

Capital Improvement Board of Managers
(of Marion County, Indiana)

(A Component Unit of
the Consolidated City of Indianapolis - Marion County)



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015
Capital Improvement Board of Managers
(of Marion County, Indiana) - a Component
Unit of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis -
Marion County
Indianapolis, Indiana

Prepared by:

Finance Department

Melina Kennedy, President

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
(of Marion County, Indiana)
(A Component Unit of the Consolidated
City of Indianapolis-Marion County)
December 31, 2015**

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Introductory Section



May 31, 2016

Capital Improvement Board of Managers
(of Marion County, Indiana)
Indianapolis, Indiana

We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Capital Improvement Board of Managers (of Marion County, Indiana) (“CIB”), for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

The financial statements of the CIB are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and we believe they present the CIB’s financial affairs in a manner designed to fairly set forth the financial position and results of operations of the CIB. We also believe that all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the CIB’s financial affairs have been included. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the CIB. The financial statements have been audited by the Indiana State Board of Accounts and the independent auditor’s report has been included in this report.

Management’s discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor’s report and provides a narrative introduction, overview and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

Profile of the CIB

Structure and Reporting Entity: The CIB is a municipal body of Marion County created pursuant to the provisions of Indiana Code (IC) 36-10-9. The CIB has no stockholders or equity holders and all revenues and other receipts must be deposited and disbursed in accordance with provisions of such statute. The board is composed of nine members. Six of the nine board members are appointed by the Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, one is appointed by the Marion County Board of Commissioners, one is appointed by the City-County Council of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County, a unified form of government commonly referred to as “Unigov” (“City-County Council”) and one is appointed jointly by majority vote of a body consisting of one member of the board of the county commissioners of each county in which a food and beverage tax is in effect under IC 6-9-35 on January 1 of the appointment. The board of county commissioners that has the greatest population of all counties in which a food and beverage tax is in effect under IC 6-9-35 on January 1 of the year of the appointment shall convene the meeting to make the joint appointment. Each county in which a food and beverage tax is in effect under IC 6-9-35 on January 1 of the year of the appointment is entitled to be represented at the meeting by one member of the county’s board of county commissioner, who shall be selected by that county’s board of county commissioners. One of the members appointed by the Mayor must be engaged in the hotel or motel business in the county. Not more than four of the members appointed by the Mayor may be affiliated with the same political party.

The CIB is authorized by the statute to finance, construct, equip, operate and maintain any capital facilities or improvements of general public benefit or welfare which would tend to promote convention, cultural, entertainment and recreational activities and thereby positively impact the wider public and civic well-being of the community. While the CIB receives certain excise tax revenue, the CIB has no taxing power. The exercise of any taxing power requires the action of the Indiana General Assembly and, in certain instances when so authorized by the Indiana General Assembly, the enactment by ordinance of the City-County Council. Additionally, certain of these taxes are statutorily restricted to limited purposes. The CIB operates facilities used in convention, cultural, entertainment and recreational activities in downtown Indianapolis. Such activities are maintained, for accounting and reporting purposes, in a single enterprise fund.

Melina Kennedy was appointed to the CIB board by the incoming Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, Joe Hogsett, and was thereafter elected as the new board president. Earl Goode stepped down from his position after serving on the Board since 2015, and fulfilling the role of President for one year. His tenure at the CIB was one of sound financial leadership, a sustained emphasis on transparency, and continued support for our tourism and travel industries.

CIB Operating Model: As an operating model, the CIB's public purposes are achieved by operating capital facilities, which are important drivers to the economic vitality of the strong and growing convention, cultural, entertainment and recreational businesses (public and private) serving the public and civic interests of the State of Indiana and particularly the central Indiana region. The public and civic interests are directly and indirectly served by the investment and activity of the CIB and its growth fostering effect on the larger economy, including most directly the MSA Indianapolis public and private sector hospitality industry. Additionally, the broader private and public sector is benefited by leisure, amenity and employment opportunities. The hospitality industry is an important element and has played a central role in stabilizing the core of the City of Indianapolis, thereby generally transmitting a rippling benefit throughout the region and the State. This model, ever expanding since its inception in 1965, has become an important element to the success story that is the central Indiana region.

At the core of this operating model is an understanding that the CIB's activities work in tandem with the private sector to foster diverse economic growth. The CIB's assets, activities and ancillary amenities allow a larger private hospitality industry to operate. In turn, the hospitality industry mutually develops and services the region's significant convention, cultural, entertainment and recreational activity and amenities. This understanding of the hospitality industry, as a significant driver allowing the region to enjoy amenities and activities beyond the means of the region to be supported by just its citizens, supports viewing it as an element that fosters non-hospitality economic growth and quality of life in the region. Viewed in this context, an operating model that permits the generation of non-operating revenue (from both the industry's customers as well as regional users and beneficiaries of these activities and amenities) to support and subsidize the CIB's capital and operating costs can be seen as thoughtful and balanced taxation policy. Tax policy impacting the CIB is managed by the Indiana General Assembly and the City-County Council. Ultimately, the CIB operations serve to protect and support a region that has thrived and competes well in comparison to other similar cities in the nation.

Internal Control Structure: In developing and evaluating the CIB's accounting system, we have given consideration to the adequacy of the internal control structure, designing it to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: (1) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and (2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework. We believe that the CIB's internal accounting controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

Budget: The CIB maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual approved budget. The Department Directors, in conjunction with the Administrative staff, develop budgets for the individual departments.

- (1) Using these departmental budgets, the Chief Financial Officer prepares the budget for review and approval by the members of the governing board of the CIB.
- (2) The budget is advertised in two local newspapers.
- (3) The CIB's board approves and submits the budget to the City-County Council for its review.
- (4) The Municipal Corporations Committee of the Council holds public hearings on the budget of the CIB and forwards it for approval to the City-County Council.
- (5) The budget of the CIB is reviewed and approved by the City-County Council. The overall adopted budget of the City (of which the CIB's budget is a part), is reviewed and certified by the Indiana Department of Local Government Finance ("DLGF").

CIB Facilities: Among the facilities managed by the CIB are the multi-purpose Indiana Convention Center ("ICC") and the state-of-the-art Lucas Oil Stadium ("LOS"). The Convention Center covers a 6 city block area in downtown Indianapolis. The LOS site covers a 6½ city block area just south of the Convention Center and is connected by internal and covered structures, allowing combined use opportunities.

Since opening in 1972, the Indiana Convention Center has had four major expansions, with the fourth being completed in January 2011. With this latest expansion, the Indiana Convention Center now contains 566,300 square feet of clear span convention and exhibition space, 71 meeting rooms and 3 ballrooms. The 11 exhibit halls range in size from 36,300 square feet to 88,900 square feet. The Sagamore Ballroom, with 33,335 square feet, can be divided into seven different sections. The 500 Ballroom has 13,536 square feet and an adjoining reception room. The 10,202 square foot Wabash Ballroom features a 24' ceiling and may be divided into three separate sections.

LOS features a retractable roof, offering spectacular views of the Indianapolis skyline. In addition, LOS has an infill playing surface, 7 locker rooms, exhibit space, meeting rooms, operable north window, dual two-level club lounges, 139 suites, retractable sideline seating, house reduction curtains, two large video boards, ribbon boards, spacious concourses, interior and exterior plaza space, 11 indoor docks and 2 vehicle ramps to the event level. LOS is connected to the Convention Center and several hotels and entertainment options by a pedestrian connector. Tradeshows can take advantage of an indoor 30,000 square foot loading dock, retractable seating and operable walls to utilize up to 183,000 contiguous square feet of space. Football games can be played indoors or outdoors using the retractable roof and operable north window. The house reduction curtain system covers the entire Terrace Level seating, reducing capacity from 63,000 to approximately 41,000. Basketball and other mini-stadium events have the option of playing in the round for up to 71,000 fans or in a much smaller configuration with a house reduction curtain system. Concerts may be played indoors or outdoors in full stadium or reduced house configurations. Seating configurations range in size from 15,000 to 71,000.

In addition to managing the Indiana Convention Center & Lucas Oil Stadium, the CIB also maintains Victory Field and Bankers Life Fieldhouse.

Victory Field, home to the Indianapolis Indians AAA baseball team, has been recognized as the "Best Minor League Ballpark in America" by prominent publications such as *Baseball America* and *Sports Illustrated*. It is constructed on a 13-acre site in White River State Park, which is subleased to, and operated by, the Indianapolis Indians franchise. Located on the southwest corner of West and Maryland streets, the ballpark is in close proximity to the Indiana Convention Center & Lucas Oil Stadium. Victory Field seats approximately 14,200 people, which includes an open-air stadium seating area and the very popular grassy berms in the outfield areas, which offer inviting, lawn seating. This grassy area, around the outfield wall, can accommodate up to 2,000 people. The park's main deck of seats wraps from behind home plate to the foul poles in left and right field. When fans enter the ballpark, they can walk down the steps to their seats in a lower seating bowl, or up to their seats in the upper bowl. There are 12,200 seats with back and arm rests. The ballpark also features many modern-day amenities, such as 29 luxury suites and cup holders at most seats.

Bankers Life Fieldhouse (formerly Conseco Fieldhouse), widely acknowledged as one of the finest sports and civic arenas in the country, is home to the National Basketball Association's Indiana Pacers and the Women's National Basketball Association's Indiana Fever (2012 WNBA Champions). With a basketball-seating capacity of 18,165 that includes 71 suites and 2,667 club seats, Bankers Life Fieldhouse occupies approximately 750,000 square feet between Delaware and Pennsylvania Streets at Georgia Street in the warehouse district of downtown Indianapolis. The first retro-styled facility in the NBA, Bankers Life Fieldhouse has three seating levels: First Financial Bank Founders Level, Krieg DeVault Club Level and Balcony Level; and the concourses on each level evoke memories of a traditional Indiana basketball Fieldhouse, complemented by state-of-the-art amenities. Highlighting the inner bowl of the Fieldhouse are the windows that support the 14-story (140 foot), exposed steel roof. Throughout the day, and during select events, the curtains to these windows are lowered; giving fans not only a view to the outside, but a beautiful view of downtown Indianapolis. The window theme is continued on both the Pennsylvania and Delaware Street sides of the Entry Pavilion, home to the 18 ticket windows and retro-styled ticker board announcing upcoming events. A true tribute to the game of basketball in Indiana, the sightlines were designed for the best viewing of a basketball game; but also give patrons a great view for the many other events held at the Fieldhouse. From concerts, hockey, high school and college sports to the circus and even the World Swimming Championship, the Fieldhouse is also highly acclaimed for both the number and variety of non-basketball events it holds each year. Its many meeting rooms, restaurants and multi-use spaces also make the Fieldhouse ideal for the smaller corporate gatherings and ceremonies held daily. Located in the heart of downtown Indianapolis, the Fieldhouse is located within walking distance of Circle Centre Mall, the Indiana Convention Center, Lucas Oil Stadium, Victory Field, the State Capitol Building and the City-County Building.

Major Initiatives of the CIB: The Indiana Convention Center & Lucas Oil Stadium are excellent venues that have hosted very diverse groups - Super Bowl XLVI® and NFL Experience, NCAA® Men's and Women's Final Four® Basketball Championships, Big Ten Football Championship, North American Christian Annual Convention, National FFA Organization Convention, Indiana Black Expo and VFW Annual National Convention.

The CIB's primary objective, aside from the management and maintenance of its various facilities, is to build on the momentum of its convention and trade show business and continue to attract national and international sporting and other events to its facilities. A breakdown of current year events hosted and future events scheduled follows:

Current Year Events

Archery Trade Association Annual Trade Show, JAMfest Super Nationals, Capitol Sports Volleyball Central Zone Invitational, American Physical Therapy Association Combined Sections Meeting, Stanley Black & Decker, Inc. IAR National Sales Meeting, WWETT (Water & Wastewater Equipment, Treatment & Transport Expo [formerly Pumper & Cleaner Environmental Expo]), NTEA Annual Convention & Work Truck Show, The Shop Show (formerly Hotrod & Restoration Trade Show), Indiana ComicCon, Nike Mideast Qualifier Volleyball, M-PACT, NABC Annual March National Convention, Fire Department Instructors Conference ("FDIC") International, OneAmerica 500 Festival Mini Marathon Expo, Kiwanis International Convention, Indy Pop Con, Pokémon U.S. National Championships, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks National Convention, Indiana Black Expo – 2015 Summer Celebration, AME Women's Missionary Society & Young People's Convention, Gen Con "The Best Four Days in Gaming", USA Gymnastics 2015 National Congress & Tradeshow, American Correctional Association 2015 Conference, North American Die Casting Association Congress & Exposition, Do it Best Corp. May & October Markets, National Funeral Directors Association Annual Convention & Expo, EDUCAUSE Annual Conference, Indianapolis Monumental Marathon Registration, National Federation for Catholic Youth Ministry Conference, Wesleyan Church 2015 International Youth Convention, Big Ten Football Fanfest, SEMA/PRI Show, 2015 Monster Jam, National Football Scouting Combine, Supercross, NCAA® Men's Final Four®, Kenny Chesney in Concert, One Direction in Concert, DCI World Championships, Music For All Grand National Championship, Big Ten Football Championship, and Indianapolis Colts Football.

Major Events for 2016

JAMfest Super Nationals, Capitol Sports Volleyball Central Zone Invitational, WWETT Expo, NTEA Work Truck Show and Green Truck Summit, Nike Mideast Qualifier Volleyball, M-PACT, American Coatings Show & Conference, FDIC International, Indiana Comic Con, 500 Festival Mini Marathon Expo, THE NBM B.I.G. SHOW, Fresenius Medical Care North America, USA Volleyball Association Girl's Junior National Championship, The Gospel Coalition National Women's Conference, Solid Waste Association of North America WASTECON, Gen Con "The Best Four Days in Gaming", United Pentecostal Church International General Conference 2016, Yager Free Enterprise Celebration, Do it Best Corp. May & October Markets, National FFA Convention, LeadingAge 2016 Annual Meeting & Expo, Revive Our Hearts 2016 TRUE WOMAN Conference, Percussive Arts Society International Convention, Big Ten Football Fanfest, Gospel Projects CROSS, SEMA/PRI Show, 2016 Monster Jam, National Football Scouting Combine, Supercross, DCI World Championships, Music For All Grand National Championship, Big Ten Football Championship, and Indianapolis Colts Football.

Major Events for 2017

Archery Trade Association Annual Trade Show, Monument Builders of North America, WWETT Expo, NTEA Annual Convention & Work Truck Show, American Academy of Audiology—AudiologyNOW®, The Gospel Coalition National Conference, Indiana ComicCon, Nike Midwest Qualifier Volleyball, Fire Department Instructors Conference, THE B.I.G. SHOW, American Society for Mass Spectrometry Annual Conference, Church of the Nazarene General Assembly, American Veterinary Medical Association 2017 Annual Convention, American Association of Diabetes Educators 2017 Annual Meeting, American Society for Healthcare Engineering Annual Conference & Exposition, Gen Con “The Best Four Days in Gaming”, American Association for Respiratory Care Congress 2017, Do it Best Corp. May & October Markets, American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association, National FFA Convention, Sigma Theta Tau International Biennial Convention 2017, North American Cystic Fibrosis Conference 2017, National Catholic Youth Conference, Big Ten Football Fanfest, SEMA/PRI Show, 2017 Monster Jam, National Football Scouting Combine, Supercross, DCI World Championships, Music For All Grand National Championship, Big Ten Football Championship, and Indianapolis Colts Football.

Indianapolis as a Destination

Indiana benefits from its proximity to major markets and population centers - both nationally and internationally. Through Indiana’s three ports, businesses can access markets and population centers in the north, through Lake Michigan and the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Seaway; and to the south, through the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Often referred to as “the Crossroads of America,” Indianapolis is at the center of America’s heartland, with more interstates converging in Indianapolis than in any other city in the United States, a key selling point to draw groups to CIB facilities.

Indianapolis is the nation’s 14th largest city. According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s Statistics for 2014, the estimated population of Indianapolis is 848,788 and 1,936,255 for the Indianapolis Metropolitan Area. Indianapolis offers a multitude of cultural, educational, sporting, shopping and dining opportunities to its residents and visitors. Indianapolis is also well known for its “Hoosier Hospitality,” the perfect blend of Midwest, small town welcome and big city attractions and opportunities.

Indianapolis has garnered media attention for its livability, attractions and way of life.

- #1 Convention City in the U.S.: USA Today readers ranked Indianapolis as their favorite convention destination.
- Best Overall Stadium Experience: For the 5th consecutive year, Stadium Journey ranked Lucas Oil Stadium as its top NFL stadium destination.
- 2016 Trips Your Need to Book: Indianapolis – Yahoo
- 52 Places in the World to Visit: The New York Times named Indianapolis as a “terrific” city to visit in 2014.
- Best in the U.S. 2015: Lonely Planet named Indianapolis number six on its list of destinations to visit.
- *Condé Nast Traveler*: #1 Airport in North America
- *Forbes Magazine*: 2016 Top Ten Best Cities for Young Professionals: Indy
- *Fodor’s Travel*: America’s Best Urban Bike Paths: Cultural Trail
- *Fast Company*: Top Ten Best Cities for Tech Jobs: Indianapolis

In 2015, Indianapolis launched BlueIndy, the largest electric car sharing program in the U.S. This innovative and environmentally friendly program furthered the city's Energy Security initiative and added another effective mode of transportation for visitors and residents alike. The Indianapolis International Airport was once again named a #1 airport in North America, according to Airports Council International. With more visitors coming to the city than ever before, the city saw a strong growth in its culinary scene with a huge restaurant expansion including Milktooth, whose chef graced the cover of Food & Wine Magazine as a "Best New Chef." Indy played host city to the 2015 NCAA Men's Basketball Final Four as the city rolled out three iconic sculptures that read "N-D-Y" asking visitors to be the "I" in Indy, snap a photo and socially share what one loves most about Indy. #LoveIndy.

The hallmarks of the Indianapolis economy have long been its diversity and steady growth, which is part of the foundation of Indy's strong performance during the past several years. Indianapolis can boast of diverse strengths in the manufacturing, distribution, retail and service sectors. Economic diversity keeps Indianapolis on a steady growth track. Additionally, Indiana's real estate availability affords a wide selection of available land, existing office space and industrial parks. Finally, many of the city's accomplishments, such as Victory Field, Bankers Life Fieldhouse, Circle Centre Mall, Lucas Oil Stadium, and the expanded Convention Center were all the result of successful partnerships between private and public sectors.

The stable economy and many attractions of Indianapolis, along with its central location within the nation, make it a prominent convention and tourist center and the reason it won the distinction of Best Convention City by USA TODAY readers. The Indianapolis 500, the Crown Royal 400 at the Brickyard, the Angie's List Grand Prix, the NFL's Indianapolis Colts, the NBA's Indiana Pacers, the WNBA's Indiana Fever, the NASL's Indy Eleven, the ECHL's Indy Fuel hockey team, and the AAA Indianapolis Indians baseball team are among the city's prominent sporting attractions, not to mention countless amateur sporting events, including the Big Ten Championship Football Game, the NCAA® Men's and Women's Final Four Basketball Championship and the Men's and Women's Big Ten Basketball Tournaments. In February 2012, Indianapolis hosted the NFL Super Bowl®. Circle Centre Mall, the NCAA Headquarters and Hall of Champions, the Indianapolis Zoo, the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Museum, the Indiana State Museum, the Indianapolis Children's Museum, the Indianapolis Museum of Art, the Eiteljorg Museum of American Indian and Western Art, the American Cabaret Theatre, the Indiana Repertory Theatre, the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra and the White River State Park have also become popular attractions, along with many outstanding downtown restaurants and sports bars.

According to the most recent data available, visitors spend about \$4.6 billion annually in Central Indiana and support more than 75,000 full-time equivalent jobs. Visit Indy, Inc. (Visit Indy) reports continued growth in convention market share since the completion of the ICCLOS expansion and the opening of the 1,005-room JW Marriott Indianapolis in 2011. In 2015, Visit Indy booked 904,717 future event-related hotel room-nights (conventions, major meetings, amateur sporting events in partnership with the Indiana Sports Corp., etc.), an all-time record for the organization. Some of the recent success can be attributed to Indy's recognition by the readers of USA Today as the "#1 Convention City in America" as well as the city's inclusion on the New York Times' list of "52 Places to Go in 2014." Visit Indy's efforts to drive leisure travel to Indianapolis, which generates tax revenue for the CIB through hotel stays, food and beverage purchases, event tickets, car rentals and other spending, also reached records in 2015, with 405,983 weekend leisure hotel room-nights generated during its summer marketing campaign. Visit Indy's ability to maintain or grow the city's convention and leisure business, and thus the CIB's tax and operations revenues, will be dependent in part on national/global economic conditions (which significantly influences travel), improvements to the visitor product in competitive cities, improvements to Indianapolis' own visitor product, and adequate resources to successfully promote the city and CIB assets.

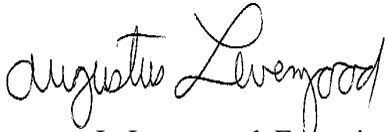
Awards and Acknowledgements

Independent Audit: The CIB has an annual audit of its financial statements performed by the Indiana State Board of Accounts. The independent auditor's report on the CIB's financial statements is included in the financial section of this report.

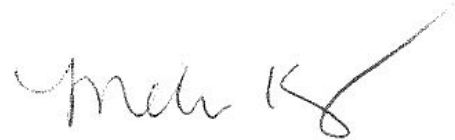
Awards: The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada ("GFOA") awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the CIB for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. This was the 30th consecutive year that the CIB has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgements: This report could not have been prepared without the assistance of numerous staff members and the Indiana State Board of Accounts.

Sincerely,



Augustus L. Levengood, Executive Director



Melina Kennedy, President



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**Capital Improvement Board
of Managers of Marion County
Indiana**

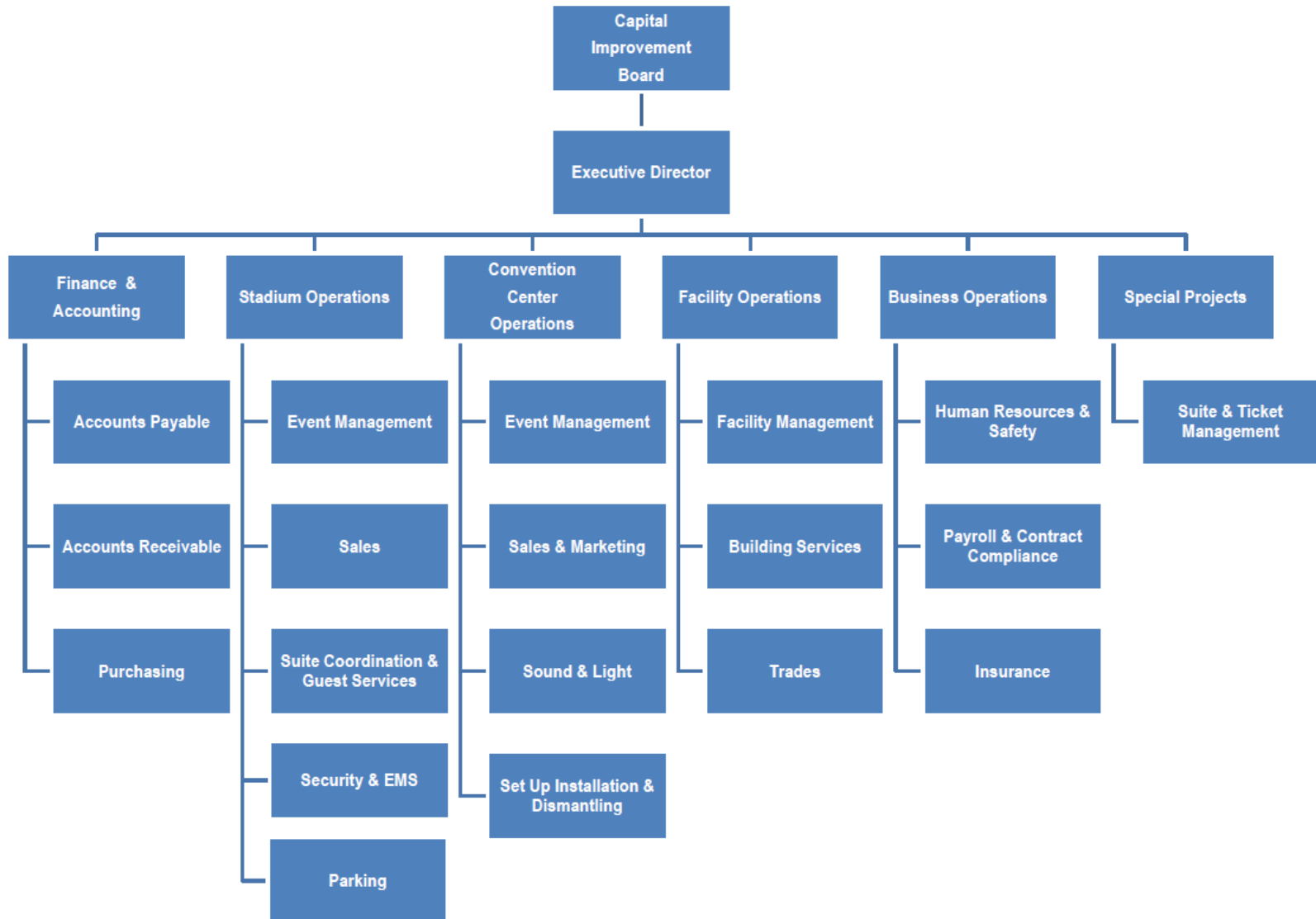
For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2014

Executive Director/CEO

Capital Improvement Board of Managers of Marion County, Indiana

Organizational Table



**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
(of Marion County, Indiana)
Principal Officers and Management**

Mayor, City of Indianapolis (during 2015)

The Honorable Gregory A. Ballard**

Board Members (during 2015)

Name	Title	Term Ending	Years of Service	Occupation
Earl A. Goode*	President	January 14, 2016	1	Former Chief of Staff for then Governor Mitch Daniels
David Shane	Vice President	January 14, 2016	6	Retired President & CEO, LDI Ltd., LLC
Jim Dora, Jr.	Treasurer	January 14, 2016	6	President & CEO, General Hotels Corporation
Douglas R. Brown	Secretary	January 14, 2016	15	Attorney, Bose McKinney & Evans LLP
Maggie Lewis	Member	January 14, 2016	4	City-County Council, President District 10
Carolene Mays-Medley	Member	January 14, 2016	6	Commissioner, Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission
Milton O. Thompson	Member	January 14, 2016	5	Attorney, Bleeke Dillon Crandall
Brenda Myers	Member	January 14, 2016	6	Executive Director, Hamilton County Convention & Visitors Bureau
Jay K. Potesta	Member	January 14, 2016	15	Director of Governmental Affairs, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association (SMWIA) Retired 09/01/15

*Melina Kennedy elected President on February 8, 2016

**Joe Hogsett elected Mayor, effective January 1, 2016

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
(of Marion County, Indiana)
Principal Officers and Management (Continued)**

Administrative Personnel

Name	Position	Years of Service
Barney Levensgood	Executive Director	25
Megan Ornellas*	Chief Financial Officer	2.5
Timothy Kuehr**	Controller/Chief Financial Officer	2
Debbie Hennessey	Convention Center Director	3
Michael A. Fox	Stadium Director	31
Thomas L. Boyle	Director of Operations	21
Christina Kelley	Business Operations Director	5

*Megan Ornellas last day was September 18, 2015

**Timothy Kuehr became CFO October 1, 2015;

Controller position vacant from October 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015

Counsel to the Board

Bingham Greenebaum Doll, LLP
Indianapolis, Indiana

**Financial
Section**



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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO: THE OFFICIALS OF THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
BOARD OF MANAGERS, MARION COUNTY, INDIANA

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Capital Improvement Board of Managers of Marion County (CIB), a component unit of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis - Marion County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CIB's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 CIB's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the CIB as of December 31, 2015, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the CIB adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement 68 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. 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, Schedule of the CIB's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, and Schedule of the CIB's Contributions, as listed in the Table of Contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

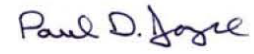
Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the CIB's basic financial statements. The accompanying Analysis of Certain Operating Expenses and Introductory and Statistical Sections are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Analysis of Certain Operating Expenses is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Analysis of Certain Operating Expenses is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Continued)

The Introductory and Statistical Sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.


Paul D. Joyce, CPA
State Examiner

May 31, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)

Introduction

The management of Capital Improvement Board of Managers of Marion County, Indiana ("CIB"), which is a component unit of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County ("City") and conducts its business in the City, offers readers of the CIB's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the CIB for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2015. This Management's Discussion and Analysis is being presented to provide additional information regarding the activities of the CIB in connection with its financial statements and to meet the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*.

The CIB is organized and operated to acquire, construct, finance, lease, operate, promote and publicize capital improvements and thereby serve the convention and visitor industry and the commercial, industrial and cultural interests of Indiana and its citizens. This presently occurs principally through its operation of the Indiana Convention Center ("ICC") & Lucas Oil Stadium ("LOS"), and its use arrangements related to Victory Field and Bankers Life Fieldhouse.

Financial Highlights

The following are some highlights from the CIB's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015:

- The CIB's financial position continued to improve in 2015. As was the case in 2014, the CIB ended 2015 with a positive net cash flow and an increase in operating cash balances. The CIB's 2016 budget anticipates meeting 2016 expenditures with budgeted revenues and cash reserves.
- The CIB experienced a decrease in *Total assets and deferred outflows of resources* of about \$31.9 million, or 2.2 percent in 2015. *Current assets - restricted* increased by about \$.9 million primarily due to increases in the stadium and convention center sublease investment accounts. *Current assets - unrestricted* decreased about \$6.5 million due to a decrease in investment accounts used to fund long-term debt payments in 2015. *Capital assets* decreased by about \$22.8 million. This represents depreciation expense, net of additions and disposals in 2015. *Other noncurrent assets* decreased by about \$6.0 million due to the partial forgiveness of a note receivable. *Deferred outflows of resources* increased by about \$2.5 million due mainly to deferrals associated with the net pension liability recorded upon adoption of GASB Statement No. 68 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*.
- *Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources* decreased by about \$44.5 million, or 3.7 percent in 2015. *Current liabilities* decreased about \$2.7 million in 2015 largely due to a decrease in accounts payable, while *Noncurrent liabilities* decreased about \$40.5 million due to decreases in capital lease obligations and bonds and notes payable offset by an increase in net pension liability. *Deferred inflows of resources* decreased \$1.4 million due primarily to the continued amortization of inflows related to capital lease refinancing transactions.
- *Net position* increased by about \$12.6 million, or 4.5 percent in 2015.

- *Operating revenues* increased by about \$1.0 million, or 3.2 percent in 2015, primarily due to an increase in food service and concession income.
- *Nonoperating revenues* increased by about \$7.1 million, or 4.7 percent due to state and local taxes and other assistance and positive fluctuations in the underlying activities from which all tax revenues are derived.
- *Operating expenses* in 2015 increased by approximately \$1.9 million, or 2.1 percent, in large part due to increases in depreciation and salaries and wages.
- *Nonoperating expenses* decreased by about \$5.3 million, or 6.1 percent. The largest part of this decrease is attributable to a large payment made in 2014 to the Indiana Sports Corporation.

Overview of Financial Statements

This financial report of the CIB includes the following financial statements for the calendar year 2015:

- Balance Sheet
- Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
- Statement of Cash Flows

Also included are notes to the financial statements that provide more detailed data. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America promulgated by GASB.

The net position of the CIB is composed of three categories:

- *Net investment in capital assets* - this reflects the CIB's investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The CIB uses these capital assets to provide services to the public; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the CIB's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.
- *Restricted* - this represents resources that are subject to external restrictions (which principally relate to trust agreements under which capital lease obligations and bonded indebtedness were incurred) on how they may be used.
- *Unrestricted* - this represents resources that may be used to meet the CIB's ongoing obligations to the public and creditors.

The Balance Sheet reflects the assets and liabilities of the CIB using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. The CIB's net position represents one way to measure the CIB's financial health. In a general way, changes in net position that occur over time may also serve as an indicator of whether the financial position of the CIB is strengthening or softening. However, to assess the overall fiscal health of the CIB, readers of the CIB's financial statements should consider additional nonfinancial factors such as the ability of the CIB to retain and attract conventions, trade shows, tourism, sporting and cultural events and other activities that utilize the capital assets of the CIB; the general economic health and outlook in Indianapolis-Marion County in the hotel and motel, retail food and beverage and rental car industries, which are subject to certain local taxes that are committed to and financially support the CIB; and the general economic health and outlook locally (that is, Indianapolis-Marion County and the surrounding region) as well as nationally with regard to consumer appetite for scheduling, attending and supporting the events and activities at the facilities of the CIB.

2015 to 2014 Comparative Balance Sheets

The comparative analysis below is a summary of the Balance Sheets for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014	\$ Variance	% Variance
Assets				
Current assets - unrestricted	\$ 144,282	\$ 150,774	\$ (6,492)	(4.3) %
Current assets - restricted	106,293	105,439	854	0.8
Capital assets, net	1,168,768	1,191,588	(22,820)	(1.9)
Other noncurrent assets	28,000	34,000	(6,000)	(17.6)
Total assets	<u>1,447,343</u>	<u>1,481,801</u>	<u>(34,458)</u>	(2.3)
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>3,171</u>	<u>629</u>	<u>2,542</u>	404.1
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 1,450,514</u>	<u>\$ 1,482,430</u>	<u>\$ (31,916)</u>	(2.2)
Liabilities				
Current liabilities payable from unrestricted assets	\$ 6,519	\$ 11,254	\$ (4,735)	(42.1)
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets	44,360	42,277	2,083	4.9
Noncurrent liabilities	1,098,080	1,138,538	(40,458)	(3.6)
Total liabilities	<u>1,148,959</u>	<u>1,192,069</u>	<u>(43,110)</u>	(3.6)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>8,731</u>	<u>10,105</u>	<u>(1,374)</u>	(13.6)
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,157,690</u>	<u>1,202,174</u>	<u>(44,484)</u>	(3.7)
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	80,354	69,317	11,037	15.9
Restricted	98,275	93,178	5,097	5.5
Unrestricted	114,195	117,761	(3,566)	(3.0)
Total net position	<u>292,824</u>	<u>280,256</u>	<u>12,568</u>	4.5
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	<u>\$ 1,450,514</u>	<u>\$ 1,482,430</u>	<u>\$ (31,916)</u>	(2.2)

Note: Dollars are in thousands. The 2014 Balance Sheet does not reflect the impact of the adoption of GASB Statement No. 68 (see Note 1 of Financial Statements).

The 2015 decrease in *Current assets - unrestricted*, about \$6.5 million, or 4.3 percent, from the prior year is reflective of changes in the CIB's cash reserves, investments and receivables. Cash balances increased due to operating revenues and tax revenues available for operating purposes, however, investments decreased as they were used to fund bond payments during the year.

Current assets - restricted increased by about \$.9 million, or 0.8 percent, from the prior year, due to an increase in the stadium and convention center sublease investment accounts, as well as an increase in taxes receivable from the State of Indiana.

Capital assets decreased by about \$22.8 million, or 1.9 percent, from the prior year. This decrease is due to depreciation expense of approximately \$41.6 million, which was offset by new additions in capital assets in 2015.

The decrease in *Other assets* of \$6 million from the prior year is due to a portion of CIB's note receivable that was forgiven in 2015.

Deferred outflows of resources increased by about \$2.5 million, due to amounts associated with the CIB's net pension liability.

Current liabilities payable from unrestricted assets decreased about \$4.7 million, or 42.1 percent, from the prior year due mainly to a \$4.6 million decrease in accounts payable.

Current liabilities payable from restricted assets increased about \$2.1 million, or 4.9 percent, from the prior year. The current portion of long-term debt increased by approximately \$6.3 million while box office settlement funds decreased by approximately \$4.1 million.

Noncurrent liabilities decreased by about \$40.5 million, or 3.6 percent, from the prior year. The net decrease in noncurrent liabilities in 2015 is due to reductions of the capital lease obligations and other debt during the year.

Deferred inflows of resources decreased by approximately \$1.4 million, or 13.6 percent from the prior year. This was due primarily to the amortization of gains on refinancing.

Net investment in capital assets increased about \$11 million, or 15.9 percent, in 2015, as a result of newly acquired capital assets and reductions of debt. *Restricted net position* increased about \$5.1 million, or 5.5 percent, in 2015, as a result of an increase in cash equivalents held with fiscal agent of \$5.6 million. This represents tax revenues received to be used to pay down capital lease obligations. The approximate \$3.6 million, or 3.0 percent, decrease from the prior year in *Unrestricted net position* is primarily due to the adoption of GASB Statement No. 68 and associated recognition of a net pension liability beginning in 2015.

2015 to 2014 Comparative Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The comparative analysis below is a summary of the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014	\$ Variance	% Variance
Operating Revenues				
Rental income	\$ 10,171	\$ 9,901	\$ 270	2.7 %
Food service and concession commissions	6,162	5,387	775	14.4
Parking lot income	669	857	(188)	(21.9)
Labor reimbursements	12,711	13,037	(326)	(2.5)
Other operating income	1,695	1,244	451	36.3
Total operating revenues	<u>31,408</u>	<u>30,426</u>	<u>982</u>	3.2
Nonoperating Revenues				
Investment income	371	327	44	13.5
State and local taxes and other assistance	158,780	152,226	6,554	4.3
Other	665	142	523	368.3
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>159,816</u>	<u>152,695</u>	<u>7,121</u>	4.7
Total revenues	<u>191,224</u>	<u>183,121</u>	<u>8,103</u>	4.4
Operating Expenses				
Salaries and wages	16,457	15,678	779	5.0
Fringe benefits	4,587	3,529	1,058	30.0
Utilities	8,471	8,874	(403)	(4.5)
Repairs and maintenance	4,521	6,154	(1,633)	(26.5)
Insurance	1,797	1,853	(56)	(3.0)
Security	3,588	3,122	466	14.9
Nondepreciable equipment, parts and supplies	3,991	3,584	407	11.4
Other	7,056	6,801	255	3.7
Depreciation and amortization	41,584	40,550	1,034	2.5
Total operating expenses	<u>92,052</u>	<u>90,145</u>	<u>1,907</u>	2.1
Nonoperating Expenses				
Interest expense	47,791	51,838	(4,047)	(7.8)
Compensation to Visit Indy, Inc.	11,500	10,708	792	7.4
Bankers Life Fieldhouse operating reimbursements	8,255	7,921	334	100.0
Pacers Basketball note receivable forgiveness	6,000	-	6,000	101.0
Colts inducements/Revenue Sharing and Day-of-Game expenses	5,120	5,300	(180)	(3.4)
Public safety support payments	1,995	5,230	(3,235)	(61.9)
Other	520	5,435	(4,915)	(90.4)
Total nonoperating expenses	<u>81,181</u>	<u>86,432</u>	<u>(5,251)</u>	(6.1)
Total expenses	<u>173,233</u>	<u>176,577</u>	<u>(3,344)</u>	(1.9)
Increase in Net Position	17,991	7,079	10,912	154.1
Net Position, Beginning of Year	280,256	273,177	7,079	2.6
Change in Accounting Principle - GASB Statement No. 68	<u>(5,423)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,423)</u>	100.0
Net Position, Beginning of Year - as restated	<u>274,833</u>	<u>273,177</u>	<u>1,656</u>	0.6
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 292,824</u>	<u>\$ 280,256</u>	<u>\$ 12,568</u>	4.5

Note: Dollars are in thousands. The 2014 Balance Sheet does not reflect the impact of the adoption of GASB Statement No. 68 (see Note 1 of Financial Statements).

Total operating revenues increased about \$1 million, or 3.2 percent. Food service and concessions increased \$.8 million and rental income increased \$.3 million compared to 2014.

Total nonoperating revenues increased about \$7.1 million, or 4.7 percent, due to an increase in the state and local taxes and other assistance.

Total operating expenses increased by \$1.9 million, or 2.1 percent. Salaries and wages increased by about \$.8 million, or 5.0 percent. Fringe benefits increased \$1.1 million, or 30 percent. Repairs and maintenance costs decreased \$1.6 million while depreciation expense increased by \$1 million.

Total nonoperating expenses decreased about \$5.3 million, or 6.1 percent. Other nonoperating expenses decreased \$4.9 million primarily due to a multi-year grant commitment made in the prior year to the Indiana Sports Corporation for the Natatorium. Interest expense decreased by \$4 million as one of the CIB's capital lease obligations was paid off during 2015. Public safety support payments decreased \$3.2 million as provided for in the associated agreement with the City of Indianapolis. This agreement stipulated monthly payments equivalent to 100.0 percent of the revenues derived from the 2013 new tax increases for the first twelve months, and 25.0 percent for each month thereafter.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

As discussed, the CIB is organized and operated to acquire, construct, lease, finance, operate, promote and publicize capital improvements and thereby serve the convention and visitor industry and the commercial, industrial and cultural interests of Indiana and its citizens. Because these assets are leased from the other governments and ownership of the assets ultimately reverts to the CIB upon expiration or termination of these leases, they are accounted for as property owned under capital leases and are depreciated along with other assets owned by the CIB. Readers are referred to footnotes 3 and 4 to the financial statements for more detailed information on capital asset activity. These capital improvements (capital assets) consist primarily of the following:

Indiana Convention Center & Lucas Oil Stadium

Among the facilities managed by the CIB is a multi-purpose sports and convention facility, the Indiana Convention Center & Lucas Oil Stadium. Over the years, the ICC has been expanded to meet the ever-growing demand for convention space in Indianapolis, the Capitol City of Indiana. As the lure of the City's many tourist, cultural and sports attractions grows around the country, so grows the appeal of Indianapolis for convention and trade show organizers. The Indiana Convention Center & Lucas Oil Stadium hosts numerous state and national conventions, trade shows, cultural and sporting events each year, bringing millions of visitors to Indianapolis and central Indiana.

The Indiana Convention Center & Lucas Oil Stadium was constructed, expanded and improved using a mix of private and public funds, including the proceeds from a number of tax-exempt and taxable bond offerings by Marion County Convention and Recreational Facilities Authority ("MCCRFA") and the Indiana Finance Authority ("IFA"). Lease agreements relating to these facilities secure the related bonds, along with certain state and local taxes which are used by the CIB to pay lease rentals. Such state and local taxes also secure certain bond and note indebtedness of the CIB and other lease obligations of the CIB related to other facilities.

In 2005, the CIB entered into a lease and other agreements with the Colts extending their relationship and commitment with the City of Indianapolis and setting forth the terms of their use of the CIB's facilities. The Colts will play their home NFL games in Indianapolis through their 2034 season. The CIB is obligated to operate, maintain and insure the Indiana Convention Center & Lucas Oil Stadium at its expense.

Bankers Life Fieldhouse (formerly Conseco Fieldhouse)

Bankers Life Fieldhouse (including a connected parking facility) was completed in 1999 and is used for a variety of sporting events, concerts and other special events. The Pacers Basketball, LLC, a National Basketball Association franchise (“Pacers”), is the exclusive operator of the facility. Other frequent users include the Indiana Fever (a Women’s National Basketball Association basketball franchise).

Bankers Life Fieldhouse was built using a mix of private and public funds, including the proceeds from a 1997 tax-exempt and taxable bond offering of MCCRFA. A lease agreement (between MCCRFA, as lessor, and the CIB, as lessee) related to Bankers Life Fieldhouse secures the related bonds, along with certain state and local taxes which are committed by the CIB to pay lease rentals.

In 2014, the CIB entered into an Amended and Restated Operating Agreement with the Pacers. In this amendment, the CIB secured a ten-year agreement with three one-year options. In addition, the language that would allow the Pacers to trigger an early termination right based on operating losses was removed. Language was added that would entitle the City of Indianapolis to a right of first offer. In exchange, the CIB agreed to assume certain operating expenses, such as off-site storage, general liability insurance, daily security and utilities. An annual operating payment of over \$7 million will be made to the Pacers and \$33.5 million will be provided in building improvements over the term of the agreement.

Victory Field

MCCRFA completed construction of Victory Field in 1995. Victory Field is home to the Indianapolis Indians (“Indians”), a AAA minor league baseball franchise affiliated with the Pittsburgh Pirates organization.

Victory Field was built using a mix of public and private funds, including the proceeds from a taxable bond offering of MCCRFA. A lease agreement (between MCCRFA, as lessor, and the CIB, as lessee) related to Victory Field also secured the related bonds, along with certain state and local taxes which were committed by the CIB to pay lease rentals. In 2015, the CIB made its final lease payments in support of the underlying MCCRFA bonds, which were then paid in full. In anticipation of the reversion of title of Victory Field from MCCRFA to the CIB and thereafter to White River State Park Development Commission (“WRSP”) in 2016, a new lease agreement between WRSP and the CIB and a new sublease agreement between the CIB and the Indians were concurrently executed. See Note 10 for further discussion.

Long-Term Debt

The CIB’s long-term debt is comprised of capital lease obligations, bond indebtedness and note indebtedness.

The CIB has acquired certain of its existing capital assets through capital leasing arrangements involving MCCRFA and, in 2005, began acquiring other capital assets through capital leasing arrangements involving the Indiana Office of Management and Budget (“IOMB”), the Indiana Stadium and Convention Building Authority (“ISCBA”), and the IFA (collectively and individually their interests being referred to in this discussion as “the State Leasing Entities”).

MCCRFA’s revenue bonds are payable solely from the respective trust estates under which they were issued and rely upon the receipt of debt service lease rentals to provide for their payment. The CIB’s lease payments to MCCRFA are funded and secured by a pledge of certain state and local tax revenues that varies depending on which debt is involved.

The IFA's revenue obligations are payable from and secured by ISCBA obligations that are supported by the ISCBA's leases with IOMB, as lessee, who in turn receives rent under subleases with the CIB, as sublessee. The CIB's lease payments to IOMB are funded and secured by a pledge of certain state and local tax revenues.

In addition to its lease obligations, the CIB has direct outstanding revenue bonds and note indebtedness of its own. Such borrowings were undertaken for a variety of purposes, including making certain capital improvements, meeting certain contractual commitments with recurring users of its facilities and providing working capital. Like its lease obligations, these indebtedness obligations are payable from, and secured by, certain state and local tax revenues, which pledges vary depending on which debt is involved. While the CIB has contractually agreed to certain debt-related limitations in connection with its capital lease obligations and bond indebtedness, certain provisions of Indiana law also limit the amount of bond and note indebtedness that it may incur.

Readers are referred to footnotes 4, 5, 6 and 7 to the financial statements for more detailed information on long-term debt activity and associated funding mechanisms.

Economic Factors and Other Matters

With the ICC expansion as a key driver, Indianapolis tourism and convention business continued to grow in 2015. As a convention and tourism business, the CIB is charged with the public purpose of promoting and publicizing Indianapolis and the central Indiana region. It continues to pursue this core purpose. The CIB's focus for the business of the ICC & LOS in 2016 includes maximizing the use of the facilities by concentrating on hosting large trade show events, consideration of its available rentable space (and amenities) to meet demand (and effectively compete with other national offerings) and minimizing the wear and tear on facilities (by proactively and continuously undertaking maintenance and repairs).

There are no events scheduled for CIB facilities that have been cancelled for 2016 that would adversely affect operations. Regardless, the CIB will pursue continuing efforts involving the CIB's marketing relationships with Visit Indy to attract new and recurring conventions, trade shows, sports, tourism, cultural events and other activities to its facilities and in the Central Indiana region.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the CIB's finances and to demonstrate the CIB's accountability for the public funds it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, your inquiries should be directed to:

Finance Department
Capital Improvement Board of Managers
of Marion County, Indiana
100 South Capitol Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46225-1071

Capital Improvement Board of Managers
(of Marion County, Indiana)
(A Component Unit of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County)
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2015

Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources

Current Assets

Unrestricted Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 75,336,191
Cash equivalents held with fiscal agent	26,454,056
Investments	31,223,055
Interest receivable	28,917
Accounts receivable	3,087,446
Inventories	19,473
Current portion of note receivable	6,000,000
Prepaid expenses and other	2,133,334
Total unrestricted assets	<u>144,282,472</u>

Restricted Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	12,217,013
Cash equivalents held with fiscal agent	70,212,605
Interest receivable	21,090
Receivable from State of Indiana	23,842,052
Total restricted assets	<u>106,292,760</u>
Total current assets	<u>250,575,232</u>

Noncurrent Assets

Note receivable	28,000,000
Nondepreciable capital assets	136,723,002
Depreciable capital assets, net	1,032,045,073
Total noncurrent assets	<u>1,196,768,075</u>
Total assets	1,447,343,307

Deferred Outflows of Resources

3,170,962

Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u><u>\$ 1,450,514,269</u></u>
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Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position

Current Liabilities

Payable From Unrestricted Assets

Accounts payable	\$ 5,030,339
Unearned revenue	241,119
Accrued expenses and withholdings	551,584
Current portion of grants payable to Indiana Sports Corporation	500,000
Accrued interest payable	195,754
Total current liabilities payable from unrestricted assets	<u>6,518,796</u>

Payable From Restricted Assets

Funds held for others - box office	4,215,344
Rental deposits	1,789,448
Unearned revenue	1,000,000
Accrued interest payable	1,012,722
Current portion of long-term debt	36,342,040
Total current liabilities payable from restricted assets	<u>44,359,554</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>50,878,350</u>

Noncurrent Liabilities

Grants payable to Indiana Sports Corporation	3,500,000
Bonds and notes payable	53,735,856
Capital leases payable	1,032,325,082
Net pension liability	8,519,697
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>1,098,080,635</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,148,958,985</u>

Deferred Inflows of Resources

8,730,610

Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources

1,157,689,595

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets	80,353,882
Restricted	
For debt service	89,379,845
For capital projects	4,672,221
For facility operating costs	3,683,179
For economic development	540,000
Unrestricted	114,195,547
Total net position	<u>292,824,674</u>

Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position

\$ 1,450,514,269

Capital Improvement Board of Managers
(of Marion County, Indiana)
(A Component Unit of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County)
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Year Ended December 31, 2015

Operating Revenues	
Rental income	\$ 10,170,929
Food service and concession commissions	6,162,083
Parking lot income	669,487
Labor reimbursements	12,710,518
Other operating income	1,694,869
	<u>31,407,886</u>
Operating Expenses	
Salaries and wages	16,457,151
Fringe benefits	4,586,831
Utilities	8,470,529
Repairs and maintenance	4,521,427
Insurance	1,796,854
Security	3,588,459
Nondepreciable equipment, parts and supplies	3,990,845
Other	7,055,743
Depreciation and amortization	41,584,565
	<u>92,052,404</u>
Operating Loss	<u>(60,644,518)</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	
Investment income	371,195
State and local taxes and other assistance	158,780,475
Interest expense	(47,790,546)
Compensation to Visit Indy, Inc.	(11,499,992)
Bankers Life Fieldhouse operating reimbursements	(8,255,037)
Pacers Basketball note receivable forgiveness	(6,000,000)
Inducements/revenue sharing to Indianapolis Colts	(3,500,000)
Indianapolis Colts' Day-of-Game expenses	(1,620,000)
Grants to other organizations	(450,000)
Public safety support payments	(1,995,335)
Loss on sale/disposal of capital assets	(70,104)
Other	665,363
	<u>78,636,019</u>
Increase in Net Position	17,991,501
Net Position, Beginning of Year	280,255,942
Change in Accounting Principle (Note 1)	<u>(5,422,769)</u>
Net Position, Beginning of Year - as restated	<u>274,833,173</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 292,824,674</u>

Capital Improvement Board of Managers
(of Marion County, Indiana)
(A Component Unit of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County)
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2015

Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 26,996,929
Payments to suppliers and others	(34,646,660)
Payments to employees	(20,798,625)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(28,448,356)</u>
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities	
Payments to Visit Indy, Inc.	(9,499,992)
State and local taxes and other assistance	74,823,315
Grants paid to other organizations	(950,000)
Bankers Life Fieldhouse operating reimbursements	(8,255,037)
Public safety support payments	(1,995,335)
Payments to Indianapolis Colts	(5,120,000)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>49,002,951</u>
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Principal paid on long-term liabilities	(41,657,081)
Interest paid on long-term liabilities	(49,061,782)
Acquisition of capital assets	(18,176,001)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	49,865
State and local taxes and other assistance	87,913,731
Baseball Park Capital Improvement Fund rental payments received	148,363
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(20,782,905)</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Purchase of investment securities	(10,273,008)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities	31,990,000
Interest received on investment securities and cash equivalents	563,891
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>22,280,883</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	22,052,573
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	<u>162,167,292</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$ 184,219,865</u>

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Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)
Year Ended December 31, 2015

Noncash Noncapital Financing Activities	
Forgiveness of Pacers Basketball note receivable	\$ 6,000,000
Noncash Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Capital assets acquisitions included in accounts payable	714,098
Long-term debt forgiven	517,000
Amortization of deferred gains and loss on lease refinancings	1,223,408
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	
Operating loss	\$ (60,644,518)
Adjustment to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities	
Depreciation and amortization	41,584,565
Pension expense in excess of contributions made	403,361
Change in assets and liabilities	
Accounts receivable	(203,039)
Inventories	19,473
Prepaid expenses	5,987
Accounts payable	(5,248,263)
Unearned revenue	(26,854)
Accrued expenses and withholdings	(158,004)
Funds held for others - box office	(3,886,509)
Rental deposits	(294,555)
	<hr/>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u><u>\$ (28,448,356)</u></u>

Capital Improvement Board of Managers
(of Marion County, Indiana)
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Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2015

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Capital Improvement Board of Managers (of Marion County, Indiana) (“CIB”) is a municipal body created under Indiana Code (“IC”) 36-10-9 and is governed by a nine-member board. Six of the nine board members are appointed by the Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, one is appointed by the Marion County Board of Commissioners, one is appointed by the City-County Council of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County, a unified form of government commonly referred to as “Unigov” (“City-County Council”) and one is appointed jointly by majority vote of a body consisting of one member of the board of the county commissioners of each county in which a food and beverage tax is in effect under IC 6-9-35 on January 1 of the appointment. The governments of the City of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana have been consolidated and operate under one elected City-County Council. The CIB has no stockholders or equity holders and all revenues and other receipts must be deposited and disbursed in accordance with provisions of this statute. The CIB is authorized to finance, construct, equip, operate and maintain any capital facilities or improvements of general public benefit or welfare which would tend to promote cultural, recreational, public or civic well-being of the community. Facilities used in sports, recreation and convention activities are leased and/or operated by the CIB in downtown Indianapolis.

Reporting Entity

The CIB is considered to be a component unit of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County. The CIB has based this determination upon the fact that Unigov is financially accountable for the CIB and its operations. Financial accountability is evidenced by the following:

- a. The Mayor of Indianapolis, acting in his capacity as the executive of both the City and the County, appoints a voting majority of the CIB’s governing body;
- b. Unigov, through its elected City-County Council approves the CIB’s budget and may, at its discretion, choose to modify it;
- c. The CIB is fiscally dependent upon Unigov in that it may not issue revenue bond or general obligation bond debt without approval by the Mayor of Indianapolis and the City-County Council.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting and Financial Reporting

The CIB is a business-type activity that prepares its financial statements on the accrual basis and economic resources measurement focus in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

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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 of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the CIB considers all highly liquid investments (including those that are held with fiscal agent and/or are restricted) with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Inventories

Inventories consist of maintenance and operating supplies and are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) method.

Receivable From State of Indiana

The receivable from the State of Indiana represents certain derived tax revenues and fees accrued in accordance with GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*. This balance is comprised of the following at December 31:

State and local taxes	\$ 23,525,512
Specialty license plate fees	<u>316,540</u>
	<u><u>\$ 23,842,052</u></u>

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Capital Assets

Purchased capital assets are stated at cost. Donated capital assets are stated at estimated fair value at the date of donation. Depreciation is charged as an expense of operations using the straight-line method. The CIB uses a capitalization threshold of \$20,000 for recording individual capital assets. Estimated useful lives used to compute depreciation are as follows:

	Years
Buildings and improvements	10-50
Parking garage	30
Equipment, furniture and fixtures and other	3-25

The CIB capitalized interest as a component of construction in progress, based on interest costs of borrowings specifically for the project. There was no interest capitalized during 2015.

Compensated Absences

Employees earn vacation time based on the calendar year. Certain employees are allowed to carry over from the previous year any accrued unused vacation days. No employee may have more than thirty unused vacation days on December 31 of any year. The CIB has recorded a current liability of \$382,305 for accrued vacation and related benefits at December 31, 2015, as these benefits are expected to be used within one year. No accrual for employees' sick pay or personal time is recorded since employees are not paid for unused sick leave or personal time upon termination of employment.

Cost-Sharing Defined-Benefit Pension Plan

The CIB participates in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined-benefit pension plan ("Plan"). For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Plan and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

Original Issue Discounts and Premiums

Original issue discounts and premiums on bonds are amortized using the interest method over the life of the bonds to which they relate.

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Deferred Outflows of Resources

As of December 31, 2015, deferred outflows of resources consisted of the following components:

Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 635,281
Changes in assumptions - pension	720,201
Changes in proportion - pension	437,543
Difference between expected and actual experience - pension	365,705
CIB's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability	559,971
Deferred loss on capital lease refinancing	<u>452,261</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u><u>\$ 3,170,962</u></u>

Deferred Inflows of Resources

As of December 31, 2015, deferred inflows of resources consisted of the following components:

Changes in proportion - pension	\$ 7,515
Difference between expected and actual experience - pension	17,619
Deferred gains on capital lease refinancings	<u>8,705,476</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u><u>\$ 8,730,610</u></u>

Revenue and Expense Recognition

Operating revenues of the CIB are derived primarily from convention, trade show, sporting and other special events held at the Indiana Convention Center & Lucas Oil Stadium and consist mainly of rental income, food service and concession commissions and labor reimbursements. All expenses that relate to operating the Indiana Convention Center & Lucas Oil Stadium facilities are considered to be operating expenses of the CIB. However, certain expenses incurred by the CIB on behalf of the Indianapolis Colts ("Colts") and Pacers Basketball LLC ("Pacers") are excluded from operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses or capital contributions.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the CIB's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

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Restricted Assets

Pursuant to Indiana statutes and the provisions of the CIB's Amended and Restated Capital Improvement Bond Fund Revenue Deposit Agreement and Amended and Restated Stadium and Convention Special Fund Revenue Deposit Agreement, certain tax revenues (state and local) and fees are allocated to the CIB and are pledged to secure and pay installments of rent under certain lease and sublease agreements and other obligations of the CIB discussed later in the notes.

Annual Budget

The CIB makes operating and capital expenditures only as provided in its approved budget. The CIB is required by law to adopt an operating and capital budget, which in total cannot be increased by the CIB without the approval of the City-County Council. While the CIB also budgets for certain debt service costs, payment of these costs does not require City-County Council approval. The CIB prepares its annual budget on the modified accrual basis, while the accompanying financial statements are on the accrual basis.

Adoption of New Accounting Standard

The CIB implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* (GASB 68), during 2015. The primary objective of GASB 68 is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions. With the implementation of GASB 68, the CIB recorded a net pension liability of \$8,519,697 as of December 31, 2015, which was not previously included on the balance sheet. This amount represents the CIB's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Public Employee's Retirement Fund of Indiana. Adoption of GASB 68 resulted in a decrease of \$5,422,769 in beginning unrestricted net position as of January 1, 2015.

In addition, deferred inflows of resources of \$25,134 and deferred outflows of resources of \$2,718,701 as of December 31, 2015 were recognized on the balance sheet, as a result of the CIB's adoption of GASB 68.

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Notes to Financial Statements
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Note 2: Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the CIB's deposits may not be returned to it. The CIB's deposit policy for custodial credit risk requires compliance with the provisions of Indiana statutes.

The CIB's cash deposits are insured up to \$250,000 at financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's ("FDIC"). Any cash deposits in excess of the \$250,000 FDIC limits are partially or fully collateralized by the depository institution and insured by the Indiana Public Deposits Insurance Fund ("Fund") via the pledged collateral from the institutions securing deposits of public funds. The Fund is a multiple financial institution collateral pool as provided under Indiana Code, Section 5-13-12-1.

Investments

Indiana statutes generally authorize the CIB to invest in United States obligations and issues of federal agencies, secured repurchase agreements fully collateralized by U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities, municipal securities of Indiana issuers that have not defaulted during the previous 20 years, certificates of deposit and open-end money market mutual funds.

The maturity ranges and credit ratings for the CIB's investment securities at December 31, 2015 follow:

	Ratings	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprise securities				
Federal National Mortgage Association	AA+/Aaa	\$ 3,476,642	\$ -	\$ 3,476,642
Federal Home Loan Bank	AA+/Aaa	6,904,737	6,904,737	-
Total U.S. Government-sponsored enterprise securities		10,381,379	6,904,737	3,476,642
U.S. Treasury notes	AA+/Aaa	20,841,676	14,049,574	6,792,102
Open-end money market mutual funds	AAAm/Aaa	96,804,985	96,804,985	-
		<u>\$ 128,028,040</u>	<u>\$ 117,759,296</u>	<u>\$ 10,268,744</u>

Interest Rate Risk - As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the CIB is limited to investing in municipal securities of Indiana issuers that have not defaulted during the previous 20 years and other securities with a stated maturity of not more than two years after the date of purchase or entry into a repurchase agreement, as defined by Indiana Code. The CIB's investment policy for interest rate risk requires compliance with the provisions of Indiana statutes. The open-end money market mutual funds are considered to have a maturity of less than one year because they are redeemable in full immediately.

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Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The CIB's investment policy for credit risk requires compliance with the provisions of Indiana statutes. Further, Indiana statutes require that if the CIB invests in money market mutual funds, the underlying securities must be rated AAAM by Standard and Poor's or Aaa by Moody's Investor's Service.

Custodial Credit Risk - For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the CIB will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The CIB's open-end money market mutual funds are not subject to custodial credit risk at December 31, 2015, as their existence is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. The CIB's investment policy does not address how investment securities and securities underlying repurchase agreements are to be held.

Concentration of Credit Risk - The CIB places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Foreign Currency Risk - This risk relates to adverse effects on the fair value of an investment from changes in exchange rates. The CIB's investment policy prohibits foreign investments.

Summary of Carrying Values

Deposits and investment securities included in the balance sheets are classified as follows:

Carrying value	
Deposits	\$ 87,414,880
Investments	<u>128,028,040</u>
	<u>\$ 215,442,920</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	
Current - unrestricted	\$ 101,790,247
Current - restricted	<u>82,429,618</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>184,219,865</u>
Investment securities	
Current - unrestricted	<u>31,223,055</u>
Total investment securities	<u>31,223,055</u>
	<u>\$ 215,442,920</u>

Investment Income

Investment income for the year ended December 31, 2015 consisted of:

Interest and dividend income	<u>\$ 371,195</u>
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Cash, cash equivalents and investment securities are restricted as follows:

Operating reserve - rental deposits	\$ 1,789,448
Bid fund	540,000
Bond fund	7,075,859
Renewal and replacement	5,000,000
Stadium and convention center sublease accounts	25,408,721
Stadium and convention center sublease reserve account	37,728,025
Box office	4,215,344
Baseball capital improvement fund	672,221
	\$ 82,429,618

Note 3: Capital Assets

A summary of changes to capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2015 follows:

	Beginning Balance, January 1, 2015	Transfers and Additions	Transfers and Disposals	Ending Balance, December 31, 2015
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and land improvements	\$ 131,608,147	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 131,608,147
Construction in progress	1,280,702	5,114,854	(1,280,701)	5,114,855
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	132,888,849	5,114,854	(1,280,701)	136,723,002
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	1,303,013,405	8,840,361	(159,959)	1,311,693,807
Land improvements	6,127,550	34,500	-	6,162,050
Equipment, furniture and fixtures and other	111,108,374	6,175,900	(1,193,237)	116,091,037
Total capital assets, being depreciated	1,420,249,329	15,050,761	(1,353,196)	1,433,946,894
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(286,321,304)	(33,628,290)	39,990	(319,909,604)
Land improvements	(4,394,214)	(250,495)	-	(4,644,709)
Equipment, furniture and fixtures and other	(70,834,965)	(7,705,780)	1,193,237	(77,347,508)
Total accumulated depreciation	(361,550,483)	(41,584,565)	1,233,227	(401,901,821)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,058,698,846	(26,533,804)	(119,969)	1,032,045,073
Capital assets, net	\$ 1,191,587,695	\$ (21,418,950)	\$ (1,400,670)	\$ 1,168,768,075

Accumulated depreciation includes amortization of property and equipment acquired under capital lease obligations.

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Note 4: Capital Leases Payable

Financing for a substantial portion of the CIB's capital projects has been obtained from the Indiana Finance Authority ("IFA") and the Marion County Convention and Recreational Facilities Authority ("MCCRFA") as hereafter described in greater detail.

The IFA issued approximately \$666,500,000 in Lease Appropriation Bonds (Series 2005A, 2007A and 2008A) for purposes of financing the costs of constructing Lucas Oil Stadium ("LOS") and approximately \$329,200,000 in Lease Appropriation Bonds (Series 2008A, 2009A and 2009B) in relation to expanding the Indiana Convention Center ("ICC Expansion"). The IFA loaned the resulting bond proceeds to the Indiana Stadium and Convention Building Authority ("ISCBA"), which was created for the purposes of acquiring, constructing, equipping, owning, leasing and financing facilities for lease to, or for the benefit of, a capital improvement board.

In connection with the above, legislation was passed in 2005 by the State of Indiana, which generally increased the percentages and, in some cases, expanded the areas of application for certain existing excise taxes ("2005 New Excise Tax Revenues"), increased the amount of revenues to be captured within the existing Professional Sports Development Area ("2005 PSDA Revenues") and established certain new fees. This legislation is further explained later in these notes.

The ISCBA leases the LOS and ICC Expansion through December 31, 2040 under separate Lease Agreements ("Stadium Lease Agreement" and "Convention Center Lease Agreement") to the Indiana Office of Management and Budget ("IOMB"). The IOMB, in turn, subleases LOS and the ICC Expansion under separate Sublease Agreements ("Stadium Sublease Agreement" and "Convention Center Sublease Agreement") to the CIB.

Sublease rentals are payable solely from, and are secured exclusively by a pledge of, the 2005 New Excise Tax Revenues, the 2005 PSDA Revenues and certain fees as later described in these notes, and starting in 2028 (following retirement of the previously outstanding lease and bond obligations of the CIB), certain of the CIB's existing state and local tax assistance revenues. Such amounts are pledged in accordance with an Amended and Restated Stadium and Convention Special Fund Revenue Deposit Agreement between the CIB, IOMB, the ISCBA, the IFA, the Indiana State Budget Director and the Deposit Trustee. Payment by the Deposit Trustee to the Stadium Bond or Convention Center Bond Trustee for the purpose of paying sublease rental payments under the Subleases constitutes lease rentals under the Leases and payment of amounts due under the respective loan agreements.

MCCRFA was created pursuant to IC 36-10-9.1 and is authorized thereunder to acquire one or more capital improvements from the CIB or other local governments, by purchase or lease and to fund or refund indebtedness incurred on account of such capital improvements to enable the respective government to make a savings on its debt service obligations.

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Pursuant to its Master Lease Agreement with MCCRFA, the CIB is leasing a portion of the Indiana Convention Center, through March 31, 2016, and a baseball facility (“Victory Field”) located adjacent thereto. Under a separate Master Lease Agreement II, the CIB is leasing Bankers Life Fieldhouse (a multi-purpose arena) and an adjacent parking garage.

Under each of the Master Lease and Sublease Agreements, the CIB has the option to purchase the leased facilities at a price equal to the amount required to provide for payment or redemption of all related outstanding debt obligations. Also, the CIB is obligated to pay certain expenses and all costs to operate, insure and maintain the leased facilities. The CIB’s Master Lease and Sublease payment obligations are payable from and secured by a pledge of certain state and local taxes to be received by the CIB. Certain lease obligations have specific or senior liens on some of the state and local taxes.

A number of MCCRFA bond refundings have resulted in the restructuring of the CIB’s Master Lease Agreements with MCCRFA. These transactions are described in the paragraphs that follow.

In May 2012, the CIB recorded a deferred outflow of resources of \$1,959,928 on the restructuring of its Master Lease Agreement with MCCRFA, which will be amortized over the period ending 2021. The restructuring was the result of the issuance of MCCRFA’s Excise Taxes Lease Rental Revenue Refunding Senior Bonds, Series 2012A (the “2012A Senior Bonds”). The 2012A Senior Bonds were issued to refund a portion of MCCRFA’s Excise Taxes Lease Rental Revenue Refunding Senior Bonds, Series 2003A. As a result of this refunding transaction, the CIB was able to restructure its lease obligation to MCCRFA and reduce its aggregate debt service payments by approximately \$3,000,000 and obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of approximately \$2,950,000.

In relation to a 2003 refunding transaction for MCCRFA, the CIB recorded a deferred inflow of resources of \$2,445,312 on the restructuring of its Master Lease Agreement with MCCRFA, which was being amortized into income over the period ending in 2021. Due to the aforementioned 2012 refunding, \$675,456 of the then unamortized balance of \$809,010 of the 2003 deferred inflow of resources was included in the determination of the 2012 deferred outflow of resources on the restructuring of the Master Lease Agreement.

In November 2011, the CIB recorded a deferred inflow of resources of \$12,340,306 on the restructuring of its Master Lease Agreement II with MCCRFA, which will be amortized into income over the period ending 2026. The restructuring was the result of the issuance of MCCRFA’s Excise Taxes Lease Rental Revenue Refunding Subordinate Bonds, Series 2011A (the “2011A Subordinate Bonds”). The 2011A Subordinate Bonds were issued to refund MCCRFA’s Excise Taxes Lease Rental Revenue Refunding Subordinate Bonds, Series 1997A. As a result of this refunding transaction, the CIB was able to restructure its lease obligation to MCCRFA and reduce its aggregate debt service payments by approximately \$11,640,000 and obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of approximately \$11,320,000.

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In June 2011, the CIB recorded a deferred inflow of resources of \$910,000 on the restructuring of its Master Lease Agreement with MCCRFA, which will be amortized into income over the period ending in 2026. The restructuring was the result of the issuance of MCCRFA's Excise Taxes Lease Rental Revenue Refunding Senior Bonds, Series 2011B ("2011B Senior Bonds"). The 2011B Senior Bonds were issued to refund MCCRFA's Excise Taxes Lease Rental Revenue Refunding Senior Bonds, Series 1997A. As a result of this refunding transaction, the CIB was able to restructure its lease obligation to MCCRFA and reduce its aggregate debt service payments by approximately \$1,590,000 and obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of approximately \$1,050,000.

In April 2011, the CIB recorded a deferred inflow of resources of \$2,100,896 on the restructuring of its Master Lease Agreement with MCCRFA, which will be amortized into income over the period ending in 2020. The restructuring was the result of the issuance of MCCRFA's Excise Taxes Lease Rental Revenue Refunding Senior Bonds, Series 2011A ("2011A Senior Bonds"). The 2011A Senior Bonds were issued to refund MCCRFA's Excise Taxes Lease Rental Revenue Refunding Senior Bonds, Series 2001A. As a result of this refunding transaction, the CIB was able to restructure its lease obligation to MCCRFA and reduce its aggregate debt service payments by approximately \$3,200,000 and obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of approximately \$3,080,000.

Assets held under these capital leases include substantially all of the CIB's land and depreciable capital assets. See Note 3 for a breakdown of assets by major asset class.

Future minimum lease payments at December 31, 2015, together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments, are as follows:

2016	\$ 79,615,331
2017	83,116,801
2018	85,824,785
2019	85,826,479
2020	85,827,149
2021-2025	428,405,924
2026-2030	330,853,502
2031-2035	289,079,377
2036-2039	119,583,392
	<u>1,588,132,740</u>
Amount representing interest	(521,380,618)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	<u>1,066,752,122</u>
Current portion of capital lease obligations	<u>(34,427,040)</u>
	<u><u>\$ 1,032,325,082</u></u>

Total long-term portion of capital lease obligations

\$ 1,032,325,082

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Note 5: Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt of the CIB (excluding capital lease obligations) consists of the following:

Junior Subordinate Notes

Under a borrowing arrangement executed in 1998, certain civic-minded local businesses (“Junior Lenders”) began lending to the CIB pursuant to junior notes certain funds paid to them from Circle Center Limited Partnership (an activity and investment that had civic origins and was unrelated to the CIB) for the purpose of assisting with the financing of Bankers Life Fieldhouse and other CIB activities. The Junior Lenders lent certain income and other proceeds that they received from their respective interests in Circle Centre Partners Limited Partnership. These notes were issued as junior obligations with a payment right similar to MCCRFA’s bondholders except they are, in all respects, subordinate.

The notes mature on December 31, 2017, with interest at a per annum rate equal to a rolling monthly average of the yield on 13-week United States Treasury Bills. Interest is payable annually. The notes can be prepaid at the CIB’s option at any time without penalty.

During 2015, no additional borrowing under such loans occurred but one of the junior lenders forgave his note in the amount of \$517,000. The aggregate balance of these loans at December 31, 2015 is \$33,242,000. Accrued and unpaid interest on these notes at December 31, 2015 amounted to \$15,754.

Series 1999A Bonds

During 1999, the CIB issued \$25,805,000 of Excise Taxes Revenue Subordinate Bonds, Series 1999A (the “1999A Subordinate Bonds”), and \$23,800,000 of Excise Taxes Revenue Subordinate Refunding Notes, Series 1999A (collectively, the “1999 Subordinate Bonds”). A portion of the proceeds from these debt issues was used to finance certain renovations and improvements to the Indiana Convention Center and the CIB’s former domed stadium facility, while the remaining proceeds were used to prepay a prior loan to the Colts. The Subordinate Refunding Notes were paid off in 2008.

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Information regarding the remaining Series 1999A Subordinate Bonds at December 31, 2015 follows:

Term bonds, maturing June 1, 2015 to June 1, 2021. Interest at 5.00%, due semiannually on June 1 and December 1	\$ 13,435,000
Unamortized discount	(26,144)
	\$ 13,408,856
Total Series 1999A Subordinate Bonds	

Treasurer of State Junior Subordinate Notes

The CIB entered into a Note Purchase Agreement with the Treasurer of the State of Indiana. On December 15, 2009, the CIB completed an initial State Treasurer Loan and issued a note (“2009 Note”) in the amount of \$9,000,000, bearing interest at a per annum rate of 5.25 percent with a maturity date of December 15, 2019. The note was reissued in July 2010 with an interest rate of 4.25 percent and again in November 2011 with an interest rate of 3 percent. The outstanding principal balance on the 2009 Note was paid in full during 2015.

On December 15, 2010, the CIB completed a second State Treasurer Loan and issued a note (“2010 Note”) in the amount of \$9,000,000, bearing interest at 3.46 percent with a maturity date of December 15, 2020. This note was reissued in November 2011 with an interest rate of 3 percent. Interest payments are required to be made annually thereafter on each December 1.

During 2015, the CIB established a bid fund, in accordance with Indiana Code 5-13-10.5-18 (as amended), to be used to assist the CIB, the Indianapolis Convention and Visitors Association (“Visit Indy, Inc.”) or the Indiana Sports Corporation in securing conventions, sporting events and other special events. In conjunction with the creation of the bid fund, the outstanding principal balance on the 2009 Note was required to be paid in full. Additionally, any future interest payments due on the 2009 Note (had such note not been prepaid during 2015) will be placed into the bid fund until June 30, 2016.

Also in conjunction with the creation of the bid fund as described above, all principal and interest payments that would otherwise be made on the 2010 Note shall be deposited into the bid fund, on an annual basis. The term of the 2010 Note was also extended from 2020 to 2025. If the CIB deposits amounts into the bid fund equal to the payments of principal and interest that would otherwise be due under the repayment schedule on the 2010 Note, the CIB is only required to repay the principal amount of the obligation to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.

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The debt service requirements to maturity for long-term debt of the CIB (excluding capital lease obligations) are as follows at December 31, 2015:

	Principal	Interest*	Total
2016	\$ 1,915,000	\$ 914,130	\$ 2,829,130
2017	35,252,000	836,260	36,088,260
2018	2,115,000	692,625	2,807,625
2019	2,220,000	584,250	2,804,250
2020	2,330,000	470,500	2,800,500
2021 - 2025	11,845,000	1,431,625	13,276,625
	<u>\$ 55,677,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,929,390</u>	<u>\$ 60,606,390</u>

*Interest component of debt service requirements above include the required annual interest amounts that must be placed into the bid fund on the Treasurer of State Junior Subordinate Notes.

Note 6: Changes in Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions for the CIB for the year ended December 31, 2015:

	Balance January 1, 2015	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2015	Current Portion
Long-term obligations					
Junior Subordinate Notes	\$ 33,759,000	\$ -	\$ (517,000)	\$ 33,242,000	\$ -
Subordinate Bonds, Series 1999A	15,260,000	-	(1,825,000)	13,435,000	1,915,000
Treasurer of State Junior Subordinate Notes, Series 2009A	9,000,000	-	(9,000,000)	-	-
Treasurer of State Junior Subordinate Notes, Series 2010A	9,000,000	-	-	9,000,000	-
Capital leases	1,097,569,587	14,616	(30,832,081)	1,066,752,122	34,427,040
Bond discount	(35,782)	-	9,638	(26,144)	-
Grant payable	4,500,000	-	(500,000)	4,000,000	500,000
	<u>\$ 1,169,052,805</u>	<u>\$ 14,616</u>	<u>\$ (42,664,443)</u>	<u>\$ 1,126,402,978</u>	<u>\$ 36,842,040</u>

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Note 7: State and Local Taxes and Other Assistance

A summary of the various sources of state and local taxes and other assistance received by the CIB follows. These include certain Excise Taxes, PSDA Revenues, Ticket Fees, Specialty License Plate Fees and interlocal funding.

Excise Taxes consist of the Marion County Innkeeper's Tax, the Marion County Food and Beverage Tax, the Marion County Admissions Tax, the Marion County Supplemental Auto Rental Excise Tax, the Regional County Food and Beverage Tax and the Indiana Cigarette Tax, all of which are described in greater detail below.

Marion County Innkeeper's Tax

Since 1997, a 6 percent Marion County Innkeeper's Tax (the "Original Marion County Innkeeper's Tax") has been levied on every person engaged in the business of renting or furnishing, for periods of less than 30 days, any lodgings in any hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, tourist cabin, or any other place in which lodgings are regularly furnished for a consideration. This tax is applied in addition to the Indiana Gross Retail and Use Taxes imposed under these circumstances. In accordance with IC 6-9-8 (as amended), one-sixth of the Innkeeper's Tax of 6 percent is to be used solely to fund lease rental payments (Senior or Subordinate) or other obligations related to convention center expansion projects.

The Marion County Innkeeper's Tax was increased in 2005 by an additional 3 percent (the "2005 Marion County Innkeeper's Tax") and again in 2009 (effective September 1, 2009) by an additional 1 percent (the "2009 Marion County Innkeeper's Tax").

Marion County Food and Beverage Tax

Since 1981, a 1 percent Marion County Food and Beverage Tax (the "Original Marion County Food and Beverage Tax") has been imposed on the gross retail income received by a retail merchant from any transaction within Marion County in which food or beverage is furnished, prepared or served. However, it does not apply to transactions exempt from Indiana Gross Retail Tax, as defined under Indiana statutes.

The Marion County Food and Beverage Tax was increased in 2005 by an additional 1 percent (the "2005 Marion County Food and Beverage Tax").

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Marion County Admissions Tax

Since 1997, a 5 percent Marion County Admissions Tax (the “Original Marion County Admissions Tax”) has been imposed on each person who pays a price of admission to certain events held in a facility financed in whole or in part by bonds or notes issued under IC 18-4-17 (before its repeal), IC 36-10-9 or IC 36-10-9.1. As stated in IC 6-9-13, the tax equals 5 percent of the price of admissions to such an event and is paid with the price of admission. Generally, events sponsored by educational, religious, political and charitable organizations are exempt.

The Marion County Admissions Tax was increased in 2005 by an additional 1 percent (the “2005 Marion County Admissions Tax”), and again in 2013 (effective March 1, 2013) by an additional 4 percent (the “2013 Marion County Admissions Tax”).

Marion County Supplemental Auto Rental Excise Tax

Since 1997, a 2 percent Marion County Supplemental Auto Rental Excise Tax (the “Original Marion County Supplemental Auto Rental Excise Tax”) has been imposed under IC 6-6-9.7 on the rental of certain passenger motor vehicles and trucks at a rate equal to 2 percent of the gross retail income received by a retail merchant for the rental. Certain exclusions apply.

The Marion County Supplemental Auto Rental Excise Tax was increased in 2005 by an additional 2 percent (the “2005 Marion County Supplemental Auto Rental Excise Tax”). Additionally, it was increased in 2013 (effective March 1, 2013) by an additional 2 percent (the “2013 Marion County Supplemental Auto Rental Excise Tax”).

Regional County Food and Beverage Tax

In 2005, a 1 percent Regional County Food and Beverage Tax was established (the “2005 Regional County Food and Beverage Tax”) by six of the counties surrounding Marion County, those being Boone, Johnson, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks and Shelby. The food and beverage tax, equal to 1 percent, is imposed on the gross retail income resulting from any transaction in which food or beverage is furnished, prepared or served by a retail merchant for consideration and for consumption at a location, or on equipment, provided by the retail merchant, including transactions in which food or beverage is served by a retail merchant off its premises. This tax is in addition to the Indiana Gross Retail Tax.

As long as there are any obligations owed by the CIB to the ISCBA or any state agency under a lease or other agreement entered into between the CIB and the ISCBA or any state agency, the CIB receives one-half of the amounts received from the 1 percent Regional County Food and Beverage Tax up to annual maximum of \$5 million.

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Indiana Cigarette Tax

IC 6-7 provides that the CIB shall receive \$350,000 annually from receipts of the Indiana Cigarette Tax. This tax is levied on each person who first sells, uses, consumes, handles or distributes cigarettes. The rate of tax depends upon the weight of the cigarettes and also applies to all cigarette papers, wrappers or tubes made or prepared for the purpose of making cigarettes to be sold, exchanged, bartered, given away or otherwise disposed of within Indiana.

Original Excise Tax Revenues

The Original Marion County Innkeeper's Tax, Original Marion County Food and Beverage Tax, Original Marion County Admissions Tax, Original Marion County Supplemental Auto Rental Excise Tax and the CIB's Indiana Cigarette Tax receipts (collectively, the "Original Excise Tax Revenues") are distributed to the CIB and are used to pay its outstanding obligations (other than those relating to LOS and the ICC Expansion) and otherwise further its operating purposes.

2005 New Tax Revenues

The 2005 Marion County Innkeeper's Tax, 2005 Marion County Food and Beverage Tax, 2005 Marion County Admissions Tax, 2005 Marion County Supplemental Auto Rental Excise Tax and 2005 Regional County Food and Beverage Tax receipts and, starting in 2028 following retirement of the previously outstanding lease and bond obligations of the CIB, certain of the CIB's original state and local assistance tax revenues (collectively, the "2005 New Tax Revenues"), are to be distributed to the CIB and used to pay obligations relating to LOS and the ICC Expansion.

Professional Sports Development Area Revenues

Pursuant to IC 36-7-31, the Metropolitan Development Commission of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, and of Marion County, Indiana (the "Commission"), may establish a professional sports development area which may include any facility (a) used in the training of a team engaged in professional sports events, or (b) financed in whole or in part by notes or bonds issued by a political subdivision or issued under the CIB's or the IFA's enabling act and used to hold a professional sporting event. Certain state and local taxes generated in the area are allocated to a professional sports development area fund and can be used to finance the construction and equipping of a designated capital improvement used for a professional sporting event. The taxes which may be allocated to the PSDA Fund include the Indiana Gross Retail Tax, the Indiana Use Tax, the Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Tax imposed on an individual, the Marion County Option Income Tax and the 2 percent Marion County Food and Beverage Tax as previously described (the "Covered Taxes").

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In 1997, the Commission adopted a resolution establishing the Marion County PSDA and the State Budget Agency approved such resolution. All Covered Taxes generated within the designated area are to be deposited into the PSDA Fund (the “Original PSDA Revenues”); provided, however, that the total amount of state revenue (i.e., Indiana Gross Retail Tax, Indiana Use Tax and Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Tax) captured by the PSDA may not exceed \$5,000,000 per year for 20 consecutive years (the “State PSDA Cap”). The Original PSDA Revenues are distributed to the CIB to be used to pay obligations relating to Bankers Life Fieldhouse.

In 2005, the PSDA was expanded to include the LOS site such that, commencing July 1, 2007, there may be captured in the PSDA up to \$11,000,000 per year in Covered Taxes comprising state revenues for up to 34 consecutive years ending December 31, 2040 (the “PSDA Revenues Increase”) in addition to the up to \$5,000,000 in Covered Taxes comprising state revenues originally to be captured in the PSDA. Such action also permitted the original \$5,000,000 per year State PSDA Cap to be extended beyond the original 20 years (which would have expired in 2017) to January 1, 2041 (the “Post-2017 Original PSDA Revenues”), so that the maximum amount of state revenue that may be captured by the PSDA is \$16,000,000 per year. The Post-2017 Original PSDA Revenues and the PSDA Revenues Increase are collectively referred to as the 2005 PSDA Revenues. The 2005 PSDA Revenues are distributed to the CIB to be used to pay obligations relating to LOS and the ICC Expansion.

The Covered Taxes to be collected within the tax area include the following:

Descriptions of Tax	IC Section	Current Rate
Indiana Gross Retail Tax	6-2.5-2-2	7.00% (generally)
Indiana Use Tax	6-2.5-3-3	7.00% (generally)
Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Tax for Individuals	6-3-2-1	3.30%
Marion County Option Income Tax for Individuals	6-3.5-6-8	1.77% (resident rate) 0.4425% (nonresident rate)
Marion County Food and Beverage Tax	6-9-12-5	2%

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The Indiana Gross Retail Tax is imposed on all retail transactions made in Indiana. The person acquiring property in Indiana is liable for the tax, but retail merchants are responsible for collecting the tax. The Indiana Gross Retail Tax is imposed, at the time of sale, on the amount of gross retail income received by the retail merchant.

The Indiana Use Tax is imposed on the storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property in Indiana. The Indiana Use Tax is similar to the Indiana Gross Retail Tax in that it is measured by the gross retail income received from a retail transaction and is computed using the same rates.

The Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Tax is imposed on both individuals (resident and nonresident) and corporations. The tax is applied to the adjusted gross income, as defined under Indiana statutes, of all resident individuals and to the part of the adjusted gross income derived from sources within Indiana of all nonresident individuals.

The Marion County Option Income Tax is imposed on the Indiana adjusted gross income of individual resident and nonresident county taxpayers of Marion County.

As noted previously, the Marion County Food and Beverage Tax is generally imposed on the gross retail income received by a retail merchant from any transaction within Marion County in which food or beverage is furnished, prepared or served.

The total amount of Indiana Gross Retail Tax, Indiana Use Tax and Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Tax for Individuals to be captured and deposited into the PSDA fund is limited. However, Marion County taxes are not limited.

In 2009, the Commission adopted a resolution expanding the Marion County PSDA and the State Budget Agency approved such resolution. The Commission resolution designates certain hotel, motel, or multi-brand complex of hotels and motels with significant meeting space that are located in the 2009 Tax Area Addition. By this designation and effective July 1, 2009, all Covered Taxes (except for Marion County Food and Beverage Taxes) generated from such hotel and motel facilities in the 2009 Tax Area Addition (the "2009 PSDA Revenues") are captured and distributed to the CIB to be used to pay operating expenses of the CIB facilities; provided, however, that the total amount of state revenue (i.e., Indiana Gross Retail Tax, Indiana Use Tax and Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Tax) captured by the PSDA expansion may not exceed \$8,000,000 per year. The 2009 Tax Area Addition designation expires January 1, 2041.

The expanded PSDA currently includes: (1) Bankers Life Fieldhouse, (2) the Indiana Convention Center & Lucas Oil Stadium, (3) Victory Field, (4) the Indianapolis Colts Practice Facility and (5) the area in Indianapolis bounded on the east by Illinois Street, on the south by Maryland Street, and on the west and north by Washington Street, as those streets were located on June 1, 2009 (the "2009 Tax Area Addition").

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2009 New Tax Revenues

The new 2009 Marion County Innkeeper's Tax receipts and 2009 PSDA Revenues (collectively, "the 2009 New Tax Revenues") are to be distributed to the CIB and are restricted to paying operating expenses of the CIB facilities.

2013 New Tax Revenues

The new 2013 Marion County Admissions Tax and 2013 Marion County Supplemental Auto Rental Excise Tax receipts are to be distributed to the CIB and are restricted to paying operating expenses of the CIB facilities.

In connection with a Public Safety Support Agreement dated March 1, 2013, between the CIB and the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County, the CIB paid to the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County 100 percent of the revenue from these increases for the first twelve months the increases were in effect. Thereafter, the CIB is to pay to the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County 25 percent of the revenue from these increases, but not to exceed \$3,000,000 annually. The term of the Public Safety Support Agreement extends to February 28, 2017 and thereafter automatically renews for additional four-year periods until terminated.

Specialty License Plate Fees

IC 9-18-49 permits the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles to design and issue a National Football League franchised football team license plate as a specialty group recognition license plate (under IC 9-18-25), featuring the name and logo of the Indianapolis Colts. An annual fee of twenty dollars (\$20) is charged for the license plate in addition to standard license plate fees and is collected by the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles at the time the plate is sold.

Interlocal Agreement

In 2010, an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement was established pursuant to which the Metropolitan Development Commission of Marion County, Indiana, acting in its capacity as the Redevelopment Commission of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana (the "Redevelopment Commission"), provides \$8,000,000 of funding annually to the CIB to further their mutual purposes, including to better assure the CIB's funding sources for Visit Indy, Inc. Visit Indy, Inc. is an important body through which the convention and visitor industry and the commercial, industrial and cultural interests of Indianapolis and its citizens are promoted and publicized, including the CIB's capital improvements. The CIB received \$8,000,000 of funding in 2015. The agreement renews annually and assumes the same terms and level of funding, subject to certain factors, including, the availability of funds, and unless either party gives a six-month termination notice prior to the end of the annual cycle.

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Summary of State and Local Taxes and Other Assistance

State and local taxes and other assistance received or accrued by the CIB in 2015 include the following components:

Marion County food and beverage (1%)	\$ 23,855,213
Innkeeper's tax (5%)	25,846,373
Innkeeper's tax (1%)	5,169,275
Auto rental excise tax (2%)	2,223,861
Admissions tax (5%)	6,559,420
Cigarette tax	350,000
PSDA tax allocation	7,895,163
Total Original Excise Taxes and Original PSDA Revenues	71,899,305
Marion County food and beverage (1%)	23,855,213
Regional food and beverage (1%)	5,167,191
Innkeeper's tax (3%)	15,507,824
Auto rental excise tax (2%)	2,223,861
Admissions tax (1%)	1,311,884
PSDA tax allocation	9,189,759
Total 2005 New Tax Revenues and 2005 PSDA Revenues	57,255,732
Innkeeper's tax (1%)	5,169,275
PSDA tax allocation	8,315,926
Total 2009 New Tax Revenues and 2009 PSDA Revenues	13,485,201
Auto rental excise tax (2%)	2,223,861
Admissions tax (4%)	5,247,536
Total 2013 New Tax Revenues	7,471,397
Specialty License Plate Fees	668,840
Interlocal Agreement funding	8,000,000
Total state and local taxes and other assistance	\$ 158,780,475

Total lease rental and other debt obligations paid with state and local taxes and fees for the year ended December 31, 2015 amounted to \$81,335,330.

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Note 8: Agreements With Pacers Basketball, LLC

During 1997, the CIB approved new Operating and Financial Agreements with Pacers Basketball, LLC (“Pacers”) that, among other things, governed the use of Bankers Life Fieldhouse. The agreements had a twenty-year initial term, commencing in 1999, with ten five-year extension options. In connection with these agreements, the Pacers received revenues from Fieldhouse operations, naming rights, signage, advertising and broadcast revenues and were responsible for making daily repairs to keep the facility operational. The CIB, however, was responsible for major repairs on the facility.

The Financial Agreement provided for targeted profitability for the Pacers. If this target was not reached, the CIB was required to reimburse the Pacers for certain operating expenses. In addition, the Pacers remained obligated, upon early termination of the Financial Agreement, to repay the CIB for advances made through 1999 for utility and maintenance costs of the CIB’s previous arena facility, Market Square Arena. At the conclusion of each NBA Season during the initial twenty-year term of the Financial Agreement, 5 percent of such cumulative advances were to be forgiven. At December 31, 2015, the outstanding unamortized balance of advances aggregated \$7,170,024.

In 2012 and 2010, the CIB, MCCRFA and the Pacers entered into amendments to the Operating Agreement which provided various amendatory and additional covenants. Under these amendments, the CIB agreed to provide three noninterest-bearing operating loans to the Pacers, which totaled \$40,000,000. The loans were subject to certain approval, repayment and forgiveness provisions. The amendments also required the CIB to make capital improvements to Bankers Life Fieldhouse of up to \$3,500,000.

During 2014, the CIB signed an Amended and Restated Operating Agreement with MCCRFA, Pacers Basketball, LLC and certain entities related to Pacers Basketball, LLC. This agreement, as further amended in 2015, supersedes the original Operating and Financial Agreements and related amendments. The initial term of the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement expires in 2024, with the Pacers possessing a unilateral option to extend the agreement for one year. The Amended and Restated Operating Agreement provides generally that the Pacers may terminate the agreement under certain circumstances as follows: (i) CIB’s failure to obtain, prior to any fiscal year, approval of an annual budget or other appropriation sufficient to satisfy its obligations under the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement, including its obligation to pay certain operating expense reimbursements (approximately \$7,100,000 in year one with 3% annual increases), pay certain operating expense items, pay the video/sound system license fee (approximately \$923,000 per year), fund its obligations with respect to scheduled capital repairs and replacements (aggregating \$7,000,000) and fund its obligations with respect to refresh improvements (aggregating \$26,500,000); (ii) CIB’s failure to pay (after receiving a final appropriation therefor) any operating expense reimbursements, operating expense items or video/sound system license for which it is responsible or the amount of any final non-appealable judgment rendered against the CIB under the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement; (iii) certain circumstances involving eminent domain, damage or destruction of the Fieldhouse; (iv) breach of the Pacers right to exclusively possess and operate the Fieldhouse; (v) default under the Fieldhouse lease related to the MCCRFA bonds that result in termination of such lease or possession by MCCRFA; (vi) CIB’s

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failure to honor any indemnity obligation under the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement or Parking Agreement and such obligation is found by a court to be unenforceable; (vii) CIB's or MCCRFA's failure to fulfill any material obligation under the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement or the related Parking Agreement and such obligation is found by a court to be unenforceable; (viii) certain circumstances following the death of Herbert Simon under which certain Pacers loans are called or matured, the Pacers are unable to obtain replacement financing on a non-recourse basis (with the assistance of the CIB if it so chooses) and the CIB does not successfully execute its right of first offer; (ix) certain circumstances under which the NBA ceases to exist and the Pacers do not join a successor or replacement professional basketball league.

Additionally, the operating agreement provides that a sale of shares, which would constitute a controlling interest in the Pacers, or the sale of substantially all of the assets of the Pacers, is subject to the CIB's right of first refusal and, after the sale, the Pacers (or buyer, if sale of assets) will remain bound by the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement.

The Amended and Restated Operating Agreement also provides for scheduled annual forgiveness of previous operating loans that aggregated \$40,000,000 to the Pacers, so long as no event of default remains outstanding. At December 31, 2015, the outstanding note receivable balance was \$34,000,000. During 2015, \$6,000,000 of this note was forgiven by the CIB in accordance with a mutually agreed-upon amortization schedule.

During 2015, the CIB entered into a Training Facility Use Agreement with Pacers Training Center, Inc. (an affiliate of the Pacers). This agreement grants Pacers Training Center, Inc. use of certain land, easements and existing improvements owned by CIB so that the Pacers may construct a state-of-the-art training and medical office facility that will facilitate development of downtown Indianapolis and the use of the Fieldhouse in furtherance of municipal purposes. The initial term of this agreement is 40 years at \$1 per year, effective December 14, 2015 with one ten year renewal option. All maintenance costs will be the responsibility of Pacers Training Center, Inc., with the exception of maintaining a vehicular ramp, which will be the responsibility of the CIB. Upon the occurrence of a Termination Event or Special Termination Event, as defined in the Training Facility Use Agreement, the CIB may elect to exercise a purchase option on the facility. Additionally, under a Termination Event, the CIB retains an Occupancy Option that would provide for the surrender of all or a portion of the facility to the CIB in return for an annual occupancy fee.

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Note 9: Lease Agreement With the Indianapolis Colts

Effective September 1, 2005, the CIB and the Colts entered into a lease agreement (the “Colts Lease Agreement”). Under the Colts Lease Agreement, the CIB is to receive \$250,000 annually from the Colts during the term of the agreement, provided that the Colts play at least ten pre-season, regular season or post-season games in Lucas Oil Stadium. If the Colts do not play at least ten games in the Stadium in any given NFL season, the annual rent will be reduced by \$25,000 for each game below the ten-game minimum that is not played in Lucas Oil Stadium. Also, the Colts agreed to reimburse the CIB for any Day-of-Game Personnel Expenses (as defined in the Colts Lease Agreement). The CIB, in turn, agreed to reimburse the Colts for all ordinary and reasonable Day-of-Game Expenses (as defined in the Colts Lease Agreement). The CIB also agreed to pay the Colts \$3,500,000 of annual revenues from Non-Colts Events (as defined in the Colts Lease Agreement) held at the Stadium. The Colts Lease Agreement expires on August 31, 2038. However, in the event the Colts are not among the top five NFL teams in total gross operating revenues for the 2030 fiscal year, the Colts have the right to terminate the lease without cause at their sole discretion effective as of August 31, 2035.

Contractual Undertaking

During 2007, the Colts undertook a \$34,000,000 loan through the NFL’s G-3 program and a \$66,000,000 loan through a series of transactions involving fixed rate bonds, with a par amount of \$74,050,000, issued by the City of Indianapolis (the “City’s Colts Loan”) and the Bond Bank to finance its commitment. To secure the Bond Bank’s bonds issued as part of the City’s Colts Loan, the CIB entered into a Contractual Undertaking (“Undertaking”), secured by a subordinate pledge on certain Original Excise Tax Revenues and the Indiana Cigarette Tax Revenues of the CIB, which would require payments to the Bond Bank by the CIB if the Colts fail to timely repay the City’s Colts Loan. The Colts are obligated to pay the City’s Colts Loan with interest such that no payments are anticipated on such Undertaking by the CIB. The Undertaking remains in effect until all of the associated Bond Bank bonds, the term of which extend through 2035, have been paid in full. The CIB’s obligation with regard to this Undertaking is not subject to acceleration, except as therein provided, and is treated as debt of the CIB with regard to its legal debt limit. The CIB is subrogated to the rights of the Bond Bank and the City if it is required to make any payments in connection with this Undertaking. There is no right of set-off for amounts the CIB pays to the Colts under the Colts Lease Agreement, if the Colts do not make a loan payment. However, if the CIB fails to pay amounts due under the Colts Lease Agreement, the Colts may offset such amounts against its required loan payments. The total amount subject to the Undertaking at December 31, 2015 is approximately \$67,810,000.

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Note 10: Baseball Facility

In 1994, the CIB entered into an agreement to lease (“Ground Lease”) certain real estate from the Indiana White River State Park Development Commission (“WRSP”), a State agency. The CIB constructed Victory Field, a professional baseball facility, on this land. The initial lease period of the Ground Lease commenced December 1, 1994, and expires March 31, 2016. Upon expiration of the initial lease term, ownership of Victory Field will revert to WRSP.

Under the Ground Lease and a related agreement, the CIB agreed to provide for the construction of the baseball facility and to sublease the facility to the Indianapolis Indians, Inc. (“Indians”), a minor league baseball franchise. To fund a portion of the cost of Victory Field, MCCRFA issued its Excise Taxes Lease Rental Revenue Bonds, Series 1995A. Such bonds are payable primarily from rental payments to be made by the CIB under a separate financing lease, dated June 1, 1995, referred to as the Second Amendment to Master Lease Agreement, between the CIB and MCCRFA. This lease ends on the sooner of March 31, 2016, or the June 1 or December 1 next following payment of such bonds. During June 2015, the MCCRFA debt associated with Victory Field was fully redeemed; therefore, as of December 31, 2015, the Second Amendment to Master Lease Agreement has terminated.

In November 2015, the CIB entered into a new lease with WRSP for the real estate and all associated improvements thereon, including the professional baseball facility (collectively, the “Leased Premises”), and concurrently entered into a new sublease for the Leased Premises with the Indians, with both having initial terms commencing on April 1, 2016, and expiring March 31, 2036. The lease between the CIB and WRSP allows for extensions, provided that in no event shall the lease term and all extensions exceed in total 99 years. The sublease between the CIB and the Indians allows for up to four five-year extensions.

Under the new sublease, the Indians are not obligated to pay rent to the CIB during the initial term, and the CIB is not obligated to pay rent to WRSP. Over the first four years of the new sublease, the CIB commits to make up to \$2 million per year of capital repair, replacement and improvement projects to the Leased Premises, up to an aggregate maximum of \$6 million. The Indians are responsible for all operating costs of the Leased Premises and are also entitled to all revenue received from Indian’s events. Repair, replacement and maintenance costs for the Leased Premises are shared by the CIB and the Indians, as more specifically defined in the sublease agreement.

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Note 11: Hudnut Commons (formerly, Capitol Commons)

The CIB and the City entered into agreements with developers in 1986 to construct and operate the Hudnut Commons (an open, public landscaped area), a parking facility beneath the Hudnut Commons and a convention hotel. The construction of the Hudnut Commons was funded by \$6,300,000 of private grants. The developers funded construction of the underground parking facility and the hotel. In 1988, the CIB obtained a leasehold interest in the garage and thereupon became the lessor in a long-term lease arrangement for the operation of the garage facility.

During 2004, the CIB, in conjunction with the City, determined that it was in the best interests of the City and Marion County, to allow for the construction of a new, high-rise, corporate headquarters facility on a portion of the existing Hudnut Commons site. The CIB entered into a Joint Development Agreement with the Department of Metropolitan Development of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis-Marion County (“DMD”) and an internationally known retail mall developer that generally provides the framework for various ancillary agreements governing the ownership, use and operation of the Hudnut Commons site and its associated underground parking garage. In short, the various other agreements govern the transfer from the CIB to DMD of certain rights and interests related to the Hudnut Commons surface improvements and all air rights above the surface of such property, together with approximately one-half of the underground Hudnut Commons parking garage.

The CIB generally retains responsibility for one-third of all operating costs associated with the maintenance of the entire garage and for any necessary capital improvements to the Hudnut Commons site and one-half of the parking garage transferred to DMD. These responsibilities are more fully described in a separate Operating Agreement between the CIB and DMD and in the Second Amendment and Restatement of Lease between the CIB and the garage tenant and operator. Both of these agreements have a term of 99 years, ending in 2103. In return for accepting these responsibilities, the CIB continues to receive a portion of all rental payments and/or Monthly Parking Allowance Payments, as defined in the agreements.

Note 12: Risk Management

The CIB is exposed to various risks of loss related to theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, as well as torts and natural disasters. The CIB purchases commercial insurance policies for such risks of loss. Certain of these policies allow for deductibles, which range from \$250 to \$250,000 per occurrence. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

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Note 13: Retirement Plan

Plan Description

The CIB contributes to the Indiana Public Employees' Retirement Fund ("PERF"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined-benefit plan established in accordance with IC 5-10.3. PERF is administered by the Indiana Public Retirement System ("INPRS") and is governed by the INPRS Board of Trustees ("INPRS Board"). PERF provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits to full-time employees of the State of Indiana not covered by another plan, those political subdivisions that elect to participate in the retirement plan and certain INPRS employees. Substantially all of the CIB's full-time employees are eligible to participate in this plan.

INPRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for PERF, and can be found at <http://www.inprs.in.gov/>. This report may also be obtained by writing to Indiana Public Retirement System, 1 North Capital, Suite 001, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204, or by calling 888-526-1687.

There are two tiers to the PERF plan. The first is the Public Employee's Defined Benefit Plan ("PERF Hybrid Plan") and the second is the Public Employees' Annuity Savings Account Only Plan ("PERF ASA Only Plan"). Currently, the PERF ASA Only Plan is available only to employees of the State. As of July 1, 2016, employees of political subdivisions may be eligible to participate.

There are two aspects to the PERF Hybrid Plan defined-benefit structure. The first portion is the monthly defined-benefit pension that is funded by the employer. The second portion of the PERF Hybrid Plan benefit structure is the Annuity Savings Account ("ASA") that supplements the defined-benefit at retirement.

Funding Policy

The funding policies of INPRS provide for actuarially determined periodic contributions at rates that, for individual employees, increase gradually over time so that sufficient assets will be available to pay benefits when due.

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The employer defined-benefit contribution rate is based on an actuarial valuation and is adopted, and may be amended, by the INPRS Board. For 2015, the CIB contributed 11.2 percent of employee compensation to the plan. The ASA consists of the employee contribution, which is set by statute at 3 percent of compensation, as defined by Indiana statutes, plus the interest/earnings or losses credited to the employee's account. The employer may choose to make the contributions on behalf of its participating employees, which the CIB has elected to do. In addition, under certain circumstances, employees may elect to make additional voluntary contributions of up to 10 percent of their compensation into their ASA. An employee's contribution and interest credits belong to the employee and do not belong to the state or the CIB.

Retirement Benefits

The PERF Hybrid Plan retirement benefit consists of the sum of a defined pension benefit provided by employer contributions plus the amount credited to the employee's ASA. Retirement benefits vest after ten years of creditable service. The vesting period is eight years for certain elected officials. Employees are immediately vested in their annuity savings account. At retirement, an employee may choose to receive a lump-sum payment of the amount credited to the employee's ASA, receive the amount as an annuity or leave the contributions invested with INPRS.

Vested employees leaving a covered position, who wait 30 days after termination, may withdraw their ASA and will not forfeit creditable service or a full retirement benefit. However, if an employee is eligible for a full retirement at the time of the withdrawal request, he/she will have to begin drawing his/her pension benefit in order to withdraw the ASA. A nonvested employee who terminates employment prior to retirement may withdraw his/ her ASA after 30 days, but by doing so, forfeits his/her creditable service. An employee who returns to covered service and works no less than six (6) months in a covered position may reclaim his/her forfeited creditable service.

An employee who has reached: (1) age 65 and has at least 10 years of creditable service; (2) age 60 and has at least 15 years of creditable service; or (3) at least age 55 and whose age plus number of years of creditable service is at least 85 is eligible for normal retirement and, as such, is entitled to 100 percent of the pension benefit component. This annual pension benefit is equal to 1.10 percent times the average annual compensation times the number of years of creditable service. The average annual compensation in this calculation uses the 20 calendar quarters of creditable service in which the employee's annual compensation was the highest. All 20 calendar quarters do not have to be continuous, but they must be in groups of four consecutive calendar quarters. The same calendar quarter may not be included in two different groups. Employee contributions paid by the employer on behalf of the employee and severance pay up to \$2,000 are included as part of the employee's salary.

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An employee who has reached at least age 50 and has at least 15 years of creditable service is eligible for early retirement with a reduced pension. An employee retiring early receives a percentage of the normal annual pension benefit. The percentage of the pension benefit at retirement remains the same for the employee's lifetime. For age 59, the early retirement percentage of the normal annual pension benefit is 89 percent. This amount is reduced five percentage points per year (e.g., age 58 is 84 percent) to age 50 being 44 percent.

The monthly pension benefits for employees in pay status may be increased periodically as cost of living adjustments ("COLA"). Such increases are not guaranteed by statute and have historically been provided on an "ad hoc" basis and can only be granted by the Indiana General Assembly.

Disability and Survivor Benefits

The PERF Hybrid Plan also provides disability and survivor benefits. An employee who has at least five years of creditable service and becomes disabled while in active service, on FMLA leave, receiving workers' compensation benefits or receiving employer-provided disability insurance benefits may retire for the duration of the disability, if the employee has qualified for social security disability benefits and has furnished proof of the qualification. The disability benefit is calculated the same as that for a normal retirement without reduction for early retirement. The minimum benefit is \$180 per month, or the actuarial equivalent.

Upon the death in service of an employee with 15 or more years of creditable service as of January 1, 2007, a survivor benefit may be paid to the surviving spouse to whom the employee had been married for two or more years, or surviving dependent children under the age of 18. This payment is equal to the benefit which would have been payable to a beneficiary if the employee had retired at age 50 or at death, whichever is later, under an effective election of the joint and survivor option available for retirement benefits. A surviving spouse or surviving dependent children are also entitled to a survivor benefit upon the death in service after January 1, 2007, of an employee who was at least 65 years of age and had at least 10 but not more than 14 years of creditable service.

The authority to establish or amend benefit provisions of PERF rests with the Indiana General Assembly.

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Contributions

Employer contribution rates are adopted annually by the INPRS Board for PERF. The contributions are actuarially determined based on the funding policy, actuarial assumptions and actuarial methods established by the INPRS Board. Contributions determined by the actuarial valuation become effective either 12 or 18 months after the valuation date, depending on the applicable employer. In the case of the CIB, contribution rates and amounts determined by the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuation and adopted by the INPRS Board therefore become effective on January 1, 2017. The CIB's contractually required contribution rate for 2015 was 11.2% of annual payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the CIB's actual contributions made were equal to the actuarially required contributions.

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

At December 31, 2015, the CIB reported a liability of \$8,519,697 for its proportionate share of PERF's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. Member census data as of June 30, 2014, was used in the valuation and adjusted, where appropriate, to reflect changes between June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2015. Standard actuarial roll forward techniques were then used to project the total pension liability computed as of June 30, 2014, to the June 30, 2015, measurement date. Wages reported by the CIB relative to the collective wages of the plan served as the basis to determine the CIB's proportionate share. This basis of allocation is consistent with the manner in which contributions to the pension plan are determined. At June 30, 2015, the CIB's proportion was 0.20918%, which was an increase of 0.01058% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2014.

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For the year ended December 31, 2015, the CIB recognized pension expense of \$1,522,260. At December 31, 2015, the CIB reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 365,705	\$ 17,619
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	635,281	-
Changes in assumptions	720,201	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the CIB's contribution and proportionate share of contributions	437,543	7,515
CIB's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	559,971	-
Total	\$ 2,718,701	\$ 25,134

At December 31, 2015, the CIB reported \$559,971 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from CIB's contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2016. Other amounts reported as net deferred outflows of resources at December 31, 2015, related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

2016	\$ 715,723
2017	715,723
2018	343,018
2019	359,132
	\$ 2,133,596

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.25%
Salary increases	2.5% - 4.25% average, including inflation
Ad hoc cost of living adjustments	1.0% average
Long-term expected rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense

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Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 (with MP-2014 improvement removed) Total Data Set Mortality Tables projected on a fully generational basis using the mortality improvement scale inherent in the mortality projection included in the Social Security Administration's 2014 Trustee Report.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study performed April 2015 for the period June 30, 2010 through June 30, 2014.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the INPRS Investment Policy Statement. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted-average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Public equity	22%	5.3%
Private equity	10%	5.6%
Fixed income - ex inflation linked	22%	2.1%
Fixed income - inflation linked	10%	0.7%
Commodities	8%	2.0%
Real estate	8%	3.0%
Absolute return	10%	3.9%
Risk parity	10%	5.0%
	100%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75% for the year ended June 30, 2015. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that participating employer contributions will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the PERF's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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Sensitivity of the CIB’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The CIB’s proportionate share of the net pension liability has been calculated using a discount rate of 6.75%. The following presents the CIB’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using a discount rate of 1% higher and 1% lower than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
CIB’s proportionate share of PERF’s net pension liability	\$ 12,567,282	\$ 8,519,697	\$ 5,159,461

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

Note 14: Commitments and Contingencies

Visit Indy, Inc.

In return for its assistance in attracting users to the Indiana Convention Center & Lucas Oil Stadium, the CIB has agreed to compensate Visit Indy, Inc. (“Visit Indy”) monthly in the form of a base amount. In December 2014, a new funding agreement was executed with Visit Indy for 2015 and 2016. The base fee paid to Visit Indy was \$791,666 per month in 2015 and will be \$870,833 in 2016. The CIB contributed \$3,500,000 to Visit Indy in December 2014, portions of which may be credited against the base compensation or refunded to the CIB in 2015 or 2016, if certain eligibility requirements are not met by Visit Indy. This contribution was recorded as an asset at December 31, 2014, and \$2,000,000 of this amount was recorded as a contribution expense in 2015 as all eligibility requirements were satisfied by Visit Indy.

Department of Metropolitan Development

As mentioned previously in these notes, the CIB has also entered into an Interlocal Agreement with the Department of Metropolitan Development of Marion County, Indiana. This agreement provides \$8,000,000 of annual assistance that will be used to fund the CIB’s payments to Visit Indy.

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December 31, 2015

Indiana Sports Corporation

During 2014, the CIB approved a multi-year grant to the Indiana Sports Corporation to assist with the ongoing repairs and maintenance of the Indiana University Natatorium on the campus of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis. The grant amounts to \$500,000 annually for a term of 10 years, beginning in 2014. As of December 31, 2015, the unpaid portion of this grant was \$4,000,000.

Litigation

The CIB is involved in certain litigation, which is considered by management to be incidental to the conduct of CIB operations. In the opinion of management, the ultimate outcome of these matters, in the aggregate, is not currently expected to have a materially adverse effect upon the financial position, changes in financial position and cash flows of the CIB.

Required Supplementary Information

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
(of Marion County, Indiana)**

(A Component Unit of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis of Marion County)

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of CIB's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Indiana Public Employees' Retirement Fund(PERF)

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2015	2014
CIB's proportion of the net pension liability	0.20918%	0.19860%
CIB's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 8,519,697	\$ 5,219,079
CIB's covered payroll	\$ 10,019,254	\$ 9,696,453
CIB's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	85%	54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77%	84%

*The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30 (measurement date).

Note: Ten years of information is required to be disclosed and will be added as the information becomes available.

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of CIB Contributions
Indiana Public Employees' Retirement Fund (PERF)
Last 10 Fiscal Years***

	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,118,899	\$ 1,110,227
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ 1,118,899	\$ 1,110,227
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -
CIB's covered payroll	\$ 10,209,311	\$ 9,929,553
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.96%	11.18%

*The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of December 31.

Note: Ten years of information is required to be disclosed and will be added as the information becomes available.

Notes to Schedule:

Benefit changes: none

Changes of assumptions: An experience study was performed in April of 2015 resulting in an update to several assumptions. Details are described below.

- The inflation assumption changed from 3.0% to 2.25% per annum.
- The future salary increase assumption changed from an age-based table ranging from 3.25% to 4.5% to an age-based table ranging from 2.5% to 4.25%.
- The mortality assumption changed from the 2013 IRS Static Mortality projected five years with the Scale AA to the RP-2014 (with MP-2014 improvement removed) Total Date Set Mortality Tables projected on a fully generational basis using the future mortality improvement scale inherent in the mortality projection included in the Social Security Administration's 2014 Trustee Report.
- The retirement assumption was updated based on recent experience. Additionally, for actives who are eligible for early retirement (reduced benefit), 33% are assumed to commence benefits immediately and 67% are assumed to commence benefits at unreduced retirement eligibility. If eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit upon termination from employment, 100% commence immediately.
- The termination assumption was updated based on recent experience. For members earning less than \$20,000, the tables were updated from a select and ultimate table to just an ultimate table as there is little correlation with service. For members earning more than \$20,000, the tables were updated from using a 5-year select period to a 10-year select period to correspond with the vesting schedule.
- The disability assumption was updated based on recent experience.
- The ASA Annuitization assumption was updated from 50% of members assumed to annuitize their ASA balance to 60% of members assumed to annuitize their ASA balance prior to January 1, 2017.

Other Supplementary Information

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
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Analysis of Certain Operating Expenses
Year Ended December 31, 2015**

Salaries and Wages	
Administration	\$ 4,494,314
Mechanical	3,793,334
Service	1,711,221
Temporary	<u>6,458,282</u>
	<u>\$ 16,457,151</u>
Fringe Benefits	
Social security taxes	\$ 1,071,755
Public employees' retirement fund	1,522,260
Employees' insurance	1,245,874
State unemployment taxes	24,430
Workers' compensation	195,766
Other	<u>526,746</u>
	<u>\$ 4,586,831</u>
Utilities	
Electricity	\$ 4,177,173
Steam	1,525,543
Chilled water	1,893,513
Water and sewer	805,995
Gas	<u>68,305</u>
	<u>\$ 8,470,529</u>
Repairs and Maintenance	
Control systems maintenance contract	\$ 101,582
Elevator and escalator maintenance contract	239,104
Computer maintenance contracts	169,038
Major repairs	3,237,426
Property damages	10,776
Grounds maintenance	317,660
Fire extinguisher system	87,285
Sprinkler system	3,508
Trash removal	78,059
Communication repairs	63,854
LOS maintenance contracts	<u>213,135</u>
	<u>\$ 4,521,427</u>

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
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Analysis of Certain Operating Expenses (Continued)
Year Ended December 31, 2015

Insurance

Fire and extended coverage	\$ 921,661
Public liability	788,765
Fidelity bond	86,428
	<u>1,796,854</u>
	<u>\$ 1,796,854</u>

Security

Security staff	\$ 3,588,459
	<u>\$ 3,588,459</u>

Nondepreciable Equipment, Parts and Supplies

\$ 3,990,845

Other

Advertising and promotion	\$ 365,916
Telephone	42,945
Legal fees	921,318
Accounting and audit fees	115,540
Consulting fees	570,214
Architects and engineers	135,310
Equipment rental	641,281
Postage	17,891
Travel	7,721
Dues and subscriptions	12,479
Suite cable service	47,987
Medical services - Indianapolis Colts games	54,057
Parking	274,912
Set-up/installation and dismantling fees	3,374,043
Miscellaneous	474,129
	<u>7,055,743</u>
	<u>\$ 7,055,743</u>

Statistical Section (Unaudited)

This section of the CIB's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed, contextual information and data to assist the reader in understanding what the information contained in the financial statements, note disclosures and supplementary information says about the CIB's overall financial health.

<u>Contents</u>	Pages
Financial Trends These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the CIB's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	68-73
Revenue Capacity These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the CIB's most significant own-source revenues.	74-78
Debt Capacity These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the CIB's current levels of outstanding debt and the CIB's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	79-84
Demographic and Economic Information These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the socioeconomic environment within which the CIB's financial activities take place and to facilitate comparisons of financial statement information over time and among governments.	85-86
Operating Information These schedules contain operational and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the CIB's financial report relates to the services the CIB provides and the activities it performs.	87-88

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

Table I

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 2,835,109	\$ 23,170,426	\$ 147,019,581	\$ 134,281,780
Restricted	45,478,777	52,270,165	56,831,449	69,703,922
Unrestricted	<u>54,066,813</u>	<u>35,442,304</u>	<u>(6,523,360)</u>	<u>3,985,965</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 102,380,699</u>	<u>\$ 110,882,895</u>	<u>\$ 197,327,670</u>	<u>\$ 207,971,667</u>

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
\$ 118,659,477	\$ 116,153,760	\$ 95,592,243	\$ 78,477,465	\$ 69,317,267	\$ 80,353,882
66,208,915	77,675,379	80,315,975	88,318,223	93,177,379	98,275,245
24,487,590	45,821,793	80,300,385	106,381,211	117,761,296	114,195,547
<u>\$ 209,355,982</u>	<u>\$ 239,650,932</u>	<u>\$ 256,208,603</u>	<u>\$ 273,176,899</u>	<u>\$ 280,255,942</u>	<u>\$ 292,824,674</u>

Table II

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Operating revenues				
Rental income	\$ 5,688,825	\$ 6,354,696	\$ 6,326,285	\$ 6,791,593
Food service and concession commissions	6,145,493	6,675,775	3,677,833	4,532,348
Parking lot income	417,013	411,846	664,680	1,313,711
Labor reimbursements	5,118,373	6,033,689	8,557,650	7,892,040
Advertising income	1,165,194	1,300,477	-	-
Other operating income	982,432	1,047,026	603,098	746,845
Total operating revenues	<u>19,517,330</u>	<u>21,823,509</u>	<u>19,829,546</u>	<u>21,276,537</u>
Nonoperating revenues				
Investment income	3,747,243	4,270,088	2,106,780	407,443
State and local taxes and other assistance	93,512,062	98,782,093	106,867,838	101,434,649
Gain (loss) on sale/disposal of capital assets	15,318	(28,588)	17,598	-
Other	4,586,582	1,206,312	319,170	72,774
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>101,861,205</u>	<u>104,229,905</u>	<u>109,311,386</u>	<u>101,914,866</u>
Total Revenues	<u>121,378,535</u>	<u>126,053,414</u>	<u>129,140,932</u>	<u>123,191,403</u>
Operating expenses				
Salaries, wages and fringe benefits	13,563,112	13,849,005	16,544,495	14,530,703
Utilities	4,016,331	4,259,820	5,278,056	5,441,608
Repairs, maintenance, equipment, parts and supplies	2,115,986	1,918,641	1,948,935	1,357,256
Insurance	1,088,082	1,107,108	1,281,698	1,255,953
Security	1,372,344	1,173,598	3,216,882	2,784,096
Other	4,316,574	5,394,458	6,202,122	4,253,411
Depreciation and amortization	29,551,039	29,844,812	38,023,853	35,795,575
Total operating expenses	<u>56,023,468</u>	<u>57,547,442</u>	<u>72,496,041</u>	<u>65,418,602</u>
Nonoperating expenses				
Interest expense	20,711,441	20,197,976	19,353,144	34,129,715
Bankers Life Fieldhouse operating reimbursements	-	-	-	-
Pacers Basketball note receivable forgiveness	-	-	-	-
Compensation to Visit Indy, Inc.	7,052,924	7,736,800	7,970,491	7,780,503
Payments to Indianapolis Colts	5,993,335	10,539,932	7,795,422	5,313,734
Grants to other organizations	3,601,582	2,986,823	3,479,845	526,947
Public safety support payments	-	-	-	-
Other	18,542,245	18,542,245	34,913,245	-
Total nonoperating expenses	<u>55,901,527</u>	<u>60,003,776</u>	<u>73,512,147</u>	<u>47,750,899</u>
Total Expenses	<u>111,924,995</u>	<u>117,551,218</u>	<u>146,008,188</u>	<u>113,169,501</u>
Capital Contributions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>103,312,031</u>	<u>622,095</u>
Increase in Net Position	<u>\$ 9,453,540</u>	<u>\$ 8,502,196</u>	<u>\$ 86,444,775</u>	<u>\$ 10,643,997</u>

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
\$	6,313,472	\$ 9,059,609	\$ 8,550,211	\$ 10,416,132	\$ 9,900,660	\$ 10,170,929
	3,070,691	4,751,669	3,970,814	7,100,477	5,386,550	6,162,083
	1,498,870	1,008,637	1,430,227	1,209,008	856,771	669,487
	7,780,220	11,052,122	14,088,686	13,057,670	13,037,347	12,710,518
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	413,886	1,486,114	1,056,423	579,418	1,244,052	1,694,869
	<u>19,077,139</u>	<u>27,358,151</u>	<u>29,096,361</u>	<u>32,362,705</u>	<u>30,425,380</u>	<u>31,407,886</u>
	207,154	240,385	336,931	274,569	327,490	371,195
	120,583,069	128,797,124	138,776,422	142,921,658	152,226,092	158,780,475
	11,028	(1,059,636)	(127,086)	(1,411,290)	15,453	(70,104)
	80,746	88,709	102,990	221,136	141,641	665,363
	<u>120,881,997</u>	<u>128,066,582</u>	<u>139,089,257</u>	<u>142,006,073</u>	<u>152,710,676</u>	<u>159,746,929</u>
	<u>139,959,136</u>	<u>155,424,733</u>	<u>168,185,618</u>	<u>174,368,778</u>	<u>183,136,056</u>	<u>191,154,815</u>
	13,224,267	15,996,726	19,021,245	18,814,974	19,206,224	21,043,982
	5,414,506	5,427,906	5,398,935	5,413,326	8,873,546	8,470,529
	5,244,483	7,445,010	8,249,662	8,278,729	9,738,019	8,512,272
	1,116,622	1,246,862	1,515,684	1,399,559	1,852,980	1,796,854
	3,310,355	2,799,552	2,629,337	2,611,043	3,121,731	3,588,459
	4,619,506	6,209,407	9,325,541	5,411,222	6,801,231	7,055,743
	32,531,535	36,402,218	40,413,230	40,528,314	40,550,478	41,584,565
	<u>65,461,274</u>	<u>75,527,681</u>	<u>86,553,634</u>	<u>82,457,167</u>	<u>90,144,209</u>	<u>92,052,404</u>
	48,649,587	48,878,681	50,981,983	52,017,898	51,838,276	47,790,546
	-	-	-	-	7,921,022	8,255,037
	-	-	-	-	-	6,000,000
	9,191,660	9,035,902	9,105,000	10,605,000	10,708,000	11,499,992
	4,940,000	5,260,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	5,300,362	5,120,000
	-	705,894	450,000	488,501	5,450,000	450,000
	-	-	-	7,720,125	5,230,144	1,995,335
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>62,781,247</u>	<u>63,880,477</u>	<u>65,736,983</u>	<u>76,031,524</u>	<u>86,447,804</u>	<u>81,110,910</u>
	<u>128,242,521</u>	<u>139,408,158</u>	<u>152,290,617</u>	<u>158,488,691</u>	<u>176,592,013</u>	<u>173,163,314</u>
	6,892,503	14,278,375	812,137	1,088,209	535,000	-
\$	<u>18,609,118</u>	<u>30,294,950</u>	<u>16,707,138</u>	<u>16,968,296</u>	<u>7,079,043</u>	<u>17,991,501</u>

Table III

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Event Statistics
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Events				
Entertainment	10	8	12	12
Trade Shows	20	21	22	18
Local, Business and Social	185	238	308	163
State Convention Business	71	64	83	72
National Convention Business	38	34	42	69
Competition	40	45	47	67
	<u>364</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>401</u>
Total Number of Events	<u>364</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>401</u>
Event Days				
Entertainment	12	8	15	17
Trade Shows	50	48	54	45
Local, Business and Social	237	348	401	192
State Convention Business	139	118	139	126
National Convention Business	131	113	130	182
Competition	54	66	78	103
	<u>623</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>665</u>
Total Event Days	<u>623</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>665</u>
Attendance				
Entertainment	47,548	49,380	127,078	155,346
Trade Shows	141,118	117,177	102,289	85,449
Local, Business and Social	122,689	204,449	248,436	83,716
State Convention Business	87,482	92,685	85,516	126,368
National Convention Business	298,994	293,984	317,815	333,576
Competition	905,908	936,939	1,044,627	1,080,090
	<u>1,603,739</u>	<u>1,694,614</u>	<u>1,925,761</u>	<u>1,864,545</u>
Total Attendance	<u>1,603,739</u>	<u>1,694,614</u>	<u>1,925,761</u>	<u>1,864,545</u>

Source: Sales Office - Capital Improvement Board of Managers.

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
10	5	6	2	4	4
15	19	19	13	18	15
174	148	130	130	140	135
79	84	74	71	79	56
43	83	85	115	106	95
62	101	97	78	86	75
<u>383</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>380</u>
15	7	8	2	6	4
39	47	66	37	44	45
206	175	163	145	164	157
137	129	118	128	129	92
123	216	270	304	290	267
92	155	149	108	119	131
<u>612</u>	<u>729</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>724</u>	<u>752</u>	<u>696</u>
93,344	11,886	52,709	7,420	22,066	81,161
160,239	168,136	652,201	209,611	246,567	320,027
77,008	71,640	57,067	133,327	125,578	65,080
85,331	66,408	69,687	74,510	100,844	56,717
303,882	468,324	413,477	509,242	635,701	401,486
<u>1,103,387</u>	<u>1,222,636</u>	<u>1,196,333</u>	<u>1,188,153</u>	<u>1,267,171</u>	<u>1,158,898</u>
<u>1,823,191</u>	<u>2,009,030</u>	<u>2,441,474</u>	<u>2,122,263</u>	<u>2,397,927</u>	<u>2,083,369</u>

Table IV

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Largest Customers**

	December 31, 2015							
	Rental Income		Labor Reimbursements		Food Service Commissions		Total	
	\$ Amount	% of Total	\$ Amount	% of Total	\$ Amount	% of Total	\$ Amount	% of Total
Customer 1	\$ 14,851	0.15%	\$ 480,768	3.78%	\$ 889,416	14.43%	\$ 1,385,035	4.85%
Customer 2	505,044	5.22%	691,987	5.45%	103,610	1.68%	1,300,641	4.56%
Customer 3	250,000	2.59%	1,021,625	8.04%	-	0.00%	1,271,625	4.45%
Customer 4	459,831	4.75%	526,572	4.14%	116,861	1.90%	1,103,264	3.86%
Customer 5	207,146	2.14%	545,792	4.30%	139,071	2.26%	892,009	3.13%
Customer 6	286,447	2.96%	348,486	2.74%	83,048	1.35%	717,981	2.52%
Customer 7	106,803	1.10%	473,172	3.72%	135,564	2.20%	715,539	2.51%
Customer 8	266,132	2.76%	310,745	2.44%	57,621	0.93%	634,498	2.22%
Customer 9	312,963	3.24%	301,045	2.37%	51,072	0.83%	665,080	2.33%
Customer 10	226,113	2.34%	127,924	1.01%	173,600	2.82%	527,637	1.85%
Subtotal	2,635,330	27.25%	4,828,116	37.99%	1,749,863	28.40%	9,213,309	32.28%
Balance from other customers	7,035,599	72.75%	7,882,402	62.01%	4,412,220	71.60%	19,330,221	67.72%
	<u>\$ 9,670,929</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 12,710,518</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 6,162,083</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 28,543,530</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

	December 31, 2006							
	Rental Income		Labor Reimbursements		Food Service Commissions		Total	
	\$ Amount	% of Total	\$ Amount	% of Total	\$ Amount	% of Total	\$ Amount	% of Total
Customer 1	\$ 250,000	4.39%	\$ 128,335	2.51%	\$ 2,374,853	38.64%	\$ 2,753,188	16.24%
Customer 2	415,523	7.30%	644,839	12.60%	123,274	2.02%	1,183,636	6.98%
Customer 3	152,374	2.68%	272,155	5.32%	68,438	1.11%	492,967	2.91%
Customer 4	-	0.00%	391,271	7.65%	79,860	1.30%	471,131	2.78%
Customer 5	94,329	1.66%	253,539	4.95%	60,760	0.99%	408,628	2.41%
Customer 6	2,013	0.04%	271,216	5.30%	134,564	2.19%	407,793	2.41%
Customer 7	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	378,594	6.16%	378,594	2.23%
Customer 8	73,071	1.28%	95,964	1.87%	193,827	3.15%	362,862	2.14%
Customer 9	85,158	1.50%	141,652	2.77%	119,328	1.94%	346,138	2.04%
Customer 10	91,710	1.61%	93,897	1.83%	68,502	1.11%	254,109	1.50%
Subtotal	1,164,178	20.46%	2,292,868	44.80%	3,602,000	58.61%	7,059,046	41.64%
Balance from other customers	4,524,647	79.54%	2,825,505	55.20%	2,543,493	41.39%	9,893,645	58.36%
	<u>\$ 5,688,825</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 5,118,373</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 6,145,493</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 16,952,691</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Sources: Rental income and labor reimbursement amounts obtained from the Sales Office - Capital Improvement Board of Managers.

Food Service Commissions obtained from Service America.

Note: Rental income for 2015 excludes \$500,000 of fixed rental fees received from the Indianapolis Indians.

Table V

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Rate Schedule - Exhibits
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Type of Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Base Rent (Per Net Square Foot ¹):										
One to Four Open Days	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.04	\$ 1.07
Five to Seven Open Days	0.80	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.03	1.11	1.14	1.17
After Seven Days - ICC	0.85	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.16	1.19	1.22
After Seven Days - LOS	-	-	0.97	1.02	1.07	1.07	1.15	1.16	1.19	1.22

¹ - Net square feet consists of actual display area used, less normal aisles and corridors.

Note: Customers are allowed up to three (3) move-in/out days at no charge; rates for additional days are based upon gross square footage of each venue.

Source: Sales Office - Capital Improvement Board of Managers.

Table VI

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Rate Schedule - Meetings
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Type of Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<u>Convention Meetings</u>										
Base Rent (Per Gross Square Footage):										
Halls	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06
RCA Dome	0.13	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagamore Ballrooms	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18
Wabash Ballrooms	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18
500 Ballroom / Reception Room	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.16
White River Ballroom	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meeting Rooms ¹	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18
<u>Non-Convention Meetings</u>										
Base Rent (Per Gross Square Footage):										
Halls	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08
RCA Dome	0.16	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagamore Ballrooms	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20
Wabash Ballrooms	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20
500 Ballroom / Reception Room	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.18
White River Ballroom	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meeting Rooms ¹	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.20
<u>Lucas Oil Stadium</u>										
Base Rent (Per Gross Square Footage):										
Stadium	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.27
Halls	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06
Meeting Rooms	-	-	0.16	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.31	0.31
Party Plazas	-	-	0.38	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Club Lounges	-	-	0.34	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.14

¹ - Rates vary by meeting room; rates presented are blended.

Source: Sales Office - Capital Improvement Board of Managers.

Table VII

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Rate Schedule - Hourly Labor Reimbursement Rates
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Position:										
Carpenters ²	\$ 31.16	\$ 31.76	\$ 32.99	\$ 32.99	\$ 33.47	\$ 34.44	\$ 35.12	\$ 35.46	\$ 36.33	\$ 36.85
Painters ²	29.16	29.72	30.87	30.87	31.32	32.23	32.86	33.18	33.98	34.48
Electricians ²	33.92	34.59	35.93	35.93	36.45	37.52	38.25	38.62	40.84	40.14
Stagehands (House) ²	31.48	32.10	33.38	34.52	35.54	36.55	37.20	37.57	38.51	41.21
Stagehands (Call In) ²	31.48	32.10	33.38	34.52	35.54	36.55	37.20	37.57	38.51	41.21
Welders and Pipefitters ¹	32.14	33.35	34.94	35.99	35.99	38.53	39.29	39.69	39.69	41.71
Housekeeping ¹	20.00	20.50	20.90	21.53	21.53	21.53	21.96	21.96	22.82	23.50
Set-up ¹	20.00	20.50	20.90	21.53	21.53	21.53	21.96	21.96	22.82	23.50
Change-Over Labor ²	26.00	26.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Riggers ²	43.54	44.35	46.12	47.62	48.98	50.50	51.26	51.76	53.05	56.76
Rent-A-Buddy ²	20.00	20.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Ticket Sellers ²	18.03	18.03	18.57	18.57	18.57	18.57	19.13	19.13	19.13	19.13
Assistant Treasurer/Treasurer ²	21.15	21.78	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43	23.10	23.10	23.10	23.10
Fire Marshalls ¹	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.56	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
Telecommunications	-	-	-	28.03	28.44	29.26	29.84	30.12	30.85	31.30
Part-Time Teamsters ¹:										
Housekeeping	12.96	13.15	13.35	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.89	13.89	14.21	14.63
Set-Up	12.96	13.15	13.35	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.89	13.89	14.21	14.63
Installation and Dismantling (Advance Rate)	24.50	25.35	26.00	26.65	26.65	27.05	27.50	27.50	28.30	29.00
Installation and Dismantling (Show Rate)	29.50	30.50	31.25	32.00	32.00	32.50	33.00	33.00	34.00	35.00

¹ - Hourly rates currently change July 1 of each year.

² - Hourly rates currently change December 1 of each year.

Source: Schedule of Show Rates, per Capital Improvement Board of Managers.

Table VIII

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Food Service and Concession Revenues
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	Revenues	Expenses	CIB Commission¹	CIB Profit²	Total
2006	\$ 17,172,381	\$ 16,237,885	\$ 5,151,714	\$ 993,779	\$ 6,145,493
2007	18,672,495	17,729,488	5,601,749	1,074,026	6,675,775
2008	13,925,935	11,355,237	1,647,517	2,059,350	3,706,867
2009	13,060,511	8,605,225	-	4,532,348	4,532,348
2010	12,792,675	9,721,984	-	3,070,691	3,070,691
2011	15,122,275	10,370,606	-	4,751,669	4,751,669
2012	14,474,034	10,503,220	-	3,970,814	3,970,814
2013	22,374,396	15,273,919	-	7,100,477	7,100,477
2014	20,451,249	15,064,699	-	5,386,550	5,386,550
2015	22,876,654	16,714,571	-	6,162,083	6,162,083

¹ - Under its contract with Service America (d/b/a Centerplate) through June 1, 2008, the CIB received a 30% commission on ICC revenues as defined in the agreement. Effective June 2, 2008, the CIB no longer receives commissions on ICC revenues under its agreement.

² - Revenues minus expenses, net of Service America's management fee and share of profits and exclusive of Colts' novelty sales through June 1, 2008. Effective June 2, 2008, the CIB retains net profits from Convention Center events and Non-Colts events at Lucas Oil Stadium.

Source: Service America (d/b/a Centerplate) Monthly Commission Reports.

Table IX

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Year	Junior Subordinate Notes ¹	Subordinate Revenue Bonds ^{1,3}	Due to State ²	Capital Lease Obligations	Other	Total	Per Event Attendee	Indianapolis-Carmel MSA ⁴	
								Per Capita	% of Personal Income
2006	\$ 27,144,492	\$ 31,463,466	\$ 248,557,010	\$ 356,456,643	\$ -	\$ 663,621,611	\$ 414	\$ 397	1.03%
2007	33,759,000	28,058,319	474,121,857	347,064,809	-	883,003,985	521	520	1.33%
2008	33,759,000	24,450,944	66,946,403	931,455,268	16,371,000	1,072,982,615	557	624	1.56%
2009	33,759,000	23,087,579	185,038,966	926,049,285	9,000,000	1,176,934,830	631	675	1.76%
2010	33,759,000	21,658,178	265,535,629	900,730,275	18,000,000	1,239,683,082	680	706	1.80%
2011	33,759,000	20,162,694	-	1,152,047,761	18,000,000	1,223,969,455	609	688	1.67%
2012	33,759,000	18,596,076	-	1,143,268,830	18,000,000	1,213,623,906	497	675	1.57%
2013	33,759,000	16,953,271	-	1,123,051,172	18,000,000	1,191,763,443	562	654	1.51%
2014	33,759,000	15,224,218	-	1,097,569,587	18,000,000	1,164,552,805	486	591	1.71%
2015	33,242,000	13,408,856	-	1,066,752,122	9,000,000	1,122,402,978	539	n/a	n/a

¹ - These obligations are payable from and secured by a pledge of certain state and local assistance, but the lien on such revenues is subordinate to that of certain lease payment obligations of the CIB.

² - This obligation represents the accumulation of amounts spent and accrued on the Lucas Oil Stadium and Convention Center Expansion Projects. Once the projects were completed and the related lease payments for the facilities began, the related obligations were reclassified as capital lease obligations.

³ - Amounts are net of discounts and premiums.

⁴ - The Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam and Shelby counties in Central Indiana, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

n/a = Information is not available.

Table X

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
State and Local Taxes and Other Assistance
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Innkeeper's Tax (5%)	\$ 19,164,522	\$ 19,716,399	\$ 19,345,115	\$ 16,586,647
Innkeeper's Tax (1%)	3,832,904	3,943,280	3,869,023	3,317,330
Food and Beverage Tax (1%)	18,649,983	18,499,125	18,302,507	17,245,791
Admissions Tax (5%)	5,015,698	5,689,486	5,572,962	6,045,410
Auto Rental Excise Tax (2%)	2,066,784	2,163,710	2,137,402	1,890,765
Cigarette Tax	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
PSDA Allocation	7,351,193	6,562,676	7,273,513	8,150,302
Total Original Excise Taxes and Original PSDA Revenues	56,431,084	56,924,676	56,850,522	53,586,245
Innkeeper's Tax (3%)	11,046,858	11,829,839	11,607,069	9,951,988
Food and Beverage Tax (1%)	18,044,932	18,499,124	18,302,508	17,245,791
Admissions Tax (1%)	1,003,140	1,137,897	1,114,592	1,209,082
Auto Rental Excise Tax (2%)	2,065,332	2,163,710	2,137,402	1,890,765
PSDA Allocation ¹	-	2,413,605	10,839,606	7,202,432
Regional Food and Beverage Tax (.5%)	4,673,376	5,024,380	5,108,824	5,086,286
Total 2005 New Tax Revenues and 2005 PSDA Revenues	36,833,638	41,068,555	49,110,001	42,586,344
Innkeeper's Tax (1%) ²	-	-	-	843,325
PSDA Allocation ²	-	-	-	3,582,035
Total 2009 New Tax Revenues and 2009 PSDA Revenues	-	-	-	4,425,360
Auto rental excise tax (2%) ³	-	-	-	-
Admissions tax (4%) ³	-	-	-	-
Total 2013 New Tax Revenues	-	-	-	-
Specialty License Plate Fees	247,340	788,862	907,315	836,700
Interlocal Agreement Funding	-	-	-	-
Total State and Local Taxes and Other Assistance	\$ 93,512,062	\$ 98,782,093	\$ 106,867,838	\$ 101,434,649

¹ - The 2005 PSDA revenues are effective July 1, 2007.

² - The 2009 PSDA revenues are effective July 1, 2009. The effective date for the 2009 1% Innkeeper's Tax was September 1, 2009.

³ - The 2013 2% Auto Rental Excise Tax and the 2013 4% Admissions Tax are effective March 1, 2013.

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
\$ 16,897,910	\$ 20,058,708	\$ 22,594,512	\$ 22,146,073	\$ 24,442,590	\$ 25,846,373
3,379,581	4,011,742	4,518,902	4,429,215	4,888,518	5,169,275
18,114,074	19,456,828	21,363,190	21,003,275	22,197,299	23,855,213
6,196,366	4,944,580	6,537,019	6,893,128	6,466,187	6,559,420
2,000,674	2,051,253	2,349,515	2,143,664	2,329,548	2,223,861
350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
11,053,696	7,691,826	7,212,774	7,456,830	7,711,600	7,895,163
<u>57,992,301</u>	<u>58,564,937</u>	<u>64,925,912</u>	<u>64,422,185</u>	<u>68,385,742</u>	<u>71,899,305</u>
10,138,743	12,035,225	13,556,707	13,287,644	14,665,554	15,507,824
18,114,075	19,456,828	21,363,190	21,003,275	22,197,287	23,855,213
1,239,273	988,916	1,307,404	1,365,402	1,293,237	1,311,884
2,000,674	2,051,253	2,349,515	2,143,664	2,329,548	2,223,861
6,020,354	7,444,361	8,544,320	9,622,556	8,692,067	9,189,759
4,952,111	5,387,617	5,193,634	5,208,134	5,404,418	5,167,191
<u>42,465,230</u>	<u>47,364,200</u>	<u>52,314,770</u>	<u>52,630,675</u>	<u>54,582,111</u>	<u>57,255,732</u>
3,379,581	4,011,742	4,518,902	4,429,215	4,888,518	5,169,275
7,844,077	9,959,285	8,270,978	8,196,782	8,162,404	8,315,926
<u>11,223,658</u>	<u>13,971,027</u>	<u>12,789,880</u>	<u>12,625,997</u>	<u>13,050,922</u>	<u>13,485,201</u>
-	-	-	1,817,460	2,329,548	2,223,861
-	-	-	2,688,901	5,172,949	5,247,536
-	-	-	4,506,361	7,502,497	7,471,397
<u>901,880</u>	<u>896,960</u>	<u>745,860</u>	<u>736,440</u>	<u>704,820</u>	<u>668,840</u>
<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>
<u>\$ 120,583,069</u>	<u>\$ 128,797,124</u>	<u>\$ 138,776,422</u>	<u>\$ 142,921,658</u>	<u>\$ 152,226,092</u>	<u>\$ 158,780,475</u>

Table XI

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Pledged Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Original Excise Tax Revenues - Pledged on a Senior Basis to Secure Lease Rental Obligations				
Innkeeper's Tax (5%)	\$ 19,164,522	\$ 19,716,399	\$ 19,345,115	\$ 16,586,647
Innkeeper's Tax (1%)	3,832,904	3,943,280	3,869,023	3,317,330
Food and Beverage Tax (1%)	18,649,983	18,499,125	18,302,507	17,245,791
Admissions Tax (5%)	5,015,698	5,689,486	5,572,962	6,045,410
Auto Rental Excise Tax (2%)	2,066,784	2,163,710	2,137,402	1,890,765
Cigarette Tax	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
Total Tax Receipts	<u>49,079,891</u>	<u>50,362,000</u>	<u>49,577,009</u>	<u>45,435,943</u>
Disbursements - Senior Lease Rental Obligations ¹				
1995 Lease	(1,006,000)	(1,006,000)	(1,006,000)	(1,997,800)
1997 Lease	(1,046,000)	(1,046,000)	(1,046,000)	(1,046,000)
2001 Lease	(4,846,705)	(4,845,706)	(4,844,281)	(4,844,740)
2003 Lease	(6,271,000)	(6,272,000)	(6,273,250)	(6,273,000)
2011 Lease	-	-	-	-
2012 Lease	-	-	-	-
Total Disbursements - Senior Lease Rental Obligations	<u>(13,169,705)</u>	<u>(13,169,706)</u>	<u>(13,169,531)</u>	<u>(14,161,540)</u>
Original Excise Tax Revenues in Excess of Senior Lease Rental Obligations	<u>35,910,186</u>	<u>37,192,294</u>	<u>36,407,478</u>	<u>31,274,403</u>
Original Excise Tax Revenues - Pledged Only to Secure Subordinate Lease Rental Obligations and Other Debt				
PSDA Allocation	<u>7,351,193</u>	<u>6,562,676</u>	<u>7,273,513</u>	<u>8,150,302</u>
Disbursements - Subordinate Lease Rental Obligations and Other Debt ¹				
1997 Lease	(13,675,000)	(13,934,000)	(14,213,000)	(14,502,500)
1999 Subordinate Bonds/Notes	(4,827,638)	(4,877,763)	(4,922,013)	(2,555,338)
2011 Lease	-	-	-	-
Total Disbursements - Subordinate Lease Rental Obligations and Other Debt	<u>(18,502,638)</u>	<u>(18,811,763)</u>	<u>(19,135,013)</u>	<u>(17,057,838)</u>
Excess Available for CIB Operations	<u>\$ 24,758,741</u>	<u>\$ 24,943,207</u>	<u>\$ 24,545,978</u>	<u>\$ 22,366,867</u>
Coverage Ratio - Senior Obligations	<u>3.73</u>	<u>3.82</u>	<u>3.76</u>	<u>3.21</u>
Coverage Ratios - Senior and Subordinate Obligations	<u>1.78</u>	<u>1.78</u>	<u>1.76</u>	<u>1.72</u>

¹ - Senior Lease Rental and Subordinate Lease Rental Obligation payments are gross and do not take into account amounts paid from capitalized interest or any other sources.

Note: The 2005 New Tax Revenues, 2009 Innkeeper's Tax, 2009 PSDA Revenues, and 2013 New Tax Revenues are not included in this schedule since they are not pledged to secure these Obligations.

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
\$ 16,897,910	\$ 20,058,708	\$ 22,594,512	\$ 22,146,073	\$ 24,442,590	\$ 25,846,373
3,379,581	4,011,742	4,518,902	4,429,215	4,888,518	5,169,275
18,114,074	19,456,828	21,363,190	21,003,275	22,197,299	23,855,213
6,196,366	4,944,580	6,537,019	6,893,128	6,466,187	6,559,420
2,000,674	2,051,253	2,349,515	2,143,664	2,329,548	2,223,861
350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
<u>46,938,605</u>	<u>50,873,111</u>	<u>57,713,138</u>	<u>56,965,355</u>	<u>60,674,142</u>	<u>64,004,142</u>
(1,006,000)	(1,006,000)	(1,006,000)	(1,006,000)	(408,867)	-
(1,046,000)	(523,000)	-	-	-	-
(4,846,490)	(2,424,023)	-	-	-	-
(6,271,250)	(6,271,750)	(4,281,805)	(2,134,413)	-	-
-	(1,399,679)	(4,225,282)	(5,827,617)	(5,844,389)	(5,845,745)
-	-	(500,219)	(3,192,081)	(5,780,226)	(6,206,014)
<u>(13,169,740)</u>	<u>(11,624,452)</u>	<u>(10,013,306)</u>	<u>(12,160,111)</u>	<u>(12,033,482)</u>	<u>(12,051,759)</u>
<u>33,768,865</u>	<u>39,248,659</u>	<u>47,699,832</u>	<u>44,805,244</u>	<u>48,640,660</u>	<u>51,952,383</u>
<u>11,053,696</u>	<u>7,691,826</u>	<u>7,212,774</u>	<u>7,456,830</u>	<u>7,711,600</u>	<u>7,895,163</u>
(14,775,500)	(7,453,000)	-	-	-	-
(2,555,872)	(2,185,556)	(991,400)	(2,540,400)	(2,543,900)	(2,540,300)
-	(2,989,100)	(9,098,125)	(13,561,925)	(14,903,975)	(15,397,100)
<u>(17,331,372)</u>	<u>(12,627,656)</u>	<u>(10,089,525)</u>	<u>(16,102,325)</u>	<u>(17,447,875)</u>	<u>(17,937,400)</u>
<u>\$ 27,491,189</u>	<u>\$ 34,312,829</u>	<u>\$ 44,823,081</u>	<u>\$ 36,159,749</u>	<u>\$ 38,904,385</u>	<u>\$ 41,910,146</u>
<u>3.56</u>	<u>4.38</u>	<u>5.76</u>	<u>4.68</u>	<u>5.04</u>	<u>5.31</u>
<u>1.90</u>	<u>2.41</u>	<u>3.23</u>	<u>2.28</u>	<u>2.32</u>	<u>2.40</u>

Table XI, continued

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Pledged Revenue Coverage - 2005 Sublease Rental Obligations
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2005 New Tax Revenues - Pledged to Secure the Sublease Rental Obligations							
Innkeeper's Tax (3%)	\$ 9,951,988	\$ 10,138,743	\$ 12,035,225	\$ 13,556,707	\$ 13,287,644	\$14,665,554	\$ 15,507,824
Marion County Food and Beverage Tax (1%)	17,245,791	18,114,075	19,456,828	21,363,190	21,003,275	22,197,287	23,855,213
Regional Food and Beverage Tax (.5%)	5,086,286	4,952,111	5,387,617	5,193,634	5,208,134	5,404,418	5,167,191
Admissions Tax (1%)	1,209,082	1,239,273	988,916	1,307,404	1,365,402	1,293,237	1,311,884
Auto Rental Excise Tax (2%)	1,890,765	2,000,674	2,051,253	2,349,515	2,143,664	2,329,548	2,223,861
PSDA Tax Allocation	7,202,432	6,020,354	7,444,361	8,544,320	9,622,556	8,692,067	9,189,759
Colts License Plate Fees	836,700	901,880	896,960	745,860	736,440	704,820	668,840
	<u>43,423,044</u>	<u>43,367,110</u>	<u>48,261,160</u>	<u>53,060,630</u>	<u>53,367,115</u>	<u>55,286,931</u>	<u>57,924,572</u>
Disbursements - Sublease Rental Obligations ²							
Stadium Sublease Agreement	(20,000,000)	(41,000,000)	(39,077,337)	(35,827,338)	(34,565,458)	(34,852,287)	(35,594,766)
Convention Center Sublease Agreement	-	-	(4,501,609)	(9,588,640)	(12,792,212)	(15,606,775)	(15,751,405)
	<u>(20,000,000)</u>	<u>(41,000,000)</u>	<u>(43,578,946)</u>	<u>(45,415,978)</u>	<u>(47,357,670)</u>	<u>(50,459,062)</u>	<u>(51,346,171)</u>
2005 New Tax Revenues in Excess of Sublease Rental Obligations ¹	<u>\$ 23,423,044</u>	<u>\$ 2,367,110</u>	<u>\$ 4,682,214</u>	<u>\$ 7,644,652</u>	<u>\$ 6,009,445</u>	<u>\$ 4,827,869</u>	<u>\$ 6,578,401</u>
Coverage Ratio - Sublease Rental Obligations	<u>2.17</u>	<u>1.06</u>	<u>1.11</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>1.13</u>	<u>1.10</u>	<u>1.13</u>

¹ - Excess 2005 New Tax Revenues are not available to the CIB for operations and may only be used at the direction of the Indiana Office of Management and Budget to: (1) pay obligations of the ISCBA arising out of the design, development and construction of the LOS or the Convention Center Expansion Project, (2) prepay the 2005 Sublease Rental Obligations, or (3) fund certain extraordinary improvements to LOS or the Convention Center Project to which the Sublease Rental Obligations relate.

² - Sublease Rental Obligation payments are gross and do not take into account amounts paid from capitalized interest or any other sources. These payments began in 2009, so there will be no prior years presented.

Note: The Original Excise Tax Revenues, 2009 Innkeeper's Tax, 2009 PSDA Revenues, and 2013 New Tax Revenues are not included in this schedule since they are not pledged to secure these Sublease Rental Obligations.

Table XII

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Demographic and Economic Statistics
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Year	Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson MSA ¹			
	Population	Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Personal Income	Annual Average Unemployment Rate
2006	1,671,898	64,679	38,686	4.4%
2007	1,697,656	66,396	39,110	3.9%
2008	1,720,796	68,804	39,984	6.7%
2009	1,743,658	66,989	38,419	8.4%
2010	1,756,241	68,888	39,225	8.4%
2011	1,778,568	73,298	41,212	8.2%
2012	1,798,634	77,492	43,084	7.9%
2013	1,823,479	78,929	43,285	5.8%
2014 ²	1,971,274	67,940	44,017	5.7%
2015	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1%

¹ - The Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam and Shelby counties in Central Indiana, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

² - During 2014, the city of Anderson and the counties of Madison and Morgan were added to the Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson MSA

n/a = Information is not available.

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development (www.hoosierdata.in.gov).

Table XIII**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Principal Employers ¹**

Employer Name	2015		2006	
	Employees	% of Total	Employees	% of Total
St. Vincent Health	17,398	1.79%	7,750	0.91%
IU Health/Clarian Health Partners, Inc.	11,810	1.22%	7,503	0.88%
Eli Lilly and Company	10,565	1.09%	17,000	1.99%
Community Health	10,402	1.07%	8,800	1.03%
Wal-Mart	8,830	0.91%	-	0.00%
Marsh Supermarkets	8,000	0.83%	-	0.00%
Kroger	6,700	0.69%	-	0.00%
Fed-Ex Express	6,600	0.68%	6,311	0.74%
Roche Diagnostics	4,600	0.47%	-	0.00%
Rolls-Royce	4,300	0.44%	4,500	0.53%
Anthem	4,200	0.43%	-	0.00%
Franciscan St. Francis Health	4,100	0.42%	3,400	0.40%
AT&T/SBC Indiana	4,000	0.41%	3,500	0.41%
	<u>101,505</u>	<u>10.45%</u>	<u>58,764</u>	<u>6.89%</u>

¹ - Principal employers for the Indianapolis MSA (Local, state and federal employers are excluded).

Sources: The Indy Partnership (www.indypartnership.com).

Table XIV

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Number of Employees (FTEs) by Identifiable Activity
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Position:										
Carpenters	3	3	4	4	4	4	8	4	5	4
Electricians	21	17	20	16	13	15	20	17	17	16
Grounds	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5
Housekeeping	67	62	64	51	40	37	33	29	30	25
Pipefitters	12	12	15	14	14	14	14	13	15	13
Painters	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Sound and lighting	8	8	10	23	24	33	31	44	43	48
Set-up	31	25	27	23	15	14	13	13	13	12
Installation and dismantling	7	7	6	5	6	8	10	9	12	12
Box office	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	4
Administrative	64	69	76	61	65	69	76	79	81	90
Miscellaneous clerical	4	5	7	3	4	6	7	7	5	4
Telecommunications	-	-	2	3	4	6	5	5	6	4
Fire Marshals	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guest services	-	-	2	4	4	4	4	5	5	6
Total Full-Time Equivalent Employees	226	217	246	219	205	222	235	237	246	246

Note: The Capital Improvement Board outsources its security force and its food services personnel to outside contractors. Personnel figures for these activities are not included in this table.

Note: Fluctuations can result from year to year due to the type of labor that is required and the amount of labor the CIB is able to secure on a contractual basis.

Source: Capital Improvement Board of Managers - Payroll/HR records.

Table XV

**Capital Improvement Board of Managers
Occupancy Statistics ¹
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Venue	2006		2007	
	Event Occupancy	Total Occupancy	Event Occupancy	Total Occupancy
Exhibit Halls				
Hall A	33.4%	61.9%	30.1%	60.5%
Hall B	35.3%	65.5%	31.5%	63.8%
Hall C	30.7%	59.5%	31.8%	63.8%
Hall D	29.9%	58.4%	29.9%	61.4%
Hall E	28.5%	55.1%	29.9%	61.1%
Hall F	29.3%	54.8%	31.5%	58.1%
Hall G	27.9%	51.0%	25.5%	52.3%
Hall H ³	-	-	-	-
Hall I ³	-	-	-	-
Hall J ³	-	-	-	-
Hall K ³	-	-	-	-
RCA Dome	18.9%	43.8%	20.5%	42.2%
Ballrooms				
500 Ballroom	34.2%	48.5%	36.4%	50.4%
White River Ballroom	27.9%	41.6%	29.9%	41.1%
Sagamore Ballrooms ²	41.2%	56.6%	38.0%	55.3%
Wabash Ballrooms ²	37.0%	51.6%	34.2%	49.7%
Lucas Oil Stadium				
Stadium	-	-	-	-
Exhibit Halls ²	-	-	-	-
Quarterback Club	-	-	-	-
Lounges ²	-	-	-	-
Concourse	-	-	-	-
North Terrace	-	-	-	-
Venue	2011		2012	
	Event Occupancy	Total Occupancy	Event Occupancy	Total Occupancy
Exhibit Halls				
Hall A	31.2%	65.8%	25.7%	57.7%
Hall B	28.8%	64.1%	29.5%	64.8%
Hall C	26.0%	62.2%	23.5%	59.6%
Hall D	30.7%	66.8%	27.3%	63.7%
Hall E	25.5%	61.4%	26.8%	61.2%
Hall F	23.0%	53.7%	28.4%	63.7%
Hall G	21.1%	51.5%	21.3%	54.4%
Hall H ³	18.5%	45.7%	23.5%	55.5%
Hall I ³	19.7%	47.4%	25.7%	60.1%
Hall J ³	23.4%	52.0%	29.5%	63.4%
Hall K ³	19.9%	47.7%	23.2%	56.6%
RCA Dome	-	-	-	-
Ballrooms				
500 Ballroom	30.7%	39.7%	33.6%	49.7%
White River Ballroom	-	-	-	-
Sagamore Ballrooms ²	31.6%	45.2%	32.2%	51.0%
Wabash Ballrooms ²	39.8%	48.2%	30.8%	44.6%
Lucas Oil Stadium				
Stadium	18.4%	31.8%	17.3%	40.3%
Exhibit Halls ²	14.1%	26.8%	14.2%	35.7%
Quarterback Club	12.1%	13.9%	14.6%	26.1%
Lounges ²	13.4%	18.9%	14.4%	31.1%
Concourse	19.2%	28.8%	18.1%	39.5%
North Terrace	-	-	-	-

¹ - Occupancy formulas:

Per Venue Event Occupancy = number of event days divided by number of days in the month.

Per Venue Total Occupancy = total days divided by number of days in the month
(total days = number of event days plus number of move-in/out days).

² - Average for all associated space.

³ - Halls H, I, J and K opened on 1/20/11 as part of Convention Center expansion

Source: Sales Office - Capital Improvement Board of Managers.

2008		2009		2010	
Event Occupancy	Total Occupancy	Event Occupancy	Total Occupancy	Event Occupancy	Total Occupancy
30.3%	66.1%	30.1%	63.1%	29.3%	58.1%
31.4%	66.7%	34.4%	68.9%	29.0%	58.6%
32.2%	68.9%	31.7%	67.5%	29.6%	62.2%
32.8%	67.2%	33.3%	68.3%	31.5%	62.7%
29.2%	64.5%	26.2%	63.1%	27.9%	60.8%
18.9%	41.0%	18.3%	39.1%	20.0%	41.9%
17.8%	39.1%	15.6%	36.9%	14.2%	32.9%
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
18.1%	44.8%	-	-	-	-
38.3%	50.8%	30.3%	43.7%	22.7%	42.5%
26.7%	34.3%	-	-	-	-
40.6%	56.9%	36.0%	50.2%	23.7%	45.9%
38.6%	52.8%	35.9%	47.9%	23.2%	39.6%
32.2%	54.5%	39.2%	88.1%	16.2%	36.2%
22.0%	36.0%	32.6%	71.3%	14.9%	28.1%
28.0%	28.0%	33.6%	44.8%	18.9%	22.7%
24.5%	35.7%	33.3%	62.2%	14.7%	23.9%
33.6%	46.2%	39.2%	76.2%	18.4%	31.0%
15.4%	26.6%	19.6%	49.7%	-	-
2013		2014		2015	
Event Occupancy	Total Occupancy	Event Occupancy	Total Occupancy	Event Occupancy	Total Occupancy
26.8%	54.2%	25.5%	52.6%	25.5%	54.5%
27.1%	55.3%	24.1%	50.7%	24.7%	51.2%
26.6%	59.2%	25.2%	54.8%	25.2%	55.6%
28.5%	61.9%	27.1%	58.6%	26.8%	56.4%
26.0%	59.2%	24.4%	56.4%	22.7%	50.1%
27.1%	60.5%	22.7%	50.4%	20.8%	47.9%
22.2%	53.2%	20.3%	47.4%	20.0%	46.3%
27.9%	59.2%	23.8%	53.7%	20.5%	49.9%
27.7%	63.3%	23.3%	53.4%	24.1%	55.3%
28.8%	63.3%	26.0%	58.4%	28.2%	61.6%
28.5%	62.2%	24.7%	57.0%	27.1%	60.5%
-	-	-	-	-	-
35.1%	47.4%	32.6%	43.6%	27.4%	36.4%
-	-	-	-	-	-
35.3%	51.7%	32.6%	47.9%	33.2%	47.1%
36.7%	48.3%	32.1%	43.2%	30.2%	39.9%
19.5%	43.2%	20.4%	41.1%	20.6%	43.3%
14.0%	33.5%	16.0%	32.1%	11.7%	32.2%
11.1%	12.7%	14.4%	17.4%	17.0%	19.8%
10.9%	23.4%	15.4%	29.4%	12.7%	31.5%
16.0%	30.4%	20.1%	37.8%	17.1%	38.3%
-	-	-	-	-	-