

Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority

A discrete component unit of The City of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Annual Financial Report | for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2015

OKLAHOMA CITY RIVERFRONT REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

A Discrete Component Unit of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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James D. Couch, General Manager

Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

Prepared by The Oklahoma City Finance Department, Accounting Services Division Laura L. Papas, Controller

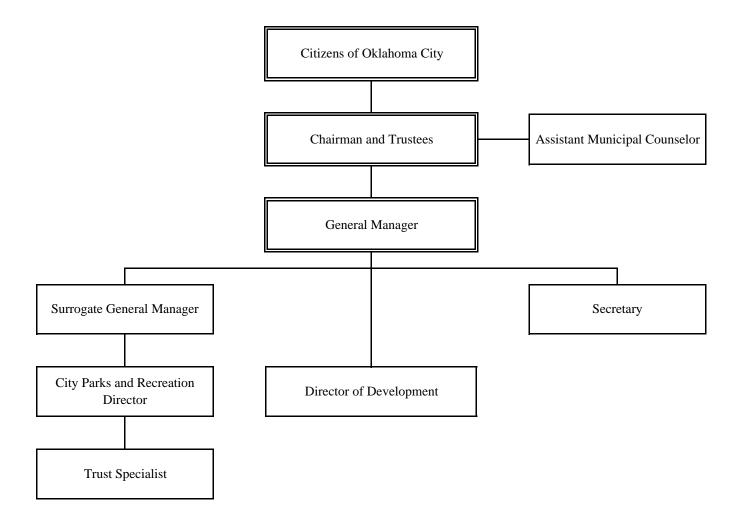
OKLAHOMA CITY RIVERFRONT REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

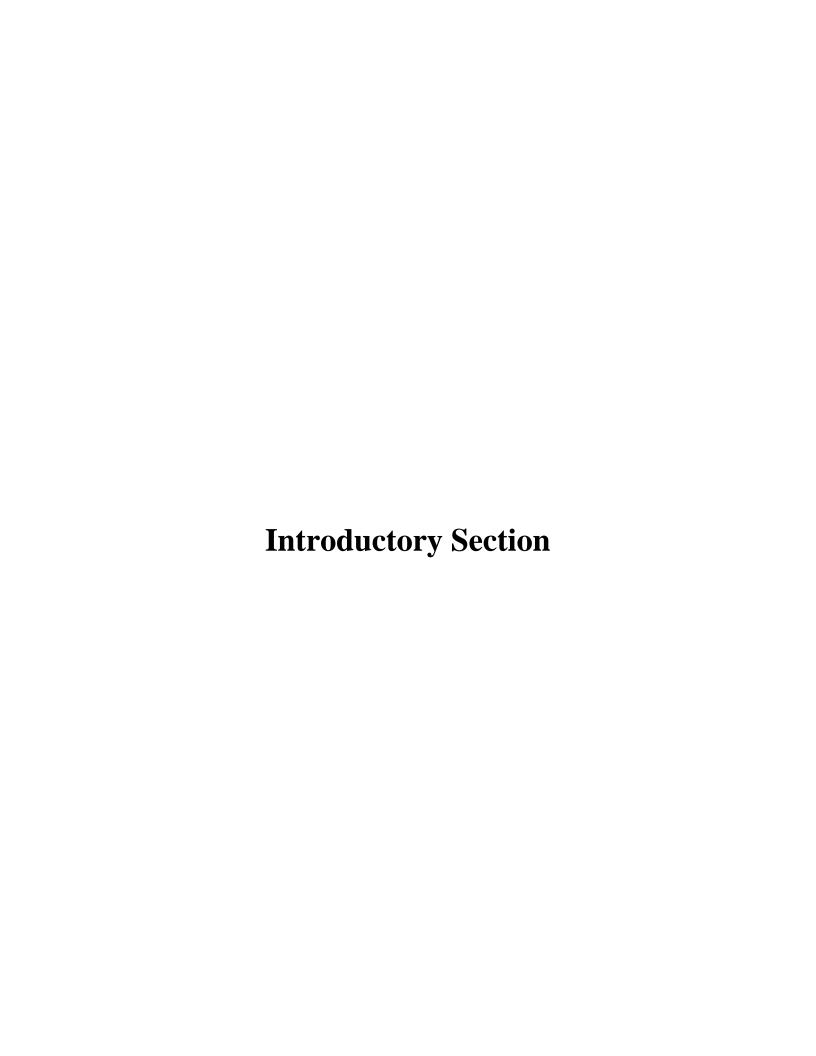
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Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority Organization Chart







December 4, 2015

The Board of Trustees
Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority

The Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority (Authority) annual financial report (annual report) provides a comprehensive overview of the Authority's financial position and the results of operations during the past fiscal year. It complies with reporting requirements specified by Oklahoma State Statutes and the dictates of effective financial management practices. The Oklahoma City Finance Department, Accounting Services Division, has prepared this report in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. It is fairly stated in all material respects. Responsibility for the accuracy of the reported information and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including disclosures, rests with the Authority.

The Authority's annual report includes the reports of independent auditor's, management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), financial statements, and related notes. Management's narrative on the financial activities of the Authority for fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, is in the MD&A section of this report, immediately following the independent auditor's report on financial statements and supplementary information. The Authority's reporting entity is comprised of financial and operating activities conducted within the legal framework of the Authority. The Authority is a discretely presented component unit of the City of Oklahoma City (City) and, as such, is included within the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

The Authority was established by City Council resolution on March 19, 1985, as the successor to the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor Master Plan (Master Plan) known as "a String of Pearls". The Master Plan called for improvement and beautification of land along and adjacent to the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor and it's various tributaries. The Authority continues to pursue the concepts contained in the Master Plan in an effort to transform the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor (River) into a major focal point and source of pride to the City.

The Authority provides policy direction as well as master planning and project oversight for developments and activities along the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor within the Oklahoma City limits. Established via a trust indenture approved by the Mayor and City Council, the Authority is responsible for management of the City's substantial real assets along the corridor, the terms of which are set forth in a master lease agreement between the City and Authority.

The original Metropolitan Area Projects (MAPS) program provided the initial funding for the City's longstanding vision to transform the predominantly dry Corps of Engineers floodway construction project of the late 50s and early 60s into a vibrant corridor designed to foster outdoor recreation and economic redevelopment in the City's core. The last of the original MAPS river projects, totaling some \$39 million including the Bricktown Canal, was completed in 2004, paving the way for new waterfront events and privately funded developments which would have been impossible absent the voters' approval of that landmark ballot initiative in December 1993. From the Devon Energy Holiday Boat Parade to the Oklahoma City Nationals Drag Boat Races, and from the World Wakeboard Series to the formal designation of the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor as a United States Olympic Committee Training Site, it is clear that the impoundment of water has forever transformed the former drainage ditch into a powerful economic development engine and marketing image for the City.

Voter approval of the MAPS3 program of work in December 2009 has set the stage for additional progress on Oklahoma City's riverfront. The resultant \$60 million in additional public investment in river-related projects and improvements has already begun to generate even greater interest in corridor development. The Authority works closely with the MAPS3 Citizens Committee and staff, and the Authority itself is represented on the related MAPS3 Subcommittee by sitting members of the Authority.

In addition to the MAPS-funded program of work, projects with which the Authority continues to be involved include the American Indian Cultural Center and Museum, the Boathouse District, Oklahoma River Cruises, riverfront hotel development near Meridian Avenue, and redevelopment of the Crystal Lake compound to serve disadvantaged youth while providing outdoor recreation activities for the general public. The Riverfront Design Committee, whose members are nominated by the Chairman of the Authority and confirmed by the Mayor and City Council, reviews development proposals submitted for properties located within the designated Scenic River Overlay Design District.

The Authority also entered into a sublease with the Whitewater Facility (Facility). The lease has an initial term of 20 years and includes a provision that 25% of any naming rights proceeds be restricted for capital repair and replacement at the Facility.

The current economic environment in Oklahoma City is positive; however, the economic outlook has been recently muted due to low oil and natural gas prices that are negatively impacting the many energy-related companies working in and around Oklahoma City. The cost of living rating is consistently below the national average and the City has a strong industry presence, low commuting times, convenient airline travel, high quality education, entertainment and sports opportunities, favorable weather, and is centrally located within the State of Oklahoma. According to The Brookings Institution, greater Oklahoma City ranks No. 7 in the U.S. for economic growth, and Forbes says that Oklahoma City is among the fastest growing cities in 2015.

In a report prepared by The Steven C. Agee Economic Research & Policy Institute of Oklahoma City University (Institute), dated February 10, 2015 and entitled "National, State, and Local Economic Outlook," the Institute reported that the U.S. economy will continue to have positive but slow growth in 2015. The baseline forecast is for Oklahoma City metro area private sector employment to expand at a 1.7% annual pace; roughly half the average of the last four years. Employment gains will be led again by demand for consumer services including construction, leisure, health care, and retail trade. Metro area unemployment rates are expected to tick up in 2015, averaging 4.3% for the year compared to the 4.1% average set in 2014. Oklahoma City per capita personal income is estimated to have grown to \$44,899 in 2014 and is expected to reach \$45,611 in 2015. The Institute described the economic and fiscal outlook as "conflicted." Short run challenges from falling oil prices are moving into the state's economy. The extent of the short run weakness will be determined by the future price path of oil and the speed with which economic activity rebounds in the state. Oklahoma City's fiscal outlook is bolstered somewhat by long-term trends favoring concentrations of economic activity along the I-35 corridor. The fiscal outlook will be determined by the interplay of short run distress and long run development. Using a model that balances both long and short-term influences the Institute projected sales tax growth of 2.15% for fiscal year 2015-2016.

Additionally, Chris Tatham, president of ETC Institute presented on July 28, 2015, the results of a Citizen Satisfaction Survey that was conducted in May and June of 2015. Of the residents surveyed, 88% rated Oklahoma City as an excellent or good place to live, 84% as a good place to work, and 81% as a good place to raise children. Overall, Oklahoma City residents have a very positive perception of the City and think the City is moving in the right direction. Among the largest U.S. cities, Oklahoma City is 19% above the national average in overall satisfaction with City services.

The Mayor, his appointed surrogate, and three City Council members serve as the Authority's Trustees with five other Trustees appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council. The Authority participates in the City's comprehensive accounting and budgetary system. Interim financial statements provide Authority management and other interested readers with regular financial analyses. Additionally, the Authority's management maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions.

By City Council resolution, public trusts of which the City is the beneficiary are encouraged to use the independent auditors competitively selected by the City. In compliance with that resolution, the Authority engaged BKD, LLP to conduct its annual audit. The Authority acknowledges the professional and competent services of its independent auditors.

Respectfully submitted:

James D. Couch

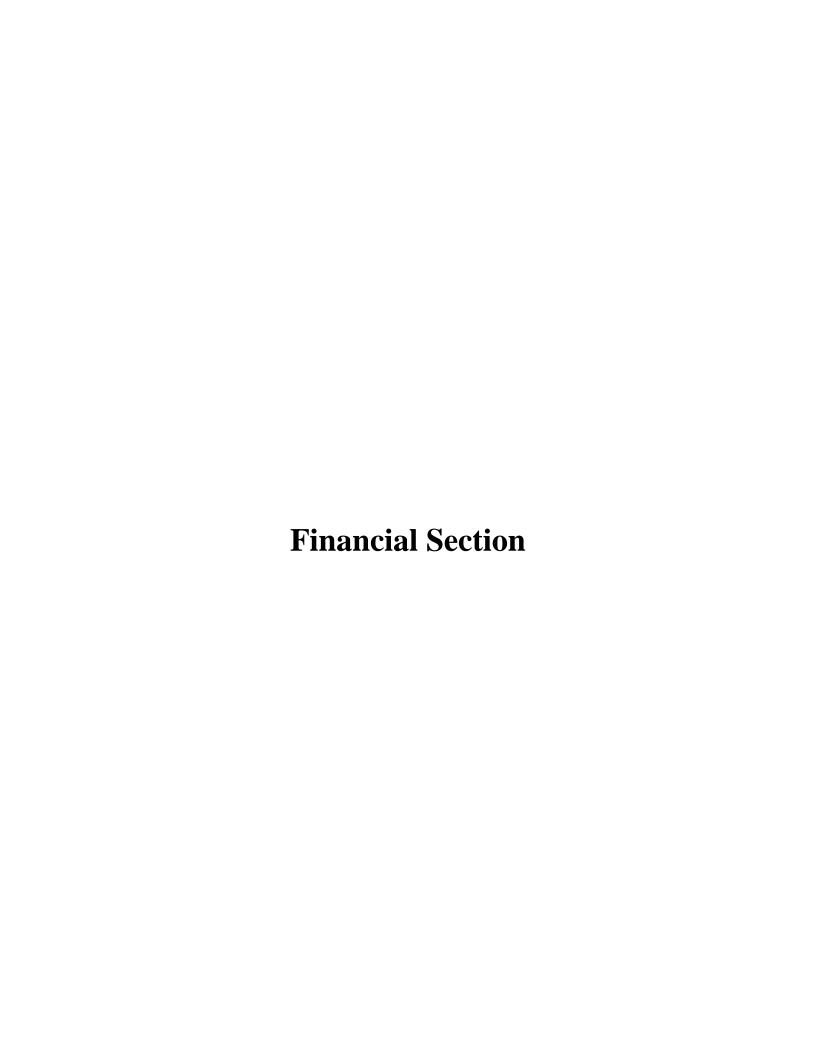
General Manager

Craig Freeman

City of Oklahoma City Finance Director

Laura L. Papas

City of Oklahoma City Controller





Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

Board of Trustees Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority (the Authority), a component unit of the City of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements 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 opinions 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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



Board of Trustees Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Authority as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the respective changes in its financial position for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis 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 audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements as a whole. The transmittal letter preceding this report is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. That letter 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 4, 2015, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BKD, LLP

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma December 4, 2015

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Within this section of the Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority (Authority) annual financial report, the Authority's management provides narrative discussion and analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. The Authority's financial performance is discussed and analyzed within the context of the accompanying financial statements and disclosure following this section. Introductory information is available in the transmittal letter which precedes this discussion and analysis. The Authority is a discretely presented component unit of the City of Oklahoma City (City).

Financial Summary

- Authority assets exceeded liabilities by \$3,061,110 (net position) for 2015. This compares to the previous year when assets exceeded liabilities by \$3,219,318.
- Total assets for the Authority decreased by \$160,456 (4.9%) to \$3,105,115 during 2015 and decreased by \$113,036 (3.3%) to \$3,265,571 for 2014.
- Total liabilities for the Authority decreased by \$2,248 (4.9%) to \$44,005 during 2015 and increased by \$3,191 (7.4%) to \$46,253 during 2014.
- Total net position is comprised of the following:
 - (1) Investment in capital assets of \$2,748,718 at June 30, 2015 and \$2,828,092 at June 30, 2014 include property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation.
 - (2) Unrestricted net position of \$312,392 and \$391,226 at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
- The Authority's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$309,484 this year. This compares to the prior year ending fund balance of \$384,469 for a decrease of \$74,985 during the current year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis introduces the Authority's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include: (1) Authority-wide statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements.

Authority-wide Financial Statements

The Authority's annual report includes two Authority-wide financial statements. These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the overall status of the Authority and are presented to demonstrate the extent the Authority has met its operating objectives efficiently and effectively using all the resources available and whether the Authority can continue to meet its objectives in the foreseeable future. Financial reporting at this level uses a perspective similar to that found in the private sector with its basis in full accrual accounting.

The first of these statements is the statement of net position. This is the statement of position presenting information that includes all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority as a whole is improving or deteriorating and identify financial strengths and weaknesses and assess liquidity.

The second statement is the statement of activities which reports how the Authority's net position changed during the current fiscal year and can be used to assess the Authority's operating results in its entirety and analyze how the Authority's programs are financed. All current year revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid. The Authority reports riverfront redevelopment activities.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is an accountability unit used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Authority has only one fund, a governmental fund, which serves as the general fund of the Authority.

Governmental Fund

The governmental fund is reported in the fund financial statements and reports the riverfront redevelopment function as reported in the Authority-wide financial statements. Fund statements report short-term fiscal accountability focusing on the use of spendable resources and balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. They are useful in evaluating annual financing requirements and the commitment of spendable resources for the near-term.

Since the Authority-wide financial statements focus includes the long-term view, comparisons between the two perspectives may provide useful insights. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to assist in understanding the differences between these two perspectives.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The accompanying notes to the financial statements provide information essential to gain a full understanding of the Authority-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin immediately following the basic financial statements.

Financial Analysis

The Authority's net position at fiscal year-end is \$3,061,110. This is a decrease of \$158,208 from last year's net position of \$3,219,318. Overall the Authority's financial position declined during fiscal year 2015.

Summary of Net Position							
			2015-2014	2015-2014		2014-2013	2014-2013
			Amount of	%		Amount of	%
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Change</u>	Change	<u>2013</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>
Assets							
Current assets	\$356,397	\$437,479	(\$81,082)	(18.5%)	\$471,144	(\$33,665)	(7.1%)
Capital assets, net	2,748,718	2,828,092	(79,374)	(2.8)	2,907,463	(79,371)	(2.7)
Total assets	3,105,115	3,265,571	(160,456)	(4.9)	3,378,607	(113,036)	(3.3)
Liabilities							
Current liabilities	44,005	46,253	(2,248)	(4.9)	43,062	<u>3,191</u>	7.4
Total liabilities	44,005	46,253	(2,248)	(4.9)	43,062	<u>3,191</u>	7.4
Net position							
Invested in capital assets	2,748,718	2,828,092	(79,374)	(2.8)	2,907,463	(79,371)	(2.7)
Unrestricted net position	312,392	<u>391,226</u>	(78,834)	(20.2)	428,082	(36,856)	(8.6)
Total net position	<u>\$3,061,110</u>	<u>\$3,219,318</u>	<u>(\$158,208)</u>	(4.9)	<u>\$3,335,545</u>	<u>(\$116,227)</u>	(3.5)

Current assets decreased \$81 thousand in 2015 and \$34 thousand in 2014. Cash and investments decreased \$72 thousand in 2015 and \$22 thousand in 2014 due to increases in cash requirements for operations. Accounts receivable decreased \$16 thousand in 2015 due to lower oil and gas royalties related to the current decline in the oil and gas industry compared to the increase of \$5 thousand in 2014. In 2015, receivable from primary government increased \$8 thousand due to sand mining royalties collected by the City and not yet remitted to the Authority. Capital assets decreased \$79 thousand in 2015 and 2014, primarily due to normal depreciation.

Summary of Changes in Net Position							
			2015-2014	2015-2014		2014-2013	2014-2013
			Amount of	%		Amount of	%
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Change</u>	Change	<u>2013</u>	<u>Change</u>	Change
Revenues							
Charges for services	\$700	\$699	\$1	0.1%	\$633	\$66	10.4%
Operating grants &							
contributions	50	175	(125)	(71.4)	-	175	1.0
General revenues	149,362	190,964	(41,602)	(21.8)	175,149	<u>15,815</u>	9.0
Total revenues	150,112	191,838	(41,726)	(21.8)	175,782	16,056	9.1
Program expenses	308,320	308,065	<u>255</u>	0.1	<u>375,924</u>	(67,859)	(18.1)
Changes in net position	(158,208)	(116,227)	(41,981)	(36.1)	(200,142)	83,915	41.9
Beginning net position	3,219,318	3,335,545	(116,227)	(3.5)	3,535,687	(200,142)	(5.7)
Ending net position	<u>\$3,061,110</u>	<u>\$3,219,318</u>	<u>(\$158,208)</u>	(4.9)	<u>\$3,335,545</u>	(\$116,227)	(3.5)

Within general revenues, the Authority reported a net decrease of \$42 thousand in 2015 and a net increase of \$16 thousand in 2014. Sand mining royalties decreased \$12 thousand in 2015 due to mining operations nearing completion and increased \$7 thousand in 2014 due to a rebound in the current year in the construction industry. In 2015, due to decreasing oil and gas prices, the oil and gas royalties decreased \$29 thousand as opposed to an increase in royalties of \$9 thousand in 2014.

In 2015, program expenses remained constant compared to a decrease of \$68 thousand in 2014. In 2014, professional services decreased \$25 thousand due to timing of management fees, while no loss was reported in 2014 compared to the loss on disposal of assets in 2013 of \$37 thousand.

Governmental Fund

As discussed, the Authority governmental fund is reported in the fund statements with a short-term, inflow and outflow of spendable resources focus. This information is useful in assessing resources available at the end of the year in comparison with upcoming financing requirements. The Authority governmental fund reported ending fund balance of \$309,484 and \$384,469 in fiscal year 2015 and 2014, respectively. Of this year-end total, approximately \$308,655 in 2015 and \$318,943 is unassigned, indicating availability for continuing Authority general service requirements.

The total ending fund balance of the governmental fund shows a decrease of \$74,985 in 2015 and \$38,271 in 2014 over the prior year. These decreases are primarily the result of the events and programs described within the analysis of the Authority's governmental activities.

Capital Assets

The Authority's investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation for the fiscal year 2015 and 2014 consists of land, infrastructure, and equipment. Capital assets at fiscal year-end are \$2,748,718. This is a decrease of \$79,374 from last year's capital assets of \$2,828,092.

Capital Assets Net of Accumulated Depreciation							
			2015-2014	2015-2014		2014-2013	2014-2013
			Amount of	%		Amount of	%
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	Change	<u>Change</u>	2013	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>
Non-Depreciable Assets							
Land	\$32,144	\$32,144	\$ -	0.0%	\$32,144	\$ -	0.0%
Total non-depreciable asset	<u>32,144</u>	<u>32,144</u>	<u>-</u>	0.0	<u>32,144</u>	<u>-</u>	0.0
Depreciable Assets							
Infrastructure	2,633,182	2,693,240	(60,058)	(2.2)	2,753,293	(60,053)	(2.2)
Equipment	83,392	102,708	(19,316)	(18.8)	122,026	(19,318)	(15.8)
Total depreciable assets	<u>2,716,574</u>	<u>2,795,948</u>	<u>(79,374)</u>	(2.8)	<u>2,875,319</u>	<u>(79,371)</u>	(2.8)
	<u>\$2,748,718</u>	<u>\$2,828,092</u>	<u>(\$79,374)</u>	(2.8)	<u>\$2,907,463</u>	<u>(\$79,371)</u>	(2.7)

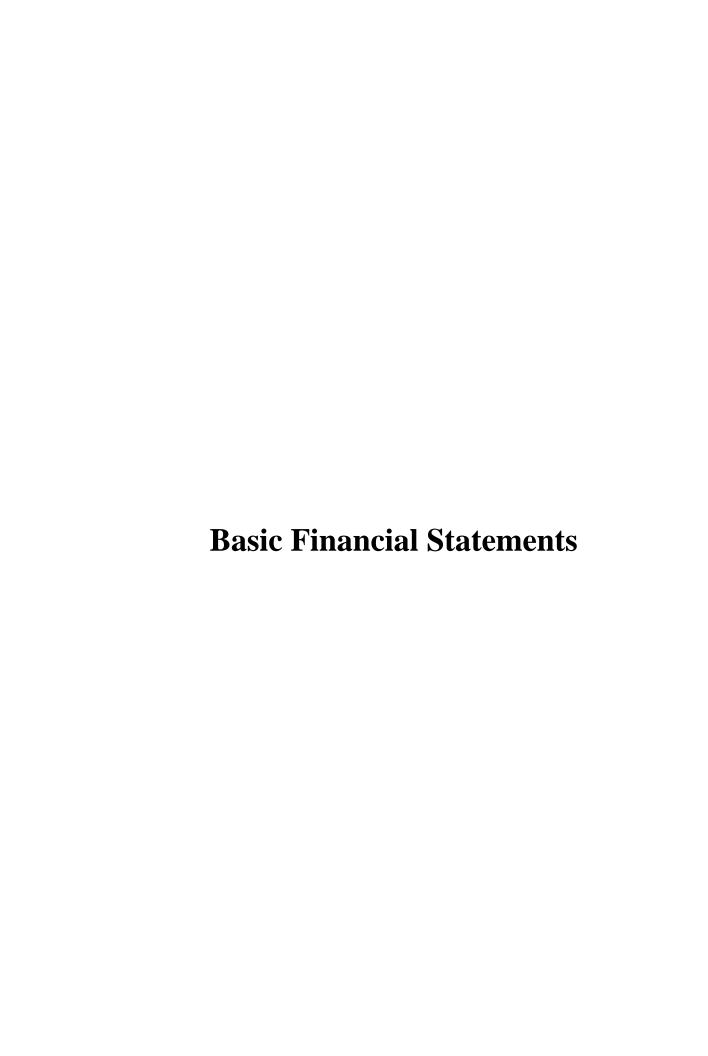
The decrease in capital assets was due to normal depreciation of fixed assets of \$79 thousand in 2015 and 2014. See Note II. D. for additional information regarding capital assets.

Economic Factors

The Authority relies on the income from oil & gas and sand mining royalties. The prior year saw an upward trend in both industries, resulting in increased revenues. However, the current year oil and gas royalties decreased due to industry declines. This lower-price trend is expected to continue in the near term. In addition, sand mining royalties declined significantly in the second half of the fiscal year, due to depletion of material reserves. Sand mining royalties are expected to remain nominal until operations cease by mid-2016. For these reasons, the current economic outlook is guarded.

Contacting the Authority's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority's finances, comply with finance-related laws and regulations, and demonstrate commitment to public accountability. If you have questions about this report or would like to request additional information, contact the City's Finance Department, Accounting Services Division, at 100 North Walker, Suite 300, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102. Questions relating to the Authority's operations should be directed to the Director of Development, Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority, 200 N. Walker, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102, (405) 631-8820.



Authority-wide Financial Statements

Provide both long-term and short-term information about the Authority's overall status using full accrual accounting.

* Governmental Activities – Reports riverfront redevelopment activities and the general revenues of the Authority.

Fund Financial Statements

Focus on the Authority's governmental fund.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Encompass essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the Authority-wide financial statements using modified accrual accounting and report the annual financing requirements of governmental programs and the commitment of spendable resources for the near-term.

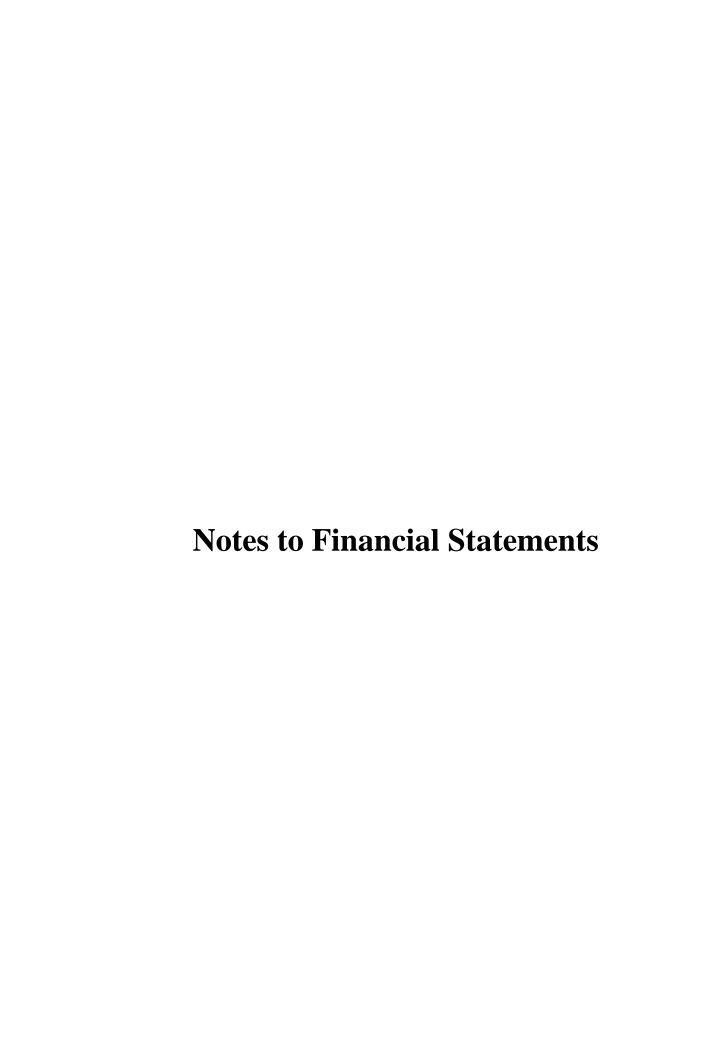
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Non-pooled cash	\$3	\$98
Investments	334,597	406,917
Accounts receivable, net	13,149	29,819
Interest receivable	3	3
Receivable from the City of Oklahoma City	8,347	-
Prepaids	298	642
Total current assets	356,397	437,479
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Capital assets:		
Land and construction in progress	32,144	32,144
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,716,574	2,795,948
Total capital assets	2,748,718	2,828,092
Total assets	3,105,115	3,265,571
	_	
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	8,127	10,376
Payable to the City of Oklahoma City	35,393	35,393
Unearned revenue	485	484
Total liabilities	44,005	46,253
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	2,748,718	2,828,092
Unrestricted	312,392	391,226
Total net position	\$3,061,110	\$3,219,318

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
PROGRAM EXPENSES	· 	
RIVERFRONT REDEVELOPMENT		
Professional services	\$106,693	\$107,826
Payments to City of Oklahoma City General Fund	35,393	35,536
Payments to Central Oklahoma Transportation and Parking Authority, River Mobility Fund	50,000	50,000
Other services and charges	36,860	35,332
Depreciation expense	79,374	79,371
Total program expenses	308,320	308,065
	_	
PROGRAM REVENUES		
CHARGES FOR SERVICES		
Riverfront redevelopment	700	699
OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		
Payments from component units	50	175
Total program revenues	750	874
Net program expense	(307,570)	(307,191)
GENERAL REVENUES		
Sand mining operations	99,126	111,495
Oil and gas royalties	50,195	79.423
Investment income	40	79,423 46
Other	1	40
Total general revenues	149,362	190,964
- Total general revenues	147,502	170,704
Changes in net position	(158,208)	(116,227)
•	(,)	(-, -,
Net position-beginning		3,335,545
Net position-ending	\$3,061,110	\$3,219,318

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Non-pooled cash	\$3	\$98
Investments	334,597	406,917
Accounts receivable	13,149	29,819
Interest receivable	3	3
Receivable from the City of Oklahoma City General Fund	8,347	-
Prepaids	298	642
Total assets	\$356,397	\$437,479
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
AND FUND BALANCE		
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$8,127	\$10,376
Payable to City of Oklahoma City General Fund	35,393	35,393
Unearned revenue	485	484
Total liabilities	44,005	46,253
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2,908	6,757
FUND BALANCES		
Non-spendable	298	642
Unrestricted:		
Assigned	531	64,884
Unassigned	308,655	318,943
Total fund balances	309,484	384,469
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,		
and fund balances	\$356,397	\$437,479
	· ·	
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEETS TO THE STATEMENTS OF		
NET POSITION		
Total fund balances	\$309,484	\$384,469
Capital assets	3,450,218	3,450,218
Accumulated depreciation	(701,500)	(622,126)
Earned but unavailable revenue	2,908	6,757
Total net position	\$3,061,110	\$3,219,318

	2015	2014
REVENUES		
Sand mining operations	\$99,126	\$111,495
Oil and gas royalties	54,045	78,008
Investment income	40	46
Rental income	700	699
Payments from Central Oklahoma Transportation and Parking Authority, River Mobility Fund	50	175
Total revenues	153,961	190,423
EXPENDITURES		
CURRENT		
Professional services	106,693	107,826
Payments to City of Oklahoma City General Fund	35,393	35,536
Payments to Central Oklahoma Transportation and Parking Authority, River Mobility Fund	50,000	50,000
Other services and charges	36,860	35,332
Total expenditures	228,946	228,694
Net changes in fund balances	(74,985)	(38,271)
Fund balances, beginning	384,469	422,740
Fund balances, ending	\$309,484	\$384,469
RECONCILIATION OF STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND		
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES		
Net changes in fund balances	(\$74,985)	(\$38,271)
Depreciation expense	(79,374)	(79,371)
Recognition of earned but unavailable revenue	(3,849)	1,415
Change in net position	(\$158,208)	(\$116,227)

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I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. A. INTRODUCTION

The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting principles and practices are discussed in subsequent sections of this note. The remainder of the notes is organized to provide explanations, including required disclosures, of the Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority (Authority) financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

I. B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

I. B. 1. REPORTING ENTITY AND RELATIONSHIP TO THE CITY OF OKLAHOMA CITY (CITY)

The Authority was created as a public trust pursuant to Title 60 of the Oklahoma Statutes, section 176, et seq., on March 19, 1985, amended and restated June 2005, with City named as the beneficiary. The purpose of the Authority is to finance, develop, and maintain the property adjacent to the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor (River). The provisions of the trust indenture provide that the Authority will lease or otherwise manage the related property, equipment, and improvements financed by the Authority. Assets are managed by the Director of Development, an Authority consultant.

The Mayor, his appointed surrogate, and three City Council members serve with five other Trustees appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The Authority does not have the power to levy taxes. The City has no obligation for debt issued by the Authority.

Method of Reporting in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

The Authority is presented as a component unit of the City because the City appoints all Trustees and has the ability to remove members and may over-rule or modify the Authority's decisions. The Authority is discretely presented because the majority of the Board is not the same as the voting majority of the City Council.

The financial activity of the Authority is a discretely presented component unit in the City's CAFR. The CAFR financial statement may be obtained from the Finance Department, Accounting Services Division, 100 N. Walker, Suite 300, Oklahoma City, OK 73102.

Authority Administration

The Authority has no employees. Authority activities are performed by City employees and an Authority consultant. City employees perform all administrative and management functions of the Authority not performed by the Authority's management consultant. The Authority does not reimburse the City for these costs.

Related Parties

North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor Foundation Endowment Fund (ORFE)

On December 13, 2004, the Authority entered into an agreement with the Oklahoma City Community Foundation (Foundation) to establish a permanent fund at the Foundation. The purpose of the ORFE is to support the public uses of the Authority leasehold. The ORFE was established with the net proceeds of the Downtown Oklahoma City, Incorporated 2004 Holiday Boat Parade; however, the ORFE may receive future donations and investment earnings.

Distributions are recommended by an advisory committee composed of three members: the Chairman of the Authority, or a designee; and two members separately appointed by the Foundation Trustees and the Mayor of Oklahoma City, respectively. All distributions from the Foundation are subject to the final approval of the Foundation Trustees.

Central Oklahoma Transportation and Parking Authority (COTPA)

COTPA is a discrete component unit of the City. On January 13, 2006, the COTPA Trustees approved a resolution accepting an administrative role in developing and operating the water transport system as part of a joint North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor Water Mobility System Plan (System Plan). On June 20, 2006, the City Council approved a joint resolution with the Authority and COTPA regarding the assignment and acceptance of responsibilities. Per the resolution, COTPA is primarily responsible for operations and finance issues, while the Authority provides support in areas of planning, development, and marketing.

On April 24, 2007, the Authority, and COTPA entered into a lease agreement in which COTPA agreed to pay the City and the Authority \$25 each, per year to lease property on the River for the construction, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure needed to support operation of watercraft from the Water Transit Mobility System. The lease provides for a 30 year primary term and an automatic renewal for a further term of 45 years.

Lease and Management Agreements

City Master Lease and Mineral Rights

The Authority has entered into an agreement with the City assigning riverfront development responsibility to the Authority and granting the Authority specific rights with respect to the City's river corridor assets of the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor. The City's river corridor assets include the Oklahoma River Rowing and Canoe/Kayak Racecourse (Racecourse). The lease payment is nominal. The initial term of the lease is 25 years, and the property can be subleased. The sublease agreements with the Authority covers the properties' mineral rights. The related sand mining revenues and oil and gas royalties received under this arrangement constitute the majority of the Authority's revenues.

The Authority has entered into various subleases. The purpose of these subleases is generally to provide access to land to various parties to allow them to build boathouses and other facilities along the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor. These subleases are generally for nominal dollar amounts and have initial terms of 25 years with options to renew for additional periods. The lease for the Whitewater Facility (Facility) has an initial term of 20 years and includes a provision that 25% of any naming right proceeds be restricted for capital repair and replacement at the Facility.

Oklahoma County Sheriff's Department

The City owns and the Authority operates a parcel of land at NE 36th and Air Depot Boulevard. In 1987, the Authority and the City agreed to lease a portion of that property to the Oklahoma County Sheriff's Department for 25 years. In exchange, the Sheriff's Department agreed to construct and operate a training facility. In July, 2011, the boundaries of the leased property were expanded and the descriptions of the responsibilities of each party to the agreement were updated and a new term of 25 years was applied.

Oklahoma City University (OCU)

On August 23, 2009, the Authority, the City, and OCU, entered into a boathouse lease agreement. In the agreement, OCU agreed to pay the Authority \$1 per year to lease property on the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor for the construction, operation, and maintenance with private funds of a boathouse and facilities for the use and benefit of OCU and the general public for an original term of 25 years. These facilities complement other recreational and park uses in the metropolitan area and enhance opportunities for access by the public to recreational activities involving the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor.

University of Central Oklahoma (UCO) Devon Boathouse

On December 17, 2013, the Authority, the City, and UCO, entered into a boathouse lease agreement. In the agreement, UCO agreed to pay the Authority \$1 per year to lease property on the River for the construction, operation, and maintenance with private funds of a boathouse and facilities for the use and benefit of UCO and the general public for an original term of 25 years. These facilities complement other recreational and park uses in the metropolitan area and enhance opportunities for access by the public to recreational activities involving the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor.

Oklahoma City Boathouse Racecourse Management Agreement

On November 27, 2012, the Authority approved an agreement with the Oklahoma City Boathouse Foundation to provide management, maintenance, and operation of the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor Racecourse Starting Systems and related appurtenances.

Oklahoma City Boathouse Foundation (OCBF)

On May 19, 2015, the City and the Authority entered into an agreement with the OCBF for an initial term of 20 years and three additional five-year terms upon written acceptance by all parties. In the agreement, the Authority leases the MAPS3 Whitewater Facility to the OCBF. The OCBF will provide operation, management and maintenance services for the MAPS3 Whitewater Facility at no cost to the City or the Authority other than the Authority's agreement to repair and replace capital items. The OCBF is the sole manager and operator for the MAPS3 Whitewater Facility.

Consultant Services Contract

Since 1990, the Authority has retained Strategic Solutions, LLC as a consultant. Strategic Solutions, LLC, assists with planning, development and implementation of programs and events to benefit the Foundation, is the primary contact for all development inquiries, coordinates trust responsibilities, and oversees the work of the direct sales staff, and is a liaison to other City departments.

I. B. 2. BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements include the statement of net position, the statement of activities, balance sheet, and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. These statements report financial information for the Authority as a whole.

Authority-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position reports both short and long-term assets and liabilities, specifically including capital assets, acquired by the Authority.

The statement of activities reports the revenues and expenses of the Authority's riverfront redevelopment function. Program revenue includes operating and capital grants as well as contributions. All other revenues of the Authority are included as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances are also included in the basic financial statements. These statements report current assets and liabilities and sources and uses of these resources.

I. B. 3. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

Authority-Wide Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Authority are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP). The statement of net position and statement of activities report using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Capital assets are recorded when purchased or constructed and depreciated over their useful lives.

Fund Financial Statements

The remaining two financial statements report using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. The Authority considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year. Expenditures are recorded when the related liability is incurred.

I. C. BUDGET LAW AND PRACTICE

Oklahoma Statutes require the submission of financial information for public trusts. However, legal budgetary control levels are not specified. Accordingly, the Authority's budget is submitted to its governing body for approval. Appropriations are recorded and available for encumbrance or expenditure as revenue is received in cash. Budgetary control is exercised on a project-length basis. Therefore, appropriations are carried forward each year until projects are completed. Management's policy prohibits expenditures to exceed appropriations at the detail, line-item level. Management may transfer appropriations without governing body approval.

I. D. POLICIES RELATED TO ASSETS, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND EQUITY

I. D. 1. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The Authority participates in the investment policy approved by the City Council. Unrestricted investments are managed by the City Treasurer. The Authority's governing board has formally adopted the City's updated deposit and investment policy in October 2012. Where applicable, deposit and investment policies are specified in the respective bond indentures.

Investments are carried at fair value determined by quoted market prices. Cash equivalents are reported with investments. Cash deposits are reported at carrying amount, which approximates fair value.

I. D. 2. RECEIVABLES AND UNCOLLECTIBLE AMOUNTS

Significant receivables include sand mining revenues and oil and gas royalties receivable. These receivables are due within 90 days of year end. The receivables are considered fully collectible and no allowance for uncollectible amounts has been recorded.

I. D. 3. PREPAIDS

Prepaids are payments to vendors that benefit future reporting periods and are reported on the consumption basis. Prepaids are similarly reported in the Authority-wide and fund statements.

I. D. 4. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Property and equipment are stated at actual or estimated historical cost. The Authority generally capitalizes assets with cost of \$7,500 or more as purchases and construction outlays occur. Capital assets are reported in the statement of net position and depreciated using the straight-line method. When capital assets are disposed, the cost and applicable accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recorded in operations.

	Estimated
	<u>Useful life</u>
Buildings	10 - 50
Infrastructure and improvements other than buildings	10 - 50
Mobile equipment, furniture, machinery, and equipment	5 - 20

Costs incurred during construction of long-lived assets are recorded as construction in progress and are not depreciated until placed in service. The Authority capitalizes interest as a component of capital assets constructed for its own use.

Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations, while renewals and betterments are capitalized.

I. D. 5. RETAINAGES

It is the policy of the Authority to retain a percentage of construction contracts until a completed project has been accepted by the Trustees. Contractors may request to opt out of this retainage by providing a certificate of deposit with the City. The City holds the certificate of deposit and the Authority retains the risk of incurring costs related to a contractor's failure to perform. However, in the event of non-performance, the City calls the certificate and pays the proceeds to the Authority to cover any costs incurred. The Authority does not record the effect of holding the certificates of deposit.

I. D. 6. FUND EQUITY

Fund Balance

Non-Spendable Fund Balance

Fund balance reported as non-spendable includes amounts that cannot be spent because it is not in spendable form or is not expected to be converted to cash including inventories, prepaid expenses and non-current receivables and advances.

Restricted Fund Balance

Restricted fund balance includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation including City ordinances approved by a vote of the Citizens.

Committed Fund Balance

Committed fund balance includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by a vote of the Board of Trustees. Commitments of fund balance do not lapse at year-end.

Assigned Fund Balance

Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by formal action of the City Finance Director.

Unassigned Fund Balance

Unassigned fund balance includes fund balance which has not been classified within the above mentioned categories.

Fund Balance Usage

The Authority uses restricted amounts when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents or contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreements requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the Authority uses committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

Net Position

Net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt and legally restricted amounts are separated from unrestricted Net position.

Net Investment in Capital Assets

The amount reported is calculated as total capital assets less accumulated depreciation and outstanding debt used to purchase the assets net of unspent portions. Unspent portions of debt, along with any amounts used to fund debt reserves, are included with restricted net position.

Restricted Net Position

Amounts reported as restricted for debt service include those amounts held in restricted accounts as required by the debt instrument. Restricted amounts held to pay bond interest are reduced by accrued interest payable. Net position restricted for capital projects include unspent debt proceeds legally restricted for capital outlays. Restricted net position also include purpose restrictions from enabling legislation and other external sources.

I. E. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures; accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

I. F. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority's risk management activities are recorded in the City Risk Management Fund and the Oklahoma City Municipal Facilities Authority (OCMFA) Services Fund. The purpose of these funds is to administer property and liability insurance programs of the City, in which the Authority participates. These funds account for the risk financing activities of the Authority and constitute a transfer of risk from the Authority.

The Authority has no costs or liabilities related to risk management activities. Costs and liabilities for commercial insurance, stop-loss insurance, and claims paid are recorded in the City Risk Management Fund and the OCMFA Services Fund.

I. G. MAJOR REVENUES

Revenues are primarily from investment activities, contributions, oil and gas royalties, and sand mining. Program revenues include rental income and contributions from the City and related organizations.

I. H. TAX STATUS

The Authority is exempt from Federal and state income taxes under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code for any trade or business related to the Authority's tax-exempt purpose or function.

II. ASSETS AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

II. A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned or the Authority will not be able to recover collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. The Authority policy requires deposits to be 110 percent secured by collateral valued at market or par, whichever is lower, less the amount covered by the Federal deposit insurance. Deposited funds may be invested in certificates of deposit in institutions with an established record of fiscal health, as determined by the bank's institutional rating provided by commercially available bank services or on performance evaluations conducted pursuant to the Federal Community Reinvestment Act, 12 United States Code, Section 2901. Collateral agreements must be approved prior to deposit of funds as provided by law. The City Council approves and designates a list of authorized depository institutions based on evaluation by the City Treasurer of the institution's financial strength in accordance with the investment policy.

At June 30, 2015 and 2014 the Authority's cash is collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the name of the Authority, less Federal depository insurance.

Investments

The Authority invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate risk and credit risk. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the Authority's financial position. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined.

	June 30, 2015			
	Fair Value/ Carrying Amount	<u>Cost</u>	Rating (1)	Weighted Average Months to Maturity (2)
Money market funds	<u>\$334,597</u>	<u>\$334,597</u>	AAA/Aaa	1.60
	Fair Value/ Carrying Amount	<u>Cost</u>	Rating (1)	Weighted Average Months to <u>Maturity (2)</u>
Money market funds	<u>\$406,917</u>	<u>\$406,917</u>	AAA/Aaa	1.80

- (1) Ratings are provided where applicable to indicate associated credit risk.
- (2) Interest rate risk is estimated using weighted average months to maturity.

Investment Policy

The Authority's investment policy is maintained by the City Treasurer. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Authority funds may be invested in: (1) direct obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the U.S. government is pledged, or obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the State of Oklahoma is pledged; (2) Federal agency or U.S. government-sponsored enterprise obligations, participations, or other instruments, including those insured by or fully guaranteed as principal and interest by Federal agencies or U.S. government-sponsored enterprises; (3) collateralized or insured certificates of deposit and other evidences of deposits at banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions located in Oklahoma when secured by appropriate collateral or fully insured certificates of deposit and other evidences of deposits at banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions located outside of Oklahoma; (4) repurchase agreements that have underlying collateral of direct obligations or obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies, and instrumentalities; (5) money market funds regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission which consist of authorized domestic securities with restrictions as specified in state law; (6) savings accounts or certificates of savings and loan associations, banks, and credit unions, to the extent the accounts are fully insured by Federal depository insurance; (7) State and Local Government Series (SLGS); (8) City direct debt obligations for which an ad valorem tax may be levied or bonds issued by a public trust of which the City is a beneficiary and judgments rendered against the City by a court of record, provided it is a prudent investment; (9) prime commercial paper with a maturity date less than 180 days which represents less than 10% of the outstanding paper of an issuing corporation.

Under the policy, the Authority may not invest in reverse repurchase agreements, derivative instruments created from, whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying assets or indices of asset values and/or has no call options prior to the desired maturity or is a variable rate instrument. Collateralization is further restricted to permitted investments shown previously as items (1) and (2).

Interest Rate Risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Investments held for longer periods are subject to increased risk of adverse interest rate changes. The policy provides that to the extent practicable, investments are matched with anticipated cash flows. Investments are diversified to minimize the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific maturity period, a single issuer, or an individual class of securities. Unless matched to a specific cash flow, investments are not made in securities maturing more than five years from the date of purchase. Certificates of deposit may not be purchased with maturities greater than 365 days from date of purchase.

Concentration of Credit Risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Authority's investment in a single issuer. Cumulatively, portfolios of the Authority may not be invested in any given financial institution in excess of 5% of such institution's total assets excluding U.S. government securities and those issued by government sponsored enterprises, SLGs, and City judgments. Additionally, no more than 5% of the total Authority portfolio may be placed with any single financial institution excluding U.S. government securities and those issued by government sponsored enterprises, savings, money market funds, SLGS, City judgments and repurchase agreements.

Portfolio Structure (1)

Investment Type Limitations Maturity Limitations Percentage of Total Invested Principal Percentage of Total Invested Principal Maximum % (2) Maximum % (4) Repurchase agreements 100% 0-1 year 100% U.S. Treasury securities (3) 1-3 years 90 100 Certificates of deposit 50 3-5 years 90 Money market funds 100 Savings account 100 U.S. non-callable agencies securities 100 5 Judgments

- (1) Specifically matched cash flows are excluded.
- (2) For investments listed, there is no minimum percentage specified under the policy.
- (3) Includes SLGS.
- (4) For maturities limited to 0-1 year, the minimum percentages allowed under the policy are 5-25%.

The policy also allows surplus cash, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements to be collateralized with securities with longer maturities if such maturity does not exceed ten years.

Investments Held by Others

For investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. Policy provides that investment collateral is held by a third party custodian with whom the Authority has a current custodial agreement in the Authority's name or be held in the name of both parties by the Federal Reserve Bank servicing Oklahoma. The Authority's investments are insured or collateralized with securities held by the Authority, or its agent, in the Authority's name.

Compliance with State Restrictions

Authority investment policy is more restrictive than the requirements of Oklahoma law found in Title 60 of the Oklahoma Statutes and the standards of the Oklahoma Uniform Prudent Investor Act. These statutes restrict public trust investing to the Prudent Investor Rule defined by Title 60 Oklahoma Statutes to consider the purposes, terms, distribution requirements, and other circumstances of the Authority and to exercise reasonable care, skill, and caution. Investment decisions must be evaluated not in isolation, but in the context of the Authority's portfolio as a whole and as a part of the overall investment strategy having risk and return objectives reasonably suited to the Authority.

II. B. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Receivables include amounts due for sand mining operations of \$4,282 and \$10,350 and oil and gas royalties of \$8,867 and \$19,469 at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. There are no accounts receivable past due more than 90 days.

II. C. PREPAIDS

At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Authority had prepaid membership fees of \$298 and \$642, respectively.

II. D. CAPITAL ASSETS

Changes in Capital Assets

				2015			
_					Capital Asset	ts,	
	Capit	al Assets, not de	preciated		depreciated		
_			Total			Total	Total
			Capital Assets,			Capital Assets,	Capital
	Land		not depreciated	Infrastructure	Equipment	depreciated	Assets, net
CAPITAL ASSETS							
Balance, June 30, 2014	\$32,144		\$32,144	\$3,224,918	\$193,156	\$3,418,074	\$3,450,218
Balance, June 30, 2015	32,144		32,144	3,224,918	193,156	3,418,074	3,450,218
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION							
Balance, June 30, 2014				531,678	90,448	622,126	622,126
Increases				60,058	<u>19,316</u>	<u>79,374</u>	79,374
Balance, June 30, 2015				591,736	109,764	701,500	701,500
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$32,144</u>		<u>\$32,144</u>	<u>\$2,633,182</u>	<u>\$83,392</u>	<u>\$2,716,574</u>	<u>\$2,748,718</u>
				2014			
-					Capital Asset	ts,	
	Capital Assets, not depreciated				depreciated		
			Total			Total	Total
		Construction	Capital Assets,			Capital Assets,	Capital
	Land	In Progress	not depreciated	Infrastructure	Equipment	depreciated	Assets, net
CAPITAL ASSETS							
Balance, June 30, 2013	\$32,144	<u>\$ -</u>	\$32,144	\$3,224,918	<u>\$193,156</u>	\$3,418,074	\$3,450,218
Balance, June 30, 2014	32,144	_=	32,144	3,224,918	<u>193,156</u>	3,418,074	3,450,218
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION							
Balance, June 30, 2013				471,625	71,130	542,755	542,755
Increases				60,053	19,318	79,371	79,371
Balance, June 30, 2014				531,678	90,448	622,126	622,126
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$32,144</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$32,144</u>	<u>\$2,693,240</u>	<u>\$102,708</u>	<u>\$2,795,948</u>	<u>\$2,828,092</u>

Depreciation Expense

Depreciation expense of \$79,374 in 2015 and \$79,371 in 2014 was charged to the Authority's riverfront redevelopment activities.

III. LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

III. A. UNEARNED REVENUES

The Authority received future lease payments on two leases. One of the lease terms begins in April and ends the following March. Unearned revenue on this lease as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 is \$151 and \$151, respectively. The second lease begins in March and ends the following February. Unearned revenues on this lease as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 is \$334 and \$333, respectively.

III. B. DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Unavailable Revenues

At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Authority reported receivable but unavailable oil and gas revenues of \$2,908 and \$6,757, respectively.

IV. FUND EQUITY

IV. A. FUND BALANCE

Non-Spendable Fund Balance

Prepaids	<u>2015</u> <u>\$298</u>	<u>2014</u> <u>\$642</u>			
Assigned					
Assigned for encumbrances	<u>2015</u> <u>\$531</u>	2014 \$64,884			
Unassigned					
Unassigned	2015 \$308,655	2014 \$318,943			
IV. B. NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets					
Capital assets, net	<u>2015</u> <u>\$2,748,718</u>	2014 \$2,828,092			

Unrestricted

Unrestricted <u>2015</u> <u>2014</u> <u>\$312,392</u> <u>\$391,226</u>

V. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

V. A. INTERFUND PAYABLE

Receivable from the City

City General Fund

In 2015, the Authority had receivables from the City General Fund of \$8,347 for sand mining revenues collected by the City and not yet remitted to the Authority.

Payable to the City

City General Fund

In 2015 and 2014, the Authority had payables to the City General Fund of \$35,393 for mowing chargebacks from the City parks department.

V. B. INTERFUND PAYMENTS

Payments to City General Fund

In 2015 and 2014, the Authority paid the City General Fund \$35,393 and \$35,536 respectively, for mowing services along the riverfront.

Payments to COTPA River Mobility Fund

In 2015 and 2014, the Authority paid to COTPA \$50,000 for the Authority's participation in the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor Cruises annual marketing campaign.

VI. CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

The Authority has entered into contracts with management consulting services, auditing services, and engineering services required for the planning, development, operation and maintenance of projects related to the North Canadian/Oklahoma River Corridor corridor. Each of these contracts was at various stages of completion at June 30, 2015 and 2014. The Authority has outstanding commitments under these contracts at June 30, 2015 and 2014 of \$92,719 and \$115,383, respectively.

VII. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

ORFE

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the market value of the ORFE investment was \$790,800 and \$777,697, respectively. In accordance with the Foundation's policy and distribution formula, the balance available to the Authority at June 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$5,678. To date, no distributions have been approved and all earnings have been reinvested.

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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Board of Trustees Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority (the Authority), a component unit of the City of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise the Trust's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 4, 2015.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of the Authority is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting (internal control). In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Authority's internal control to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Authority's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.



Board of Trustees Oklahoma City Riverfront Redevelopment Authority

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

The Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* of the City should be read in conjunction with this report.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

BKD,LLP

December 4, 2015