# GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

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# **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

Dane Simonson	Chairman
Cynthia Pic	Vice-Chairman
Rick Meland	Commissioner
Kyle Kvamme	Commissioner
Tim Mutchler	Commissioner
Karl Bollingberg	Commissioner
Steve Kuhlman	Commissioner
Ryan Riesinger	Executive Director
Tanna Aasand (through August 25, 2022)	Director of Finance and Administration
Krista Martin (effective July 18, 2022)	Director of Finance and Administration

# **Brady**Martz

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority Grand Forks, North Dakota

## **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

## Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority, Grand Forks, North Dakota, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority, Grand Forks, North Dakota, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

# **Emphasis of Matter**

As described in Note 15 to the financial statements, the Authority adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### **Responsibilities of Management 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

# Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements, including omissions, are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

# **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis 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. 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.

## Supplementary 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 Schedule of Revenues and Expenses – Budget and Actual as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and Schedule of Passenger Facility Charges and Related Expenditures are presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and as specified in the Passenger Facility Charge Audit Guide for Public Agencies, issued by the Federal Aviation Administration, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are also not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and related directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The 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 Revenues and Expenses – Budget and Actual, Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and Schedule of Passenger Facility Charges and Related Expenditures are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the board of commissioners listing but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 24, 2023 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 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.

Porady Martz

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P.C. GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

April 24, 2023

The following discussion and analysis of the financial performance and activity of the Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority (the Authority) is to provide an introduction and understanding of the basic financial statements of the Authority for the year ended December 31, 2022 with selected comparative information for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. This discussion has been prepared by management and is unaudited; and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, and the notes thereto, which follow this section.

The Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority (Authority) was formed April 20, 1987. It operates under the provisions of the North Dakota Century Code, Chapter 2.06. It is governed by a Board of seven commissioners, four of whom are appointed by the Mayor of the City of Grand Forks and confirmed by the City Council and three of whom are appointed by the Grand Forks 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. The Authority is a component unit of the City of Grand Forks.

The Authority operates an airport system that provides domestic air service for the mid-west region. The organization consists of more than 24 employees in a structure that includes central administration, airport management and operations, and public safety.

In addition to operating the airport, the Authority is responsible for capital improvements at the airport.

The Authority is self-supporting, using aircraft landing fees, fees from terminal and other rentals, and revenue from concessions to fund operating expenses. The Authority is taxpayer-funded. The Capital Construction Program (CCP) is funded by bonds issued by the Authority, federal and state grants, Passenger Facility Charges (PFCs) and the Authority revenues.

#### Using the Financial Statements

The Authority's financial report includes three financial statements: the Statements of Net Position, the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and the Statements of Cash Flows. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) principles.

#### Enplanements, Operations, and Cargo Activity for 2022

Delta Air Lines and their partner Airlines along with Allegiant Air provide scheduled service to the airport. A total of 89,555 scheduled airline passengers and charter passengers embarked from Grand Forks International Airport in 2022. This represents an increase of 19,775 passengers from 2021 (69,780).

A total of 302,124 takeoffs and landings were performed at the airport in 2022. This represents a 14% decrease from 2021 (349,520). The bulk of operations, approximately 95%, continue to be performed by the UND aviation school.

## Enplanements, Operations, and Cargo Activity for 2021

Delta Air Lines and their partner Airlines along with Allegiant Air provide scheduled service to the airport. A total of 69,780 scheduled airline passengers and charter passengers embarked from Grand Forks International Airport in 2021. This represents an increase of 22,889 passengers from 2020 (46,891).

A total of 349,520 takeoffs and landings were performed at the airport in 2021. This represents a 42% increase from 2020 (246,634). The bulk of operations, approximately 95%, continue to be performed by the UND aviation school.

#### Financial Highlights

Approximately half of the operating revenues at the Airport are related to the number of passengers and aircraft operations. Operating revenues are \$4,186,597, which represents an increase of \$668,282 from operating revenues in 2021.

The following is an illustration of the total operating revenues and expenses by source and use for the year ended December 31, 2022:



# 2022 Operating Revenues

The following is an illustration of the total operating revenues and expenses by source and use for the year ended December 31, 2021:



# **2021 Operating Revenues**

The following is an illustration of the total operating revenues and expenses by source and use for the year ended December 31, 2020:



# 2020 Operating Revenues

## CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION For the Years Ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

	<u></u>	2022	_	2021	<u></u>	2020
Operating Revenues	\$	4,186,597	\$	3,518,313	\$	3,438,652
Operating Expenses		7,546,000		7,161,993		7,492,773
Operating Loss		(3,359,403)		(3,643,680)		(4,054,121)
Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses		(969,355)		(207,395)		1,276,860
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions		(4,328,758)		(3,851,075)		(2,777,261)
Capital Contributions		20,092,352		3,557,928		4,523,649
Change in Net Position		15,763,594		(293,147)		1,746,388
Net Position, Beginning		57,248,835		57,541,982		55,795,594
Net Position, End of Year	\$	73,012,429	\$	57,248,835	\$	57,541,982

The net position for the year ended December 31, 2022 increased by \$15,763,594 and decreased by \$293,147 for the year ended December 31, 2021. The operating revenues and operating expenses are consistent with the budget and the prior year. The majority of our revenues continue to come in the form of rents and fees as well as capital contributions (federal and state grants and passenger facility charges). Excluding the depreciation of our facilities, the main operating expense is salaries and benefits.

#### CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

	2022	2021	2020
ASSETS Current and other Assets	<u>\$ 26,067,402</u>	\$ 23,042,468	<u>\$ 17,746,238</u>
Restricted Assets	501,692	408,626	322,885
Capital Assets Accumulated Depreciation Total Capital Assets	134,445,610 (78,859,703) 55,585,907	114,307,216 (75,980,205) 38,327,011	112,181,310 (72,212,744) 39,968,566
TOTAL ASSETS	82,155,001	61,778,105	58,037,689
LIABILITIES Current Liabilities	5,859,700	938,908	495,707
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,859,700	938,908	495,707
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Leases	3,282,872	3,590,362	
NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets Unrestricted	50,573,592 22,438,837	38,251,328 18,997,507	39,968,566 17,573,416
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 73,012,429	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

In its thirty-fourth full year of operations, the Authority's financial position remained strong at December 31, 2022, with assets of \$82,155,001 and liabilities of \$5,859,700. The Authority has \$55,585,907 in capital assets (net of depreciation), an increase of \$17,258,896 from 2021. The Authority's capital assets are principally built from the proceeds of revenue bonds, the Authority revenue, property taxes, capital contributions from federal and state grants, and PFC's. Assets, other than capital assets, which are stated at historical cost less an allowance for depreciation, and liabilities, are measured using current value.

Net position, which represents the residual interest in the Authority's assets after liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are deducted, was \$73,012,429 on December 31, 2022, an increase of \$15,763,594 from 2021. The account "Net Investment in Capital Assets" increased by \$12,322,264 to \$50,573,592.

The restricted and unrestricted remaining net position is derived from the Authority operations since the Authority's inception in 1987, as well as grant and PFC collections. The remaining unrestricted net position of \$22,438,837, an increase of \$3,441,330 from 2021, may be used to meet any of the Authority's ongoing operations subject to approval of the Authority's Board.

# Highlights of the 2022 Budget

A budget is prepared each year and is a financial planning tool used to estimate revenues and expenditures. The budget is not prepared according to GAAP.

#### CONDENSED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	2022 Budget	2022 Actual	Variance	
Operating Revenues	\$ 4,374,596	\$ 4,186,597	\$ (187,999)	
Operating Expenses	4,026,664	7,546,000	(3,519,336)	
Operating Loss	347,932	(3,359,403)	(3,707,335)	
Non-Operating Revenues	(15,530,078)	(969,355)	14,560,723	
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions	(15,182,146)	(4,328,758)	10,853,388	
Capital Contributions	16,365,009	20,092,352	3,727,343	
Change in Net Position	<u>\$ 1,182,863</u>	<u>\$ 15,763,594</u>	<u>\$ 14,580,731</u>	

After accounting for CRRSA Operating Grants, Operating Revenues were higher than the budget as the Authority saw an increase in boardings and landings. Increased boardings also resulted in higher than anticipated commissions and parking lot receipts. Management has budgeted significant amounts relating to construction services for projects underway. The expense for these projects are capitalized at year end in accordance with the authorities capital asset policy. Depreciation expense of \$3,635,987 was not budgeted for, factoring out depreciation expense, expenses were lower than the budget by \$117,287. The Authority was awarded additional federal dollars under the airport improvement program due to COVID-19.







2021 Operating Revenues - Budget and Actual

**Expenses** 



# 2020 Operating Revenues - Budget and Actual

Expenses

## Cash and Investment Management

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, all cash funds were held in demand deposit, savings and certificate of deposit accounts. All cash is secured with FDIC coverage and pledge pools maintained by local financial institutions. The investment maintained by the Authority consists of shares of stock and is uninsured.

## **Capital Construction**

The Authority's Airport Master Plan and Airport Layout Plan (ALP) provide details of expected capital developments for 20 years into the future. The Authority also prepares and provides to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and North Dakota Aeronautics Commission (NDAC) its three-year and ten-year capital improvement plans (CIPs).

The Airport Authority has three major projects in the development phase that include a customs building, t-hangar and an extended runway.

Airport Authority staff continues to conduct crack sealing and pavement maintenance around the airport surfaces. It is anticipated that the maintenance work will prolong the life of the assets.

## Capital Financing and Debt Management

Capital construction is funded through federal and state grants, and local taxes.

The Authority currently received approximately \$20,004,200 and \$3,528,973 during 2022 and 2021, respectively, in Airport Improvement Program (AIP) entitlement funds from the FAA and the State of North Dakota. Larger projects rely on FAA commitments of Airport Improvement Program (AIP), discretionary, entitlement, supplemental, BIL, and CARES for applicable capital projects or long-term borrowing funding sources.

The Authority occasionally finances capital improvements from reserves or by short-term borrowing. It uses passenger facility charge (PFC) revenues to finance capital expenditures.

Notes 5 and 6 to the financial statements present the analysis of the capital asset and long-term debt transactions.

#### Contacting the Authority's Financial Management

The financial report is designed to provide the Authority's Board, management, investors, creditors and customers with a general view of the Authority's finances and to demonstrate the Authority's accountability for the funds it receives and expends. For additional information about this report or for additional financial information, please contact Krista Martin, Director of Finance and Administration, 2301 Airport Drive, Grand Forks, ND 58201, or email kmartin@gfkairport.com.

# **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY**

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

	2022	2021
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments Accounts Receivable Due from Federal and State Agencies Taxes Receivable Interest Receivable Lease Receivable Short Term	14,734,150 94,578 483,823 7,150,738 213,366 8,938 350,544	\$ 18,122,772 81,516 219,100 922,578 21,297 8,874 363,084
Lease Receivable Long Term	2,969,626	3,218,404
Prepaid Expenses	18,240	64,450
Inventory	43,399	20,393
Total	26,067,402	23,042,468
RESTRICTED ASSETS		
Customer Facility Charges Collected	490,607	398,543
Customer Facility Charges Receivable	11,085	10,083
Total	501,692	408,626
CAPITAL ASSETS		
Land	2,775,606	2,775,606
Software	59,950	59,950
Buildings, Systems and Structures	102,057,046	102,057,046
Equipment and Motor Vehicles	10,570,028	8,367,743
Construction in Process	18,982,980	1,046,871
	134,445,610	114,307,216
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(78,859,703)	(75,980,205)
Total	55,585,907	38,327,011
TOTAL ASSETS	82,155,001	61,778,105
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	208,437	357,421
Taxes Payable	10,757	16,846
Compensated Absences Payable	18,339	24,048
Construction Contracts (Including Retainage)	5,012,315	75,683
Salaries Payable	19,808	26,753
Pension Payable	2,124	884
Customer Facility Charges Collected Unearned Revenue	501,692 86,228	408,626 28,647
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,859,700	938,908
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Leases	3,282,872	3,590,362
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	50,573,592	38,251,328
Unrestricted	22,438,837	18,997,507
TOTAL NET POSITION	73,012,429	\$ 57,248,835

See Notes To The Financial Statements

#### **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

	 2022	2021
OPERATING REVENUES		
Fuel Sales	\$ 354,467	\$ 223,222
Landing/ARFF Fees	281,726	288,718
Operating Grants - CARES/CRRSA	302,804	237,001
Terminal Rent	373,749	290,001
Ground Rent	223,319	247,261
Terminal Advertising	25,595	29,325
Commissions	597,280	562,795
Parking Lot Receipts	849,030	556,020
Fuel Flowage	748,644	719,185
Tie Downs and Jet Bridge Rent	142,601	130,486
Hangar Rent	10,531	11,482
Building Rent	100,486	78,413
Fuel Storage Fees	136,300	118,060
Miscellaneous Airfield Fees	40,065	26,346
Total	 4,186,597	3,518,315
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Cost of Fuel	318,458	191,972
Salaries and Wages	1,445,089	1,331,747
Payroll Taxes/Benefits	383,659	295,243
Supplies	209,325	136,267
Professional Fees	184,599	139,861
Security	14,741	7,897
Marketing	184,715	178,085
Electricity, Heat and Other Utilities	341,526	282,928
Maintenance of Building and Grounds	182,139	173,453
Maintenance of Equipment	151,680	118,084
Board Expenses	838	1,023
Dues and Subscriptions	7,278	6,407
Education and Training	32,933	17,529
Telephone and Postage	59,532	57,995
Travel Expense	17,258	4,469
Insurance	86,074	80,992
Bank Charges	12,277	4,466
Parking Contract	277,256	220,614
Depreciation	3,636,623	3,912,961
Total	 7,546,000	7,161,993
	 .,	.,
OPERATING LOSS	 (3,359,403)	(3,643,678)

# **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION- CONTINUED FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

		2022	 2021
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES) Investment Income Tax Revenue Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Fixed Assets Gain (Loss) on Investments Other Construction Services and Fees Interest Expense	\$	198,095 1,462,577 114,006 13,062 51,855 (2,807,950) (1,000)	\$ 59,116 1,212,101 - 25,605 27,091 (1,528,258) (3,050)
Total	_	(969,355)	 (207,395)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS		(4,328,758)	 (3,851,073)
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS Passenger Facility Charge Federal Grants State Grants Total		390,956 19,565,955 135,441 20,092,352	 265,956 3,221,852 70,120 3,557,928
Change in Net Position		15,763,594	 (293,145)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING		57,248,835	 57,541,980
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	\$	73,012,429	\$ 57,248,835

# **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Operating Cash Receipts from Customers Cash Payments to Suppliers Cash Payments to Employees	\$ 3,933,283 (5,014,359) (1,846,251)	\$ 3,505,864 (2,855,309) (1,614,764)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(2,927,327)	(964,209)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Interest Paid Payments for Capital Expenditures Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets Passenger Facility Charge Receipts Government Grants	(1,000) (15,958,887) 114,006 387,163 13,477,029	(3,050) (2,271,408) - 265,945 2,492,633
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(1,981,689)	484,120
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Tax Revenue Customer Facility Charges Collected Other Receipts	1,270,508 92,064 51,855	1,238,435 75,658 27,091
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY NON-CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	1,414,427	1,341,184
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Interest Received on Investments	198,031	66,143
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	198,031	66,143
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,296,558)	927,238
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Beginning of Period	18,521,315	17,594,077
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, End of Period	\$ 15,224,757	\$ 18,521,315
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS RECONCILIATION: Cash and Cash Equivalents Customer Facility Charges Collected Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,734,150 490,607 \$ 15,224,757	\$ 18,122,772 <u>398,543</u> \$ 18,521,315

# GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY

# STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - CONTINUED FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2022	2021
Operating Loss	\$ (3,359,403)	\$ (3,643,678)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to		
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		
Depreciation and Amortization	3,636,623	3,912,961
Construction Services and Fees	(2,807,950)	(1,528,258)
Effects on Operating Cash Flows Due to Changes in:		
Accounts Receivable	(264,723)	(17,304)
Lease Receivable	261,318	3,590,362
Inventory	(23,006)	(2,264)
Prepaid Assets	46,210	(52,086)
Accounts Payable	(148,984)	349,341
Accrued Expenses	(11,414)	12,778
Unearned Revenue	57,581	4,853
Leases	(307,490)	(3,590,362)
Taxes Payable	(6,089)	(552)
CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ (2,927,327)</u>	<u>\$ (964,209)</u>

# NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

# A. Reporting Entity

The Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority (Authority) was formed April 20, 1987. It operates under the provisions of the North Dakota Century Code, Chapter 2.06. It is governed by a Board of seven commissioners, four of which are appointed by the Mayor of the City of Grand Forks and confirmed by the City Council and three of which are appointed by the Grand Forks 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. The Authority is a component unit of the City of Grand Forks.

#### B. 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 Governmental 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, liabilities, net position, revenues, and expenses are accounted for through a single enterprise fund with revenues recorded when earned and expenses recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. 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, concessions, rental cars and parking are reported as operating revenues. Capital, grants, financing or investing related transactions are reported as non-operating revenues. All expenses related to operating the Authority are reported as operating expenses. Interest expense, construction services and financing costs are reported as non-operating.

#### C. 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.

# D. 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 does not have any items that qualify for reporting in this category.

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 one item that qualifies for this reporting category, leases.

# E. 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, our 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.

# F. Revenues Recognition

Rentals and concession fees are generated from airlines, parking lots, food, rental cars, fixed base operators, and other commercial tenants. Rental revenue is recognized over the life of the respective leases, and concession revenue is recognized based on reported concession revenue. Rental revenue and concession revenue are recognized as operating revenues on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Landing fees are principally generated from scheduled airlines and non-scheduled commercial aviation and are based on the landed weight of the aircraft. The scheduled airline fee structure is determined annually pursuant to an agreement between the Authority and the Airline. Landing fees are recognized as part of operating revenues when the airline related facilities are utilized.

# G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and commercial paper. Cash equivalents also include United States Government and agency obligations, mutual funds, and repurchase agreements collateralized by United States Government or agency obligations with an original maturity of three months or less, including restricted assets.

#### H. Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. Securities traded on the national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates.

When fair value measurements are required, various data is used in determining those values. This statement requires that assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value must be classified and disclosed in the following levels based on the nature of the data used.

- Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data.

#### I. 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 an 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 years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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

#### J. Inventory

Inventory consists of gas and diesel fuel and is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, using the first-in, first-out method.

#### K. Capital Assets

Capital Assets contributed to the Authority from the City of Grand Forks have been recorded at acquisition value. Assets acquired subsequent to the transfer are stated at historical cost and include the expense of federal grants to construct and improve the facilities of the Authority. The costs for property and facilities include net interest expense incurred from the date of issuance of the debt to finance construction until the completion of the capital project. 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 using a \$5,000 capitalization threshold as follows:

Equipment	5-10 Years
Motor Vehicles	5 Years
Buildings	20-40 Years
Systems and Structures	10-40 Years

# L. Leases

The Authority is a lessor for a noncancellable lease of land and buildings. The Authority recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the Authority initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term.

Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments include how the Authority determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease receipts.

- The Authority uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases. The Authority has made an accounting policy election to use a risk free rate based on US Treasury T-bill rate as of the lease commencement.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable is composed of fixed payments from the lessee.

The Authority monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease, and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

# M. Compensated Absences

Employees accrue PTO and sick leave (compensated absences). All regular full-time employees having continuous service, as indicated below, shall accumulate PTO as follows:

	Non-Exempt		Exempt		24 Ho	our Shift
		Maximum		Maximum		Maximum
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Length of Service	Per Year	Carry-Over	Per Year	Carry-Over	Per Year	Carry-Over
Up to 5 years	192	48	232	48	253	48
Over 5 but less than 10	240	48	256	48	320	48
Over 10	264	48	280	48	353	48

Employees shall be paid for compensated absences at the time of termination.

#### N. Capital Contributions – Passenger Facility Charges (PFC's)

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 PFC's. PFC's 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 \$3.00 PFC effective February 1, 1993. 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 and are accounted for on the cash basis. The Authority applied for and received the approval on January 26, 2001, to increase the PFC collection from \$3.00 to \$4.50, effective April 1, 2001.

# O. Capital Contributions – Federal and State Grants

The Authority receives federal and state grants in support of its Capital Construction Program. The federal program provides funding for airport development, airport planning and noise compatibility programs. The State of North Dakota also provides discretionary funds for capital programs.

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.

# P. Customer Facility Charges (CFC's)

On August 30, 2019, the Airport Authority approved and authorized the car rental agencies to collect a CFC per transaction day. All CFCs are collected by the operator and remitted to the Airport Authority. All CFCs remitted to the Authority will be used for the following permitted uses: paying off the remaining debt on the consolidated car rental service facility; reimbursement of costs associated with construction of the ready car space and rental car counters, offices and que space constructed by the Authority; emergency repairs to the rental car facilities; and costs associated with capital improvements, financing costs, and development of future rental car facilities.

# Q. 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 and liabilities at year-end and revenues and expenses during the year then ended. The actual outcome of the estimates could differ from the estimates made in the preparation of the financial statements.

# NOTE 2 DEPOSITS

In accordance with North Dakota statutes, the Authority maintains deposits at those depository banks and savings and loans authorized by the Board of Commissioners. Those depository banks and savings and loans are all members of the Federal Reserve System.

Statutes require that all deposits be protected by insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The market value of the collateral pledged must equal 110 percent of the deposits not covered by insurance or bonds.

North Dakota statutes authorize municipalities to invest their surplus funds in bonds, treasury bills and notes or other securities which are a direct obligation of the United States or an instrumentality thereof.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying amounts of the Authority's deposits were \$15,224,757 and \$18,521,315, respectively, and the bank balances in 2022 and 2021 were \$15,231,658 and \$18,520,988, respectively, which is covered by depository insurance or collateral held in safekeeping in the Authority's name.

# NOTE 3 INVESTMENTS

The Authority maintains an investment in Principal Financial Group stock. The investment of \$94,578 and \$81,516 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, consists of 1,127 shares of stock. The investment is carried at fair market value based on the trading value of the New York Stock Exchange as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, a Level 1 fair value measurement.

## NOTE 4 PROPERTY TAXES

Property tax revenues are recognized in the year for which they are levied. Property tax levies are set in September each year and are certified to Grand Forks County for collection in the following year. In North Dakota, counties act as collection agents for all property tax.

The County spreads all levies over taxable property. Property taxes are attached as an enforceable lien on the real estate and become due on January 1 of the year following the assessment date.

A five percent reduction on the taxes is allowed if the taxes are paid in full by February 15. Penalty and interest are added on March 1 if the first half of the taxes are not paid. Additional penalty and interest are added October 15 to those taxes, which are not paid.

# NOTE 5 CAPITAL ASSETS

Changes in property, plant and equipment by major classification are as follows:

		nning Balance uary 01, 2022		Additions	[	Deletions		nding Balance ember 31, 2022
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated								
Construction In Progress	\$	1,046,871	\$	17,936,109	\$	-	\$	18,982,980
Software		59,950		-		-		59,950
Land		2,775,606		-		-		2,775,606
Total Capital Assets Not			_					
Being Depreciated		3,882,427		17,936,109		-		21,818,536
Capital Assets Being Depreciated								
Equipment		3,628,257		227,920		(22,357)		3,833,820
Motor Vehicles		4,739,486		2,737,844		(741,122)		6,736,208
Buildings		27,077,560		-		-		27,077,560
Systems and Structures		74,979,486		-		-		74,979,486
Total Other Capital Assets		110,424,789	_	2,965,764		(763,479)		112,627,074
Less Accumulated Depreciation								
A/D Equipment		(3,315,628)		(80,143)		20,692		(3,375,079)
A/D Motor Vehicles		(3,812,865)		(274,956)		736,433		(3,351,388)
A/D Buildings		(10,737,061)		(907,734)		-		(11,644,795)
A/D Systems and Structures		(58,114,651)		(2,373,790)		-		(60,488,441)
Total Accumulated Depreciation		(75,980,205)		(3,636,623)		757,125		(78,859,703)
Totals	\$	38,327,011	\$	17,265,250	\$	(6,354)	\$	55,585,907
	Beg	inning Balance					E	nding Balance
	Jar	nuary 01, 2021		Additions		Deletions	Dec	ember 31, 2021
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated								
Construction In Progress	¢		¢	1 0/6 071	¢		¢	1 0/6 971

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Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated					
Construction In Progress	\$ -	\$	1,046,871	\$ -	\$ 1,046,871
Software	59,950		-	-	59,950
Land	1,746,081		1,029,525	-	2,775,606
Total Capital Assets Not					
Being Depreciated	 1,806,031		2,076,396	 -	 3,882,427
Capital Assets Being Depreciated					
Equipment	3,465,645		162,612	-	3,628,257
Motor Vehicles	4,852,588		32,398	(145,500)	4,739,486
Buildings	27,077,560		-	-	27,077,560
Systems and Structures	74,979,486		-	-	74,979,486
Total Other Capital Assets	 110,375,279	_	195,010	 (145,500)	 110,424,789
Less Accumulated Depreciation					
A/D Equipment	(3,190,808)		(124,820)	-	(3,315,628)
A/D Motor Vehicles	(3,740,859)		(217,506)	145,500	(3,812,865)
A/D Buildings	(9,814,542)		(922,519)	-	(10,737,061)
A/D Systems and Structures	(55,466,535)		(2,648,116)	-	(58,114,651)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	 (72,212,744)		(3,912,961)	 145,500	 (75,980,205)
Totals	\$ 39,968,566	\$	(1,641,555)	\$ -	\$ 38,327,011

# NOTE 6 LONG-TERM DEBT

Changes in long-term debt during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2022	Issued	Retired	Balance 12/31/2022	Due Within One Year	
Compensated Absences	\$ 24,048	\$ 145,985	\$ (151,693)		\$ 18,340	
Total	\$ 24,048	\$ 145,985	\$ (151,693)		\$ 18,340	
	Balance 1/1/2021	Issued	Retired	Balance 12/31/2021	Due Within One Year	
Compensated Absences	\$ 19,669	\$ 130,677	\$ (126,298)		\$ 24,048	
Total	\$ 19,669	\$ 130,677	\$ (126,298)		\$ 24,048	

# NOTE 7 COMMITMENTS/CONTINGENCIES

The Authority had \$14,044,770 committed as of December 31, 2022. The commitments were as follows:

GFK Rwy 9L/27R & Twy B; Extension/Earthworks	\$ 7,731,784
GFK 18 Unit T-Hangar D	1,908,781
GFK County Road Relocation	77,738
GFK Diesel Fuel Facility	128,331
GFK Customs General Aviation Facility	 4,198,136
	\$ 14,044,770

# NOTE 8 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

The Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority adopted a defined contribution plan, named as the Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority Retirement Savings Plan, in January 1996 in which substantially all employees are covered. The Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority is the principal sponsor of the plan.

The principal sponsor reserves the power to amend this plan in any respect and either prospectively or retroactively or both in any respect by resolution of its Board.

The employees contribute 6.5 percent of their regular salary to the plan with the Authority matching another 4.5 percent. The total payroll covered by the plan for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was \$1,456,185 and \$1,224,213, respectively. The total contributions to the plan for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$65,849 and \$64,180 by the employees and \$44,835 and \$44,432 by the Authority, respectively.

# NOTE 9 LEASES

The Authority leases various buildings and land to other entities for specific purposes, the terms of those leases are as follows:

<u>Lease Type</u>	<u>Commencing</u>	<u>Terminating</u>	Payment Frequency	Payment amount
Building	8/1/2011	7/31/2041	Monthly	\$ 1,662
Building	8/25/2011	7/31/2024	Monthly	3,333
Building	8/25/2011	7/31/2024	Monthly	3,333
Ground	10/1/2007	12/31/2037	Monthly	3,376
Land	3/12/2015	2/28/2045	Monthly	1,228
Land	8/28/2003	2/28/2045	Monthly	1,187
Land	8/19/2010	8/19/2025	Monthly	388
Building	9/1/2007	9/1/2027	Monthly	1,008
Ground	9/1/2007	9/1/2027	Monthly	1,839
Building	8/2/2021	8/2/2031	Monthly	4,098
Ground	5/1/2007	4/30/2027	Annually	4,993
Building	8/25/2011	7/31/2024	Monthly	3,333
Ground	7/7/2011	6/6/2041	Monthly	3,639
Land	10/19/2009	1/31/2029	Monthly	5,462
Building	5/1/2014	4/30/2039	Monthly	1,805
Building	5/11/2022	4/30/2029	Monthly	1,010

Lease-related Revenue		ar Ending 2/31/2022		Year Ending 12/31/2021		
Lease Revenue Land	\$	175,324	\$	152,830		
Building	Ψ	208,812	Ψ	161,862		
Total Lease Revenue		384,136		314,692		
Interest Revenue		103,483		118,603		
Total	\$	487,619	\$	433,295		

Maturity Analysis	Principal	Interest	То	tal Receipts
2023	\$ 350,544	\$ 94,879	\$	445,423
2024	310,955	84,468		395,423
2025	247,442	76,429		323,871
2026	251,803	68,962		320,765
2027	250,897	61,324		312,221
2028-2032	822,789	218,458		1,041,247
2033-2037	658,235	115,548		773,783
2038-2042	366,794	31,258		398,052
2043-2045	60,711	2,070		62,781
Total Future Receipts	\$ 3,320,170	\$ 753,396	\$	4,073,566

# NOTE 10 CONCENTRATIONS

The Authority operates in a regional market consisting primarily of Eastern North Dakota and Western Minnesota. The accounting loss if customers fail to perform is \$483,823 for 2022, and \$219,100 for 2021, which is the balance of accounts receivable, respectively.

The Authority's operating revenues include the following vendors, along with their percentage of the operating revenues:

Allegiant Airlines	3.52%
Aero Rents	21.82%
Auto Care	0.49%
AvFlight	5.09%
Avis Rent A Car	4.54%
Delta Airlines	11.80%
Enterprise/National Car Rental	5.22%
FAA	1.43%
Guardian	0.56%
Northrop Grumman	0.80%
Other	18.93%
Overland West, Inc / Hertz	2.09%
Red River Valley Grill & Market	1.62%
Republic Parking	21.01%
UND Aerospace Foundation	1.08%

#### NOTE 11 DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN AND TRUST

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

All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) solely the property and rights of the employees. Accordingly, the plan/trust assets have been excluded from the Authority's reported assets.

#### NOTE 12 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

In 1986, state agencies and political subdivisions of the State of North Dakota joined together to form the North Dakota Insurance Reserve Fund (NDIRF), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for the state and over 2,000 political subdivisions. The Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority pays an annual premium to NDIRF for its general liability, auto, and inland marine insurance coverage. The coverage by NDIRF is limited to losses of one million dollars per occurrence.

The Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority participates in the North Dakota Fire and Tornado Fund and State Bonding Fund. The Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority pays an annual premium to the Fire and Tornado fund to cover property damage to buildings and personal property. Replacement cost coverage is provided by estimating replacement cost in consultation with the Fire and Tornado Fund. The Fire and Tornado Fund is reinsured by a third party insurance carrier for losses in excess of one million dollars per occurrence during a 12-month period.

The Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority carries commercial insurance for workers compensation, boiler and machinery and flood insurance.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

# NOTE 13 PASSENGER FACILITY CHARGES

As described in Note 1, Passenger Facility Charges are collected in accordance with the FAA regulations allowing airports to impose a \$4.50 PFC. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Authority earned PFC's of \$390,956 and \$265,956, respectively.

# NOTE 14 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, 2022, 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 15 CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Authority implemented GASB Statement No. 87, Leases in the year ended December 31, 2021. GASB Statement No. 87 establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundation principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset.

The adoption of GASB 87 resulted in the recognition of a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources of \$3,953,446 as of January 1, 2021. Results for periods prior to January 1, 2021 continue to be reported in accordance with the Authority's historical accounting treatment. See note 9 for expanded disclosures regarding the Authority's leases.

# NOTE 16 NEW PRONOUNCEMENTS

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. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to publicprivate 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.

GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information* Arrangements provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs). A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Under this Statement, a government generally should recognize a right-to use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability. The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by establishing a definition for SBITAs and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022,* provides guidance on the following accounting matters:

- Classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, that do not meet the definition of either an investment derivative instrument or a hedging derivative instrument.
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended, related to the determination of the lease term, classification of a lease as a short-term lease, recognition and measurement of a lease liability and a lease asset, and identification of lease incentives.
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, related to (a) the determination of the public-private and public-public partnership (PPP) term and (b) recognition and measurement of installment payments and the transfer of the underlying PPP asset.
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, related to the subscription-based information technology
### **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

arrangement (SBITA) term, classification of a SBITA as a short-term SBITA, and recognition and measurement of a subscription liability.

- Extension of the period during which the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is considered an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap that hedges the interest rate risk of taxable debt.
- Accounting for the distribution of benefits as part of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- Disclosures related to nonmonetary transactions.
- Pledges of future revenues when resources are not received by the pledging government.
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements— and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*, as amended, related to the focus of the government-wide financial statement.
- Terminology updates related to certain provisions of Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position.*
- Terminology used in Statement 53 to refer to resource flows statements.

The requirements of this statement are effective as follows:

- The requirements related to extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in Statement 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to Statement 53 and Statement 63 are effective upon issuance.
- The requirements related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter.
- The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter.

GASB Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62, provides guidance on accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections. Statement requires that (a) changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior periods, (b) changes to or within the financial reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period, and (c) changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. The requirements of this Statement for changes in accounting principles apply to the implementation of a new pronouncement in absence of specific transition provisions in the new pronouncement. This Statement also requires that the aggregate amount of adjustments to and restatements of beginning net position, fund balance, or fund net position, as applicable, be displayed by reporting unit in the financial statements.

This Statement requires disclosure in notes to financial statements of descriptive information about accounting changes and error corrections, such as their nature. In addition, information about the quantitative effects on beginning balances of each accounting change and error correction should be disclosed by reporting unit in a tabular format to reconcile beginning balances as previously reported to beginning balances as restated. The requirements of this

#### **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

Statement are effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, provides guidance on the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability should be recognized for leave that has not been used if (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulates, and (c) the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. This Statement also requires that a liability for specific types of compensated absences not be recognized until the leave is used. This Statement also establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that has not been used, generally using an employee's pay rate as of the date of the financial statements. A liability for leave that has been used but not yet paid or settled should be measured at the amount of the cash payment or noncash settlement to be made. Certain salary-related payments that are directly and incrementally associated with payments for leave also should be included in the measurement of the liabilities. This Statement amends the existing requirement to disclose the gross increases and decreases in a liability for compensated absences to allow governments to disclose only the net change in the liability (as long as they identify it as a net change). In addition, governments are no longer required to disclose which governmental funds typically have been used to liquidate the liability for compensated absences. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

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

### NOTE 17 RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain accounts in the prior-year financial statements have been reclassified for comparative purposes to conform to the presentation in the current-year financial statements.

### NOTE 18 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 6, 2023, the Authority approved a construction contract for the terminal generator project in the amount of \$1,098,400. On February 20, 2023, the Authority approved a construction contract for runway paving in the amount of \$11,878,060. On February 23, 2023, the Authority approved the purchase of IT equipment in the amount of \$289,998. The Authority anticipates funding these projects primarily through Federal and State funding.

## **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		iginal and nal Budget		Actual		Variance
OPERATING REVENUES	<u> </u>	la baaget		/ lotual		Variarioo
Fuel Sales	\$	223,000	\$	354,467	\$	131,467
Landing/ARFF Fees	φ	468,984	φ	281,726	φ	(187,258)
Operating Grants - CARES/CRRSA		910,000		302,804		(607,196)
Terminal Rent		373,795		373,749		(007,190) (46)
Ground Rent		250,745		223,319		(27,426)
Terminal Advertising		25,000		223,519		(27,420) 595
Commissions		411,300		597,280		185,980
Parking Lot Receipts		700,000		849,030		149,030
<b>o</b>		615,700		849,030 748,644		149,030
Fuel Flowage Tie Downs		137,580		142,601		5,021
						-
Hangar Rent		11,861 72,631		10,531		(1,330)
Building Rent				100,486		27,855
Fuel Storage Fees Miscellaneous Airfield Fees		154,000		136,300		(17,700)
		20,000		40,065		20,065
Total		4,374,596		4,186,597		(187,999)
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Cost of Fuel		230,000		318,458		(88,458)
Salaries and Wages		1,503,059		1,445,089		57,970
Payroll Taxes/Benefits		448,802		383,659		65,143
Supplies		295,125		209,325		85,800
Professional Fees		226,178		184,599		41,579
Security		15,000		14,741		259
Marketing		176,000		184,715		(8,715)
Electricity, Heat and Other Utilities		332,000		341,526		(9,526)
Maintenance of Building and Grounds		178,000		182,139		(4,139)
Maintenance of Equipment		167,500		151,680		15,820
Board Expenses		5,000		838		4,162
Dues and Subscriptions		7,000		7,278		(278)
Education and Training		27,000		32,933		(5,933)
Telephone and Postage		60,000		59,532		468
Travel Expense		20,000		17,258		2,742
Insurance		86,000		86,074		(74)
Bank Charges		10,000		12,277		(2,277)
Parking Contract		240,000		277,257		(37,257)
Depreciation				3,636,622		(3,636,622)
Total		4,026,664		7,546,000		(3,519,336)
		7,020,004		7,040,000		(0,010,000)
OPERATING LOSS		347,932		(3,359,403)		(3,707,335)

#### **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL - CONTINUED FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NON-OPERATING REVENUES	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance		
(EXPENSES) Investment Income Tax Revenue Gain on Disposal of Fixed Assets Gain on Investments Other Construction Services and Fees Interest Expense Total	\$ 78,200 \$ 1,280,000 - - 39,995 (16,928,273) - - (15,530,078)	5 198,095 1,462,577 114,006 13,062 51,855 (2,807,950) (1,000) (969,355)	\$ 119,895 182,577 114,006 13,062 11,860 14,120,323 (1,000) 14,560,723		
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	(15,182,146)	(4,328,758)	10,853,388		
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS Passenger Facility Charge Federal Grants State Grants Total	340,000 12,244,745 <u>3,780,264</u> 16,365,009	390,956 19,565,955 135,441 20,092,352	50,956 7,321,210 (3,644,823) 3,727,343		
NET POSITION Change in Net Position	<u>\$    1,182,863    \$</u>	5 15,763,594	\$ 14,580,731		

# **Brady**Martz

#### 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 Commissioners Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority Grand Forks, 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 Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 24, 2023.

#### **Report on 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) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Grand Forks Regional Airport Forks 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 in internal control that we 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 findings and questioned costs as items 2022-001 and 2022-002 that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

#### **Report on 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 financial statements. 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 Responses to Findings

*Government Auditing Standards* requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Authority's responses to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Authority's responses were not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

#### **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 Authority's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Porady Martz

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P.C. GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

April 24, 2023



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Board of Commissioners Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority Grand Forks, North Dakota

#### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

#### **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

We have audited Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2022. The Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2022.

#### Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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 audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

# Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's federal programs.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

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 a federal 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 a federal 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 a federal 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in the internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during the audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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 Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Porady Martz

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P.C. GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

April 24, 2023

#### **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS AND NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Expenditures			
Department of Transportation (FAA)					
Airport Improvement Program COVID-19 Airport Improvement Program	20.106 20.106	\$	15,849,665 4,019,095		
Total Department of Transportation (FAA)			19,868,760		
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$	19,868,760		

# NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the "Schedule") are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following, as applicable, the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

# NOTE 2 INDIRECT COST RATE

The Authority has not elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

### NOTE 3 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule includes the federal award activity of the Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority for the year ended December 31, 2022. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority.

#### **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

# SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

# Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued: Internal control over financial reporti	na	<u>Unmoo</u>	lified		
Material weakness(es) identified	1?	yes	<u>X</u> no		
Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?			none reported		
Non-compliance material to financial statements noted?			<u>X</u> no		
Federal Awards					
Internal control over major programs Material weakness(es) identified Significant deficiency(ies) identi	yes	<u>X</u> no			
not considered to be material weaknesses?			X none reported		
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:			Unmodified		
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordan with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?		_ yes	<u>X</u> no		
Identification of major programs:					
<u>AL Number(s)</u>	Name of Federal Program or C	<u>Cluster</u>			
20.106	Airport Improvement Program				
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:		\$750,000			
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee	?	<u>X</u> yes	no		

#### **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - CONTINUED FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

### **SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS**

#### 2022-001

#### <u>Criteria</u>

An appropriate system of internal control requires the entity to prepare financial statements in compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Condition

The Authority's personnel prepare periodic financial information for internal use that meets the needs of management and the Board of Commissioners. However, the Authority does not prepare financial statements, including accompanying note disclosures, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The entity has elected to have the auditors assist in the preparation of the financial statements and notes.

#### <u>Cause</u>

The Authority elected to not allocate resources for the preparation of the financial statements.

Effect

There is an increased risk of material misstatement to the entity's financial statements.

Repeat Finding

Yes. Prior audit finding 2021-001.

#### Recommendation

We recommend the Authority consider the additional risk of having the auditors assist in the preparation of the financial statements and note disclosures and consider preparing them in the future. As a compensating control the entity should establish an internal control policy to document the annual review of the financial statements and schedules and to review a financial statement disclosure checklist.

#### Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions

Management recognizes the deficiency and believes it is effectively handling the reporting responsibilities with the procedures described above.

#### **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - CONTINUED FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

#### 2022-002

#### <u>Criteria</u>

Generally, a system of internal control has the proper separation of duties between authorization, custody, record keeping and reconciliation.

#### **Condition**

There is not a system in place for accounting duties to be properly segregated between authorization, custody, record keeping and reconciliation.

#### <u>Cause</u>

Size and budget constraints limiting the number of personnel within the accounting department.

#### Effect

The design of the internal control over financial reporting could adversely affect the ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements.

#### Recommendation

The internal control procedures should be reviewed periodically and consideration given to improving the segregation of duties. Compensating controls over the underlying financial information may be obtained through oversight by management and the board.

#### Repeat Finding

Yes. Prior audit finding 2021-002.

#### Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions

The Director of Finance and Administration and Executive Director have reviewed the current procedures in place and will continually review and update to ensure the proper segregation of duties.

### SECTION III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

There are no findings required to be reported under this section.

#### 2021-001

#### Criteria

An appropriate system of internal control requires the entity to prepare financial statements in compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

<u>Condition</u> The Authority's personnel prepare periodic financial information for internal use that meets the needs of management and the Board of Commissioners. However, the Authority does not prepare financial statements, including accompanying note disclosures, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The entity has elected to have the auditors assist in the preparation of the financial statements and notes.

#### <u>Cause</u>

The Authority elected to not allocate resources for the preparation of the financial statements.

Effect

There is an increased risk of material misstatement to the entity's financial statements.

#### Recommendation

We recommend the Authority consider the additional risk of having the auditors assist in the preparation of the financial statements and note disclosures and consider preparing them in the future. As a compensating control the entity should establish an internal control policy to document the annual review of the financial statements and schedules and to review a financial statement disclosure checklist.

#### Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions

Management recognizes the deficiency and believes it is effectively handling the reporting responsibilities with the procedures described above.

**Corrective Action Taken** See current year finding 2022-001.

#### **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS - CONTINUED FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

#### 2021-002

#### <u>Criteria</u>

Generally, a system of internal control has the proper separation of duties between authorization, custody, record keeping and reconciliation.

#### **Condition**

There is not a system in place for accounting duties to be properly segregated between authorization, custody, record keeping and reconciliation.

#### <u>Cause</u>

Size and budget constraints limiting the number of personnel within the accounting department.

#### Effect

The design of the internal control over financial reporting could adversely affect the ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements.

#### Recommendation

The internal control procedures should be reviewed periodically and consideration given to improving the segregation of duties. Compensating controls over the underlying financial information may be obtained through oversight by management and the board.

#### Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions

The Director of Finance and Administration and Executive Director have reviewed the current procedures in place and will continually review and update to ensure the proper segregation of duties.

<u>Corrective Action Taken</u> See current year finding 2022-002.



2301 Airport Drive Grand Forks, ND 58203 701-795-6981 701-795-6979 fax www.gfkairport.com

Corrective Action Plan December 31, 2022

#### 2022-001

Contact Person – Krista Martin, Director of Finance and Administration, and Ryan Riesinger, Executive Director

Corrective Action Plan - Ongoing monitoring of internal financial

reports. Completion Date - Ongoing - December 31, 2023

#### 2022-002

Contact Person – Krista Martin, Director of Finance and Administration, and Ryan Riesinger, Executive Director

Corrective Action Plan – Continually review and update procedures to ensure separation of duties.

Completion Date - Ongoing - December 31, 2023

# **Brady**Martz

#### 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

Board of Commissioners Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority Grand Forks, North Dakota

#### Report on Compliance for Passenger Facility Charges Program

#### **Opinion on Passenger Facility Charges Program**

We have audited the compliance of Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority (the "Authority"), with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit 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, 2022. The Grand Forks Regional Airport Authority's passenger facility program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs – passenger facility charge program.

In our opinion, the Grand Forks 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, 2022.

# Basis for Opinion on Passenger Facility Charges Program

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. Our responsibilities under those standards and the Guide are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for the Passenger Facility Charges Program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for Compliance**

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance requirements of laws and regulations applicable to its passenger facility charge program.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Authority's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Guide will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Authority's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Guide, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Authority's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Guide, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

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 requirement of the passenger facility 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 of deficiencies, in internal control over 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 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above 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 or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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 Commissioners, management, and the Department of Transportation and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Porady Martz

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P.C. GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

April 24, 2023

### **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** SCHEDULE OF PASSENGER FACILITY CHARGES AND RELATED EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED AND EACH QUARTER FROM JANUARY 1, 2022 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2022

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	 Fourth Quarter	 Total
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2022	\$ -	\$ 108,494	\$ 188,393	\$ 381,182	\$ -
PASSENGER FACILITY CHARGES INTEREST EARNINGS DISBURSEMENTS	 81,443 - (81,443)	 105,466 - (105,466)	105,515 - -	 67,330 - -	 359,754 - (186,909)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2022	\$ 	\$ 108,494	\$ 293,908	\$ 448,512	\$ 172,845

Passenger Facility Charges are presented above on a 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)	\$ 359,754
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE PY	(26,392)
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE CY	 57,594
ACCRUAL BASIS	\$ 390,956

#### **GRAND FORKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY** SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS -PASSENGER FACILITY CHARGE PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

- I. Summary of Auditor's Results
  - i) An unmodified report was issued on the December 31, 2022 financial statements of the Grand Forks 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 were two findings related to the financial statements, which are required to be reported in accordance with generally accepted *Government Auditing Standards* shown as 2022-001 and 2022-002 on pages 46 and 47.
- III. There were no findings related to the *Passenger Facility Charge Audit Guide for Public Agencies*, which are required to be reported.