded by the Series 2009C Bonds. The 1999 Swap Agreements are associated with the Series 2009C, Series 2008B and a portion of the Series 2002C Bonds. The net effect of the 1999 Swap Agreements, when considered together with the associated bonds, is that the Airport System will effectively pay a fixed rate, plus or minus the difference between the actual rate on the associated bonds and the SIFMA, on \$150 million of obligations. The aggregate weighted average fixed rate payable by the Airport System under the 1999 Swap Agreements is 5.5962%. The 1999 Swap Agreements became effective on October 4, 2001, and payments under these Swap Agreements commenced on November 1, 2001.

On January 12, 2010, the Airport System terminated a \$50 million (not included in the \$150 million discussed above) 1999 Swap Agreement with RFPC, Ltd. due to deterioration in the credit ratings of AMBAC, the credit support provider for that swap. The Airport System simultaneously entered into the 2009A replacement swap with Loop Financial Products I LLC (credit support provided by Deutsche Bank). (See "the 2009A Swap Agreements" discussed below).

The 2002 Swap Agreements and Associated Debt — On April 11, 2002, the Airport System entered into interest rate Swap Agreements (the 2002 Swap Agreements) with two financial institutions in order to effectively change the amounts it receives under the 1999 Swap Agreements from the SIFMA Index to a percentage of the LIBOR for 1-month deposits of U.S. dollars. On January 12, 2010, the Airport System terminated the 2002 Swap Agreement with RFPC, Ltd. due to deterioration in the credit ratings of AMBAC, the credit support provider for the swap. The 2002 swap agreement was not replaced. The 2002 Swap Agreement with RFPC Ltd. has a notional amount of \$100 million, related to the 1999 Swap Agreements and provide for certain payments to or from the financial institution equal to the difference between SIFMA payable by the Airport System and a percentage of LIBOR payable by the financial institution. The net effect of the 2002 Swap Agreement, when considered together with the 1999 Swap Agreements, is that the Airport System will receive 76.33% of LIBOR, rather than SIFMA, to offset the actual rate paid on the associated bonds. (See "the 1999 Swap Agreements and Associated Debt").

The Airport System is exposed to basis risk under the 1999 and 2002 Swap Agreements, due to the differences in indices between the variable interest rate it pays on the associated debt and 76.33% of LIBOR received under the 2002 Swap Agreements. The 2002 Swap Agreement became effective on April 15, 2002 and payments under this Swap Agreement commenced on May 1, 2002.

The 2005 Swap Agreements – In April 2005, the Airport System entered into interest rate Swap Agreements (the 2005 Swap Agreements) with four financial institutions in order to take advantage of and secure prevailing interest rates in contemplation of the future refunding of a portion of the Series 1996A Bonds and Series 1996D Bonds through the Airport System's issuance of variable rate bonds on or before November 15, 2006. On August 9, 2006, the Airport System amended the 2005 Swap Agreements. The notional amounts of the 2005 Swap Agreements are approximately \$54.1 million, \$54.1 million, \$108.2 million and \$54.1 million, respectively, and provide for certain payments to or from each financial institution equal to the difference between a fixed rate payable by the Airport System under each Agreement and 70% of the LIBOR for 1-month deposits of U.S. dollars payable by the respective financial institutions.

In August 2006, the Airport System issued the Series 2006A Bonds in order to refund the Series 1996A and 1996D Bonds, and entered into the 2006B Swap Agreements (described below under the 2006B Swap Agreements). The net effect of the 2005 Swap Agreements, when considered together with the fixed rate Series 2006A Bonds and the 2006B Swap Agreements is that the Airport System will pay a fixed rate plus or minus the difference between the SIFMA index and 70% of 1-month LIBOR on \$259 million of obligations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The aggregate weighted average fixed rate payable by the Airport System under the 2005 Swap Agreements is 3.66%. The Airport System is exposed to basis risk under the 2005A Swap Agreements, due to the difference in indices between SIFMA paid on the associated 2006B Swap Agreements and 70.0% LIBOR received under the 2005 Swap Agreements. The 2005 Swap Agreements became effective on November 15, 2006 and payments under the Agreements commenced on December 1, 2006.

The 2006A Swap Agreements – On June 1, 2006, the City entered into interest rate swap agreements (the 2006A Swap Agreements) with three financial institutions in order to take advantage of and secure prevailing interest rates in contemplation of the future refunding of the Series 1997E Bonds through the Airport System's issuance of variable rate bonds on or before November 15, 2007. One of these agreements, with Lehman Brothers Special Financing was terminated on December 18, 2008 and replaced with a 2008A Swap Agreement with Royal Bank of Canada described below. The remaining 2006A Swap Agreements have notional amounts of approximately \$151.1 million and \$50.4 million, respectively, and provide for certain payments to or from each financial institution equal to the difference between the fixed rate payable by the Airport System under each Agreement and 70% of LIBOR for 1-month deposits of U.S. dollars payable for the respective financial institutions.

On November 14, 2007, the Airport System issued the Series 2007F1-F4 and Series 2007G1-G2 Bonds to refund a portion of the Series 1997E Bonds. On December 12, 2014, the Airport System issued the Series 2014A Bonds to refund a portion of the Subseries 2007F1-F4 Bonds. The net effect of the 2006A Swap Agreements, when considered together with the variable rate Series 2014A, Series 2007F1-F2, and Series 2007G1-G2 Bonds is that the Airport System will effectively pay a fixed rate, plus or minus the difference between the actual rate on the Series 2014A, Series 2007F1-F2 and Series 2007G1-G2 Bonds and 70% of LIBOR on \$201.5 million of obligations.

The Airport System is exposed to basis risk under the 2006A Swap Agreements, due to the differences between the variable interest rate it pays on the associated debt and 70% of LIBOR received under the 2006A Swap Agreements. The aggregate weighted average fixed rate payable by the Airport System under the 2006A Swap Agreements is 4.0085%. The 2006A Swap Agreements became effective on November 15, 2007 and payments under these Swap Agreements commenced on December 1, 2007.

The 2006B Swap Agreements – On August 9, 2006 the Airport System entered into interest rate swap agreements (the 2006B Swap Agreements) with four financial institutions in order to synthetically create variable rate debt in association with the refunding of the Series 1996A and 1996D bonds on August 17, 2006. The 2006B Swap Agreements have notional amounts of approximately \$54.1 million, \$54.1 million, \$108.2 million and \$54.1 million, respectively, and provide for certain payments to or from each financial institution equal to the difference between a variable rate based on the SIFMA Index payable by the Airport System under each Swap Agreement and a fixed rate payable by the respective financial institutions.

In August 2006, the Airport System issued the Series 2006A bonds in order to refund the Series 1996A and 1996D bonds. The net effect of the 2006B Swap Agreements, when considered together with the fixed rate Series 2006A Bonds, is that the Airport System will effectively pay a variable rate based on SIFMA plus or minus the difference between the fixed rate on the Series 2006A Bonds and the fixed rate received under the 2006B Swap Agreements on \$280.0 million of obligations. In November 2006, the 2005 Swap Agreements became effective. The net effect of the 2005 Swap Agreements, when considered together with the fixed rate Series 2006A bonds and the 2006B Swap Agreements is that the Airport System will pay a fixed rate plus or minus the difference between the SIFMA index and 70.0% of 1-month LIBOR, minus the difference of the fixed receiver rate on the 2006B Swap and the weighted average fixed payor rate on the 2005 Swap on \$259.3 million of obligations.

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December 31, 2015 and 2014

The aggregate weighted average fixed rate payable by the financial institutions under the 2006B Swap Agreements is 4.09%. The 2006B Swap Agreements became effective on November 15, 2006 and payments under these Swap Agreements commenced on December 1, 2006.

The 2008A Swap Agreement – On December 18, 2008, the Airport System entered into an interest rate swap agreement (the 2008A Swap Agreement) with Royal Bank of Canada and simultaneously terminated a 2006A Swap Agreement with Lehman Brothers Special Financing. The purpose of the transaction was to replace Lehman Brothers Special Financing, which filed a voluntary petition for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection on September 15, 2008, as counterparty to \$120.233 million notional amount associated with 2007-G Bonds. The swap provides for certain payment to or from Royal Bank of Canada equal to the difference between the fixed rate payable by the Airport System under the Swap Agreement and 70% of LIBOR for 1-month deposits of U.S. dollars payable to Royal Bank of Canada. The Airport System received \$21,100,000 from Royal Bank of Canada to assist in paying the settlement amount of \$21,353,831 due to Lehman Brothers Special Financing. As a result of receiving the loan of \$21,100,000 from Royal Bank of Canada, this loan, including interest at an implied rate of 6.519%, will be paid through the fixed rate to be paid by the City to Royal Bank of Canada.

The net effect of the 2008A Swap Agreements, with a remaining notional amount of approximately \$100.7 million, when considered together with the variable rate Series 2014A, Series 2007F1-F2 and Series 2007G1-G2 bonds, is that the Airport System will effectively pay a fixed rate, plus or minus the difference between the actual rate on the Series 2014-A, Series 2007F1-F2 and Series 2007G1-G2 Bonds and 70% of LIBOR on \$118.4 million of obligations.

The Airport System is exposed to basis risk under the 2008A Swap Agreement, due to the differences between the variable interest rate it pays on the associated debt and 70% of LIBOR received under the 2008A Swap Agreement. The fixed rate payable by the Airport System under the 2008A Swap Agreement is 4.0085%. The 2008A Swap Agreement became effective on December 18, 2008 and payment under this 2008A Swap Agreement commenced on January 1, 2009.

The 2008B Swap Agreement – On January 8, 2009, the Airport System entered into an interest rate swap agreement (the 2008B Swap Agreement) with Loop Financial Products I LLC and simultaneously terminated a 1998 Swap Agreement with Lehman Brothers Special Financing. The purpose of the transaction was to replace Lehman Brothers Special Financing, which filed a voluntary petition for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection on September 15, 2008, as counterparty to \$100 million notional associated with the 2008C1 Bonds outstanding in the amount of \$92.6 million. The swap provides for certain payment to or from Loop Financial Products I LLC equal to the difference between the fixed rate payable by the Airport System under the Swap Agreement and 70% of LIBOR for 3-month deposits of U.S. dollars plus 0.10% payable by Loop Financial Products I LLC. The Airport System received \$22,100,000 from Loop Financial Products I LLC to assist in paying the settlement amount of \$22,213,550 due to Lehman Brothers Special Financing. As a result of receiving \$22,100,000 from Loop Financial Products I LLC, the fixed rate to be paid by the City to Loop Financial Products I LLC will take into account such payments and will be above the market rate. The net effect of the 2008B Swap Agreement, when considered together with the variable rate Series 2008C1 bonds, is that the Airport System will effectively pay a fixed rate on \$100 million, plus or minus the difference between the actual rate on \$92.6 million of the Series 2008C1 Bonds and 70% of 3-month LIBOR plus 0.10% on \$100 million notional amount of swaps.

The Airport System is exposed to basis risk under the 2008B Swap Agreement, due to the differences between the variable interest rate it pays on the associated debt and 70% of 3-month LIBOR plus 0.10% received under the 2008B Swap Agreement. The fixed rate payable by the Airport System under the 2008B Swap Agreement is 4.76%. The 2008B Swap Agreement became effective on January 8, 2009 and payments under this Agreement commenced on February 1, 2009.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

The 2009A Swap Agreement – On January 12, 2010, the Airport System entered into an interest rate swap agreement (the 2009A Swap Agreement) with Loop Financial Products I LLC and simultaneously terminated the 1999 Swap Agreement with RFPC, Ltd. The purpose of the transaction was to replace RFPC, Ltd., due to deterioration of the ratings of AMBAC (the credit support provider on the swap), as counterparty to \$50 million notional. The swap provides for certain payment to or from Loop Financial Products I LLC equal to the difference between the fixed rate payable by the Airport System under the Swap Agreement and the SIFMA index payable by Loop Financial Products I LLC. The Airport System received \$10,570,000 from Loop Financial Products I LLC to assist in paying the settlement amount of \$10,570,000 due to RFPC, Ltd. As a result of receiving \$10,570,000 from Loop Financial Products I LLC, the fixed rate to be paid by the Airport System to Loop Financial Products I LLC will take into account such payments and will be above the market rate.

The 2009A Swap Agreement is currently associated with the Series 2009C, Series 2008B and a portion of the Series 2002C Bonds. The net effect of the 2009A Swap Agreement, when considered together with the associated bonds, is that the Airport System will effectively pay a fixed rate, plus or minus the difference between the actual rate on the associated bonds and the SIFMA index, on \$50 million of obligations. The 2009A Swap Agreement became effective on January 12, 2010, and payments under this Swap Agreement commenced on February 1, 2010. The Airport System is exposed to basis risk under the 2009A Swap Agreement, due to the differences between the variable interest rate it pays on the associated debt and the SIFMA index received under the 2009A Swap Agreement. The fixed rate payable by the Airport System under the 2009A Swap Agreement is 5.6229%.

(c) Swap Payments and Associated Debt

Interest Rate Swap Profile (all rates as of December 31, 2015)

Swaps	1999, 2002, 2009A	2005, 2006B	2006A, 2008A	1998	2008B
Associated Debt	2002C, 2008B, 2009C	2006A 2007D	2007F-G, 2002C, 2014A	2008C2-C3	2008C1, 2002C
Payment to Counterparty:	5.6129%	3.7943%	4.0085%	4.7395%	4.7600%
Payment from Counterparty:	0.3378%	4.3862%	0.3007%	0.4007%	0.5289%
Net Swap Payment:	5.2751%	-0.5919%	3.7078%	4.3388%	4.2311%
Associated Bond Interest Rate:	1.0458%	4.9609%	0.7952%	0.9257%	0.9124%
Net Swap & Bond Payment:	<u>6.3209%</u>	4.3690%	4.5030%	<u>5.2645%</u>	<u>5.1435%</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

As rates vary, variable rate bond interest payments and net swap payments will vary. As of December 31, 2015, debt service requirements of the related variable rate debt and net swap payments for the Airport System's cash flow hedges (1998, 1999, and 2009A Swap Agreements), assuming current interest rates remain the same, for their terms, were as follows:

			I	nterest rate	
	 Principal	 Interest		swaps net	Total
Year:					
2016	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 3,942,806	\$	19,545,663	\$ 26,788,469
2017	5,200,000	3,912,375		19,545,663	28,658,038
2018	8,300,000	3,867,054		19,545,663	31,712,717
2019	43,155,000	3,780,213		17,790,869	64,726,082
2020	46,385,000	3,347,919		14,258,108	63,991,027
2021-2025	187,585,000	10,424,586		24,662,947	222,672,533
2026-2030	87,085,000	3,691,976		-	90,776,976
2031	 18,990,000	 194,027			19,184,027
Total	\$ 400,000,000	\$ 33,160,956	\$	115,348,913	\$ 548,509,869

Variable Rate Bonds and Swap payments are calculated using rates in effect on December 31, 2015.

(13) Denver International Special Facility Revenue Bonds

To finance the acquisition and construction of various facilities at Denver International, the City issued three series of Special Facility Revenue Bonds. These bonds are special limited obligations of the City, payable and secured by a pledge of certain revenues to be received from lease agreements for these facilities. The bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of the full faith and credit of the City or the Airport System, and accordingly, have not been reported in the accompanying financial statements. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, Special Facility Revenue Bonds outstanding totaled \$270,025,000.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(14) Compensated Absences

Employees may accumulate earned but unused benefits up to specified maximum. The changes in compensated absences for 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Balance			Balance	Amounts
	January 1,			December 31,	due within
	2015	Additions	Retirements	2015	one year
Compensated absences payable	\$ 8,902,545	\$ 4,009,556	\$ (3,841,009)	\$ 9,071,092	\$ 2,337,681
Less current				(2,337,681)	
Noncurrent portion				\$ 6,733,411	
	Balance			Balance	Amounts
	Balance January 1,			Balance December 31,	Amounts due within
		Additions	Retirements		
Compensated absences payable	January 1,	Additions \$ 4,915,809	Retirements \$ (4,927,411)	December 31,	due within
Compensated absences payable Less current	January 1, 2014			December 31, 2014	due within one year

(15) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position by the Airport that is applicable to a future reporting period and a deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position by the Airport that is applicable to a future reporting period. Both deferred inflows and outflows of resources are reported in the statements of net position, but are not recognized in the financial statements as revenues, expenses or changes in assets/liabilities until the period to which they relate. Deferred outflows of resources of the Airport consist of accumulated decreases in fair value of hedging derivatives, proportionate share and employer-specific deferrals associated with the Airport's net pension liability and deferred losses on refunding. Deferred inflows of resources are comprised of deferred gain on refundings. The composition of deferred outflows and inflows are as follows as of December 31:

	D	ecember 31, 2015	December 31, 2014		
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging activities	\$	28,022,912	\$	26,752,476	
Deferred loss on refunding of debt		160,599,596		190,345,564	
GASB 68 Deferred Outflow		20,809,036		-	
Total Deferred Outflows	\$	209,431,544	\$	217,098,040	
Deferred gain on refunding of debt	\$	2,649,526	\$	3,092,220	
Total Deferred Inflows	\$	2,649,526	\$	3,092,220	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(16) Pension Plan

2015

(As of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, accounted for and reported in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68)

Substantially all of Denver International's employees are covered under the City and County of Denver's pension plan, the Denver Employees Retirement Plan (DERP).

Plan Description – DERP administers a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan to eligible members. DERP is administered by the DERP Retirement Board in accordance with sections 18-401 through 18-430.7 of the City's Revised Municipal Code. Amendments to the plan are made by ordinance. These Code sections establish the plan, provide complete information on DERP, and vests the authority for the benefit and contribution provisions with the City Council. The DERP Retirement Board acts as the trustee of the Plan's assets.

The Plan provides retirement, death and disability benefits for its members and their beneficiaries. Members who were hired before July 1, 2011, and retire at or after age 65 (or at age 55 if the sum of their age and credited service is at least 75) are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, in an amount equal to 2.0% of their final average salary for each year of credited service, payable monthly for life. Effective for employees hired after September 1, 2004, the formula multiplier was reduced to 1.5%. Final average salary is based on the member's highest salary during a 36 consecutive month period of credited service. Members with five years of credited service may retire at or after age 55 and receive a reduced retirement benefit.

For members who were hired after July 1, 2011, they must be age 60 and have combined credited service of at least 85 in order to receive a normal retirement prior to age 65. Final average salary is based on the member's highest salary during a 60 consecutive month period of credited service. Five year vesting is required of all employees in order to qualify for a benefit, regardless of their age at the time of termination of employment.

Annual cost of living adjustments are granted on an ad hoc basis. The estimated cost of benefit and contribution provisions is determined annually by an independent actuary, recommended by the plan's Board, and enacted into ordinance by Denver City Council.

The Plan is accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. DERP issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that can be obtained at https://www.derp.org/.

Funding Policy – The City contributes 11.5% of covered payroll and employees make a pre-tax contribution of 8.0% in accordance with Section 18-407 of the Revised Municipal Code of the City. The City's contributions to DERP for the year ended December 31, 2015, were \$60,180,229, which equaled the required contributions. The Airport System's share of the total contributions was \$9,109,429 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – At December 31, 2015, Denver International reported a liability of \$115,000,000 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability related to DERP. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2013. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2014. The Airport System's proportion of the net pension liability was based on contributions to DERP for the calendar year 2014 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to DERP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

At December 31, 2014, Denver International's proportion was 13.13003%, which was an increase of 0.96397% from its proportion of 12.16606% measured as of December 31, 2013.

The components of Denver International's net pension liability related to DERP as of December 31, 2015, are presented below:

Total pension liability	\$ 384,857,902
Plan fiduciary net position	269,857,902
Net pension liability	\$ 115,000,000

The change in net pension liability for the year ended December 31, 2015 was:

Beginning				Due Within
Balance			Ending	One
(As Restated)	Additions	Reductions	Balance	Year
\$ 98,437,252	\$ 25,672,177	\$ 9,109,429	\$ 115,000,000	\$ -

For the year ended December 31, 2015 pension expense recognized by Denver International is \$12,733,418. At December 31, 2015, Denver International reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Denver International Airport				
	Defe	rred Outflows	Deferre	d Inflows	
Sources	of	Resources	of Res	sources	
Net difference between projected and actual					
earnings on pension plan investments	\$	6,068,481	\$	-	
Changes in proportion		5,631,126		-	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		9,109,429		-	
Total	\$	20,809,036	\$	-	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

The \$9,109,429 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as presented below:

Year Ended	Denver International			
December 31,		Airport		
2016	\$	3,685,607		
2017		3,685,607		
2018		2,811,273		
2019		1,517,120		
2020		-		
Thereafter				
	\$	11,699,607		

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2013 actuarial valuation was determined using the actuarial assumptions as follows:

	DERP
Investment Rate of Return	8.00%
Salary Increases	3.25% to 7.25%
Inflation	2.75%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table via scale AA to 2020, with multipliers specific to gender and payment status of employee.

The latest experience study was conducted in 2013 covering the 5-year period of January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2012. At the time, the recommended mortality table was expected to produce a margin of 8% on the retired male mortality experience and 7% on the retired female experience.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were adopted by the plan's trustees after considering input from the plan's investment consultant and actuary(s). For each major asset class that is included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2014 these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Asset Allocation

		Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return
		_
US Equities	22.50%	4.90%
Non-US Developed Markets	15.50%	7.00%
Emerging Markets	8.00%	9.80%
Total Public Equity	46.00%	
Core Fixed Income	11.50%	1.30%
Debt	2.50%	5.80%
Private Debt	6.50%	8.40%
Total Fixed Income	20.50%	
Real Estate	8.00%	6.50%
Absolute Return	5.00%	3.90%
Energy MLP's	7.00%	7.30%
Private Equity/Other	13.50%	8.40%
Cash	0.00%	0.80%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate – A single discount rate of 8.00% was used to measure the total pension liability. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 8.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – Regarding the sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the single discount rate, the following presents the plan's net pension liability, calculated using a single discount rate of 8.00%, as well as what the Plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a single discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher:

	1 9	% Decrease	Curre	nt Discount Rate	1% Increase
Denver International Airport		7.00%		8.00%	9.00%
Proportionate Share of net pension liability	\$	159,038,691	\$	115,000,000	\$ 77,689,624

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about DERP's fiduciary net position is available in DERP's separately issue of financial reports at https://www.derp.org/.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

2014

(As of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, accounted for and reported in accordance with GASB Statement No. 27)

Substantially all of Denver International's employees are covered under the City and County of Denver's pension plan, the DERP.

(a) Plan Description

The following are brief descriptions of the retirement plan. Plan participants should refer to the appropriate source documents or publicly available financial reports for more complete information on the plans.

DERP is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan established by the City to provide pension and post-retirement health benefits for its employees. DERP is administered by the DERP Retirement Board in accordance with sections 18-401 through 18-430.7 of the City's Revised Municipal Code. Amendments to the plan are made by ordinance. These Code sections establish the plan, provide complete information on DERP, and vests the authority for the benefit and contribution provisions with the City Council. The DERP Retirement Board acts as the trustee of the plan's assets. As of December 31, 2014, the date of the last actuarial valuation, the plan was under-funded; however, there is no pension liability reported because the actuarial valuation adjusts contributions in the ensuing year to fully fund the Plan. The Board monitors the Plan continually to ensure an appropriate level of funding.

The plan issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information of that plan. Those reports are available by contacting:

Denver Employees Retirement Plan 777 Pearl Street Denver, Colorado 80203

(b) Pension Plans' Funding Policy and Annual Pension Cost

For DERP, the City contributes 11.2% of covered payroll and employees make a pre-tax contribution of 7.39% in accordance with Section 18-407 of the Revised Municipal Code of the City. The City's contributions to DERP for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were approximately \$57,336,647, \$53,424,064, and \$47,175,823, respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year. DIA's share of the City's contributions for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$7,870,277, \$7,792,658, and \$6,859,004, respectively.

(c) Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

The health benefits' account was established by City Ordinance in 1991 to provide, beginning January 1, 1992 postemployment healthcare benefits in the form of a premium supplement to retired members, their spouses and dependents, spouses and dependents of deceased active and retired members, and members of the Plan awaiting approval of retirement applications. During 2014, the monthly health insurance premium supplement was \$12.50 per year of service for retired participants under the age of 65, and \$6.25 per year of service for retirees aged 65 and older. The health insurance premium supplement can be applied to the payment of medical, dental, and/or vision insurance premiums. The benefit recipient pays any remaining portion of the premiums.

(17) Other Postemployment Benefit Plan – Implicit Rate Subsidy

Employees of the Airport System (as City employees), along with a portion of the employees of Denver Health and Hospital Authority (DHHA) (those employed prior to 2001, who have elected to remain members of the Plan), employees of DERP, and a majority of the other employees of the City (certain fire and police personnel are excluded),

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

are participants in the City's health care plan. For active employees participating in the City's health care plan, the employers pay a certain percentage of monthly premiums and the employees pay the remainder of the premium. Vested retired employees participating in the City's health care plan pay 100% of the premium and are eligible for an insurance premium reduction payment from DERP. In establishing premiums, the active and retired employees from the three employers (the City, DERP and DHHA) are grouped together without age-adjustment or differentiation between employers. The premiums are the same for both active and retired employees creating an implicit rate subsidy for the retirees.

The City is acting in a cost-sharing multiple-employer capacity for this other postemployment benefit plan. The City's Revised Municipal Code, Section 18-412, authorizes the City's retirees to participate in the health insurance programs offered to the active employees. To be eligible, a retiree must be a minimum of 55 years of age if hired prior to July 1, 2011, and a minimum of 60 years of age if hired after July 1, 2011, with five years of service and have begun receiving their pension benefit. Coverage ceases when one reaches Medicare eligibility age. For purpose of calculating the implicit rate subsidy, it was estimated there were 1,210 retirees not yet covered by Medicare who were covered by the health insurance programs. There is no stand-alone report for this plan and it is not included in the City's financial statements. The City's required contribution toward the implicit rate subsidy is based on a pay-as-you-go financing.

A Schedule of Funding Progress and Schedule of Employer Contributions are presented as Required Supplementary Information following the notes to the financial statements. The Schedule of Funding Progress presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits. Both the Schedule of Funding Progress and the Schedule of Employer Contributions present information related to the cost-sharing plan as a whole, of which the City, including the Airport System, is one participant, and should provide information helpful for understanding the scale of the information presented relative to the Airport System.

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

For the December 31, 2015, actuarial valuation of the Implicit Rate Subsidy, the entry age normal, level percent of pay, valuation method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 3.0% general inflation rate, 7.75% investment rate of return, 3.25% salary increase, and health care cost trend grading from 8.5% decreasing by 0.5% per year to 5.0% thereafter. The amortization period was 30 years, open basis, using a level percentage of pay amortization method.

Contributions made by the Airport System toward the implicit rate subsidy were \$856,914, \$770,126, and \$740,483 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, based on a pay-as-you-go financing.

(18) Deferred Compensation Plan

The City offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all City employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency.

All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employees or other beneficiary) held in trust by the City for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. It is the opinion

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

of the City's legal counsel that the City has no liability for losses under the plan but does have the duty of due care that would be required of an ordinary prudent investor.

(19) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Commitments

At December 31, 2015, the Airport System has the following contractual commitments for construction and professional services:

Construction Projects	\$ 80,780,589
Construction Projects to be funded	36,269,488
by bonded debt	
Construction Projects to be funded	
by bonded debt - Hotel/Transit Center	 1,570,317
Total commitments	\$ 118,620,394

(b) Noise Litigation

The City and Adams County entered into an intergovernmental agreement for Denver International dated April 21, 1988 (the Intergovernmental Agreement). The Intergovernmental Agreement establishes maximum levels of noise that should not be exceeded on an average annual basis at various grid points surrounding the Airport. Penalties must be paid to Adams County when these maximums are exceeded.

There are no noise penalties due for 2015 or 2014.

(c) Regional Transportation District (RTD)

The City and Regional Transportation District (RTD) entered into an intergovernmental agreement for Denver International Airport (DIA) dated March 16, 2010 (the Intergovernmental Agreement), which contemplates the implementation of additional Gateway Stations on the East Corridor Line. The Airport is obligated to fund a Gateway Station at approximately 61st Avenue and Pena Boulevard, which will be completed by RTD, in the amount of \$12,189,520.

Additionally, the Airport and RTD had different interpretations of the IGA's division of performance and payment responsibility in the area immediately south of the DIA Rail Station. The dispute was resolved in early 2016; as of the date of this Annual Financial Statement, the City received reimbursement from RTD of the final agreed upon amount of \$7,793,515.

(d) Claims and Litigation

The Airport System is involved in several other claims and lawsuits and is the subject of certain other investigations. The Airport System and its legal counsel estimate that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not materially affect the accompanying financial statements of the Airport System.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(e) Denver International Assets under Operating Leases

The Airport leases portions of its buildings and improvements to airline and concession tenants under non-cancelable operating leases. Lease terms vary from 1 to 30 years. The operating leases with the concession tenants require rental payments equal to the greater of a fixed minimum amount per square foot or percentage of gross receipts. Rental income under operating leases for 2015 and 2014 was \$82,155,236 and \$93,282,249, respectively.

Minimum future rentals due from concession tenants are as follows for the years ending December 31:

2016	\$ 92,674,259
2017	47,677,408
2018	39,708,575
2019	35,930,191
2020	32,673,189
2021-25	41,987,499
2026-29	2,719,897
Total minimum future rentals	\$ 293,371,018

The United lease provides that it can be terminated by the airline if the airline's cost per enplaned passenger exceeds \$20 in 1990 dollars. Current costs per enplaned passenger did not approach this limit for either 2015 or 2014. Rental rates for airlines are established under a ratemaking methodology whereby a compensatory method is used to set terminal rental rates and a residual method is used to set landing fees. Rentals, fees, and charges must generate gross revenues together with other available funds sufficient to meet the rate maintenance covenant per the Bond Ordinance.

(f) Federal grants

Under the terms of the federal grants, periodic audits are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the terms of the grants. Such audits could lead to reimbursement to the grantor agencies. The Airport System management believes disallowances, if any, will be immaterial to its financial position and activities of the Airport.

(20) Insurance

The Department of Aviation is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Department of Aviation has purchased commercial insurance for the various risks.

Employees of the City and County of Denver (including all Department of Aviation employees) are covered by the City's insurance policies. Effective October 1, 1989, the City established a workers' compensation self-insurance trust in accordance with State statutes to be held for the benefit of the City's employees.

The City's Workers' Compensation Internal Service Fund compensates City employees, or their eligible dependents, for injuries as authorized by the State Workers' Compensation law or City ordinances. The administrators of the fund provide safety training and enhancement programs, in addition to maintaining in-house records of claims.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015 and 2014

In 2011, the Department of Aviation established an Owner Controlled Insurance Program (OCIP) to insure all contractors and subcontractors working on the Hotel Transit Center Project. The program included general liability, worker's compensation, builder's risk, contractor's pollution and Owners Protection Professional Liability. In 2013, the airport established a Rolling Owner Controlled Insurance Program (ROCIP) for selected Capital Improvement Projects from 2013 – 2015. Claims for these programs have not exceeded the insurance coverage since each program's inception.

(21) Significant Concentration of Credit Risk

The Airport System derives a substantial portion of its operating revenues from airlines' landing fees and facility rental fees (airline operating revenue). For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, United Airlines group represented approximately 43.0% and 47.3% of the Airport System's airline operating revenue, respectively. Southwest Airlines represented 21.8% and 19.0% in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Frontier Airlines represented 10.4% and 12.7% in 2015 and 2014, respectively. No other airline represented more than 10% of the Airport System's airline operating revenues. The Airport System requires performance bonds to support airlines and concession accounts receivables.

(22) United Airlines

The dominant air carrier at Denver International Airport is United Airlines, one of the world's largest airlines. Pursuant to the United Use and Lease Agreement, United currently leases 31 contact gates and 13 gates in Concourse B's regional jet facility. In addition, United together with its United Express commuter affiliates, accounted for 42.3% and 40.6% of enplaned passengers at the Airport in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

(UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015

Denver International proportion of the net pension liability	13.130030%
Denver International proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 115,000,000
Denver International covered-employee payroll	\$ 75,900,523
Denver International proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	151.51%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	70.11%

Note: Information is not available prior to 2015. In future reports, additional years will be added until 10 years of historical data are presented.

Information presented in this schedule has been determined as of Denver International's measurement date (December 31 one year prior to the most recent fiscal year-end) of the collective net pension liability in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

(UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015

Contractually required contribution	\$ 9,109,429
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 9,109,429
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$
Denver International covered-employee payroll	\$ 84,601,177
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.77%

Note: Information is not available prior to 2015. In future reports, additional years will be added until 10 years of historical data are presented.

Information presented in this schedule has been determined as of Denver International's most recent fiscal year-end (December 31) in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

(UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actua Valu Asset	e of	Lia F	Actuarial Accrued bility (AAL) Projected it Credit (b)	•	funded AAL (Funding Excess) (b-a)	Funded Ration (a/B)	ı	Covered Payroll (c)	Unfunded AAL (Funding Excess) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b-a)/(c)
Implicit Rate Subsidy										
12/31/13 12/31/14 12/31/15	\$	-	\$	89,879,000 73,738,477 73,494,705	\$	89,879,000 73,738,477 73,494,705	0.0% 0.0 0.0	\$	464,092,000 487,407,934 503,248,691	19.4% 15.1 14.6

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS (UNAUDITED)

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Year Beginning January 1	Actuar	Annual ially Required entribution	Percentage Contributed				
Implicit Rate Subsidy							
2013	\$	6,421,000	85.4%				
2014		4,987,182	105.1				
2015		5,048,374	112.5				

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE WITH RATE MAINTENANCE COVENANT AS DEFINED IN THE 1984 AIRPORT SYSTEM GENERAL BOND ORDINANCE

AIRPORT REVENUE ACCOUNT

(UNAUDITED)

Year ended December 31, 2015

Facility rentals	\$ 234,043,209
Concession income	59,676,864
Parking income	178,478,347
Car rental income	65,308,527
Landing fees	147,378,640
Aviation fuel tax	19,457,756
Other sales and charges	20,025,947
Customer facility fee revenue	18,597,856
Interest income	24,738,351
Designated Passenger Facility Charge revenues	35,328,085
Hotel	3,205,350
Miscellaneous income	2,375,295
Operation and gross revenue as defined in the ordinance:	808,614,227
Personnel services	144,272,358
Contractual services	197,458,943
Maintenance, supplies, and materials	32,911,165
Hotel	2,556,897
Operation and maintenance expenses as defined in the ordinance:	377,199,363
Net revenue	431,414,864
Other available funds	50,319,729
Net revenue	\$ 481,734,593
Debt Service Coverage - Senior Bonds	
Debt Service Requriements - Senior Bonds	\$ 271,935,085
Less: Committee Passenger Facility Charges	70,656,171
Net Debt Service Requirements - Senior Bonds	\$ 201,278,914
Debt Service Coverage - Senior Bonds	239%
Describerate Coverage Belliof Bolica	23770
Debt Service Coverage - All Bonds	
Debt Service Requriements - Subordinate Bonds	\$ 61,233,022
Net Debt Service Requirements - Senior Bonds	201,278,914
Net Debt Service Requirements - All Bonds	\$ 262,511,936
	40.55
Debt Service Coverage - All Bonds	184%

See accompanying independent auditors' report

Note: Debt Service Requirements are net of capitalized interest.

SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED DEPOSITS TO THE BOND ACCOUNT, BOND RESERVE ACCOUNT, AND THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE RESERVE ACCOUNT AS DEFINED IN THE 1984 AIRPORT SYSTEM GENERAL BOND ORDINANCE

(UNAUDITED)

Year Ended December 31, 2015

(1) Bond Account

There shall be credited to the Bond Account, in the following order of priority:

(a) Interest Account

Required deposit monthly to the Bond Interest Account, commencing on the first day of the month immediately succeeding the issuance of any bonds, an amount which if made in substantially equal installments thereafter would be sufficient to pay the next maturing installment of interest on such series bonds.

Bond series	Interest payment date	Balance interest due	Required Interest Account balance at 12/31/2015
Series 1992F-G	01/01/16	\$ 17,897	\$ 17,897
Series 2002C	01/01/16	14,587	14,587
Series 2006A	05/15/16	6,433,650	1,072,275
Series 2007A	05/15/16	4,708,750	784,792
Series 2007B	05/15/16	606,250	101,042
Series 2007C	05/15/16	865,875	144,313
Series 2007D	05/15/16	3,924,319	654,053
Series 2007E	05/15/16	1,185,000	197,500
Series 2007F	01/01/16	15,698	15,698
Series 2007G1-G2	01/01/16	121,618	121,618
Series 2008A1	05/15/16	558,088	93,015
Series 2008B	01/01/16	67,705	67,705
Series 2008C1	01/01/16	96,453	96,453
Series 2008C2-C3	01/01/16	131,317	131,317
Series 2009A	05/15/16	4,290,600	715,100
Series 2009B	05/15/16	2,093,850	348,975
Series 2009C	01/01/16	91,021	91,021
Series 2010A	05/15/16	4,240,922	706,820
Series 2011A	05/15/16	7,463,000	1,243,833
Series 2011B	05/15/16	2,043,475	340,579
Series 2011C	05/15/16	48,125	8,021
Series 2012A	05/15/16	6,817,256	1,136,209
Series 2012B	05/15/16	12,014,250	2,002,375
Series 2012C	05/15/16	543,919	90,653
Series 2013A	05/15/16	8,514,481	1,419,080
Series 2013B	05/15/16	9,966,550	1,661,092
Series 2014A	01/01/16	20,476	20,476
Series 2015A	05/15/16	2,144,727	357,454
			\$ 13,653,953

SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED DEPOSITS TO THE BOND ACCOUNT, BOND RESERVE ACCOUNT, AND THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE RESERVE ACCOUNT AS DEFINED IN THE 1984 AIRPORT SYSTEM GENERAL BOND ORDINANCE

(UNAUDITED)

Year Ended December 31, 2015

(b) Principal Account

Required deposit monthly to the Bond Principal Account, commencing on the first day of the month immediately succeeding the issuance of any Serial Bonds, or commencing one year prior to the first fixed maturity date of such Serial Bonds, whichever date is later, an amount which if made in substantially equal installments thereafter would be sufficient to pay the next maturing installment of principal of such Serial Bonds.

			Required
			Principal Account
	Principal	Balance	balance at
Bond series	payment date	principal due	12/31/2015
Series 2006A	11/15/16	\$ 22,680,000	\$ 1,890,000
Series 2007C	11/15/16	3,815,000	317,917
Series 2007D	11/15/16	17,240,000	1,436,667
Series 2007G1-G2*	11/15/16	900,000	75,000
Series 2008A1	11/15/16	14,235,000	1,186,250
Series 2008B*	11/15/16	3,300,000	275,000
Series 2009A	11/15/16	10,370,000	864,166
Series 20010A	11/15/16	5,210,000	434,167
Series 2011A	11/15/16	26,190,000	2,182,500
Series 2011B	11/15/16	33,515,000	2,792,917
Series 2011C	11/15/16	1,925,000	160,417
Series 2012A	11/15/16	9,250,000	770,833
Series 2012B	11/15/16	2,365,000	197,083
Series 2013A	11/15/16	3,950,000	329,167
Series 2013B	11/15/16	5,255,000	437,916
Series 2014A	11/15/16	3,750,000	312,500
Series 2015A	11/15/16	6,600,000	550,000
			\$ 14,212,500

(c) Sinking Account

Required deposit monthly to the Bond Sinking Account, commencing on the first day of the twelfth calendar month prior to the date on which the City is required to pay any Term Bonds, one-twelfth of the amount necessary to pay the redemption price or principal of such Term Bonds scheduled to be retired in any year by mandatory redemption, at fixed maturity or otherwise, except to the extent any other monies, including without limitation, monies in any escrow account, are available therefore.

SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED DEPOSITS TO THE BOND ACCOUNT, BOND RESERVE ACCOUNT, AND THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE RESERVE ACCOUNT AS DEFINED IN THE 1984 AIRPORT SYSTEM GENERAL BOND ORDINANCE

(UNAUDITED)

Year Ended December 31, 2015

(d) Redemption Account

Required deposit to the Bond Redemption Account, on or prior to any date on which the Airport System exercises its option to call for prior redemption of any Bonds, an amount necessary to pay the redemption price of such bonds on such Redemption Date, except to the extent any other monies, including without limitation, monies in any escrow account, are available therefore.

As of December 31, 2015, the redemption account had a balance of \$27.9 million for the sixth runway and baggage system.

(e) Bond Account Summary

The sum of the required bond account balances described in items (a) through (d) above is as follows:

Aggregate required bond account balance Bond account balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 27,866,453 29,764,033
Overfunded	\$ 1.897.580

(2) Bond Reserve Account

The City is required, after making required monthly deposits to the Interest, Principal, Sinking Account, and Redemption accounts of the Bond Account, to apply Net Revenues to fund the Bond Reserve Account, in an amount equal to the maximum annual interest and principal payable on all outstanding Senior Bonds of the Airport System, as defined in the General Bond Ordinance. The amount deposited to the Bond Reserve Account at December 31, 2015 is \$466,189,278. The minimum Bond Reserve Account requirement is \$402,962,979.

(3) Operation and Maintenance Reserve Account

The operation and maintenance reserve account is an amount equal to two times the monthly average operating and maintenance costs of the preceding year. The Airport System is required to make equal monthly transfers sufficient to fully fund the Operations and Maintenance Reserve Account by January 1, 2015.

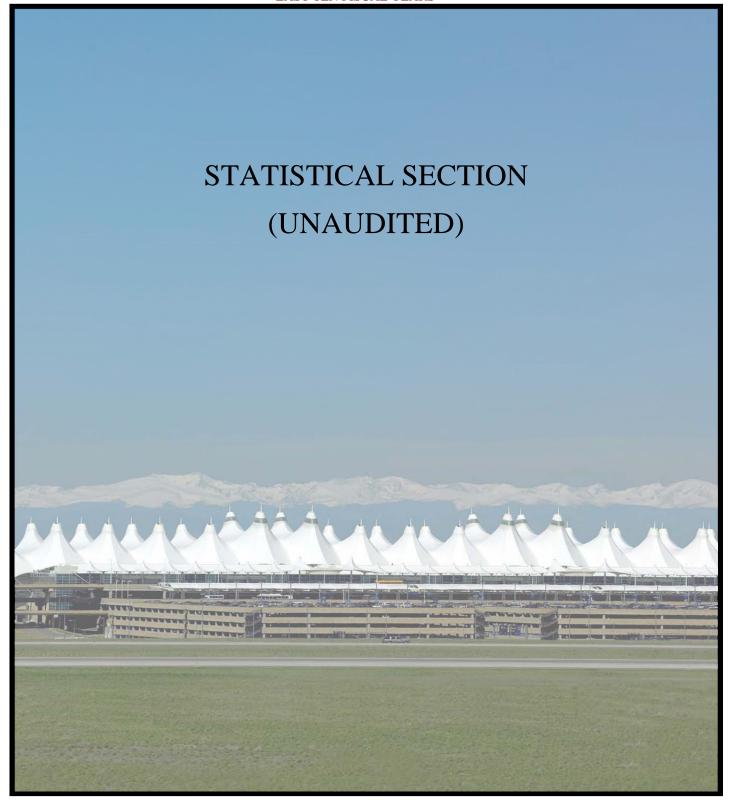
Computation of minimum operation and maintenance reserve:

2014 Operation and Maintenance expenses	\$ 413,562,953
Minimum operations and maintenance reserve requirement for 2014	\$ 68,927,159
Operation and maintenance reserve account balance at	
December 31, 2015	 87,496,743
Overfunded	\$ 18,569,584

(1) Under the Supplemental Bond Ordinance effective September 9, 2003, the City may increase the operating and maintenance reserve account balance to an amount equal to four times the prior year's monthly average.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS



ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(1) Condensed Schedule of Revenues and Expenses (in thousands)

	2006	2007	2008	2009 *	2010	2011	2012 **	2013	2014	2015
Operating revenues Operating expenses, before	\$ 508,307	\$ 530,151	\$ 540,760	\$ 564,490	\$ 601,402	\$ 602,769	\$ 624,673	\$ 661,637	\$ 711,491	\$ 687,536
depreciation and amortization	262,514	290,773	373,829	379,517	409,865	392,862	388,171	431,935	413,563	436,803
Operating income before depreciation and										
amortization	245,793	239,378	166,931	184,973	191,537	209,907	236,502	229,702	297,928	250,733
Depreciation and Amortization Impairment loss	151,507	159,309	168,026	177,583	181,496	179,070	178,567 	184,721	183,560	163,714
Operating income (loss)	94,286	80,069	(1,095)	7,390	10,041	30,837	57,935	44,981	114,368	87,019
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(67,771)	(49,127)	(44,987)	(59,749)	(87,795)	(75,488)	(46,259)	(55,906)	(9,013)	9,106
Capital Contributions, grants and transfers	29,188	2,426	14,393	38,621	30,200	34,702	22,996	31,412	20,533	20,483
Change in net assets	\$ 55,703	\$ 33,368	\$ (31,689)	\$ (13,738)	\$ (47,554)	\$ (9,949)	\$ 34,672	\$ 20,487	\$ 125,888	\$ 116,608

^{*} Restated for GASB 53

^{**} Restated for GASB 65

ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(2) Passenger Data

(a) Enplaned Passengers by Major Airline Category

	Major		Regional		Charter			
	International	%	Commuter	%	Miscellaneous	%		%
Year	Airlines	Change	Airlines	Change	Airlines	Change	Total	Change
2006	19,674,467	7.6%	3,791,642	17.7%	199,203	-1.5%	23,665,312	9.0%
2007	20,774,889	5.6%	3,945,388	4.1%	220,676	10.8%	24,940,953	5.4%
2008	21,514,216	3.6%	3,945,641	0.0%	190,386	-13.7%	25,650,243	2.8%
2009	20,646,529	-4.0%	4,239,139	7.4%	242,365	27.3%	25,128,033	-2.0%
2010	21,032,064	1.9%	4,666,047	10.1%	326,811	34.8%	26,024,922	3.6%
2011	21,709,430	3.2%	4,439,841	-4.8%	306,494	-6.2%	26,455,765	1.7%
2012	21,984,133	1.3%	4,323,837	-2.6%	289,021	-5.7%	26,596,991	0.5%
2013	21,618,114	-1.7%	4,436,819	2.6%	230,374	-20.3%	26,285,307	-1.2%
2014	21,962,984	1.6%	4,767,207	7.4%	6,493	-97.2%	26,736,684	1.7%
2015	22,713,090	3.4%	4,296,830	-9.9%	9,009	38.7%	27,018,929	1.1%

(b) Enplaned Passengers by Airline

Airline	2014	% of Total	2015	% of Total
United	6,490,795	24.28%	7,160,016	26.5%
United Express	4,369,613	16.34%	4,271,693	15.8%
Total United	10,860,408	40.62%	11,431,709	42.3%
American	756,348	2.83%	1,645,453	6.1%
Delta	1,179,878	4.41%	1,337,437	5.0%
Frontier	4,932,132	18.45%	3,350,347	12.4%
Southwest	7,064,833	26.42%	7,911,142	29.3%
USAir	781,044	2.92%	-	0.0%
Other	1,162,041	4.35%	1,342,841	4.9%
Totals	26,736,684	100.00%	27,018,929	100.0%

(c) Originating and Connecting Enplaned Passengers for the Year Ended December 31, 2015

Airline	Originating	Connecting	<u>Total</u>
United	7,922,174	3,509,535	11,431,709
Other	10,801,944	4,785,277	15,587,220
Totals	18,724,118	8,294,811	27,018,929
Percent of total	69%	31%	100%

ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(3) Aircraft Operations

(a) Historical Aircraft Operations

	Air		Taxi/gen			Percent
Year	Carrier	Commuter	aviation	Military	Total	change
2006	428,794	167,975	11,415	1,333	609,517	7.4%
2007	451,228	162,319	5,620	147	619,314	1.6%
2008	460,311	160,746	4,610	177	625,844	1.1.%
2009	456,675	151,659	3,513	130	611,977	-2.2%
2010	468,962	162,646	3,721	116	635,445	3.8%
2011	452,223	178,742	3,628	87	634,680	-0.1%
2012	443,389	170,809	3,900	159	618,257	-2.6%
2013	420,073	162,719	3,988	80	586,860	-5.1%
2014	422,178	148,436	4,021	526	575,161	-2.0%
2015	424,930	118,147	4,464	107	547,648	-4.8%

Aircraft operations are takeoffs, landings, or other communications with the control tower.

(4) Historical Passenger Facility Charge Revenues (in thousands)

Year	Amount		Year	Amount				
2006	\$	93,150	2011	\$	103,210			
2007		97,191	2012		105,472			
2008		96,786	2013		103,032			
2009		96,865	2014		103,959			
2010		102,595	2015		106,007			

(5) Enplaned Cargo Operations (in pounds)

		Freight and		Percent
Year	Air Mail	Express	Total	change
2006	22,127,087	258,407,346	280,534,433	-10.3%
2007	5,359,863	257,363,998	262,723,861	-6.3%
2008	11,783,176	236,339,165	248,122,341	-5.5%
2009	12,918,962	208,524,571	221,443,533	-10.8%
2010	19,663,000	222,047,310	241,710,310	9.2%
2011	18,612,677	223,878,051	242,490,728	0.3%
2012	17,373,529	210,360,700	227,734,229	-6.1%
2013	13,817,432	208,953,640	222,771,072	-2.2%
2014	15,926,140	213,532,252	229,458,392	3.0%
2015	23,769,374	214,894,171	238,663,545	4.0%

ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(6) Historical Net Revenues and Debt Service Coverage under the Bond Ordinance (in thousands)

	 2006	2007	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015
Gross revenue	\$ 592,110	\$ 616,106	\$	635,607	\$	631,592	\$	668,885	\$	702,157	\$	713,279	\$ 743,101	\$	803,620	\$	808,614
Operation and maintenance																	
expenses	 256,191	282,746		305,382		309,270		302,881		312,278		318,394	 349,987		355,769		377,199
Net revenue	 335,919	 333,360		330,225		322,322		366,004		389,879		394,885	 393,114		447,851		431,415
Other available funds	50,791	 53,251		53,575		49,288		57,449		57,528		51,685	50,409		54,834		50,320
Total amount available for debt service requirements	\$ 386,710	\$ 386,611	\$	383,800	\$	371,610	\$	423,453	\$	447,407	\$	446,570	\$ 443,523	\$	502,685	\$	481,735
Debt service requirements	\$ 220,001	\$ 229,923	\$	240,028	\$	237,905	\$	235,244	\$	235,356	\$	247,563	\$ 242,816	\$	219,334	\$	201,279
Debt service coverage	176%	168%		160%		156%		180%		190%		180%	183%		229%		239%

SUMMARY OF INSURANCE COVERAGE (UNAUDITED)

DECEMBER 31, 2015

			Expiration		Annual	
Policy number	Company	Item covered	date]	premium	 Coverage
66823452	Marsh USA Inc / Chartis	Pollution	5/1/2016	\$	215,232	\$ 10,000,000
AP086448700-56	Arthur J Gallagher	Liability	5/1/2016	\$	488,582	\$ 500,000,000
1002193	Factory Mutual Ins Co	Property	5/1/2016	\$	1,283,468	\$ 1,500,000,000