JAMESTOWN REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY
JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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JAMESTOWN REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

Trent Sletto	Chairman
Keith Veil	Vice-Chairman
Mark Urquhart	Director
Gary Staab	Director
David Steele	Director (City Council Rep)
Ramone Gumke	Director (County Commission Rep)
Craig Olin	Director

BradyMartz

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Jamestown Regional Airport Authority
Jamestown, North Dakota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jamestown Regional Airport Authority ("Authority"), Jamestown, North Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of Jamestown Regional Airport Authority, Jamestown, North Dakota, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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 employer's share of net pension liability, schedule of employer's pension contributions, schedule of employer's share of net OPEB liability, schedule of employer's OPEB contributions and notes to the required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis. 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, economical, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of passenger facility charges and related expenditures is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required as specified in the Passenger Facility Charge Audit Guide for Public Agencies, issued by the Federal Aviation Administration, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of passenger facility charges and related expenditures 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 schedule of passenger facility charges and related expenditures is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The board of directors listing has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 17, 2020 on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Brady Martz

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

June 17, 2020

JAMESTOWN REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2019

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 22,401
Cash - restricted	78,360
Reserve account	50,000
Accounts receivable	28,199
Taxes receivable	8,070
Due from other governments	103,867
Total current assets	290,897
Capital assets not depreciated:	
Land	317,471
Construction in progress	56,380
Capital assets being depreciated:	
Infrastructure, runways and improvements	16,130,704
Buildings	5,044,954
Equipment	1,672,069
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(10,258,223)
Total capital assets, net	12,963,355
TOTAL ASSETS	13,254,252
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Cost-sharing defined benefit plan - pension	164,839
Cost-sharing defined benefit plan - OPEB	7,022
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	171,861
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	67,964
Current maturities on debt	98,408
Total current liabilities	166,372
Long-term liabilities:	
Debt, net of current maturities	1,457,703
Net pension liability	241,130
Net other post retirement benefit liability	15,404
Total long-term liabilities	1,714,237
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,880,609
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Cost-sharing defined benefit plan - pension	131,787
Cost-sharing defined benefit plan - OPEB	500
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	132,287
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	11,407,244
Restricted for:	
Debt service	62,720
PFC improvements	15,640
Unrestricted	(72,387)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 11,413,217

See Notes to the Financial Statements

JAMESTOWN REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Operating revenues:	
Airside rents	$ 235,429
Farm rents	117,391
Jet bridge fees	42,500
T-hangar rent	20,245
Other rents	24,078
Total operating revenues	439,643
Operating expenses:	
Personnel	381,379
Organizational	64,573
Facility	134,090
Equipment and vehicle	50,775
Other	8,247
Total operating expenses	639,064
Operating gain (loss)	(199,421)
Non-operating revenues:	
Taxes	303,305
Other	26,317
Total non-operating revenues	329,622
Non-operating expenses	
Depreciation and amortization	609,199
Project	10,036
Interest	33,040
Total non-operating expenses	652,275
Income (loss) prior to capital contributions	(522,074)
Capital Contributions:	
Passenger facility charge	46,333
Federal and state grants	104,116
Total	150,449
Change in net position	(371,625)
Total net position - beginning of year	11,784,842
Net position - end of year	$ 11,413,217

See Notes to the Financial Statements

JAMESTOWN REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Operating cash receipts from customers	$ 516,937
Cash payments to suppliers	(334,195)
Cash payments to employees	(346,732)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(163,990)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	96,004
Principal payments on long-term debt	(108,454)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(33,040)
Payments for capital expenditures	(141,426)
Passenger facility charge receipts	49,703
Proceeds from government grants	12,489
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(124,724)
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Tax revenue	301,079
Other receipts	26,317
Other disbursements	(10,036)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY NON-CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	317,360
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	28,646
BEGINNING OF YEAR	122,115
END OF YEAR	$ 150,761
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 22,401
Cash - restricted	78,360
Reserve account	50,000
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	$ 150,761
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating Gain (Loss)	$ (199,421)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	
Interest recognized on flex pace loans	9,362
Deferred outflows - cost-sharing defined benefit plans	(73,941)
Deferred inflows - cost-sharing defined benefit plans	99,798
Effects on Operating Cash Flows Due to Changes in:	
Receivables	77,294
Accounts payable	(82,820)
Other liability	(3,052)
Net pension obligation	3,785
Net other post employment benefits obligation	5,005
CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ (163,990)
NON-CASH DISCLOSURE	
Debt owed on current year interest buy-down	$ 9,362

See Notes to the Financial Statements

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The Jamestown Regional Airport Authority (Authority) was formed in 2007. It operates under the provisions of the North Dakota Century Code, Chapter 2.06. It is governed by a Board of seven commissioners, one of which is a member of the Jamestown City Council, one of which is a Stutsman County Commissioner, four members are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, one member appointed by the County Commission. The Authority's financial statements include only funds and departments over which the Authority officials exercise oversight responsibility. No other agencies, Boards, commissions or other organizations have been included in the Authority's financial statements.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The primary government is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or burdens on the primary government. The primary government may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the government. The Authority is a component unit of the City of Jamestown, North Dakota, and has been included in that oversight body's financial statements. The Authority has no component units.

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis. The Authority reports as a business-type activity, as defined by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Business-type activities are those that are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The Authority's activities are accounted for similar to those often found in the private sector using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position, revenues and expenses are accounted for through a single enterprise fund with revenues recorded when earned and expenses recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. Current assets include cash and amounts convertible to cash during the next normal operating cycle or one year. Current liabilities include those obligations to be liquidated with current assets.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Revenues from airlines and rentals are reported as operating revenues. Capital, grants, financing or investing related transactions are reported as non-operating revenues. All expenses relating to operating the Authority are reported as operating expenses. Interest expense and financing costs are reported as non-operating.

Net Position

GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position,* provides guidance for reporting deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net position in accordance with Concepts Statement No. 4, *Elements of Financial Statements*.

Net position represents the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in the Authority's financial statements. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any long-term debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Restricted Net Position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Unrestricted Net Position is the net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted component of net position

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resource (expense/expenditure) until then. The Authority has two types of items that qualifies for reporting in this category. Cost sharing defined benefit plan – pension and cost sharing defined benefit plan - OPEB are reported as a deferred outflow of resources in the Statement of Net Position, which represents actuarial differences within the NDPERS pension and OPEB plans.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Authority has two types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. Cost sharing defined benefit plan – pension and cost sharing defined benefit plan - OPEB are reported as a deferred inflow of resources in the Statement of Net Position, which represents actuarial differences within the NDPERS pension and OPEB plans.

Budgeting Requirements

The Authority's annual budgeting process is a financial planning tool used to establish the estimated revenues and expenditures. The annual budget is developed after reviewing revenue forecasts, the impact of funding increases on landing fees, rental rates, and other rates and charges, prior year actual, current program levels, new operating requirements, and the overall economic climate of the region and airline industry. The budget to actual results are reviewed periodically throughout the year to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Authority's entity-wide annual budget, which is approved by the Board.

In keeping with the requirements of a proprietary fund, budget comparisons have not been included in this report.

Revenues Recognition

Rentals are generated from airlines, farm and other commercial tenants. Rental revenue is recognized over the life of the respective leases. Rental revenue is shown as operating revenues on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, the Authority considers all checking, savings and certificates of deposit, with an original maturity of three months or less, to be cash equivalents.

Reserve Account

The reserve account is internally restricted. The Authority strives to build and maintain a balance of 25% of the operating budget in the reserve account. The revenues will be invested in an interest-bearing account with the best terms available for public entities in accordance with NDCC Chapter 21-04.

Accounts Receivable

Trade receivables are carried at the original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a monthly basis. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to aging of accounts. Trade receivables are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of trade receivables previously written off are recorded when received. There is no allowance for doubtful accounts for the year ended December 31, 2019.

A trade receivable is considered to be past due if any portion of the receivable balance is outstanding for more than 30 days.

Due From Other Governments

Due from other governments includes expenditures of the Authority that will be reimbursed under federal and state grant programs.

Capital Assets

Capital assets comprise of infrastructure (runways and improvements), buildings and equipment and are recorded at cost. All expenditures for equipment over $5,000 are capitalized. If actual cost cannot be determined, estimated historical cost is used. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition on the date donated. Major improvements and replacements of property are capitalized. Maintenance, repairs, and minor improvements and replacements are expensed.

Provision for depreciation has been calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Infrastructure, runways and improvements	20-70 Years
Buildings	50-60 Years
Equipment	5-30 Years

Compensated Absences

The Authority allows employees to accumulate up to a maximum of 200 hours of sick leave. On termination no payment is made for unused sick leave. Vacation can be carried over up to 40 hours per year. Vacation not taken is paid upon termination.

Pension

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 North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (NDPERS) and additions to/deductions from NDPERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by NDPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expenses, information about the fiduciary net position of the North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (NDPERS) and additions to/deductions from NDPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by NDPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Long-Term Obligations and Costs

Long-term obligations are reported at face value, net of applicable premiums and discounts. Premiums and discounts and gains or losses on advance refunding and defeasances are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bond issue costs are expensed in the period incurred.

Equity Classifications

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- Net investment in capital assets – Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

- Restricted – Consists of net position for which constraints are placed thereon by external parties, such as lender, grantors, contributors, laws, regulations and enabling legislation, including self-imposed legal mandates, less any related liabilities.

- Unrestricted net position – All other net position that does not meet the definitions of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted."

Property Taxes

Property tax revenue is recorded as revenue in the year the tax is levied in the basic financial statements.

Property taxes are levied and certified no later than October 10 and property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 and are due and payable at that time. The first installment of taxes becomes delinquent March 1 and the second installment on October 15.

The taxes are collected by the County Treasurer and remitted to the City of Jamestown and, in turn, remitted to the Authority on a monthly basis.

State general and categorical aids and other entitlements are recognized as revenues in the period the Authority is entitled to the resources and the amounts are available. Expenditure-driven programs currently reimbursable are recognized when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and the amounts are available.

Capital Contributions – Passenger Facility Charges (PFCs)

In 1990, Congress approved the Aviation Safety and Capacity Expansion Act that authorized domestic airports to impose a Passenger Facility Charge (PFC) on enplaning passengers. In May 1991, the FAA issued the regulations for the use and reporting of PFCs. PFCs may be used for airport projects that meet at least one of the following criteria: preserve or enhance safety, security, or capacity of the national air transportation system; reduce noise or mitigate noise impacts resulting from an airport; or furnish opportunities for enhanced competition between or among carriers.

The Authority was granted permission to begin collecting a $4.50 PFC effective June 1, 2018. The charges, less an administrative fee charged by the Airlines for processing, are collected by the Airlines and remitted on a monthly basis to the Authority. Due to their restricted use, PFC's are categorized as non-operating revenues.

Capital Contributions – Federal and State Grants

The Authority receives federal and state grants in support of its Capital Construction Program. Grants for capital asset acquisition, facility development, rehabilitation of facilities and long-term planning are reported in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, after non-operating revenues and expense as capital contributions.

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 certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 DEPOSITS

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk associated with the failure of a depository financial institution. In the event of a depository financial institution's failure, the Authority would not be able to recover its deposits or collateralized securities that are in the possession of the outside parties. According to North Dakota Century Code, the fair value of the collateral pledged must be equal to or greater than 110% of the deposits not covered by insurance or bonds.

The Authority maintains cash on deposit at one financial institution. The amount on deposit is insured by FDIC up to $250,000 per financial institution. As of December 31, 2019, none of the Authority's deposits were exposed to custodial risk, as all deposits were covered by FDIC coverage.

Interest Rate Risk

The Authority does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk

The North Dakota State Statute limits political subdivisions to invest their surplus funds in:

1) Bonds, treasury bills and notes, or other securities that are a direct obligation of, or an obligation insured or guaranteed by, the treasury of the United States, or its agencies, instrumentalities or organizations created by an act of Congress,
2) Securities sold under agreements to repurchase written by a financial institution in which the underlying securities for the agreement to repurchase are of a type listed above,
3) Certificates of deposit fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the state,
4) Obligations of the state.

The Authority has no investments other than fully insured and collateralized demand and time deposits.

NOTE 3 CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2019:

	1/1/2019	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2019
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	$ 317,471	$ -	$ -	$ 317,471
Construction in progress	3,140,299	141,426	(3,225,345)	56,380
Total capital assets not being depreciated	3,457,770	141,426	(3,225,345)	373,851
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	5,044,954	-	-	5,044,954
Equipment	1,694,449	-	(22,380)	1,672,069
Infrastructure	12,905,359	3,225,345	-	16,130,704
Total capital assets being depreciated	19,644,762	3,225,345	(22,380)	22,847,727
Less accumulated depreciation	9,671,404	609,199	(22,380)	10,258,223
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	9,973,358	2,616,146	-	12,589,504
Net capital assets	$ 13,431,128	$ 2,757,572	$ (3,225,345)	$ 12,963,355

NOTE 4 LONG-TERM DEBT

The obligations under long-term debt are scheduled as follows:

Revenue Bonds Payable		
$670,159 loan dated July 1, 2018, due in annual principal payments of $30,000 on June 1 with a final balloon payment of $580,000 due June 1, 2023, and semi-annual interest payments on June 1 and December 1. Interest of 2.00% with maturity on June 1, 2023.	$	670,159
$125,877 loan dated December 1, 2018, due in annual principal payments ranging from $24,500 to $26,000 on June 1, and semi-annual interest payments on June 1 and December 1. Interest of 2.00% with maturity on June 1, 2023.		102,000
Total revenue bonds payable		772,159
Notes Payable		
$41,650 loan dated August 24, 2012, due in semi annual payments of $10,674 on March 1 and September 1, beginning March 1, 2026, with maturity on September 1, 2027. Interest at a rate of 2% will accrue beginning September 1, 2025.**		31,774
$325,000 loan dated August 31, 2012, due in semi-annual payments of $17,912 on November 1 and May 1, with a maturity on May 1, 2025, interest of 6%, with a Flex PACE buy down through the Bank of North Dakota to 1%, secured by accounts receivable and assignment of leases and rents.		165,521
$43,000 loan dated January 20, 2015, due in semi annual payments of $11,020 on July 1 and January 1, beginning July 1, 2040, with maturity on July 1, 2041. Interest at a rate of 2% will accrue beginning January 1, 2020.**		31,884
$633,000 loan dated February 2, 2015, due in semi-annual payments of $21,439 on June 30 and December 31, with maturity on December 30, 2019, interest at 4.58%, with a Flex PACE buy-down through the Bank of North Dakota to 1% through December 31, 2019, secured by building and assignment of leases and rents for 8 unit t-hangers.		554,773
Total notes payable		783,952
Total bonds and notes payable		1,556,111
Less current portion		(98,408)
Total long-term debt	$	1,457,703

**These loans are for repayment of the community share in the Flex PACE loans through Bank of North Dakota. The amounts due for these loans accrue each year based on the interest paid by the community share until the date in which payments become due.

Changes in long-term debt during the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/19	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/19	Due Within One Year
Net pension obligation	$ 237,345	$ 203,118	$ (199,333)	$ 241,130	$ -
Net OPEB liability	10,399	9,401	(4,396)	15,404	-
Long-term debt:					
Revenue bonds	730,473	96,004	(54,318)	772,159	55,000
Notes payables	828,726	9,362	(54,136)	783,952	43,408
Total long-term debt	1,559,199	105,366	(108,454)	1,556,111	98,408
Total long-term liabilities	$ 1,806,943	$ 317,885	$ (312,183)	$ 1,812,645	$ 98,408

Annual requirements for payment of outstanding debt at December 31, 2019, as are follows:

	Bonds Payable		Notes Payable		Total	Total
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 55,000	$ 14,890	$ 43,408	$ 7,094	$ 98,408	$ 21,984
2021	55,000	13,790	45,934	8,501	100,934	22,291
2022	56,000	12,680	548,944	1,041	604,944	13,721
2023	606,159	6,060	31,313	742	637,472	6,802
2024	-	-	33,240	424	33,240	424
2025-2029	-	-	49,339	87	49,339	87
2030-2034	-	-	-	-	-	-
2035-2039	-	-	-	-	-	-
2040-2044	-	-	31,774	-	31,774	-
	$ 772,159	$ 47,420	$ 783,952	$ 17,889	$ 1,556,111	$ 65,309

NOTE 5 PENSION PLAN

North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (Main System)

The following brief description of NDPERS is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to NDCC Chapter 54-52 for more complete information.

NDPERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers substantially all employees of the State of North Dakota, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. NDPERS provides for pension, death and disability benefits. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan.

Responsibility for administration of the NDPERS defined benefit pension plan is assigned to a Board comprised of nine members. The Board consists of a Chairman, who is appointed by the Governor; one member appointed by the Attorney General, one member appointed by the State Health Officer, three members elected by the active membership of the NDPERS system, one member elected by the retired public employees, and two members of the legislative assembly appointed by the chairman of the legislative management.

Pension Benefits

Benefits are set by statute. NDPERS has no provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases. Members of the Main System are entitled to unreduced monthly pension benefits beginning when the sum of age and years of credited service equal or exceed 85 (Rule of 85), or at normal retirement age (65). For members hired on or after January 1, 2016 the Rule of 85, was replaced with the Rule of 90 with a minimum age of 60. The monthly pension benefit is equal to 2.00% of their average monthly salary, using the highest 36 months out of the last 180 months of service, for each year of service. For members hired on or after January 1, 2020, the 2.00% multiplier was replaced with a 1.75% multiplier. The plan permits early retirement at ages 55-64 with three or more years of service.

Members may elect to receive the pension benefits in the form of a single life, joint and survivor, term-certain annuity, or partial lump sum with ongoing annuity. Members may elect to receive the value of their accumulated contributions, plus interest, as a lump sum distribution upon retirement or termination, or they may elect to receive their benefits in the form of an annuity. For each member electing an annuity, total payment will not be less than the members' accumulated contributions plus interest.

Death and Disability Benefits

Death and disability benefits are set by statute. If an active member dies with less than three years of service for the Main System, a death benefit equal to the value of the member's accumulated contributions, plus interest, is paid to the member's beneficiary. If the member has earned more than three years of credited service for the Main System, the surviving spouse will be entitled to a single payment refund, life-time monthly payments in an amount equal to 50% of the member's accrued normal retirement benefit, or monthly payments in an amount equal to the member's accrued 100% Joint and Survivor retirement benefit if the member had reached normal retirement age prior to date of death. If the surviving spouse dies before the member's accumulated pension benefits are paid, the balance will be payable to the surviving spouse's designated beneficiary.

Eligible members who become totally disabled after a minimum of 180 days of service, receive monthly disability benefits equal to 25% of their final average salary with a minimum benefit of $100. To qualify under this section, the member has to become disabled during the period of eligible employment and apply for benefits within one year of termination. The definition for disabled is set by the NDPERS in the North Dakota Administrative Code.

Refunds of Member Account Balance

Upon termination, if a member of the Main System is not vested (is not 65 or does not have three years of service), they will receive the accumulated member contributions and vested employer contributions, plus interest, or may elect to receive this amount at a later date. If the member has vested, they have the option of applying for a refund or can remain as a terminated vested participant. If a member terminated and withdrew their accumulated member contribution and is subsequently reemployed, they have the option of repurchasing their previous service.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to NDPERS are set by statute and are established as a percent of salaries and wages. Member contribution rates are 7% and employer contribution rates are 7.12% of covered compensation. For members hired on or after January 1, 2020, member contribution rates are 7% and employer contribution rates are 8.26% of covered compensation

The member's account balance includes the vested employer contributions equal to the member's contributions to an eligible deferred compensation plan. The minimum member contribution is $25 and the maximum may not exceed the following:

1 to 12 months of service – Greater of one percent of monthly salary or $25
13 to 24 months of service – Greater of two percent of monthly salary or $25
25 to 36 months of service – Greater of three percent of monthly salary or $25
Longer than 36 months of service – Greater of four percent of monthly salary or $25

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

At December 31, 2019, the Authority reported a liability of $241,130 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Employer's share of covered payroll in the Main System pension plan relative to the covered payroll of all participating Main System employers. At June 30, 2019, the Employer's proportion was 0.020573 percent, which was an increase of 0.006509 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Authority recognized pension expense of $50,266. At December 31, 2019, the Authority 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	$ 143	$ (43,761)
Changes of assumptions	90,104	(77,362)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	4,201	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	62,603	(10,664)
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	7,788	-
Total	$ 164,839	$ (131,787)

$7,788 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending December 31:		
2020	$	14,513
2021		15,750
2022		6,064
2023		(7,937)
2024		(3,126)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%		
Salary increases	Service At Beginning of Year	State Employee	Non-State Employee
	0	12.00%	15.00%
	1	9.50%	10.00%
	2	7.25%	8.00%
	Age		
	Under 30	7.25%	10.00%
	30-39	6.50%	7.50%
	40-49	6.25%	6.75%
	50-59	5.75%	6.50%
	60+	5.00%	5.25%

*Age-based salary increase rates apply for employees with three or more years of service

Investment rate of return	7.50%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	None

For active members, inactive members and healthy retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table set back two years for males and three years for females, projected generationally using the SSA 2014 Intermediate Cost scale from 2014. For disabled retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table set back one year for males (no setback for females) multiplied by 125%.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Fund's target asset allocation are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	30%	6.25%
International Equity	21%	6.95%
Private Equity	7%	10.15%
Domestic Fixed Income	23%	2.11%
Global Real Assets	19%	5.41%

Discount Rate

For PERS, GASB Statement No. 67 includes a specific requirement for the discount rate that is used for the purpose of the measurement of the Total Pension Liability. This rate considers the ability of the System to meet benefit obligations in the future. To make this determination, employer contributions, employee contributions, benefit payments, expenses and investment returns are projected into the future. The current employer and employee fixed rate contributions are assumed to be made in each future year. The Plan Net Position (assets) in future years can then be determined and compared to its obligation to make benefit payments in those years. In years where assets are not projected to be sufficient to meet benefit payments, which is the case for the PERS plan, the use of a municipal bond rate is required.

The Single Discount Rate (SDR) is equivalent to applying these two rates to the benefits that are projected to be paid during the different time periods. The SDR reflects (1) the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (during the period in which the fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits) and (2) a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate of return are not met).

For the purpose of this valuation, the expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.50%, the municipal bond rate is 3.13%, and the resulting Single Discount Rate is 7.50%.

Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 6.50%	Current Discount Rate 7.50%	1% Increase 8.50%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 345,729	$ 241,130	$ 153,249

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued NDPERS financial report. Requests to obtain or review this report should be addressed to the Executive Director – NDPERS, P.O. Box 1657, Bismarck, North Dakota 58502-1657.

NOTE 6 OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System

The following brief description of NDPERS is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to NDAC Chapter 71-06 for more complete information.

NDPERS OPEB plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan that covers members receiving retirement benefits from the PERS, the HPRS, and Judges retired under Chapter 27-17 of the North Dakota Century Code a credit toward their monthly health insurance premium under the state health plan based upon the member's years of credited service. Effective July 1, 2015, the credit is also available to apply towards monthly premiums under the state dental, vision and long-term care plan and any other health insurance plan. Effective August 1, 2019 the benefit may be used for any eligible health, prescription drug plan, dental, vision, or long term care plan premium expense. The Retiree Health Insurance Credit Fund is advance-funded on an actuarially determined basis.

Responsibility for administration of the NDPERS defined benefit OPEB plan is assigned to a Board comprised of nine members. The Board consists of a Chairman, who is appointed by the Governor; one member appointed by the Attorney General; one member appointed by the State Health Officer; three members elected by the active membership of the NDPERS system, one member elected by the retired public employees and two members of the legislative assembly appointed by the chairman of the legislative management.

OPEB Benefits

The employer contribution for the PERS, the HPRS and the Defined Contribution Plan is set by statute at 1.14% of covered compensation. The employer contribution for employees of the state board of career and technical education is 2.99% of covered compensation for a period of eight years ending October 1, 2015. Employees participating in the retirement plan as part-time/temporary members are required to contribute 1.14% of their covered compensation to the

Retiree Health Insurance Credit Fund. Employees purchasing previous service credit are also required to make an employee contribution to the Fund. The benefit amount applied each year is shown as *"prefunded credit applied"* on the Statement of Changes in Plan Net Position for the OPEB trust funds. Beginning January 1, 2020, members first enrolled in the NDPERS Main System and the Defined Contribution Plan on or after that date will not be eligible to participate in RHIC. Therefore, RHIC will become for the most part a closed plan. There were no other benefit changes during the year.

Retiree health insurance credit benefits and death and disability benefits are set by statute. There are no provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases. Employees who are receiving monthly retirement benefits from the PERS, the HPRS, the Defined Contribution Plan, the Chapter 27-17 judges or an employee receiving disability benefits, or the spouse of a deceased annuitant receiving a surviving spouse benefit or if the member selected a joint and survivor option are eligible to receive a credit toward their monthly health insurance premium under the state health plan.

Effective July 1, 2015, the credit is also available to apply towards monthly premiums under the state dental, vision and long-term care plan and any other health insurance plan. Effective August 1, 2019 the benefit may be used for any eligible health, prescription drug plan, dental, vision, or long term care plan premium expense. The benefits are equal to $5.00 for each of the employee's, or deceased employee's years of credited service not to exceed the premium in effect for selected coverage. The retiree health insurance credit is also available for early retirement with reduced benefits.

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

At December 31, 2019, the Authority reported a liability of $15,404 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Authority's share of covered payroll in the OPEB plan relative to the covered payroll of all participating OPEB employers. At December 31, 2019, the Authority's proportion was 0.019178%, which was an increase of 0.005974% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Authority recognized OPEB expense of $2,657. At December 31, 2019, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 380	$ (481)
Changes of assumptions	1,836	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	17	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,542	(19)
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,247	-
Total	$ 7,022	$ (500)

$1,247 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2020.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEBs will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ending December 31:	
2020	$ 845
2021	845
2022	989
2023	963
2024	802
Thereafter	831

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	Not applicable
Investment rate of return	7.25%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	None

For active members, inactive members and healthy retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table set back two years for males and three years for females, projected generationally using the SSA 2014 Intermediate Cost scale from 2014. For disabled retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table set back one year for males (no setback for females) multiplied by 125%.

The long-term expected investment rate of return assumption for the RHIC fund was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of RHIC investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Estimates of arithmetic real rates of return, for each major asset class included in the RHIC's target asset allocation as of July 1, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Large Cap Domestic Equities	33%	6.00%
Small Cap Domestic Equities	6%	7.30%
International Equities	21%	6.95%
Domestic Fixed Income	40%	2.07%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member and statutory/Board approved employer contributions will be made at rates equal to those based on the July 1, 2018, and July 1, 2017, HPRS actuarial valuation reports. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current RHIC members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries are not included. Based on those assumptions, the RHIC fiduciary net position was projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on RHIC investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Plans as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the RHIC net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 6.25%	Current Discount Rate 7.25%	1% Increase 8.25%
Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 19,661	$ 15,404	$ 11,760

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issues NDPERS financial report. Requests to obtain or review this report should be addressed to the Executive Director – NDPERS, P.O. Box 1657, Bismarck, North Dakota 58502-1657.

NOTE 7 LEASES

Lessee

The Authority has an operating lease for a 2016 Chevrolet Silverado for a term of 60 months. Total rent expense in 2019 was $4,176. Future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2019 are:

Year	Amount
2020	$ 4,176
2021	2,088
	$ 6,264

Lessor

Substantially all airport facilities are leased or charged to users under various agreements. Facilities are charged to users under lease agreements, which provide for compensatory rental rates designed to cover costs incurred.

The following is a summary of future minimum rentals due under these agreements:

Year	Amount
2020	$ 392,866
2021	393,906
2022	396,204
2023	398,029
2024	402,889
	$ 1,983,894

NOTE 8 CONCENTRATIONS

The Authority operates in a regional market consisting primarily of central and eastern North Dakota.

NOTE 9 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority is exposed to various risks including but not limited to losses from workers' compensation, care of employee health and general liability/property.

The Authority participates in the medical self-insurance plan of the City of Jamestown, North Dakota. The plan provides health insurance coverage up to $20,000 for each employee. In addition, the City has purchased commercial insurance coverage for claims in excess of a predetermined amount. Additional information regarding the plan can be found in the primary government financial statements of the City of Jamestown, North Dakota.

The Authority participates in the North Dakota Insurance Reserve Fund (NDIRF) entity risk pool established by certain municipalities ("members") to provide liability coverage. The Authority's payments to the NDIRF are displayed on the financial statements as expenditures in the appropriate fund. The purpose of the NDIRF is to act as a joint self-insurance pool for the purpose of seeking the prevention or lessening of liability claims for injuries to persons or property or claims for errors and omissions made against the members and other parties included within the scope of coverage of the NDIRF. The Authority does not exercise any control over the activities of the NDIRF.

The Authority's risk for workers' compensation is covered by premiums paid to the North Dakota Worker's Compensation Bureau. The Bureau was created by the Legislature of the State of North Dakota.

The Authority's risk for property coverage is covered by premiums paid to the North Dakota State Fire and Tornado Fund. The Fund was established by the State of North Dakota to insure political subdivisions and certain other entities against loss to public buildings and permanent contents from damage caused by fire, tornadoes and other types of risk. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial coverage for the past three years.

NOTE 10 COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2019, the Authority has signed commitments of approximately $1,065,570 for the terminal apron design contracts.

NOTE 11 GRANT PROGRAMS

The Authority participates in numerous federal grant programs, which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the Authority has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at December 31, 2019, may be impaired.

In the opinion of the Authority, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements for such contingencies.

NOTE 12 NEW PRONOUNCEMENTS

GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, provides guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. This Statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that were previously classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement clarifies the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishes that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishes standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improves required note disclosures. This Statement also addresses arrangements—often characterized as leases—that are associated with conduit debt obligations. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, provides additional guidance to improve consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues identified during the application of certain GASB statements. This statement provides accounting and financial reporting requirements for specific issues related to leases, intra-entity transfers of assets, postemployment benefits, government acquisitions, risk financing and insurance-related activity of public entity risk pools, fair value measurements and derivative instruments. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, provides guidance to address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate (IBOR), most notable, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021, prompting governments to amend or replace financial instruments for the purpose of replacing LIBOR with other reference rates, by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing fallback provisions related to the reference rate. This statement provides exceptions and clarifications regarding hedging derivative instruments for such transactions that result from the replacement of IBOR. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs) and also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). The statement provides definitions of PPPs and APAs and provides uniform guidance on accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet those definitions. A PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. An APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

Management has not yet determined what effect these statements will have on the Authority's financial statements.

NOTE 13 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. Federal state and local governments have since implemented various restrictions on travel, public gatherings, and business operations. Restrictions and government social distancing recommendations have significantly impacted the activities of the Authority. While the Authority expects this matter to negatively impact its results of operations and financial condition, the extent of the impact is uncertain.

On May 12, 2020, the Authority was awarded $1,061,538 in grant funds from the CARES Act for reimbursement of operational expenses.

Subsequent events have been evaluated through June 17, 2020, which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

JAMESTOWN REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY
ND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*

	Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	Employer's covered-employee payroll	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2019	0.020573%	$ 241,130	$ 213,998	112.68%	71.66%
2018	0.014064%	237,345	144,485	164.27%	62.80%
2017	0.013917%	223,692	142,066	157.46%	61.98%
2016	0.013349%	130,099	134,524	96.71%	70.46%
2015	0.015234%	129,572	135,713	95.48%	77.15%

*Complete data for this schedule Is not available prior to 2015

JAMESTOWN REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION
ND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*

	Statutorily required contribution	Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Employer's covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll
2019	$ 14,476	$ (14,476)	$ -	$ 203,319	7.12%
2018	11,143	(11,143)	-	156,506	7.12%
2017	10,302	(10,115)	187	142,066	7.12%
2016	9,739	(9,578)	161	134,524	7.12%
2015	10,309	(10,564)	(255)	135,713	7.78%

*Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2015.

See Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

JAMESTOWN REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY
ND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*

	Employer's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	Employer's covered-employee payroll	Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability
2019	0.019178%	$ 15,404	$ 213,998	7.20%	63.13%
2018	0.013204%	10,399	144,485	7.20%	61.89%
2017	0.013132%	10,388	142,066	7.31%	59.78%

*Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2017.

JAMESTOWN REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB
ND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*

	Statutorily required contribution	Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Employer's covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll
2019	$ 2,318	$ (2,318)	$ -	$ 203,319	1.14%
2018	1,784	(1,784)	-	156,506	1.14%
2017	1,651	(1,620)	31	142,066	1.14%

*Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2017.

See Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

NOTE 1 CHANGE OF ASSUMPTIONS

NDPERS Pension Plan

The Board approved the following changes to the actuarial assumptions beginning with the July 1, 2019 valuation:

- The investment return assumption was lowered from 7.75% to 7.50%

All other actuarial assumptions and the actuarial cost method are unchanged from the last actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018.

NDPERS OPEB

The Board approved the following changes to the actuarial assumptions beginning with the July 1, 2019 valuation:

- The investment return assumption was lowered from 7.50% to 7.25%

All other actuarial assumptions and the actuarial cost method are unchanged from the lastactuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018.

NOTE 2 CHANGES OF BENEFIT TERMS

NDPERS Pension Plan

The interest rate earned on member contributions will decrease from 7.25 percent to 7.00 percent effective January 1, 2020 (based on the adopted decrease in the investment return assumption). New Main System members who are hired on or after January 1, 2020 will have a benefit multiplier of 1.75 percent (compared to the current benefit multiplier of 2.00 percent). The fixed employer contribution for new members of the Main System will increase from 7.12 percent to 8.26 percent. For members who terminate after December 31, 2019, final average salary is the higher of the final average salary calculated on December 31, 2019 or the average salary earned in the three highest periods of twelve consecutive months employed during the last 180 months of employment. There have been no other changes in plan provisions since the previous actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018.

NDPERS OPEB

Beginning January 1, 2020, members first enrolled in the NDPERS Main System and the Defined Contribution Plan on or after that date will not be eligible to participate in RHIC. Therefore, RHIC will become for the most part a closed plan. There have been no other changes in plan provisions since the previous actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018.

BradyMartz

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

To the Board of Directors
Jamestown Regional Airport Authority
Jamestown, North Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Jamestown Regional Airport Authority, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Jamestown Regional Airport Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 17, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of finding and questioned costs as item 2019-001 to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Authority's Response to Finding

The Authority's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of finding and questioned costs. The Authority's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Brady Martz

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

June 17, 2020

2019-001 **Proposition of Journal Entries – Significant Deficiency**

Criteria
The Authority is required to maintain internal controls at a level where support for general ledger accounts can be developed and a determination can be made that the general ledger accounts are properly reflected in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Condition
During our audit, adjusting journal entries were proposed in order to properly reflect the financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

Cause
The Authority's internal controls have not been designed to address the specific training needs that are required to maintain the general ledger accounts on a GAAP basis.

Effect
An appropriate system of internal controls is not present to determine that the general ledger accounts are properly adjusted in compliance with GAAP prior to the audit.

Recommendation
Accounting personnel will need to determine the proper balance in each general ledger account prior to the audit. We recommend that the Authority reviews its current training system to determine if it is cost effect for the Authority to obtain this knowledge internally.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions
The Authority's management and Board of Directors have reviewed and discussed the responsibilities of the internal control structure. As a result of this review, management has considered the cost effectiveness of additional duties for compliance of the application of generally accepted accounting principles. The Authority will implement continuous training of its management on the current requirements of the financial statements and disclosures in compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

BradyMartz

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO PASSENGER FACILITY CHARGES AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH PASSENGER FACILITY CHARGE GUIDE FOR PUBLIC AGENCIES

To the Board of Directors
Jamestown Regional Airport Authority
Jamestown, North Dakota

Report on Compliance for Passenger Facility Charges Program

We have audited the compliance of Jamestown Regional Airport Authority (the "Authority"), with the types of compliance requirements described in the *Passenger Facility Charge Audit Guide for Public Agencies*, issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (the "Guide") for its passenger facility charge program for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Authority's passenger facility program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations applicable to its passenger facility charge program.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Authority's compliance based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the Guide. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the passenger facility charge program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Authority's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures, as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance with the program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Authority's compliance with those requirements.

Opinion on Passenger Facility Charges Program

In our opinion, the Jamestown Regional Airport Authority complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect to the passenger facility charge program for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of the Jamestown Regional Airport Authority is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations pertaining to the passenger facility charge program. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Authority's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the passenger facility charge program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on the internal control over compliance in accordance with the Guide.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of the passenger facility program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of the passenger facility program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of the passenger facility program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the *Passenger Facility Charge Audit Guide for Public Agencies* issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (the "Guide"). Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

This report is intended solely for the information of the Board of Directors, management, and the Department of Transportation and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Brady Martz

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

June 17, 2020

JAMESTOWN REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE OF PASSENGER FACILITY CHARGES AND RELATED EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AND EACH QUARTER FROM
JANUARY 2019 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2019

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2019	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
PASSENGER FACILITY CHARGES	9,523	12,030	16,865	11,285	49,703
INTEREST EARNINGS	-	-	-	-	-
DISBURSEMENTS	(9,523)	(12,030)	(16,865)	(11,285)	(49,703)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2019	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Passenger Facility Charges are presented above on the cash basis. Below is a reconciliation to the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, which presents the Passenger Facility Charges on an accrual basis.

CASH BASIS (ABOVE)	$ 49,703
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE PY	(3,370)
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE CY	-
ACCRUAL BASIS	$ 46,333

JAMESTOWN REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS –
PASSENGER FACILITY CHARGE PROGRAM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of Auditor's Results

   i) An unmodified report was issued on the December 31, 2019 financial statements of the Jamestown Regional Airport Authority (the "Authority").

   ii) No non-compliance, which is material to the financial statements, was disclosed by the audit.

   iii) An unmodified opinion was issued on compliance for the passenger facility charge program.

II. There was one finding related to the financial statements, which is required to be reported in accordance with generally accepted *Government Auditing Standards* shown as 2019-001 on page 35.

III. There were no findings related to the *Passenger Facility Charge Audit Guide for Public Agencies*, which are required to be reported.