

**Rhode Island Airport Corporation
(A Component Unit of the State
of Rhode Island)**

Financial Report
June 30, 2017

Contents

| | |
|---|-------|
| Independent auditor's report | 1-2 |
| Management's discussion and analysis - unaudited | 3-19 |
| Financial statements | |
| Statements of net position | 20 |
| Statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position | 21 |
| Statements of cash flows | 22-23 |
| Notes to financial statements | 24-49 |
| Required supplementary information - unaudited | |
| Schedule of RIAC's proportionate share of the net pension liability | 50 |
| Schedule of RIAC's contributions - employee's retirement system | 51 |
| Supplementary Information | |
| State of Rhode Island presentation - statement of net position - attachment A | 52 |
| State of Rhode Island presentation - statement of activities - attachment B | 53 |
| State of Rhode Island presentation - schedule of debt service to maturity – long-term debt - bonds - attachment C | 54 |
| State of Rhode Island presentation - schedule of debt service to maturity – TIFIA payable - attachment C-1 | 55 |
| State of Rhode Island presentation - schedule of changes in long-term debt – attachment D | 56 |
| Schedule of travel and business development expenses | 57 |
| Schedule of expenditures of federal awards | 58-59 |
| Report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters based on an audit of the financial statements performed in accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> | 60-61 |

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Rhode Island Airport Corporation (RIAC), a component unit of the State of Rhode Island, as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the RIAC's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Rhode Island Airport Corporation as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, and the respective changes in its financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management Discussion and Analysis on pages 3-19, the schedule of RIAC's proportionate share of the net pension liability and the schedule of RIAC's contributions to the employee retirement system on pages 48 and 49 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise RIAC's basic financial statements. The supplementary information 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 supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplemental information, as listed in the table of contents, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 26, 2017 on our consideration of RIAC's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of these reports is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. These reports are an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering RIAC's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

RSM US LLP

New Haven, Connecticut
October 26, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis - unaudited

INTRODUCTION

The following Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A) of the Rhode Island Airport Corporation (RIAC) serves as an introduction and overview to the reader of the audited financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016. The information contained in the MD&A should be considered in conjunction with the audited financial statements.

RIAC engages in business type activities, that is, activities that are financed in whole or in part by charges to external entities for goods or services rendered. As a result, RIAC's basic financial statements include the statements of net position, statements of revenues, expenses and change in net position, statements of cash flows and notes to the financial statements. These basic financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of RIAC's finances in a manner similar to that in the private sector.

RHODE ISLAND AIRPORT CORPORATION

RIAC was created by the Rhode Island Commerce Corporation (Commerce RI), on December 9, 1992 as a public corporation, governmental agency and public instrumentality, having a distinct legal existence from the State of Rhode Island (State) and Commerce RI, yet having many of the same powers and purposes as Commerce RI. RIAC is a component unit of the State. RIAC is empowered, pursuant to its Articles of Incorporation and Rhode Island law, to undertake the planning, development, management, acquisition, ownership, operation, repair, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, renovation, improvement, maintenance, development, sale, lease, or other disposition of any "airport facility", as defined in Title 42, Chapter 64 of the Rhode Island General Laws, as amended (the "Act"). "Airport facility" is defined in the Act in part as "developments consisting of runways, hangars, control towers, ramps, wharves, bulkheads, buildings, structures, parking areas, improvements, facilities, or other real or personal property, necessary, convenient, or desirable for the landing, takeoff, accommodation, and servicing of aircraft of all types, operated by carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or cargo, or for the loading, unloading, interchange, or transfer of the passengers or their baggage, or the cargo, or otherwise for the accommodation, use or convenience of the passengers or the carriers or their employees (including related facilities and accommodations at sites removed from landing fields or other areas), or for the landing, taking off, accommodation, and servicing of aircraft owned or operated by persons other than carriers".

Pursuant to the State Lease Agreement, RIAC leases T.F. Green Airport (Airport) and the five general aviation airports (collectively, Airports) from the State for a term ending June 30, 2046 at a rental of \$1.00 per year. RIAC has also acquired all of the personal property and other assets of the State located at or relating to the Airports. In consideration of RIAC's assumption of the Rhode Island Department of Transportation's (RIDOT) responsibilities with respect to the Airports, the State and RIDOT have assigned to RIAC all of their rights to the revenues of the Airports, the proceeds of State General Obligation (GO) Bonds related to the Airports, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) grant agreements, a Federal Highway Administration grant, insurance proceeds, all contracts including concession agreements and the prior airline agreements, and all licenses and permits.

RIAC operates on a fiscal year basis beginning on July 1st and continuing through the following June 30th of each year. RIAC was created to operate as a self-sustaining entity. RIAC has utilized State GO Bonds issued on behalf of RIAC for the intended use at the Airports. Per the Lease Agreement, RIAC is obligated to repay to the State the principal and interest on any GO Bonds issued for airport purposes.

RIAC does not have the authority to issue bonds, notes, or to borrow money without the approval of Commerce RI. In addition, RIAC does not have the power of eminent domain with respect to real property. RIAC does have certain contractual rights under the Lease Agreement to require the State to exercise powers of eminent domain for the benefit of RIAC.

The Board of Directors of RIAC, consisting of seven members, annually approves an operating and maintenance budget, as well as a capital budget for the fiscal year. The Board of Directors relies upon the advice and recommendation of RIAC's Finance & Audit Committee, which consists of three members of the full Board of Directors.

T.F. GREEN AIRPORT

RIAC operates T. F. Green Airport, which is Rhode Island's only certified Part 139 commercial airport. The Airport is primarily an origin – destination airport. In recent years, approximately 99% of the passengers at the Airport either began or ended their journeys at the Airport.

The terminal complex including access roads and related improvements was completed in September 1996 and replaced the prior terminal which was demolished. The terminal building is named the Bruce Sundlun Terminal at T.F. Green Airport (Terminal). The Terminal at the time of its opening was a two level facility of approximately 302,000 square feet including fifteen jet gates and one commuter gate. In 1998, the Terminal was expanded to add four new jet gates and one new commuter gate. As a result of the expansion, the Terminal space increased to approximately 350,000 square feet with a capacity of nineteen jet gates and two commuter gates for a total of twenty-one gates.

The Terminal has passenger concourses that extend to the north and south of the central terminal area. Facilities for departing passengers are located on the second level where ticket counters, baggage checks, departure lounges and concessions (such as restaurants and news/gift stands) are located. On the second level, passengers pass through the central terminal area and then through the security checkpoint. From there, departing passengers take the concourse to the appropriate hold room and gate. Arriving international passengers utilize a Federal Inspection Services (FIS) Facility which is conveniently located on the first level of the Terminal.

A major terminal improvement project at the Airport was completed in 2008 to minimize congestion, ease circulation, improve security procedures, and enhance concessions. The expansion and improvement project increased the Terminal to approximately 402,000 square feet. As of June 30, 2016, airlines serving the Airport lease approximately 80,000 square feet of exclusive and preferential use area and approximately 60,000 square feet of common use area.

A total of approximately 8,590 public parking spaces are available on Airport property and/or leased space. They are divided as follows: a short term lot in front of the Terminal (Lot D) with approximately 450 spaces; a parking garage with approximately 1,500 spaces (Garage A); a garage with 740 spaces (Garage B); a leased garage with approximately 1,540 spaces (Garage C); and an express lot with approximately 4,360 spaces with the ability to add overflow capacity, if needed (Lot E). Garage A, Garage B, Garage C, Lot D and Lot E (RIAC controlled parking facilities) are operated pursuant to a parking management agreement with SP Plus Corporation, formerly Standard Parking Corporation.

RIAC leased Garage C from New England Parking, LLC in December 2007 for a ten year term through November 30, 2017. Per the terms of the lease agreement RIAC is responsible for all Garage C operations and maintenance costs and for the collection of all revenues from Garage C.

Public vehicular access is provided by a roadway system that directs vehicular traffic from Post Road and Interstate Route 95 to the Terminal curbs. These roads connect to a dual-level curb system accommodating arriving and departing passengers. When approaching the Terminal, the roadway divides into an upper level for departing passengers and a lower level for arriving passengers. The upper level includes a curb to provide an unloading area for private vehicles, taxis, limousines, rental car companies and hotel shuttles. The lower level roadway includes a curb designated as loading zones for private vehicles and various commercial vehicles such as buses, courtesy vans, taxis and limousines.

The present airfield configuration consists of two intersecting runways, Runway 5/23 and Runway 16/34. Other facilities at the Airport include: fuel storage areas, facilities for fixed base operators, certain rental car service facilities, air freight and air cargo facilities, various hangars and other aviation-related facilities.

Air Carriers Serving the Airport

As of June 2017, the Airport has scheduled passenger service provided by five mainline carriers and ten affiliate carriers. Three airlines provide international service and three airlines provide all-cargo service.

AIRLINES SERVING THE AIRPORT

Mainline Carriers (5)

American Airlines
Delta Air Lines
JetBlue Airways
Southwest Airlines
United Airlines

Doing Business As:

Affiliate Carriers (10)

Air Wisconsin Airlines
Commutair
Endeavor Air
Envoy Airlines
ExpressJet
Mesa Airlines
PSA Airlines
Republic Airlines
SkyWest Airlines
Trans States Airlines

American Express
United Express
Delta Connection
American Express
Delta Connection and United Express
United Express
American Express
American Express and United Express
United Express
American Express and United Express

International Carriers (3)

Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA
SATA International - Azores Airlines
TACV - Cabo Verde Airlines

All Cargo Carriers (3)

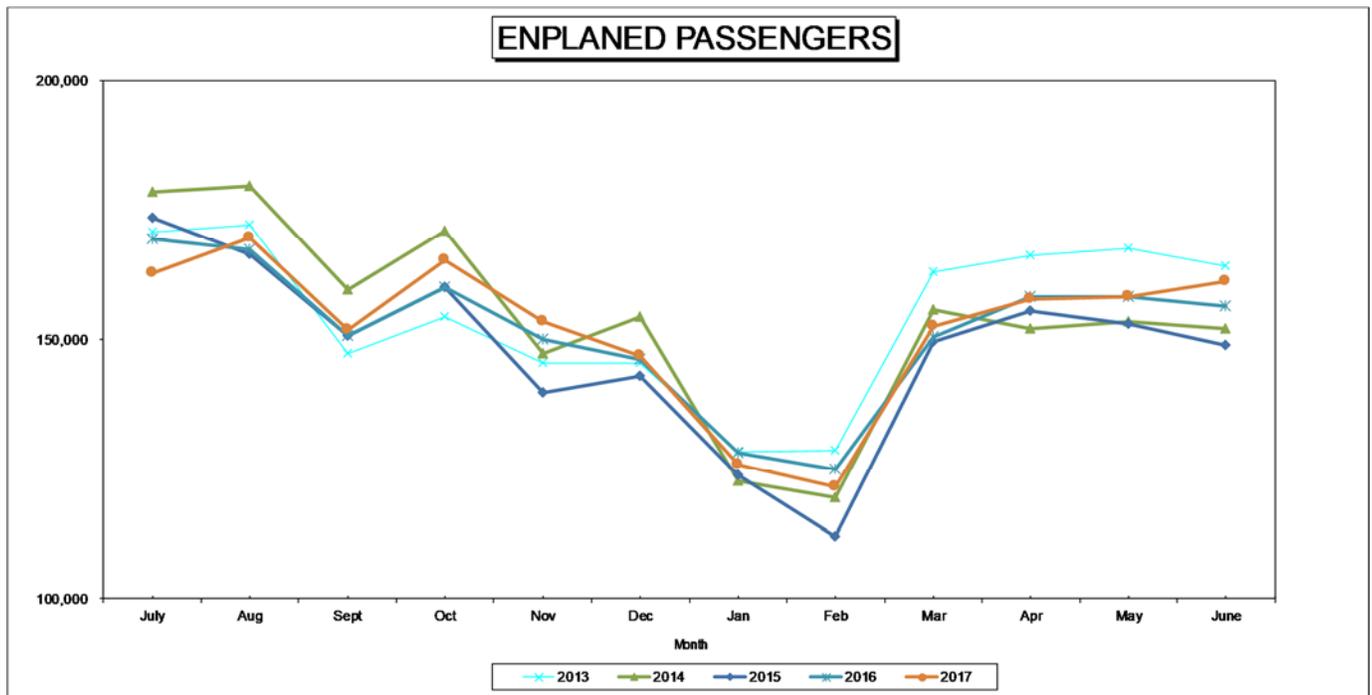
Federal Express
United Parcel Service
Wiggins Airways (a)

(a) Wiggins Airways flies on behalf of Federal Express

Historical Enplanement Data

T.F. Green Airport was ranked as the 64th busiest airport in the country for calendar year 2016 according to the latest published data produced by the FAA. This compares with rankings of 64th busiest in calendar year 2015 and 2014 and 63rd busiest in calendar years 2013 and 2012.

Actual enplaned passengers for fiscal year 2017 were 7,513 above 2016 resulting in an increase of 0.41%. The following chart and table depict the historical trend of enplaned passenger traffic at T. F. Green Airport for the fiscal years 2013 through 2017.



| Fiscal Year | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | Total |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 2013 | 170,796 | 172,279 | 147,423 | 154,347 | 145,382 | 145,532 | 128,330 | 128,570 | 163,092 | 166,199 | 167,634 | 164,121 | 1,853,705 |
| 2014 | 178,596 | 179,641 | 159,663 | 171,029 | 147,271 | 154,351 | 122,631 | 119,391 | 155,781 | 152,164 | 153,547 | 152,111 | 1,846,176 |
| 2015 | 173,439 | 166,445 | 150,781 | 160,156 | 139,755 | 142,882 | 123,774 | 112,016 | 149,680 | 155,611 | 153,002 | 148,883 | 1,776,424 |
| 2016 | 169,390 | 167,307 | 150,631 | 160,109 | 149,951 | 146,245 | 128,066 | 125,041 | 150,446 | 158,309 | 158,270 | 156,458 | 1,820,223 |
| 2017 | 162,942 | 169,667 | 151,982 | 165,427 | 153,501 | 146,840 | 125,878 | 121,543 | 152,513 | 157,788 | 158,331 | 161,324 | 1,827,736 |

Airport Use and Lease Agreements

RIAC established Signatory Airline Agreements with American Airlines, Delta Airlines, Federal Express Corporation (FedEx), JetBlue Airways, Southwest Airlines, United Airlines, and United Parcel Service Co. (UPS). Affiliates of Signatory Airlines operate under the terms and conditions of the Signatory Airline Agreements. TACV – Cabo Verde Airlines, and SATA International - Azores Airlines and Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA executed Non-Signatory Agreements.

The term of the Signatory Airline Agreement extends through June 30, 2020. A Cost Center Residual Rate Methodology is utilized to establish the Landing Fee and Apron Rental Rates. The Terminal Rental Rate Methodology is Commercial Compensatory. A Majority-in-Interest approval is not required for Capital Improvement Projects. The Signatory Agreement incorporates an Airline Net Revenue Sharing methodology for Signatory Passenger Airlines. Distribution of each Signatory Passenger Airline’s portion of the revenue-sharing is based on enplanements. Under

this process, RIAC retains the first \$1 million and the Signatory Passenger Airlines share the next \$600,000. If there are remaining funds after the \$1.6 million, the Signatory Airlines share 40% and RIAC retains 60%. Non-Signatory Airlines' landing fees, apron fees and terminal rental rates are 125% of the Signatory Airlines' rates.

GENERAL AVIATION AIRPORTS

There are five General Aviation Airports operated by RIAC, each of which is managed pursuant to a Management Contract by and between RIAC and AFCO AvPORTS Management LLC (AvPORTS). Each of these airports is briefly described below:

North Central Airport

Located approximately fifteen miles north of the Airport, North Central Airport is classified as a reliever airport by the FAA and is located in Smithfield.

Quonset Airport

This airport is located in North Kingstown, approximately ten miles south of the Airport. The Rhode Island Air National Guard moved its operations from the Airport to Quonset Airport in 1986. The Rhode Island Army National Guard also maintains a presence at Quonset Airport. Quonset Airport has additional industrial facilities which are leased to several companies by the Quonset Development Corporation (QDC), a subsidiary of Commerce RI. Quonset Airport is classified by the FAA as a reliever airport.

Westerly Airport

This airport is located in Westerly, approximately thirty-five miles southwest of the Airport. Westerly Airport is classified as a commercial service airport and enplanes approximately 10,000 commuter passengers annually.

Newport Airport

This airport is located in Middletown, approximately seventeen miles southeast of the Airport. Newport Airport is classified as a general aviation airport.

Block Island Airport

Situated on Block Island just off the southern coast of Rhode Island, Block Island Airport is approximately twenty-five miles from the Airport. Block Island Airport is classified as a commercial service airport and enplanes approximately 10,000 commuter passengers annually.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

RIAC's financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). RIAC is structured as a single enterprise fund with revenues recognized when earned, not when received. Expenses are recognized when incurred, not when they are paid. Capital assets, except land, are capitalized and depreciated over their useful lives. During fiscal year 2015, RIAC implemented GASB Statement No. 68. As a result of this adoption, RIAC restated its fiscal year 2015 beginning net position by a reduction of \$2,000,248. See the notes to the financial statements for a summary of RIAC's significant accounting policies.

The statement of net position presents information on all of RIAC's assets and liabilities with the difference between the assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in RIAC's net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of RIAC is improving or deteriorating. However, non-financial factors should also be considered when evaluating RIAC's financial position. The statement of revenues, expenses and change in net position presents information on how RIAC's net position changed during the year. Certain amounts for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 have been reclassified, with no impact on 2016 or 2015 net income, to be consistent with the classification adopted for the year ended June 30, 2017.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION

| | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Operating Revenues | \$ 57,360,417 | \$ 55,793,260 | \$ 53,522,825 |
| Operating Expenses (excluding depreciation) | (31,579,775) | (31,360,259) | (30,917,372) |
| Operating Income (before depreciation and InterLink) | 25,780,642 | 24,433,001 | 22,605,453 |
| Depreciation Expense | (23,717,047) | (22,655,093) | (20,158,122) |
| Operating Income after depreciation, before InterLink | 2,063,595 | 1,777,908 | 2,447,331 |
| InterLink, Net Operating Income | 1,573,577 | 1,872,519 | 1,698,634 |
| Operating Income | 3,637,172 | 3,650,427 | 4,145,965 |
| Non-operating Revenues (Expenses), net | (1,378,879) | (2,980,300) | (3,493,293) |
| InterLink Non-operating Revenues (Expenses), net | (4,237,128) | (4,380,843) | (4,470,175) |
| Non-operating Revenues (Expenses), total | (5,616,007) | (7,361,143) | (7,963,468) |
| Income/(Loss) before Capital Contributions | (1,978,835) | (3,710,716) | (3,817,503) |
| Capital Contributions, net | 14,437,281 | 15,091,589 | 30,757,179 |
| Change in Net position | \$ 12,458,446 | \$ 11,380,873 | \$ 26,939,676 |

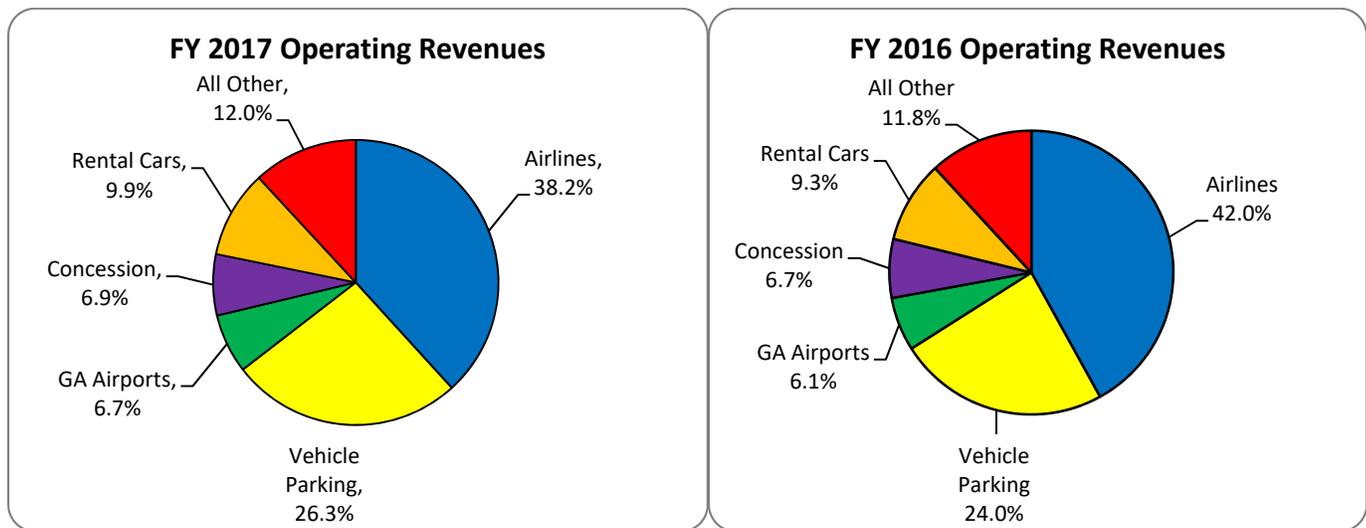
FINANCIAL POSITION SUMMARY

| | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Current assets | \$ 105,200,634 | \$ 79,674,701 | \$ 86,188,598 |
| Noncurrent assets | 57,345,517 | 37,574,125 | 40,383,787 |
| Capital assets, net | 577,789,616 | 557,279,962 | 557,450,743 |
| Total assets | 740,335,767 | 674,528,788 | 684,023,128 |
| DEFERRED OUTFLOWS | | | |
| | 1,808,161 | 1,915,990 | 4,953,329 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Current liabilities | 55,709,445 | 36,064,834 | 34,104,276 |
| Long term obligations | 334,816,517 | 301,628,753 | 327,373,414 |
| Total liabilities | 390,525,962 | 337,693,587 | 361,477,690 |
| DEFERRED INFLOWS | | | |
| | 452,664 | 44,336 | 172,785 |
| NET POSITION | | | |
| Net investment in capital assets | 266,356,414 | 259,594,530 | 247,477,611 |
| Restricted | 51,293,934 | 45,133,186 | 46,254,497 |
| Unrestricted | 33,514,954 | 33,979,139 | 33,593,873 |
| TOTAL NET POSITION | \$ 351,165,302 | \$ 338,706,855 | \$ 327,325,981 |

OPERATING REVENUES

The following chart shows the major sources and the percentage of total operating revenues for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

| | 2017 | % of Total Revenues | 2016 | % of Total Revenues | 2015 | % of Total Revenues |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| OPERATING REVENUES | | | | | | |
| Passenger Airlines | \$ 21,938,394 | 38.2% | \$ 23,417,085 | 42.0% | \$ 23,728,317 | 44.3% |
| Vehicle Parking | 15,079,517 | 26.3% | 13,408,561 | 24.0% | 11,399,673 | 21.3% |
| Rental Cars | 5,686,841 | 9.9% | 5,205,966 | 9.3% | 5,035,153 | 9.4% |
| Concession | 3,978,467 | 6.9% | 3,743,584 | 6.7% | 3,628,352 | 6.8% |
| General Aviation Airports | 3,862,323 | 6.7% | 3,408,661 | 6.1% | 3,051,988 | 5.7% |
| Tiedowns, Hangar & Miscellaneous | 1,495,314 | 2.6% | 1,403,176 | 2.5% | 1,263,654 | 2.4% |
| Rental Revenues - Airport Support | 1,100,092 | 1.9% | 869,644 | 1.6% | 824,971 | 1.5% |
| General Aviation & Cargo | 1,005,229 | 1.8% | 1,001,190 | 1.8% | 904,241 | 1.7% |
| Non-Airline Rent | 974,139 | 1.7% | 1,031,096 | 1.8% | 1,031,437 | 1.9% |
| Other Revenues | 829,189 | 1.4% | 874,778 | 1.6% | 1,071,578 | 2.0% |
| Fuel Flowage Fees | 801,956 | 1.4% | 808,126 | 1.4% | 877,977 | 1.6% |
| Off Airport Access Fees | 608,956 | 1.1% | 621,393 | 1.1% | 705,484 | 1.3% |
| TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES | \$ 57,360,417 | 100.0% | \$ 55,793,260 | 100.0% | \$ 53,522,825 | 100.0% |



Overall revenues for fiscal year 2017 and 2016 increased by approximately \$1.479 million and \$2.270 million, respectively. The following commentary includes revenue categories greater than 5% of total revenues and other line items to provide additional information.

Passenger Airline revenues for fiscal year 2017 decreased from fiscal year 2016 by approximately \$1.531 million primarily due to increased non-airline revenues and reduced operating expenses. Passenger Airline revenues for fiscal year 2016 decreased by approximately \$311,000 from fiscal year 2015. Passenger Airline revenues include landing

fees, terminal rentals, and apron rentals, net of an airline net revenue share. Passenger Airline revenue divided by fiscal year enplanements results in the Airport's Cost Per Enplanement (CPE). The calculated CPE's for fiscal years 2017, 2016, and 2015 are \$12.00, \$12.86, and \$13.36, respectively.

Vehicle Parking revenues for fiscal years 2017 and 2016 increased by approximately \$1.671 million and \$2.009 million, respectively as a result of programs to maximize the use and revenues of Airport parking facilities and positive enplanement trends.

Rental Car revenues for fiscal years 2017 and 2016 increased by approximately \$481,000 and \$171,000 respectively. The increase in fiscal year 2017 relates primarily to audit recoveries. These revenues include RIAC's share of rental car transactions, space rentals at the Airport, and audit recoveries.

Concession revenues for fiscal years 2017 and 2016 increased by approximately \$235,000 and \$115,000 respectively as a result of scheduled increases per the terms of concessionaire agreements. Included in this category are revenues from food, retail, and advertising concessionaires at the Airport.

General Aviation Airports revenues for fiscal years 2017 and 2016 increased by \$454,000 and \$357,000 respectively. The increase to fiscal year 2017 revenues is primarily due to increases in fuel revenues, aircraft parking, and hangar rentals and landing fees at Quonset. The increase to fiscal year 2016 revenues is primarily due to increases in fuel revenues, aircraft parking, and hangar rentals at Quonset.

Other Revenues includes operating grant revenues, utility reimbursements, aircraft registration fees and audit recoveries.

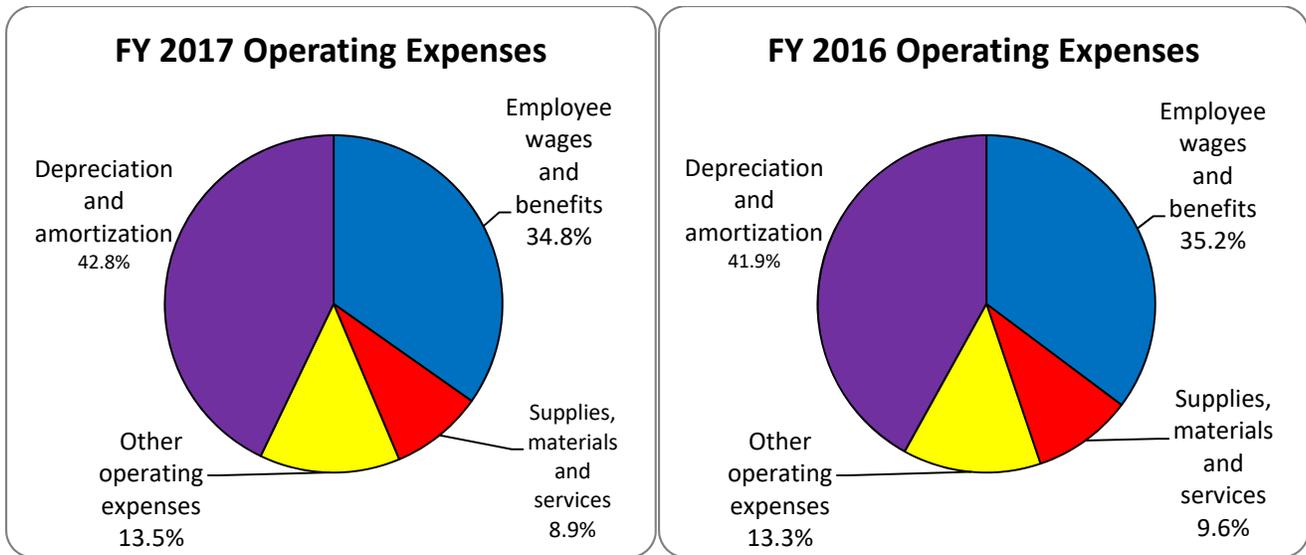
Rental Revenues – Airport Support Fund includes rental fees on certain revenue producing parcels located at Quonset State Airport.

Off Airport Access Fees are derived primarily from two sources, off-airport parking companies and hotels which both pay airport access fees.

OPERATING EXPENSES

The following chart illustrates major categories of operating expenses for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015:

| | 2017 | % of Total Operating Expenses | 2016 | % of Total Operating Expenses | 2015 | % of Total Operating Expenses |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | | | | | |
| Employee wages and benefits | \$ 19,221,712 | 34.8% | \$ 19,031,668 | 35.2% | \$ 18,784,262 | 36.8% |
| Supplies, materials and services | 4,917,416 | 8.9% | 5,170,345 | 9.6% | 5,022,358 | 9.8% |
| Other operating expenses | 7,440,647 | 13.5% | 7,158,246 | 13.3% | 7,110,752 | 13.9% |
| Depreciation and amortization | 23,717,046 | 42.8% | 22,655,093 | 41.9% | 20,158,122 | 39.5% |
| TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES | <u>\$ 55,296,821</u> | 100.0% | <u>\$ 54,015,352</u> | 100.0% | <u>\$ 51,075,494</u> | 100.0% |



Employee wages and benefits for fiscal years 2017 and 2016 increased by approximately \$190,000 and \$247,000 respectively over prior year amounts. The increase in fiscal year 2017 is primarily due to the scheduled increase in employee wages, increased overtime expenses from operating departments, and increases in medical insurance costs, offset by reductions in workers compensation insurance costs and retirement expenses. The increase in fiscal year 2016 is primarily due to increases in retirement expense and medical insurance costs and the scheduled increase in employee wages, offset by the reduction in overtime for snow removal.

Supplies, materials, and services for fiscal year 2017 decreased by approximately \$253,000 from fiscal year 2016 amounts primarily due to reductions in legal fees for outside counsel and efforts to reduce costs. Fiscal year 2016 costs increased by approximately \$148,000 from fiscal year 2015 amounts primarily due to increased legal fees for outside legal services when expertise in a particular area was required.

Other operating expenses for fiscal years 2017 increased by approximately \$282,000 and \$47,000, respectively over prior year amounts. The increase in fiscal year 2017 is primarily due to marketing and advertising initiatives, offset by a reduction in operating expenses in most categories.. The increase in fiscal year 2016 is primarily due to increased advertising and marketing expenses partially offset by decreases in utility and fuel costs.

INTERLINK OPERATIONS

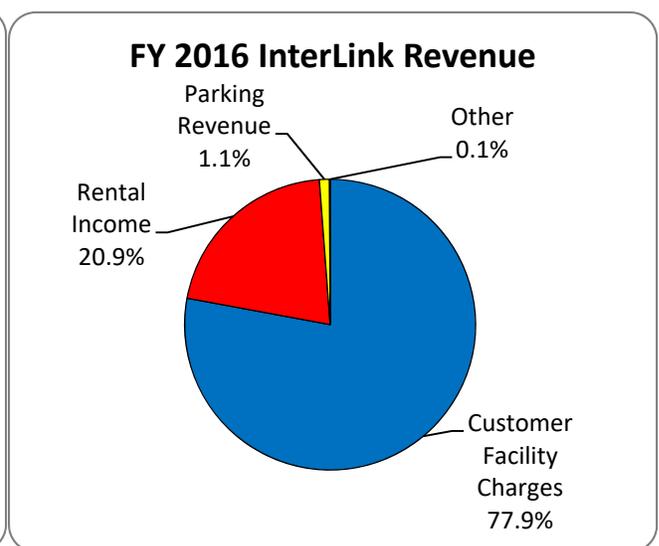
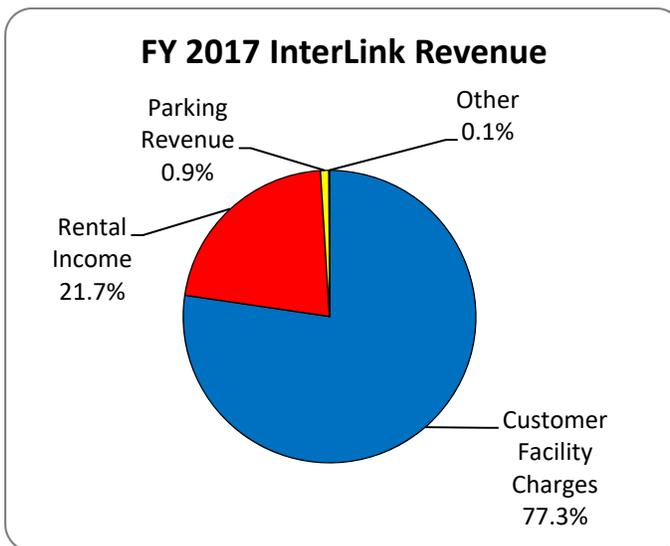
Net Loss for the InterLink is recorded as Operating Revenue in RIAC’s Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Facility Revenues for the InterLink include Customer Facility Charges (CFCs), Rental Car Rental Fees, and Net Parking Revenues. Operating Expenses include utilities, contracted maintenance, insurance and other costs associated with the InterLink. Depreciation related to the InterLink is reflected in this line item. Interest Expense includes the interest component of RIAC’s debt service on the 2006 Series Special Facility Bonds and the US Department of Transportation’s (USDOT’s) Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) loan and is shown after Nonoperating revenues/expenses in RIAC’s Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Interest Income on accounts associated with the InterLink is also included in this line item.

A breakdown of the net income/(loss) from the InterLink Facility is as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Facility Revenues | \$ 7,527,431 | \$ 7,773,044 | \$ 7,811,008 |
| Operating and maintenance expense | 1,352,973 | 1,314,020 | 1,553,372 |
| Interlink operating income before depreciation and amortization | 6,174,458 | 6,459,024 | 6,257,636 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 4,600,881 | 4,586,505 | 4,559,002 |
| Operating Income | \$ 1,573,577 | \$ 1,872,519 | \$ 1,698,634 |
| Interest Expense | (4,408,194) | (4,453,263) | (4,495,513) |
| Interest Income | 171,066 | 72,419 | 25,338 |
| Net loss Interlink Facility | \$ (2,663,551) | \$ (2,508,325) | \$ (2,771,541) |

The following chart illustrates the categories of InterLink Facility Revenues for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015:

| | 2017 | % of Total Facility Revenues | 2016 | % of Total Facility Revenues | 2015 | % of Total Facility Revenues |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Facility Revenues | | | | | | |
| Customer Facility Charges | \$ 5,821,867 | 77.3% | \$ 6,055,723 | 77.9% | \$ 5,925,006 | 75.8% |
| Rental Income | 1,632,212 | 21.7% | 1,625,310 | 20.9% | 1,621,065 | 20.8% |
| Parking Revenue | 69,336 | 0.9% | 86,360 | 1.1% | 258,906 | 3.3% |
| Other | 4,016 | 0.1% | 5,651 | 0.1% | 6,031 | 0.1% |
| Total Facility Revenues | \$ 7,527,431 | 100.0% | \$ 7,773,044 | 100.0% | \$ 7,811,008 | 100.0% |



Additional information on the InterLink operations may be found in the notes to the financial statements.

CUSTOMER FACILITY CHARGES

Since July of 2001, RIAC has been collecting CFCs per transaction day from the rental car companies that operate at, or near, the Airport and service customers who utilize the Airport in anticipation of the construction of a consolidated car rental facility to be located on, or near, Airport property. Effective April 1, 2014, the CFC rate was increased to \$6.00 from \$5.50 per eligible transaction day. The authority to collect Customer Facility Charges is pursuant to transportation ground rules promulgated by RIAC and Section 1-2-1.1 of the Rhode Island General Laws. During fiscal year 2017, CFC revenues including audit recoveries were \$5.821 million as compared to \$6.056 million in fiscal year 2016, and \$5.925 million in fiscal year 2015.

PASSENGER FACILITY CHARGES

Passenger Facility Charges (PFCs) are available to airports to finance specific eligible projects that (i) preserve or enhance capacity, safety or security of the national air transportation system, (ii) reduce noise resulting from an airport or (iii) furnish opportunities for enhanced competition among air carriers. Prior to fiscal year 2006, RIAC had received approval of its applications for authority to impose and use PFCs of \$3.00 per enplaned passenger to pay for eligible components of several projects including the new T.F. Green Terminal as well as the payment of a portion of the debt service on the 1993 Series A Bonds, the 1994 Series A Bonds and the 2000 Series A and B Bonds issued therefore. During fiscal years 2006 and 2007 RIAC's PFC applications one through four were amended to increase the PFC from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per enplaned passenger and adjust the total PFC Authority from \$147.5 million to \$135.9 million. In fiscal year 2007 RIAC received approval of an additional application for certain airport projects in the amount of \$31.826 million to be collected at \$4.50 per enplaned passenger, bringing the total PFC Authority to \$167.726 million. In fiscal year 2010 RIAC received approval of an additional application for certain airport projects in the amount of \$15.833 million to be collected at \$4.50 per enplaned passenger, bringing the total PFC Authority to \$183.559 million. In fiscal year 2014 RIAC received approval of an additional application for certain airport projects in the amount of \$78.377 million to be collected at \$4.50 per enplaned passenger, bringing the total PFC Authority to \$261.936 million.

PFC revenues were \$7.338 million in fiscal year 2017 and \$7.152 million in fiscal years 2016 and 2015. As of June 30, 2017, \$171.751 million (including interest earned) of PFCs have been collected. The authority to collect PFCs expires upon the expiration date specified by the FAA or once collections reach a maximum amount approved by the FAA, whichever occurs first.

In fiscal year 2017, \$2.693 million of PFCs were expended for capital acquisition and construction and debt service payments on the 2015 Series A (which refunded the 2004 Series A), the 2016 Series C bonds (which refunded the 2005 Series C). In fiscal year 2016, \$8.321 million of PFCs were expended for capital acquisition and construction and debt service payments on the 2005 Series C bonds (which refunded the 2000 Series B), 2015 Series A (which refunded the 2004 Series A), and the 2016 Series C bonds (which refunded the 2005 Series C). In fiscal year 2015, \$8.265 million of PFCs were expended for capital acquisition and construction and debt service payments on the 2004 Series (which refunded the remaining 1993 Series and a portion of the 1994 Series), 2005 Series C bonds (which refunded the 2000 Series B), 2013 Series C (which refunded the 2003 Series), and 2015 Series A (which refunded the 2004 Series A).

CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Capital asset acquisitions and improvements exceeding \$2,500 are capitalized at cost. Acquisitions are funded using a variety of financing techniques, including federal grants with matching RIAC funds.

In fiscal year 2017, RIAC capitalized \$4.435 million in land and easement acquisitions, \$14.334 million in leasehold improvements, \$3.887 million in machinery and equipment, and \$236,000 in vehicle acquisitions. Additional amounts were added to construction in progress (CIP) to reflect ongoing construction activities during the fiscal year, resulting in an ending balance of \$41.834 million at June 30, 2017.

In fiscal year 2016, RIAC capitalized \$1.658 million in land and easement acquisitions, \$61.895 million in leasehold improvements, \$1.056 million in machinery and equipment, and \$227,000 in vehicle acquisitions. Additional amounts were added to construction in progress (CIP) to reflect ongoing construction activities during the fiscal year, resulting in an ending balance of \$15.485 million at June 30, 2016.

Additional information on capital assets may be found in the notes to the financial statements.

SIGNIFICANT PROJECTS - AIRPORTS

Noise Mitigation-Voluntary Land Acquisition

In fiscal year 2017, approximately \$3.503 million was expended for acquisition, relocation, demolition, and related program costs associated with 14 properties acquired in connection with the Voluntary Land Acquisition program. The amount expended in fiscal year 2016 totaled approximately \$2.486 million. Amounts related to the value of land at the time of these acquisitions are capitalized, but not depreciated.

Noise Mitigation-Sound Insulation

In fiscal year 2017, approximately \$9.424 million was expended for the noise mitigation and sound insulation program which included 50 single-family homes in Phase 3, along with 70 single-family homes and 119 multi-family homes in Phase 4. Additionally, the remaining design effort for Phase 5 was completed, and included a final design and bid for 82 homes. RIAC added one smaller phase, Phase 6, and commenced design of 14 single-family homes in fiscal year 2017. Through Phase 6, an estimated 534 homes will be sound insulated. The amount expended in fiscal year 2016 totaled approximately \$6.929 million.

Deicer Management System

In fiscal year 2017, approximately \$740,000 was expended on the Deicer Management System at T.F. Green Airport. The project includes online monitoring and diversion of deicing storm water to comply with the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) permit issued by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM). The improvements prevent the discharge of deicing runoff to surface waters when the concentration exceeds the RIPDES permit limits. The amount expended in fiscal year 2016 totaled approximately \$770,000.

Runway 16-34 Safety Area Improvements

In fiscal year 2017, approximately \$7.631 million was expended on the Runway 16-34 Safety Area (RSA) Improvements Project. This project includes installation of an Engineered Materials Arresting System (EMAS) in the RSAs at each runway end. It also includes reconfiguring the taxi lane from the Runway 16 end to the North Apron to meet FAA requirements, replacement of Navigational Aids (NAVAIDs), raising of Runway 34 end, relocation of a portion of the Runway 34 end Perimeter Road, and wetland mitigation improvements. The amount expended in fiscal year 2016 totaled approximately \$16.990 million.

Runway 5-23 Extension

In fiscal year 2017, approximately \$32.094 million was expended on the Runway 5-23 Extension Project. This project involves extending Runway 5 to the south by 1,530 feet to a total length of 8,700 feet. Major components of this project include the relocation of Main Avenue (including the purchase and demolition of homes), the voluntary acquisition of homes within the new Runway Protection Zone (RPZ), the relocation of Winslow Park facilities, and the extension of Runway 5. Included in this project are costs that have been recorded as contributed capital expense and include \$8.2 million of Navigational Aids (NAVAIDs) as these assets are transferred to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and \$1.7 million related to Main Avenue as these assets are transferred to the Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT). The amount expended in fiscal year 2016 totaled approximately \$17.905 million.

Obstruction Removal - Runway 16-34

In fiscal year 2017, approximately \$452,000 was expended on the Obstruction Removal Project for Runway 16-34. This project includes the acquisition of easements, design, and construction related to on and off airport obstruction mitigation.

Hangar 2 Improvements

In fiscal year 2017, approximately \$329,000 was expended on Hangar 2 improvements project. This project includes the replacement of the current fire suppression system, an upgrade of the water main and fire alarm systems, and exterior painting of the Hangar structure.

Purchase Commercial Property

In fiscal year 2017, approximately \$3.025 million was expended for the purchase of a commercial property adjacent to TF Green Airport.

Federal Inspection Services Facility

In fiscal year 2017, approximately \$5.012 million was expended for the renovations and expansion of the FIS Facility, utilized by the United States Customs & Border Protection (CBP) for international flights.

Quonset Glide Slope

In fiscal year 2017, approximately \$682,000 was expended for the design and construction of the Quonset Conduit ductbank project. This project is 100% funded by the National Guard Bureau (NGB) under a Military Construction Cooperative Agreement (MCCA).

LONG-TERM DEBT ADMINISTRATION - GENERAL

Under the State Lease Agreement, RIAC has agreed to reimburse the State for GO Bond debt service accruing after July 1, 1993. In the event there are not sufficient funds available to reimburse the State, such event shall not constitute an event of default. Instead, the unpaid portion shall accrue and be payable in the next succeeding fiscal year and shall remain a payment obligation of RIAC until paid in full. If the unpaid portion is not reimbursed by the end of the following year, such failure could constitute an event of default on the part of RIAC under the State Lease Agreement. RIAC is current in all of its payment obligations to the State. These bonds mature annually through 2023. The balance outstanding at June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$275,000 and \$390,000, respectively.

In 2008, RIAC issued \$17.645 million Series A and \$15.49 million Series B General Airport Revenue Bonds dated May 30, 2008 maturing annually through 2038 with interest coupons ranging from 3.5% to 5.25%. Also on May 30,

2008, RIAC issued \$18.03 million Series C Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds to enable the defeasance of \$18.06 million of 1998 Series B General Airport Revenue Bonds. The refund issue matures annually from 2010 through 2018 with interest coupons ranging from 4% to 5%. RIAC's defeasance of these 1998 Series B Bonds resulted in an economic present value gain of \$597,000 or 3.3% of the refunded bonds. The outstanding balance for the 2008 Series as of June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 was \$33.465 million and \$36.360 million, respectively.

In 2013, RIAC secured funds for the Deicer Management System at T.F. Green Airport under the Rhode Island Clean Water Finance Agency's State Revolving Fund for the payment of eligible project costs up to \$33.5 million at an average effective interest rate of 2.44% (2013 Series A General Airport Revenue Bonds). This bond is issued pursuant to the Ninth Supplemental Indenture and secured by general airport revenues. Eligible project costs include construction funds, costs of issuance, and the debt service reserve fund. Interest payments will accrue as amounts are drawn down from this loan. The outstanding balance for the 2013 Series A as of June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 was \$31.040 million and \$31.328 million, respectively.

In 2013, RIAC issued \$30.7 million Series B and \$2.055 million Series C Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds to enable the defeasance of \$32.06 million in 1998 Series A General Airport Revenue Bonds and \$6.02 million in 2003 Series A General Airport Revenue Bonds, respectively. The 2013 Series B refund issue matures annually from 2019 through 2028 with interest coupons from 4% to 5%. The 2013 Series C refund issue matures annually from 2014 to 2015 with interest coupons from 3% to 4%. RIAC's defeasance of the 1998 Series B Bonds and the 2003 Series A Bonds resulted in economic present value savings of \$1.914 million or 6% and \$171,000 or 2.8% of the refunded bonds, respectively. The outstanding balance for the 2013 Series B was \$30.7 million as of June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016. There was no outstanding balance on the 2013 Series C.

In 2015, RIAC issued \$42.98 million Series A Direct Placement Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds to enable the defeasance of \$48.625 million in 2004 Series A General Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds. The 2015 Series A refund issue matures annually from 2015 through 2024 with an interest rate of 2%. RIAC's defeasance of the 2004 Series A Bonds resulted in economic present value savings of \$5.9 million or 12% of the refunded bonds. The outstanding balance for the 2015 Series as of June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 was \$37.505 million and \$42.345 million, respectively.

In 2016, RIAC issued \$27.66 million Series A Direct Placement Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds, \$26.97 million Series B Direct Placement Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds and \$30.93 million Series C Direct Placement Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds to enable the defeasance of \$30 million in 2005 Series A General Airport Revenue Bonds, \$27.245 million in 2005 Series B General Airport Revenue Bonds, and \$35.930 million in 2005 Series C General Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds, respectively. The 2016 Series A refund issue matures monthly from 2016 through 2025 with an interest rate of 2.49%. The 2016 Series B refund issue matures monthly from 2023 through 2030 with an interest rate of 3.69%. The 2016 Series C refund issue matures monthly from 2016 through 2025 with an interest rate of 2.24%. RIAC's defeasance of the 2005 Series A, B and C Bonds resulted in economic present value savings of \$12.2 million or 13% of the refunded bonds. The outstanding balances for the 2016 Series A, B, and C as of June 30, 2017 was \$23.615 million, \$26.970 million, and \$27.958 million, respectively. The outstanding balances for the 2016 Series A, B, and C as of June 30, 2016 were \$26.650 million, \$26.970 million, and \$30.212 million, respectively.

In July 2016, RIAC issued \$36.885 million Series D and \$3.445 million Series E General Airport Revenue Bonds. The 2016 Series D issue matures annually from 2026 through 2046 with interest coupons of 5%. The 2016 Series E issue matures annually from 2017 through 2021 with interest coupons from 1.95% to 2.75%. The outstanding balances for the 2016 D and E Series as of June 30, 2017 were \$36.885 million and \$3.445 million, respectively.

In July 2016, RIAC entered into a tax exempt equipment lease agreement for \$2.896 million. The agreement is payable annually with a fixed interest rate of 1.71% and expires in fiscal year 2024. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2017 was \$2.896 million.

LONG TERM DEBT ADMINISTRATION – SPECIAL FACILITY

In 2006, RIAC issued \$48.765 million Series 2006 First Lien Special Facility Bonds for the InterLink Project (2006 First Lien Bonds) dated June 14, 2006 maturing annually from 2011 through 2036 with interest coupons ranging from 4% to 5%. The balance outstanding for the 2006 First Lien Bonds was \$44.345 million and \$45.265 million as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The principal amount of redemption premium, if any, and interest on the 2006 First Lien Bonds is payable from and secured by a pledge of the respective interests of Commerce RI and RIAC in the Trust Estate created under the Indenture.

The Trust Estate consists of: (i) Facility Revenues (which include CFCs); (ii) moneys, including investment earnings, in funds and accounts pledged under the Indenture; (iii) certain insurance proceeds required to be deposited in such funds and accounts under the Indenture; and (iv) Commerce RI's right, title and interest to receive loan payments from RIAC under the Commerce RI Loan Agreement.

As part of the financing for the InterLink Project, RIAC and the Commerce RI secured additional funds under the USDOT's TIFIA for the payment of eligible project costs of the InterLink up to \$42 million at an interest rate of 5.26%. This TIFIA Bond is issued pursuant to the First Supplemental Indenture as a Second Lien Obligation payable from and secured by a pledge of and secondary interest in the Trust Estate under the Indenture, subject to the pledge of the Trust Estate for the security and payment of the 2006 First Lien Bonds. The 2006 TIFIA Bond is also secured by the Second Lien Debt Service Reserve Fund that was funded from CFCs on the DOO in an amount of \$3.328 million. The outstanding balance for the TIFIA Bond as of June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 was \$41.541 million for both years.

CREDIT RATINGS AND BOND INSURANCE

Since the inception of RIAC in 1992, there have been eight General Airport Revenue Bonds issued by Commerce RI, to finance construction and other related costs for certain capital improvements and seven Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds to defease all of the 1993 debt, a portion of the 1994 debt, all of the 1998 debt, all of the 2000 Series B debt, all of the 2003 debt, all of the 2004 debt, and all of the 2005 debt.

The insured General Airport Revenue Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2017 include the 2008 Series A&B General Airport Revenue Bonds (\$33.135 million issued and insured by Assured Guaranty Corp. (AGC), with \$28.855 million outstanding).

The insured Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2017 include the 2008 Series C Bonds (\$18.03 million issued and insured by AGC, with \$4.61 million outstanding), the 2015 Series A Bonds (\$42.98 million issued and insured by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. (AGM), with \$37.505 million outstanding).

As of June 30, 2017, Commerce RI's/RIAC's General Airport Revenue Bonds (excluding the 2013 Series A Bonds) and the Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds (excluding the 2015 Series A and the 2016 Series A,B, and C Bonds) are rated by three firms, Fitch Investor Services (Fitch), Moody's Investor Services (Moody's) and Standard & Poor's (S&P) as BBB+ with a stable outlook, Baa1 with a stable outlook and BBB+ with a stable outlook, respectively.

In connection with the sale of RIAC's Series 2006 First Lien Bonds for the InterLink Project, insurance was purchased by RIAC to guarantee the payment of principal and interest when due from CIFG, Assurance North America, Inc. The policy is currently reinsured by AGC. The bonds are currently rated by Moody's and S&P as Baa1 with a negative outlook and BBB+ with a stable outlook, respectively.

CURRENT OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL SITUATION

Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA began service to Edinburgh, Scotland in June 2017 and has announced new service to Belfast, Northern Ireland; Cork, Ireland; Dublin, Ireland; Shannon, Ireland; Bergen, Norway; Guadeloupe; and Martinique.

Frontier Airlines has announced service to Orlando, Florida; Denver, Colorado; Charlotte, North Carolina; Fort Myers, Florida; Miami, Florida; Tampa, Florida; New Orleans, Louisiana and Raleigh, North Carolina.

Allegiant Air has announced service to Cincinnati, Ohio; Punta Gorda, Florida; and St. Pete-Clearwater International Airport in Florida.

OneJet has announced service to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Effective July 1, 2017, the Rent A Car (RAC) agreement was amended to allow RIAC to increase the CFC beyond the CFC Cap established in the agreement, include the privilege fee as a gross receipt in its calculation, and establish a Utility Facility Charge of \$1 per transaction day.

Any questions or comments concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional information, should be addressed to the Chief Financial Officer of the Rhode Island Airport Corporation, T. F. Green Airport, 2000 Post Road, Warwick, RI 02886, 401-691-2000.

Financial Statements

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Statements of Net Position

June 30, 2017 and 2016

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Unrestricted assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 36,001,969 | \$ 30,675,011 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 26,154,109 | 18,798,641 |
| Deposits and prepaid items | 767,716 | 532,985 |
| Due from primary government | 3,140,615 | 298,514 |
| | <u>66,064,409</u> | <u>50,305,151</u> |
| Restricted assets: | | |
| Restricted cash and cash equivalents | 31,044,427 | 24,038,041 |
| Restricted investments | 6,184,550 | 3,939,134 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 1,831,371 | 1,348,162 |
| Deposits and prepaid items | 75,877 | 44,213 |
| | <u>39,136,225</u> | <u>29,369,550</u> |
| Total current assets | <u>105,200,634</u> | <u>79,674,701</u> |
| Noncurrent assets: | | |
| Restricted cash and cash equivalents | 51,292,956 | 33,931,620 |
| Restricted investments | 4,895,560 | 2,262,918 |
| Notes receivable | 341,668 | 490,063 |
| Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization | 577,789,616 | 557,279,962 |
| Deferred charges, net of accumulated amortization of \$553,005 and \$478,814 in 2017 and 2016, respectively | 815,333 | 889,524 |
| | <u>635,135,133</u> | <u>594,854,087</u> |
| Total noncurrent assets | <u>635,135,133</u> | <u>594,854,087</u> |
| Total assets | <u>740,335,767</u> | <u>674,528,788</u> |
| Deferred outflows of resources: | | |
| Deferred pension expense | 288,593 | 160,206 |
| Deferred amounts on refunding | 1,519,568 | 1,755,784 |
| | <u>1,808,161</u> | <u>1,915,990</u> |
| Liabilities | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Payable from unrestricted assets: | | |
| Accounts payable | 11,600,915 | 6,131,129 |
| Accrued payroll and employee benefits | 1,719,399 | 1,587,434 |
| Accrued expenses | 14,489,026 | 4,695,770 |
| Due to other component unit | 235,000 | 235,000 |
| Unearned revenue | 453,763 | 442,542 |
| Liability for claims, judgements and other settlements | - | 164,000 |
| Current portion of capital lease obligations | 392,999 | - |
| | <u>28,891,102</u> | <u>13,255,875</u> |
| Payable from restricted assets: | | |
| Accounts and retainage payable | 2,434,758 | 1,268,211 |
| Accrued expenses | 2,950,479 | 1,297,844 |
| Accrued interest payable | 4,519,178 | 4,730,689 |
| Current portion of long-term obligations | 16,913,928 | 15,512,215 |
| | <u>26,818,343</u> | <u>22,808,959</u> |
| Total current liabilities | <u>55,709,445</u> | <u>36,064,834</u> |
| Noncurrent liabilities: | | |
| Capital lease obligations, less current portion | 2,503,215 | - |
| Long-term obligations, less current portion | 329,003,603 | 297,534,570 |
| Due to primary government | 275,000 | 390,000 |
| Due to other component unit | 1,196,729 | 1,477,976 |
| Net pension liability | 1,837,970 | 2,226,207 |
| | <u>334,816,517</u> | <u>301,628,753</u> |
| Total noncurrent liabilities | <u>334,816,517</u> | <u>301,628,753</u> |
| Total liabilities | <u>390,525,962</u> | <u>337,693,587</u> |
| Deferred inflows of resources: | | |
| Deferred pension credit | 452,664 | 44,336 |
| Net position: | | |
| Net investment in capital assets | 266,356,414 | 259,594,530 |
| Restricted | 51,293,934 | 45,133,186 |
| Unrestricted | 33,514,954 | 33,979,139 |
| | <u>\$ 351,165,302</u> | <u>\$ 338,706,855</u> |

See notes to financial statements.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Operating revenues: | | |
| Charges for services: | | |
| Rental, concession fees and other | \$ 26,379,935 | \$ 26,199,295 |
| Landing fees and airfield revenues | 15,900,965 | 16,185,404 |
| Parking | 15,079,517 | 13,408,561 |
| Total operating revenues | 57,360,417 | 55,793,260 |
| Operating expenses: | | |
| Employee wages and benefits | 19,221,712 | 19,031,668 |
| Supplies, materials and services | 4,917,416 | 5,170,345 |
| Other operating expenses | 7,440,647 | 7,158,246 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 23,717,046 | 22,655,093 |
| Total operating expenses | 55,296,821 | 54,015,352 |
| Operating income (before InterLink) | 2,063,596 | 1,777,908 |
| InterLink, net (Note 10) | 1,573,577 | 1,872,519 |
| Operating income | 3,637,173 | 3,650,427 |
| Nonoperating revenues (expenses): | | |
| Passenger facility charges | 7,338,040 | 7,151,541 |
| InterLink investment income (Note 10) | 171,084 | 72,419 |
| Investment income | 397,751 | 168,692 |
| Other | 108,428 | (21,255) |
| Grant revenues (Note 1) | 13,787,133 | 12,342,325 |
| Grant expenses (Note 1) | (15,307,323) | (12,986,997) |
| InterLink interest expense (Note 10) | (4,408,212) | (4,453,263) |
| Interest expense | (7,702,908) | (9,634,605) |
| Total nonoperating revenues (expenses), net | (5,616,007) | (7,361,143) |
| Loss before capital contributions | (1,978,834) | (3,710,716) |
| Capital contributions, net | 14,437,281 | 15,091,589 |
| Change in net position | 12,458,447 | 11,380,873 |
| Net position, beginning of year | 338,706,855 | 327,325,982 |
| Net position, end of year | \$ 351,165,302 | \$ 338,706,855 |

See notes to financial statements.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

**Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016**

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Receipts from rentals and other services or fees | \$ 58,430,368 | \$ 56,741,181 |
| Payments to employees for services | (19,198,043) | (19,304,520) |
| Payments to suppliers and other | (12,928,849) | (10,249,910) |
| InterLink, net | 6,085,408 | 6,604,445 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 32,388,884 | 33,791,196 |
| Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: | | |
| Grant receipts | 9,887,487 | 10,545,245 |
| Payment of grant expenses | (15,167,215) | (12,222,309) |
| Net cash used in noncapital financing activities | (5,279,728) | (1,677,064) |
| Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: | | |
| Collection of passenger facility charges | 6,963,231 | 7,236,814 |
| Proceeds from sale of capital assets | 24,189 | 61,506 |
| Other | 84,239 | 2,981 |
| Interest paid, long-term obligations | (12,322,631) | (16,204,023) |
| Capital contributions and grant revenues, net | 7,197,359 | 18,050,790 |
| Acquisition and construction of capital assets | (28,504,160) | (30,517,602) |
| Proceeds from long-term obligations | 47,524,108 | 88,136,918 |
| Payments on long-term obligations | (14,052,148) | (105,737,988) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities | 6,914,187 | (38,970,604) |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Proceeds from sale and maturity of investments | - | 7,765,095 |
| Purchase of investments | (4,878,148) | (2,262,918) |
| Interest on investments | 549,485 | 244,157 |
| Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities | (4,328,663) | 5,746,334 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 29,694,680 | (1,110,138) |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year | 88,644,672 | 89,754,810 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of year | \$ 118,339,352 | \$ 88,644,672 |
| Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the: | | |
| Statement of net position: | | |
| Current unrestricted assets | \$ 36,001,969 | \$ 30,675,011 |
| Current restricted assets | 31,044,427 | 24,038,041 |
| Noncurrent restricted assets | 51,292,956 | 33,931,620 |
| | \$ 118,339,352 | \$ 88,644,672 |

(Continued)

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

**Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)
For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016**

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | |
| Operating income | \$ 3,637,173 | \$ 3,650,427 |
| Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operations: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 28,317,927 | 27,241,598 |
| Changes in assets, deferred inflows, liabilities and deferred outflows: | | |
| (Increase) decrease in: | | |
| Accounts receivable, net | 969,680 | 949,363 |
| Deposits and prepaid items | (234,731) | 12,346 |
| Deferred pension expense | (128,387) | 14,928 |
| Increase (decrease) in: | | |
| Accounts payable | 656,395 | 501,725 |
| Accrued expenses | (860,485) | 1,152,201 |
| Unearned revenue | 11,221 | 143,979 |
| Other noncurrent liabilities | (388,237) | 253,078 |
| Deferred pension credit | 408,328 | (128,449) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | \$ 32,388,884 | \$ 33,791,196 |
| Supplemental disclosure for cash flow information: | | |
| Noncash capital and related financing activities: | | |
| Capital assets and grant expenses acquired through accounts payable | <u>\$ 25,581,919</u> | <u>\$ 8,069,264</u> |
| Capital contribution and grant revenues recognized through accounts receivable | <u>\$ 27,877,679</u> | <u>\$ 16,789,775</u> |
| Deferred amount on refundings recorded through: | | |
| Reduction of unamortized bond insurance costs and unamortized original issue premiums and discounts | <u>\$ 346,731</u> | <u>\$ 270,378</u> |
| Capital leases entered into by RIAC | <u>\$ 2,896,214</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

See notes to financial statements.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of the Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting entity: Rhode Island Airport Corporation (RIAC) is a public corporation organized in December 1992 for the purpose of assuming operating responsibility for the six airports in the State of Rhode Island (State). RIAC is a subsidiary of Commerce RI, formerly the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation, and a component unit of the State of Rhode Island. The airports are owned by the State and prior to July 1, 1993 were managed by the Department of Transportation, Department of Airports (RIDOT). RIAC and the State entered into a Lease and Operating Agreement (Lease Agreement) which transferred operating responsibility for the airports to RIAC effective July 1, 1993, which agreement was amended in fiscal year 2008 to extend the term to 2038 (see Note 8). RIAC does not have the power to issue bonds, notes or borrow money without the approval of Commerce RI, nor does it have the power of eminent domain with respect to real property.

RIAC is governed by a board of directors which consists of seven members who are appointed by the Governor of the State of Rhode Island and serve without compensation but are entitled to reimbursement for necessary expenses incurred in performance of their duties relating to RIAC.

RIAC is not subject to federal, state or local income taxes.

In evaluating the inclusion of other separate and distinct legal entities as component units within its financial reporting structure, RIAC has adopted the provision of Section 2100 of the Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards for the criteria used to evaluate the organization's activities and functions that should be included in RIAC's financial statements. No component units are reported in the accompanying financial statements based on operational or financial relationships with RIAC.

Measurement focus and basis of accounting: The accounting policies of RIAC conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to state and local government agencies and, as such, RIAC is accounted for as a special purpose government engaged in only business type activities. The basic financial statements presented are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized at the time liabilities are incurred.

RIAC distinguishes between operating and non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with operating airports and related transportation modes. The principal operating revenues of RIAC are charges to airlines, facilities tenants, passengers and others for fees, rent and services. Operating expenses include the cost of operating airports and related facilities, administrative expenses and depreciation and amortization expense on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. The major components of the non-operating revenue sources are interest income from cash and investments, passenger facility charges and revenues from the Noise Mitigation Program. The major components of non-operating expense are expenditures for the Noise Mitigation program, interest expense and other non-operating expenses. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is RIAC's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Cash and cash equivalents: For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, RIAC considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Money market funds are considered cash equivalents.

RIAC's cash and cash equivalents include amounts designated by the Board of Directors for capital acquisition, construction and operating costs (see Note 6). Such amounts totaled \$5,100,000 as of June 30, 2017 and 2016.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of the Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Receivables: Receivables are reported at the original amount billed, less an estimate made for doubtful accounts. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience, aviation industry trends and current information regarding the creditworthiness of the debtors. RIAC requires collateral or other forms of security from certain customers.

Receivables from state and federal agencies are reported based on reimbursable capital expenditures and noise mitigation expenditures.

Investments: Investments with maturities of greater than one year are recorded at fair value.

Fair value measurement: RIAC uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and to determine fair value disclosures. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in certain instances, there are no quoted market prices for certain assets or liabilities. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the certain fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the asset or liability.

RIAC's fair value measurements are classified into a fair value hierarchy based on the markets in which the assets are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

The three categories within the hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1: Investments whose values are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets in active markets that a government can access at measurement date.

Level 2: Investments with inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs shall be used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flows methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment.

See Note 2 for additional information regarding fair value measurements.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of the Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Restricted assets: Restricted assets consist of monies and other resources whose use is restricted either through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or through restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The distinction between current and noncurrent cash and investments is that noncurrent cash and investments are restricted for long-term debt service, reserves and capital expenditures. These restrictions are described below:

Restricted for certain expenditures: These assets are restricted under RIAC's capital grants, bond indentures, and other agreements for certain capital projects and expenses. These assets include amounts collected for Passenger Facility Charges and bond proceeds to be used for construction and InterLink Facility Revenues to be used for operating expenses related to the InterLink.

Restricted for deposits: These assets are restricted from operations because they represent deposits that are held to ensure performance by tenants.

Restricted for reserves: These assets are restricted by the Master Indenture of Trust dated October 1, 1993, which authorizes Commerce RI to issue bonds on behalf of RIAC. The operating and maintenance reserve represents resources set aside to subsidize potential deficiencies from RIAC's operations that could adversely affect debt service payments. The repair and rehabilitation reserve represents resources set aside to meet unexpected contingencies or to fund asset repairs and rehabilitation. The InterLink has assets that are restricted per the First Supplemental Indenture of Trust dated June 1, 2006. The InterLink operating and maintenance reserve represents resources set aside to subsidize potential deficiencies from the InterLink's operations that could adversely affect debt service payments. The emergency renewal and replacement reserve fund represents assets set aside to be used by RIAC to pay emergency renewal and replacement costs.

Capital assets and depreciation and amortization: Capital assets are stated at cost, or estimated historical cost, if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation, except for capital assets donated by the State which were recorded at the same net book value as previously reported by the State. Assets leased from the State by RIAC are recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments plus the amounts expended from the funding received from the federal government. Approximately 50 percent of RIAC's capital assets are subject to lease. RIAC defines capital assets as assets with an initial cost of more than \$2,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Expenditures that substantially increase the useful lives of existing assets are capitalized. Routine maintenance and repairs and costs associated with the Noise Mitigation Program are expensed as incurred except for the value of the land acquired, which is capitalized. Qualifying interest expense is capitalized during the construction period of readying an asset for use.

Depreciation and amortization of capital assets is calculated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

| <u>Assets</u> | <u>Years</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Assets leased from the State | 5-25 |
| Leasehold improvements | 7-50 |
| Machinery and equipment | 3-20 |
| Vehicles | 5-10 |

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of the Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. RIAC reports a deferred charge on refunding in this manner in the statements of net position. A deferred outflow on debt refunding results from the difference in the carrying amount of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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 represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources until that time. RIAC reports a deferred pension credit as a result of the deferred inflows and outflows of pension resources under GASB Statement No. 68 in developing the pension expense. They arise from differences between expected and actual experience and changes in assumptions. The portion of these amounts not included in pension expense are included in the deferred inflows or outflows of resources.

Compensated absences: RIAC accrues vacation and sick pay benefits as earned by its employees in accordance with established personnel policies using the salary rates in effect at the statements of net position date. A liability for these amounts is recorded for amounts expected to be paid.

Original issue premium or discount: Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the related bonds using the effective interest method. Revenue bonds payable are reported net of the original issue bond premium or discount, as appropriate.

Net position: RIAC's net position is presented in the following three categories:

Net investment in capital assets: This category represents capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt, excludes unspent debt proceeds.

Restricted net position: This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position: This category represents the residual amount of net position not included in the other two categories.

Revenue recognition:

Rental, concession fees and other: Rental and concession fees are generated from airlines, food and beverage outlets, retailers, rental car agencies, advertising and commercial tenants. Leases executed by RIAC with such parties are accounted for as operating leases. RIAC recognizes rental income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the various leases.

Concession fees are recognized based on reported concessionaire revenue. Where agreements permit audits of concessionaire revenue, any additional fees resulting from such audits are recognized when such amounts become known. Other Income includes federal grants, bad debt expenses and recoveries, and audit recoveries.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of the Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Landing fees and airfield revenues: Landing fees are generated principally from scheduled airlines, cargo carriers and nonscheduled commercial aviation based on the landed weight of the aircraft and/or signed contracts. Airfield revenues include apron, tiedown and hangar rentals, fuel flowage fees and other airfield related revenues. Landing fees and airfield revenues are recognized as revenue as the related facilities are used.

Parking: Parking revenues are generated principally from on-site facilities managed by a third party. Revenues are based upon utilization of the facilities. Parking revenues are recognized based upon reported revenue by the management company. Additional parking revenues resulting from an audit of the management company records are recognized when such amounts become known.

Passenger facility charges: Passenger Facility Charges (PFC) net receipts are restricted for use on pre-approved Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) projects, including related debt service. The FAA has approved PFC funding for twenty-six projects that comprise a significant portion of RIAC's capital improvement program. RIAC has been authorized to collect PFCs in the aggregate amount of approximately \$261,936,000 based on a rate of \$4.50 per enplaned passenger. Aggregate collections, including interest thereon, through June 30, 2017 were approximately \$171,661,000. Passenger facility charges are recorded as nonoperating revenue as earned, based on enplaned passengers.

Customer facility charges: Effective July 1, 2001, rental car agencies operating under lease agreements with RIAC were required to impose a customer facility charge (CFC) per transaction day on substantially all car rentals. Effective April 1, 2014 the CFC is \$6.00. CFC revenue is recorded as operating revenue as earned, based upon daily car rentals reported by the rental car agencies. Additional CFC revenues resulting from audits of the rental car agency records are recognized when such amounts become known. See Note 10 for further discussion.

Grants and capital contributions: Certain expenditures for airport capital improvements are funded through the Airport Improvement Program of the FAA. The funding provided under these government grants is considered earned when eligibility requirements are met.

Grants for capital asset acquisition, facility development and eligible long-term planning studies are reported in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position after nonoperating revenues and expenses as capital contributions.

Revenues from other grants are recognized as nonoperating revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the grantor have been met.

Contributions of capital assets by the State are reported as capital contributions at the same net book value as previously reported by the State. Capital assets conveyed to RIAC, based on the expiration of certain concession and lease agreements, are reported as capital contributions at acquisition value. Contributions of capital assets to the State are reported as capital contributions at the same net book value as reported by RIAC.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of the Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Noise mitigation program: The Noise Mitigation Program consists of the acquisition of properties under the “70 Day Night Level” (DNL) land acquisition program and the 65 DNL sound insulation program, which are funded in part by federal grants. The noise mitigation-land acquisition program includes the purchase and demolition of homes within the 70 DNL contours, as well as related relocation costs of the occupants. The noise mitigation-sound insulation program includes the sound insulation and related measures for eligible homes and apartments within the 65 DNL contours. The acquisition and sound insulation of the homes and apartments are on a voluntary basis. Costs related to these programs are expensed as incurred, except for the value of land acquired, which is capitalized. Revenue and expenses for this program are included in grant revenues and grant expenses, respectively, in the nonoperating section of the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. Federal grants covered approximately 80% to 90% of project costs in fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively. Amounts can fluctuate based on the value of the land capitalized and amount of federal funding.

Runway protection zone - land acquisition program: The Land Acquisition Program consists of the voluntary acquisition of properties located in the newly defined Runway Protection Zone (RPZ) for the Runway 5-23 extension, which is funded in part by federal grants. Costs related to this program are expensed as incurred, except for the value of land acquired, which is capitalized. Revenue and expenses for this program are included in grant revenues and grant expenses, respectively, in the nonoperating section of the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. Federal grants covered approximately 55% and 85% of project costs in fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively. Amounts can fluctuate based on the value of land capitalized and amount of federal funding.

Pension plans: For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Employees’ Retirement System plan (ERS) and the additions to/deductions from ERS’ fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by ERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Pronouncements issued, not yet effective: The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued several pronouncements that have effective dates that may impact future financial presentations.

- **GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions***, addresses reporting by governments that provide OPEB to their employees and for governments that finance OPEB for employees of other governments. Statement 75 requires governments to report a liability on the face of the financial statements for the OPEB that they provide:
 - Governments that are responsible only for OPEB liabilities related to their own employees and that provide OPEB through a defined benefit OPEB plan administered through a trust that meets specified criteria will report a net OPEB liability—the difference between the total OPEB liability and assets accumulated in the trust and restricted to making benefit payments.
 - Governments that participate in a cost-sharing OPEB plan that is administered through a trust that meets the specified criteria will report a liability equal to their proportionate share of the collective OPEB liability for all entities participating in the cost-sharing plan.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of the Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- Governments that do not provide OPEB through a trust that meets specified criteria will report the total OPEB liability related to their employees.

Statement 75 carries forward from Statement 45 the option to use a specified alternative measurement method in place of an actuarial valuation for purposes of determining the total OPEB liability for benefits provided through OPEB plans in which there are fewer than 100 plan members (active and inactive). This option was retained in order to reduce costs for smaller governments. The provisions of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. RIAC will recognize its proportionate share of the State's OPEB liability in fiscal 2018 and restate net position at July 1, 2017.

- **GASB Statement No. 87, Leases** This Statement was established to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted. RIAC is currently evaluating the effect that the Statement will have on the financial statements.

Reclassification: Certain amounts for the year ended June 30, 2016 have been reclassified, with no effect on 2016 net income, to be consistent with the classification adopted for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Note 2. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Components of cash, cash equivalents and investments at June 30 are summarized below:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents: | | |
| Demand deposits | \$ 36,001,969 | \$ 30,675,011 |
| Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments: | | |
| Demand deposits | 31,044,427 | 24,038,041 |
| U.S. Treasury notes | 6,184,550 | 3,939,134 |
| Total restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments | 37,228,977 | 27,977,175 |
| Non-current restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments: | | |
| Demand deposits | 7,431,647 | 10,239,374 |
| Money market funds | 43,861,309 | 23,692,246 |
| U.S. Treasury notes | 4,895,560 | 2,262,918 |
| Total non-current restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments | 56,188,516 | 36,194,538 |
| Total | \$ 129,419,462 | \$ 94,846,724 |

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments (Continued)

Deposits: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, RIAC will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. RIAC has a deposit policy for custodial credit risk in addition to that which is provided by Rhode Island General Laws, Chapter 35-10.1 under which an amount equal to or greater than 100 percent of the uninsured bank balances of RIAC's cash deposits are collateralized with securities held by the pledging bank's trust department or agent in RIAC's name. In accordance with Rhode Island General Laws, Chapter 35-10.1, depository institutions holding deposits of the State, its agencies or governmental subdivisions of the State shall, at a minimum, insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to 100 percent of time deposits with maturities greater than 60 days. Any of these institutions which do not meet minimum capital standards prescribed by federal regulators shall insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to 100 percent of deposits, regardless of maturity.

Eligible collateral per the agreement and Rhode Island General Laws, Chapter 35-10.1 includes the following: obligations of the United States; obligations of the State of Rhode Island; obligations of any other state with a rating not less than "A" by Standard and Poor's Ratings Services or Moody's Investor Services, Inc.; certain one-to-four family residential mortgage loans, providing they meet certain provisions; and other marketable securities and debt instruments determined to be satisfactory for purposes of providing liquid assets in the event of default or insolvency of a qualified depository institution providing that this type of collateral does not exceed 10 percent of the total collateral pledged by the financial institution.

The bank balances of RIAC's cash deposits totaling \$74,939,624 and \$66,522,610 that were exposed to custodial credit risk as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Uninsured, but collateralized with securities held by the pledging bank's trust department or agent in RIAC's name | \$ 74,689,624 | \$ 66,272,510 |

Investments:

Interest rate risk: This is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, RIAC's investment policy limits its investments to those that provide for sufficient liquidity to meet all operating requirements, annual debt service and a reasonable rate of return. Information about the exposure of the entity's debt type investments to this risk using segmented time distribution model is as follows:

| Type of Investment | Fair Value | 2017 Investment Maturities (in Years) | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| | | Less Than 1 Year | 1-5 Years |
| Money market funds | \$ 43,861,309 | \$ 43,861,309 | \$ - |
| U.S. Treasury notes | 11,080,110 | 6,184,550 | 4,895,560 |
| | <u>\$ 54,941,419</u> | <u>\$ 50,045,859</u> | <u>\$ 4,895,560</u> |

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments (Continued)

| Type of Investment | Fair Value | 2016 | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Investment Maturities (in Years) | |
| | | Less Than 1 Year | 1-5 Years |
| Money market funds | \$ 23,692,246 | \$ 23,692,246 | \$ - |
| U.S. Treasury notes | 6,202,052 | 3,939,134 | 2,262,918 |
| | <u>\$ 29,894,298</u> | <u>\$ 27,631,380</u> | <u>\$ 2,262,918</u> |

Credit risk: Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt-type investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized rating organization. U.S. government securities or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk exposure.

Presented below is the minimum rating as required for each debt-type investment. RIAC's investment policies are pursuant to the Master Indentures of Trust (Indentures) and Rhode Island General Laws. Rhode Island General Laws and the Indentures permit RIAC to invest in certificates of deposit, savings accounts, money market funds, obligations of the United States Government or certain obligations thereof, repurchase agreements with any eligible depository for a period not to exceed 30 days, commercial paper with a rating of P-1, A-1 or higher as approved by RIAC's Board of Directors, and investment grade corporate debentures with a rating of AAA, AA by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and Aaa, Aa by Moody's Investor Service, Inc.

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | AAA | AAA |
| Money market funds | <u>\$ 43,861,309</u> | <u>\$ 23,692,246</u> |

Custodial credit risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a counterparty, RIAC will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. RIAC does not have a policy for custodial credit risk.

RIAC's investments are held by the counterparty in RIAC's name.

Concentration of credit risk: RIAC places no limit on the amount of investment in any one issuer. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 40, none of RIAC's investments require concentration of credit risk disclosures.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments (Continued)

Fair value: RIAC categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. RIAC has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2017:

Investment Instruments Measured at Fair Value

| | Fair Value Measurements Using | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets June 30, 2017 | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 3) |
| Investments by fair value level: | | | |
| Debt securities: | | | |
| U.S. Treasury notes | \$ 11,080,110 | \$ 11,080,110 | \$ - |
| Total investments by fair value level | \$ 11,080,110 | \$ 11,080,110 | \$ - |

Investment Instruments Measured at Fair Value

| | Fair Value Measurements Using | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets June 30, 2016 | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 3) |
| Investments by fair value level: | | | |
| Debt securities: | | | |
| U.S. Treasury notes | \$ 6,202,052 | \$ 6,202,052 | \$ - |
| Total investments by fair value level | \$ 6,202,052 | \$ 6,202,052 | \$ - |

U.S. Treasury notes: U.S. Treasury notes, classified as Level 1, are valued based on quoted prices in active markets.

Note 3. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consist of the following as of June 30, 2017 and 2016:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Unrestricted: | | |
| Accounts receivable, trade | \$ 1,647,271 | \$ 2,600,790 |
| Due from federal government | 24,517,127 | 16,444,588 |
| Due from primary government | 3,140,615 | 298,514 |
| Other | 223,920 | 77,740 |
| | 29,528,933 | 19,421,632 |
| Less: allowance for uncollectible amounts | 234,209 | 324,477 |
| | \$ 29,294,724 | \$ 19,097,155 |

The amounts due from the federal government are based on expenditures incurred by RIAC under terms of grant agreements or legislation.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3. Accounts Receivable (Continued)

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Restricted: | | |
| Due from airlines - passenger facility charges | \$ 1,047,282 | \$ 672,473 |
| Due from car rental agencies - InterLink facility revenues | 764,659 | 675,609 |
| Other | 19,430 | 80 |
| | <u>\$ 1,831,371</u> | <u>\$ 1,348,162</u> |

Note 4. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

| | 2017 | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Beginning Balance | Increases/ Transfers | Decreases/ Transfers | Ending Balance |
| Capital assets, not being depreciated/ amortized: | | | | |
| Land | \$ 46,892,697 | \$ 4,434,545 | \$ - | \$ 51,327,242 |
| Construction in progress | 15,484,928 | 35,211,090 | (8,862,435) | 41,833,583 |
| Total capital assets, not being depreciated / amortized | <u>62,377,625</u> | <u>39,645,635</u> | <u>(8,862,435)</u> | <u>93,160,825</u> |
| Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized: | | | | |
| Assets leased from the State | 30,608,849 | - | - | 30,608,849 |
| Leasehold improvements | 750,157,377 | 14,333,829 | - | 764,491,206 |
| Machinery and equipment | 55,514,536 | 3,886,945 | (368,585) | 59,032,896 |
| Vehicles | 2,130,156 | 235,877 | (172,908) | 2,193,125 |
| Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized | <u>838,410,918</u> | <u>18,456,651</u> | <u>(541,493)</u> | <u>856,326,076</u> |
| Less accumulated depreciation/ amortization for: | | | | |
| Assets leased from the State | (28,356,969) | (918,467) | - | (29,275,436) |
| Leasehold improvements | (276,061,028) | (24,210,729) | - | (300,271,757) |
| Machinery and equipment | (37,371,623) | (3,502,653) | 368,088 | (40,506,188) |
| Vehicles | (1,718,961) | (91,889) | 166,946 | (1,643,904) |
| Total accumulated depreciation and amortization | <u>(343,508,581)</u> | <u>(28,723,738)</u> | <u>535,034</u> | <u>(371,697,285)</u> |
| Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net | <u>494,902,337</u> | <u>(10,267,087)</u> | <u>(6,459)</u> | <u>484,628,791</u> |
| Total capital assets, net | <u>\$ 557,279,962</u> | <u>\$ 29,378,548</u> | <u>\$ (8,868,894)</u> | <u>\$ 577,789,616</u> |

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 4. Capital Assets (Continued)

| | 2016 | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Beginning Balance | Increases/Transfers | Decreases/Transfers | Ending Balance |
| Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized: | | | | |
| Land | \$ 45,467,689 | \$ 1,657,866 | \$ (232,858) | \$ 46,892,697 |
| Construction in progress | 52,583,764 | 24,871,970 | (61,970,806) | 15,484,928 |
| Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized | 98,051,453 | 26,529,836 | (62,203,664) | 62,377,625 |
| Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized: | | | | |
| Assets leased from the State | 30,608,849 | - | - | 30,608,849 |
| Leasehold improvements | 688,380,225 | 61,895,291 | (118,139) | 750,157,377 |
| Machinery and equipment | 54,967,857 | 1,056,753 | (510,074) | 55,514,536 |
| Vehicles | 2,125,256 | 226,976 | (222,076) | 2,130,156 |
| Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized | 776,082,187 | 63,179,020 | (850,289) | 838,410,918 |
| Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for: | | | | |
| Assets leased from the State | (27,438,495) | (918,474) | - | (28,356,969) |
| Leasehold improvements | (253,062,663) | (23,044,144) | 45,779 | (276,061,028) |
| Machinery and equipment | (34,296,123) | (3,572,192) | 496,692 | (37,371,623) |
| Vehicles | (1,885,616) | (55,421) | 222,076 | (1,718,961) |
| Total accumulated depreciation and amortization | (316,682,897) | (27,590,231) | 764,547 | (343,508,581) |
| Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net | 459,399,290 | 35,588,789 | (85,742) | 494,902,337 |
| Total capital assets, net | \$ 557,450,743 | \$ 62,118,625 | \$ (62,289,406) | \$ 557,279,962 |

Capitalized interest included in capital asset additions for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|------------------------------|--------------|------|
| Interest expense capitalized | \$ 1,758,391 | \$ - |

As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, RIAC was obligated for the completion of certain airport improvements under commitments of approximately \$29,000,000 and \$13,880,000, respectively, which are expected to be funded from available resources and future operations.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consist of the following as of June 30, 2017 and 2016:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Payable from unrestricted assets: | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses, trade | \$ 4,752,550 | \$ 4,313,813 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses, capital assets and grant expenses | 21,337,391 | 6,513,086 |
| | <u>\$ 26,089,941</u> | <u>\$ 10,826,899</u> |
| | | |
| Payable from restricted assets: | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses, Interlink | \$ 525,302 | \$ 419,618 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses, security deposits | 615,407 | 590,259 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses, capital assets and grant expenses | 4,244,528 | 1,556,178 |
| | <u>\$ 5,385,237</u> | <u>\$ 2,566,055</u> |

Note 6. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term obligations activity for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

| | 2017 | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Beginning Balance | Increases | Decreases | Ending Balance | Due Within One Year |
| Revenue and special facility bonds payable | \$ 269,830,207 | \$ 40,330,000 | \$ (14,232,437) | \$ 295,927,770 | \$ 16,552,851 |
| Unamortized amounts: | | | | | |
| Original issue premiums | 1,675,687 | 7,194,108 | (420,925) | 8,448,870 | 361,077 |
| Total bonds payable | <u>271,505,894</u> | <u>47,524,108</u> | <u>(14,653,362)</u> | <u>304,376,640</u> | <u>16,913,928</u> |
| Other liabilities: | | | | | |
| State of Rhode Island payable | 390,000 | - | (115,000) | 275,000 | - |
| TIFIA loan | 41,540,891 | - | - | 41,540,891 | - |
| Capital lease | - | 2,896,214 | - | 2,896,214 | 392,999 |
| Net pension liability | 2,226,207 | - | (388,237) | 1,837,970 | - |
| Due to other component unit | 1,712,976 | - | (281,247) | 1,431,729 | 235,000 |
| | <u>\$ 317,375,968</u> | <u>\$ 50,420,322</u> | <u>\$ (15,437,846)</u> | <u>\$ 352,358,444</u> | <u>\$ 17,541,927</u> |

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

| | 2016 | | | | Due Within One Year |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Beginning Balance | Increases | Decreases | Ending Balance | |
| Revenue and special facility bonds payable | \$ 287,439,213 | \$ 88,136,919 | \$ (105,745,925) | \$ 269,830,207 | \$ 15,331,099 |
| Unamortized amounts: | | | | | |
| Original issue premiums | 5,387,480 | - | (3,711,793) | 1,675,687 | 181,116 |
| Total bonds payable | 292,826,693 | 88,136,919 | (109,457,718) | 271,505,894 | 15,512,215 |
| Other liabilities: | | | | | |
| State of Rhode Island payable | 495,000 | - | (105,000) | 390,000 | - |
| Note payable | 45,409 | - | (45,409) | - | - |
| TIFIA loan | 41,540,891 | - | - | 41,540,891 | - |
| Net pension liability | 1,973,129 | 253,078 | - | 2,226,207 | - |
| Due to other component unit | 1,615,023 | 97,953 | - | 1,712,976 | 235,000 |
| | <u>\$ 338,496,145</u> | <u>\$ 88,487,950</u> | <u>\$ (109,608,127)</u> | <u>\$ 317,375,968</u> | <u>\$ 15,747,215</u> |

Revenue and special facility bonds payable: Revenue and special facility bonds payable consist of the following bond issues as of June 30, 2017 and 2016:

| Description | Date of Maturity | Interest Rate | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2008 Series A, B and C bonds | 07/01/2038 | 3.5%-5.25% | \$ 33,465,000 | \$ 36,360,000 |
| 2013 Series A bonds | 09/01/2034 | 0.51%-2.73% | 31,040,000 | 31,328,133 |
| 2013 Series B bonds | 07/01/2028 | 4.1%-5.0% | 30,700,000 | 30,700,000 |
| 2015 Series A bonds | 07/01/2024 | 2.0% | 37,505,000 | 42,345,000 |
| 2016 Series A bonds | 07/01/2025 | 2.49% | 23,614,820 | 26,649,797 |
| 2016 Series B bonds | 07/01/2030 | 3.69% | 26,970,000 | 26,970,000 |
| 2016 Series C bonds | 07/01/2025 | 2.24% | 27,957,950 | 30,212,277 |
| 2016 Series D bonds | 07/01/2046 | 5.0% | 36,885,000 | - |
| 2016 Series E bonds | 07/01/2021 | 1.95%-2.75% | 3,445,000 | - |
| Total revenue bonds payable | | | 251,582,770 | 224,565,207 |
| 2006 First Lien Special Facility Bonds | 07/01/2036 | 4.0%-5.0% | 44,345,000 | 45,265,000 |
| Total revenue and special facility bonds payable | | | <u>\$ 295,927,770</u> | <u>\$ 269,830,207</u> |

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Aggregate scheduled principal and interest payments due on RIAC's revenue, special facility and TIFIA bonds/loans, including the State of Rhode Island payable, as of June 30, 2017 through maturity are as follows:

| Year ending June 30: | Principal | Interest | Total |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2018 | \$ 16,992,893 | \$ 13,635,925 | \$ 30,628,818 |
| 2019 | 17,604,771 | 13,174,361 | 30,779,132 |
| 2020 | 18,091,132 | 12,517,410 | 30,608,542 |
| 2021 | 18,641,429 | 11,677,699 | 30,319,128 |
| 2022 | 19,220,412 | 11,034,265 | 30,254,677 |
| 2023-2027 | 89,459,311 | 45,963,760 | 135,423,071 |
| 2028-2032 | 61,153,013 | 30,730,332 | 91,883,345 |
| 2033-2037 | 48,328,892 | 19,472,818 | 67,801,710 |
| 2038-2042 | 38,031,527 | 8,565,461 | 46,596,988 |
| 2043 | 10,220,281 | 1,617,625 | 11,837,906 |
| | <u>\$337,743,661</u> | <u>\$168,389,656</u> | <u>\$506,133,317</u> |

Revenue bonds are issued by Commerce RI on behalf of RIAC. The proceeds from these bonds are used to finance construction and related costs of certain capital improvements. These bonds, except for the 2006 First Lien Special Facility Bonds, are secured by the net revenues derived from the operation of the airports. As required by the Master Indenture, RIAC must attain a Debt Service Coverage Ratio of 1.25 as well as meet other nonfinancial covenants. As of June 30, 2017, RIAC was in compliance with all covenants. The 2006 First Lien Special Facility Bonds are secured solely by the net revenues derived from the InterLink.

Pledged revenues from airport operations: Per its Master Indenture of Trust and Supplemental Indentures, RIAC has pledged net revenues derived from the operation by RIAC of the Airport and Certain General Aviation Airports to repay approximately \$264,895,000 in airport revenue bonds including approximately \$87,945,000 of related interest as of June 30, 2017. Proceeds from the bonds were used for various airport improvement projects. Amounts Available to Pay Debt Service per the Master Indenture, including pledged Passenger Facility Charges, were approximately \$44,066,000 and \$40,706,000 for the years ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, respectively. Principal and interest payments per the terms of the Master Indenture for the years ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 were approximately \$22,547,100 and \$19,048,000, respectively.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Obligations supported by Pledged Airport Net Revenue including the State of Rhode Island payable are as follows:

| Year ending June 30: | Principal | Interest | Total |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2018 | \$ 15,547,850 | \$ 8,649,521 | \$ 24,197,371 |
| 2019 | 16,051,581 | 8,237,728 | 24,289,309 |
| 2020 | 16,413,579 | 7,642,438 | 24,056,017 |
| 2021 | 16,843,231 | 7,291,374 | 24,134,605 |
| 2022 | 17,390,219 | 6,837,929 | 24,228,148 |
| 2023-2027 | 77,531,037 | 26,717,253 | 104,248,290 |
| 2028-2032 | 44,642,015 | 15,162,606 | 59,804,621 |
| 2033-2037 | 22,982,978 | 8,891,989 | 31,874,967 |
| 2038-2042 | 14,335,000 | 4,698,500 | 19,033,500 |
| 2043-2046 | 10,120,280 | 1,549,125 | 11,669,405 |
| | <u>\$251,857,770</u> | <u>\$ 95,678,463</u> | <u>\$347,536,233</u> |

State of Rhode Island payable: The Lease Agreement with the State requires RIAC to make annual payments to the State in an amount equal to the principal and interest payments due to bondholders under certain airport-related General Obligation Bonds issued on behalf of RIAC. Although the original airport-related General Obligation Bonds were defeased in June 2002, the terms of the Lease Agreement require RIAC to continue to remit payments to the State based upon the amortization schedule of original airport-related General Obligation Bonds through June 2023 (see Note 9). As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, the amounts owed were approximately \$275,000 and \$390,000, respectively.

TIFIA loan: In June 2006, RIAC, the Commerce RI and the Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT) executed a Secured Loan Agreement (Agreement), agreement number TIFIA – No. 2006-1001, which provides for borrowings of up to \$42,000,000 with the United States Department of Transportation (US DOT) under the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998 (TIFIA). The purpose of the Agreement is to reimburse Commerce RI and RIDOT and to provide funding to RIAC for a portion of eligible project costs related to the InterLink. RIAC was permitted under the Agreement to make requisitions of funds for eligible project costs through fiscal year 2013. RIAC began making payments of interest in fiscal year 2012, with interest at a rate of 5.26 percent. Payments are made on behalf of Commerce RI (the borrower per the Agreement), and debt service payments commenced in fiscal year 2012 with a final maturity in fiscal year 2042. Such repayments are payable solely from the net revenues derived from the InterLink. As of June 30, 2017, RIAC had approximately \$41,541,000 in borrowings under this Agreement. See Note 9 for schedule of obligations to be paid from InterLink net revenues.

Capital lease: In July 2016, RIAC entered into a capital lease agreement for machinery and equipment. Lease payments are due annually and expire in fiscal year 2024. Assets recorded under capital lease amount to \$2,896,214 and had accumulated depreciation of \$406,668 as of June 30, 2017.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Future minimum rental payments under capital lease at June 30, 2017 are as follows:

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Years ending June 30, | |
| 2018 | \$ 442,525 |
| 2019 | 442,525 |
| 2020 | 442,525 |
| 2021 | 442,525 |
| 2022 | 442,525 |
| 2023-2024 | 885,049 |
| Total minimum lease payments | <u>3,097,674</u> |
| Less amounts representing interest | <u>201,460</u> |
| Present value of minimum capital lease payments | 2,896,214 |
| Less current portion | 392,999 |
| Capital lease obligation, net of current portion | <u><u>\$ 2,503,215</u></u> |

Note 7. Net Position

Restricted net position of RIAC consists of the following as of June 30, 2017 and 2016:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Restricted: | | |
| Capital acquisition and construction | \$ 8,551,700 | \$ 10,289,613 |
| Passenger facility charges | 10,762,311 | 6,044,136 |
| InterLink | 23,838,923 | 20,734,437 |
| Operating and maintenance reserve - airports | 4,906,000 | 4,830,000 |
| Operating and maintenance reserve - InterLink | 735,000 | 735,000 |
| Emergency renewal and replacement reserve - InterLink | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Repair and rehabilitation reserve - airports | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | <u>\$ 51,293,934</u> | <u>\$ 45,133,186</u> |

Under the Master Indenture of Trust adopted in 1993, RIAC agreed to create and maintain two reserves. The operating and maintenance reserve is to be equal to two months operating and maintenance expenses and is to be used only if RIAC does not have sufficient funds in its current operating accounts to pay these expenses on a timely basis. The repair and rehabilitation reserve is to be equal to at least \$500,000 and can be used solely for emergency repairs and rehabilitation to airport facilities. Both reserves have been funded as required and neither has been used to date. The InterLink has assets that are restricted per the First Supplemental Indenture of Trust dated June 1, 2006. The operating and maintenance reserve is to be equal to one-half of the amount set forth in the annual budget. The emergency renewal and replacement reserve is to be equal to \$2,000,000. Both reserves have been funded as required and neither has been used to date.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7. Net Position (Continued)

Unrestricted net position consists of the following as of June 30, 2017 and 2016:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Unrestricted net position designated for capital acquisition, construction and operating costs | \$ 5,100,000 | \$ 5,100,000 |
| Unrestricted, undesignated net position | 28,414,954 | 28,879,139 |
| | <u>\$ 33,514,954</u> | <u>\$ 33,979,139</u> |

Note 8. Operating Leases as Lessor

Future minimum contractual rental payments to be received under non-cancelable leases including airline and concession agreements are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Year ending June 30: | |
| 2018 | \$ 19,219,582 |
| 2019 | 17,444,105 |
| 2020 | 17,502,966 |
| | <u>\$ 54,166,653</u> |

In the event of tenant default, RIAC has the right to reclaim its leased property together with any improvements thereon.

InterLink future minimum contractual rental payments to be received under non-cancelable lease including rental car agency agreements are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Year ending June 30: | |
| 2018 | \$ 1,641,401 |
| 2019 | 1,645,996 |
| 2020 | 1,645,996 |
| 2021 | 1,645,996 |
| 2022 | 1,645,996 |
| 2023-2027 | 8,229,980 |
| 2028-2030 | 4,937,988 |
| | <u>\$ 21,393,353</u> |

Note 9. Related Party Transactions

The Lease Agreement between RIAC and the State is for a 30-year term as extended (see Note 1) under which the State has agreed to lease various assets to RIAC for \$1 per year. In addition, the Lease Agreement requires RIAC to make annual payments to the State through June 2023 in amounts equal to the principal and interest payments due bondholders under certain airport-related General Obligation Bonds issued by the State on behalf of RIAC (see Note 6). In the event RIAC does not have sufficient funds to make the required payments when due, the amount is payable in the next succeeding fiscal year and remains an obligation of RIAC until paid in full. The State has no right to terminate the Lease Agreement so long as there are bonds and subordinate indebtedness outstanding.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

Accounts receivable from the State of Rhode Island totaled \$3,140,615 and \$298,514 as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and are included in due from primary government in the accompanying statements of net position. Amounts due from the State of Rhode Island relate to capital project costs.

Net amounts due to the Quonset Development Corporation (QDC) totaled \$1,431,729 and \$1,712,976 as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and are included in due to other component unit in the accompanying statements of net position. Amounts due from QDC relate to revenues from revenue producing parcels less related operating expenses managed by QDC on behalf of RIAC. Amounts due to QDC relate to capital project costs paid by QDC, to be paid in ten equal annual installments of \$235,000 and one installment of \$5,803 commencing June 30, 2017.

Note 10. InterLink Facility

The InterLink Facility includes consolidated facilities for Airport rental car operations; a train platform to provide access for commuter rail service south to Wickford, Rhode Island and north to both Providence and Boston; and a parking garage for rental car operators and rail commuters. An elevated and enclosed skywalk system connects the InterLink Facility to the Airport.

Net Income for the InterLink is recorded as Operating Revenue in RIAC's statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. Facility Revenues for the InterLink include Customer Facility Charges (CFCs), Rental Car Rental Fees, and Net Commuter Parking Revenues. CFC revenues, including audit recoveries, were \$5,821,867 and \$6,055,723 for fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively. Operating Expenses include utilities, contracted maintenance, insurance and other costs associated with the InterLink. Depreciation related to the InterLink is reflected in this line item. Interest expense includes the interest component of RIAC's debt service on the 2006 Series Special Facility Bonds, the USDOT's and TIFIA loan. Interest income on accounts associated with the InterLink is also included in this line item. A breakdown of activity from the InterLink Facility is as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Facility revenues | \$ 7,527,431 | \$ 7,773,044 |
| Operating and maintenance expense | 1,352,973 | 1,314,020 |
| InterLink operating income before depreciation and amortization | 6,174,458 | 6,459,024 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 4,600,881 | 4,586,505 |
| Operating income | 1,573,577 | 1,872,519 |
| Interest expense | (4,408,212) | (4,453,263) |
| Interest income | 171,084 | 72,419 |
| Net loss InterLink facility | <u>\$ (2,663,551)</u> | <u>\$ (2,508,325)</u> |

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 10. InterLink Facility (Continued)

Pledged revenues from the InterLink facility: RIAC has pledged Facility Revenues related to the InterLink, net of specified operating expenses, to repay \$44,345,000 in First Lien Special Facility Bonds and \$41,540,891 in the TIFIA loan and related interest of approximately \$71,138,000 as of June 30, 2017. Proceeds from the bonds were used for the construction of the InterLink. Facility revenues, including interest income, net of specified operating expenses, were approximately \$6,345,000 and \$6,531,000 for the years ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, respectively. Principal and interest payments per the terms of the indenture of trust on the First Lien Special Facility Bonds for the years ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 were approximately \$3,215,000 and \$3,176,000, respectively. Principal and interest payments on the TIFIA loan for the years ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 were approximately \$2,185,000 for both years.

Obligations supported by Pledged InterLink Net Revenues are as follows:

| Year ending June 30: | Principal | Interest | Total |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2018 | \$ 1,445,043 | \$ 4,834,807 | \$ 6,279,850 |
| 2019 | 1,553,190 | 4,792,094 | 6,345,284 |
| 2020 | 1,677,553 | 4,737,594 | 6,415,147 |
| 2021 | 1,798,198 | 4,256,225 | 6,054,423 |
| 2022 | 1,930,193 | 4,073,651 | 6,003,844 |
| 2023-2027 | 11,928,274 | 18,750,446 | 30,678,720 |
| 2028-2032 | 16,510,998 | 15,288,722 | 31,799,720 |
| 2033-2037 | 25,345,914 | 10,537,912 | 35,883,826 |
| 2038-2042 | 23,696,528 | 3,866,961 | 27,563,489 |
| | <u>\$ 85,885,891</u> | <u>\$ 71,138,412</u> | <u>\$ 157,024,303</u> |

Note 11. Pension Plans

Defined benefit pension plan:

Plan description: Certain employees of RIAC participate in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan - the Employees' Retirement System plan – administered by the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island (the System). Under a cost-sharing plan, pension obligations for employees of all employers are pooled and plan assets are available to pay the benefits of the employees of any participating employer providing pension benefits through the plan, regardless of the status of the employers' payment of its pension obligation to the plan. The plan provides retirement and disability benefits and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plans. The report may be obtained at <http://www.ersri.org>.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 11. Pension Plans (Continued)

Benefit provisions: The level of benefits provided to participants is established by Chapter 36-10 of the General Laws, which is subject to amendment by the General Assembly. Member benefit provisions vary based on service credits accumulated at dates specified in various amendments to the General Laws outlining minimum retirement age, benefit accrual rates and maximum benefit provisions. In general, members accumulate service credits for each year of service subject to maximum benefit accruals of 80 percent or 75 percent. For those hired after June 30, 2012, the benefit accrual rate is 1 percent per year with a maximum benefit accrual of 40 percent. Members eligible to retire at September 30, 2009 may retire with 10 years of service at age 60 or after 28 years of service at any age. The retirement eligibility age increases proportionately for other members reflecting years of service and other factors until it aligns with the Social Security Normal Retirement Age, which applies to any member with less than 5 years of service as of July 1, 2012. Members are vested after 5 years of service.

The plan provides for survivor's benefits for service-connected death and certain lump sum benefits. Joint and survivor benefit provision options are available to members.

Cost of living adjustments are provided but are currently suspended until the collective plans covering state employees and teachers reach a funded status of 80 percent. Until the plans reach an 80 percent funded status, interim cost of living adjustments are provided at five-year intervals.

The plan also provides nonservice-connected disability benefits after 5 years of service, and service-connected disability benefits with no minimum service requirement.

Contributions: The funding policy, as set forth in the General Laws, Section 36-10-2, provides for actuarially determined periodic contributions to the plan. For fiscal 2017, RIAC employees are required to contribute 3.75 percent of their annual covered salary. RIAC is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate; the rate was 25.34 percent of annual covered payroll for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. RIAC contributed \$157,396, \$139,444 and \$175,135 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, equal to 100 percent of the required contributions for each year.

Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources: At June 30, 2017, RIAC reported a liability of \$1,837,970 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability related to its participation in ERS. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, the measurement date, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015 rolled forward to June 30, 2016. RIAC's proportion of the net pension liability was based on its share of contributions to the ERS for fiscal year 2016 relative to the total contributions of all participating employers for that fiscal year. At June 30, 2016 and 2015, RIAC's proportion was 0.09 and 0.11 percent, respectively.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 11. Pension Plans (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, RIAC recognized pension expense of \$49,100 and \$278,587, respectively. At June 30, 2017 and 2016, RIAC reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Deferred outflows of resources</u> | | |
| Contributions subsequent to measurement date | \$ 157,396 | \$ 139,444 |
| Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments | 131,197 | \$ - |
| Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions | - | 20,762 |
| | <u>\$ 288,593</u> | <u>\$ 160,206</u> |
| <u>Deferred inflows of resources</u> | | |
| Difference between expected and actual experience | \$ 48,672 | \$ 25,755 |
| Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions | 394,866 | - |
| Change of assumptions | 9,126 | 16,749 |
| Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments | - | 1,832 |
| | <u>\$ 452,664</u> | <u>\$ 44,336</u> |

Contributions of \$157,396 are reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from RIAC's contributions in fiscal year 2017 subsequent to the measurement date, and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ended June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30:

| | |
|------|-------------|
| 2018 | \$ (94,334) |
| 2019 | (94,334) |
| 2020 | (62,415) |
| 2021 | (70,384) |

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

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Inflation | 2.75% |
| Salary increases | 3.50% to 6.50% |
| Investment rate of return | 7.50% |

Mortality rates were based on 115 percent (males) and 95 percent (females) of the RP-2000 combined healthy mortality tables with white collar adjustments projected with scale AA from 2000.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015 valuations rolled forward to June 30, 2016 and the calculation of the total pension liability at June 30, 2016 were consistent with the results of an actuarial experience study performed as of June 30, 2013.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 11. Pension Plans (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return best-estimate on pension plan investments was determined by the actuary using a building-block method. The actuary started by calculating best-estimate future expected real rates of return (expected returns net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class, based on a collective summary of capital market expectations from 23 sources. The June 30, 2017 expected arithmetic returns over the long-term (20 years) by asset class are summarized in the following table:

| Asset Class | Target Allocation | Long-term expected Real Rate of Return |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Global Equity | 38% | |
| U.S. Equity | | 6.98% |
| International Developed | | 7.26% |
| International Emerging Markets | | 9.57% |
| Equity Hedge Funds | 8% | 4.10% |
| Private Equity | 7% | 10.15% |
| Core Fixed | 15% | 2.37% |
| Absolute Return Hedge Funds | 7% | 4.19% |
| Infrastructure | 3% | 5.58% |
| Real Estate | 8% | 5.33% |
| Other Real Return Assets: | 11% | |
| Master Limited Partnerships | | 4.97% |
| Credit | | 4.97% |
| Inflation Linked Bonds | | 1.76% |
| Cash | 3% | 0.82% |

These return assumptions are then weighted by the target asset allocation percentage, factoring in correlation effects, to develop the overall medium-term expected rate of return best-estimate on an arithmetic basis.

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from the employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

In May 2017, the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island Board voted to lower the investment rate of return assumption from 7.5% to 7% which will be reflected in the determination of the net pension liability (asset) for the various plans administered by the System beginning with the June 30, 2017 measurement date valuations.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 11. Pension Plans (Continued)

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate.

| 1.00% Decrease (6.50%) | Current Discount Rate (7.50%) | 1.00% Increase (8.50%) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| \$ 2,250,667 | \$ 1,837,970 | \$ 1,500,111 |

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position: As noted earlier, ERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plans. The report may be obtained at <http://www.ersri.org>. The report contains detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position.

Defined contribution plan description: Employees participating in the defined benefit plan, as described above, also participate in a defined contribution plan of the Employees' Retirement System as authorized by General Law Chapter 36-10.3. The defined contribution plan is established under IRS Section 401(a) and is administered by TIAA-CREF. Employees may choose among various investment options available to plan participants. Employees contribute 5 percent of their annual covered salary and employers contribute 1 percent of annual covered salary. Employee contributions are immediately vested while employer contributions are vested after three years of contributory service. Contributions required under the plan by both the employee and employer are established by the General Laws, which are subject to amendment by the General Assembly.

RIAC contributed \$1,269, \$1,796 and \$7,511 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, June 30, 2016, and June 30, 2015, respectively, equal to 100 percent of the required contributions for these years.

Plan vesting and contribution forfeiture provisions – The total amount contributed by the member, including associated investment gains and losses, shall immediately vest in the member's account and is non-forfeitable. The total amount contributed by the employer, including associated investment gains and losses, vests with the member and is non-forfeitable upon completion of three (3) years of contributory service. Non-vested employer contributions are forfeited upon termination of employment. Such forfeitures can be used by employers to offset future remittances to the plan.

Retirement benefits – Benefits may be paid to a member after severance from employment, death, plan termination, or upon a deemed severance from employment for participants performing qualified military service. At a minimum, retirement benefits must begin no later than April 1 of the calendar year following the year in which the member attains age 70½ or terminates employment, if later.

The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for plans administered by the system. The report may be obtained at <http://www.ersri.org>.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 11. Pension Plans (Continued)

Money purchase pension plan: Employees hired by RIAC on or after July 1, 1993 are eligible to participate in the Money Purchase Pension Plan and Trust, a defined contribution plan administered by RIAC. The number of RIAC employees covered by this Plan throughout the year averaged 140 in 2017 and 141 in 2016. RIAC's total payroll for the year ended June 30, 2017 was approximately \$13,192,000, of which \$11,163,000 was covered under the Plan. RIAC's total payroll for the year ended June 30, 2016 was approximately \$12,600,000, of which \$10,710,000 was covered under the Plan.

In order to participate in the Plan, covered employees must contribute 8 percent of their base pay to the Plan. Participants are 100 percent vested in the amounts they contribute. Withdrawals of these contributed amounts are not permitted prior to termination of employment. RIAC matches 100 percent of participants' required contributions under a one-year vesting schedule. Total contributions for the year ended June 30, 2017 were approximately \$893,000 by the employer and \$902,000 by the employees, respectively. Total contributions for the year ended June 30, 2016 were approximately \$857,000 by the employer and \$866,000 by the employees, respectively.

The Board of Directors of RIAC has the authority to establish and/or amend the Plan's provisions and the Plan's contribution requirements.

The assets of the Money Purchase Pension Plan are not the assets of RIAC, and RIAC has no fiduciary responsibility; thus, they are not included in this financial statement.

Note 12. Other Post-Employment Benefits

Plan description: RIAC contributes (for certain employees) to the State Employees' defined benefit post-employment health care plan, a cost sharing multiple employer plan administered through the Rhode Island State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System (OPEB System). The State of Rhode Island OPEB Board (Board) was authorized, created and established under Chapter 36-12.1 of the RI General Laws. The Board was established to independently hold and administer, in trust, the funds of the OPEB system. The plan provides medical benefits to certain retired employees of participating employers including RIAC.

Pursuant to legislation enacted by the General Assembly, a trust has been established to accumulate assets and pay benefits and other costs associated with the system.

The OPEB system issues a stand-alone financial report. A copy can be obtained from the State Controller's Office, 1 Capitol Hill, Providence, RI 02908.

Funding policy: RIGL Sections 36-12.1, 36-12-2.2, and 36-12-4 govern the provisions of the OPEB System. The contribution requirements of plan members, the State, and other participating employers are established and may be amended by the General Assembly. Active employees make no contribution to the OPEB plan. Employees who retired after October 1, 2008 must contribute 20 percent of the annual estimated benefit cost (working rate) or annual premium for Medicare supplemental coverage. Employees retiring before October 1, 2008 have varying co-pay percentages ranging from 0 percent to 50 percent based on age and years of service at retirement. Further information about the contributions of plan members can be found in the financial report of the OPEB System.

For fiscal year 2017, employers were required to contribute 5.97 percent of covered payroll. The employer required contribution rate is determined on an actuarially determined basis consistent with a funding approach outlined in the General Laws and as adopted by the OPEB System Board. RIAC fully funded its required contribution to the Plan for the years ended June 30, 2017, 2016 and 2015 which was \$37,163, \$37,104 and \$53,098, respectively.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 13. Risk Management

RIAC is self-insured for workers' unemployment. RIAC pays for unemployment claims as they are incurred. At June 30, 2017 and 2016 there are no material liabilities outstanding.

RIAC is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees or acts of God; and catastrophic events for which RIAC carries commercial insurance. Neither RIAC nor its insurers have settled any claims which exceeded RIAC's insurance coverage in any of the last three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in any insurance coverage from amounts in the prior year.

Note 14. Major Customers

For the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, approximately 15 and 16 percent, respectively, of RIAC's revenue was derived from sales made to one customer. There were no accounts receivable from this customer as of June 30, 2017 and 2016.

RIAC has entered into Airport Use & Lease Agreements (Airline Agreements) with seven signatory airlines (including cargo). The term of the Airline Agreements originally extended through June 30, 2015, all of which were extended for a five-year renewal period by mutual written agreement in 2016. The Airline Agreements establish procedures for the annual adjustment of signatory airline terminal rental rates, apron rental rates and aircraft landing fees collected for the use and occupancy of terminal and airfield facilities. Rental rates are established based on estimated cost to operate, and at the end of each fiscal year, there is a reconciliation between RIAC and the signatory airlines.

Note 15. Contingencies

RIAC participates in a number of programs that are fully or partially funded by grants received from other governmental units. Expenditures financed by grants are subject to audit by the appropriate grantor government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, RIAC may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited by grantors, but RIAC believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of RIAC.

In addition, RIAC is also involved in certain other legal proceedings and claims that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. While the ultimate outcome of these legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes that their resolution will not have a material adverse effect on RIAC's financial statements.

In connection with these matters, RIAC has recorded estimated claims, judgments and other settlements totaling \$164,000 as of June 30, 2016. Such amounts are included in liabilities for claims, judgments and other settlements in the accompanying statements of net position.

Note 16. Subsequent Event

Subsequent to year-end, RIAC has agreed to pay a contractor and a consultant for change orders and task orders related to the Runway 16-34 Safety Area Improvements Project in an aggregate amount of \$6,100,000. The capital asset and related liability associated with these agreements have been recorded in the financial statements as of June 30, 2017.

Required Supplementary Information

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

**Required Supplementary Information - unaudited
Schedule of RIAC's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Three Fiscal Years**

| | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Proportion of the net pension liability | 0.0866042% | 0.1120708% | 0.1107314% |
| Proportionate share of the net pension liability | \$ 1,837,970 | \$ 2,226,207 | \$ 1,973,129 |
| Covered employee payroll | \$ 621,137 | \$ 589,865 | \$ 750,686 |
| Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll | 295.90% | 377.41% | 262.84% |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 51.88% | 55.00% | 58.60% |

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, RIAC will present the information for those years on which information is available.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

**Required Supplementary Information - unaudited
Schedule of RIAC's Contributions
Employee's Retirement System
Last Three Fiscal Years**

| | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Statutorily determined contribution | \$ 157,396 | \$ 139,444 | \$ 175,135 |
| Contributions in relation to the statutorily determined contribution | 157,396 | 139,444 | 175,135 |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Covered-employee payroll | \$ 621,137 | \$ 589,865 | \$ 750,686 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered - employee payroll | 25.34% | 23.64% | 23.33% |

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, RIAC will present the information for those years on which information is available.

Supplementary Information

**State of Rhode Island Presentation - Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2017**

| | RIAC |
|---|-----------------------|
| Assets | |
| Current assets: | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 36,001,969 |
| Investments | - |
| Receivables (net) | 26,154,109 |
| Restricted assets: | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 31,044,427 |
| Investments | 6,184,550 |
| Receivables (net) | 1,831,371 |
| Other assets | 75,877 |
| Due from primary government | 3,140,615 |
| Due from other component units | - |
| Due from other governments | - |
| Inventories | - |
| Other assets | 767,716 |
| Total current assets | 105,200,634 |
| Noncurrent assets: | |
| Investments | - |
| Receivables (net) | 341,668 |
| Restricted assets: | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 51,292,956 |
| Investments | 4,895,560 |
| Receivables (net) | - |
| Other assets | - |
| Due from other component units | - |
| Capital assets - nondepreciable | 93,160,825 |
| Capital assets - depreciable (net) | 484,628,791 |
| Other assets, net of amortization | 815,333 |
| Total noncurrent assets | 635,135,133 |
| Total assets | 740,335,767 |
| Deferred Outflows of Resources | |
| Hedging instruments | - |
| Deferred amounts on refunding | 1,519,568 |
| Deferred pension amounts | 288,593 |
| Other deferred outflows of resources | - |
| Total deferred outflows on refunding | 1,808,161 |
| Liabilities | |
| Current liabilities: | |
| Cash overdraft | - |
| Accounts payable | 14,035,673 |
| Due to primary government | - |
| Due to other component units | 235,000 |
| Due to other governments | - |
| Unearned revenue | 453,763 |
| Other current liabilities | 24,071,081 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 16,913,928 |
| Total current liabilities | 55,709,445 |
| Noncurrent liabilities: | |
| Due to primary government | 275,000 |
| Due to other component units | 1,196,729 |
| Due to other governments | - |
| Net pension liability | 1,837,970 |
| Net OPEB obligation | - |
| Unearned revenue | - |
| Notes payable | 41,540,891 |
| Loans payable | - |
| Obligations under capital leases | 2,503,215 |
| Compensated absences | - |
| Bonds payable | 287,462,712 |
| Other liabilities | - |
| Total noncurrent liabilities | 334,816,517 |
| Total liabilities | 390,525,962 |
| Deferred Inflows of Resources | |
| Deferred amounts on refunding of debt | - |
| Deferred pension amounts | 452,664 |
| Total deferred inflows of resources | 452,664 |
| Net Position | |
| Net investment in capital assets | 266,356,414 |
| Restricted for: | |
| Debt | - |
| Other | 51,293,934 |
| Nonexpendable | - |
| Unrestricted | 33,514,954 |
| Total net position | \$ 351,165,302 |

**State of Rhode Island Presentation - Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017**

| | RIAC |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Expenses | <u>\$ 88,669,118</u> |
| Program revenues: | |
| Charges for services | 72,225,888 |
| Operating grants and contributions | - |
| Capital grants and contributions | <u>28,224,414</u> |
| Total program revenues | <u>100,450,302</u> |
| Net (expenses) revenues | <u>11,781,184</u> |
| General revenues: | |
| Interest and investment earnings | 568,835 |
| Miscellaneous revenue | <u>108,428</u> |
| Total general revenue | <u>677,263</u> |
| Special items | - |
| Extraordinary items | <u>-</u> |
| Change in net position | <u>12,458,447</u> |
| Total net position - beginning | <u>338,706,855</u> |
| Total net position - ending | <u><u>\$ 351,165,302</u></u> |

**State of Rhode Island Presentation - Schedule of Debt Service to Maturity- Long-Term Debt- Bonds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017**

| Fiscal year ending June 30: | Principal | Interest |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2018 | \$ 16,992,893 | \$ 11,433,294 |
| 2019 | 17,069,728 | 10,988,926 |
| 2020 | 17,557,942 | 10,363,057 |
| 2021 | 18,108,876 | 9,545,548 |
| 2022 | 18,687,213 | 8,933,090 |
| 2023-2027 | 86,413,861 | 35,915,805 |
| 2028-2032 | 57,275,948 | 21,587,104 |
| 2033-2037 | 43,319,097 | 11,487,609 |
| 2038-2042 | 15,519,151 | 4,111,292 |
| 2043 | 4,983,061 | 1,481,018 |
| | <u>\$ 295,927,770</u> | <u>\$ 125,846,743</u> |

**State of Rhode Island Presentation - Schedule of Debt Service to Maturity- Long-Term Debt -
TIFIA Payable
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017**

Fiscal year ending June 30:

| | Principal | Interest |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2018 | \$ - | \$ 2,185,050 |
| 2019 | 440,043 | 2,173,382 |
| 2020 | 463,190 | 2,146,678 |
| 2021 | 487,553 | 2,127,557 |
| 2022 | 513,199 | 2,098,287 |
| 2023-2027 | 3,000,450 | 10,045,461 |
| 2028-2032 | 3,877,065 | 9,143,228 |
| 2033-2037 | 5,009,795 | 7,985,209 |
| 2038-2042 | 22,512,376 | 4,454,169 |
| 2043 | 5,237,220 | 136,607 |
| | <u>\$ 41,540,891</u> | <u>\$ 42,495,628</u> |

**State of Rhode Island Presentation - Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017**

| | Beginning Balance | Additions | Reductions | Ending Balance | Amounts Due Within One Year | Amounts Due Thereafter |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Bonds payable | \$ 269,830,207 | \$ 40,330,000 | \$ 14,232,437 | \$ 295,927,770 | \$ 16,552,851 | \$ 279,374,919 |
| Net unamortized premium/discount | 1,675,687 | 7,194,108 | 420,925 | 8,448,870 | 361,077 | 8,087,793 |
| Bonds payable | 271,505,894 | 47,524,108 | 14,653,362 | 304,376,640 | 16,913,928 | 287,462,712 |
| Notes payable | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Loans payable | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Obligations under capital leases | - | 2,896,214 | - | 2,896,214 | 392,999 | 2,503,215 |
| Net OPEB obligation | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net pension liability | 2,226,207 | - | 388,237 | 1,837,970 | - | 1,837,970 |
| Due to primary government | 390,000 | - | 115,000 | 275,000 | - | 275,000 |
| Due to component units | 1,712,976 | - | 281,247 | 1,431,729 | 235,000 | 1,196,729 |
| Due to other governments and agencies | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unearned revenue | 442,542 | 11,221 | - | 453,763 | 453,763 | - |
| Compensated absences | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Reported as other liabilities: | | | | | | |
| Arbitrage rebate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pollution remediation | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Items not listed above | 41,540,891 | - | - | 41,540,891 | - | 41,540,891 |
| Total other liabilities | 41,540,891 | - | - | 41,540,891 | - | 41,540,891 |
| | \$ 317,818,510 | \$ 50,431,543 | \$ 15,437,846 | \$ 352,812,207 | \$ 17,995,690 | \$ 334,816,517 |

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Schedule of Travel and Business Development Expenses
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

| Employee | Purpose | Date | Place | Amount |
|--------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| D. Porter | AAAE Accreditation/Certification | 07/10/16 - 07/16/16 | Alexandria, VA | \$ 2,055 |
| P. Frazier | Airline Visit | 08/01/16 - 08/04/16 | Frankfurt, Germany | 2,310 |
| B. Schattle | Airline Visit | 08/01/16 - 08/04/16 | Frankfurt, Germany | 1,830 |
| T. Pimental | Airline Visit | 08/01/16 - 08/04/16 | Frankfurt, Germany | 2,043 |
| P. McDonough | 58th Annual NEC Conference | 08/13/16 - 08/17/16 | Wilmington, DE | 1,403 |
| R. Harrop | H.I.T.S. K9 Conference | 08/28/16 - 09/01/16 | Dallas, TX | 1,242 |
| B. Schattle | Airline Visit | 08/29/16 - 09/01/16 | Ponta Delgada, Azores | 1,194 |
| P. Frazier | Airline Visit | 08/29/16 - 09/01/16 | Ponta Delgada, Azores | 1,211 |
| T. Pimental | Airline Visit | 08/29/16 - 09/01/16 | Ponta Delgada, Azores | 1,191 |
| B. Schattle | RI Association of CPA's - Senator Reed Business Day | 9/14/2016 | Washington, DC | 550 |
| L. Messier | ALEAN Fall Conference | 09/18/16 - 09/22/16 | Las Vegas, NV | 1,277 |
| D. Shinsky | ALEAN Fall Conference | 09/18/16 - 09/22/16 | Las Vegas, NV | 1,091 |
| L. Messier | International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) 2016 Conference | 10/14/16 - 10/19/16 | San Diego, CA | 2,777 |
| K. Michaud | 2016 ICON Conference | 11/01/16 - 11/03/16 | North Falmouth, MA | 345 |
| K. McCormick | Management Training | 11/02/16 - 11/03/16 | Worcester, MA | 269 |
| R. Ethier | S.C. Fire Academy | 11/11/16 - 11/18/16 | Columbia, SC | 1,015 |
| A. Jacques | AAAE Airport Law Workshop | 11/12/16 - 11/16/16 | San Francisco, CA | 1,647 |
| Various | Rhode Island Aviation Hall of Fame | 11/19/2016 | Cranston, RI | 375 |
| Various | Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce 2016 Annual Meeting | 11/21/2016 | Providence, RI | 1,350 |
| J. Warcup | Bell Helicopter Training | 11/27/16 - 11/30/16 | Fort Worth, TX | 1,695 |
| T. Pimental | Airline Visit | 12/08/16 - 12/10/16 | Dallas, TX | 983 |
| Various | Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce Legislative Luncheon | 1/3/2017 | Providence, RI | 800 |
| J. Diniz | Canine Training Center | 01/22/17 - 01/27/17 | San Antonio, TX | 370 |
| D. Rockwell | S.C. Fire Academy | 01/29/17 - 01/30/17 | Columbia, SC | 492 |
| J. Thomas | Aircraft Rescue & Fire Fighting (ARFF) Chief & Leadership School | 02/13/17 - 02/17/17 | Las Vegas, NV | 1,166 |
| B. Schattle | Routes America Conference - Air Service Recruitment | 02/13/17 - 02/17/17 | Las Vegas, NV | 1,808 |
| I. Ahmad | Routes America Conference - Air Service Recruitment | 02/13/17 - 02/17/17 | Las Vegas, NV | 2,097 |
| T. Pimental | Routes America Conference - Air Service Recruitment | 02/13/17 - 02/17/17 | Las Vegas, NV | 1,693 |
| A. Andrade | Customs Border Protection Meeting | 2/21/2017 | Washington, DC | 477 |
| I. Ahmad | Customs Border Protection Meeting | 2/21/2017 | Washington, DC | 476 |
| J. Savage | Customs Border Protection Meeting | 2/21/2017 | Washington, DC | 452 |
| I. Ahmad | Customs Border Protection Meeting | 4/20/2017 | Washington, DC | 437 |
| J. Savage | Customs Border Protection Meeting | 4/20/2017 | Washington, DC | 376 |
| B. Schattle | Routes Europe Conference - Air Service Recruitment | 04/22/17 - 04/25/17 | Belfast, Northern Ireland | 1,631 |
| I. Ahmad | Routes Europe Conference - Air Service Recruitment | 04/22/17 - 04/25/17 | Belfast, Northern Ireland | 2,048 |
| T. Pimental | Routes Europe Conference - Air Service Recruitment | 04/22/17 - 04/25/17 | Belfast, Northern Ireland | 1,655 |
| J. Wiggan | AAAE Snow Symposium | 04/22/17 - 04/28/17 | Buffalo, NY | 1,430 |
| P. Kopplin | AAAE Snow Symposium | 04/22/17 - 04/28/17 | Buffalo, NY | 1,742 |
| L. Messier | ALEAN Spring Conference | 05/01/17 - 05/03/17 | Tucson, AZ | 1,450 |
| I. Ahmad | AAAE 89th Annual Conference - Board Meeting Attendance | 05/05/17 - 05/09/17 | Long Beach, CA | 1,350 |
| Various | Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce Congressional Breakfast Table | 5/8/2017 | Providence, RI | 600 |
| I. Ahmad | Airline Visit | 05/15/17 - 05/17/17 | Oslo, Norway | 3,292 |
| J. Savage | Airline Visit | 05/15/17 - 05/17/17 | Oslo, Norway | 1,563 |
| Various | Airline Events | 07/01/16 - 06/30/17 | Warwick, RI | 10,010 |
| Various | Board Meeting Expenses | 07/01/16 - 06/30/17 | Warwick, RI | 2,272 |
| Various | Business Meeting Expenses | 07/01/16 - 06/30/17 | Warwick, RI | 11,365 |
| Various | Employee Meetings and Functions | 07/01/16 - 06/30/17 | Warwick, RI | 11,375 |
| Various | Recruitment Meeting Expenses | 07/01/16 - 06/30/17 | Warwick, RI | 860 |
| Various | Miscellaneous Amounts under \$200 | 07/01/16 - 06/30/17 | Warwick, RI | 768 |
| | | | | \$ 91,909 |

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

**Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards *
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017**

| Federal Grantor Pass-Through Grantor Program Title | Grant Contract No. | Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number | Federal Expenditures |
|--|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| U.S. Department of Homeland Security: | | | |
| Direct Programs: | | | |
| TSA - Explosive Detection Canine Team | HSTS0208HCAN445 | 97.072 | \$ 108,105 |
| TSA - Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program | HSTS0209HSLR348 | 97.090 | 121,120 |
| Total Department of Homeland Security | | | <u>229,225</u> |
| U.S. Department of Defense - National Guard Bureau | | | |
| Direct Programs: | | | |
| Quonset - Allied Support: ILS Infrastructure | W912LD-15-2-2102 | 12.400 | 683,452 |
| Quonset - Allied Support: ILS Infrastructure | W912LD-16-2-2103 | 12.400 | 71,247 |
| Total Department of Defense | | | <u>754,699</u> |
| U.S. Department of Transportation: | | | |
| Direct Programs: | | | |
| Airport System - RI State System Plan Update | 3-44-0000-003 | 20.106 | 59,293 |
| Newport - Acquire Easements- Remove Obstructions | 3-44-0002-020 | 20.106 | 29,042 |
| Newport - Acquire Easements- Remove Obstructions | 3-44-0002-021 | 20.106 | 31,463 |
| T.F. Green - Final Environmental Impact Statement | 3-44-0003-082 | 20.106 | 79,979 |
| T.F. Green - Land Acquisition 2020 No-Build - Phase 5/2025 Build Phase 3 | 3-44-0003-098 | 20.106 | 1,656,440 |
| T.F. Green - Hangar Demolition Project | 3-44-0003-102 | 20.106 | 10,467 |
| T.F. Green - Land/Home Acquisition (2025 Alt B4 Scenario) | 3-44-0003-104 | 20.106 | 112,246 |
| T.F. Green - Construction of Runway 16-34 | 3-44-0003-106 | 20.106 | 707,947 |
| T.F. Green - Winslow Park/Extend Main Avenue | 3-44-0003-108/113 | 20.106 | 40,430 |
| T.F. Green - Residential Sound Insulation Phase 2 | 3-44-0003-111 | 20.106 | 218,553 |
| T.F. Green - Construction of Runway 16-34 end and Safety Area | 3-44-0003-112 | 20.106 | 902,065 |
| T.F. Green - Easement Acquisitions | 3-44-0003-115 | 20.106 | 241,772 |
| T.F. Green - Residential Sound Insulation Phase 3 | 3-44-0003-116 | 20.106 | 1,901,705 |
| T.F. Green - Extend Runway 5-23 | 3-44-0003-117 | 20.106 | 10,820,834 |
| T.F. Green - Land Acquisition 2025 Build - Phase 4 | 3-44-0003-118 | 20.106 | 358,059 |
| T.F. Green - Residential Sound Insulation Phase 4 | 3-44-0003-119 | 20.106 | 5,897,834 |
| T.F. Green - Extend Runway 5-23 | 3-44-0003-120 | 20.106 | 6,413,918 |
| T.F. Green - Land Acquisition 2025 Build - Phase 5 | 3-44-0003-121 | 20.106 | 1,558,507 |
| T.F. Green - Residential Sound Insulation Phase 5 | 3-44-0003-122 | 20.106 | 720,697 |
| T.F. Green - Land Acquisition in Runway Protection Zone (RPZ) | 3-44-0003-123 | 20.106 | 5,596,884 |
| North Central - Clear Runway Visibility Zone and Relocate Fuel Tanks | 3-44-0004-026 | 20.106 | 15,251 |
| Westerly - Installation of Obstruction Lighting | 3-44-0005-021 | 20.106 | 37,725 |
| Westerly - Vegetation Obstruction Removal | 3-44-0005-023 | 20.106 | 2,581 |
| Small Community Air Service Development Program | N/A | 20.930 | 277,574 |
| Total Department of Transportation | | | <u>37,691,266</u> |
| Total Expenditures of Federal Awards | | | <u>\$ 38,675,190</u> |

The above programs were not required to be audited as major programs under the Uniform Guidance or as determined by the State of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Continued) *
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

* The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal award activity of RIAC under programs of the Federal Government for the year ended June 30, 2017. The information on this Schedule is prepared 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 RIAC, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets or cash flows of RIAC.

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenses are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance.

RIAC has not used the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance in certain circumstances.

**Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an
Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in
Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards***

**Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other
Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance
with *Government Auditing Standards***

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
Rhode Island Airport Corporation
Warwick, Rhode Island

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 Rhode Island Airport Corporation (RIAC), a component unit of the State of Rhode Island, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise RIAC's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 26, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered RIAC's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of RIAC's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of RIAC'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 RIAC's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering RIAC's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

RSM US LLP

New Haven, Connecticut
October 26, 2017