

In the opinion of Kutak Rock LLP, Bond Counsel to the Commission, under existing laws, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions and assuming the accuracy of certain representations and continuing compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, except for interest on any Subordinate Series 2024B Bond for any period during which such Subordinate Series 2024B Bond is held by a “substantial user” of the facilities financed by the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds or a “related person” within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that (a) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax on individuals, and (b) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024B Subordinate Bonds is a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. Interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations. Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that (a) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds is not includable in taxable net income of individuals, estates and trusts for State of Minnesota income tax purposes, but is includable in the calculation of taxable income of corporations and financial institutions for State of Minnesota franchise tax purposes, (b) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the State of Minnesota alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals, estates and trusts, and (c) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds is an item of tax preference for purposes of the State of Minnesota alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals, estates and trusts. See “TAX MATTERS” herein.

\$671,145,000

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION



\$206,020,000

**Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds
Series 2024A
(Governmental/Non-AMT)**

\$465,125,000

**Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds
Series 2024B
(Private Activity/AMT)**

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: January 1, as shown on the inside cover

The Metropolitan Airports Commission (the “Commission”) is issuing its Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A (Governmental/Non-AMT) (the “Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds”), and its Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024B (Private Activity/AMT) (the “Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds,” and together with the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds, the “Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds”) to (a) finance certain capital improvements at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, (b) make a deposit to the Subordinate Reserve Fund, (c) fund capitalized interest on a portion of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, and (d) pay the costs of issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, as described herein. See “PLAN OF FINANCE” herein.

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are limited obligations of the Commission payable solely from and secured by a pledge of and lien on (a) Subordinate Revenues, which include certain income and revenue received by the Commission from the operation of the Airport System less all amounts which are required to be used to pay the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System, and less all amounts necessary to pay debt service and reserve and replenishment requirements on and relating to the Senior Parity Bonds (which, as of July 1, 2024, were outstanding in the aggregate principal amount of \$513,610,000), (b) certain funds and accounts held by the Subordinate Trustee under the Subordinate Indenture, and (c) other amounts payable under the Subordinate Indenture. The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be issued with a pledge of and lien on Subordinate Revenues on parity with the Commission’s Existing Subordinate Bonds, which, as of July 1, 2024, were outstanding in the aggregate principal amount of \$886,785,000, and the Commission’s Subordinate Revolving Obligations, which are authorized to be outstanding in the aggregate principal amount of \$150,000,000 at any one time.

THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS ARE NOT GENERAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE COMMISSION. NEITHER THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT NOR THE TAXING POWER OF THE COMMISSION, THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, THE STATE OF MINNESOTA OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OR PUBLIC AGENCY OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA IS PLEDGED TO THE PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS. NONE OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE AIRPORT SYSTEM ARE SUBJECT TO ANY MORTGAGE OR OTHER LIEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE OWNERS OF THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS.

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York. Individual purchases and sales of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be made in book-entry form only in denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof. Interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be payable on January 1 and July 1, commencing on January 1, 2025. So long as the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are held by DTC, the principal of and interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be payable by wire transfer to DTC, which in turn will be required to remit such principal and interest to the DTC participants for subsequent disbursement to the Beneficial Owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, as more fully described herein.

The Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds are subject to optional and mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity, as more fully described herein. See “DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Redemption of Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds” herein.

The purchase and ownership of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds involve investment risk and may not be suitable for all investors. This cover page is not intended to be a summary of the terms of, or the security for, the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Investors are advised to read this Official Statement in its entirety to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision, giving particular attention to the matters discussed under “CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS” herein. Capitalized terms used on this cover page and not otherwise defined have the meanings set forth herein.

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are offered, when, as and if issued by the Commission, subject to the approval of validity by Kutak Rock LLP, Bond Counsel to the Commission, and to certain other conditions. Certain matters will be passed upon for the Commission by the General Counsel to the Commission, and certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Commission by Kutak Rock LLP, as Disclosure Counsel of the Commission. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Ballard Spahr LLP. Frasca & Associates, LLC has served as Municipal Advisor to the Commission. It is expected that the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds in book-entry form will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC on or about August 7, 2024.

Wells Fargo Securities

BofA Securities

Barclays

Jefferies

Piper Sandler

Ramirez & Co., Inc.

Date of Official Statement: July 24, 2024.

MATURITY SCHEDULE

\$206,020,000
Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission
Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds
Series 2024A
(Governmental/Non-AMT)

\$121,240,000 5.000% Subordinate Series 2024A Term Bonds due January 1, 2052;
Yield: 4.080%; Price: 107.119^C; CUSIP Number¹: 603827N36

\$84,780,000 4.000% Subordinate Series 2024A Term Bonds due January 1, 2054;
Yield: 4.280%; Price: 95.338; CUSIP Number¹: 603827N44

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^C Priced to the optional redemption date of January 1, 2034, at a redemption price of par.

\$465,125,000
Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission
Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds
Series 2024B
(Private Activity/AMT)

Maturity Date (January 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	Price	CUSIP Number¹
2026	\$ 1,810,000	5.000%	3.550%	101.959	603827N51
2027	4,755,000	5.000	3.560	103.281	603827N69
2028	12,075,000	5.000	3.530	104.667	603827N77
2029	12,680,000	5.000	3.570	105.771	603827N85
2030	13,315,000	5.000	3.630	106.659	603827N93
2031	13,980,000	5.000	3.680	107.462	603827P26
2032	14,680,000	5.000	3.700	108.344	603827P34
2033	15,415,000	5.000	3.730	109.082	603827P42
2034	16,185,000	5.000	3.730	109.988	603827P59
2035	16,995,000	5.000	3.750	109.822 ^C	603827P67
2036	17,840,000	5.000	3.780	109.573 ^C	603827P75
2037	18,735,000	5.000	3.820	109.242 ^C	603827P83
2038	19,670,000	5.000	3.870	108.829 ^C	603827P91
2039	20,655,000	5.000	3.920	108.419 ^C	603827Q25
2040	21,690,000	5.000	4.000	107.767 ^C	603827Q33
2041	22,765,000	5.000	4.060	107.280 ^C	603827Q41
2042	23,910,000	5.250	4.050	109.299 ^C	603827Q58
2043	25,165,000	5.000	4.180	106.316 ^C	603827Q66
2044	26,425,000	5.250	4.160	108.404 ^C	603827Q74

\$146,380,000 5.250% Subordinate Series 2024B Term Bonds due January 1, 2049;
Yield: 4.290%; Price: 107.357^C; CUSIP Number¹: 603827Q82

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^C Priced to the optional redemption date of January 1, 2034, at a redemption price of par.

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METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION

Rick King
Chair

Braj Agrawal
Timothy Baylor
Yodit Bizen
Carl Crimmins
James Deal
Leili Fatehi
Patti Gartland

Richard Ginsberg
Dixie Hoard
Ikram Koliso
James Lawrence
Donald Monaco
Randy Schubring
Rodney Skoog

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMISSION

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Chief Financial Officer
Chief Information Officer
Chief Operating Officer
Vice President, Human Resources and Labor Relations
Vice President, Management and Operations
Vice President, Planning and Development
Vice President, Strategy and Stakeholder Engagement
General Counsel
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Plante & Moran, PLLC

AIRPORT CONSULTANT

Landrum & Brown, Incorporated

No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized by the Commission to give any information or to make any representations other than as set forth herein and, if given or made, such other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Commission. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds by a person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer, solicitation or sale.

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Statements contained in this Official Statement which involve estimates, forecasts or matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so described herein, are intended solely as such and are not to be construed as representations of facts. See “INTRODUCTION—Forward-Looking Statements” herein.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, their respective responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Commission since the date hereof. This Official Statement is submitted in connection with the sale of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds referred to herein and may not be reproduced or used, in whole or in part, for any other purpose.

References to website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and may be in the form of a hyperlink solely for the reader’s convenience. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement for purposes of, and as that term is defined in, Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12.

THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, IN RELIANCE UPON AN EXEMPTION CONTAINED THEREIN, AND HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED OR QUALIFIED UNDER THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE. THE SUBORDINATE INDENTURE HAS NOT BEEN QUALIFIED UNDER THE TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939, AS AMENDED, IN RELIANCE UPON AN EXEMPTION CONTAINED THEREIN. THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED BY ANY FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR REGULATORY COMMISSION. FURTHERMORE, THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE UNDERWRITERS MAY OFFER AND SELL THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS TO CERTAIN DEALERS AND OTHERS AT YIELDS HIGHER OR PRICES LOWER THAN THE PUBLIC OFFERING YIELDS AND/OR PRICES STATED ON THE INSIDE COVER PAGE OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT, AND SUCH PUBLIC OFFERING YIELDS AND/OR PRICES MAY BE CHANGED FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE UNDERWRITERS.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

\$671,145,000

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION

\$206,020,000

Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds
Series 2024A
(Governmental/Non-AMT)

\$465,125,000

Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds
Series 2024B
(Private Activity/AMT)

INTRODUCTION

General

The purpose of this Official Statement, which includes the cover page, the inside cover pages, the table of contents and the appendices, is to provide information concerning the sale and delivery by the Metropolitan Airports Commission (the “**Commission**”) of its (a) \$206,020,000 Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A (Governmental/Non-AMT) (the “**Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds**”), and (b) \$465,125,000 Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024B (Private Activity/AMT) (the “**Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds**,” and together with the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds, the “**Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds**”).

This Introduction is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more detailed information included and referred to elsewhere in this Official Statement. The offering of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds to potential investors is made only by means of the entire Official Statement. **Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement and not otherwise defined herein have the respective meanings given such terms in Appendix C-1 hereto.**

The Commission

The Commission was created by an act of the Minnesota State Legislature in 1943 as a public corporation. Its purpose is to promote air navigation and transportation (international, national and local) in and through the State of Minnesota (the “**State**”), promote the efficient, safe and economic handling of air commerce, assure the inclusion of the State in national and international programs of air transportation, and to those ends develop the full potentialities of the Metropolitan Area (as defined below) as an aviation center. The Commission exercises its jurisdiction over any place within 35 miles of the city hall of the City of Minneapolis or the city hall of the City of St. Paul, and over the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area (the “**Metropolitan Area**”), which includes the counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington. The Commission’s fiscal year (“**Fiscal Year**”) currently begins on January 1 and ends on December 31. See “THE COMMISSION.”

Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport and the Airport System

The Commission owns and operates seven airports in the Metropolitan Area, including Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport (the “**Airport**” or “**MSP**”), which serves as the primary Air Carrier (as defined below) facility, and six reliever airports which serve general aviation, including St. Paul Downtown Airport, Flying Cloud Airport, Crystal Airport, Anoka County/Blaine Airport, Lake Elmo Airport and Airlake Airport (collectively, the “**Reliever Airports**”). For purposes of this Official

Statement, “**Air Carrier**” will mean any major or national commercial airline, regional or commuter airline and cargo carrier.

The Airport maintains four air-transport type runways, including two parallel northwest-southeast runways, one north-south runway and one northeast-southwest cross-wind runway. Passenger terminal facilities at the Airport are located in two separate buildings: Terminal 1 (“**Terminal 1**”) and Terminal 2 (“**Terminal 2**”). According to United States Department of Transportation preliminary statistics, in calendar year 2022 (the latest data available), the Airport was ranked as the 18th busiest airport in the country as measured by total number of enplaned passengers. The Airport is classified by the Federal Aviation Administration (the “**FAA**”) as a large hub airport (an airport that enplanes 1.0% or more of the total number of passenger boardings at all commercial service airports in the United States). See “THE COMMISSION—The Airport System,” and “MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.”

Delta Air Lines

The Airport serves as a primary hub in the route system of Delta Air Lines, Inc. (“**Delta**”). Delta, together with its affiliated Air Carriers (including, among others, Endeavor Air (“**Endeavor**”)), accounted for approximately 70.4% of all passengers enplaned at the Airport in 2023. See “AIRLINE AND AIRLINE INDUSTRY INFORMATION—Delta” and “CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Dominance of Delta at the Airport.”

Authority for Issuance of Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Master Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2000, as amended (the “**Master Subordinate Indenture**”), by and between the Commission and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., successor trustee to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (successor by merger to Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, National Association), as trustee (the “**Subordinate Trustee**”), and the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, to be dated as of August 1, 2024 (the “**Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture**,” and collectively with the Master Subordinate Indenture and all supplements thereto, the “**Subordinate Indenture**”), by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee.

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds have been authorized by Resolution No. 2577 adopted by the Commission on July 15, 2024. The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are being issued under and in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Sections 473.601, et seq. (the “**Act**”).

Purpose of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds

Proceeds from the sale of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be used to (a) finance certain capital improvements at the Airport, (b) make a deposit to the Subordinate Reserve Fund (as defined herein), (c) fund capitalized interest on a portion of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, and (d) pay the costs of issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

See “PLAN OF FINANCE” and “APPENDIX A—REPORT OF THE AIRPORT CONSULTANT” for additional information about the use of the proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

Security for the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be secured by a pledge of and lien on Subordinate Revenues (which includes certain income and revenue received by the Commission from the operation of the Airport System less all amounts which are required to be used to pay the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System (as defined herein) less all amounts required to pay debt service and reserve and replenishment requirements on and relating to the Senior Parity Bonds (as defined herein)) on parity with the outstanding Existing Subordinate Bonds (as defined herein), any Subordinate Revolving Obligations (as defined herein) issued and/or incurred by the Commission, and any additional obligations issued or incurred on parity with the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds under the terms and provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture (the “**Additional Subordinate Obligations**”). The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, the Existing Subordinate Bonds, the Subordinate Revolving Obligations and any Additional Subordinate Obligations are collectively referred to in this Official Statement as “**Subordinate Obligations.**” Subordinate Revenues are available for the equal and proportionate benefit of all Subordinate Obligations, except for the timing of payment of such Subordinate Obligations. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Flow of Funds,” “—Pledge of Subordinate Revenues” and “—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service” and “OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS AND DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE—Subordinate Obligations.”

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are limited obligations of the Commission payable solely from and secured by a pledge of and lien on (a) Subordinate Revenues, (b) certain funds and accounts held by the Subordinate Trustee under the Subordinate Indenture, and (c) other amounts payable under the Subordinate Indenture. The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are not general obligations of the Commission. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the Commission, the City of Minneapolis, the City of St. Paul, the State or any political subdivision or public agency of the State is pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. None of the properties of the Airport System are subject to any mortgage or other lien for the benefit of the owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

Outstanding Subordinate Obligations

Pursuant to the Master Subordinate Indenture and various Supplemental Subordinate Indentures, the Commission has previously issued, and as of July 1, 2024, there was \$886,785,000 aggregate principal amount outstanding of its Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2016D (the “**Subordinate Series 2016D Bonds**”), Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2016E (the “**Subordinate Series 2016E Bonds**”), Subordinate Airport Revenue and Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A (the “**Subordinate Series 2019A Bonds**”), Subordinate Airport Revenue and Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019B (the “**Subordinate Series 2019B Bonds**”), Subordinate Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019C (the “**Subordinate Series 2019C Bonds**”), Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2022A (Governmental/Non-AMT) (the “**Subordinate Series 2022A Bonds**”), Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2022B (Private Activity/AMT) (the “**Subordinate Series 2022B Bonds**”), Subordinate Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2023A (Governmental/Non-AMT) (the “**Subordinate Series 2023A Bonds**”), and Subordinate Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2023B (Private Activity/AMT) (the “**Subordinate Series 2023B Bonds,**” and collectively with the Subordinate Series 2016D Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2016E Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2019A Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2019B Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2019C Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2022A Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2022B Bonds and the Subordinate Series 2023A Bonds, the “**Existing Subordinate Bonds**”).

Additionally, pursuant to the Master Subordinate Indenture, the Nineteenth Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of September 1, 2021 (the “**Nineteenth Supplemental Subordinate**

Indenture”), by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee, and the Credit Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2021 (the “**CN Financing Credit Agreement**”), by and between the Commission and CN Financing, Inc. (“**CN Financing**”), the Commission is authorized to issue and have outstanding, from time to time, up to \$150,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Revolving Obligations (collectively, the “**Subordinate Revolving Obligations**”). As of July 1, 2024, the Commission had approximately \$87.8 million aggregate principal amount of Subordinate Revolving Obligations outstanding. All Subordinate Revolving Obligations issued by the Commission are purchased by CN Financing in accordance with the terms of the CN Financing Credit Agreement.

On August 29, 2024, the Commission expects to terminate the CN Financing Credit Agreement and replace it with a new credit agreement (the “**Wells Fargo Credit Agreement**”) to be entered into by and between the Commission and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (“**Wells Fargo**”). The Wells Fargo Credit Agreement is expected to provide the Commission with the ability to issue and have outstanding, from time to time, up to \$200,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of Subordinate Revolving Obligations.

Senior Parity Bonds

Pursuant to the Master Trust Indenture, dated as of June 1, 1998, as amended (the “**Master Senior Indenture**”), by and between the Commission and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., successor trustee to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (successor by merger to Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, National Association, formerly known as Norwest Bank Minnesota, National Association), as trustee (the “**Senior Trustee**”), and various Supplemental Senior Indentures (collectively with the Master Senior Indenture, the “**Senior Indenture**”), the Commission has previously issued, and as of July 1, 2024, there was \$513,610,000 aggregate principal amount outstanding of its Senior Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A (the “**Senior Series 2016A Bonds**”), and Senior Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2016C (the “**Senior Series 2016C Bonds**,” and together with the Senior Series 2016A Bonds, the “**Existing Senior Bonds**”).

The Existing Senior Bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on Net Revenues (as defined herein) on a parity with any additional bonds issued on a parity with the Existing Senior Bonds under the terms and provisions of the Master Senior Indenture (the “**Additional Senior Bonds**”), any general obligation revenue bonds issued pursuant to Section 473.667 of the Act that are issued on a parity with respect to Net Revenues (the “**General Obligation Revenue Bonds**”), and any other obligations issued on a parity with respect to Net Revenues pursuant to the terms of laws enacted by the Minnesota State Legislature and the Master Senior Indenture. For purposes of this Official Statement, “**Senior Bonds**” means the Existing Senior Bonds and any Additional Senior Bonds. The Senior Bonds, any General Obligation Revenue Bonds issued on a parity with respect to Net Revenues, and any other obligations issued on a parity with respect to Net Revenues pursuant to the terms of laws enacted by the Minnesota State Legislature and the Master Senior Indenture are hereinafter collectively referred to as the “**Senior Parity Bonds**.” As of the date of this Official Statement, the only Senior Parity Bonds the Commission has outstanding are the Existing Senior Bonds. “**Net Revenues**” include certain income and revenue received by the Commission from the operation of the Airport System less all amounts which are required to be used to pay the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System. Net Revenues are available for the equal and proportionate benefit of all Senior Parity Bonds. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Flow of Funds” and “—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service” and “OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS AND DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE—Existing Senior Bonds.”

As described in more detail under the caption “OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS AND DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE—General Obligation Revenue Bonds,” pursuant to Section 473.667 of the Act, the

Commission is authorized to issue up to \$55,051,875 of General Obligation Revenue Bonds without additional statutory authorization and without having to meet the requirements of the additional bonds test set forth in the Master Senior Indenture. As of the date of this Official Statement, the Commission has no General Obligation Revenue Bonds outstanding, and has no plans to issue any of the authorized \$55,051,875 of General Obligation Revenue Bonds.

Agreements with Airlines and Other Concessionaires

As of July 1, 2024, 40 Air Carriers were operating at the Airport, including Delta and its affiliated Air Carriers. Thirty-five of the Air Carriers operate at the Airport pursuant to the provisions of the Airline Lease Agreement (as defined below). In addition to covering the lease of certain portions of the passenger terminal complex, including the apron, the Airline Lease Agreements cover the use of and charging mechanisms for the airfield facilities. The rates and charges under the Airline Lease Agreements are calculated based on a compensatory rate-setting methodology for the passenger terminal complex and a cost-center residual rate-setting methodology for the airfield.

In January 2019, the Commission and the Air Carriers operating at the Airport agreed to a new Airline Operating Agreement and Terminal Building Lease – Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, as amended (each an “**Airline Lease Agreement**,” and collectively, the “**Airline Lease Agreements**”). The term of the new Airline Lease Agreements is through either (i) December 31, 2028 (originally December 31, 2023, which expiration date was subsequently extended by an agreement between the Commission and certain of the Air Carriers) or (ii) December 31, 2030. Each Air Carrier can select which term they want. Ten of the Air Carriers operating at the Airport, including Delta, have executed an Airline Lease Agreement that has an expiration date of December 31, 2030; and twenty-five Air Carriers operating at the Airport have executed an Airline Lease Agreement that has an expiration date of December 31, 2028. The Commission currently has five Air Carriers operating at the Airport that have not entered into an Airline Lease Agreement and instead operate at the Airport pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the Commission that sets landing fees and terminal rentals for Air Carriers that are not a signatory to an Airline Lease Agreement. For purposes of this Official Statement, except as otherwise provided herein, those Air Carriers that have signed an Airline Lease Agreement are referred to herein as “**Signatory Airlines**.” See “**AGREEMENTS WITH AIRLINES AND OTHER CONCESSIONAIRES—Airline Lease Agreements**” and “**APPENDIX D—FORM OF AIRLINE LEASE AGREEMENT**.”

The Commission also has entered numerous other agreements with various parties regarding the lease of space and the sale of goods and services in connection with certain activities at the Airport, including, but not limited to, concessions, parking and rental cars. See “**AGREEMENTS WITH AIRLINES AND OTHER CONCESSIONAIRES**.”

Capital Improvement Program

The Commission has an ongoing capital improvement program (“**CIP**”) at the Airport and the Reliever Airports, which includes, among other projects, additional gates, end of life/replacement projects, safety and security projects, long-term comprehensive plan projects, maintenance/facility upgrade projects, ongoing maintenance projects and tenant specific projects. Many of the projects in the CIP include one or more distinct phases, each of which will be started and completed at different times.

Each year, Commission staff prepares a seven-year CIP for review and approval by the full Commission. On December 18, 2023, the Commission approved a seven-year CIP (the “**2024-30 CIP**”) that consists of near-term construction projects that began in previous years and continue to be constructed in calendar years 2024 and 2025 and those that are expected to begin during calendar years 2024 and 2025, as well as a longer-term CIP that covers projects, that may require additional refinements to project scopes

and costs, expected to be undertaken over an additional five-year period between 2026 and 2030. The CIP is amended throughout the year as needed. The 2024-30 CIP has a total cost of approximately \$4.296 billion, with approximately \$1.723 billion planned in 2024 and 2025. Future CIPs could reflect project revisions and additional projects could be added to the 2024-30 CIP.

For purposes of this Official Statement (including the Report of the Airport Consultant (as defined below)), the Commission's capital program is divided into the Series 2024 Projects (as defined and described under "PLAN OF FINANCE—Financing of Series 2024 Projects") and the "**Other CIP Projects**" (as further described under "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM—Other CIP Projects"). The Series 2024 Projects include those projects in the 2024-30 CIP that will be funded, either in whole or in part, with proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. The Series 2024 Projects have a total estimated cost of approximately \$897.8 million, approximately \$593.1 million of which are expected to be financed with a portion of the proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. The remaining costs of the Series 2024 Projects (approximately \$304.7 million) are expected to be financed with proceeds of Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations (approximately \$130.0 million) to be issued in 2026, federal and State grants (approximately \$115.5 million), proceeds of certain Existing Subordinate Bonds (approximately \$47.7 million), and other available moneys of the Commission (including proceeds of additional Subordinate Revolving Obligations, amounts on deposit in the Repair and Replacement Account and/or unrestricted cash of the Commission) (approximately \$11.5 million).

The Other CIP Projects include those 2024-30 CIP projects not included in the Series 2024 Projects. The Other CIP Projects have a total estimated cost of approximately \$3.398 billion, and are expected to be financed with proceeds of Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations (approximately \$2.127 billion) to be issued in 2026, 2028 and 2030, federal and State grants (approximately \$284.4 million), proceeds of certain Existing Subordinate Bonds (approximately \$53.1 million), passenger facility charges (approximately \$244.5 million, on a pay-as-you-go basis) and certain other available moneys of the Commission, including proceeds of Subordinate Revolving Obligations, and other available moneys of the Commission (including proceeds of additional Subordinate Revolving Obligations, amounts on deposit in the Repair and Replacement Account and/or unrestricted cash of the Commission) (approximately \$689.6 million). One of the Other CIP Projects, the Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement Project, is currently estimated to cost approximately \$600 million; however, the Commission is currently in the process of evaluating the timing and cost of the project, which could be more or less than the amount included in the 2024-30 CIP. For purposes of the Report of the Airport Consultant, the Airport Consultant, has assumed that the Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement Project will be financed with proceeds of Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations expected to be issued in 2030.

See "PLAN OF FINANCE," "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM" and "APPENDIX A—REPORT OF THE AIRPORT CONSULTANT" for additional information on the 2024-30 CIP, the Series 2024 Projects and the Other CIP Projects and their expected funding sources.

Report of the Airport Consultant

Included as Appendix A to this Official Statement is the Report of the Airport Consultant, dated July 16, 2024 (the "**Report of the Airport Consultant**") prepared by Landrum & Brown, Incorporated (the "**Airport Consultant**"), which, among other things, provides information concerning the Airport System, describes the Commission's capital improvement program, forecasts future levels of airline activity at and revenues of the Airport System and forecasts future debt service coverage levels. The Report of the Airport Consultant should be read in its entirety for an understanding of the assumptions and rationale underlying the airline activity and financial forecasts contained therein. The Report of the Airport Consultant does not reflect the final terms of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. See "REPORT OF THE

AIRPORT CONSULTANT,” “CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Assumptions in the Report of the Airport Consultant” and “APPENDIX A—REPORT OF THE AIRPORT CONSULTANT.”

Continuing Disclosure

The Commission will covenant for the benefit of the Owners and Beneficial Owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds to provide, or cause to be provided, annually certain financial information and operating data concerning the Commission and the Airport and certain other obligated persons, including Delta, and to provide, or cause to be provided, notices of certain enumerated events, to assist the Underwriters (as defined herein) in complying with Rule 15c2-12(b)(5)(i) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). See “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE” and “APPENDIX F—FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE.”

Forward-Looking Statements

This Official Statement, including the appendices hereto, contains statements relating to future results that are forward-looking statements. When used in this Official Statement, the words “estimate,” “anticipate,” “forecast,” “project,” “intend,” “propose,” “plan,” “expect” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in such forward-looking statements. Any forecast is subject to such uncertainties. Inevitably, some assumptions used to develop the forecasts will not be realized and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. Therefore, there are likely to be differences between forecasts and actual results, and those differences may be material. See “CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Forward-Looking Statements.”

In addition, references in this Official Statement to Fiscal Year 2024 financial data are based on preliminary, unaudited financial information, which information is subject to change

Additional Information

Brief descriptions of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, the Senior Indenture, the Subordinate Indenture, the Airline Lease Agreements and certain other documents are included in this Official Statement and the appendices hereto. Such descriptions do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive. All references herein to such documents and any other documents, statutes, reports or other instruments described herein are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document, statute, report or other instrument. Information contained herein has been obtained from officers, employees and records of the Commission and from other sources believed to be reliable. The information herein is subject to change without notice, and the delivery of this Official Statement will under no circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Commission since the date hereof. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the Commission or the Underwriters and the purchasers or Owners of any of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

The Commission maintains certain websites and social media accounts, the information on which is not part of this Official Statement, has not and is not incorporated by reference herein and should not be relied upon in deciding whether to invest in the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

PLAN OF FINANCE

Plan of Finance

Proceeds from the sale of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, along with certain other available moneys of the Commission, will be used to (a) finance the design, construction, improvement and equipping of the Series 2024 Projects (as described below), (b) make a deposit to the Subordinate Reserve Fund, (c) fund capitalized interest on a portion of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, and (d) pay the costs of issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

Financing of Series 2024 Projects

A portion of the proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds will be used to finance the design, construction, improvement and equipping of certain projects at the Airport, including (i) the Safety and Security Center, (ii) the Commission Campus building roof replacement, (iii) the maintenance of the infiltration pond, and (iv) parking structure rehabilitation (collectively, the “**Series 2024A Projects**”). A portion of the proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds will be used to finance the design, construction, improvement and equipping of certain projects at the Airport, including (i) the Concourse G Infill – Pod 2-3, (ii) the Terminal 2-North gate expansion, (iii) the Concourse and gatehold modernization projects, (iv) the Terminal 2 apron and building modifications, (v) the air handling unit replacement, (vi) the Concourse A heating system upgrade, (vii) the electrical substation replacement, (viii) the Concourse G rehabilitation, (ix) the ground power substation replacement, (x) the Commission Automation Infrastructure Program, and (xi) the Lavatory Building rehabilitation (collectively, the “**Series 2024B Projects**,” and together with the Series 2024A Projects, the “**Series 2024 Projects**”). See “APPENDIX A—REPORT OF THE AIRPORT CONSULTANT—The Series 2024 Projects” for a further description of the Series 2024 Projects.

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Estimated Sources and Uses of Funds

The following table sets forth the estimated sources and uses of funds in connection with the issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

	<u>Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds</u>	<u>Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sources			
Par Amount	\$206,020,000.00	\$465,125,000.00	\$671,145,000.00
Net Original Issue Premium	<u>4,678,632.00</u>	<u>36,386,923.00</u>	<u>41,065,555.00</u>
Total Source	<u>\$210,698,632.00</u>	<u>\$501,511,923.00</u>	<u>\$712,210,555.00</u>
Uses			
Deposit to Subordinate Series 2024A Construction Fund ¹	\$176,100,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$176,100,000.00
Deposit to Subordinate Series 2024A Interest Account ²	21,665,340.00	0.00	21,665,340.00
Deposit to Subordinate Series 2024B Construction Fund ³	0.00	416,950,000.00	416,950,000.00
Deposit to Subordinate Series 2024B Interest Account ⁴	0.00	53,912,638.89	53,912,638.89
Deposit to Subordinate Reserve Fund	11,889,363.12	28,299,459.32	40,188,822.44
Costs of Issuance ⁵	<u>1,043,928.88</u>	<u>2,349,824.79</u>	<u>3,393,753.67</u>
Total Uses	<u>\$210,698,632.00</u>	<u>\$501,511,923.00</u>	<u>\$712,210,555.00</u>

¹ To be used to pay a portion of the costs of the Series 2024A Projects.

² Represents a portion of the interest accruing on a portion of the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds through April 1, 2027.

³ To be used to pay a portion of the costs of the Series 2024B Projects.

⁴ Represents a portion of the interest accruing on a portion of the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds through October 1, 2027.

⁵ Includes Underwriters' discount, legal fees, financial advisory fees, rating agency fees and other costs of issuance.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS

General

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will bear interest at the rates and mature on the dates set forth on the inside front cover pages of this Official Statement. Interest will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be dated their initial date of delivery, and will bear interest from that date payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 of each year, commencing January 1, 2025 (each an “**Interest Payment Date**”). Interest due and payable on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds on any Interest Payment Date will be paid to the person who is the registered owner as of the Record Date (which will be The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“**DTC**”), so long as the book-entry system with DTC is in effect). Each Subordinate Series 2024 Bond will bear interest from the Interest Payment Date next preceding the date of authentication thereof unless such date of authentication is an Interest Payment Date, in which event such Subordinate Series 2024 Bond will bear interest from such date of authentication, or unless such date of authentication is after a Record Date and before the next succeeding Interest Payment Date, in which event such Subordinate Series 2024 Bond will bear interest from such succeeding Interest Payment Date, or unless such date of authentication is on or before December 15, 2024, in which event such Subordinate Series 2024 Bond will bear interest from its date of delivery. If interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds is in default, Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds issued in exchange for Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds surrendered for transfer or exchange will bear interest from the last Interest Payment Date to which interest has been paid in full on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds surrendered.

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof. The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be issued in fully registered form and will be

registered in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee of DTC. DTC will act as securities depository for the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their interest in the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds purchased. So long as Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, is the registered owner of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, references herein to the Bondholders or registered owners means Cede & Co. and does not mean the Beneficial Owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, the principal of and interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be payable by wire transfer by the Subordinate Trustee to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which is required, in turn, to remit such amounts to the DTC participants for subsequent disbursement to the Beneficial Owners. See “APPENDIX G—BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM.”

Redemption of Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds

Optional Redemption.

Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds. The Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds are redeemable at the option of the Commission on and after January 1, 2034, in whole or in part at any time, from any moneys that may be provided for such purpose and at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds to be redeemed plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption, without premium.

Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds. The Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds maturing on or before January 1, 2034 are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. The Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds maturing on and after January 1, 2035 are redeemable at the option of the Commission on and after January 1, 2034, in whole or in part at any time, from any moneys that may be provided for such purpose and at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds to be redeemed plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption, without premium.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption. The Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds maturing on January 1, 2052 (the “**Subordinate Series 2024A Term Bonds (2052)**”) are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption, without premium, on January 1 of the following years and in the following principal amounts:

Redemption Date (January 1)	Principal Amount
2049	\$ 8,065,000
2050	35,900,000
2051	37,695,000
2052*	39,580,000

* Final Maturity.

The Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds maturing on January 1, 2054 (the “**Subordinate Series 2024A Term Bonds (2054)**,” and together with the Subordinate Series 2024A Term Bonds (2052), the “**Subordinate Series 2024A Term Bonds**”) are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest thereon to the date

fixed for redemption, without premium, on January 1 of the following years and in the following principal amounts:

Redemption Date (January 1)	Principal Amount
2053	\$41,560,000
2054*	43,220,000

* Final Maturity.

The Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds maturing on January 1, 2049 (the “**Subordinate Series 2024B Term Bonds**,” and together with the Subordinate Series 2024A Term Bonds, the “**Subordinate Series 2024 Term Bonds**”) are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption, without premium, on January 1 of the following years and in the following principal amounts:

Redemption Date (January 1)	Principal Amount
2045	\$27,810,000
2046	29,270,000
2047	30,810,000
2048	32,425,000
2049*	26,065,000

* Final Maturity.

At the option of the Commission, to be exercised by delivery of a written certificate to the Subordinate Trustee, on or before the 60th day next preceding any mandatory sinking fund redemption date for the applicable Subordinate Series 2024 Term Bonds, it may (a) deliver to the Subordinate Trustee for cancellation Subordinate Series 2024 Term Bonds, as applicable, or portions thereof (in Authorized Denominations) purchased in the open market or otherwise acquired by the Commission or (b) specify a principal amount of such Subordinate Series 2024 Term Bonds, as applicable, or portions thereof (in Authorized Denominations) which prior to said date have been optionally redeemed and previously cancelled by the Subordinate Trustee at the request of the Commission and not theretofore applied as a credit against any mandatory sinking fund redemption requirement. The Subordinate Series 2024 Term Bonds or portion thereof so purchased or otherwise acquired or redeemed and delivered to the Subordinate Trustee for cancellation will be credited by the Subordinate Trustee at 100% of the principal amount thereof against the obligation of the Commission to pay the principal of such applicable Subordinate Series 2024 Term Bonds on such mandatory sinking fund redemption date.

Notices of Redemption to Bondholders; Conditional Notice of Optional Redemption. The Subordinate Trustee will give notice of redemption, in the name of the Commission, to Bondholders affected by redemption (or DTC, so long as the book-entry system with DTC is in effect) at least 30 days but not more than 60 days before each redemption date and send such notice of redemption by first class mail (or with respect to Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds held by DTC, either via electronic means or by an express delivery service for delivery on the next following Business Day) to each applicable owner of a Subordinate Series 2024 Bond to be redeemed; each such notice will be sent to the owner’s registered address.

Each notice of redemption will specify the Series, maturity date, interest rate and CUSIP number of each Subordinate Series 2024 Bond to be redeemed (if less than all Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds of a Series and maturity date are called for redemption, the numbers assigned to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds to be redeemed), the principal amount to be redeemed, the date fixed for redemption, the redemption price, the place or places of payment, the Subordinate Trustee's name, that payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds to be redeemed, that interest, if any, accrued to the date fixed for redemption and not paid will be paid as specified in said notice, and that on and after said date interest thereon will cease to accrue.

Failure to give any required notice of redemption as to any particular Subordinate Series 2024 Bond will not affect the validity of the call for redemption of any Subordinate Series 2024 Bond in respect of which no failure occurs. Any notice sent as provided in the Subordinate Indenture will be conclusively presumed to have been given whether or not actually received by the addressee. When notice of redemption is given, Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds called for redemption become due and payable on the date fixed for redemption at the applicable redemption price. In the event that funds are deposited with the Subordinate Trustee sufficient for redemption, interest on the applicable Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds to be redeemed will cease to accrue on and after the date fixed for redemption.

Upon surrender of a Subordinate Series 2024 Bond to be redeemed, in part only, the Subordinate Trustee will authenticate for the holder a new Subordinate Series 2024 Bond(s), as applicable, of the same Series, maturity and interest rate equal in principal amount to the unredeemed portion of the applicable Subordinate Series 2024 Bond surrendered.

The Commission may provide that if at the time of mailing of notice of an optional redemption there has not been deposited with the Subordinate Trustee moneys sufficient to redeem all the applicable Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds called for redemption, such notice may state that it is conditional and subject to the deposit of the redemption moneys with the Subordinate Trustee not later than the opening of business one Business Day prior to the scheduled redemption date, and such notice will be of no effect unless such moneys are so deposited. In the event sufficient moneys are not on deposit on the required date, then the redemption will be cancelled and on such cancellation date notice of such cancellation will be mailed to the holders of such applicable Series of Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

Effect of Redemption. On the date so designated for redemption, notice having been given in the manner and under the conditions provided in the Subordinate Indenture and as described above and sufficient moneys for payment of the redemption price being held in trust to pay the redemption price, interest on such applicable Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will cease to accrue from and after such redemption date, such Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will cease to be entitled to any lien, benefit or security under the Subordinate Indenture and the owners of such Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will have no rights in respect thereof except to receive payment of the redemption price. Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds which have been duly called for redemption and for the payment of the redemption price of which moneys will be held in trust for the holders of the respective Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds to be redeemed, all as provided in the Subordinate Indenture will not be deemed to be Outstanding under the provisions of the Subordinate Indenture.

Selection of Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds for Redemption; Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds Redeemed in Part. Redemption of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will only be in Authorized Denominations. The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are subject to redemption in such order of maturity within a Series (except mandatory sinking fund payments on the Subordinate Series 2024 Term Bonds) as the Commission may direct and randomly, within such maturity of such Series, in such manner as the Subordinate Trustee deems fair and appropriate (or DTC, as long as DTC is the securities depository for the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds).

Except as otherwise provided under the procedures of DTC, on or before the 45th day prior to any mandatory sinking fund redemption date, the Subordinate Trustee will proceed to select for redemption (randomly in such manner as the Subordinate Trustee in its discretion deems fair and appropriate), from all Subordinate Series 2024 Term Bonds, as applicable, subject to such redemption, an aggregate principal amount of such Subordinate Series 2024 Term Bonds, as applicable, equal to the amount for such year as set forth in the applicable table under “Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption” above and will call such Subordinate Series 2024 Term Bonds or portions thereof (in Authorized Denominations) for redemption and give notice of such call.

SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS

Flow of Funds

The application of revenues of the Commission is governed by relevant provisions of the Act, internal guidelines of the Commission and applicable provisions of the Master Senior Indenture and the Master Subordinate Indenture.

Pursuant to the internal guidelines of the Commission, all income and revenue from the operation of the Airport System, of whatever kind or nature, and all net income from leases or any other source of income or revenue, are deposited in a special fund established and administered by the Commission and designated as the “**Operating Fund.**” These moneys are held separate and apart from all other moneys of the Commission.

Pursuant to the Act and the Master Senior Indenture, all Revenues in the Operating Fund are set aside for the payment of the following amounts or transferred to the following funds and accounts in the order listed:

(a) *Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System.* A sufficient amount of Revenues will be set aside from time to time in the Operating Fund to be used to pay the current Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System.

(b) *Commission Debt Service Fund for General Obligation Revenue Bonds (current principal and interest portion) and Senior Debt Service Funds.* A sufficient amount of Revenues will be transferred by the Commission, without priority and on an equal basis, except as to timing of payment, (i) on or before October 10 of each Fiscal Year to the Commission Debt Service Fund to satisfy the Commission’s obligation to have on deposit in such fund an amount equal to the principal and interest required to be paid in the following Fiscal Year on the outstanding General Obligation Revenue Bonds; and (ii) to the Senior Trustee in the amounts, at the times and in the manner provided for in the Senior Indenture, to provide for the payment of principal and interest to become due on the Outstanding Senior Bonds.

(c) *Commission Debt Service Fund for General Obligation Revenue Bonds (reserve portion) and Senior Debt Service Reserve Funds.* A sufficient amount of Revenues will be transferred by the Commission, without priority and on an equal basis, except as to timing of payment, (i) on or before October 10 of each Fiscal Year to the Commission Debt Service Fund to satisfy the Commission’s obligation to have on deposit in such fund a reserve sufficient to pay the debt service on its General Obligation Revenue Bonds required to be paid in the second following Fiscal Year; and (ii) to the Senior Trustee for deposit into the respective debt service reserve funds established pursuant to the Senior Indenture, if any, such amounts as required to be used to pay or replenish such debt service reserve funds or reimburse a Credit Provider of a Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy.

(d) *Reimbursement of Commission Debt Service Fund Deficiencies (Repay Property Taxes Used for General Obligation Revenue Bonds Debt Service).* If a Commission Debt Service Fund deficiency tax with respect to the General Obligation Revenue Bonds has been certified in accordance with the Act, a sufficient amount of Revenues will be set aside in the Operating Fund to make payments of principal and interest to the treasurer of each county which extended a deficiency tax on its tax rolls to make up the deficiency in the Commission Debt Service Fund.

(e) *Subordinate Obligation Debt Service.* To the Subordinate Trustee such amounts and, at such times, as are sufficient to pay the debt service on any indebtedness, including Subordinate Obligations, issued pursuant to the terms of the Subordinate Indenture.

(f) *Subordinate Obligation Debt Service Reserve Funds.* To the Subordinate Trustee for deposit into the respective debt service reserve funds established pursuant to the Subordinate Indenture (including the Subordinate Reserve Fund), such amounts as required to be used to pay or replenish such debt service reserve funds or reimburse a Credit Provider of a Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy.

(g) *Maintenance and Operation Reserve Account.* To the payment of the amount established by the Commission as the minimum amount (currently equal to six months of maintenance and operation expenses) required to be deposited in the Maintenance and Operation Reserve Account (such account to be established within the Operating Fund).

(h) *Commission Construction Fund.* To the Commission Construction Fund (such fund is held and administered by the Commission), such amounts, if any, as the Commission may determine in its discretion to be used in any manner provided by the Commission. Pursuant to the Airline Lease Agreements, the Commission has established the Repair and Replacement Account in the Commission Construction Fund.

(i) *Health Self-Insurance Trust Fund.* To the Health Self-Insurance Trust Fund (such fund is held and administered by the Commission), such amounts, if any, as the Commission may determine in its discretion to be used in the manner provided by the Commission.

(j) *Coverage Account.* To the Coverage Account (such account to be established within the Operating Fund) such amounts, if any, as the Commission may determine from time to time to be used to pay for Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System, debt service or redemption premiums on Outstanding Senior Bonds or the cost of additions, improvements and repairs to the Airport System.

If no General Obligation Revenue Bonds are outstanding, the Commission is not obligated to fund the Commission Debt Service Fund as provided in paragraphs (b)(i) and (c)(i) above and is not required to reimburse any deficiencies as provided in paragraph (d) above. As of the date of this Official Statement, the Commission has no General Obligation Revenue Bonds outstanding.

In addition to depositing all income and revenues from the operation of the Airport System to the Operating Fund, pursuant to Resolution No. 2021 adopted by the Commission on May 19, 2003, as amended by Resolution No. 2037 adopted by the Commission on April 19, 2004 (collectively, the “**PFC Resolution**”), the Commission is required to deposit all passenger facility charges (“**PFCs**”) that it receives to the PFC Account established in the Operating Fund. PFCs deposited to the PFC Account are required to be used by the Commission in accordance with the federal rules and regulations governing the use of PFCs, including, but not limited to, paying the principal of and interest on Senior Bonds and Subordinate Obligations the proceeds of which were used to finance PFC eligible projects. See “—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service” below.

Pledged of Subordinate Revenues

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are limited obligations of the Commission payable solely from and secured by a pledge of and lien on Subordinate Revenues, certain funds and accounts held by the Subordinate Trustee under the Subordinate Indenture, and other amounts payable under the Subordinate Indenture. “**Subordinate Revenues**” (which is referred to in the Master Subordinate Indenture as “Net Pledged Revenues”) means, for any given period, the Revenues for such period less, for such period, all amounts which are required to be used to pay the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System, the Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service when due on the Senior Bonds and the General Obligation Revenue Bonds and the reserve and replenishment requirements on and relating to the Senior Bonds and the General Obligation Revenue Bonds. See “—Flow of Funds” above. Also see “—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service” below.

Revenues include, but are not limited to, except to the extent specifically excluded therefrom: rates, tolls, fees, rentals, charges and other payments made to or owed to the Commission for the use or availability of the Airport System; amounts received or owed from the sale or provision of supplies, materials, goods and services provided by or made available by the Commission; the principal portion of payments received pursuant to certain self-liquidating lease agreements; and such other amounts that may be designated as Revenues pursuant to a certificate of the Commission or a Supplemental Senior Indenture. PFCs and capitalized interest, among other things, are specifically excluded from Revenues unless otherwise designated as Revenues pursuant to a certificate of the Commission or in a Supplemental Senior Indenture. The Commission has not designated pursuant to a certificate or a Supplemental Senior Indenture, PFCs or capitalized interest, or any additional amounts, as Revenues. However, see “—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service” below for a discussion regarding the Commission’s irrevocable commitment of a portion of the PFCs received by the Commission to pay debt service on PFC Eligible Bonds (as defined herein).

The customer facility charges collected by the on-Airport rental car companies from their customers and paid to the Commission (“**CFCs**”) are included in Revenues; however per the provisions of the Commission ordinance that imposes the CFC (the “**CFC Ordinance**”), CFCs can only be used to pay debt service on Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations issued to finance the construction of the on-Airport rental car facilities, the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the on-Airport rental car facilities and certain other costs and expenses associated with the on-Airport rental car facilities. CFCs are not available to pay the debt service on any of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, the Existing Senior Bonds, or the Existing Subordinate Bonds (except the Subordinate Series 2016E Bonds (a portion of the proceeds of which financed the construction of the rental car facilities located in one of the parking garages located near Terminal 1)). See “—Use of CFCs to Pay Debt Service and Certain Maintenance and Operation Expenses” below for a discussion regarding the use of CFCs to pay the debt service on the Subordinate Series 2016E Bonds and other costs associated with the on-Airport rental car facilities.

Additionally, any federal grants restricted by their terms to purposes inconsistent with the payment of debt service on Senior Bonds and Subordinate Obligations are specifically excluded from Revenues. See “APPENDIX C-1—CERTAIN DEFINITIONS” for a more complete definition of Revenues.

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are limited obligations of the Commission payable solely from and secured by a pledge of and lien on (a) Subordinate Revenues, (b) certain funds and accounts held by the Subordinate Trustee under the Subordinate Indenture, and (c) other amounts payable under the Subordinate Indenture. The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are not general obligations of the Commission. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the Commission, the City of Minneapolis, the City of St. Paul, the State or any political subdivision or public agency of the State is pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. None

of the properties of the Airport System are subject to any mortgage or other lien for the benefit of the owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on Subordinate Revenues on parity with the Existing Subordinate Bonds, the Subordinate Revolving Obligations and any Additional Subordinate Obligations. See “—Additional Subordinate Obligations” and “OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS AND DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE—Subordinate Obligations.”

Subordinate Rate Covenant

The Commission has covenanted in the Master Subordinate Indenture to fulfill the following requirements:

(a) The Commission will, while any of the Subordinate Obligations remain Outstanding (but subject to all existing contracts and legal obligations of the Commission as of the original date of execution of the Master Subordinate Indenture setting forth restrictions relating thereto), establish, fix, prescribe and collect rates, tolls, fees, rentals and charges in connection with the Airport System and for services rendered in connection therewith, so that Subordinate Revenues in each Fiscal Year will be at least equal to the following amounts:

(i) the Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service on any Outstanding Subordinate Obligations required to be funded by the Commission during such Fiscal Year as required by the Master Subordinate Indenture, any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, the Master Senior Indenture or any Supplemental Senior Indenture;

(ii) the required deposits to any Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund which may be established by a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture;

(iii) the reimbursement owed to any Credit Provider as required by a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture;

(iv) the interest on and principal of any indebtedness required to be funded during such Fiscal Year other than for Special Facility Obligations, General Obligation Revenue Bonds, Senior Bonds and Outstanding Subordinate Obligations, but including obligations issued with a lien on Subordinate Revenues ranking junior and subordinate to the lien of the Subordinate Obligations; and

(v) payments of any reserve requirement for debt service for any indebtedness other than General Obligation Revenue Bonds, Senior Bonds and Outstanding Subordinate Obligations, but including obligations issued with a lien on Subordinate Revenues ranking junior and subordinate to the lien of the Subordinate Obligations.

(b) The Commission has further agreed that it will establish, fix, prescribe and collect rates, tolls, fees, rentals and charges in connection with the Airport System and for services rendered in connection therewith, so that during each Fiscal Year the Subordinate Revenues, together with any Transfer, will be equal to at least 110% of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service on the Outstanding Subordinate Obligations. For purposes of this subparagraph (b), the amount of any Transfer taken into account may not exceed 10% of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service on the Outstanding Subordinate Obligations in such Fiscal Year. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Master Subordinate Indenture, for purposes of this subparagraph (b) only, the calculation of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service with respect to Subordinate

Revolving Obligations will include only the principal of and interest on such Subordinate Revolving Obligations paid from Subordinate Revenues during such Fiscal Year.

(c) The Commission has agreed that if Subordinate Revenues, together with any Transfer (only as applied in (b) above), in any Fiscal Year are less than the amount specified in subparagraph (a) or (b) above, the Commission will retain and direct a Consultant to make recommendations as to the revision of the Commission's business operations and its schedule of rentals, rates, fees and charges for the use of the Airport System and for services rendered by the Commission in connection with the Airport System and, after receiving such recommendations or giving reasonable opportunity for such recommendations to be made, the Commission will take all lawful measures to revise the schedule of rentals, rates, fees and charges as may be necessary to produce Subordinate Revenues, together with any Transfer (only as applied in (b) above), in the amount specified in subparagraph (a) or (b) above in the next succeeding Fiscal Year.

(d) In the event that Subordinate Revenues for any Fiscal Year are less than the amount specified in subparagraph (a) or (b) above, but the Commission promptly has taken prior to or during the next succeeding Fiscal Year all lawful measures to revise the schedule of rentals, rates, fees and charges as required by subparagraph (c) above, such deficiency in Subordinate Revenues will not constitute a Subordinate Event of Default associated with the failure to comply to the covenants set forth in the Subordinate Indenture. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, a failure of the Commission at any time to pay the principal of and interest on Subordinate Obligations (including the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds) will result in a Subordinate Event of Default. Nevertheless, if after taking the measures required by subparagraph (c) above to revise the schedule of rentals, rates, fees and charges, Subordinate Revenues in the next succeeding Fiscal Year (as evidenced by the audited financial statements of the Commission for such Fiscal Year) are less than the amount specified in subparagraph (a) or (b) above, such deficiency in Subordinate Revenues will constitute a Subordinate Event of Default under the provisions of the Subordinate Indenture.

The definition of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service specifically excludes debt service on Subordinate Obligations where the payment of such debt service is made from moneys that are not included in Subordinate Revenues (including, but not limited to, PFCs and Subordinate Capitalized Interest). The Commission expects to use PFCs and Subordinate Capitalized Interest to pay a portion of the debt service on the Subordinate Obligations. If PFCs and/or Subordinate Capitalized Interest are used to pay the principal of and/or interest on the Subordinate Obligations, Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service is decreased and debt service coverage is increased for purposes of the rate covenant under the Master Subordinate Indenture. See “—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service” below. See also “OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS AND DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE—Historical Debt Service Coverage.”

See “AGREEMENTS WITH AIRLINES AND OTHER CONCESSIONAIRES—Airline Lease Agreements” for a discussion regarding certain limits on the ability of the Commission to raise fees to be charged to the airlines.

Subordinate Debt Service Deposits

The Subordinate Indenture provides that the Commission will transfer amounts needed to pay debt service on the Outstanding Subordinate Obligations to the Subordinate Trustee five Business Days prior to each Payment Date for the Subordinate Obligations.

Subordinate Reserve Fund

Pursuant to the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, the Commission established a Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund (the “**Subordinate Reserve Fund**”) with the Subordinate Trustee to secure any Subordinate Obligations the Commission elects to participate in the Subordinate Reserve Fund. At the time of issuance of each Series of the Existing Subordinate Bonds, the Commission elected to have each Series participate in the Subordinate Reserve Fund. Additionally, at the time of issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, the Commission will elect to have the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds participate in the Subordinate Reserve Fund. The Existing Subordinate Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds and any Additional Subordinate Obligations the Commission elects to have participate in the Subordinate Reserve Fund are collectively referred to in this Official Statement as the “**Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds**.”

Moneys and investments held in the Subordinate Reserve Fund may be only used to pay the principal of and interest on the Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds (including the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds). Moneys and investments held in the Subordinate Reserve Fund are not available to pay debt service on the Senior Parity Bonds, the Subordinate Revolving Obligations or any Additional Subordinate Obligations the Commission decides will not participate in the Subordinate Reserve Fund. The Subordinate Reserve Fund may be drawn upon if the amounts in the respective Subordinate Debt Service Funds for the Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds are insufficient to pay in full any principal or interest then due on the Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds. In the event any amounts are required to be withdrawn from the Subordinate Reserve Fund, such amounts will be withdrawn and deposited pro rata to meet the funding requirements of the Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds.

Except as otherwise described below, the Subordinate Reserve Fund is required to be funded at all times in an amount equal to the “Subordinate Reserve Requirement.” The “**Subordinate Reserve Requirement**” is equal to the lesser of (a) Subordinate Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service for Reserve Requirement for the Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds, (b) 10% of the principal amount of the Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds, less the amount of original issue discount with respect to such Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds if such original issue discount exceeded 2% on such Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds at the time of their original sale, and (c) 125% of the average Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service for Reserve Requirement for the Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds. At the time of issuance of any Additional Subordinate Obligations which the Commission elects to have participate in the Subordinate Reserve Fund, the Commission will be required to deposit an amount to the Subordinate Reserve Fund sufficient to cause the amount then on deposit in the Subordinate Reserve Fund to equal the Subordinate Reserve Requirement. Such deposit to the Subordinate Reserve Fund can be made at the time of issuance of such Additional Subordinate Obligations or over a 12-month period following the date of issuance of such Additional Subordinate Obligations. At the time of issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, a portion of the proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be deposited to the Subordinate Reserve Fund in order to satisfy the Subordinate Reserve Requirement, which will be \$111,316,458 at the time of issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

The Commission may fund all or a portion of the Subordinate Reserve Requirement with a Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy. A Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy may be an insurance policy, letter of credit or surety bond deposited in the Subordinate Reserve Fund in lieu of or in partial substitution for cash or securities. Any such Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy must either extend to the final maturity of the Series of Subordinate Obligations for which the Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy was issued or the Commission must agree, by Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, that the Commission will replace such Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy prior to its expiration with another Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy, or with cash, and that the face amount of the Debt Service

Reserve Fund Surety Policy, together with amounts on deposit in the Subordinate Reserve Fund, including the face amount of any other Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy, are at least equal to the Subordinate Reserve Requirement. Any Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy deposited to the Subordinate Reserve Fund will be required to secure all of the Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds.

The Subordinate Reserve Fund is currently, and will be at the time of issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, funded with cash and securities. No portion of the Subordinate Reserve Fund has been, or will be at the time of issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, funded with a Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy.

Additional Subordinate Obligations

The Master Subordinate Indenture provides the Commission with flexibility as to establishing the nature and terms of any Additional Subordinate Obligations. Additional Subordinate Obligations may be issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture provided, among other things, there is delivered to the Subordinate Trustee either:

(a) a certificate prepared by an Authorized Commission Representative showing that the Subordinate Revenues for any 12 consecutive months out of the most recent 18 consecutive months immediately preceding the date of issuance of the proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations or preceding the first issuance of the proposed Subordinate Program Obligations were at least equal to 110% of Subordinate Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service with respect to all Outstanding Subordinate Obligations, Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations, and the proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations, calculated as if the proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations and the full Subordinate Authorized Amount of such proposed Subordinate Program Obligations (as applicable) were then Outstanding; or

(b) a certificate, dated as of a date between the date of pricing of the Subordinate Obligations being issued and the date of delivery of such Subordinate Obligations (both dates inclusive), prepared by a Consultant showing that:

(i) the Subordinate Revenues, together with any Transfer (as calculated by said Consultant), for the last audited Fiscal Year or for any 12 consecutive months out of the most recent 18 consecutive months immediately preceding the date of issuance of the proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations or the establishment of a Subordinate Program, were at least equal to 110% of the sum of the Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service due and payable with respect to all Outstanding Subordinate Obligations for such applicable period;

(ii) for the period, if any, from and including the first full Fiscal Year following the issuance of such proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations through and including the last Fiscal Year during any part of which interest on such Series of Subordinate Obligations is expected to be paid from the proceeds thereof, the Consultant estimates that the Commission will be in compliance with the Subordinate Obligation rate covenant, as described above under “Subordinate Rate Covenant”; and

(iii) for the period from and including the first full Fiscal Year following the issuance of such proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations during which no interest on such Series of Subordinate Obligations is expected to be paid from the proceeds thereof through and including the later of: (A) the fifth full Fiscal Year following the issuance of such Series of Subordinate Obligations, or (B) the third full Fiscal Year during which no

interest on such Series of Subordinate Obligations is expected to be paid from the proceeds thereof, the estimated Subordinate Revenues, together with any estimated Transfer, for each such Fiscal Year, will be at least equal to 110% of the Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service for each such Fiscal Year with respect to all Outstanding Subordinate Obligations, Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations and calculated as if the proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations and the full Subordinate Authorized Amount of such proposed Subordinate Program Obligations (as applicable) were then Outstanding.

For purposes of paragraph (a) above, no Transfer may be taken into account in the computation of Revenues by the Authorized Commission Representative. For purposes of paragraph (b) above, the amount of any Transfer taken into account cannot exceed 10% of the Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service on the Outstanding Subordinate Obligations, the Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations, the proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations and the full Subordinate Authorized Amount of such proposed Subordinate Program Obligations (as applicable) in such applicable Fiscal Year.

Additionally, when issuing Additional Subordinate Obligations the Commission may, for purposes of determining compliance with the additional bonds test described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, exclude the following amounts from its calculation of Subordinate Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service or Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, as the case may be: (i) debt service on Subordinate Obligations which is payable from PFCs specifically and irrevocably committed to the payment of debt service on such Subordinate Obligations, and (ii) debt service on Subordinate Obligations which is payable from moneys, such as federal grants, specifically and irrevocably committed or deposited with the Subordinate Trustee to pay such debt service on such Subordinate Obligations. See “—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service” above. See also “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM—Funding Sources for the Series 2024 Projects and the Other CIP Projects—Passenger Facility Charges.”

For purposes of paragraphs (b)(ii) and (iii) above, in estimating Subordinate Revenues and any applicable Transfer, the Consultant may take into account (1) Revenues from Projects or Airport Facilities reasonably expected to become available during the period for which the estimates are provided, (2) any increase in fees, rates, charges, rentals or other sources of Revenues which have been approved by the Commission and will be in effect during the period for which the estimates are provided, (3) any other increases in Revenues which the Consultant believes to be a reasonable assumption for such period. With respect to Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System, the Consultant may use such assumptions as the Consultant believes to be reasonable, taking into account: (i) historical Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System, (ii) Maintenance and Operation Expenses associated with the Projects and any other new Airport Facilities, and (iii) such other factors, including inflation and changing operations or policies of the Commission, as the Consultant believes to be appropriate. The Consultant will include in the certificate or in a separate accompanying report a description of the assumptions used and the calculations made in determining the estimated Subordinate Revenues and any applicable Transfer and will also set forth the calculations of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, which calculations may be based upon information provided by another Consultant.

At the time of issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, an Authorized Commission Representative will deliver a certificate as described in paragraph (a) above to the Subordinate Trustee.

Neither of the certificates described above under paragraphs (a) or (b) will be required:

(i) if such Subordinate Obligations are being issued for the purpose of refunding then Outstanding Subordinate Obligations and there is delivered to the Subordinate Trustee, instead, a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative showing that Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service after the issuance of such Refunding Subordinate Obligations will not exceed

Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service prior to the issuance of such Refunding Subordinate Obligations, for each Fiscal Year;

(ii) if such Subordinate Obligations constitute Subordinate Notes and there is delivered to the Subordinate Trustee, instead, a certificate prepared by an Authorized Commission Representative showing that the principal amount of the proposed Subordinate Notes being issued, together with the principal amount of any Subordinate Notes then Outstanding, does not exceed 10% of the Subordinate Revenues for any 12 consecutive months out of the most recent 24 months immediately preceding the issuance of the proposed Subordinate Notes and there is delivered to the Subordinate Trustee a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative setting forth calculations showing that for each of the Fiscal Years during which the Subordinate Notes will be Outstanding, and taking into account the debt service becoming due on such Subordinate Notes, the Commission will be in compliance with the rate covenant established by the Master Subordinate Indenture; or

(iii) if such Subordinate Obligations are being issued to pay costs of completing a Project for which Subordinate Obligations have previously been issued and the principal amount of such Subordinate Obligations being issued for completion purposes does not exceed an amount equal to 15% of the principal amount of the Subordinate Obligations originally issued for such Project and reasonably allocable to the Project to be completed as shown in a written certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative and there is delivered to the Subordinate Trustee (A) a Consultant's certificate stating that the nature and purpose of such Project has not materially changed and (B) a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative to the effect that (1) all of the proceeds (including investment earnings on amounts in the Subordinate Construction Fund allocable to such Project) of the original Subordinate Obligations issued to finance such Project have been or will be used to pay Costs of the Project and (2) the then estimated Costs of the Project exceed the sum of the Costs of the Project already paid plus moneys available in the Subordinate Construction Fund established for the Project (including unspent proceeds of Subordinate Obligations previously issued for such purpose).

In addition to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, the Commission expects to issue Additional Subordinate Obligations in the future to finance the development of the Airport System. See "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM."

Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service

The Aviation Safety and Capacity Expansion Act of 1990, as amended (the "**PFC Act**"), as implemented by the FAA pursuant to published regulations (the "**PFC Regulations**"), permits public agencies controlling certain commercial service airports (those with regularly scheduled service and enplaning 2,500 or more passengers annually) to charge enplaning passengers using the airport a \$1.00, \$2.00 or \$3.00 PFC with certain qualifying airports permitted to charge a maximum PFC of \$4.50. Under the PFC Act, the proceeds from PFCs are required to be used to finance eligible airport-related projects (including paying the debt service on bonds issued to finance such projects) that serve or enhance safety, capacity or security of the national air transportation system, reduce noise from an airport that is part of such system or furnish opportunities for enhanced competition between or among Air Carriers. The Commission currently charges all enplaning passengers at the Airport a PFC of \$4.50. See "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM—Funding Sources for the Series 2024 Projects and the Other CIP Projects—Passenger Facility Charges" for additional information about PFCs collected by the Commission.

The definition of Revenues does not include PFCs, except to the extent included in Revenues through the execution and delivery of a Supplemental Senior Indenture, which has not occurred to date.

However, the definitions of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service and Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service provide that, if PFCs have been irrevocably committed or are held by the Senior Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee, as applicable, or another fiduciary and are to be set aside exclusively to be used to pay principal of and/or interest on the Senior Bonds and/or the Subordinate Obligations, as applicable, then such principal and/or interest may be excluded from the calculation of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service or Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, as applicable; thus decreasing Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service and/or Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, as applicable, and increasing debt service coverage for purposes of the rate covenants and the additional bonds tests under the Master Senior Indenture and/or the Master Subordinate Indenture.

Pursuant to the PFC Resolution, the Commission has irrevocably committed a portion of the PFCs it receives to the payment and funding of debt service on Senior Bonds and/or Subordinate Obligations issued to finance projects authorized to be financed with PFCs (collectively, the “PFC Eligible Bonds”) through December 31, 2030.

Pursuant to the PFC Resolution, the Commission has irrevocably committed the following amounts of PFCs in the following Fiscal Years:

TABLE 1
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Irrevocably Committed PFCs

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Irrevocably Committed PFCs</u>
2024	\$9,333,400
2025	9,337,650
2026	9,334,900
2027	9,334,650
2028	9,465,900
2029	9,467,625
2030	9,462,475

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

If the Commission does not use the full amount of the irrevocably committed PFCs to pay debt service on PFC Eligible Bonds in a Fiscal Year (i.e., there is more irrevocably committed PFCs than there is debt service due on PFC Eligible Bonds in such Fiscal Year), any unused portion of the irrevocable commitment for such Fiscal Year is not required to be carried over for use in future Fiscal Years.

In addition to the PFCs irrevocably committed pursuant to the PFC Resolution, the Commission can, in its sole discretion, use excess PFCs to pay additional debt service on PFC Eligible Bonds. In the past, the Commission has utilized all of the irrevocably committed PFCs and additional PFCs to pay the debt service on the PFC Eligible Bonds; and the Commission expects to continue to do this in the future. In Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023, the Commission used \$3.6 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, of PFCs to pay debt service on the Existing Senior Bonds, and \$23.3 million and \$23.2 million, respectively, of PFCs to pay debt service on the Existing Subordinate Bonds. The Commission expects to use between approximately \$25 million and \$70 million of PFCs each Fiscal Year between Fiscal Years 2024 and 2030, respectively, to pay debt service on the Senior Bonds and the Subordinate Bonds. See “AGREEMENTS WITH AIRLINES AND OTHER CONCESSIONAIRES—Airline Lease Agreements” for additional information regarding certain agreements the Commission has made with respect to the use of PFCs.

Use of CFCs to Pay Debt Service and Certain Maintenance and Operation Expenses

Pursuant to the CFC Ordinance, the on-Airport rental car companies are currently required to collect a CFC of \$5.90 per transaction day from their customers and pay the collected CFCs to the Commission. The Commission's budget for Fiscal Year 2024 includes CFC collections of approximately \$21 million.

CFCs are included in Revenues, however, per the provisions of the CFC Ordinance, CFCs can only be used to pay debt service on Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations issued to finance the construction of on-Airport rental car facilities, the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the on-Airport rental car facilities and certain other costs and expenses associated with the on-Airport rental car facilities. CFCs are currently used to pay debt service on the Subordinate Series 2016E Bonds (a portion of the proceeds of which were used to finance the construction of the rental car facilities located in one of the parking garages near Terminal 1). CFCs are not available to pay the debt service on any of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, the Existing Senior Bonds or the Existing Subordinate Bonds (except the Subordinate Series 2016E Bonds). CFCs also are used to pay the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the on-Airport rental car facilities and certain other costs and expenses associated with the on-Airport rental car facilities. See "OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS AND DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE—Additional Senior Bonds and/or Subordinate Obligations." Also see "AGREEMENT WITH AIRLINES AND OTHER CONCESSIONAIRES—Rental Car Lease Agreements."

Pursuant to the provisions of the CFC Ordinance, the current per transaction day CFC is \$5.90 and the Commission expects to maintain the CFC at \$5.90 per transaction day until January 1, 2025. Commission management has determined that the current per transaction day CFC of \$5.90 is sufficient to recover the capital costs of the on-Airport rental car facilities, the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the on-Airport rental car facilities and the other costs and expenses associated with the on-Airport rental car facilities that can be paid with CFCs per the CFC Ordinance. Beginning on January 1, 2025, or anytime thereafter, the Commission may increase or decrease the per transaction day CFC to a level that is sufficient to recover the capital costs of the current, additional or new on-Airport rental car facilities, the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the on-Airport rental car facilities and the other costs and expenses associated with the on-Airport rental car facilities that can be paid with CFCs per the CFC Ordinance.

Permitted Investments

Moneys and funds held by the Commission will be invested in Permitted Investments, subject to any restrictions set forth in the Senior Indenture and the Subordinate Indenture and subject to restrictions imposed upon the Commission by the Act. Moneys and funds held by the Subordinate Trustee under the Subordinate Indenture, including moneys in the respective Subordinate Debt Service Funds (and the accounts therein) and the Subordinate Reserve Fund, may be invested as directed by the Commission in Permitted Investments, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Subordinate Indenture and subject to restrictions imposed upon the Commission by the Act. The Commission's current investment policy provides that investments cannot exceed a maturity of four years, except for funds designated for the payment of post-retirement medical expenses, which have a 10-year maturity limit. See "FINANCIAL INFORMATION—Investment Policy."

Events of Default and Remedies; No Acceleration

Subordinate Events of Default under the Subordinate Indenture and related remedies are described in "APPENDIX C-3—SUMMARY OF THE MASTER SUBORDINATE INDENTURE—Defaults and Remedies." The occurrence of a Subordinate Event of Default does not grant any right to accelerate payment of the Subordinate Obligations to either the Subordinate Trustee or the Holders of the Subordinate

Obligations (including the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds). The Subordinate Trustee is authorized to take certain actions upon the occurrence of a Subordinate Event of Default, including proceedings to enforce the obligations of the Commission under the Subordinate Indenture. If there is a Subordinate Event of Default, payments, if any, on the Subordinate Obligations will be made after payments of Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System and after the payment of debt service and reserve and repayment requirements on and relating to the Senior Parity Bonds. Since Subordinate Revenues are Revenues net of all amounts needed to pay Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System and debt service and reserve and repayment requirements on and relating to the Senior Parity Bonds, and the Commission is not subject to involuntary bankruptcy proceedings, the Commission may be able to continue indefinitely collecting Revenues and applying them to the operation of the Airport System and the payment of debt service and reserve and repayment requirements on and relating to the Senior Parity Bonds even if a Subordinate Event of Default has occurred and no payments are being made on the Subordinate Obligations.

OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS AND DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE

Existing Senior Bonds

Pursuant to the Senior Indenture, the Commission has previously issued and, as of July 1, 2024, there was outstanding \$513,610,000 aggregate principal amount of its Existing Senior Bonds. The Existing Senior Bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on Net Revenues. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Flow of Funds.” The following table sets forth certain information about the Existing Senior Bonds as of July 1, 2024.

TABLE 2
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Existing Senior Bonds
(as of July 1, 2024)

Series	Original Principal Amount	Principal Amount Outstanding	Final Maturity Date
2016A	\$330,690,000	\$330,690,000	1/1/2032
2016C	207,250,000	182,920,000	1/1/2046
Total	\$537,940,000	\$513,610,000	

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Subordinate Obligations

General. The Subordinate Obligations currently consist of the Existing Subordinate Bonds and the Subordinate Revolving Obligations. The Subordinate Obligations are secured by a pledge of and lien on Subordinate Revenues. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Flow of Funds.”

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Existing Subordinate Bonds. Pursuant to the Subordinate Indenture, the Commission has previously issued and, as of July 1, 2024, there was outstanding \$886,785,000 aggregate principal amount of its Existing Subordinate Bonds. The following table sets forth certain information about the Existing Subordinate Bonds as of July 1, 2024.

TABLE 3
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Existing Subordinate Bonds
(as of July 1, 2024)

Series	Original Principal Amount	Principal Amount Outstanding	Final Maturity Date
2016D	\$ 23,410,000	\$ 19,150,000	1/1/2041
2016E	171,690,000	117,295,000	1/1/2034
2019A	96,615,000	90,280,000	1/1/2049
2019B	164,320,000	127,420,000	1/1/2049
2019C	31,035,000	15,355,000	1/1/2028
2022A	145,900,000	134,550,000	1/1/2052
2022B	226,785,000	219,955,000	1/1/2047
2023A	154,490,000	154,490,000	1/1/2035
2023B	8,290,000	8,290,000	1/1/2026
Total	<u>\$1,022,535,000</u>	<u>\$886,785,000</u>	

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Subordinate Revolving Obligations. Pursuant to the Master Subordinate Indenture, the Nineteenth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and the CN Financing Credit Agreement, the Commission is authorized to issue and have outstanding, from time to time, up to \$150,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of Subordinate Revolving Obligations. As of July 1, 2024, the Commission had approximately \$87.7 million aggregate principal amount of Subordinate Revolving Obligations outstanding. All Subordinate Revolving Obligations issued by the Commission are purchased by CN Financing in accordance with the terms of the CN Financing Credit Agreement. Except as otherwise provided in the CN Financing Credit Agreement, the principal of all Subordinate Revolving Obligations outstanding pursuant to the Master Subordinate Indenture, the Nineteenth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and the CN Financing Credit Agreement are due and payable on August 30, 2024. However, subject to the terms of the CN Financing Credit Agreement, on August 30, 2024, the Commission can convert any outstanding Subordinate Revolving Obligations to a term loan that will be payable in twenty equal quarterly installments following August 30, 2024.

Notwithstanding the stated expiration date of August 30, 2024 for the CN Financing Credit Agreement, the Commission expects to terminate the CN Financing Credit Agreement on August 29, 2024, and enter into the new Wells Fargo Credit Agreement on August 29, 2024. All the Subordinate Revolving Obligations that will be issued by the Commission pursuant to the Wells Fargo Credit Agreement will be purchased by Wells Fargo. Except as otherwise provided in the Wells Fargo Credit Agreement, the principal of all Subordinate Revolving Obligations that will be outstanding pursuant to the Master Subordinate Indenture, a Twenty-Third Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, to be dated as of August 29, 2024, by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee, and the Wells Fargo Credit Agreement will be due and payable on August 27, 2027. However, subject to the terms of the Wells Fargo

Credit Agreement, on August 27, 2027, the Commission will be allowed to convert any outstanding Subordinate Revolving Obligations to a term loan that will be payable in twenty equal quarterly installments following August 27, 2027.

General Obligation Revenue Bonds

The Commission is authorized to issue up to \$55,051,875 of General Obligation Revenue Bonds without additional statutory authorization and without having to meet the requirements described under “APPENDIX C-2—SUMMARY OF THE MASTER SENIOR INDENTURE—Additional Senior Bonds.” Such General Obligation Revenue Bonds would have a pledge of and lien on Net Revenues on parity, except as to timing of payment, with the Senior Bonds. As of the date of this Official Statement, the Commission has no General Obligation Revenue Bonds outstanding, and has no plans to issue any of the authorized \$55,051,875 of General Obligation Revenue Bonds.

If the Commission wanted to issue General Obligation Revenue Bonds in excess of \$55,051,875, it would be required to seek authorization from the Minnesota State Legislature and would have to comply with the additional bonds test set forth in the Master Senior Indenture. Any General Obligation Revenue Bonds issued in excess of the \$55,051,875 authorized amount would have a pledge of and lien on Net Revenues on parity, except as to timing of payment, with the Senior Bonds, or with a pledge of and lien on Subordinate Revenues on parity, except as to timing of payment, with the Subordinate Obligations (if such authority was granted by the Minnesota State Legislature). Such General Obligation Revenue Bonds could not have a pledge of and lien on Net Revenues senior to the Senior Bonds. See “—Flow of Funds” above.

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Debt Service Requirements

The following table sets forth the debt service funding requirements for the Existing Senior Bonds, the Existing Subordinate Bonds and the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

TABLE 4
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Debt Service Requirements^{1,2}

Year Ended December 31	Existing Senior Bonds ³	Existing Subordinate Bonds ^{4,5}	Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds		Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds		Total Subordinate Bonds ⁸	Total Senior and Subordinate Bonds
			Principal	Interest ⁶	Principal	Interest ⁷		
2024	\$ 71,567,500	\$ 83,134,797	–	\$ 511,040	–	\$ 1,509,250	\$ 85,155,087	\$ 156,722,587
2025	71,580,000	84,878,953	–	1,277,600	\$ 1,810,000	3,861,193	91,827,746	163,407,746
2026	71,575,000	86,351,104	–	1,277,600	4,755,000	7,798,468	100,182,171	171,757,171
2027	71,574,500	84,536,373	–	7,409,300	12,075,000	13,243,028	117,263,701	188,838,201
2028	71,567,500	85,773,688	–	9,453,200	12,680,000	22,816,038	130,722,925	202,290,425
2029	71,568,000	85,769,444	–	9,453,200	13,315,000	22,182,038	130,719,681	202,287,681
2030	49,554,000	85,770,852	–	9,453,200	13,980,000	13,980,000	130,720,340	180,274,340
2031	32,214,250	78,910,544	–	9,453,200	14,680,000	20,817,288	123,861,031	156,075,281
2032	13,897,750	66,529,120	–	9,453,200	15,415,000	20,083,288	111,480,608	125,378,358
2033	13,896,750	66,516,883	–	9,453,200	16,185,000	19,312,538	111,467,620	125,364,370
2034	13,898,250	52,060,713	–	9,453,200	16,995,000	18,503,288	97,012,200	110,910,450
2035	13,896,250	34,440,463	–	9,453,200	17,840,000	17,653,538	79,387,200	93,283,450
2036	13,895,000	34,444,463	–	9,453,200	18,735,000	16,761,538	79,394,200	93,289,200
2037	13,893,500	34,446,463	–	9,453,200	19,670,000	15,824,788	79,394,450	93,287,950
2038	13,895,750	34,452,563	–	9,453,200	20,655,000	14,841,288	79,402,050	93,297,800
2039	13,895,500	34,449,313	–	9,453,200	21,690,000	13,808,538	79,401,050	93,296,550
2040	13,896,750	34,453,063	–	9,453,200	22,765,000	12,724,038	79,395,300	93,292,050
2041	13,898,250	32,749,713	–	9,453,200	23,910,000	11,585,788	77,698,700	91,596,950
2042	13,893,750	32,741,650	–	9,453,200	25,165,000	10,330,513	77,690,363	91,584,113
2043	13,897,250	32,749,738	–	9,453,200	26,425,000	9,072,263	77,700,200	91,597,450
2044	13,897,000	32,747,275	–	9,453,200	27,810,000	7,684,950	77,695,425	91,592,425
2045	13,896,750	32,746,975	–	9,453,200	29,270,000	6,224,925	77,695,100	91,591,850
2046	–	32,740,788	–	9,453,200	30,810,000	4,688,250	77,692,238	77,692,238
2047	–	32,745,263	–	9,453,200	32,425,000	3,070,725	77,694,188	77,694,188
2048	–	32,750,225	\$ 8,065,000	9,453,200	26,065,000	1,368,413	77,701,838	77,701,838
2049	–	20,656,588	35,900,000	9,049,950	–	–	65,606,538	65,606,538
2050	–	20,656,138	37,695,000	7,254,950	–	–	65,606,088	65,606,088
2051	–	20,656,238	39,580,000	5,370,200	–	–	65,606,438	65,606,438
2052	–	–	41,560,000	3,391,200	–	–	44,951,200	44,951,200
2053	–	–	43,220,000	1,728,800	–	–	44,948,800	44,948,800
Total	<u>\$705,749,250</u>	<u>\$1,390,859,382</u>	<u>\$206,020,000</u>	<u>\$235,787,840</u>	<u>\$465,125,000</u>	<u>\$317,282,251</u>	<u>\$2,615,074,473</u>	<u>\$3,320,823,723</u>

¹ Totals may not sum due to rounding to nearest dollar.

² Represents the Commission's debt service funding requirements for each Fiscal Year. Includes the July 1 interest payment due in the Fiscal Year and the January 1 principal and interest payments due in the immediately following Fiscal Year.

³ The Existing Senior Bonds have a senior lien on Net Revenues.

⁴ Includes debt service on the Existing Subordinate Bonds. Debt Service on the Subordinate Revolving Obligations is not reflected in the table. As of July 1, 2024, \$87.8 million aggregate principal amount of Subordinate Revolving Obligations were outstanding.

⁵ Net of interest to be paid with a portion of the proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2022 Bonds through January 1, 2025.

⁶ Net of interest to be paid with a portion of the proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds through April 1, 2027.

⁷ Net of interest to be paid with a portion of the proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds through October 1, 2027.

⁸ The Existing Subordinate Bonds, the Subordinate Revolving Obligations and the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds have a parity lien on Subordinate Revenues.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission and Frasca & Associates, LLC.

Historical Debt Service Coverage

The following table sets forth the historical debt service coverage for Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023 on the Senior Bonds, the Subordinate Bonds and the Subordinate Revolving Obligations.

TABLE 5
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Historical Debt Service Coverage
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Revenues¹ [a]	Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System¹ [b]	Net Revenues¹ [c]=[a]-[b]	Debt Service Requirement for Senior Parity Bonds² [d]	Senior Debt Service Coverage^{3,4} [c]/[d]	Debt Service Requirement for Subordinate Obligations⁵ [e]	Total Debt Service Coverage^{4,6} [c]/([d]+[e])
2019	\$420,916	\$201,074	\$219,842	\$50,255	437%	\$62,143	196%
2020	242,651	184,115	58,536	9,771	599	26,941	159
2021	313,240	180,875 ⁷	132,365	8,526	1,552	38,037	284
2022	375,611	214,220 ⁷	161,391	16,393	985	66,734	194
2023	478,422	240,696 ⁷	237,726	11,253	2,113	29,080	589

¹ Calculated per the terms of the Master Senior Indenture.

² Calculated per the terms of the Master Senior Indenture. Includes Senior Annual Debt Service on the Senior Bonds outstanding during the respective Fiscal Years. Excludes Senior Annual Debt Service on the Senior Bonds paid with PFCs and COVID-19 Federal Relief Funds (as defined herein). The Commission applied \$7.9 million, \$3.6 million, \$3.6 million, \$3.6 million and \$3.6 million of PFCs to the payment of Senior Annual Debt Service on the Senior Bonds during Fiscal Years 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service.” Additionally, the Commission applied \$17.0 million, \$18.1 million, \$10.3 million and \$15.4 million of COVID-19 Federal Relief Funds to the payment of Senior Annual Debt Service on the Senior Bonds during Fiscal Years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively. See “FINANCIAL INFORMATION—Federal Aid Related to COVID-19.”

³ Equals the debt service coverage on the Senior Bonds outstanding during the respective Fiscal Years.

⁴ Does not include Transfer.

⁵ Calculated per the terms of the Master Subordinate Indenture. Includes Subordinate Annual Debt Service on the Subordinate Bonds and the Subordinate Revolving Obligations outstanding during the respective Fiscal Years. Excludes Subordinate Annual Debt Service on the Subordinate Bonds paid with Subordinate Capitalized Interest, PFCs and COVID-19 Federal Relief Funds. The Commission applied \$8.0 million, \$6.4 million, \$7.3 million and \$10.4 million of Subordinate Capitalized Interest to the payment of Subordinate Annual Debt Service on the Subordinate Bonds during Fiscal Years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively. The Commission applied \$18.6 million, \$24.2 million, \$24.2 million, \$23.3 million and \$22.9 million of PFCs to the payment of Subordinate Annual Debt Service on the Subordinate Bonds during Fiscal Years 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service.” Additionally, the Commission applied \$52.5 million, \$41.4 million, \$22.3 million and \$69.6 million of COVID-19 Federal Relief Funds to the payment of Subordinate Annual Debt Service on the Subordinate Bonds during Fiscal Years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively. See “FINANCIAL INFORMATION—Federal Aid Related to COVID-19.”

⁶ Equals the debt service coverage on the Senior Bonds, the Subordinate Bonds and the Subordinate Revolving Obligations outstanding during the respective Fiscal Years. Total Debt Service Coverage is not being provided to show compliance with the provisions of the rate covenants set forth in the Master Senior Indenture and the Master Subordinate Indenture. See “APPENDIX C-2—SUMMARY OF THE MASTER SENIOR INDENTURE—Senior Rate Covenant” and “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Subordinate Obligations—Subordinate Rate Covenant.”

⁷ Net of Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System paid with COVID-19 Federal Relief Funds. The Commission applied \$7.8 million, \$524,750 and \$621,000 of COVID-19 Federal Relief Funds to the payment of Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System during Fiscal Years 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

The definitions of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service and Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service provide that, if PFCs have been irrevocably committed or are held by the Senior Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee or another fiduciary, as applicable, and are to be set aside exclusively to be used to pay principal of and/or interest on the Senior Bonds or the Subordinate Obligations, as applicable, then such principal and/or interest may be excluded from the calculation of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service and Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, as applicable; thus decreasing Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service and Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, as applicable, and increasing debt service coverage for purposes of the rate covenants and the additional bonds tests under the Master Senior Indenture and the Master Subordinate Indenture. Pursuant to the PFC Resolution, the Commission irrevocably

committed approximately \$9.3 million of PFCs to the payment of debt service on PFC Eligible Bonds in each Fiscal Year between Fiscal Years 2024 and 2030. While there is no assurance that the Commission will continue to do so in the future, in addition to the PFCs irrevocably committed to pay debt service on PFC Eligible Bonds, the Commission has applied other PFCs to the payment of debt service on PFC Eligible Bonds. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service.” See also “AGREEMENTS WITH AIRLINES AND OTHER CONCESSIONAIRES—Airline Lease Agreements” for additional information regarding certain agreements the Commission has made with respect to the use of PFCs.

The definitions of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service and Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service provide that, if funds other than Revenues are used to pay principal of and/or interest on the Senior Bonds or the Subordinate Obligations, as applicable, then such principal and/or interest may be excluded from the calculation of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service and Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, as applicable; thus decreasing Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service and Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, as applicable, and increasing debt service coverage for purposes of the rate covenants and the additional bonds tests under the Master Senior Indenture and the Master Subordinate Indenture. In Fiscal Years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, the Commission applied \$17.0 million, \$18.1 million, \$10.3 million and \$15.5 million, respectively, of COVID-19 Federal Relief Funds (which are not included in Revenues) to the payment of debt service on the Senior Bonds, and \$52.5 million, \$41.4 million, \$22.3 million and \$69.6 million, respectively, of COVID-19 Federal Relief Funds to the payment of debt service on the Subordinate Bonds.

Senior and Subordinate Repayment Obligations

Under certain circumstances, the obligation of the Commission, pursuant to a written agreement, to reimburse the provider of a Credit Facility or a Liquidity Facility (a “**Repayment Obligation**”) may be secured by a pledge of and lien on Net Revenues on parity with the Senior Bonds or secured by a pledge of and lien on the Subordinate Revenues on parity with the Subordinate Obligations (including the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds). If a Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider advances funds to pay principal of or purchase Senior Bonds, all or a portion of the Commission’s Senior Repayment Obligation may be afforded the status of a Senior Bond under the Senior Indenture. If a Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider advances funds to pay principal of or purchase Subordinate Obligations, all or a portion of the Commission’s Subordinate Repayment Obligation may be afforded the status of a Subordinate Obligation under the Subordinate Indenture. As of the date of this Official Statement, the Commission does not have any Senior Repayment Obligations or Subordinate Repayment Obligations outstanding. See “APPENDIX C-2—SUMMARY OF THE MASTER SENIOR INDENTURE—Senior Repayment Obligations Afforded Status of Senior Bonds” and “APPENDIX C-3—SUMMARY OF THE MASTER SUBORDINATE INDENTURE—Subordinate Repayment Obligations Afforded Status of Subordinate Obligations.”

Special Facility Obligations

The Commission may designate an existing facility or a planned facility as a “**Special Facility**” and may incur indebtedness in order to acquire, construct, renovate or improve such facility or to finance the acquisition, construction, renovation or improvement thereof by a third party. Additionally, the Commission may provide that certain contractual payments derived from or related to such Special Facility, together with other income and revenues available therefrom, will constitute “**Special Facilities Revenue**” and will not be included as Revenues, Net Revenues or Subordinate Revenues. Such indebtedness will constitute a “**Special Facility Obligation**” and will be payable solely from the Special Facilities Revenue. When Special Facility Obligations issued for a Special Facility are fully paid or otherwise discharged, all revenues received by the Commission from such facility will be included as Revenues. Special Facility Revenues that exceed the amount required to pay the principal of and interest on Special Facility

Obligations when due, unless otherwise encumbered, may constitute Revenues as determined by the Commission. As of the date of this Official Statement, the Commission does not have any outstanding Special Facility Obligations. See “APPENDIX C-2—SUMMARY OF THE MASTER SENIOR INDENTURE—Special Facilities and Special Facility Obligations.”

Additional Senior Bonds and/or Subordinate Obligations

The Commission expects to issue Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations in the principal amounts of approximately \$736.3 million in 2026, approximately \$620.8 million in 2028 and approximately \$1.265 billion in 2030 to finance certain projects in the CIP. See “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM” for additional information on the Commission’s current capital improvement program. The principal amounts and dates of issuance set forth in this paragraph are the Commission’s current estimates based on the 2024-30 CIP. The actual principal amounts of the Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations issued could be higher or lower, and the actual issuance dates could be earlier or later.

The Commission has not identified the funding sources for the Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement Project (one of the Other CIP Projects), which is currently estimated to cost \$600 million. Over the next several years, the Commission expects to determine how it will finance this project. The Commission could decide to fund this project with the proceeds of Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations. For purposes of the Report of the Airport Consultant, the Airport Consultant, has assumed that the Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement Project will be financed with proceeds of the Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations expected to be issued in 2030.

Additionally, the Commission continuously evaluates refunding opportunities and may refund one or more series of its Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations in the future.

THE COMMISSION

General

The Commission was created by an act of the Minnesota State Legislature in 1943 as a public corporation. Its purpose is to promote air navigation and transportation (international, national and local) in and through the State of Minnesota, promote the efficient, safe and economic handling of air commerce, assure the inclusion of the State in national and international programs of air transportation, and to those ends, develop the full potentialities of the Metropolitan Area as an aviation center. The Commission exercises its jurisdiction over any place within 35 miles of the city hall of the City of Minneapolis or the city hall of the City of St. Paul and over the Metropolitan Area. It has the responsibility to assure residents of the Metropolitan Area of the minimal environmental impact from air navigation and transportation, promote the overall goals of the State’s environmental policies and minimize the public’s exposure to noise and safety hazards around airports.

The Commission may, under the Act, borrow money and issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring property, constructing and equipping new airports, acquiring existing airports, equipping, improving and making additions to such existing airports and making capital improvements to any airport constructed or acquired by the Commission. The Commission may contract with any person for the use by such person of any properties or facilities under the control of the Commission for purposes which will further the interests of aeronautics in the State, including, but not limited to, the right to lease any such properties or facilities, or any part thereof, to any person, the national government, or any foreign government, or any department of either, or to the State or any municipality. Other powers delegated to the Commission include the power to levy taxes against property in the Metropolitan Area required to pay debt service on any

General Obligation Revenue Bonds issued by the Commission, to the extent debt service is not paid from Net Revenues, and to levy taxes not in excess of 0.00806% in each year upon the taxable market value of all property in the Metropolitan Area to pay costs of operation and maintenance of airport facilities. As of the date of this Official Statement, the Commission does not have any General Obligation Revenue Bonds outstanding, and the Commission does not currently levy taxes to pay Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System.

Certain capital projects of the Commission at the Airport requiring the expenditure of more than \$5,000,000, and other projects at the Reliever Airports requiring an expenditure of \$2,000,000, are required by law to be submitted for approval to the Metropolitan Council, a public agency established by law with powers of regulation over the development of the Metropolitan Area.

The Airport System

General. The Commission owns and operates seven airports within the Metropolitan Area including the Airport and the six Reliever Airports, which are used mainly for general aviation.

Minneapolis-St. Paul Airport. The Airport has been designated as the major scheduled passenger airport for the Metropolitan Area, located south and equidistant from the downtown areas of Minneapolis and St. Paul. See “MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT” for further discussion of the Airport.

Reliever Airports. In addition to the Airport, the Commission owns and operates the six Reliever Airports which mainly serve general aviation and constitute part of the Airport System. The six Reliever Airports include St. Paul Downtown Airport, Flying Cloud Airport, Crystal Airport, Anoka County/Blaine Airport, Lake Elmo Airport and Airlake Airport. The facilities at Airlake, Anoka County/Blaine, Crystal and Lake Elmo function as general aviation airports and are also used for pilot and flight training. In addition, a control tower operated by the FAA is operational at Crystal Airport and a non-FAA operated control tower is operational at Anoka County/Blaine. Flying Cloud Airport functions as a general aviation field and is also served by a control tower operated by the FAA. The St. Paul Downtown Airport serves as a corporate reliever and an all-purpose general aviation field and is served by an FAA control tower.

Revenues from the Airport are used to cover certain shortfalls incurred by the Reliever Airports. However, in 2007, the Commission revised the Reliever Airport rental rate ordinance with the long-term goal to make the Reliever Airports as financially self-sustaining as possible. As a result of the revision of the Reliever Airport rental rate ordinance and certain agreements made with the Signatory Airlines, beginning with calendar year 2006, the Commission’s annual subsidy from Airport revenues to the Reliever Airports is limited to \$300,000 per year, escalated annually by 3% (\$510,730 in 2024 dollars). However, there can be no assurance that unanticipated events will not occur with respect to one or more of the Reliever Airports which would require a substantial transfer of Revenues to such airports. In Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023 the Reliever Airports had a combined net operating loss (including depreciation and interest for projects financed at the Reliever Airports) of approximately \$1,348,000 and \$946,000, respectively.

Organization of the Commission

Commissioners. The Commission is governed by 15 Commissioners, 12 of whom are appointed by the Governor of the State of Minnesota (the “**Governor**”) for four-year terms and one of whom is appointed by the Governor as chair of the Commission and serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The remaining two Commissioners are the mayors of St. Paul and Minneapolis, or their designees, who serve a term equal to the term of office of such mayor. Of the 12 Commissioners that are appointed by the Governor for terms of four years, eight are appointed from designated districts within the Metropolitan Area and four

are appointed from outside of the Metropolitan Area. From time to time, there have been bills introduced in the Minnesota State Legislature that proposed changes to the membership of the Commission. To date, none of these bills has been passed by the Minnesota State Legislature and signed by the Governor; however, the Commission cannot predict if additional bills will be introduced in the future to change the membership of the Commission or, if introduced and ultimately adopted by the Minnesota State Legislature and signed by the Governor, what effect, if any, such changes might have on the Commission.

The present Commissioners, their occupations and term expirations dates are set forth in the following table:

TABLE 6
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Commissioners

Name	Position	Occupation	Term Expires
Rick King	Chair	Retired; Former Executive Vice President, Thomson Reuters	N/A ¹
Braj Agrawal	Commissioner	Portfolio Manager, Columbia Threadneedle Investments	January 2027
Timothy Baylor	Commissioner	Founder & CEO, JADT Food Group, LLC	January 2025
Yodit Bizen	Commissioner	Certified Occupational Therapy Assistant, Home Services Server, HMS Host and MidField Concessions	January 2027
Carl Crimmins	Commissioner	Retired; Current President of Minnesota Pipes Trades Association	January 2027
James Deal	Commissioner	Retired; Former Owner and Chairman of the Board of NAU	January 2025
Leili Fatehi ²	Commissioner	Owner and Principal, Apparatus	Term of Office
Patti Gartland	Commissioner	Retired: Former President, Greater St. Cloud Development Corporation	January 2026
Richard Ginsberg	Commissioners	Owner, The Rotunda Group	January 2025
Dixie Hoard	Commissioner	Realtor; Retired Flight Attendant	January 2027
Ikram Koliso ³	Commissioner	Policy Associate, Mayor Carter's Administration	Term of Office
James Lawrence	Commissioner	Chairman, Lake Harriet Capital LLC	January 2025
Donald Monaco	Commissioner	Owner, Monaco Air Duluth, LLC	January 2025
Randy Schubring	Commissioner	Director, State Govt. Relations & Policy Development, Mayo Clinic	January 2028
Rodney Skoog	Commissioner	Retired; Former Administrator/Fund Coordinator, Minnesota Laborers Fringe Benefit Funds	January 2027

¹ Serves at the pleasure of the Governor of the State of Minnesota.

² Representative of the Mayor of the City of Minneapolis. Term expires when the Mayor's term in office expires.

³ Representative of the Mayor of the City of St. Paul. Term expires when the Mayor's term in office expires.

Administration. Management and operation of the Commission are accomplished by the Executive Director/Chief Executive Officer through his staff. The Commission is organized into five divisions which include Executive; Finance and Revenue Development; Planning, Development and Environment; Management and Operations; and Strategy and Community/Stakeholder Engagement. The following table sets forth the responsibilities of the five divisions.

**TABLE 7
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Organization**

Division	Responsibilities
Executive Division	Internal Audit, Legal Affairs, Governmental Affairs, and Information Technology
Human Resources Division	Human Resources, Labor Relations, Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, Target Group Business/Airport Concessions Disadvantaged Business Enterprises, and Employee Benefits
Finance and Revenue Development Division	Finance, Purchasing and Risk/Insurance/Safety, and Revenue and Business Development
Planning, Development and Environmental Division	Airport Development and Environment
Management and Operations Division	MSP Airport Operations, Fire, Police, and Reliever Airports
Strategy and Community/Stakeholder Engagement Division	Strategic Communications, Strategic Marketing, Stakeholder Engagement and Community Relations, Sustainability, and Air Service Development

Chair and Administrative Staff.

Rick King, Chair. In July 2019, Mr. King was reappointed to the Commission and named Chair of the Commission by Governor Tim Walz. He was first appointed to the Commission in 2011 by Governor Mark Dayton, who reappointed him in 2015. Mr. King also is past chair of the Commission’s Management and Operations Committee and the Commission’s Planning, Development and Environment Committee. In 2021, he retired from Thomson Reuters, after more than 20 years, where he served as CIO, CTO, COO and Managing Director. Prior to working for Thomson Reuters, Mr. King held executive-level positions at Ceridian Employer Services, Jostens Learning and WICAT Systems Inc. He began his career as a teacher and coach in Vermont. Mr. King was elected to the board of directors of TCF Financial Corporation in 2014 and now serves on the board of Huntington Bancshares, Inc. as a result of a merger with TCF Financial Corporation. He also serves as a second vice chair on the board of trustees for Minnesota Public Radio. Mr. King was named by Governor Tim Walz to chair the Technology Advisory Council, a spinoff of the Governor’s Blue Ribbon Council on IT in February 2019, which he also chaired. Under former Governor Tim Pawlenty, Mr. King chaired Minnesota’s Ultra High-Speed Broadband Task Force between 2008-2009. He has received numerous awards, including the CIO of the Year Leadership ORBIE from TwinCitiesCIO and a special Lifetime Achievement Tekne award from the Minnesota Technology Association. Mr. King earned bachelor and master’s degrees from the University of Vermont and a CERT Certificate in Cybersecurity Oversight from the Software Engineering Institute, Carnegie Mellon University.

Brian D. Ryks, Executive Director/Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Ryks was appointed Executive Director/Chief Executive Officer of the Commission in May 2016. Prior to this appointment, he was the

Executive Director/CEO of the Gerald R. Ford International Airport in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Between 2002 and 2012, Mr. Ryks was the Executive Director at the Duluth Airport Authority overseeing the Duluth International Airport and Sky Harbor Airport, a general aviation airport, both located in Duluth, Minnesota. During his ten years in Duluth, he oversaw the completion of \$135 million in airport improvements, culminating with a \$77 million new terminal project. Prior to arriving in Duluth, Mr. Ryks was employed for five years as the Airport Manager at St. Cloud Regional Airport (1997-2002) and two years as the Airport Manager in Aberdeen, South Dakota (1996-1997). Mr. Ryks spent six years in Denver as the Manager of Noise Abatement at Stapleton and Denver International Airports (1990-1996). He also was the Project Manager for the development and installation of an Airport Noise and Operations Monitoring System at Denver International Airport. He began his career as a Noise Technician at the Commission in 1986. Mr. Ryks holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from St. Cloud State University, is a licensed pilot with an instrument rating and is also an Accredited Airport Executive with the American Association of Airport Executives (“AAAE”). He currently serves on the Board of Directors for Airports Council International-North America (“ACI-NA”), is the Chairman of the ACI Audit Committee, represents ACI-NA on its World Governing Board and is a member of the AA AE Airport Consortium on Customer Trust Steering Committee. He also holds a professional affiliation with the Great Lakes Chapter of AA AE (“GL-AAAE”) and is Past President of GL-AAAE.

Timothy Simon, Chief Financial Officer/Treasurer. Mr. Simon was appointed Chief Financial Officer/Treasurer in February 2023. Prior to his current position, Mr. Simon served as the Vice President, Finance and Revenue Development since May 2020. Prior to joining the Commission, Mr. Simon served for more than six years as the Chief Financial Officer with the City of St. Louis Park and more than ten years as Finance Director with the City of Elk River. In addition, Mr. Simon spent more than five years at the Office of the Minnesota State Auditor auditing local units of government. He is a member of the Government Finance Officer Association, and a current member of the ACI Commercial Management Steering Committee. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Accounting from the College of St. Scholastica and a Masters of Business Administration in Finance from the University of St. Thomas. He has also completed the Advanced Government Finance Institute Program.

Eduardo Valencia, Chief Information Officer. Mr. Valencia was appointed Chief Information Officer in June 2016. He is responsible for overseeing the Commission’s Information Technology Division. Mr. Valencia previously held positions with the State of Minnesota’s Office of Enterprise Technology, where he started in 2008 as the State’s Chief Technology Officer. In 2011, he was appointed deputy commissioner of the Minnesota Information Technology organization (MN.IT). Prior to his role at MN.IT, Mr. Valencia served as chief information officer for the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, where he led the implementation of projects such as the unemployment insurance integrated technology initiative, the Minnesota Works premier job bank rebuild, and the development of cross-agency, cross-public sector customer relationship management solutions for economic and labor development purposes. Mr. Valencia holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics and Spanish from the University of North Dakota and a masters in Management of Technology from the University of Minnesota.

Roy R. Fuhrmann, Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Fuhrmann was appointed Chief Operating Officer in January 2018. He is responsible for overseeing the Management and Operations Division, Planning Development and Environment Division, Public Safety Division, Safety Management Systems and Customer Data and Analytics. He also serves as the Chair of the Customer Service Action Council at the Airport and as the Commission representative to the South Metro Public Safety Training Facility. Mr. Fuhrmann previously served as the Vice President of Management and Operations for six years, Director of Environment for 11 years and has worked for the Commission at various organizational levels since 1991. Mr. Fuhrmann holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Airport Administration from the University of North Dakota. He also served for over 22 years in the military as an Aviation Commander and in staff and flying positions during multiple deployments. Mr. Fuhrmann is Vice Chair of ACI’s Operations and

Technical Affairs Committee, previously served as the Chair of the ACI Environmental Affairs Committee and serves as the Chair of ACI's Airport Industry Recovery Advisory Panel COVID –19 Response. Mr. Fuhrmann is an Accredited Airport Executive from AAAE, an active commercial, instrument pilot and aircraft owner.

Kathy Megarry, Vice President Human Resources and Labor Relations. Ms. Megarry was appointed Vice President, Human Resources and Labor Relations in July 2022. In addition to human resources and labor relations functions, Ms. Megarry's department is responsible for diversity, equity and inclusion including certification and management of disadvantaged business enterprise/targeted group business compliance. Prior to her current appointment, Ms. Megarry served for seven years as Chief Labor Relations Officer at Hennepin County, where she managed the county's relationship with 17 bargaining units representing 6,500 of Hennepin County's 9,000 employees. She also previously held leadership positions in human resources and labor relations with Macy's Inc. for approximately nine years and Marshall Field's and Company/Target Corporation for four years. Ms. Megarry holds a master's degree in human resources and labor relations from the University of Minnesota Carlson School of Management and a bachelor's degree in management and professional writing from Hamline University.

Chad E. Leqve, Vice President – Management and Operations. Mr. Leqve was appointed Vice President, Management and Operations in June 2018. He is responsible for the facility, landside, airside and field maintenance operations at the Airport, management and operation of the Reliever Airport system and customer experience programs at all of the airports in the Airport System. Prior to his current appointment, Mr. Leqve served as the Director of Environment for 5 years and has worked at the Commission at various organizational levels since 1996. Mr. Leqve holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Aviation Management from Saint Cloud State University and is a certified pilot. He has served in numerous leadership roles as an ongoing member of ACI-NA. Mr. Leqve has served on numerous national teams addressing industry challenges related to airport/aircraft operations, airspace optimization and safety, efficiency, environmental performance, planning, regulatory compliance, and operation optimization through technology development/integration.

Bridget Rief, Vice President, Planning and Development. Ms. Rief was appointed Vice President, Planning and Development in July 2017. She is responsible for planning, design, construction, building official/permitting and environmental compliance at the Airport and the Reliever Airports. Ms. Rief also leads the effort in developing and implementing the Commission's annual CIP. She plays a key role in coordinating projects with other departments of the Commission, as well as completing planning documents and environmental reviews. Ms. Rief has been involved with public works and aviation for 26 years, with the last 21 of them at the Commission. She has been a Director and Executive Committee member of the American Public Works Association. Ms. Rief is currently Chair of the ACI Environmental Affairs Committee – Sustainability Working Group, and the Co-Chair of the Commission's Executive Sustainability Committee. She graduated from the University of Minnesota with a Civil Engineering degree. She is also a graduate of the Hamline University Public Works Leadership Academy.

Naomi Pesky, Vice President, Strategy and Stakeholder Engagement. Ms. Pesky was appointed Vice President, Strategy and Stakeholder Engagement in April 2018. She leads an in-house team of professionals who serve as stewards of strategy, develop strategic communications and create stakeholder champions to ensure the Commission delivers on its purpose, values and strategic plan. Specific functions that are in her division include strategic communications, strategic marketing, stakeholder engagement, air service development, strategic planning and sustainability. Ms. Pesky has held leadership roles in corporate and nonprofit organizations. Before joining the Commission, she was vice president of external relations at Hennepin Theatre Trust, a performing arts organization in Minneapolis. Prior to that, Ms. Pesky held leadership roles at The Saint Paul and Minnesota Foundations and General Mills. Ms. Pesky is an active leader in the community. She serves on the leadership council of GREATER MSP's Make It MSP initiative

and on the steering committee for the Airport Foundation MSP's Arts and Culture Program and she is a member of various trade organizations. She has a Bachelor of Arts from Northwestern University and a master's degree in business administration from the Ross School of Business at the University of Michigan. She also was a 2012-2013 policy fellow at the Humphrey School of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

Evan Wilson, General Counsel. Mr. Wilson was appointed as General Counsel of the Commission in December 2023. He previously served as Deputy General Counsel and in various legal roles throughout his decades-long career at the Commission that began in 2003. Mr. Wilson also is an active member of the Legal Affairs Committee of ACI-NA, and has held various leadership roles within the American Bar Association and the Minnesota State Bar Association ("MSBA"). He currently serves on the MSBA's Investment Committee. Mr. Wilson received his juris doctorate from the University of Minnesota Law School, where he was a board member and managing editor of the *Minnesota Law Review*. He received his bachelor's degree in history and political science from the University of Northwestern-St. Paul.

Nick Hinchley, Director of Finance. Mr. Hinchley was appointed Director of Finance in April 2021. Prior to his current appointment, he served as Manager of Accounting and Finance of the Commission since 2013. Prior to his employment with the Commission, Mr. Hinchley worked as the Assistant Controller for Delta Vacations (a Delta Air Lines subsidiary) for five years and as a financial auditor for Boulay PLLP for six years. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from Minnesota State University, Mankato. Mr. Hinchley is a Certified Public Accountant and a Certified Fraud Examiner. In addition, he is a member of the Government Finance Officers Association, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Minnesota Society of Public Accountants and the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners.

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Employees. As of January 1, 2024, approximately 730 full-time employees, including maintenance personnel, police officers, firefighters, clerical and professional persons, were employed by the Commission. Commission management believes its relationship with the employees is satisfactory. Certain employees of the Commission are unionized. The number of employees of the Commission represented by unions, the representative union and the date of expiration of respective union contracts are set forth in the following table.

**TABLE 8
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Union Representation of Employees**

Union	Number of Employees	Expiration Date of Union Contracts
International Association of Fire Fighters, Local S-6 (representing fire fighters)	34	December 31, 2025
International Association of Fire Fighters, Local S-6 (representing fire captains)	10	December 31, 2025
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 292	20	April 30, 2026
International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 49	24	December 31, 2025
International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 70	20	December 31, 2025
Lakes & Plains Regional Council of Carpenters	10	April 30, 2026
Law Enforcement Labor Services, Local 302 (Police Officers)	91	December 31, 2025
Law Enforcement Labor Services, Local 307 (Police Sergeants)	15	December 31, 2025
Law Enforcement Labor Services, Local 358 (Emergency Communications Specialists)	13	December 31, 2025
Law Enforcement Labor Services, Local 395 (Police Lieutenants)	5	December 31, 2025
Minnesota Teamsters Public and Law Enforcement Employees Union, Local 320	106	June 30, 2026
Painter’s and Allied Trades, Local 386	12	April 30, 2026
United Association Plumbers, Local 34	10	April 30, 2024 ¹
Total		

¹ A new contract is currently being renegotiated.
Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

General

The Airport was opened in 1927 as Wold-Chamberlain Field, and was operated by the Minneapolis Park Board until 1943, when it was transferred by State law to the Commission. In 1946, the Commission designated the field as the primary Air Carrier airport for the Metropolitan Area and renamed the Airport the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport Wold-Chamberlain Field.

The Airport is primarily located within Hennepin County which is within the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington Metropolitan, MN-WI Statistical Area (the “MSA”). The MSA is composed of 16 counties located in the east-central region of the State and the western portion of Wisconsin. The Minnesota counties include Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Le Sueur, Mille Lacs, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Washington and Wright; and the Wisconsin counties include Pierce and St. Croix. The population of the MSA for 2023 was estimated by the United States Census Bureau to be approximately 3.7 million. See “APPENDIX A—REPORT OF THE AIRPORT CONSULTANT” for further discussion of the MSA.

Current Airport Facilities

Runways. The Airport maintains four air transport-type runways, including two parallel northwest-southeast runways (12L-30R and 12R-30L), one north-south runway (17-35) and one northeast-southwest crosswind runway (04-22). The runways provide operational facilities to cover varying wind conditions and are connected by a system of taxiways and aprons. In addition, all eight of the runway approach directions are equipped with high-intensity runway lighting and instrument landing systems which permit continuous operation under almost all weather conditions. Runway 12L-30R is 8,200 feet long and 150 feet wide. The parallel Runway 12R-30L is 10,000 feet long and 200 feet wide. Runway 17-35 is 8,000 feet long and 150 feet wide. Runway 4-22, which is provided to cover other wind conditions, is 11,000 feet long and 150 feet wide. The runways, in the opinion of the Commission's engineers, have sufficient capacity and are of sufficient strength to permit the operation of the largest existing commercial aircraft. The boundaries of the Airport provide sufficient clear area for runway approaches to meet the requirements of the FAA. However, see "CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Regulations and Restrictions Affecting the Airport—Restrictions on Use of Runway 17-35."

Terminal Facilities. Passenger terminal facilities at the Airport are located in two separate buildings: Terminal 1 and Terminal 2. International arrivals facilities ("IAF") at the Airport are located in both of the passenger terminal facilities. Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 are connected by the light rail system that runs between downtown Minneapolis and the Mall of America (the "**Light Rail System**"). The Light Rail System includes stations at Terminal 1 and Terminal 2. Passengers are allowed to ride the Light Rail System between Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 free of charge. During peak traffic times during the year, a shuttle bus also provides transportation between Terminal 1 and Terminal 2, which are approximately 3.5 miles apart.

Terminal 1 is a three-level structure consisting of approximately 2.8 million square feet of space, of which approximately 1.3 million square feet are considered rentable. Terminal 1 currently consists of one terminal (the "**Main Building**") and seven concourses designated as the A, B, C, D, E, F and G Concourses. Terminal 1 also includes the principal IAF; the ground transportation center; and a valet parking garage, which is located beneath the terminal. As of the date of this Official Statement, the seven concourses, which extend from the Main Building, provide a total of 101 aircraft gates, of which 100 utilize passenger loading bridges and one of which supports three hard-stand positions used for ground boarding small aircraft. Prior to the start of the Concourse B/C Aircraft Up-Gauging project (one of the Other CIP Projects in the 2024-30 CIP which began in 2023), Terminal 1 included a total of 104 aircraft gates, of which 103 utilized passenger loading bridges and one of which supported three hard-stand positions. The Concourse B/C Aircraft Up-Gauging project consists of certain improvements being made to Concourses B and C, but also will result in a reduction of the number of gates in Terminal 1. Upon the completion of the Concourse B/C Aircraft Up-Gauging project, Terminal 1 will include a total of 99 aircraft gates (a reduction of 5 gates), of which 98 will utilize passenger loading bridges and one of which will support three hard-stand positions.

On the second level of Terminal 1 are ticketing facilities in the Main Building, security checkpoint locations in the Main Building and at the entrance to the G Concourse from the parking garage skyway and passenger boarding facilities in each of the seven concourses. On the ground level or first level of Terminal 1 are baggage claim and the international arrivals waiting area, and the ground transportation center, which contains covered space for shuttle and taxi pickup. Concessions are located throughout Terminal 1, the majority of which are located past the security checkpoints.

The majority of international arrivals and departures at the Airport are conducted from the IAF on the G Concourse. The facility contains dual purpose domestic and international gates that provide ten

aircraft loading positions (at nine gates) with international arrival capabilities. The total processing capacity of this IAF is estimated to be approximately 800 passengers per hour.

As of the date of this Official Statement, Terminal 2 is a three-story structure consisting of approximately 639,000 square feet of space and 14 gates. Four of the 14 gates consist of IAF gates. The Commission has designated Terminal 2 as a common use facility. There are seven airlines with regularly scheduled service at Terminal 2. Typical utilization of the Terminal 2 gates consists of Sun Country primarily operating out of eight gates, Southwest out of three gates, Frontier out of one gate and JetBlue out of one gate. Currently due to demand, the majority of the remaining Terminal 2 gate availability is used by Allegiant, Condor, Icelandair, Sun Country and Southwest on a common use basis. Two additional gates at Terminal 2 are included in the Series 2024 Projects. See “CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM—Series 2024 Projects” for a description of the additional gates being constructed at Terminal 2.

Parking Facilities. The parking facilities located at the Airport currently provide approximately 27,514 public parking spaces. The on-Airport parking options include a valet garage, short-term and long-term parking located adjacent to and below Terminal 1, a “Quick Ride” parking ramp located approximately one mile from Terminal 1, and short-term and long-term parking located adjacent to Terminal 2.

The public parking facilities located adjacent to and below Terminal 1 contain approximately 17,015 public parking spaces. The valet garage located beneath Terminal 1 provides 348 parking spaces, with the remaining 16,667 parking spaces contained in two seven-level parking garages, two nine-level parking garages and one eleven-level parking garage that are connected to Terminal 1 and the C and G Concourses via an enclosed skyway. The parking garages also can be accessed via the ground transportation center. The first five levels of the eleven-level parking garages are utilized by the four on-Airport rental car companies and the remaining six levels are utilized for public parking.

The “Quick Ride” parking ramp contains 1,310 spaces and is located approximately one mile from Terminal 1 on Northwest Drive. The facility is mainly used as an overflow parking garage for the parking facilities located adjacent to and below Terminal 1 during peak demand times.

The public parking facilities located adjacent to Terminal 2 currently provide approximately 9,189 public parking spaces that are contained in two nine-level parking garages. Two levels of one of the parking garages are used by the four on-Airport rental car companies. Approximately 2,200 of the 9,189 public parking spaces are used for employee parking. If the parking garages near capacity, the employees are required to park in two surface parking lots located near Terminal 2, thereby freeing up the spaces for the public.

Four off-Airport private parking facilities serve passengers of the Airport and provide an estimated additional 5,450 automobile parking spaces.

Other Facilities. In addition to the facilities described above, the following facilities also are located at the Airport:

- Several Air Carriers have maintenance facilities located on the Airport, including Delta, Endeavor and Sun Country. Delta occupies two large hangar facilities (Delta Building B and Delta Building C) that include support functions such as office space, shops, engine-testing cells, computer facilities and storage. Delta Building B, can accommodate either three narrowbody or two 747-sized aircraft. Delta Building C has capacity to accommodate six narrowbody, two widebody, and two 747-400 aircraft simultaneously. Endeavor

occupies a hangar facility that is able to accommodate four 50-seat regional airport simultaneously.

Sun Country occupies a hangar facility that can simultaneously accommodate four 737-sized aircraft. Sun Country also converted a hangar, that it leases from the Commission, into office space for its corporate headquarters. The leased premises includes approximately 440,000 square feet.

- The Airport rescue and firefighting facility is located between the west end of Runways 12R-30L and 12L-30R. The facility is operated by the Commission and staffed with Commission employees.
- The Commission houses a portion of its administrative offices and buildings for maintenance facilities and equipment on the north side of the Airport along 28th Avenue South.
- Various buildings and areas are used for cargo operations, including facilities for FedEx, UPS, Amazon and DHL.
- Three branches of the United States Armed Forces are represented at the Airport: the Air Force Reserve 934th Tactical Airlift Group, the Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment, and the Naval Air Reserve Twin Cities Center. Also located at the Airport is the Minnesota Air National Guard 133rd Tactical Airlift Group. The military occupies land along 34th Avenue between Runways 12R-30L and 12L-30R and a second area, located on the northeast side of the Airport; while not located on Airport property, the land contains taxiway connectors and a small section of apron area.

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Aviation Activity

Airport Enplanements. The Airport is classified by the FAA as one of the large hub airports in the United States. According to ACI statistics, in calendar year 2022 (the latest available information), the Airport was the 18th busiest airport in the nation in terms of passenger volume and the 27th busiest airport in the nation in terms of total cargo. The following table sets forth total enplaned and deplaned passengers and cargo information for 2022 as reported by ACI for the Airport as compared to other airports in the United States.

TABLE 9
2022 Ranking of U.S. Airports
(for the 12 months ended December 31, 2022)

Total Passengers ¹ (in thousands)			Total Cargo ¹ (freight and mail, in thousands of metric tons)		
Rank	Airport	Passengers	Rank	Airport	Cargo
1	Atlanta	93,700	1	Memphis	4,043
2	Dallas/Fort Worth	73,363	2	Anchorage	3,463
3	Denver	69,286	3	Louisville	3,067
-			-		
-			-		
15	Houston	40,975	24	Denver	328
16	Boston	36,112	25	Boston	306
17	Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood	31,686	26	Baltimore	257
18	Minneapolis-St. Paul	31,242	27	Minneapolis-St. Paul	236
19	New York (LaGuardia)	28,998	28	Orlando	227
20	Detroit	28,161	29	Washington – Dulles	226
21	Salt Lake City	25,753	30	Tampa	220
22	Philadelphia	25,242	31	Salt Lake City	199
23	Washington D.C. (Reagan)	23,936	32	Charlotte	188

¹ Sum of enplaned and deplaned volume.

Source: ACI, 2022 North American Traffic Report.

Over the last four years, airports in the United States have been acutely impacted by the reductions in passenger volumes and flights, as well as by the broader economic activity reductions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Immediately following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020), similar to other airports across the world, airlines serving the Airport reduced or cancelled flights and curtailed their overall capacity due to the drop in demand for both domestic and international air travel in an attempt to match capacity to the modified demand for air travel.

Since late 2020, after several vaccines against COVID-19 were approved and began to be administered, enplanements at the Airport have steadily improved (as illustrated in Table 10 and 11 below), although enplanements have not returned to the levels from Fiscal Year 2019.

The following table sets forth historical enplanement information for the Airport for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2023 and for the first five months of Fiscal Years 2019, 2023 and 2024. The table categorizes enplanement information into origin and destination (passengers beginning or ending their trips at the

Airport, as opposed to passengers connecting through the Airport to other cities) (“O&D”) enplanements and connecting enplanements.

TABLE 10
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
O&D and Connecting Enplaned Passengers¹

Fiscal Year	O&D²		Connecting		Total	% Change from Previous Year
	Enplaned Passengers	% of Total	Enplaned Passengers	% of Total		
2014	9,588,000	54.7%	7,952,551	45.3%	17,540,551	3.6%
2015	10,052,000	55.0	8,222,733	45.0	18,274,733	4.2
2016	10,839,000	57.8	7,901,118	42.2	18,740,118	2.5
2017	11,403,000	60.0	7,599,544	40.0	19,002,544	1.4
2018	11,995,000	63.1	7,012,719	36.9	19,007,719	0.0
2019	12,490,000	63.1	7,293,380	36.9	19,783,380	4.1
2020	4,814,000	64.9	2,604,648	35.1	7,418,648	(62.5)
2021	8,399,000	66.8	4,182,412	33.2	12,581,412	69.6
2022	10,763,000	68.9	4,851,084	31.1	15,614,084	24.1
2023	11,824,052	68.0	5,551,538	32.0	17,375,590	11.3
First 5 Months³						
2019	4,666,691	65.2%	3,001,546	34.8%	7,668,237	2.5%
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2023	4,649,717	70.1	1,983,260	29.9	6,632,977	8.8
2024	5,092,175	70.1	2,171,984	29.9	7,264,159	9.6

¹ Includes revenue and non-revenue enplaned passengers. Enplanement data provided in this table differs from enplanement data previously provided by the Commission, including enplanement data provided as part of its continuing disclosure obligations and in the “Statistical Section” of the Commission’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 included in Appendix B of this Official Statement. The Commission previously reported only revenue enplanements.

² Estimated by applying the revenue O&D percentage as reported by the passenger airlines to the Commission to the total revenue and non-revenue enplanements.

³ January 1 through May 31. Results for the first five months of Fiscal Year 2024 may not be indicative of results for the full Fiscal Year 2024. The Commission’s Fiscal Year 2024 Budget projects approximately 19.4 million enplanements for Fiscal Year 2024 (98% of actual enplanements for Fiscal Year 2019).

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

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The following table shows monthly enplanements at the Airport for calendar years 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024.

TABLE 11
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
Monthly Enplanements
Calendar Years 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024¹

Month	Calendar Year 2019	Calendar Year 2020	2020 as a % of 2019	Calendar Year 2021	2021 as a % of 2019	Calendar Year 2022	2022 as a % of 2019	Calendar Year 2023	2023 as a % of 2019	Calendar Year 2024	2024 as a % of 2019
January	1,385,714	1,472,573	106.3%	549,637	39.7%	1,002,917	72.4%	1,212,011	87.5%	1,288,245	93.0%
February	1,323,615	1,438,475	108.7	575,313	43.5	1,065,840	80.5	1,140,465	86.2	1,314,240	99.0
March	1,778,471	831,321	46.7	882,993	49.6	1,426,893	80.2	1,528,441	85.9	1,624,803	91.4
April	1,517,998	70,492	4.6	805,280	53.0	1,257,737	82.9	1,343,142	88.5	1,450,859	95.6
May	1,662,439	138,760	8.3	1,023,836	61.6	1,335,411	80.3	1,408,918	84.8	1,586,012	95.4
June	1,827,624	254,312	13.9	1,208,821	66.1	1,417,158	77.5	1,624,341	88.9		
July	1,918,669	475,973	24.8	1,435,263	74.8	1,478,951	77.1	1,703,844	88.8		
August	1,915,988	567,563	29.6	1,323,396	69.1	1,451,368	75.8	1,659,442	86.6		
September	1,629,734	519,169	31.9	1,167,155	71.6	1,300,232	79.8	1,440,790	88.4		
October	1,699,277	587,602	34.6	1,244,927	73.3	1,351,729	79.5	1,518,485	89.4		
November	1,486,197	504,130	33.9	1,197,837	80.6	1,266,909	85.2	1,395,973	93.9		
December	1,637,654	558,278	34.1	1,166,954	71.3	1,258,939	76.9	1,399,738	85.5		
Total	19,783,380	7,418,648	37.5%	12,581,412	63.6%	15,614,084	78.9%	17,375,590	87.8%		

¹ Includes revenue and non-revenue enplaned passengers. Enplanement data provided in this table differs from enplanement data previously provided by the Commission, including enplanement data provided as part of its continuing disclosure obligations and in the “Statistical Section” of the Commission’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 included in Appendix B of this Official Statement. The Commission previously reported only revenue enplanements.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

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Airport Operations. The following table sets forth information regarding aircraft operations at the Airport for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2023 and for the first five months of Fiscal Years 2019, 2023 and 2024.

TABLE 12
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
Aircraft Operations

Fiscal Year	Air Carrier Operations	Commuter Operations	Cargo Operations	Total Commercial Operations²	Percent Commercial Operations²	General Aviation Operations	Military Operations	Total Operations
2014	189,572	185,943	12,199	387,714	93.97%	23,793	1,079	412,586
2015	205,715	162,779	12,789	381,283	94.23	22,077	1,252	404,612
2016	213,750	161,359	14,400	389,509	94.25	22,455	1,315	413,279
2017	228,438	149,879	14,911	393,228	94.48	22,226	759	416,213
2018	221,592	149,108	15,455	386,155	94.79	20,113	1,126	407,394
2019	230,162	141,976	14,455	386,593	95.23	18,461	885	405,939
2020	118,821	99,370	15,061	233,252	95.18	10,641	1,174	245,067
2021	151,007	119,594	16,720	287,321	94.55	15,387	1,184	303,892
2022	180,739	95,248	15,650	291,637	94.01	17,635	903	310,235
2023	216,809	74,552	13,988	305,349	94.28	17,772	749	323,929
First 5 Months¹								
2019	90,094	57,974	5,847	153,915	94.70%	8,162	451	162,528
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	83,434	30,756	5,854	120,044	94.48	6,739	272	127,055
2024	89,487	32,902	5,601	127,990	94.76	6,671	400	135,061

¹ January 1 through May 31. Results for the first five months of Fiscal Year 2024 may not be indicative of results for the full Fiscal Year 2024.

² Total Commercial Operations equal Air Carrier Operations (including charters), Commuter Operations and Cargo Operations.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

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Landed Weight. The following table sets forth landed weight information for the Airport for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2023 and for the first five months of Fiscal Years 2019, 2023 and 2024.

TABLE 13
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
Aircraft Landed Weight
(in thousands of pounds)

Fiscal Year	Type of Air Carrier		Total Landed Weight
	Passenger	All Cargo	
2014	20,224,580	965,912	21,190,492
2015	20,577,785	984,305	21,562,090
2016	21,178,343	996,424	22,174,767
2017	21,571,010	985,077	22,556,087
2018	21,499,942	1,025,400	22,525,342
2019	21,990,426	1,256,101	23,246,527
2020	12,318,461	1,218,489	13,536,950
2021	15,993,106	1,374,452	17,367,557
2022	17,363,609	1,340,927	18,704,536
2023 ¹	19,521,814	1,085,480	20,607,294
First 5 Months²			
2019	8,691,017	507,427	9,198,444
—	—	—	—
2023	7,675,385	448,108	8,123,493
2024	8,189,922	439,949	8,629,871

¹ During Fiscal Year 2023, Delta's operations represented 68.1% of Total Landed Weight of Signatory Airlines at the Airport.

² January 1 through May 31. Results for the first five months of Fiscal Year 2024 may not be indicative of results for the full Fiscal Year 2024.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

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Air Carriers Serving the Airport

General. As of July 1, 2024, the Airport was served by 40 Air Carriers, including 19 U.S.-flag carriers providing scheduled service, 8 foreign-flag carriers providing scheduled service and 15 all-cargo service carriers (Mesa and Sun Country provide both passenger service and cargo service). The following table sets forth the Air Carriers providing service at the Airport as of July 1, 2024.

TABLE 14
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
Air Carriers Serving the Airport¹
(As of July 1, 2024)

U.S. Flag Carriers

Air Wisconsin ^{*2}	Envoy ^{*4}	Republic ^{*2,4}
Alaska [*]	Frontier [*]	SkyWest ^{*2,3}
Allegiant [*]	Horizon ^{*5}	Southwest [*]
American [*]	JetBlue [*]	Spirit [*]
Delta ^{**}	Mesa ^{*2}	Sun Country [*]
Denver Air Connection [*]	PSA ^{*4}	United [*]
Endeavor ^{*3}		

Foreign Flag Carriers

Aer Lingus ^{**}	Condor [*]	Lufthansa [*]
Air Canada ^{**6}	Icelandair ^{**}	WestJet [*]
Air France ^{**}	KLM ^{**}	

All-Cargo Service

ABX Air ^{*7}	CSA Air ¹⁰	Mesa ^{*7}
Air Transport International ^{**7,8}	Encore Air Cargo ^{*7}	Mountain Air Cargo ¹⁰
Amerijet ⁷	FedEx ^{**}	Sun Country ^{*8}
Atlas Air Cargo ^{**7}	IFL ¹⁰	Swift Air ⁷
Bemidji ^{*7,9}	Kalitta ^{*7}	UPS ^{**}

* Signatory to Airline Lease Agreement expiring on December 31, 2028.

** Signatory to Airline Lease Agreement expiring on December 31, 2030.

¹ Excludes carriers reporting fewer than 1,000 enplaned passengers per annum. Does not indicate which major air carriers codeshare with each other.

² Regional affiliate with United.

³ Regional affiliate with Delta.

⁴ Regional affiliate with American.

⁵ Regional affiliate with Alaska.

⁶ Operated by Jazz Aviation.

⁷ Provides air service to DHL.

⁸ Provides air service to Amazon.

⁹ Provides air service to UPS.

¹⁰ Provides air service to FedEx.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Enplanements by Air Carriers. Enplanements by Air Carrier for Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 15
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
Air Carrier Market Share
Total Enplaned Passengers ^{1,2}
(for the 12 months ended December 31)
(Ranked on Fiscal Year 2023 results)

Air Carrier	2019	% of 2019 Total ³	2020	% of 2020 Total ³	2021	% of 2021 Total ³	2022	% of 2022 Total ³	2023	% of 2023 Total ³
Delta	14,132,597	71.4%	5,120,854	69.0%	9,096,525	72.3%	11,144,062	71.4%	12,228,742	70.4%
<i>Mainline</i>	<i>10,835,707</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>3,617,168</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>6,496,952</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>8,810,613</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>10,424,890</i>	<i>60.0</i>
<i>Regional Affiliates</i>	<i>3,296,890</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>1,503,686</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>2,599,573</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>2,333,449</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>1,803,852</i>	<i>10.4</i>
Sun Country	1,467,212	7.4	763,867	10.3	1,236,898	9.8	1,663,385	10.7	1,949,035	11.2
Southwest	928,393	4.7	340,052	4.6	584,447	4.6	680,752	4.4	842,502	4.8
United	824,639	4.2	304,116	4.1	454,288	3.6	657,587	4.2	786,238	4.5
American	1,070,735	5.4	473,667	6.4	685,910	5.5	714,021	4.6	758,421	4.4
Spirit	584,302	3.0	225,972	3.0	241,241	1.9	212,465	1.4	225,780	1.3
Alaska	174,200	0.9	57,124	0.8	111,597	0.9	130,028	0.8	138,972	0.8
Frontier	253,436	1.3	87,731	1.2	85,758	0.7	90,979	0.6	131,470	0.8
Air Canada	60,149	0.3	8,568	0.1	12,568	0.1	54,982	0.4	69,723	0.4
Allegiant	-	-	-	-	10,310	0.1	65,064	0.4	60,223	0.3
JetBlue	115,411	0.6	19,329	0.3	32,307	0.3	88,035	0.6	54,863	0.3
KLM	47,206	0.2	6,704	0.1	7,275	0.1	40,399	0.3	42,141	0.2
Icelandair	42,013	0.2	1,067	<0.1	8,742	0.1	28,258	0.2	36,643	0.2
Other	83,087	0.4	9,597	0.1	13,546	0.1	44,067	0.3	50,837	0.3
Total	<u>19,783,380</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>7,418,648</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>12,581,412</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>15,614,084</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>17,375,590</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

¹ Includes revenue and non-revenue enplaned passengers. Enplanement data provided in this table differs from enplanement data previously provided by the Commission, including enplanement data provided as part of its continuing disclosure obligations and in the "Statistical Section" of the Commission's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 included in Appendix B of this Official Statement. The Commission previously reported only revenue enplanements.

² Enplanements by regional affiliates, as applicable, have been included with their appropriate network carrier.

³ Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

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Enplanements by Air Carrier for the first five months of Fiscal Years 2019, 2023 and 2024 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 16
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
Air Carrier Market Share
Total Enplaned Passengers^{1,2}
(for the 5 months ended May 31)
(Ranked on Fiscal Year 2024 results)

Air Carrier	2019	% of 2019 Total ³	2023	% of 2023 Total ³	2024 ⁴	% of 2024 Total ³
Delta	5,420,875	70.7%	4,677,135	70.5%	5,050,539	69.5%
<i>Mainline</i>	4,088,346	53.3	3,942,923	59.4	4,214,707	58.0
<i>Regional Affiliates</i>	1,332,529	17.4	734,212	11.1	835,832	11.5
Sun Country	601,557	7.8	749,952	11.3	874,385	12.0
Southwest	386,380	5.0	291,250	4.4	353,053	4.9
United	303,404	4.0	304,405	4.6	311,187	4.3
American	434,388	5.7	299,885	4.5	305,341	4.2
Frontier	95,234	1.2	45,458	0.7	128,030	1.8
Spirit	251,207	3.3	111,577	1.7	68,553	0.9
Alaska	66,736	0.9	43,160	0.7	47,175	0.6
Allegiant	–	–	34,668	0.5	26,768	0.4
WestJet	–	–	–	–	26,478	0.4
Air Canada	21,683	0.3	24,123	0.46	22,794	0.3
KLM	18,221	0.2	16,937	0.3	14,016	0.2
JetBlue	44,741	0.6	23,040	0.4	13,594	0.2
Icelandair	12,147	0.2	8,036	0.1	7,586	0.1
Denver Air	–	0.0	3,857	0.1	4,330	0.1
Other	<u>11,664</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1,093</u>	<u><0.1</u>	<u>10,330</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total	<u>7,668,237</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>6,634,576</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>7,264,159</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

¹ Includes revenue and non-revenue enplaned passengers. Enplanement data provided in this table differs from enplanement data previously provided by the Commission, including enplanement data provided as part of its continuing disclosure obligations and in the “Statistical Section” of the Commission’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 included in Appendix B of this Official Statement. The Commission previously reported only revenue enplanements.

² Enplanements by regional affiliates, as applicable, have been included with their appropriate network carrier.

³ Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

⁴ Results for the first five months of Fiscal Year 2024 may not be indicative of results for the full Fiscal Year 2024.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

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Cargo Handled by Air Carriers. The following table presents the total cargo handled (enplaned and deplaned) by Air Carrier for Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023.

TABLE 17
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
Air Carrier Market Share
Total Cargo Handled (tons in thousands) ¹
(for the 12 months ended December 31)
(Ranked on Fiscal Year 2023 results)

<u>Airline</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>% of 2023 Total</u>
FedEx	91.7	97.4	99.6	90.9	77.6	34.6%
UPS	76.6	77.8	84.2	76.6	60.6	27.0
Delta	48.1	20.2	24.6	40.3	38.0	16.9
Amazon ²	14.3	13.4	32.8	34.6	32.2	14.4
DHL ³	7.0	8.0	8.5	8.6	9.5	4.2
KLM	3.3	0.4	1.1	3.2	2.3	1.0
Southwest	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.6
Mountain Cargo ⁴	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4
United	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3
IFL ⁴	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
American	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1
Alaska	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
All Other	<u>6.4</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	<u>252.1</u>	<u>224.1</u>	<u>258.7</u>	<u>261.6</u>	<u>224.3</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

¹ Sum of enplaned and deplaned cargo. Tonnages and percentages may not sum due to rounding.

² Service provided by Sun Country.

³ Service provided by Kalitta Air and Atlas Air Cargo.

⁴ Provides air service to Fed-Ex.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

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The following table presents total cargo handled (enplaned and deplaned) by Air Carrier for the first five months of Fiscal Years 2019, 2023 and 2024.

TABLE 18
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
Air Carrier Market Share
Total Cargo Handled (tons in thousands)¹
(for the five months ended May 31)
(Ranked on Fiscal Year 2024 Results)

<u>Airline</u>	<u>2019 (tons)</u>	<u>% of 2019 Total</u>	<u>2023² (tons)</u>	<u>% of 2023 Total</u>	<u>2024² (tons)</u>	<u>% of 2024 Total</u>
FedEx	32.2	34.8 %	28.0	33.2%	29.0	37.1 %
UPS	25.4	27.5	24.0	28.5	20.5	26.2
Delta	21.6	23.4	14.0	16.6	13.0	16.6
Amazon ³	1.6	1.7	6.2	7.4	11.0	14.1
DHL ⁴	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.8	2.5	3.2
KLM	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.8
Southwest	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Mountain Cargo ⁵	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Atlas Air	5.0	5.4	6.6	7.8	0.3	0.4
IFL	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
United	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
American	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All Other	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	<u>92.4</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>84.4</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>78.2</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

¹ Sum of enplaned and deplaned cargo. Tonnages and percentages may not sum due to rounding.

² Results for the first five months of Fiscal Year 2024 may not be indicative of results for the full Fiscal Year 2024.

³ Service provided by Sun Country.

⁴ Service provided by Kalitta Air and Atlas Air Cargo.

⁵ Provides air service to FedEx.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

AGREEMENTS WITH AIRLINES AND OTHER CONCESSIONAIRES

General

The Commission has entered into, and receives payments under, several different agreements with various airlines and other parties, including lease agreements relating to landing fees and the leasing of space in terminal buildings, leases with Delta, leases relating to cargo and miscellaneous hangar facilities, concession agreements relating to the sale of goods and services at the Airport, and other leases relating to the construction of buildings and facilities for specific tenants.

Airline Lease Agreements

General. In January 2019, the Commission and the Air Carriers operating at the Airport agreed to new Airline Lease Agreements. The term of the new Airline Lease Agreements is through either (i) December 31, 2028 (originally December 31, 2023, which expiration date was subsequently extended by an agreement between the Commission and certain of the Air Carriers) or (ii) December 31, 2030. Each Air Carrier can select which term they want. Ten of the Air Carriers operating at the Airport, including Delta have executed an Airline Lease Agreement that has an expiration date of December 31, 2030; and twenty-five Air Carriers operating at the Airport have executed an Airline Lease Agreement that has an expiration date of December 31, 2028. Five of the Air Carriers operating at the Airport have not entered into an Airline Lease Agreement and instead operate at the

Airport pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the Commission that sets landing fees and terminal rentals for Air Carriers that are not a signatory to an Airline Lease Agreement.

Any airline that does not execute an Airline Lease Agreement and continues to operate at the Airport is charged landing fees and terminal rentals as set by ordinances adopted by the Commission. The landing fees and terminal rentals charged pursuant to ordinance are generally higher than the landing fees and terminal rentals charged under the Airline Lease Agreements, but are subject to the FAA rules and regulations with respect to rates and charges imposed by airports.

The Airline Lease Agreements provide for, among other things, the use of the airfield and apron areas of the Airport and the lease of certain space in the terminal buildings. The Airline Lease Agreements also establish, among other things, procedures for the annual calculation of rents, fees and charges for the use of the Airport. Included in the rates and charges under the Airline Lease Agreements are the required deposits under the Senior Indenture and the Subordinate Indenture, including deposits to any debt service reserve funds established for the Senior Bonds and the Subordinate Obligations. The Airline Lease Agreements do not allow the Commission to include required deposits to the Maintenance and Operation Reserve Account or the Coverage Account, in the calculation of rates, fees and charges, except for such amounts which are necessary to be deposited to the Coverage Account in order to meet the rate covenant requirements under the Senior Indenture and the Subordinate Indenture.

For Fiscal Year 2023, the Commission reported revenues of \$143,942,000 collected from the Signatory Airlines pursuant to the terms of the Airline Lease Agreements.

Rates, Fees and Charges. Following is a brief discussion of certain provisions with respect to the rates, fees and charges set forth in the Airline Lease Agreements. See “APPENDIX D—FORM OF AIRLINE LEASE AGREEMENT” for additional information on the Airline Lease Agreements.

The rates, fees and charges under the Airline Lease Agreements are calculated on a compensatory rate-setting methodology for the passenger terminal buildings and a cost-center residual rate-setting methodology for the airfield. The Airline Lease Agreements define 12 cost centers (including, but not limited to, the airfield, Terminal 1, Terminal 2, terminal aprons and ramps, the IAF, landside, equipment buildings and administration) to be used in accounting for revenues and expenses and for calculating rents, fees and charges. The Signatory Airlines are charged “**Recoverable Costs**” for each of the cost centers, which include: direct and indirect operation and maintenance expenses; annual debt service costs (net of amounts paid with PFCs or grants); and the required deposits pursuant to the Senior Indenture and the Subordinate Indenture, including amounts required to be deposited to any debt service reserve funds established for the Senior Bonds and the Subordinate Obligations, but excluding amounts which may be deposited in the Coverage Account and the Maintenance and Operation Reserve Account outlined in the Senior Indenture, except for such amounts which are necessary to be deposited in the Coverage Account in order for the Commission to meet the rate covenant requirements of the Senior Indenture and the Subordinate Indenture.

In addition to Recoverable Costs, the Signatory Airlines are charged annually, among certain airline cost centers, \$22.8 million (in 2019 dollars, escalated by 3% per year beginning in 2020) which is deposited to a repair and replacement account (the “**Repair and Replacement Account**”) within the Commission Construction Fund for major maintenance and minor (less than \$5 million) capital projects, except for parking facilities and roadways.

Following is a summary of several of the rate setting methodologies provided for in the Airline Lease Agreements. See also “APPENDIX D—FORM OF AIRLINE LEASE AGREEMENT—RENTS, FEES, AND CHARGES” for further information on the rate setting methodology. Pursuant to the Airline Lease Agreements, the landing fee rates at the Airport per 1,000 pounds of aircraft weight are calculated by dividing the net airfield cost by the total landed weight of the Signatory Airlines. The net airfield cost is calculated as Recoverable Costs, plus, (a) the landing fee repair and replacement amount (65.6% of the amount deposited to the Repair and

Replacement Account each year), (b) \$79,535.16 annually (representing the costs of Runway 17-35 not yet charged to the Signatory Airlines), and (c) certain fines, assessments, judgments, settlements or extraordinary charges, less certain revenues including: service fees from the military; general aviation and nonsignatory landing fees; and debt service on capital costs, if any, disapproved by a Majority-In-Interest of the Signatory Airlines.

Air Carriers that are not Signatory Airlines are charged a landing fee rate as established pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the Commission. Pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance, for Fiscal Year 2024, the Commission charges Air Carriers that are not Signatory Airlines a landing fee rate equal to the greater of (i) 125% of the Signatory Airline landing fee rate and (ii) \$95.65.

Rental rates at Terminal 1 are calculated on the basis of dividing the net terminal building cost by total rentable space. The net terminal building cost is calculated as Recoverable Costs, plus \$2,910,547.40 annually (representing the costs of Concourses A, B, C and D not yet charged to the Signatory Airlines), less certain reimbursed expenses for carrousel and conveyor debt service and maintenance and operation costs, ground power, porter service, loading dock and consortium utilities, and janitorial operation and maintenance expenses.

The IAF use fee is charged for use of the IAF on the G Concourse and is calculated as the sum of certain costs associated with the IAF divided by total international passengers arriving at the IAF. A gate use fee per aircraft operation is also charged for the use of gates, ramps and loading bridges on the IAF. The gate use fee per operation is \$400, \$800 and \$1,200 for propeller aircraft, narrowbody jet aircraft, and widebody jet aircraft, respectively. The Commission imposes certain other fees and charges for the use of the Airport, including, among others, the terminal apron fees and a carrousel and conveyor charge.

Rates for the use and occupancy of Terminal 2 are not set by the Airline Lease Agreements. The Commission establishes the rents, fees and charges and the terms for the common-use of Terminal 2 by ordinance.

The Airline Lease Agreements provide that: (a) except as otherwise provided in the Airline Lease Agreements, no capital projects are subject to approval by a Majority-in-Interest of the Signatory Airlines except for airfield projects costing in excess of \$5 million; and (b) the Commission cannot charge the airlines for the cost of improvements to the airfield if a Majority-in-Interest of the Signatory Airlines have disapproved the project, provided that such improvements are subject to the approval of a Majority-in-Interest of the Signatory Airlines. The Airline Lease Agreements allow the Commission to establish a Contingency Fund in the amount of \$72 million per year beginning in 2019 to be funded from excess revenues and used for capital projects, including projects in the airfield cost center, to be determined by the Commission. Any projects funded from the Contingency Fund will not require Majority-in-Interest approval. The Airline Lease Agreements define “**Majority-in-Interest**” as the Signatory Airlines who (a) represent no less than 50% in number of the Signatory Airlines operating at the time of the voting action and (b) paid no less than 40% of landing fees incurred by Signatory Airlines during the preceding Fiscal Year. Included in such rates and charges would be amounts sufficient to cover the Commission’s costs of the capital improvements to the airfield, terminal and runways at the Airport.

If, during the course of the year, the Commission believes significant variances exist in budgeted or estimated expense amounts that were used to calculate rents, fees, and charges for the then current Fiscal Year, the Commission may after notice to the Signatory Airlines adjust the rents, fees, and charges for future monthly billing to reflect current estimated expenditure amounts.

As soon as practical following the close of each Fiscal Year, but in no event later than July 1, the Commission is required to furnish to each Signatory Airline an accounting of the costs actually incurred and revenues and credits actually realized during the previous Fiscal Year with respect to each of the components of the calculation of the rents, fees, and charges broken down by rate making cost center. In the event a Signatory Airline’s rents, fees, and charges billed during the previous Fiscal Year exceed the amount of such Signatory

Airline's rents, fees, and charges required (as recalculated based on actual costs and revenues), such excess is refunded or credited to the Signatory Airline. In the event such Signatory Airline's rents, fees, and charges billed during the previous Fiscal Year are less than the amount of such Signatory Airline's rents, fees, and charges required (as recalculated based on actual costs and revenues), such deficiency is charged to the Signatory Airline in a supplemental billing. For Fiscal Year 2022, collections from the Signatory Airlines were in excess by approximately \$13.8 million, which excess was returned to the Signatory Airlines during Fiscal Year 2023. For Fiscal Year 2023, collections from the Signatory Airlines were in excess by approximately \$17.5 million, which excess will be returned to the Signatory Airlines during Fiscal Year 2024.

Food and beverage, merchandise and on-Airport auto-rental annual gross concession revenues (not including any CFCs) ("**Selected Concession Revenues**") are shared with the Signatory Airlines that provide passenger service at the Airport (the "**Passenger Signatory Airlines**") (allocated among the Passenger Signatory Airlines based upon their proportionate share of enplanements at the Airport for the applicable Fiscal Year). The amount of Selected Concession Revenues that is shared with the Signatory Airlines each Fiscal Year (the "**Revenue Sharing**") is based on the following formula:

- (1) If the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage for the most recent Fiscal Year is one percent or less, the Revenue Sharing percentage for that Fiscal Year shall be 33.00%.
- (2) If the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage for the most recent Fiscal Year is more than one percent, the Revenue Sharing percentage for that Fiscal Year shall be the sum of (i) 33.00% and (ii) one-half of the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage.

"**Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage**" means (a) for Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020, the percentage change of Enplaned Passengers comparing the number of Enplaned Passengers for the current Fiscal Year to the number of Enplaned Passengers for the immediately prior Fiscal Year, rounded to the nearest hundredth of a percent, and (b) for Fiscal Years 2021 and after, the percentage change of Enplaned Passengers comparing the number of Enplaned Passengers for the current Fiscal Year to the number of Enplaned Passengers for the previous Fiscal Year after 2018 with the highest Enplaned Passengers, rounded to the nearest hundredth of a percent; but not less than zero.

The total amount of Revenue Sharing is structured as a post-year-end rebate to the Signatory Airlines issued by the Commission no later than 240 days following each Fiscal Year. Notwithstanding the agreement to share a portion of the Selected Concession Revenues, the amount of Revenue Sharing will be reduced to the extent necessary so that Net Revenues, after subtracting the Revenue Sharing, will not be less than 1.25 times the total annual debt service on Senior Parity Bonds, Subordinate Obligations and other debt obligations of the Commission. In the event that the Revenue Sharing is reduced in any year, such reduction will be deferred until the next Fiscal Year and will be credited against the rates and charges payable by the Passenger Signatory Airlines in the next Fiscal Year to the extent that Net Revenues, after subtracting the applicable Revenue Sharing, are not less than 1.25 times the total annual debt service on Senior Parity Bonds, Subordinate Obligations and other debt obligations of the Commission.

The Airline Lease Agreements provide that, in the event a Signatory Airline is not in compliance with its payment obligations under any agreement with the Commission, during the period following any applicable notice and cure period under such agreement and continuing until payment of any such amounts (the "**Payment Default Period**"), the Commission would have the right, upon written notice to such Signatory Airline (provided that if such Signatory Airline is in bankruptcy, no notice would be required for the effectiveness of the following although invoices would reference the additional amounts due and the applicable rate that applies), to: (i) have such Signatory Airline's payment obligations under their applicable Airline Lease Agreement during the Payment Default Period revert to an alternate rate structure, and (ii) apply the amount of any accrued and unpaid Revenue

Sharing credits, if any, due to such Signatory Airline for such period against any amounts owed by such Signatory Airline to the Commission to the extent necessary to cure such payment defaults.

Delta Lease Agreement. In addition to the terms of the Airline Lease Agreements discussed above, the Airline Lease Agreement entered into by Delta (the “**Delta Lease Agreement**”) contains the following additional terms, (i) Delta will make available one wide-body gate on an as-needed basis; (ii) Delta has preferential use of gates on the G Concourse, with the exception of gates 1-10 which constitute the IAF; and (iii) Delta will operate and maintain the outbound and inbound baggage handling systems at Terminal 1 (the Commission reimburses Delta for its actual costs of operating and maintaining the baggage handling systems). See also “AIRLINE AND AIRLINE INDUSTRY INFORMATION—Delta—Role at the Airport.”

Pursuant to the Delta Lease Agreement, Delta also has covenanted that it and its regional affiliate airlines will maintain an annual average of at least 90% of 370 daily departing flights from the Airport (not less than 231 of such daily flights being serviced with jet aircraft with 70 or more passenger seats) and that at least 30% of enplaned passengers of Delta and its regional affiliate airlines at the Airport will be connecting passengers (the “**Hubbing Covenant**”). Delta will be allowed to reduce the daily flights below the limits set forth in the Hubbing Covenant, without violating the Hubbing Covenant, if such reduction is in connection with a system-wide reduction of flights by Delta. Except as described in the following paragraph with respect to Fiscal Year 2021, Delta (and its predecessor, Northwest) have always complied with the terms of the Hubbing Covenant.

In the event Delta violates the Hubbing Covenant, Delta’s credit from the Revenue Sharing would be eliminated for such year the Hubbing Covenant is violated and if violation of the Hubbing Covenant continues for three consecutive years, or if the Hubbing Covenant is determined to be unenforceable, Delta’s credit from the Revenue Sharing would be eliminated permanently. As a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Delta did not meet the Hubbing Covenant for Fiscal Year 2021, and the Commission waived Delta’s required compliance of the Hubbing Covenant for Fiscal Year 2021. Delta met the Hubbing Covenant in Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023, and, as of the date of this Official Statement, the Commission expects Delta to meet the Hubbing Covenant in Fiscal Year 2024. See “AIRLINE AND AIRLINE INDUSTRY INFORMATION—Delta.”

Additional Leases with Delta

The Commission and Delta also have entered into additional leases for certain facilities utilized by Delta for maintenance and overhaul and a facility utilized by Delta as an operational support center.

Other Building and Miscellaneous Leases

The Commission and certain parties have entered into certain leases which relate to rentals and other fees associated with Terminal 2, miscellaneous hangar facilities, office rentals for tenants located in the west terminal area, non-airline tenants in Terminal 1, cargo facilities and military facilities. For Fiscal Year 2023, the aggregate annual rentals under these leases were approximately \$51,651,000.

Self-Liquidating Leases

The Commission has constructed various buildings and facilities for specific tenants including hangars and office space for Sun Country and kiosks for Delta. As part of its agreement to construct these facilities, the Commission entered into certain leases (“**Self-Liquidating Leases**”) which relate to the use of these buildings and facilities. For Fiscal Year 2023, the aggregate lease payments paid to the Commission under Self-Liquidating Leases were approximately \$887,000. The receipt of payments of imputed interest with respect to the Self-Liquidating Leases is treated as non-operating revenues of the Commission.

Debt Financed Self-Liquidating Leases. If the construction of a facility subject to a self-liquidating lease is financed with bonds issued by the Commission, the lessee is required to pay annual lease payments equal to the debt service requirements due in the following year on the bonds issued to construct such facility. The lease remains in effect until the total debt service on the bonds has been paid. Proceeds from the issuance of certain bonds were used to finance certain facilities subject to self-liquidating leases for FedEx.

Commission Funded Self-Liquidating Leases. If the construction of a facility subject to a self-liquidating lease is financed from funds the Commission has on hand, the lessee is required to make lease payments equal to the debt service requirements which would have been required if bond funds were used. Commission funds were used to finance certain facilities subject to a self-liquidating lease for a fueling facility for Swissport Fueling Inc.

Concession Agreements - Terminal Buildings

The Commission has entered into separate concession agreements with various firms to operate concessions inside the terminal buildings at the Airport, including, among others, food and beverage services, retail, newsstands, advertising, vending, insurance and personal service shops. The Commission selected the various concessionaires through a competitive bid process. There are approximately 65 food and beverage, and 32 merchandise locations in the terminals. The concession operators in both terminals have leases with terms generally ranging between 8 to 13 years. A “street plus 10%” pricing policy of the Commission is in effect to ensure that food and merchandise prices at the Airport are similar to those in stores and restaurants in the area, including the Mall of America.

Each of the agreements with the concessionaires contain provisions for rental payments, which are for a certain percentage of the revenues generated by such concession, and minimum annual guarantees. In general, the food and beverage concessionaires have historically paid an average of approximately 16.1% of gross revenues, and the news and gift and retail concessionaires paid an average of approximately 16.8% of gross revenues. For Fiscal Year 2023, revenues from concessions totaled approximately \$48,918,000.

The following tenants serve as the primary concessionaires at the Airport, with numerous vendors as subtenants:

- Aero Service Group, Inc.
- Areas Aero MSP JV, LLC
- Caribou MSP Airport
- Delaware North Co Travel Hospitality Svc. Inc.
- Dufry North America, LLC
- Host International, Inc.
- McDonalds USA
- MSP Retail Partnership JV
- OTG Management Midwest, LLC
- SSP America, Inc.

Parking Agreement

The public automobile parking facilities at the Airport are operated for the Commission by ABM Aviation Inc. (“ABM”) under a parking management services agreement (the “**ABM Parking Agreement**”). The Commission receives all revenues and pays all costs of operation and maintenance of the facilities plus a management fee. The on-Airport parking options include a valet garage, short-term and long-term parking located at Terminal 1, short-term and long-term parking at the “Quick Ride” parking ramp located approximately one mile from Terminal 1, and short-term and long-term parking at the parking garages located adjacent to Terminal 2. See “MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT—Current Airport Facilities—Parking

Facilities.” The ABM Parking Agreement became effective on January 1, 2024, and has an original expiration date of December 31, 2026. The ABM Parking Agreement includes two 2-year extensions at the option of the Commission. For Fiscal Year 2023, revenues from public parking totaled approximately \$119,633,000.

Rental Car Lease Agreements

The Commission has entered into On-Airport Rental Auto General Terms and Conditions Lease Agreements and supplemental lease agreements (collectively, the “**Rental Car Lease Agreements**”) with four on-Airport rental car companies, representing ten rental car brands, including: Avis (includes Avis, Budget and Payless brands), Enterprise (includes Enterprise, Alamo and National brands), Hertz (includes Hertz, Dollar and Thrifty brands), and Sixt. The current Rental Car Lease Agreements became effective on August 1, 2020 (the first day of the month following the date of beneficial occupancy of the new rental car facility that was constructed as part of the new parking garage adjacent to Terminal 1 (see “MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT—Current Airport Facilities—Parking Facilities”). The Rental Car Lease Agreements have a term of ten years and, upon mutual agreement between the Commission and the applicable on-Airport rental car company, can be extended for up to two five-year periods. Pursuant to the terms of the Rental Car Lease Agreements, the on-Airport rental car companies pay the Commission a concession fee equal to 10% of their gross revenues collected at the Airport, and the on-Airport rental car companies have guaranteed a minimum payment to the Commission on an annual basis, which equals the greater of 85% of the previous year’s concession fee paid to the Commission by the applicable rental car company or the minimum annual guaranteed amount for 2020 as set forth in the prior rental car lease agreements. The on-Airport rental car companies also pay rent for exclusive-use space in Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 (except Sixt does not operate at the rental car facilities located at Terminal 2) and rent for the use of ready/return car parking positions and the quick-turnaround facilities.

As described under “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Use of CFCs to Pay Debt Service and Certain Maintenance and Operation Expenses” above, the on-Airport rental car companies also are required to collect a CFC from each of their customers and pay the collected CFCs over to the Commission. For Fiscal Year 2024, the CFC is \$5.90 per transaction day. The Commission also expects the CFC to be \$5.90 per transaction day during Fiscal Year 2025.

As of the date of this Official Statement, only Auto Rental LLC (doing business as Ace Rent a Car) operates at the Airport as an off-Airport rental car company. Off-Airport rental car companies operate under Ordinance No. 122 – Commercial Vehicle Ordinance, which requires the off-Airport rental car companies to pay a privilege fee equal to 10% of gross receipts for rentals derived from customers using the Airport. The percentage with respect to the privilege fee is the same as the percentage charged to the on-Airport rental car companies and can be adjusted at such time as the percentage charged to on-Airport rental car companies is adjusted.

Turo, a peer-to-peer car sharing platform, also operates at the Airport, with a pickup area on the Red Parking ramp.

For Fiscal Year 2023, revenues from on-Airport and off-Airport rental car companies, excluding CFCs of approximately \$19,342,637, totaled approximately \$24,646,000.

Reliever Airport Leases and Agreements

In addition to the above agreements, the Commission has entered into various other leases and agreements with tenants at the Reliever Airports. These include reliever airport tenant leases, fuel flowage fees, hangar rentals, storage lots, commercial fees and other miscellaneous amounts. For Fiscal Year 2023, the revenues from these agreements totaled approximately \$11,960,000.

Miscellaneous—Off-Airport Concession Leases and Ground Transportation Fees

The Commission has entered into certain leases with off-Airport concessionaires which provide off-Airport advertising and auto services (gas stations operated on Airport property). Additionally, the Commission charges fees for permits and licenses to operate shuttles, vans, buses and taxis at the Airport. The Commission also charges fees to ridesharing companies, such as Uber and Lyft, to drop-off and pick-up passengers at the Airport. Such fees are set by Commission ordinances. For Fiscal Year 2023, the Commission received approximately \$15,892,000 in off-Airport leases and ground transportation fees.

Miscellaneous Revenues

In addition to the above agreements, the Commission has entered into various other leases and agreements and collects certain miscellaneous revenues, including, among other things, ground space rentals, office rentals for commuter airlines and concessionaires, commuter and general aviation fees, and other miscellaneous amounts. For Fiscal Year 2023, the Commission collected approximately \$11,288,000 in other miscellaneous revenues.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

General Information

The Commission maintains its financial records on a calendar year basis, using the accrual method of accounting. Financial statements are audited annually by a firm of independent auditors. The Commission's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (including the Commission financial statements) (the "**Annual Financial Report**") is included in this Official Statement as set forth in Appendix B.

Summary of Financial Operations

The Commission's Annual Financial Report, attached as Appendix B, includes three financial statements: the Balance Sheets, the Statement of Revenues and Expenses and Changes in Net Position and the Statement of Cash Flows. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("**GASB**"). The following table summarizes the financial results from operations for the Commission for Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023.

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TABLE 19
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Summary of Statements of Revenues, Expenses
and Changes in Net Position¹
(\$000s)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020²</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Operating Revenues					
Airline rates and charges – gross	\$ 131,397	\$ 94,259	\$117,728	\$125,612	\$ 164,074
Concessions	191,113	76,524	121,408	164,572	204,288
Rentals/fees ³	54,042	32,804	36,520	40,284	45,565
Utilities and other revenues	24,309	15,879	18,486	22,536	25,972
Total Operating Revenues	<u>\$ 400,861</u>	<u>\$219,466</u>	<u>\$294,141</u>	<u>\$353,004</u>	<u>\$439,900</u>
Operating Expenses					
Personnel	\$ 90,845	\$77,806	\$75,182	\$90,775	\$108,211
Administrative	1,753	1,057	1,054	2,275	1,454
Professional services	7,123	5,160	5,679	6,919	8,992
Utilities	18,847	17,382	19,092	25,590	24,713
Operating services	30,950	27,596	25,895	29,191	33,992
Maintenance	46,988	39,811	41,862	46,999	58,147
Depreciation and amortization	150,549	160,889	178,513	185,124	186,890
Other	4,354	4,027	3,665	5,956	5,808
Total Operating Expenses	<u>\$351,409</u>	<u>\$333,727</u>	<u>\$350,944</u>	<u>\$392,827</u>	<u>\$428,207</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	\$49,452	\$(114,261)	\$(56,803)	\$(39,823)	\$11,693
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)					
Investment income	\$25,282	\$13,507	\$3,026	\$23,550	\$54,218
Federal interest rate subsidies	919	896	862	1,227	389
Passenger facility charges	77,430	28,669	51,096	60,985	66,821
Grants used for operating expenses (CARES Act)	–	18,231	10,241	132	(40)
Gain/(Loss) on disposal of assets	99	62	98	196	(9,127)
Customer Facility Charges ²	–	8,779	13,029	17,033	19,343
Bond interest expense	(53,270)	(49,329)	(47,687)	(50,131)	(58,560)
Other non-operating revenue	–	–	Ep	–	1,704
Total Nonoperating Revenues/ (Expenses)	<u>\$50,460</u>	<u>\$20,814</u>	<u>\$30,666</u>	<u>\$52,993</u>	<u>\$74,748</u>
Income Before Capital Contributions and Grants	99,912	(93,447)	(26,138)	13,170	86,441
Capital contributions and grants	9,550	93,844	89,220	84,989	142,899
Change in Net Position	109,462	397	63,082	98,159	229,340
Net Position – Beginning of Year	<u>1,876,773</u>	<u>1,986,235</u>	<u>1,986,632</u>	<u>2,049,714</u>	<u>2,147,873</u>
Net Position – End of Year	<u>\$1,986,235</u>	<u>\$1,986,632</u>	<u>\$2,049,714</u>	<u>\$2,147,873</u>	<u>\$2,377,213</u>

¹ Totals may not sum due to rounding to nearest dollar.

² Certain Fiscal Year 2021 Operating Revenues and Operating Expenses were reclassified as Nonoperating Revenues and Nonoperating Expenses, respectively.

³ Rentals/fees for Fiscal Year 2019 include CFCs. For Fiscal Years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, CFCs are not included in Rentals/fee and are included as a Nonoperating Revenue.

Source: Financial statements of the Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Management Discussion of Airport Finances

Fiscal Year 2023. Financial results for Fiscal Year 2023 shows continued recovery of airline and travel industries from the COVID-19 pandemic. The change in net position for Fiscal Year 2023 was \$229,339,000 as compared to \$98,158,000 in 2022. Operating income for Fiscal Year 2023 increased by \$51,515,000. Operating revenues increased by \$86,895,000. Operating revenues increased due to: (a) an increase of \$38,462,00 in airline rates and charges due to airline activity recovery; (b) concessions increased \$39,716,000 as a result of an increase in food and beverage, news, retail, passenger services, parking, and ground transportation revenues due to the increase in passenger traffic; (c) rental fees increased by \$5,281,000 primarily due to several new commercial and storage lot leases at the reliever airports and increased rental rates on certain buildings around the MSP campus; (d) Utilities and other revenues increased by \$3,436,000 primarily due to the increase in commercial activity and maintenance, cleaning, and distribution fees from the increase of passenger activity during the year. Operating expenses increased by \$35,380,000. Factors affecting operating expenses included: (i) personnel expense increased by \$17,436,000. The majority of the increase is related to adjustments to the actuarial valuation of the multi-employer pension plans and other post employment benefit plan that the commission participates in, annual wage adjustments, an increase in headcount in response to additional snow removal operation needs, and to fill open positions remaining open from pandemic cost reduction efforts; (ii) operating services increased \$4,801,000 due to increased advertising and service agreement costs; (iii) maintenance increased by \$11,148,000 primarily due to record snowfall in the spring of 2023 and the implementation of a field maintenance augmentation plan for airfield snow clearing which added resources during the year. Nonoperating revenues increased by \$30,185,000 primarily due to an increase in PFCs and CFCs due to the recovery of passengers during the year, and from an increase in investment income due to interest earned on new construction funds, higher interest earning rates and from the recognition of lease interest income from additional leases subject to GASB Statement No. 87, Leases (“GASB 87”). Nonoperating expenses increased by \$43,809,000 due to an increase in the interest rate on the short-term borrowing program variable rate.

Fiscal Year 2022. Financial results for Fiscal Year 2022 continued to improve after the adverse effects on travel and travel-related industries caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in March 2020. Change in net position for Fiscal Year 2022 was \$98,158,000 as compared to \$63,082,000 for Fiscal Year 2021. Operating income for Fiscal Year 2022 increased by \$16,978,000. Operating revenues increased by \$58,863,000. Factors affecting operating revenues included: (a) a \$7,884,000 increase in airline rates and charges due to the recovery in airline activity from the pandemic and less airline relief actions approved by the Commission in response to the pandemic which reduced landing fees and terminal rents for airlines; (b) concessions increased \$43,164,000 as a result of an increase in food and beverage, news, retail, passenger services, parking, and ground transportation revenues due to the increase in passenger traffic; (c) rental revenue increased by \$3,765,000 due to several new commercial and storage lot leases at the reliever airports and increased rental rates on certain buildings around MSP; and (d) utilities and other revenues increased by \$4,050,000 due to the increase in commercial activity and maintenance, cleaning and distribution fees from the reopening of most concessions during the year. Operating expenses increased by \$41,885,000. Factors affecting operating expenses included: (i) personnel expense increased by \$15,593,000 due to adjustments related to the actuarial valuation of the multi-employer pension plans and other postemployment benefit plan, additionally the Commission continued to fill many positions that were left open during 2020 that was used to reduce costs in response to the pandemic; (ii) utilities expense increased by \$6,498,000 as a result of higher usage of electricity and natural gas due to facilities being fully reopened after some were closed or had reduced usage in response to the decline in passengers in 2021; (iii) operating services increased by \$3,296,000 due to the reopening of certain shuttered parking facilities, and an increase in advertising and service agreements; (iv) maintenance expense increased by \$5,137,000 due to restoring most of the contract services for automated people movers, moving walkways, and other expenses that were reduced in 2021; and (v) depreciation expense increased by \$6,611,000 due to new projects placed into service in 2021 and 2022. Nonoperating revenues increased by \$24,771,000 primarily due to an increase in PFCs and CFCs due to the recovery of passengers during the year, and from an increase in investment income due to interest earned on new construction funds from a recent bond issue and from the recognition of lease interest income resulting from the

implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. Nonoperating expenses increased by \$2,444,000 due to an increase in the interest rate on the short-term borrowing program variable rate.

Fiscal Year 2021. Financial results for Fiscal Year 2021 continued to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and its adverse effect on travel and travel-related industries, which is reflective in the following analysis. Change in net position for Fiscal Year 2021 was \$63,082,000 as compared to \$397,000 for Fiscal Year 2020. Operating income for Fiscal Year 2021 increased by \$57,458,000. Operating revenues increased by \$74,675,000. Factors affecting operating revenues included: (a) a \$23,469,000 increase in airline rates and charges due to the recovery in airline activity from the pandemic and less airline relief actions approved by the Commission in response to the pandemic which reduced landing fees and terminal rents for airlines; (b) concessions increased \$44,884,000 as a result of an increase in food and beverage, news, retail, passenger services, parking, and ground transportation revenues due to the increase in passenger traffic; (c) rental revenue increased by \$3,716,000 due to several new commercial and storage lot leases at the reliever airports and increased rental rates on certain buildings around MSP; and (d) utilities and other revenues increased by \$2,607,000 due to the increase in commercial activity and maintenance, cleaning and distribution fees from the reopening of most concessions during the year. Operating expenses increased by \$17,217,000. Factors affecting operating expenses included: (i) personnel expense decreased by \$2,624,000 due to adjustments related to the actuarial valuation of the multi-employer pension plans and other postemployment benefit plan, which was offset by the Commission beginning to fill many positions that were open during 2020 that was used to reduce costs in response to the pandemic, and an increase in medical claims; (ii) utilities expense increased by \$1,710,000 as a result of higher usage of electricity and natural gas due to certain facilities reopening after being closed or reduced usage in response to the decline in passengers in 2020; (iii) operating services decreased by \$1,701,000 due to less contract staffing related to shuttered parking facilities, reduced advertising and service agreements in response to the pandemic; (iv) maintenance expense increased by \$2,051,000 due to restoring most of the contract services for automated people movers, moving walkways, and other expenses that were reduced in 2020; and (v) depreciation expense increased by \$17,624,000 due to new projects placed into service in 2020 and 2021. Nonoperating revenues increased by \$8,207,000 primarily due to an increase in PFCs and CFCs due to the recovery of passengers during the year, offset by lower investment income due to unrealized losses from increasing interest rates in the second half of the year. Nonoperating expenses decreased by \$1,642,000 due to bond interest savings from the refunding of several bond series during 2019.

Fiscal Year 2020. Financial results for Fiscal Year 2020 were significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and its adverse effect on travel and travel-related industries, which is reflective in the following analysis. Change in net position for Fiscal Year 2020 was \$397,000 as compared to \$109,462,000 for Fiscal Year 2019. Operating income for Fiscal Year 2020 decreased by \$163,713,000. Operating revenues decreased by \$181,395,000. Factors affecting operating revenues included: (a) a \$37,138,000 decrease in airline rates and charges due to airline relief actions approved by the Commission in response to the pandemic which reduced landing fees and terminal rents for airlines; (b) concessions decreased \$114,589,000 as a result of a decrease in food and beverage, news, retail, passenger services, parking, and ground transportation revenues due to the decrease in passenger traffic, concession relief approved by the Commission, and the temporary closing of many concessions due to the pandemic; (c) rental revenue decreased by \$21,238,000 due to the reduction in customer facility charges; and (d) utilities and other revenues decreased by \$8,430,000 due to the decrease in commercial activity and maintenance, cleaning and distribution fees from the temporary closure of concessions during the year. Operating expenses decreased by \$17,682,000. Factors affecting operating expenses included: (i) personnel expense decreased by \$13,039,000 due to the Commission holding many positions open during 2020 to reduce costs in response to the pandemic, a decrease in medical claims, and an adjustment related to the actuarial valuation of the multi-employer pension plans; (ii) utilities expense decreased by \$1,465,000 as a result of lower usage of electricity and natural gas due to certain facilities being closed or reduced usage in response to the decline in passengers; (iii) operating services decreased by \$3,354,000 due to less contract staffing related to shuttered parking facilities, reduced advertising and service agreements in response to the pandemic; (iv) maintenance expense decreased by \$7,177,000 due to reduced contract services for automated people movers, moving

walkways, and other expenses due to the decline in passengers; and (v) depreciation expense increased by \$10,340,000 due to new projects placed into service in 2019 and 2020. Nonoperating revenues decreased by \$33,586,000 primarily due to: (1) lower investment income from less invested cash and lower interest rates during the year, and (2) a decrease in PFCs due to the significant decline in passengers. Nonoperating expenses decreased by \$3,941,000 due to bond interest savings from the refunding of several bond series during 2019.

Fiscal Year 2019. Change in net position for Fiscal Year 2019 was \$109,462,000 as compared to \$91,027,000 (before the change in accounting principal (GASB 75)) for Fiscal Year 2018. Operating income for Fiscal Year 2019 increased by \$13,229,000. Operating revenues increased by \$27,603,000. Factors affecting operating revenues included: (a) a \$7,766,000 increase in airline rates and charges attributed to higher debt service costs and additional costs related to higher than average amount of snow; (b) concessions increased \$13,738,000 primarily as a result of (i) an increase in food and beverage revenues due to passenger growth and the opening of many new concessions, (ii) an increase in ground transportation due to the growth of Transportation Network Companies, such as Uber and Lyft (“TNCs”) activity, and (iii) an increase in parking due to an increase in parking rates and in passenger traffic; (c) rental revenue increased by \$1,801,000 due to new building leases at MSP and an increase in Hotel Facility Charges (“HFCs”) from higher occupancy at the onsite hotel; and (d) utilities and other revenues increased by \$4,300,000 due to an increase in reimbursed expenses for additional security at the Airport paid by airlines. Operating expenses increased by \$14,374,000. Factors affecting operating expenses included: (i) personnel expense increased by \$6,440,000 due to an increase related to annual wage adjustments, new employees, and an increase in medical claims; (ii) utilities expense decreased by \$1,083,000 as a result of lower rates and decreased usage of electricity and natural gas, partially offset by an increase in sewer services; (iii) operating services increased by \$924,000 due to an increase in service agreements for renewing and expanding technology agreements and from additional security staffing at several field gate locations around Terminal 1; (iv) maintenance expense increased by \$4,412,000 primarily as a result of: (A) higher snow removal expenses (gasoline, parts, equipment, repairs and materials), and (B) maintenance required after two major flood events occurred; and (v) depreciation expense increased by \$3,250,000 due to new projects placed into service in 2018 and 2019. Nonoperating revenues increased by \$14,158,000 primarily due to: (1) a loss on the 2018 sale of several parcels of land near the Airport and at Anoka Airport, of which there were no similar activities in 2019, (2) higher interest rates earned on investments, and (3) an increase in PFCs due to passenger growth. Nonoperating expenses increased by \$10,460,000 due to the adoption of GASB 89, the Commission is no longer capitalizing interest related to construction projects.

Airline Revenues

During Fiscal Year 2023 operations of Delta and its affiliated Air Carriers represented approximately 72.6% of the total takeoffs and landings at the Airport. The following table sets forth total operating revenues of the Commission and total revenues of the Air Carriers and that portion of each derived from payments made by Delta and its affiliated Air Carriers.

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TABLE 20
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
Airline Revenue (Unaudited)
(\$000s)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Commission Revenues Attributable to Delta					
Total Commission Operating Revenue	\$400,861	\$228,076	\$294,142	\$353,010	\$439,900
Commission Funded & Bond Funded					
Self-Liquidating Revenue (Principal & Interest)	5,059	5,617	5,606	3,766	799
Interest Income – Commission Funds ¹	18,150	8,687	618	4,244	32,331
Total Adjusted Commission Operating Revenue	\$424,070	\$242,380	\$300,366	\$361,020	\$472,983
Delta’s Portion of Operating Revenue	86,475	62,445	79,276	79,621	108,033
Delta’s Portion of Commission Funded Bond & Self-Liquidating Revenue (Principal & Interest) ¹	–	–	40	60	60
Total Delta Revenue	\$86,475	\$62,445	\$79,316	\$79,681	\$108,093
Delta’s Percentage of Total Adjusted Commission Operating Revenue	20.39%	25.76%	26.41%	22.07%	22.84%
Total Airline Revenues Attributable to Delta					
Total Airline Rates and Charges Revenue	\$132,496	\$97,796	\$117,728	\$125,612	\$164,074
Total Air Carrier Commission Funded					
Self-Liquidating Revenue	3,090	3,648	3,755	2,995	799
Total Air Carrier Revenue	\$135,586	\$101,444	\$121,483	\$128,607	\$164,873
Total Delta Revenue	\$86,475	\$62,445	\$79,316	\$79,681	\$108,033
Delta’s Percentage of Total Air Carrier Revenue	63.78%	61.56%	65.29%	61.96%	65.52%

¹ Does not include interest income earned on PFCs.
Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

The following table sets forth the airline cost per enplaned passenger for Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023.

TABLE 21
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
Airline Cost Per Enplaned Passenger

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Cost ¹	\$132,855,000	\$97,796,000	\$117,728,000	\$125,612,000	\$164,073,956
Enplaned Passengers ²	19,783,380	7,418,648	12,581,412	15,614,084	17,375,590
Airline Cost per Enplaned Passenger	\$6.72	\$13.18	\$9.36	\$8.04	\$9.44

¹ Total Cost includes airline payments made to the Commission for expenses incurred in the airfield, Terminal 1 and Terminal 2.

² Includes revenue and non-revenue enplaned passengers. Enplanement data provided in this table differs from enplanement data previously provided by the Commission, including enplanement data provided as part of its continuing disclosure obligations and in the “Statistical Section” of the Commission’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 included in Appendix B of this Official Statement. The Commission previously reported only revenue enplanements.

³ According to FAA data provided as of July 11, 2024, in 2023 the average airline cost per enplaned passenger for 31 of the large hub airports in the country was \$14.98.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

The following table sets forth the landing fee rates at the Airport for the Signatory Airlines for Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023.

TABLE 22
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
Landing Fee Rates for Signatory Airlines

Fiscal Year	Landing Fee Per 1,000 lbs.¹
2019	\$3.23
2020	5.09
2021	4.07
2022	4.15
2023	4.51

¹ Landing fee rates for Signatory Airlines. Non-Signatory Airlines are charged a landing fee established pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the Commission.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

Operating Revenue Diversity

The following tables set forth the top ten operating revenue providers and top ten revenue sources for the Commission for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023.

TABLE 23
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Top Ten Operating Revenue Providers

	2022	2023
1.	Delta	Delta
2.	Enterprise	Enterprise
3.	Sun Country	Sun Country
4.	Avis	Avis
5.	Hertz	Hertz
6.	United	Southwest
7.	American	HMS Host
8.	Southwest	United
9.	HMS Host	American
10.	Delaware North	Delaware North

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

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TABLE 24
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Top Ten Operating Revenue Sources

2022		2023	
Source	Revenue	Source	Revenue
1. Public Parking	\$100,638,000	Public Parking	\$119,633,000
2. Landing Fees	74,017,000	Landing Fees	94,198,000
3. General Building	44,565,000	General Building	59,790,000
4. Auto Rental (on- and off-Airport) ^{1,2}	23,159,000	Auto Rental (on and off Airport) ^{1,2}	24,646,000
5. Other Building Rent ¹	33,623,000	Other Building Rent ¹	38,955,000
6. Food & Beverage ¹	17,046,000	Food & Beverage ¹	29,590,000
7. Ground Rent ¹	13,174,000	Ground Rent ¹	16,743,000
8. Ground Transportation Fees	11,133,000	Ground Transportation Fees	13,736,000
9. News and Retail Stores	7,182,000	News and Retail Stores	10,342,000
10. Ramp Fees	6,655,000	Ramp Fees	6,835,000

¹ See “AGREEMENTS WITH AIRLINES AND OTHER CONCESSIONAIRES—Airline Lease Agreements” for a discussion of certain concession revenues that are shared with the Signatory Airlines that provide passenger service at the Airport.

² Excludes the CFC collected by the on-Airport rental car companies and paid to the Commission, of which the Commission received \$17,033,000 in Fiscal Year 2022 and \$19,343,937 in Fiscal Year 2023. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Use of CFCs to Pay Debt Service and Certain Maintenance and Operations Expenses” and “AGREEMENTS WITH AIRLINES AND OTHER CONCESSIONAIRES—Rental Car Lease Agreements.”

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Federal Aid Related to COVID-19

The United States government took several legislative and regulatory actions and implemented measures to mitigate the broad disruptive effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The first legislative action taken by the United States government was the passage of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “**CARES Act**”), which became law on March 27, 2020. The Commission was awarded \$125.9 million in CARES Act grants (the “**CARES Act Funds**”), and drew all of these funds in Fiscal Year 2020 and Fiscal Year 2021 to make debt service payments and to fund Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System.

The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (the “**CRRSAA**”), which became law on December 27, 2020, also provided additional direct aid to the Commission. The Commission was allocated approximately \$33.5 million in Airport Coronavirus Response Grant Program funds pursuant to CRRSAA (the “**CRRSAA Funds**”) and has drawn all such funds and used approximately \$29.4 million to pay Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System and debt service and approximately \$4.1 million for concessions relief.

A third round of federal relief was provided to airports with passage of the American Rescue Plan Act (“**ARPA**”), which became law on March 11, 2021. The Commission was awarded \$135.3 million in American Rescue Grants pursuant to ARPA (the “**ARPA Funds**,” and collectively with the CARES Act Funds and the CRRSAA Funds, the “**COVID-19 Federal Relief Funds**”). Of the total \$135.3 million in ARPA Funds for which the Commission is eligible to receive, \$118.9 million must be used for operational relief and \$16.4 million for concessions relief. The Commission has drawn all such funds and used approximately \$118.9 million to pay Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System and debt service on the Existing Senior Bonds and Existing Subordinate Bonds and approximately \$16.4 million for concessions relief.

The following table sets forth the total amount of COVID-19 Federal Relief Funds the Commission has been awarded and the actual and expected application by the Commission of such funds in Fiscal Years 2020 through 2024.

TABLE 25
Metropolitan Airports Commission
COVID-19 Federal Relief Funds

	CARES Act Funds	CRRSAA Funds	ARPA Funds	Total
Total Award	\$125,852,962	\$33,533,651	\$135,284,602	\$294,671,215
Uses of Award				
<i>Fiscal Year 2020</i>				
M&O Expenses	\$18,231,208	–	–	\$18,231,208
Debt Service	69,430,269	–	–	69,430,269
Total	\$87,661,477	–	–	\$87,661,477
<i>Fiscal Year 2021</i>				
M&O Expenses	7,814,934	\$ 274,162	–	\$ 8,089,096
Debt Service	30,376,551	29,148,866	–	59,525,417
Concessions	–	4,110,623	\$6,016,717	10,127,340
Total	\$38,191,485	\$33,533,651	\$6,016,717	\$77,741,853
<i>Fiscal Year 2022</i>				
M&O Expenses	–	–	\$ 524,750	\$ 524,750
Debt Service	–	–	32,616,450	32,616,450
Concessions	–	–	10,425,774	10,425,774
Total	–	–	\$43,566,974	\$43,566,974
<i>Fiscal Year 2023</i>				
M&O Expenses	–	–	\$ 621,000	\$ 621,000
Debt Service	–	–	85,079,911	85,079,911
Concessions	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	\$85,700,911	\$85,700,911
Remaining Award	–	–	–	–

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

Available Funds for Operations and Debt Service

As of May 31, 2024, the Commission had the following unrestricted funds and investments on hand that could be used for all operating expenses of the Commission and to pay debt service on the Senior Bonds and the Subordinate Obligations.

Unrestricted Cash and Investments

Cash and investments	\$143,906,057
Cash designated for capital projects	179,359,579
Maintenance and Operation Reserve Account	142,573,601
Other	<u>1,122,893</u>
<i>Total Unrestricted Cash and Investments</i>	<u>\$466,962,130</u>

As of May 31, 2024, the Commission’s “days-cash-on-hand” was 598 days, which was calculated using Total Unrestricted Cash and Investments set forth in the table above and the budgeted Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System for Fiscal Year 2024 (\$285.1 million).

As of May 31, 2023, the Commission’s “days-cash-on-hand” was 659 days, which was calculated using Total Unrestricted Cash and Investments set forth in the table above and the budgeted Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System for Fiscal Year 2023 (\$241.6 million).

In addition to the unrestricted funds and investments, the Commission had the following restricted funds and investments on hand (or held by the Senior Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee) as of May 31, 2024:

Restricted Cash and Investments (excluding CFCs)

Bond proceeds held by Trustees – Construction	\$237,613,318
Debt Service Reserve Funds held by Trustees - Reserves	135,656,811
OPEB Trust Fund	75,215,829
Passenger Facility Charges	64,505,063
Line of Credit – Construction	27,447,570
Debt Service Funds held by Trustees – Debt Service	3,944,257
Police Funds	<u>2,176,125</u>
<i>Total Restricted Cash and Investments</i>	<u>\$546,558,972</u>

Budgeting Process

Operating Budget. The budget for the Commission is prepared on an accrual basis. Work on the budget begins in April of each Fiscal Year. During April, the Finance Department prepares historical information for each service center. In late May, the Finance and Administration Committee provides direction to staff regarding growth and allocation of funds and budget targets. These targets are typically focused around revenue growth, expense growth, debt coverage and airline rates and charges. The direction provided by the Finance and Administration Committee is communicated to staff at various informational meetings and included in their budget packages.

Budget packages are distributed to each service center in June. All service centers have four weeks to complete their budget. The Finance Department reviews all packages and summarizes information. The staffing matrix is the first item reviewed by senior staff. The Executive Director/Chief Executive Officer requests preliminary approval for additional positions, if any, from the Finance and Administration Committee. This preliminary approval provides the basis for more accurate projections.

During August, staff compiles summary reports and completes, on a preliminary basis, the revenue budget, the expense budget and the schedule of airline rates and charges. During September, presentations and supporting documents are prepared for the Finance and Administration Committee, senior staff and the Air Carriers. A draft of the budget is also provided to the Minnesota State Legislature. The month of October is reserved for presentations to the Finance and Administration Committee and revisions prior to requesting final approval.

The Finance and Administration Committee receives updates from staff during October and November. The recommendation from the Finance and Administration Committee for final approval is typically requested at the December Commission meeting. Final approval of the operating budget is given at the December Commission meeting. Rate changes are provided at the beginning of December based upon final draft information.

For Fiscal Year 2024, the Commission has budgeted operating revenues of approximately \$507,799,000 and total operating expenses of approximately \$490,823,000 (including approximately \$200,676,000 of depreciation and amortization). For the five months ended May 31, 2024, the Commission's operating revenues were approximately 0.2% over budget and the Commission's operating expenses, not including depreciation and amortization, were approximately 1.3% under budget. Additionally, the Commission budgeted for 19,400,000 enplanements in Fiscal Year 2024. For the five months ended May 31, 2024, enplanements were approximately 1.0% over budget. Results for the first five months of Fiscal Year 2024 may not be indicative of results for the full Fiscal Year. Actual results for the full Fiscal Year may vary from budgeted figures and such variations may be material.

Capital Budget. Each year, the Commission reviews, revises and approves capital projects that will start within the next 12 months, and adopts a CIP which covers all projects which are to be started during the second calendar year. In addition, a CIP which covers an additional five years is adopted. These serve as a basis for determining funding requirements and other operational planning decisions. The Commission's policy is to include in the CIP projects which enable the Commission to maximize federal aid and enhance safety and those that are customer service oriented. Certain projects which have a metropolitan significance are also submitted to the Metropolitan Council for review and approval. The Metropolitan Council is a regional planning agency responsible for coordinating and planning certain governmental services for the metropolitan area.

Commission staff has developed a set of project priority categories to use as a guide in determining the projects to be included in the CIP. Commission approval authorizes staff to proceed with plans and specifications and to obtain bids for contract award by the Commission. These priority categories in order of importance include (a) projects which the Commission has made a commitment to complete; (b) projects that enhance or ensure continued safety at each of the airports in the Airport System; (c) projects that cannot be accomplished by Commission maintenance crews, but are essential for reasons of economics or continued operation; (d) projects that are necessitated by regulatory requirements, such as FAA regulations and local, state or federal laws; (e) projects which address various environmental issues ranging from asbestos abatement to wetland mitigation; (f) projects constituting preventative maintenance; (g) projects which improve customer service and/or convenience; and (h) projects which have been identified as improving various operational aspects of the Airport System, whether applicable to aircraft, tenants, Commission staff or off-airport service providers.

On December 18, 2023, the Commission approved the seven-year 2024-30 CIP that consists of near-term construction projects that began in previous years and continue to be constructed in calendar years 2024 and 2025, as well as a longer-term CIP that covers projects, that may require additional refinements to project scopes and costs, expected to be undertaken over an additional five-year period between 2026 and 2030. The 2024-30 CIP has a total cost of approximately \$4.306 billion, with approximately \$1.786 billion planned in 2024 and 2025. Future CIPs could reflect project revisions and additional projects could be added to the 2024-30 CIP. See "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM" for additional information about the 2024-30 CIP.

Pension and Retirement Plans

GERF and PEPFF. All full-time and certain part-time employees of the Commission hired after June 30, 1978 are covered by defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota ("PERA"). PERA administers the General Employees Retirement Plan (previously known as the Public Employees Retirement Fund) ("GERF") and the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund ("PEPFF") which are cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plans. All police officers, fire fighters and peace officers

who qualify for membership by statute are covered by PEPFF. These plans are established and administered in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 353 and 356. GERF members belong to the Coordinated Plan, which incorporates Social Security. PERA provides retirement benefits as well as disability benefits to members and benefits to survivors upon the death of eligible members. Benefits are established by state statute and vest after three years of credited service. The defined retirement benefits are based on a member’s average salary for any five successive years of allowable service, age and years of credit at termination of service.

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the Commission hired before July 1, 1978 were previously covered by the Minnesota Employees Retirement Fund (“**MERF**”), a defined benefit pension plan administered by PERA. MERF was fully merged into GERF on January 1, 2015. There are no active employees of the Commission that are part of MERF.

See “APPENDIX B—ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022—Basic Financial Statements—Notes to Financial Statements—Note 10—Pension Plans” and “—Required Supplementary Information” for additional information on GERF and PEPFF.

Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 353 sets the rates for employer and employee contributions. The Commission makes annual contributions to GERF and PEPFF equal to the amounts required by State law.

The following table sets forth the statutorily required contributions made by the Commission and the employees of the Commission to GERF and PEPFF for Fiscal Years 2019 through, and including, 2023, and the budgeted contributions for Fiscal Year 2024. The Commission and the employees of the Commission have always made their full statutorily required contributions to GERF and PEPFF. The Commission cannot predict the levels of funding that will be required in the future.

TABLE 26
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Contributions to GERF and PEPFF

Fiscal Year	GERF				PEPFF			
	Commission Contribution		Commission Employees’ Contribution		Commission Contribution		Commission Employees’ Contribution	
	Amount Contributed	% of Covered Payroll	Amount Contributed	% of Covered Payroll	Amount Contributed	% of Covered Payroll	Amount Contributed	% of Covered Payroll
2019	\$4,222,000	8.96%	\$3,027,000	6.42%	\$2,493,000	16.20%	\$1,597,000	10.38%
2020	4,702,000	9.75	3,048,000	6.32	2,557,000	16.20	1,672,000	10.59
2021	4,631,000	8.37	2,955,000	5.34	2,586,994	18.30	1,728,000	12.22
2022	5,093,000	8.52	3,318,000	5.55	2,756,000	17.70	1,835,000	11.80
2023	5,601,000	8.29	3,806,000	5.63	3,322,000	17.70	2,215,000	11.80
2024 ¹	6,527,000	8.50	4,991,000	6.50	3,844,000	17.70	2,563,000	11.80

¹ Budgeted.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

The following tables set forth certain information about the funding status of GERF and PEPFF that has been extracted from the comprehensive annual financial reports of PERA for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 through, and including, 2023 (collectively, the “**PERA CAFRs (2019-2023)**”), and the actuarial valuation reports provided to PERA by GRS Retirement Consulting (collectively, the “**PERA Actuarial Reports (2019-2023)**”). Complete copies of the PERA CAFRs (2019-2023) and the PERA Actuarial Reports (2019-2023) can be obtained from PERA at 60 Empire Drive, Suite 200, St. Paul, Minnesota 55103-2088. According to PERA, there are more

than 2,000 separate units of government (including the Commission) that participate in PERA’s various funds, including GERF and PEPFF.

TABLE 27
Funding Status of GERF
(Dollars in thousands)

Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets [a]	Market Value of Assets [b]	Actuarial Accrued Liability [c]	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (Actuarial Value) [c]-[a]	Funded Ratio (Actuarial Value) [a]/[c]	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (Market Value) [c]-[b]	Funded Ratio (Market Value) [b]/[c]	Covered Payroll [d]	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (Actuarial Value) [[c-a]/[d]]
7/1/2019	\$21,979,022	\$22,440,968	\$27,969,744	\$5,990,722	78.6%	\$5,528,776	80.2%	\$6,523,754	91.8%
7/1/2020	22,792,333	22,631,459	28,626,916	5,834,583	79.6	5,995,457	87.2	6,698,754	87.1
7/1/2021	24,909,060	28,587,653	29,215,560	4,306,500	85.3	627,907	97.9	6,761,354	63.7
7/1/2022	26,397,045	26,034,185	30,189,649	3,792,604	87.4	4,155,464	86.2	7,042,154	53.9
7/1/2023	27,665,822	27,500,777	33,092,665	5,426,843	83.6	5,591,888	83.1	7,493,954	72.4

Source: PERA CAFRs (2019-2023) and PERA Actuarial Reports (2019-2023).

TABLE 28
Funding Status of PEPFF
(Dollars in thousands)

Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets [a]	Market Value of Assets [b]	Actuarial Accrued Liability [c]	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (Actuarial Value) [c]-[a]	Funded Ratio (Actuarial Value) [a]/[c]	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (Market Value) [c]-[b]	Funded Ratio (Market Value) [b]/[c]	Covered Payroll [d]	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (Actuarial Value) [[c-a]/[d]]
7/1/2019	\$8,661,613	\$8,844,552	\$9,909,153	\$1,247,540	87.4%	\$1,064,601	89.3%	\$1,011,421	123.4%
7/1/2020	9,036,069	8,973,460	10,291,567	1,255,498	87.8	1,318,107	87.2	1,069,481	117.4
7/1/2021	9,931,003	11,398,101	10,793,845	862,842	92.0	(604,256)	105.6	1,096,195	78.7
7/1/2022	10,563,877	10,415,493	11,351,467	787,590	93.1	935,974	91.8	1,127,314	69.9
7/1/2023	11,105,741	11,038,928	12,765,798	1,660,057	87.0	1,726,870	86.5	1,224,322	135.6

Source: PERA CAFRs (2019-2023) and PERA Actuarial Reports (2019-2023).

When calculating the funding status of GERF and PEPFF for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, PERA and GRS Retirement Consulting, the actuary of PERA (the “**PERA Actuary**”), used the following assumptions, among others: (1) assets are valued on a five-year moving average of expected and market values so that investment gains and losses for a fiscal year are recognized over five years at 20% per year; (2) the amortization period is 27 years beginning on July 1, 2018; (3) the rate of return on investments is assumed to be 6.50%; (4) salaries are projected to increase 3.00-10.25% for GERF and 3.00-11.75% for PEPFF; (5) the rate of inflation is assumed to be 2.25%; (6) payrolls are projected to increase 3.00% per year; and (7) cost of living adjustments for GERF are assumed to be 1.25% per year.

Based on information provided to the Commission by PERA, approximately \$67.4 million of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of GERF and approximately \$53.5 million of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of PEPFF is allocable to the Commission.

Post-Retirement Health Benefits. In addition to the contributions to GERF and PEPFF, the Commission contributes to a single-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit plan (the “**OPEB Plan**”). The OPEB Plan is administered by the Commission and the “Metropolitan Airports Commission Other than Pension

Employee Benefit Trust” (the “**OPEB Trust**”) established by the Commission in November 2018 pursuant to an irrevocable trust agreement. The board of trustees of the OPEB Trust consist of the Commissioners of the Commission. The OPEB Plan provides health insurance benefits for certain of the Commission’s retired employees. All non-union employees (hired before August 17, 2006) who retire from the Commission at age 55 or later, have three years of service and who are receiving benefits from PERA, and who do not participate in any other health benefits program providing coverage similar to that offered by the Commission, are eligible to continue receiving coverage with respect to both themselves and their eligible dependents under the OPEB Plan. Union employees require ten years of service to be eligible for benefits. Employees of the Commission hired after August 17, 2006 are not eligible to participate in the OPEB Plan. At the time of the establishment of the OPEB Trust, the Commission contributed approximately \$69,847,000 to the OPEB Trust. This contribution consisted of \$66,146,000 of funds previously designated by the Commission to pay for the health insurance benefits of the eligible retirees of the Commission, and certain available moneys of the Commission. The Commission’s post-retirement health benefits recovery for Fiscal Year 2023 was \$2.8 million and is expected to be \$4.9 million in Fiscal Year 2024. See “APPENDIX B—ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022—Basic Financial Statements—Notes to Financial Statements—Note 11—Other Postemployment Benefit Plan” and “—Required Supplementary Information” for additional information on the post-retirement benefits offered by the Commission to its employees.

An actuarial valuation of the OPEB Plan was completed by VIA Actuarial Solutions in March 2024 (the “**OPEB Actuarial Report**”). According to the OPEB Actuarial Report, as of December 31, 2023, the OPEB Plan had an actuarial accrued surplus of \$26.2 million and a funded ratio of 150.9%. The OPEB Actuarial Report assumed a rate of return on investments of 4.75%, a rate of inflation of 2.5%, and an annual health care cost trend of 7.6% in 2023 and decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.9% in 2075 and later years. The OPEB Actuarial Report was completed in accordance with GASB 75, which was implemented by the Commission during 2018.

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Risk Management and Insurance

The Senior Indenture and the Subordinate Indenture do not specify any minimum amount of insurance coverage. Instead, the Senior Indenture requires the Commission to maintain insurance or qualified self-insurance against such risks at the Airport as are usually insured at other major airports.

As of July 1, 2024, the Commission maintained the following insurance coverages:

Insurer	Expiration	Coverage	Policy Limits
Chubb ¹	1/1/25	General aviation liability including personal injury	\$750,000,000
Alliant	7/1/25	Blanket fire & extended peril coverage on property, contents, business interruption, boiler and machinery, and terrorism ²	\$1,000,000,000
Alliant	7/1/25	Cyber liability, including first and third party liability, breach, response, notified individuals and cyber forensics	\$3,000,000/\$750,000
Self-insured ³	1/1/25	Workers' compensation	Excess of \$500,000
Hanover	6/1/25	Crime and employee dishonesty	\$5,000,000
Minnesota Risk Management Fund	7/1/25	Auto liability, inland marine, auto physical damage, garage keepers and fine arts	ACV – autos, replacement cost – inland marine

¹ Includes a "War, Hijacking and Other Perils Endorsement" with coverage of up to \$100 million. Coverage under this endorsement may be terminated at any time by the underwriters and terminates automatically upon the outbreak of war (whether there has been a declaration of war or not) between any two or more of the following: France, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom or the United States, and certain provisions of the endorsement are terminated upon the hostile detonation of any weapon of war employing atomic or nuclear fission and/or fusion or other like reaction or radioactive force or matter.

² The Commission's terrorism coverage under the Alliant Public Entity Property Insurance Program is part of a pool with six medium and small airports located across the United States. The insurance provides primary terrorism coverage of \$100 million and excess coverage (if the primary coverage level is exceeded) of \$600 million. However, the terrorism coverage for the Commission and the other six airports is subject to a combined cap of \$1.1 billion. The terrorism insurance does not cover damage caused by hostile detonation of any weapon of war employing atomic or nuclear fission and/or fusion or other like reaction or radioactive force or matter.

³ Funded from current operating revenues of the Commission. Reinsured by Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association.

Investment Policy

Minnesota Statutes require that all Commission deposits be protected by insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The market value of collateral pledged must equal 110% of the deposits not covered by insurance or bonds (140% for mortgage notes pledged). Authorized collateral includes allowable investments as discussed below, certain first mortgage notes, and certain other state or local government obligations. Minnesota Statutes require that securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping by the Commission or in a financial institution other than that furnishing the collateral.

The Commission's interest-bearing deposit accounts are insured up to \$250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. For 2024, cash deposits were entirely insured or collateralized by securities held in the Commission's name by a financial institution (Commission's agent) other than that furnishing the collateral.

The Commission may invest idle funds as authorized by Minnesota Statute, Section 118A, and the Commission's internal investment policy in the following:

- (a) securities which are direct obligations or are guaranteed or insured issues of the United States, its agencies, its instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress, except mortgage-backed securities defined as high risk by Minnesota Statute, Section 118A.04 subd. 6;

- (b) mutual funds through shares of registered investment companies, provided the mutual fund receives certain ratings depending on its investments;
- (c) general obligations of municipalities and certain state agency and local obligations of Minnesota and other states, provided such obligations have certain specified bond ratings by a national bond rating service;
- (d) bankers' acceptances of United States banks;
- (e) commercial paper issued by United States corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries that is rated in the highest quality category by two national rating agencies and matures in 270 days or less; and
- (f) with certain restrictions, in repurchase agreements, security lending agreements, joint powers investment trusts, and guaranteed investment contracts.

See "APPENDIX B—ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022—Notes to Financial Statements—Note 4—Deposits and Investments" for additional discussion on the Commission's investment policies and the Commission's investments as of December 31, 2023. Also see — Available Funds for Operations and Debt Service" above.

Derivatives Policy

In November 2003, the Commission adopted a derivatives policy (which was revised in which provides guidelines to be used by the Commission when entering into derivative financial products, including, but not limited to, interest rate swaps, swaptions, municipal warrants and interest rate caps. As of the date of this Official Statement, the Commission has not entered into any derivative financial products.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

General

The Commission has an ongoing capital improvement program at the Airport and the Reliever Airports, which includes, among other projects, additional gates, end of life/replacement projects, safety and security projects, long-term comprehensive plan projects, maintenance/facility upgrade projects, ongoing maintenance projects and tenant specific projects. Many of the projects in the CIP include one or more distinct phases, each of which will be started and completed at different times.

Each year, Commission staff prepares a seven-year CIP for review and approval by the full Commission. On December 18, 2023, the Commission approved a seven-year CIP, the 2024-30 CIP, that consists of near-term construction projects that began in previous years and continue to be constructed in calendar years 2024 and 2025 and those that are expected to begin during calendar years 2024 and 2025, as well as a longer-term CIP that covers projects, that may require additional refinements to project scopes and costs, expected to be undertaken over an additional five-year period between 2026 and 2030. The CIP is amended throughout the year as needed. The 2024-30 CIP has a total cost of approximately \$4.296 billion, with approximately \$1.723 billion planned in 2024 and 2025. Future CIPs could reflect project revisions and additional projects could be added to the 2024-30 CIP. See "FINANCIAL INFORMATION—Budgeting Process—Capital Budget."

In connection with the 2024-30 CIP projects and certain other long-term projects at the Airport, the Commission prepared the "MSP 2020 Improvements Project Environmental Assessment/ Environmental

Assessment Worksheet (the “2020 EA/EAW”) to evaluate the environmental effects of the proposed improvements to the Airport. The environmental review process was completed in March 2013 with the issuance by the FAA of a Finding of No Significant Impact/Record of Decision (the “2020 FONSI/ROD”). Additionally, in April 2013, the FAA stated (through a Negative Declaration) that there was no need for the Commission to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement. See “AIRPORT SYSTEM ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS—Airport Noise Control Program—60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours—Consent Decree—Amendments to Consent Decree.”

The Commission does not need approval, and does not plan to seek approval, from the Majority-In-Interest of the Signatory Airlines to construct the CIP Projects (including the Series 2024 Projects). The CIP Projects are described in more detail below.

Series 2024 Projects

The Series 2024 Projects include those projects in the 2024-30 CIP that will be funded, either in whole or in part, with proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. See PLAN OF FINANCE.” Also see “APPENDIX A—REPORT OF THE AIRPORT CONSULTANT” for additional details about the Series 2024 Projects. Future CIPs could reflect revisions to the Series 2024 Projects and/or additional projects. The Series 2024 Projects include the following projects:

TABLE 29
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Series 2024 Projects¹

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Concourse G Infill - Pod 2-3	\$285,000,000
Terminal 2 North Gate Expansion	263,000,000
Safety and Security Center	155,000,000
Concourse and Gatehold Modernization	75,450,000
Terminal 2 Apron and Building Modifications	30,000,000
MSP Campus Building Roof Replacements	14,400,000
Air Handling Unit Replacement	13,000,000
Concourse A Heating System Upgrade	11,000,000
Electrical Substation Replacement	10,000,000
Concourse G Rehabilitation	10,000,000
Ground Power Substation Replacement	9,000,000
Maintenance Campus Infiltration Pond	6,300,000
Parking Structure Rehabilitation	5,900,000
Commission Automation Infrastructure Program	5,300,000
Lavatory Buildings Rehabilitation	<u>4,400,000</u>
Total	<u>\$897,750,000</u>

¹ See “PLAN OF FINANCE.”
Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

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Other CIP Projects

The Other CIP Projects include those 2024-30 CIP projects not included in the Series 2024 Projects. See “APPENDIX A—REPORT OF THE AIRPORT CONSULTANT” for additional details about the Other CIP Projects. Future CIPs could reflect revisions to the Other CIP Projects and/or additional projects. The Other CIP Projects include the following projects:

TABLE 30
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Other CIP Projects¹

<u>Projects</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>2029</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>Total</u>
Terminal 1 Maintenance & Improvements ¹	\$68,610,000	\$201,484,000	\$90,639,000	\$101,640,000	\$74,802,000	\$82,900,000	\$916,810,000	\$1,536,884,000
Airfield and Runway Projects	35,900,000	72,300,000	29,500,000	54,600,000	61,400,000	49,200,000	274,600,000	577,500,000
Utilities	17,200,000	30,200,000	19,900,000	433,800,000	12,000,000	12,150,000	4,900,000	530,150,000
Terminal 2 Maintenance & Improvements	3,400,000	166,910,000	–	7,950,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	–	194,260,000
Reliever Airports	32,400,000	28,900,000	17,100,000	34,650,000	17,250,000	11,000,000	1,700,000	143,000,000
Hangars and Other Buildings	56,275,000	14,700,000	43,900,000	7,500,000	11,075,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	137,950,000
Roadway Projects	12,120,000	9,020,000	23,620,000	16,400,000	4,550,000	3,400,000	950,000	70,060,000
Police & Fire Projects	3,150,000	20,600,000	12,540,000	18,850,000	14,000,000	850,000	–	69,990,000
Parking Improvements	2,320,000	14,350,000	12,100,000	17,250,000	8,900,000	6,675,000	7,850,000	69,445,000
Environmental	11,000,000	9,300,000	–	–	700,000	2,000,000	15,000,000	38,000,000
Maintenance & Infrastructure	4,000,000	4,000,000	8,500,000	–	–	–	–	16,500,000
Federal Inspection Station (FIS)	3,175,000	1,000,000	1,845,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	10,020,000
General Office/Administration	<u>750,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>800,000</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>4,550,000</u>
Total	<u>\$250,300,000</u>	<u>\$574,764,000</u>	<u>\$260,444,000</u>	<u>\$693,640,000</u>	<u>\$214,177,000</u>	<u>\$179,675,000</u>	<u>\$1,225,310,000</u>	<u>\$3,398,309,000</u>

¹ The Commission is currently in the process of evaluating the timing of the Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement Project and the plan of finance for this project. For purposes of this table, this project is assumed to have a cost of \$600 million, to be undertaken in 2030 and funded with proceeds of the Commission’s bonds expected to be issued in 2030. The timing, cost and source of funding all remain subject to change.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

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Funding Sources for the Series 2024 Projects and the Other CIP Projects

General. The Commission anticipates financing the Series 2024 Projects and the Other CIP Projects with a combination of (a) proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds (approximately \$593.1 million), (b) proceeds of the previously issued Subordinate Bonds (approximately \$100.8 million), (c) proceeds of Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations (approximately \$2.3 billion); (d) PFCs (approximately \$244.5 million, on a pay-as-you-go basis); (e) federal and State grants (approximately \$399.9 million); and (f) other available moneys of the Commission, including proceeds of additional Subordinate Revolving Obligations, amounts on deposit in the Repair and Replacement Account and/or unrestricted cash of the Commission (approximately \$701.1 million).

Senior/Subordinate Bond Proceeds. The Commission expects to use approximately \$593.1 million of the proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, approximately \$100.8 million of the proceeds of the previously issued Subordinate Bonds, and approximately \$2.3 billion of the proceeds of Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations expected to be issued during 2026, 2028 and 2030 to finance a portion of the costs of the Series 2024 Projects and the Other CIP Projects. See “PLAN OF FINANCE.”

Passenger Facility Charges. The Commission expects to use approximately \$244.5 million of PFCs (on a pay-as-you-go basis) to finance a portion of the costs of the Other CIP Projects.

The PFC Act and the PFC Regulations permit public agencies controlling certain commercial service airports (those with regularly scheduled service and enplaning 2,500 or more passengers annually) to charge enplaning passengers using the airport a \$1.00, \$2.00 or \$3.00 PFC with certain qualifying airports permitted to charge a maximum PFC of \$4.50. Regardless of the number of PFC applications which have been approved by the FAA, an airport can only collect a maximum of \$4.50 on each enplaning passenger. Public agencies wishing to impose and use these PFCs must apply to the FAA for such authority and satisfy the requirements of the PFC Act. In addition, an application for the imposition of PFCs by certain public agencies (including the Commission) will not be approved by the FAA after October 1, 2000, unless such applying public agency has submitted a competition plan acceptable to the FAA. See “—Competition Plan” below.

The purpose of the PFC is to develop an additional capital funding source to provide for the expansion of the national airport system. Under the PFC Act, the proceeds from PFCs are required to be used to finance eligible airport-related projects that serve or enhance safety, capacity or security of the national air transportation system, reduce noise from an airport that is part of such system or furnish opportunities for enhanced competition between or among Air Carriers. See “CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Availability of Funding for the Capital Improvement Program.”

The Commission has received approval from the FAA, pursuant to sixteen separate applications (ten of which were later amended by the Commission, with the approval of the FAA), to collect a PFC on each enplaning passenger at the Airport totaling approximately \$2.12 billion. The Commission has closed PFC Applications 1 through 5 and 9 through 12. These applications have been fully funded and the projects they financed have been completed.

The Commission first began collecting a \$3.00 PFC in 1992. In 2001 the Commission received approval from the FAA to collect an additional \$1.50 on each enplaning passenger resulting in a \$4.50 PFC now being collected on each enplaning passenger at the Airport. Such PFCs have been approved by the FAA to be used to finance all or a portion of certain capital improvements at the Airport, including, among other things, the automated people mover system which was constructed as part of the auto rental/public parking garage located adjacent to Terminal 1, noise mitigation projects, primarily the Part 150 Residential

Insulation Program which applied to homes within the FAA-certified 65 or greater Day Night Level (“DNL”) noise contours, Terminal 2, portions of Runway 17-35, Concourses A and B of Terminal 1, and expansion of Concourse C of Terminal 1. See also “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service.”

The following table sets forth a summary of the Commission’s approved PFC Applications and the total amount of PFCs received by the Commission under each application through May 31, 2024.

TABLE 31
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Approved PFC Applications¹

PFC Application	Initial Approval Date	Initial Approval Amount	Amended Approval Amount	Total Amount Received as of May 31, 2024²
<i>Open PFC Applications</i>				
6	January 2003	\$1,161,479,000	\$759,735,000	\$608,856,000
7	June 2005	0	14,479,000	0
8	May 2005	191,380,000	147,986,000	117,988,000
13	January 2017	65,212,000	65,212,000	35,245,000
14	September 2017	126,557,000	126,557,000	125,962,000
15	January 2019	334,177,000	334,177,000	317,537,000
16	March 2024	<u>45,187,000</u>	<u>45,187,000</u>	<u>38,152,000</u>
Total ³		\$1,923,992,000	\$1,493,333,000	\$1,243,740,000
<i>Closed PFC Applications</i>				
1-5 & 9-12	–	<u>\$662,532,000</u>	<u>\$627,524,000</u>	<u>\$627,524,000</u>
Total ³	–	<u>\$662,532,000</u>	<u>\$627,524,000</u>	<u>\$627,524,000</u>
Total Open and Closed PFC Applications³		<u>\$2,586,524,000</u>	<u>\$2,120,857,000</u>	<u>\$1,871,264,000</u>

¹ PFC Applications 1 through 5 were originally approved for the collection of a \$3.00 PFC on each enplaning passenger. The Commission subsequently amended its PFC Application 5, which was subsequently approved by the FAA, authorizing the Commission to collect an additional \$1.50 PFC per enplaning passenger. PFC Applications 6 through 16 have been approved at the collection rate of \$4.50 per enplaning passenger.

² Authorization to collect PFCs under all of the applications and amendments expires in February 2027, however, such authorization to collect PFCs could expire earlier if the total authorized amount is collected prior to February 2027.

³ Total may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

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The following table sets forth the amount of PFCs collected in Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023.

TABLE 32
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Annual Collections of PFCs

Fiscal Year	PFCs Collected
2019	\$77,430,000
2020	28,669,000
2021	51,096,000
2022	60,985,000
2023	66,821,000

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Federal Grants. The Commission expects to finance approximately \$399.9 million of the costs of the Series 2024 Projects and the Other CIP Projects with various federal grants, including Airport Improvement Program grants, Transportation Security Administration grants, Airport Infrastructure Grants and Airport Terminal grants.

Airport Improvement Program Grants. The Commission receives federal grant money from the FAA each year. The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982, as amended, created the Airport Improvement Program (“AIP”), which is administered by the FAA. Grants are available to airport operators in the form of entitlement funds and discretionary funds and are payable on a reimbursement basis. Entitlement funds are apportioned annually based upon the number of enplaned passengers and the aggregate landed weight of all-cargo aircraft; discretionary funds are available at the discretion of the FAA based upon a national priority system.

The Commission expects to receive approximately \$103.1 million of AIP entitlement/discretionary and reliever non-primary grants to finance the CIP Projects. There can be no assurance as to the amount of such funding to the Commission in the future. See “CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Availability of Funding for the Capital Improvement Program.” Additionally, pursuant to the Wendel H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (“AIR 21”), no AIP grants will be approved by the FAA after October 1, 2000 for certain airports (including the Airport), unless such applying airport has submitted a competition plan acceptable to the FAA. See “—Competition Plan” below.

As described above, the FAA has granted the Commission approval to collect PFCs at the Airport. In accordance with the PFC Act and the PFC Regulations, since the Commission collects a \$4.50 PFC the amount of AIP entitlement grants which the Commission is permitted to receive annually may be reduced up to 75%. However, as a result of the increased funding of AIP entitlement grants pursuant to AIR 21, the Commission has not experienced a material reduction from its previous level of AIP entitlement grants since it began collecting a \$4.50 PFC.

The Commission’s financial plan for funding the CIP Projects assumes that AIP entitlement and discretionary grant funds will be available to fund the grant-eligible portion of certain of these projects. In the event that AIP grants to the Airport are lower than those made in recent years, the Commission would either elect to delay or not undertake certain projects or seek alternative sources of funding, including the possible issuance of additional debt. See “CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Availability of Funding for the Capital Improvement Program.”

Transportation Security Administration Grants. The Commission has applied for, and expects to receive, approximately \$3.1 million in grants from the Transportation Security Administration (“TSA”) in 2024, which will be used to finance upgrades to the checked-baggage inspection system. The Commission expects to receive additional TSA grants in the future to fund CIP Projects, however, there can be no assurance as to the amount the Commission may receive.

Airport Infrastructure Grants and Airport Terminal Grants. In addition to AIP and TSA grants, the Commission has received and expects to receive grants under other federal programs.

The federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021, referred to as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (“BIL”) was approved by the United States Congress and signed by the President on November 15, 2021. BIL provides approximately \$20 billion in grants for airport infrastructure development over five years between 2022 through 2026.

Up to approximately \$2.9 billion per year of BIL funds will be awarded to primary airports as Airport Infrastructure Grants (“AIG”), allocated on the same basis as AIP entitlement grants. The Commission was allocated approximately \$70.0 million for the Airport in federal fiscal years 2023 and 2024, with amounts in future years dependent upon levels of passenger traffic. The Commission intends to use the proceeds of AIG to finance certain of the CIP Projects. The Commission expects to receive additional AIG in the future to fund CIP Projects, however, there can be no assurance as to the amount the Commission may receive.

An additional approximately \$1.0 billion per year will be provided in grants under the Airport Terminal Program (“ATP”) provisions of BIL, with up to 55% going to large hub airports. ATP grants are to be awarded at the FAA’s discretion following a competitive application process. In federal fiscal Years 2023 and 2024, the Commission was awarded a \$21.5 million ATP grant to finance certain of the CIP Projects. The Commission expects to apply for additional ATP grants in the future to fund CIP Projects, however, there can be no assurance as to the amount the Commission may be awarded.

Internally Generated Commission Funds. The Commission also intends to use certain amounts it generates from operations after the payment of all of its operating expenses, debt service and other payment obligations to pay for costs of the Series 2024 Projects and the CIP Projects. The Commission expects that approximately \$701.1 million of such funds, including amounts on deposit in the Repair and Replacement Account, will be available to fund the CIP Projects. A portion of this \$701.1 million may also be funded with proceeds of additional Subordinate Revolving Obligations.

Long-Term Comprehensive Plan

In addition to its CIPs, the Commission develops a long-term plan (“LTP”) for the Airport, which is an infrastructure and facilities planning tool based on projected passenger demand and aircraft operations levels. It is forward-looking and does not authorize actual construction or serve as a basis for noise mitigation. The Commission approved the current comprehensive LTP (the “2040 LTCP”) in May 2024. The 2040 LTCP includes a forecast of Airport activity levels as of 2040 (passenger enplanements and aircraft operations) and the facilities needed to support those activity levels. The 2040 LTCP includes approximately \$6.2 billion of improvements to the Airport, including among others, modernization and expansion of Terminal 1 (including, reconstructing Concourses A, E and F, expanding Concourse G and demolishing Concourse B), expansion of Terminal 2, expansion of the parking garages at Terminal 1 and Terminal 2, and certain other airfield and roadway projects. No changes to the existing runways were proposed. Certain projects set forth in the 2040 LTCP are included in the 2023-29 CIP, including the rehabilitation, repair and upgrade of various parts of Terminal 1.

Competition Plan

Pursuant to the AIR 21, certain covered airports, including the Airport, are required to file a competition plan with the FAA in order to receive further AIP entitlement grants after October 1, 2000 and in order to receive approval of PFC applications submitted after October 1, 2000. The airports that are required to comply with these provisions of AIR 21, include airports that board more than 0.25% of all passengers throughout the United States and at which one or two Air Carriers control more than 50% of the passenger boardings at such airport. The Airport meets both of these criteria and therefore must comply. AIR 21 states that the competition plan should include information on the availability of airport gates and related facilities, leasing and sub-leasing arrangements, gate-use requirements, patterns of air service, gate-assignment policy, financial constraints, airport controls over air- and ground-side capacity, whether the airport intends to build or acquire gates that would be used as common facilities, and airfare levels compared to other large airports.

The Commission is in compliance with the FAA's competition plan requirements for the Airport. The Commission originally submitted its competition plan for the Airport in 2000, and subsequently filed updates in 2001, 2004, 2008 and 2016. In 2012 and 2015, the Commission also filed letters with the FAA informing it of minor changes to its competition plan for the Airport. The FAA has responded to each submission confirming the Commission's compliance with the FAA's competition plan requirements.

AIRLINE AND AIRLINE INDUSTRY INFORMATION

Availability of Information Concerning Individual Airlines

Certain of the airlines or their parent corporations operating at the Airport are subject to the information reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**"), and, as such are required to file periodic reports, including financial and operational data, with the SEC. All such reports and statements can be inspected and copies obtained at prescribed rates in the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549. The SEC maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> containing reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. In addition, each domestic airline is required to file periodic reports of financial and operating statistics with the DOT. Such reports can be inspected at the following location: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Research and Innovation Technology Administration, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20590, and copies of such reports can be obtained from the DOT at prescribed rates.

Airlines owned by foreign governments or foreign corporations operating airlines (unless such foreign airlines have American Depository Receipts registered on a national exchange) are not required to file information with the SEC. Airlines owned by foreign governments, or foreign corporations operating airlines, file limited information only with the DOT.

Neither the Commission nor the Underwriters undertake any responsibility for and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the content of information available from the SEC or the DOT as discussed in the preceding paragraphs, including, but not limited to, updates of such information on the SEC's website or links to other Internet sites accessed through the SEC's website.

See also "CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS" for discussions regarding the financial condition of the airlines and the effects of airline bankruptcies on the Commission.

Delta

Delta Air Lines Inc.'s SEC filings provide comprehensive financial, operational and other information concerning Delta and prospective investors are encouraged to review such filings prior to making an investment decision.

AIRPORT SYSTEM ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

There are several significant environmental matters which have direct and indirect impacts on the Commission and the Airport. These include aircraft noise reduction and the discharge of storm water runoff. See also "COMMISSION ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE FACTORS" below.

Airport Noise Control Program

65 or Greater DNL Noise Contours. Over the past 30 years, the Commission's plans for mitigating noise in homes near the Airport have varied. The Commission's previously approved Part 150 Residential Insulation Program, which applied only to homes within the FAA-certified DNL noise contours of 65 decibels or greater, was designed to provide an interior noise level of 45 decibels or less through the application of a five decibel noise reduction mitigation package. Once a home in the 65 or greater DNL noise contours was designated for sound insulation, its degree of sound insulation modifications depended on the existing conditions of the home's windows, doors, insulation levels, and mechanical systems. Residents within the 65 or greater DNL noise contours received a five decibel reduction package, which included some, or all, of the following items: reconditioning or replacement of existing windows; addition of exterior acoustical storm windows; reconditioning or replacement of existing prime doors; addition of exterior acoustical storm doors; baffling of attic and roof vents; addition of wall and attic insulation; and addition of central air conditioning (if not existing). Sound insulation modification to the 9,173 homes eligible to receive such modifications within the 65 or greater DNL noise contours have been completed at a total cost of approximately \$240.6 million. In addition to the residential sound insulation modifications, the Commission provided sound insulation modifications to 18 schools at a total cost of approximately \$52 million and purchased 437 residential properties at a total cost of approximately \$93 million.

60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours. In addition to insulating homes within the 65 or greater DNL noise contours, the Commission has received Majority-In-Interest approval from the Signatory Airlines to spend up to \$150 million for noise mitigation within the 60 to 64 DNL noise contours (the "**60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours**"). In early 2001, the Commission planned to spend the \$150 million on noise mitigation for homes within the 60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours. It had been estimated in 2001 that providing the five decibel reduction mitigation package to all of the homes located in the 60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours would cost approximately \$450 million (in the 2004 update to the Commission's 150 Residential Insulation Program the cost was estimated to be approximately \$331.5 million), and therefore, the Commission's plan to spend \$150 million would not have been sufficient. In November 2001, the Commission submitted a proposal to the FAA regarding, among other things, noise mitigation in the 60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours. On December 17, 2001, the Commission decided to reevaluate the best and most efficient use of the \$150 million for noise mitigation within the 60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours. Additionally, in 2002 the Commission withdrew its November 2001 submittal to the FAA in order to develop revised noise contours for 2007. The Commission submitted revised noise contours to the FAA in November 2004 for review and approval. These revised noise contours took into account recent changes in the aviation industry but did not represent current conditions.

In 2004, the Commission proposed a \$48 million noise mitigation plan for the 60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours, whereby the Commission would spend \$28 million (down from the \$150 million plan) and the

homeowners would spend \$20 million of their own money. The plan would include the installation of a mechanical package (including, among other things air conditioning) to the affected homes.

On April 6, 2005, the City of Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Public Housing Authority in and for the City of Minneapolis, the City of Eagan and the City of Richfield (collectively, the “**Noise Plaintiffs**”) filed a lawsuit in Minnesota State District Court, Fourth Judicial District (the “**District Court**”), against the Commission, alleging, among other things, that the Commission had violated and will likely continue to violate certain noise pollution provisions of the Minnesota Environmental Rights Act (“**MERA**”) and other laws of the State. The Noise Plaintiffs requested the court, among other things, to order the Commission to cease violating the noise pollution provisions of MERA and other laws of the State and to provide a five decibel reduction package to all homes within the 60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours, at no cost to the homeowners. The Commission estimated that the cost of providing a five decibel reduction package to all homes within the 60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours in effect in 2001 would be approximately \$450 million. On January 25, 2007, the court granted the Noise Plaintiffs’ motion for summary judgment, holding that the Commission created an environmental quality standard under MERA that required the Commission to provide a five decibel reduction package to all homes within the 60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours and that the Commission violated that standard. In February 2007, the District Court held a five-day trial on the issue of whether the Commission’s failure to provide a five decibel reduction package violated MERA by materially adversely affecting the environment, and on the issue of an appropriate remedy under MERA.

On September 1, 2005, David B. Wiencke, et. al., on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, filed a lawsuit with the District Court against the Commission seeking a declaratory judgment and monetary relief for the Commission’s failure to implement a five decibel reduction package to all homes within the 60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours. On August 3, 2006, the District Court issued an order certifying a class action of all individuals owning homes or other buildings within the boundaries of the City of Minneapolis and the City of Richfield within the 60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours as projected for 2005 by the Commission in its 1996 DNL Noise Contour Maps. The complaint, as amended, alleged breach of express contract, breach of implied contract, breach of contract on the grounds of promissory estoppel and sought declaratory relief. Although the legal claims were different than those raised by the Noise Plaintiffs discussed in the previous paragraph, the underlying facts and general claims for relief were substantially similar.

Consent Decree.

Original Consent Decree. On October 19, 2007, the District Court approved a Consent Decree (the “**Original Consent Decree**”) negotiated by the Commission, the Noise Plaintiffs and David B. Wiencke, et. al. Under the Original Consent Decree, the Commission was required to provide mitigation to homes in the 60 to 64 DNL Noise Contours. Mitigation activities varied based on the applicable noise contours, with homes in the most noise-impacted contours eligible for more extensive mitigation than those in less impacted areas. Multi-family dwellings (those with more than three living units) received less extensive mitigation than single-family homes. The noise mitigation program under the Original Consent Decree was substantially completed on July 31, 2014, at a total cost of approximately \$95 million.

Amendments to Consent Decree. As a result of past mitigation activities, the terms of the Original Consent Decree, and local land use compatibility guidelines defined by the Metropolitan Council, the Commission included a noise mitigation plan in the draft 2020 EA/EAW (see “**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM—General**” above for additional information on the 2020 EA/EAW). In response to comments received by various communities surrounding the Airport on the draft 2020 EA/EAW, the Commission included a revised noise mitigation plan in the final 2020 EA/EAW. When the FAA issued its 2020 FONSI/ROD in March 2013, it concluded that there were no areas of sensitive land

uses that would experience a 1.5 decibel or greater increase in the 65 DNL noise contour if the Commission were to move forward with its capital improvement program. The FAA concluded that noise mitigation would not be part of the 2020 FONSI/ROD, nor did it constitute a condition of approval by the FAA. However, the FAA included a letter with the 2020 FONSI/ROD that addressed using Commission revenues for the noise mitigation plan included in the 2020 EA/EAW. The FAA stated that “As a matter of general principal mitigation measures imposed by a state court as part of a consent decree are eligible for use of airport revenue. Conceptually the MAC could use airport revenues if it were to amend the [Original Consent Decree] to include the proposed mitigation.”

Based on the FAA’s position, the Commission initiated discussions with the other parties to the Original Consent Decree in order to include the modified noise mitigation plan that was included in the final 2020 EA/EAW in the Original Consent Decree. On September 25, 2013, the District Court approved an amendment to the Original Consent Decree (the “**First Amendment to Consent Decree**”), which included the modified noise mitigation program. Eligibility under the modified noise mitigation program included in the First Amendment to Consent Decree became effective in 2014 and will expire on December 31, 2024.

Under the First Amendment to Consent Decree, eligibility of single-family and multi-family homes will be determined based upon actual noise contours that are developed by the Commission on an annual basis. A single-family or multi-family home will be considered eligible for noise mitigation when the following criteria are met:

- (a) the community in which the home is located has adopted local land use controls and building performance standards that prohibit new residential construction or remodeling on the block in which the home is located, unless the construction or remodeling materials and practices are consistent with the noise impact levels and consistent with noise mitigation provided by this program, and
- (b) the home is located, for a period of three consecutive years (the first of the three years cannot be later than calendar year 2020) in the actual 60-64 DNL noise contour, and, within a higher noise impact mitigation area when compared to the single-family home’s status under the noise mitigation program that was included in the Original Consent Decree.

Noise mitigation will be provided to eligible properties in the year following the determination of eligibility. Single-family and multi-family homes that were opted out of mitigation previously are not eligible to participate in the modified mitigation program.

The Commission continues to implement the noise mitigation commitments it made in the First Amendment to Consent Decree. As described previously, a home must meet the eligibility standards for three consecutive years in order to be eligible to receive noise mitigation. As of January 2024, 997 single-family homes and six multi-family complexes participated in the program at a cost of \$38 million.

In 2017 and 2022, additional amendments to the Consent Decree were entered into by the parties and subsequently approved by the FAA. The amendments include, among other things, allowing the use of the new federally-approved computer model for developing noise contours and continuing the noise mitigation program to 2032.

Throughout the history of its noise mitigation program, the Commission has invested nearly \$514 million to provide noise relief to over 16,000 homes, 3,300 multi-family units and 18 schools.

State Legislation. From time to time, there have been bills introduced in the Minnesota State Legislature that addressed noise mitigation with respect to communities surrounding the Airport. To date, none of these bills has been passed by the Minnesota State Legislature and signed by the Governor; however, the Commission cannot predict if additional bills will be introduced in the future that may impose restrictions or obligations on the Commission with respect to noise mitigation or, if introduced and ultimately adopted by the Minnesota State Legislature and signed by the Governor, what effect, if any, such restrictions or obligations might have on the Commission.

Discharge Permit

Under the Clean Water Act and Environmental Protection Agency Regulations, the Airport is required to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“**NPDES**”)/State Disposal System permit from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (“**MPCA**”). The permit authorizes the discharge of the Airport’s storm water runoff, subject to certain requirements and conditions. The Airport’s storm water discharge is impacted primarily from the use of aircraft deicing chemicals. The permit contains limitations on the total amount of a pollutant, known as biological oxygen demand (“**BOD**”), that the Airport may discharge on an annual basis. BOD is associated mainly with the use of deicing chemicals at the Airport and is carried by storm water to the points of discharge regulated by the permit.

The Commission’s current NPDES permit expired in March 2018. As required by the permit, the Commission submitted an application for reissuance of the permit in October 2017. Pending reissuance of a new permit by MPCA, the Commission continues to operate under the expired permit. The current NPDES permit includes limits for oil and grease, phosphorus, and suspended solids, new compliance schedule requirements, and a requirement for mercury and phosphorus minimization plans. Most notably, the permit incorporates a co-permittee structure that includes the Commission, the airlines and operators conducting activities that have the potential to impact stormwater at the Airport. This structure provides shared responsibility for reducing impacts.

COMMISSION ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE FACTORS

Environmental and Sustainability Factors

The Commission is committed to sustainability and enhancing the economic viability, operational effectiveness, environment and social responsibility of the organization and its system of airports. It recognizes the interconnectedness of these elements and strives to make decisions that will result in the greatest benefits today, and for centuries to come. In 2020, the Commission approved four 2030 sustainability goals to: (i) reduce airport greenhouse gas emissions (“**GHG**”) by 80%; (ii) reduce water usage per passenger by 15%; (iii) divert 75% of its waste from the landfill; and (iv) achieve an employee engagement score of 85%. In addition to working to reduce its impact on the environment, the Commission also is preparing for and responding to climate changes through resiliency planning. In 2023, the Commission completed resiliency planning for the Reliever Airports, and expanded the 2022 resiliency planning efforts for the Airport. The Commission has a long history of sustainability, which has recently been accelerated due to goal setting and strategic planning.

The Commission established an organizational staffing approach to achieve its sustainability goals that includes dedicated sustainability staff, an executive sustainability committee and working groups with expertise in and ownership of airport functions. In 2023, the executive sustainability committee approved working group roadmaps and action plans, which include extensive assessments and concrete strategies to meet each of the sustainability goals. The Commission published its first annual sustainability report online to increase engagement and transparency. Engaging Commission employees is a key tenant of the Commission’s sustainability approach, and the Commission conducts an employee sustainability survey

biannually to evaluate engagement and gather feedback on projects and priorities. The culture of sustainability at the Commission has empowered employees to pursue initiatives like the Bee Veterans apiary at the Airport and the adopt-a-highway program.

See also “AIRPORT SYSTEM ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS” above.

2030 Sustainability Goals.

Emissions: The Commission is working towards reducing GHG emissions by 80% by 2030 (compared to a 2014/15 baseline), and, as of the end of 2023, was at approximately 42.7% towards meeting its goal.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report + Airport Carbon Accreditation: The Commission voluntarily publishes a GHG Report on the Airport’s carbon footprint, and in 2016, joined the Airport Carbon Accreditation program, a multi-level certification program that encourages and supports airports in developing management plans to reduce their carbon footprint. To date, the Commission has achieved Level 2 certification by mapping emissions from sources at the airports in the Airport System and by showing evidence of effective carbon management procedures. The Commission set a goal of achieving Level 3 certification by 2025 and undertook steps in 2023 to meet the additional requirements of mapping and tracking tenant emissions.

Energy Efficiency: Energy efficiency is a tenet of the Commission’s emissions reduction approach. The Commission uses an Intelligent Monitoring and Control System to integrate and automate HVAC equipment and lighting systems and to consistently identify efficiency improvement opportunities—small and large—in the system. The Commission applied for and received \$4.625 million in FAA Supplemental Climate Change Funding to replace aging air handling units in Terminal 1 and preconditioned air units at multiple gates. This investment is expected to yield significant energy savings. The Commission continued to invest in LED lighting upgrades throughout the Airport to save energy.

Electrification: In 2023, the Commission prepared for the expected growth of electric vehicles (“EVs”) at the Airport. The Commission has supported the airlines in achieving their sustainability goals by developing infrastructure for their electric ground support equipment (“eGSE”). These efforts enabled Delta to reach its goal of electrifying 50% of its eGSE at the Airport by 2025 and will enable Sun Country’s plan for future integration of eGSE into its fleet. In 2024, the Commission partnered with the rental car companies to plan for and build out the infrastructure needed to expand vehicle charging capacity. The Commission also participated in a fleet electrification study of Commission vehicles to identify good candidates for replacement with EVs.

Renewable Energy: In 2016, the Commission installed a 3-megawatt solar energy facility on the top of the Terminal 1 parking garages. The facility was the first major expansion of solar in Minnesota. In 2017, the Commission added a 1.3-megawatt solar energy facility on the top of the Terminal 2 parking garages. In 2023, the Commission’s solar panels generated enough electricity to power the equivalent of 544 homes for one year.

Water: The Commission is working towards reducing water use per passenger by 15% by 2030 (compared to a 2015 baseline). As of the end of 2023, the Commission was at 0% towards meeting its goal. Passenger reductions during the pandemic impacted progress towards this per passenger goal, and consumption is now near pre-pandemic levels and trending in the right direction. In 2023, employees undertook efforts that resulted in reducing water used for irrigation by 25% compared to 2022.

Restrooms: Over the past decade, the Commission replaced 18 existing restrooms in the Airport with a total of 12 new larger, consolidated facilities. With millions of passengers using the Airport each year, these restrooms use water-saving fixtures to reduce water consumption. In 2023, high-efficiency bathroom sinks and toilets at the Airport saved approximately 17 million gallons of water. In 2023, the Commission made plans to accelerate the installation of new toilets that use half the amount of water to flush, which is expected to reduce overall water usage at the Airport by an additional estimated 7%. Furthermore, a selection of planned new projects have included rainwater reclamation for toilet flushing as a component of the designs.

Waste: The Commission is working towards reducing, reusing, recycling or composting 75% of solid waste by 2030 (compared to a 2015 baseline), and as of the end of 2023, was at 42% towards meeting its goal. In 2023, the Commission undertook a comprehensive waste characterization study and developed a detailed roadmap to meet the goal, including a focus to reduce single use plastics. Some examples include:

- To reduce food waste, concessionaires at the Airport have partnered with “Loaves and Fishes,” a Minneapolis-based non-profit that serves free meals across twelve Minnesota counties. In 2023, the concessionaires at the Airport recovered approximately 35 tons of food for donation to Loaves & Fishes, which is enough for 57,750 meals
- The Commission actively seeks out reuse opportunities for materials that are not accepted by traditional recycling programs. After routine maintenance on a concourse automated people mover at the Airport, the Commission sent nearly five miles of inch-thick cable to a company that repurposed it into harnesses used to hold together river barges.
- The Commission launched in-terminal recycling at the Airport in 1997. To help travelers at the Airport recycle, the Commission utilizes easy-to-understand standardized labels designed by Recycle Across America, a Twin Cities-based non-profit whose mission is to avoid confusion at the recycling bin. Since 2009, the Commission has composted back-of-house organic waste from all restaurants and shops at the Airport. Building on a successful 2022 pilot project, in 2023, the Commission planned and budgeted for a full launch of restroom paper towel collection for 2024 and beyond. Once fully implemented, processing paper towels as organic material is expected to increase the Commission’s diversion rate by an estimated 10% to 15%.

Regulated Activities.

Stormwater Management and Monitoring: In 1993, the Commission began what would become one of the most extensive airport glycol recovery programs in the country, allowing aircraft deicing runoff to be captured and removed from the stormwater system. The captured deicing fluid is either sent for treatment or recycled for use in other commercial and consumer applications. The Commission maintains one of the nation’s most robust stormwater monitoring programs to help monitor the performance of its stormwater management components.

Social Factors

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion. The Commission believes in modeling and supporting a culture based on equity, belonging, a commitment to Minnesota’s diverse communities and a respectful workplace. To achieve its business objectives, the Commission actively seeks a workforce that reflects the diversity of its community and understands differences add value to the organization’s work by bringing a variety of skills, knowledge, points of view, values and abilities onboard. The Commission promotes diversity, equity and inclusion and believes that is not just simply what it does, but it defines who it is. To further advance

diversity, equity and inclusion, the Commission counts on its Employee Equity Advisory Committee comprised of diverse employees from the perspective of race, gender, religion, national origin, and departments to provide advice and guidance on internal policies and practices.

The Commission also created an Airport Equity Advisory Committee representing diverse voices of the airport community focused on ensuring people have access to resources, benefits and opportunities and to assist the Commission in creating fairness in processes, practices, policies and procedures at the Airport.

The Commission actively engages with its Travelers with Disabilities Advisory Committee so that it can incorporate accessibility into every aspect of the Airport experience. The Commission goes above and beyond to create accessibility in the Airport System. For example, the Commission invested in the AIRA Airport Network. AIRA is a human-to-human professional assistance service and an accommodation tool that enhances independence by delivering on-demand, skilled and reliable visual interpreting to airport passengers. The Commission also partners with Hidden Disabilities Sunflower organization to bring its Sunflower Lanyard program to the Airport. The program helps people with hidden disabilities discreetly inform others – through the use of a Sunflower printed lanyard – that they have a disability that may not be readily apparent. The Hidden Disabilities Sunflower indicates to anyone approaching – especially those in customer service roles – a person wearing one of these items that the person may need more assistance and that their patience is appreciated. Further, the Commission’s “*Navigating MSP Airport*” program is designed to assist those with a special needs by providing a free, practice airport run to ease anxiety.

The Commission is dedicated to being a community partner in creating equal opportunity for historically disadvantaged groups and thus encourages employees, in the execution of their job duties, to actively pursue purchasing goods and services from small businesses – particularly businesses identified as Targeted Group Businesses and provide contracting opportunity through its Disadvantaged Business Enterprises program.

Further, the Commission creates partnerships that are aligned with its goal of securing a culture that values diversity, equity and inclusion. Those partnerships include, but are not limited to, the Minnesota Minority Supplier Development Council, the Association of Females Contractors, OutFront Minnesota, the National Association of Minority Contractors, the Conference of Minority Transportation Officers, Fraser, the Autism Society of Minnesota, and Airport Council International – Business Diversity Committee.

Our Employees. The Commission values its employees for their skills and abilities, ethical behavior, diversity, creativity, innovation and sound judgment. The Commission commits to providing employees with rewarding work, opportunities for professional growth and an appreciative work environment based on trust, transparency, and respect for each other. The Commission reaches common goals through strong relationships and challenging itself to be the best at what the Commission does. And finally, the Commission values and celebrates the dedication and loyalty of its staff.

Employee Development. The Commission values continuous learning and professional development. Some examples of the Commission’s commitment include a robust performance management program, supervisory skills development program, hybrid work environment, a peer-to-peer employee recognition program, and a purposeful employee engagement survey where action plans are created to improve the workplace experience.

Performance Management. In 2020, the Commission revised the organization’s performance management process which includes quarterly check-in meetings with each employee to discuss their performance and assess their progress toward their annual goals. The performance management process also includes an annual performance recap with each employee to assess their annual performance.

Employee performance is measured not only on what they accomplished through job duties and goals, but how they accomplished it through pre-determined competencies assigned to each role.

Supervisory Skills Development. In 2022, the Commission launched a new supervisory skills program designed to provide training for employees that do not have management or supervisory experience, or the skills and training that will qualify them for their next management opportunity. This program was developed in response to feedback from employees and to help the organization create a larger internal pool of qualified candidates for open supervisor positions.

Hybrid Workplace. Throughout the pandemic, the Commission leveraged its' investment in technology that made remote work possible and successful. The Commission's hybrid workplace policy embraces the reality of the American workplace emerging from the pandemic — where remote and on-site functions can co-exist, improve efficiencies, and prosper.

MAC Values Awards. MAC Values Award winners, make major “above and beyond” contributions to the organization that result in monetary savings, improved processes or a better work culture. These are employees who are making lasting impacts that help the Commission continue as a leader within the industry and a standout in its own community.

Employee Engagement. The Commission completes a bi-annual employee engagement survey to solicit feedback from employees. Hearing from employees and turning their feedback into action assists the organization in ensuring an engaged workforce and a healthy retention rate. The organization's employee turnover rate over the past five years has averaged around 6% with a majority of resignations resulting from retirement.

Governance Factors

The Commission's 2023-2027 Enterprise Strategic Plan (“**Enterprise Plan**”) provides Commission staff with high-level direction for a five-year period in carrying out the Commission's statutory mission. It delivers a clear strategic framework that includes:

- A new Purpose statement for the organization to act as a focus;
- New organizational Values to support the new Purpose;
- Focus Areas that guide and provide the high-level structure for the overall strategy;
- SMART Strategic Goals (“**SMART Goals**”) that determine what the Commission should be driving towards; and
- Key Performance Indicators (“**KPIs**”) with annual targets that are aligned to the SMART Goals and track how the Commission is doing in its pursuit of these goals

Staff developed the Enterprise Plan through a high-engagement process with stakeholders and a comprehensive assessment of current and forecasted state of the Commission, aviation industry and region.

It is staff's role to strategically implement and execute the Enterprise Plan, which includes setting goals, KPIs, targets, action items and managing these elements over the duration of the five-year plan.

The established governance role of the Commission for enterprise strategic planning includes review and approval of the high-level direction for the organization. Specific to this Enterprise Plan, this means review and approval of the Purpose, Values and Focus Areas. Staff presented these elements at the November 21, 2022, Commission meeting, and they were unanimously approved. These approved elements are:

Our Purpose

To provide exceptional airport experiences so Minnesota thrives

Our Values

We take ownership

- We prioritize safety and security
- We take care of our natural environment
- We are accountable for our actions and to each other
- We maintain a solution-oriented mindset and step-up to solve problems

We treat each other well

- We are respectful
- We seek diverse perspectives and commit to an inclusive environment
- We prioritize the well-being of our employees and stakeholders
- We invest in the professional growth of our employees

We act with integrity

- We fulfill our promises
- We communicate openly and honestly
- We choose to do what's right
- We act to positively impact Commission's reputation

We commit to continuous improvement

- We set high standards and deliver exceptional service
- We operate efficiently
- We contribute new ideas and optimize our ways of working
- We collaborate to arrive at the best outcomes

Our Focus Areas

- Invest in our workforce and partnerships
- Optimize financial performance while investing to sustain growth
- Actively manage sustainability and stakeholder and community relations
- Operate the airports in a friendly, efficient, safe and secure manner
- Position the Commission for changes in the aviation industry

The Commission is committed to transparency in regular reporting. To highlight a few areas, a monthly budget variance is prepared to ensure financial transparency. On an annual basis the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program Accomplishments are shared with the Commission. On a bi-annual basis, the Commission receives an update about the Commission's enterprise sustainability progress to ensure an understanding its enterprise sustainability approach and progress toward its 2030 board-approved sustainability goals. The Commission also works to understand, reduce and manage risks spanning various areas of safety, operations, regulatory and cyber.

REPORT OF THE AIRPORT CONSULTANT

General

The Commission has retained Landrum & Brown, Incorporated, as the Airport Consultant, which is recognized as an expert in its field, to prepare a report in connection with the anticipated issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. The Report of the Airport Consultant is included as Appendix A hereto, with the Airport Consultant's consent. The information regarding the analyses and conclusions contained in the Report of the Airport Consultant is included in the Official Statement in reliance upon the expertise of the Airport Consultant. The Report of the Airport Consultant should be read in its entirety for an understanding of the assumptions and rationale underlying the financial forecasts contained therein and the key factors impacting such forecasts.

The financial forecasts in the Report of the Airport Consultant are based on certain information and assumptions that were provided by, or reviewed and agreed to by, the Commission's management. In the opinion of the Airport Consultant, these assumptions provide a reasonable basis for the forecasts.

The Report of the Airport Consultant should be read in its entirety regarding all of the assumptions used to prepare the forecasts made therein. No assurances can be given that these or any of the other assumptions contained in the Report of the Airport Consultant will occur. As noted in the Report of the Airport Consultant, any forecast is subject to uncertainties. Inevitably, some assumptions used to develop the forecasts will not be realized, and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. Therefore, there are likely to be differences between forecast and actual results, and those differences may be material. See also "INTRODUCTION—Forward-Looking Statements," and "CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Assumptions in the Report of the Airport Consultant."

Forecast of Debt Service Coverage

The following table sets forth the projected Net Revenues, debt service requirements for the Senior Bonds and the Subordinate Obligations (including the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds and the Additional Subordinate Obligations expected to be issued in 2026 and 2028), and the coverage of such debt service requirements based upon the Net Revenues, as forecast by the Airport Consultant, for Fiscal Years 2024 through 2030. Neither the Report of the Airport Consultant nor the following table reflect the final terms of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

The Debt Service Requirement numbers in the following table exclude the debt service on the Senior Bonds and the Subordinate Obligations to be paid with PFCs. For a discussion of the calculation of debt service on the Senior Bonds and Subordinate Obligations paid with PFCs, see "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service."

The forecasted financial information in the following table was not prepared with a view toward complying with the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants with respect to forecasted financial information, but, in the view of the Commission's management, was prepared on a reasonable basis, to reflect the best currently available estimates and judgments and present, to the best of management's knowledge and belief, the expected course of action and the expected future financial performance of the Commission. However, this information is not fact and should not be relied upon as necessarily indicative of future results, and readers of this Official Statement are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forecasted financial information.

Neither the Commission’s independent auditors, nor any other independent accountants, have compiled, examined, or performed any procedures with respect to the forecasted financial information contained herein, nor have they expressed any opinion or any form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaim any association with, the forecasted financial information.

The assumptions and estimates underlying the forecasted financial information are inherently uncertain and, though considered reasonable by the management of the Commission as of the date hereof, are subject to a wide variety of significant business, economic, and competitive risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forecasted financial information, including, among others, the risks and uncertainties described under “CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS” below. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the forecasted results are indicative of the future performance of the Commission or that actual results will not be materially higher or lower than those contained in the forecasted financial information. Inclusion of the forecasted financial information in this Official Statement should not be regarded as a representation by any person that the results contained in the forecasted financial information will be achieved.

TABLE 33
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Projected Debt Service Coverage
(dollars in thousands)¹

Fiscal Year	Net Revenues	Senior Debt Service Requirement^{2,3}	Senior Debt Service Coverage	Subordinate Debt Service Requirement^{4,5}	Total Debt Service Coverage⁶
2024	\$232,490	\$58,978	394%	\$ 77,049	171%
2025	245,921	58,988	417	84,992	171
2026	255,079	58,983	432	93,068	168
2027	298,729	58,984	506	148,259	144
2028	302,918	58,978	514	151,725	144
2029	310,840	58,979	527	146,920	151
2030	332,060	41,770	795	185,656	146

¹ Does not include Transfer.

² Includes Senior Annual Debt Service on the Senior Bonds.

³ Excludes Senior Annual Debt Service on Senior Bonds which the Commission expects to pay with PFCs. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service.”

⁴ Includes Subordinate Annual Debt Service on the Subordinate Obligations, including projected Subordinate Annual Debt Service on (i) the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, and (ii) the Additional Subordinate Obligations expected to be issued in 2026 and 2028. For purposes of the table only, the Subordinate Revolving Obligations are assumed to be outstanding in the aggregate principal amount of \$50.4 million, that will be amortized through January 1, 2030, and bear interest at a rate of 3.00%.

⁵ Excludes Subordinate Annual Debt Service on Subordinate Obligations which the Commission expects to pay with Capitalized Interest and PFCs. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service.”

⁶ Calculated by dividing Net Revenues by the sum of Senior Debt Service Requirement and Subordinate Debt Service Requirement.

Source: Landrum & Brown, Incorporated

CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The purchase and ownership of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds involve investment risk and may not be suitable for all investors. The factors set forth below, among others, may affect the security of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Prospective investors are urged to read this Official Statement,

including its appendices, in its entirety. The factors set forth in this Official Statement, among others, may affect the security for and/or trading value of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. The information contained in this Official Statement relates solely to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds and speaks only as of the date of this Official Statement. The information in this Official Statement does not purport to be a comprehensive or complete discussion of all risks or other considerations that may be relevant to an investment in the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Other factors may exist which may be material to investors based on their respective individual characteristics. In addition, the order in which the following information is presented is not intended to reflect the relative importance of any such considerations. Additional risk factors relating to the purchase of Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are described throughout this Official Statement, whether or not specifically designated as risk factors. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known, or currently believed to be immaterial, may also materially and adversely affect, among other things, Revenues, Net Revenues or Subordinate Revenues or individual investors. In addition, although the various risks discussed in this Official Statement are generally described separately, prospective investors of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds should consider the potential effects of the interplay of multiple risk factors. Where more than one significant risk factor is present, the risk of loss to an investor may be significantly increased. There can be no assurance that other risks or considerations not discussed in this Official Statement are or will not become material in the future.

COVID-19 Pandemic and Related Matters

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting restrictions on human activities severely disrupted the economies of the United States and other countries. There can be no assurances that any resurgence of COVID-19 will not have a material adverse effect on the demand for passenger air travel, although air travel volumes have nearly recovered since mid-2020.

In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in operational difficulties for certain airlines as they have increased capacity to meet demand. In some cases, this has resulted in higher flight cancellation rates and reductions in previously planned additions of scheduled capacity. These difficulties have resulted from a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, delays in re-hiring or hiring sufficient personnel as a result of generally prevailing labor shortages, shortages of planes, increased customer service demands due to ongoing changes in ticketing rules and information technology disruptions.

Future outbreaks, pandemics or events outside the Commission's control may reduce demand for air travel, which in turn could cause a decrease in passenger activity at the Airport and declines in Commission revenues.

Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are Limited Obligations

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are limited obligations of the Commission payable solely from and secured by a pledge of and lien on (a) Subordinate Revenues, (b) certain funds and accounts held by the Subordinate Trustee under the Subordinate Indenture, and (c) other amounts payable under the Subordinate Indenture. The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are not general obligations of the Commission. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the Commission, the City of Minneapolis, the City of St. Paul, the State or any political subdivision or public agency of the State is pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. None of the properties of the Airport System are subject to any mortgage or other lien for the benefit of the owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS."

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are payable from Revenues only after, and subordinate to, the prior payment of the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System and the payment of debt

service when due on the Senior Parity Bonds and the funding of the reserve and replenishment requirements on and relating to the Senior Parity Bonds. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Flow of Funds.”

Dominance of Delta at the Airport

Delta is the dominant Air Carrier operating at the Airport, which serves as a primary hub in Delta’s route system. As of the date of this Official Statement, Delta leases 84 of the existing 100 full-service passenger boarding bridge gates in Terminal 1. Upon the completion of the Concourse B/C Aircraft Up-Gauging project (a portion of the project is being managed by Delta), Delta will lease 82 of the 98 full-service passenger boarding bridge gates in Terminal 1. In Fiscal Year 2023, Delta, together with its affiliated Air Carriers, accounted for approximately 70.4% of passenger enplanements at the Airport, and approximately 65.5% of the airline rentals, fees and charges component of the Airport System’s operating revenues. No other airline accounted for more than 11.2% of passenger enplanements at the Airport in Fiscal Year 2023 or accounted for over 11.1% of the airline rentals, fees and charges component of the Airport System’s operating revenues in Fiscal Year 2023.

The Commission has no information regarding the financial condition of Delta other than from SEC filings and press releases made by Delta. See “AIRLINE AND AIRLINE INDUSTRY INFORMATION—Delta.” No assurances can be given concerning the present or future financial viability of Delta.

Although the Commission assumes that, as a result of the Airport’s geographic location, facilities and capabilities and Delta’s investment in the Airport, the Airport is likely to remain a system hub for Delta, no assurance can be given that the Airport will continue as a system hub for Delta, regardless of Delta’s financial condition. In the event Delta discontinues or reduces its hubbing operations at the Airport, Delta’s current level of activity may not be replaced by other carriers, thereby resulting in reduced revenue collections by the Commission.

Additionally, any significant financial or operational difficulties incurred by Delta may have a material adverse effect on the Commission’s revenues and the Airport, although financial or operational difficulties by any of the other Air Carriers also may, whether directly or indirectly, have an adverse impact on the Commission’s revenues and the Airport, the effect of which may be material.

Factors Affecting the Airline Industry

General. Key factors that affect airline traffic at the Airport and the financial condition of the airlines, and, therefore, the amount of Subordinate Revenues available for payment of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, include: local, regional, national and international economic and political conditions; international hostilities; world health concerns; aviation security concerns; accidents involving commercial passenger aircraft; changes in law, local, State and federal regulations and the application thereof; airline service and routes; airline airfares and competition; airline industry economics, including labor relations and costs; availability of aircraft; availability and price of aviation fuel (including the ability of airlines to hedge fuel costs); regional, national and international environmental regulations; airline consolidation and mergers; capacity of the national air traffic control and airport systems; capacity of the Airport and competition from other airports for connecting traffic; and business travel substitutes, including teleconferencing, videoconferencing and web-casting.

The airline industry is highly cyclical and is characterized by intense competition, high operating and capital costs and varying demand. Passenger and cargo volumes are highly sensitive to general and localized economic trends, and passenger traffic varies substantially with seasonal travel patterns. The

profitability of the airline industry can fluctuate dramatically from quarter to quarter and from year to year, even in the absence of catastrophic events such as the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the economic recession that occurred between 2008 and 2009 and the COVID-19 pandemic. Other business decisions by airlines, such as the reduction, or elimination, of service to unprofitable markets, increasing the use of smaller, regional jets and changing hubbing strategies have also affected air traffic at the Airport and could have a more pronounced effect in the future.

In addition to revenues received from the airlines, the Commission derives a substantial portion of its revenues from concessionaires including parking operations, food and beverage concessions, retail concessions, car rental companies, and others. See “AGREEMENTS WITH AIRLINES AND OTHER CONCESSIONAIRES” and “FINANCIAL INFORMATION.” Declines in passenger traffic at the Airport may adversely affect the commercial operations of many of these concessionaires. While the Commission’s agreements with concessionaires require the concessionaires to pay a minimum annual guarantee, severe financial difficulties could lead to a failure by a concessionaire to make the required payments or could lead to the cessation of operations of such concessionaire. At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, in order to provide financial assistance to the concessionaires, the Commission waived certain fees and rents payable by the concessionaires. All of the waivers have been ended by the Commissions.

Many of these factors are outside the Commission’s control. Changes in demand, decreases in aviation activity and their potential effect on enplaned passenger traffic at the Airport may result in reduced Revenues and PFCs. Following are just a few of the factors affecting the airline industry including, regional and national economic conditions, threats of terrorism, costs of aviation fuel, airline concentration, labor shortages, and aircraft shortages. See also “—Aviation Security Concerns” below for additional discussion on the costs of security.

Economic Conditions. Historically, the financial performance of the air transportation industry has correlated with the state of the national and global economies generally, and consumer income and business profits in particular. The long-term implications of recent economic, public health and political conditions are unclear. A lack of sustainable economic growth or unexpected events could negatively affect, among other things, financial markets, commercial activity and consumer spending.

Decreases in face-to-face meetings and conferences with suppliers, customers and partners of many employers across a variety of sectors have also decreased the demand for airline business travel within the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Increases in inflation can have a negative impact on passenger traffic if inflation increases at a faster rate than income. The consumer price index (“CPI”) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for consumer goods and services. Consumer prices began to increase in April 2021 as the country continued to recover from the recession associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, driven in large part by rising fuel prices stemming from increased demand as workers began returning to the office. Global supply chain issues also contributed to increases to the CPI. The average cost of goods and services began to climb at an accelerated rate beginning October 2021 with items like fuel, food and housing being directly impacted.

Threats of Terrorism. Recent and ongoing terrorist attacks and threats of terrorism have had, and may continue to have, a negative impact on air travel. The Commission cannot predict the likelihood of future incidents similar to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 or the terrorist attacks that occurred in Nice, Munich, Paris, Brussels and Istanbul in 2015 and 2016, the likelihood of future air transportation disruptions or the impact on the Commission or the airlines operating at the Airport from such incidents or disruptions.

Cost of Aviation Fuel. Airline earnings are significantly affected by changes in the price of aviation fuel. According to Airlines for America, fuel, along with labor costs, is one of the largest cost components of airline operations, and continues to be an important and uncertain determinate of an air carrier's operating economics. There has been no shortage of aviation fuel since the "fuel crisis" of 1974, but any increase in fuel prices causes an increase in airline operating costs. Fuel prices continue to be susceptible to, among other factors, political unrest in various parts of the world, including the war between Ukraine and Russia and the conflict between Israel and Hamas in the Gaza Strip, and historically, in the oil-producing nations in the Middle East and North Africa, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries policy, the growth of economies around the world, the levels of inventory carried by industries, the amounts of reserves maintained by governments, disruptions to production and refining facilities and weather. The price of aviation fuel rose to an all-time high of approximately \$4.04 per gallon in June 2022. According to the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, the price of aviation fuel averaged approximately \$2.86 per gallon during Fiscal Year of 2023. For comparison purposes, according to the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, between 2018 and 2022, the price of aviation fuel averaged approximately \$2.18 per gallon per year. Significant and prolonged increases in the cost of aviation fuel are likely to have an adverse impact on air transportation industry profitability and hamper the recovery plans and cost-cutting efforts of certain airlines.

Airline Concentration; Effect of Airline Industry Consolidation. The airline industry continues to evolve as a result of competition and changing demand patterns and it is possible the airlines serving the Airport could consolidate operations through acquisition, merger, alliances and code share sales strategies. Examples of airlines mergers occurring over the last 15 years include: (a) in 2008, Delta acquired Northwest and its affiliated Air Carriers, Mesaba, Pinnacle (now known as Endeavor) and Compass Airlines; (b) on October 1, 2010, United Airlines and Continental Airlines merged and United Airlines and Continental Airlines began operating as a single airline (under the United brand) in March 2012; (c) on May 2, 2011, Southwest acquired Air Tran, and Southwest and Air Tran began operating as a single airline (under the Southwest brand) in March 2012; (d) on December 9, 2013, AMR Corporation, along with its subsidiaries American Airlines and American Eagle, merged with US Airways Group, Inc., and American and US Airways began operating as a single airline (under the American brand) in October 2015; and (e) in December 2016, Alaska Air Group acquired Virgin America. To date none of these mergers have had any material impact on airline service or enplanements at the Airport. While these prior mergers have not had any material impact on airline service or enplanements at the Airport or on Revenues, future mergers or alliances among airlines operating at the Airport may result in fewer flights or decreases in gate utilization by one or more airlines. Such decreases could result in reduced Revenues, reduced PFC collections and/or increased costs for the other airlines serving the Airport.

Industry Workforce Shortages. Workforce and labor shortages are an aviation industry-wide issue. For example, a shortage in pilots have especially affected smaller regional airlines. There are several causes for such shortage. Congress changed duty time rules in 2010 to mitigate pilot fatigue, which required airlines to increase pilot staff. Beginning in 2013, first officers flying for commercial airlines were required to have at least 1,500 hours of flight time, instead of the 250 hours previously required. Additionally, at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, airlines were faced with a surplus of personnel resulting from the sudden and dramatic decline in traffic. As a result, airlines offered their employees buyouts and early retirement packages and, according to certain media reports, approximately 10% of pilots took early retirement. Other factors include an aging pilot workforce and fewer new pilots coming out of the military. Further, as passenger demand increases as air traffic demand returns, the major air carriers are anticipated to need additional pilots, and are generally able to hire pilots away from regional airlines. As a result, small regional airlines have a particularly difficult time hiring qualified new pilots, despite increased incentives. The shortage of pilots available to regional airlines may result in reduced service to some smaller U.S. markets. An additional concern regarding the pilot workforce has recently come to light due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Pilots have self-reported increased errors to NASA's Aviation Safety Reporting System and

attributed their errors to the reduction in flights, which has meant less time for pilots in the cockpit. Such reports raise the possible need for retraining opportunities as the airline industry recovers.

In addition to the pilot shortage, over the next decade there could be a shortage of qualified mechanics to maintain the airlines' fleet of planes. This potential shortage is a result of an aging pool of mechanics, a large portion of which are expected to retire in the next decade, and a lack of younger people joining the ranks of the mechanics. A shortage of mechanics could raise the cost of maintenance, require airlines to maintain more spare planes and/or result in increased flight cancellations and delays.

Aircraft Shortages. After disposing of many aircraft during the COVID-19 pandemic, airlines are struggling to acquire sufficient aircraft to meet growing demand for air service in the United States and abroad. Those challenges are compounded because aircraft manufacturers, including Airbus and Boeing, have experienced delays in producing and delivering aircraft. Such delays result from several factors, including supply-chain disruptions, staffing shortages and quality control and safety issues. Delays in aircraft delivery may hamper airlines' ability to increase capacity to meet travel demand. As a result of delayed deliveries of the Boeing 737 MAX 10, Southwest has reduced schedules and terminated some routes; although none to date at the Airport. If such aircraft-delivery delays persist, airlines could further reduce service domestically and internationally, including from the Airport.

Bankruptcy by Airlines and Concessionaires

A bankruptcy of an airline or of another tenant or tenants operating from the Airport could result in delays or reductions in payments on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

Since December 2000, several airlines that currently operate at the Airport, including, among others, Delta Air Lines, United Airlines, American Airlines and Frontier Airlines, have filed for and reorganized under bankruptcy protection. Certain concessionaires and rental car companies also have filed for bankruptcy protection over the last several years, including Hertz Corporation in 2020. Additional bankruptcy filings may occur in the future. The bankruptcy of an airline with significant operations at the Airport could have a material adverse effect on operations of the Airport, Revenues, and the cost to the other airlines operating at the Airport.

In the event of a bankruptcy by an airline or other tenant operating from the Airport, the automatic stay provisions of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "**Bankruptcy Code**") could prevent (unless approval of the bankruptcy court was obtained) any action to collect any amount owing by an airline or other tenant to the Commission or any action to enforce any obligation of an airline or other tenant to the Commission. With the authorization of the bankruptcy court, an airline or other tenant may be able to repudiate some or all of its agreements with the Commission and stop performing its obligations (including payment obligations) under such agreements. Such a repudiation also could excuse the other parties to such agreements from performing any of their obligations. An airline or other tenant may be able, without the consent and over the objection of the Commission to alter the terms, including the payment terms, of its agreements with the Commission, as long as the bankruptcy court determines that the alterations are fair and equitable. In addition, with the authorization of the bankruptcy court, an airline or other tenant may be able to assign its rights and obligations under any of its agreements with the Commission to another entity, despite any contractual provisions prohibiting such an assignment. The Subordinate Trustee and the holders of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds may be required to return to an airline or other tenant as preferential transfers any money that was used to make payments on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds and that was received by the Commission or the Subordinate Trustee from such airline or other tenant during the 90 days immediately preceding the filing of the bankruptcy petition. Claims by the Commission under any lease with an airline or agreement with another tenant may be subject to limitations.

As described under “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM—Funding Sources for the Series 2024 Projects and the Other CIP Projects—Passenger Facility Charges,” the airlines serving the Airport also are required to pay to the Commission PFCs collected from enplaned passengers at the Airport. The PFC Act provides that PFCs collected by the airlines constitute a trust fund held for the beneficial interest of the eligible agency (i.e., the Commission) imposing the PFCs, except for any handling or retention of interest collected on unremitted proceeds. In addition, federal regulations require airlines to account for PFC collections separately and to disclose the existence and amount of funds regarded as trust funds in their respective financial statements. However, the airlines, provided they are not under bankruptcy protection, are permitted to commingle PFC collections with other revenues. The bankruptcy courts have not fully addressed such trust arrangements. Therefore, the Commission cannot predict how a bankruptcy court might rule on this matter in the event of a bankruptcy filing by one of the airlines operating at the Airport. The PFC Act requires an airline in bankruptcy protection to segregate PFC collections from all of its other revenues. It is possible that the Commission could be held to be an unsecured creditor with respect to unremitted PFCs held by an airline that has filed for bankruptcy protection. Additionally, the Commission cannot predict whether an airline operating at the Airport that files for bankruptcy protection would have properly accounted for the PFCs owed to the Commission or whether the bankruptcy estate would have sufficient moneys to pay the Commission in full for the PFCs owed by such airline. PFCs are not pledged to the repayment of any Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations (including the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds), however, the Commission has in the past and expects to in the future use PFCs to pay debt service on PFC Eligible Bonds. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service.”

There may be delays in payments to the Commission and resulting delays in the payment of principal of and interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds while the court considers any of the issues described above. There may be other possible effects of a bankruptcy of an airline or other tenant that could result in delays or reductions in payments on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Regardless of any specific adverse determinations in an airline or other tenant bankruptcy proceeding, the fact of an airline or other tenant bankruptcy proceeding could have an adverse effect on the liquidity and value of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

Aviation Security Concerns

Concerns about the safety of airline travel and the effectiveness of security precautions, particularly in the context of international hostilities (such as those that have occurred and continue to occur in the Middle East), terrorist attacks (see “—Factors Affecting the Airline Industry—Threats of Terrorism” above), increased threat levels declared by the Department of Homeland Security may influence passenger travel behavior and air travel demand. Travel behavior may be affected by anxieties about the safety of flying and by the inconveniences and delays associated with more stringent security screening procedures, both of which may give rise to the avoidance of air travel generally and the switching from air to surface travel modes.

The Commission cannot predict whether the Airport will be a target of terrorists in the future. Additionally, the Commission cannot predict the effect of any future government-required security measures on passenger activity at the Airport.

Regulations and Restrictions Affecting the Airport

General. The operations of the Airport are affected by a variety of contractual, statutory and regulatory restrictions and limitations including, without limitation, the provisions of the Airline Lease Agreements, the federal acts authorizing the imposition, collection and use of PFCs and extensive federal legislation and regulations applicable to all airports in the United States. In the aftermath of the terrorist

attacks of September 11, 2001, the Airport also has been required to implement enhanced security measures mandated by the FAA, the Department of Homeland Security and Airport management.

It is not possible to predict whether future restrictions or limitations on Airport operations will be imposed, whether future legislation or regulations will affect anticipated federal funding or PFC collections for capital projects for the Airport, whether additional requirements will be funded by the federal government or require funding by the Commission, or whether such restrictions or legislation or regulations would adversely affect Revenues. See “—Aviation Security Concerns” above, “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM—Funding Sources for the Series 2024 Projects and the Other CIP Projects—Passenger Facility Charges” and “—Federal Grants.”

Restrictions on Use of Runway 17-35. In July 2015, the FAA temporarily suspended the use of Runway 17-35 to planes arriving from the south when flights are taking off from Runway 12R-30L. The suspension was not the result of a specific event. It was based on a National Transportation Safety Board recommendation to modify arrival and departure procedures at airports with runway configurations that create intersecting flight paths. These intersecting paths, referred to as “**converging runway operations**” or “**CROs**”, pose potential risks at the Airport if a landing aircraft discontinues its approach and must go around, crossing the departure flight path for the other runway. Prior to this action, the CRO configuration was the most efficient, with an average arrival rate of 90 per hour and average departure rate of 60 per hour. The suspension reduced the Airport’s capacity to receive arriving aircraft when flights are departing in a northerly direction.

On August 28, 2015, the FAA ended the temporary suspension and began allowing limited arrivals on Runway 17-35. To comply with the new safety requirements, arrivals on Runway 17-35 and departures on Runway 12R-30L needed to be coordinated through the use of an Arrival Departure Window (“**ADW**”) and other tools. An ADW is a depiction on the Air Traffic Control display used to prevent possible conflicts between arrivals on Runway 17-35 and departures from Runway 12R-30L. Subsequently, the FAA also determined that Runway 12L-30R meets the definition of Converging Runway Operations and thus requires additional procedures to ensure adequate separation from Runway 17-35 aborted landings. On February 29, 2016, the FAA instituted a second ADW for Runway 12L-30R to coordinate arrivals on Runway 17-35.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, the FAA continued the implementation of tools and agreements designed to standardize procedures and expectations about when to commence CRO measures, based on the air traffic demand on the airport. In 2019, there were safety concerns raised by an Air Traffic Controller and subsequently additional investigations were done to ensure the safest operation possible. The allegations raised were not substantiated although a review and update of the aircraft that were involved in the development of the ADWs was conducted. The update modeled all aircraft types that regularly use the Airport and resulted in an increase in the size of both ADWs.

From March 2020 to June 2023, CRO was not utilized due to the downturn in air traffic during the COVID-19 pandemic. In June 2023, the FAA began to test use of the new ADWs to establish operating procedures. During CRO, the average arrival rate is expected to be 75 per hour and average departure rate is expected to be 60 per hour. During heavy arrival demand periods, the FAA can limit departure spacing and flex the average arrival rate up to 84 per hour and lower the average departure rate to 30 per hour. The Commission cannot predict if the FAA will impose additional limitations on the use of the runways at the Airport and what affect those restrictions may have on operations at the Airport or on Revenues.

Ability to Meet Subordinate Rate Covenant

As discussed in “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Subordinate Rate Covenant” the Commission has covenanted in the Master Subordinate Indenture to establish, fix, prescribe and collect rates, tolls, fees, rentals and charges in connection with the Airport System and for services rendered in connection therewith, so that during each Fiscal Year the rate covenant set forth in the Master Subordinate Indenture is met. In addition to Subordinate Revenues, the Commission expects to use certain PFCs to pay the debt service on the Subordinate Obligations. See “—Availability of PFCs” below. If PFCs have been irrevocably committed or are otherwise used to pay principal of and/or interest on the Subordinate Obligations, the principal and/or interest on such Subordinate Obligations is excluded from the calculation of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service; thus decreasing Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service and increasing debt service coverage for purposes of the rate covenant under the Master Subordinate Indenture. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service.”

If Subordinate Revenues (and PFCs expected to be used to pay debt service) were to fall below the levels necessary to meet the rate covenant, the Master Subordinate Indenture provide for procedures under which the Commission would retain and direct a Consultant to make recommendations as to the revision of the Commission’s business operations and its schedule of rentals, rates, fees and charges for the use of the Airport System and for services rendered by the Commission in connection with the Airport System, and after receiving such recommendations or giving reasonable opportunity for such recommendations to be made, the Commission is required to take all lawful measures to revise the schedule of rentals, rates, fees and charges as may be necessary to meet the rate covenant. Increasing the schedule of rentals, rates, fees and charges for the use of the Airport System and for services rendered by the Commission in connection with the Airport System is subject to contractual, statutory and regulatory restrictions (see “—Regulations and Restrictions Affecting the Airport” above). Implementation of an increase in the schedule of rentals, rates, fees and charges for the use of the Airport could have a detrimental impact on the operation of the Airport by making the cost of operating at the Airport unattractive to airlines (including using the Airport for hubbing activities), concessionaires and others in comparison to other airports, or by reducing the operating efficiency of the Airport. Notwithstanding this potential detrimental impact, the Airline Lease Agreements acknowledge the existence of the rate covenant under the Senior Indenture (which includes the payment of debt service on the Subordinate Obligations, but does not include the requirement that Subordinate Revenues must equal 110% of Subordinate Annual Debt Service on the Subordinate Obligations) and include an agreement by the Signatory Airlines to pay such rentals, rates, fees and charges. The Airline Lease Agreements do not address the rate covenant under the Master Subordinate Indenture.

Availability of PFCs

In addition to the use of Net Revenues, the Commission expects to use between approximately \$28.9 million and \$64.0 million of PFCs each Fiscal Year between Fiscal Years 2024 and 2030, respectively, to pay debt service (approximately 20.5%) on the Senior Bonds and the Subordinate Bonds. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Use of PFCs to Pay Debt Service” and “—Ability to Meet Subordinate Rate Covenant” above. Additionally, the Commission expects to use approximately \$244.5 million of PFCs to finance a portion of the costs of the CIP Projects.

The amount of PFC revenue received by the Commission in future years will vary based upon the actual number of PFC-eligible passenger enplanements at the Airport. No assurance can be given that any level of enplanements will be realized. See “—Factors Affecting the Airline Industry” above. See also “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM—Funding Sources for the Series 2024 Projects and the Other

CIP Projects—Passenger Facility Charges” and “—Ability to Meet Subordinate Rate Covenant” above. Additionally, the FAA may terminate the Commission’s authority to impose the PFC, subject to informal and formal procedural safeguards, if (a) PFC revenues are not being used for approved projects in accordance with the FAA’s approval, the PFC Act or the PFC Regulations, or (b) the Commission otherwise violates the PFC Act or the PFC Regulations. The Commission’s authority to impose a PFC may also be terminated if the Commission violates certain provisions of the Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990 (the “ANCA”) and its implementing regulations relating to the implementation of noise and access restrictions for certain types of aircraft. The regulations under ANCA also contain procedural safeguards to ensure that the Commission’s authority to impose a PFC would not be summarily terminated. No assurance can be given that the Commission’s authority to impose a PFC will not be terminated by Congress or the FAA, that the PFC program will not be modified or restricted by Congress or the FAA so as to reduce PFC revenues available to the Commission or that the Commission will not seek to decrease the amount of PFCs to be collected, provided such decrease does not violate the Commission’s covenant in the PFC Resolution. A shortfall in PFC revenues may cause the Commission to increase rates and charges at the Airport to meet the debt service requirements on the Senior Bonds and the Subordinate Obligations that the Commission plans to pay from PFCs, and/or require the Commission to identify other sources of funding for its capital program, including issuing Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations, to finance the pay-as-you-go projects currently expected to be paid with PFC revenues.

The PFC Act also provides that for certain classes of airports, including the Airport, federal AIP entitlement funds will be reduced by 50% following the imposition of a PFC of \$3.00 or less and will be reduced by 75% following the imposition of a PFC greater than \$3.00. The Commission currently collects a PFC of \$4.50.

Cyber and Data Security

Commission. The Commission, like many other large public and private entities, relies on a large and complex technology environment to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private and sensitive information, the Commission faces multiple cyber threats including, but not limited to, hacking, phishing, viruses, malware and other attacks on its computers and other sensitive digital networks and systems (collectively, “**Technology Systems**”). There have been many cyber-attack attempts on the Commission’s computer system, but not any resulting in a material compromise of the system, data loss or breach that the Commission has identified.

Cybersecurity incidents could result from unintentional events, or from deliberate attacks by unauthorized entities or individuals attempting to gain access to the Commission’s Technology Systems for the purposes of misappropriating assets or information or causing operational disruption and reputational damage.

The Commission’s Information Security Program is centered around the National Institute of Standards and Technology (“**NIST**”) Cybersecurity Framework (“**CSF**”), with significant investments being made in each of the NIST functions: Identify, Protect, Detect, Respond and Recover. The Commission’s Information Security Program includes an internal policy framework that details security controls and safeguards that supports the NIST CSF and industry cybersecurity best practices. The Commission engages with outside firms to periodically provide formal independent assessments of progress against objectives. These assessments enable the Commission to understand its risk and security posture and to prioritize its investments accordingly.

No assurances can be given that the Commission’s security and operational control measures will ensure against any and all cybersecurity threats and attacks. A cybersecurity incident or breach could damage the Commission’s Technology Systems and cause disruption to Commission and/or Airport System

services, operations and finances. The costs of remedying any such damage or protecting against future attacks could be substantial. Further, cybersecurity breaches could expose the Commission to material litigation and other legal risks, which could cause the Commission to incur material costs related to such legal claims or proceedings. The Commission will continue to assess cyber threats and protect its data and systems, with a conscious effort to prioritize based on potential impact of issues and the likelihood of those issues manifesting into an incident. See “FINANCIAL INFORMATION—Risk Management and Insurance” for a discussion of the cybersecurity insurance maintained by the Commission.

Airlines, Concessionaires and Other Entities Operating at the Airport System. Computer networks and data transmission and collection are vital to the efficient operation of the airline industry. Air travel industry participants, including the airlines, the FAA, the TSA, the concessionaires and others collect and store sensitive data, including intellectual property, proprietary business information, information regarding customers, suppliers and business partners, and personally identifiable information of customers and employees. The secure processing, maintenance and transmission of this information is critical to air travel industry operations. Despite security measures, information technology and infrastructure may be vulnerable to attacks by hackers or breached due to employee error, malfeasance or other disruptions. Any such breach could compromise networks and the information stored there could be disrupted, accessed, publicly disclosed, lost or stolen. Any such disruption, access, disclosure or other loss of information could result in disruptions in the efficiency of the air travel industry, legal claims or proceedings, liability under laws that protect the privacy of personal information, regulatory penalties, operations and the services provided, and cause a loss of confidence in the air travel industry, which could ultimately adversely affect the airline industry and operations at the Airport System.

Availability of Funding for the Capital Improvement Program

The Commission’s plan of finance assumes that proceeds of Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations, PFC revenues on a pay-as-you-go basis, federal grants, and other available revenues of the Commission (including certain amounts to be on deposit in the Repair and Replacement Account), will be received by the Commission in certain amounts and at certain times to pay the costs of the CIP Projects. See “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM—Funding Sources for the Series 2024 Projects and the Other CIP Projects.” No assurance can be given that these sources of funding will be available in the amounts or on the schedule assumed. See “—Availability of PFCs” above.

To the extent that any portion of the funding assumed in the plan of finance for the Series 2024 Projects and the Other CIP Projects is not available as anticipated, the Commission may be required to defer or remove certain of the Series 2024 Projects or the Other CIP Projects or issue Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations to pay the costs of such projects.

Federal Funding

The Commission receives certain federal funds including from the AIP fund. Additionally, certain operations at the Airport are supported by federal agencies including flight traffic controllers, FAA, TSA, FBI, Customs and Border Security, among others. Federal agencies also have regulatory and review authority over, among other things, certain Airport operations, construction at the Airport and the airlines operating at the Airport.

From time to time, the federal government has, and may in the future, come to an impasse regarding, among other things, reauthorization of the FAA (which has historically included funding for AIP) and other federal appropriations and spending. The current FAA reauthorization became effective on May 16, 2024 with the passage of the “FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024” (the “**2024 FAA Act**”). The 2024 FAA Act provides funding for the FAA and AIP through September 30, 2028.

Failure to adopt new legislation upon the expiration of the 2024 FAA Act may have a material, adverse impact on, among other things, (i) federal funding received by the Commission, including under the AIP; (ii) federal agency budgets, hiring, furloughs, operations and availability of Federal employees to support certain operations at the Airport, provide regulatory and other oversight, review and provide required approvals, in each case at the Airport and over the airlines serving the Airport; (iii) flight schedules, consumer confidence, operational efficiency at the Airport and in the air transportation system generally. In addition, the anticipated federal spending could be affected by, among other things, the automatic across-the-board spending cuts, known as sequestration.

There can be no assurance that the Congress will enact and the President will sign federal appropriation legislation or future FAA reauthorization which may require the Commission to fund capital expenditures forecast to come from such federal funds and from other sources (including operating revenues, Additional Senior Bonds and/or Additional Subordinate Obligations), result in decreases to the CIP or extend the timing for completion of certain projects and the Commission is also unable to predict future impact of any federal spending cuts or appropriation impasses or the impact of such actions on airline traffic at the Airport or the Commission's revenues.

Technological Innovations in Ground Transportation

One significant category of non-airline revenues for the Commission is generated from ground transportation activity, including use of on-Airport parking garages; fees paid by taxi, limousine and TNCs, such as Uber and Lyft; and rental car transactions by Airport passengers. While passenger levels are increasing, the relative market share of these sources of revenue is shifting. As one example, the popularity of TNCs has increased because of the increasing number of cities where TNCs operate, convenience of requesting a ride through a mobile application, the ability to pay for this service without providing cash or other payment to the hired driver, and competitive pricing. In Fiscal Year 2019 (prior to the COVID-19 pandemic), TNCs recorded nearly 1.44 million (estimated) Airport pick-ups/drop-offs resulting in \$9.89 million in fee revenue for the Commission. In Fiscal Year 2022, TNCs recorded nearly 1.15 (estimated) Airport pick-ups/drop-offs resulting in \$8.22 million in fee revenue for the Commission. In Fiscal Year 2023, TNCs recorded nearly 2.8 million (estimated) Airport pick-ups/drop-offs, resulting in \$10 million in fee revenue for the Commission.

New technologies (such as autonomous vehicles and connected vehicles) and innovative business strategies in established markets such as commercial ground transportation and car rental may continue to occur and may result in further changes in Airport passengers' choice of ground transportation mode. While the Commission makes every effort to anticipate demand shifts, there may be times when the Commission's expectations differ from actual outcomes. In such event, revenue from one or more ground transportation modes may be lower than expected. The Commission cannot predict with certainty what impact these innovations in ground transportation will have over time on revenues from parking, other ground transportation services or rental cars. The Commission also cannot predict with certainty whether or to what extent it will collect non-airline revenues in connection with such new technologies or innovative business strategies.

Potential Limitation of Tax Exemption of Interest on Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds

From time to time, the President of the United States, the United States Congress and/or state legislatures have proposed and could propose in the future, legislation that, if enacted, could cause interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent Beneficial Owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. Clarifications of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or court decisions may also cause interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds

to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals or any clarification of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or court decisions may also affect the market price for, or marketability of, the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Prospective investors of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding any such pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion. See “TAX MATTERS—Changes in Federal and State Tax Law.”

No Acceleration

Senior Events of Default under the Senior Indenture and related remedies are described herein under “APPENDIX C-2—SUMMARY OF THE MASTER SENIOR INDENTURE—Defaults and Remedies,” and Subordinate Events of Default under the Subordinate Indenture and related remedies are described herein under “APPENDIX C-3—SUMMARY OF THE MASTER SUBORDINATE INDENTURE—Defaults and Remedies.” The occurrence of a Senior Event of Default and/or Subordinate Event of Default does not grant any right to accelerate payment of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Since Net Revenues are Revenues net of all amounts needed to pay Maintenance and Operation Expenses, and the Commission is not subject to involuntary bankruptcy proceedings, the Commission may be able to continue indefinitely collecting Revenues and applying them to the operation of the Airport even if a Senior Event of Default and/or Subordinate Event of Default has occurred and no payments are being made on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

Assumptions in the Report of the Airport Consultant

The Report of the Airport Consultant incorporates numerous assumptions as to the utilization of the Airport and other matters and states that any forecast is subject to uncertainties. The Report of the Airport Consultant should be read in its entirety regarding all of the assumptions used to prepare the forecasts made therein. No assurances can be given that the assumptions contained in the Report of the Airport Consultant will occur. Inevitably, some assumptions used to develop the forecasts will not be realized and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. Therefore, the actual results achieved during the forecast period will vary, and the variations may be material. Additionally, the Report of the Airport Consultant does not reflect the final terms of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. See “REPORT OF THE AIRPORT CONSULTANT” and “APPENDIX A—REPORT OF THE AIRPORT CONSULTANT.” For a discussion of the key factors affecting future airline traffic at the Airport as discussed in the Report of the Airport Consultant see “APPENDIX A—REPORT OF THE AIRPORT CONSULTANT—2.3 Key Factors Affecting Air Traffic Demand.”

Forward-Looking Statements

This Official Statement contains statements relating to future results that are “forward looking statements”. When used in this Official Statement, the words “estimate,” “anticipate,” “forecast,” “project,” “intend,” “propose,” “plan,” “expect,” and similar expressions identify forward looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in such forward looking statements. See “INTRODUCTION—Forward-Looking Statements.”

Any financial projections set forth in this Official Statement were not prepared with a view toward complying with the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants with respect to the prospective financial information. The Commission’s independent auditors have not compiled, examined, or performed any procedures with respect to the prospective financial information contained in this Official Statement, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance

on such information or its achievability. The Commission's independent auditors have not been consulted in connection with the preparation of any financial projections contained in this Official Statement and the Commission's independent auditors assume no responsibility for its content.

TAX MATTERS

General

In the opinion of Kutak Rock LLP, Bond Counsel to the Commission, under existing laws, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, except for interest on any Subordinate Series 2024B Bond for any period during which such Subordinate Series 2024B Bond is held by a "substantial user" of the facilities financed by the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds or a "related person" within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code. Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that (a) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals, and (b) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds is a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. The opinions described above assume the accuracy of certain representations and compliance by the Commission with covenants designed to satisfy the requirements of the Code that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Failure to comply with such requirements could cause interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. The Commission has covenanted to comply with such requirements. Bond Counsel has expressed no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations.

The accrual or receipt of interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds may otherwise affect the federal income tax liability of the owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. The extent of these other tax consequences will depend on such owners' particular tax status and other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel has expressed no opinion regarding any such consequences.

Purchasers of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, particularly purchasers that are corporations (including S corporations, foreign corporations operating branches in the United States of America, and certain corporations subject to the alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations), property or casualty insurance companies, banks, thrifts or other financial institutions, certain recipients of social security or railroad retirement benefits, taxpayers entitled to claim the earned income credit, taxpayers entitled to claim the refundable credit in Section 36B of the Code for coverage under a qualified health plan or taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations, should consult their tax advisors as to the tax consequences of purchasing or owning the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that (a) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds is not includible in taxable net income of individuals, estates and trusts for State of Minnesota income tax purposes, but is includible in the calculation of taxable income of corporations and financial institutions for State of Minnesota franchise tax purposes, (b) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the State of Minnesota alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals, estates and trusts, and (c) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds is an item of tax preference for purposes of the State of Minnesota alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals, estates and trusts.

A copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is attached hereto as Appendix E.

Tax Treatment of Original Issue Premium

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds that have an original yield below their respective interest rates, as shown on the inside cover of this Official Statement (collectively, the “**Premium Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds**”), are being sold at a premium. An amount equal to the excess of the issue price of a Premium Subordinate Series 2024 Bond over its stated redemption price at maturity constitutes premium on such Premium Subordinate Series 2024 Bond. A purchaser of a Premium Subordinate Series 2024 Bond must amortize any premium over such Premium Subordinate Series 2024 Bond’s term using constant yield principles, based on the purchaser’s yield to maturity (or, in the case of Premium Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds callable prior to their maturity, generally by amortizing the premium to the call date, based on the purchaser’s yield to the call date and giving effect to any call premium). As premium is amortized, the amount of the amortization offsets a corresponding amount of interest for the period, and the purchaser’s basis in such Premium Subordinate Series 2024 Bond is reduced by a corresponding amount resulting in an increase in the gain (or decrease in the loss) to be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon a sale or disposition of such Premium Subordinate Series 2024 Bond prior to its maturity. Even though the purchaser’s basis may be reduced, no federal income tax deduction is allowed. Purchasers of the Premium Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds should consult their tax advisors with respect to the determination and treatment of premium for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning a Premium Subordinate Series 2024 Bond.

Tax Treatment of Original Issue Discount

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds that have an original yield above their respective interest rates, as shown on the inside cover of this Official Statement (collectively, the “**Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds**”), are being sold at an original issue discount. The difference between the initial public offering prices of such Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds and their stated amounts to be paid at maturity (excluding “qualified stated interest” within the meaning of Section 1.1273-1 of the Regulations) constitutes original issue discount treated in the same manner for federal income tax purposes as interest, as described above.

The amount of original issue discount that is treated as having accrued with respect to a Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bond is added to the cost basis of the owner of the bond in determining, for federal income tax purposes, gain or loss upon disposition of such Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bond (including its sale, redemption or payment at maturity). Amounts received on disposition of such Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bond that are attributable to accrued or otherwise recognized original issue discount will be treated as tax-exempt interest, rather than as taxable gain, for federal income tax purposes.

Original issue discount is treated as compounding semiannually, at a rate determined by reference to the yield to maturity of each individual Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bond, on days that are determined by reference to the maturity date of such Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bond. The amount treated as original issue discount on such Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bond for a particular semiannual accrual period is equal to (a) the product of (i) the yield to maturity for such Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bond (determined by compounding at the close of each accrual period) and (ii) the amount that would have been the tax basis of such Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bond at the beginning of the particular accrual period if held by the original purchaser, less (b) the amount of any interest payable for such Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bond during the accrual period. The tax basis for purposes of the preceding sentence is determined by adding to the initial public offering price on such Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bond the sum of the amounts that have been treated as original issue discount for such purposes during all prior periods. If such Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bond is sold between semiannual compounding dates, original issue discount that would have been accrued for that

semiannual compounding period for federal income tax purposes is to be apportioned in equal amounts among the days in such compounding period.

Owners of Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds should consult their tax advisors with respect to the determination and treatment of original issue discount accrued as of any date and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning a Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bond. Subsequent purchasers of Discount Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds that purchase such bonds for a price that is higher or lower than the “adjusted issue price” of the bonds at the time of purchase should consult their tax advisors as to the effect on the accrual of original issue discount.

Backup Withholding

An owner of a Subordinate Series 2024 Bond may be subject to backup withholding at the applicable rate determined by statute with respect to interest paid with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds if such owner fails to provide to any person required to collect such information pursuant to Section 6049 of the Code with such owner’s taxpayer identification number, furnishes an incorrect taxpayer identification number, fails to report interest, dividends or other “reportable payments” (as defined in the Code) properly, or, under certain circumstances, fails to provide such persons with a certified statement, under penalty of perjury, that such owner is not subject to backup withholding.

Changes in Federal and State Tax Law

From time to time, there are legislative proposals in the Congress and in the states that, if enacted, could alter or amend the federal and state tax matters referred to under this heading “TAX MATTERS” or adversely affect the market value of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal might be enacted or whether if enacted it would apply to bonds issued prior to enactment. In addition, regulatory actions are from time to time announced or proposed and litigation is threatened or commenced which, if implemented or concluded in a particular manner, could adversely affect the market value of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. It cannot be predicted whether any such regulatory action will be implemented, how any particular litigation or judicial action will be resolved, or whether the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds or the market value thereof would be impacted thereby. Purchasers of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds should consult their tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed legislation, regulatory initiatives or litigation. The opinions expressed by Bond Counsel are based on existing legislation and regulations as interpreted by relevant judicial and regulatory authorities as of the date of issuance and delivery of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, and Bond Counsel has expressed no opinion as of any date subsequent thereto or with respect to any pending legislation, regulatory initiatives or litigation.

Prospective purchasers of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are advised to consult their own tax advisors prior to any purchase of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds as to the impact of the Code upon their acquisition, holding or disposition of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

LITIGATION

No Litigation Relating to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds

There is no litigation now pending or, to the best of the Commission’s knowledge, threatened which seeks to restrain or enjoin the sale, execution, issuance or delivery of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds or in any way contests the validity of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds or any proceedings of the Commission taken with respect to the authorization, sale or issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds,

or the pledge or application of any moneys provided for the payment of or security for the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

Litigation Relating to the Commission and the Airport System

The Commission is typically involved in a number of potential litigation matters that involve incidents within the Airport System. These claims and suits generally consist of employment matters or matters incident to the operation of the Airport System. In the opinion of Airport management, based upon the advice of the General Counsel of the Commission, and his designees, there are no claims, now pending, that will have a material adverse effect on the Net Revenues or financial condition of the Airport System. It should be noted that a portion of the claims relating to personal injuries and property damage are covered by a comprehensive insurance program maintained by the Commission.

There are no material claims or litigation arising out of or challenging any federal grants held by the Commission to date.

RATINGS

S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("**S&P**"), and Fitch Ratings ("**Fitch**") have assigned ratings of "A+" (stable outlook) and "A+" (stable outlook), respectively, to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

Such ratings reflect only the views of such organizations and any explanation of the meaning and significance of such ratings, including the methodology used and any outlook thereon, should be obtained from the rating agency furnishing the same, at the following addresses: S&P Global Ratings, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041; and Fitch Ratings, 33 Whitehall Street, New York, NY 10004. Generally, a rating agency bases its rating on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies and assumptions of its own. The respective ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. There is no assurance such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that such ratings will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies, if in the judgment of such rating agencies, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds and certain other legal matters are subject to the approving opinion of Kutak Rock LLP, Bond Counsel to the Commission. A complete copy of the proposed form of Bond Counsel's opinion is contained in Appendix E hereto. Bond Counsel undertakes no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of this Official Statement. Certain matters will be passed upon for the Commission by its General Counsel and by Kutak Rock LLP, as Disclosure Counsel to the Commission. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Ballard Spahr LLP. All of the fees of Bond Counsel, Disclosure Counsel and Underwriters' Counsel with regard to the issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

The Commission has retained the services of Frasca & Associates, LLC, as municipal advisor (the "**Municipal Advisor**"), in connection with the issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. The Municipal Advisor is not contractually obligated to undertake, and has not undertaken to make, an

independent verification or to assume responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the information contained in this Official Statement. Fees of the Municipal Advisor with regard to the issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The Commission will covenant to provide such annual financial statements and other information in the manner required by Rule 15c2-12 of the SEC (17 C.F.R. § 240.15c2-12) (“**Rule 15c2-12**”). The Commission will enter into an undertaking (the “**Undertaking**”) for the benefit of the holders of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds to provide certain financial information and operating data concerning the Commission, the Airport and certain other obligated persons, including Delta, and notices of certain enumerated events to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the “**MSRB**”), pursuant to the requirements of section (b)(5)(i) of Rule 15c2-12. See “APPENDIX F—FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE” herein for a description of the Undertaking. A failure by the Commission to provide any information required thereunder will not constitute a Subordinate Event of Default under the Subordinate Indenture.

The Commission has entered into an engagement letter with Digital Assurance Certification, L.L.C. (“**DAC**”), pursuant to which the Commission has engaged DAC to file and disseminate information provided by the Commission in connection with the Commission’s continuing disclosure obligations under Rule 15c2-12.

UNDERWRITING

The Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds will be purchased by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, BofA Securities, Inc., Barclays Capital Inc., Jefferies LLC, Piper Sandler & Co., and Samuel A. Ramirez & Co., Inc. (collectively, the “**Underwriters**”), from the Commission at a price of \$209,943,753.89 (which represents the par amount of the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds, plus a net original issue premium of \$4,678,632.00, less an underwriters’ discount of \$754,878.11), subject to the terms of the Bond Purchase Agreement, dated July 24, 2024 (the “**Bond Purchase Agreement**”), between Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as representative of the Underwriters, and the Commission.

The Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds will be purchased by the Underwriters from the Commission at a price of \$499,847,587.91 (which represents the par amount of the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds, plus an original issue premium of \$36,386,923.00, less an underwriters’ discount of \$1,664,335.09), subject to the terms of the Bond Purchase Agreement.

The Bond Purchase Agreement provides that the Underwriters will purchase all of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds if any are purchased, and that the obligation to make such purchase is subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in the Bond Purchase Agreement, the approval of certain legal matters by counsel, and certain other conditions. The initial public offering prices of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds set forth on the inside front cover hereof may be changed from time to time by the Underwriters. The Underwriters may offer and sell the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds into unit investment trusts or money market funds at prices lower than the public offering prices stated on the inside front cover hereof.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. Certain of the Underwriters and their respective affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in

the future perform, various investment banking services for the Commission, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (which may include bank loans and/or credit default swaps) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the Commission.

The following two paragraphs have been provided by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association for inclusion in this Official Statement and the Commission does not make any representation as to their accuracy of completeness.

Wells Fargo Securities is the trade name for certain securities-related capital markets and investment banking services of Wells Fargo & Company and its subsidiaries, including Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, which conducts its municipal securities sales, trading and underwriting operations through the Wells Fargo Bank, NA Municipal Finance Group, a separately identifiable department of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a municipal securities dealer pursuant to Section 15B(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, acting through its Municipal Finance Group (“**WFBNA**”), one of the Underwriters of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, has entered into an agreement (the “**WFA Distribution Agreement**”) with its affiliate, Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC (which uses the trade name “**Wells Fargo Advisors**”) (“**WFA**”), for the distribution of certain municipal securities offerings, including the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Pursuant to the WFA Distribution Agreement, WFBNA will share a portion of its underwriting compensation with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds with WFA. WFBNA has also entered into an agreement (the “**WFSLLC Distribution Agreement**”) with its affiliate Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (“**WFSLLC**”), for the distribution of municipal securities offerings, including the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Pursuant to the WFSLLC Distribution Agreement, WFBNA pays a portion of WFSLLC’s expenses based on its municipal securities transactions. WFBNA, WFSLLC, and WFA are each wholly-owned subsidiaries of Wells Fargo & Company.

The following paragraph have been provided by BofA Securities, Inc. for inclusion in this Official Statement and the Commission does not make any representation as to their accuracy of completeness.

BofA Securities, Inc., one of the Underwriters of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, has entered into a distribution agreement with its affiliate Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (“**MLPF&S**”). As part of this arrangement, BofA Securities, Inc. may distribute securities to MLPF&S, which may in turn distribute such securities to investors through the financial advisor network of MLPF&S. As part of this arrangement, BofA Securities, Inc. may compensate MLPF&S as a dealer for their selling efforts with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

The following paragraph have been provided by Piper Sandler & Co. for inclusion in this Official Statement and the Commission does not make any representation as to their accuracy of completeness.

Piper Sandler & Co., one of the Underwriters of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, has entered into a distribution agreement (the “**Piper Distribution Agreement**”) with Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (“**CS&Co**”) for the retail distribution of certain securities offerings, including the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, at the original issue prices. Pursuant to the Piper Distribution Agreement, CS&Co. will purchase

APPENDIX A

REPORT OF THE AIRPORT CONSULTANT

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Appendix A: Report of the Airport Consultant

Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport Series 2024 Bonds

July 16, 2024

PREPARED FOR
Metropolitan Airports Commission

PREPARED BY
Landrum & Brown, Incorporated



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July 16, 2024

Mr. Rick King, Chair
Metropolitan Airports Commission
6040 28th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55450

Re: Report of the Airport Consultant, Minneapolis-Saint Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A (Governmental/Non-AMT) and Minneapolis-Saint Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024B (Private Activity/AMT)

Dear Mr. King:

Landrum and Brown, Incorporated (L&B) is pleased to submit this Report of the Airport Consultant (Report) for the proposed issuance of the Minneapolis-Saint Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A (Governmental/Non-AMT) (Series 2024A Bonds), and the Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024B (Private Activity/AMT) (Series 2024B Bonds). The Series 2024A Bonds and Series 2024B Bonds are collectively referred to in this Report as the Series 2024 Bonds. This independent Report has been prepared for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission (Commission) to support its planned issuance of the Series 2024 Bonds and is intended to be included in the Official Statement for the Series 2024 Bonds as Appendix A, Report of the Airport Consultant. All capitalized terms in this Report are used as defined in the Official Statement, the Master Senior Indenture, the Master Subordinate Indenture, and the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture relating to the Series 2024 Bonds, except as otherwise defined herein.

The Commission has sole and exclusive operational jurisdiction of seven airports, including the Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport (MSP or the Airport), as well as six reliever airports - Saint Paul Downtown Airport, Flying Cloud Airport, Crystal Airport, Anoka County-Blaine Airport, Lake Elmo Airport, and Airlake Airport. Collectively, these airports form the Airport System.

Senior Indenture and Senior Bonds

As of July 1, 2024, the Commission had \$513,610,000 of Outstanding Senior Airport Revenue Bonds (the Senior Bonds). The Senior Bonds were issued pursuant to the Master Trust Indenture, dated as of June 1, 1998, as amended (the Master Senior Indenture), by and between the Commission and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (the Senior Trustee), and various Supplemental Senior Trust Indentures (the Supplemental Senior Trust Indenture, and together with the Master Senior Indenture, the Senior Indenture), by and between the Commission and the Senior Trustee.

Pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture, the Outstanding Senior Bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on Net Revenues. Net Revenues, for any given period, are Revenues for such period less, for such period, all amounts which are required to be used to pay the M&O Expenses of the Airport System. Revenues include all

rates, tolls, fees, rentals, charges and other payments received by the Commission from the operation and ownership of the Airport System, except where specifically excluded.

The Commission has covenanted in Section 5.04 of the Master Senior Indenture, that so long as any Senior Bonds or General Obligation Revenue Bonds are Outstanding, the Commission will establish, fix, prescribe and collect rates, tolls, fees, rentals and charges in connection with the Airport System, so that:

- i) Net Revenues in each Fiscal Year (FY) are sufficient to fund the deposits required to be made pursuant to Section 5.04(a) of the Master Senior Indenture, and
- ii) During each FY, Net Revenues, together with any Transfer (as defined in the Master Senior Indenture), will be at least equal to 125% of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service (as defined in the Master Senior Indenture) on Outstanding Senior Bonds.

For the purposes of this calculation, the amount of any Transfer shall not exceed 25% of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service on Outstanding Senior Bonds in such FY.

Subordinate Indenture and Subordinate Obligations

The Series 2024 Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Master Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2000, as amended (the Master Subordinate Indenture), by and between the Commission and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (the Subordinate Trustee, and the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, to be dated as of August 1, 2024 (the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture), by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee. Together, the Master Subordinate Indenture and all supplements thereto, including the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture are referred to in this Report as the Subordinate Indenture.

As of July 1, 2024, the Commission had Outstanding \$886,785,000 of Existing Subordinate Bonds. The Commission also can issue and have Outstanding, up to \$150 million of Subordinate Revolving Obligations, approximately \$87.8 million of which were Outstanding on July 1, 2024.

Pursuant to the Subordinate Indenture, the Series 2024 Bonds will be secured by a pledge of and lien on Subordinate Revenues on parity with the Outstanding Subordinate Obligations (as defined in the Master Subordinate Indenture). Subordinate Revenues include Net Revenues less all amounts required to pay debt service and reserve and replenish requirements on and related to the Senior Bonds and the General Obligation Revenue Bonds.

The Commission has covenanted in Section 5.04 of the Master Subordinate Indenture, that so long as any Subordinate Obligations remain Outstanding, the Commission will establish, fix, prescribe and collect rates, tolls, fees, rentals and charges in connection with the Airport System, so that:

- Subordinate Revenues in each FY are sufficient to fund the deposits required to be made pursuant to Section 5.04(a) of the Master Subordinate Indenture, and
- During each FY, Subordinate Revenues, together with any Transfer (as defined in the Master Subordinate Indenture), will be at least equal to 110% of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service (as defined in the Master Subordinate Indenture) on the Outstanding Subordinate Obligations.

For the purposes of this calculation, the amount of any Transfer shall not exceed 10% of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service on Outstanding Subordinate Obligations in such FY.

Passenger Facility Charges

The Commission expects to use Passenger Facility Charge (PFC) revenues to pay portions of the debt service on the Series 2024 Bonds, certain Existing Senior Bonds, and certain Existing Subordinate Bonds. PFC revenues

are excluded from the definition of Revenues, and therefore, are not pledged to the payment of debt service unless otherwise designated as Revenues pursuant to a Supplemental Senior Indenture, which has not occurred. However, the Commission has irrevocably committed a portion of the PFC revenues it receives to the payment and funding of debt service on Senior Bonds and Subordinate Obligations issued to finance projects authorized to be financed with PFCs through December 31, 2030. In addition to PFC revenues irrevocably committed, the Commission can, at its sole discretion, use excess PFCs to pay additional debt service on PFC-Eligible Bonds and has done so in the past and expects to do so in the future.

The Series 2024 Bonds

Proceeds of the Series 2024 Bonds are anticipated to be used, along with other available funds, to:

- pay portions of the costs of acquiring, constructing and installing the Series 2024 Projects (defined herein),
- make a deposit to the Subordinate Reserve Fund,
- fund capitalized interest on a portion of the Series 2024 Bonds during construction of the Series 2024 Projects, and
- pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2024 Bonds.

Airline Operating Agreement and Terminal Building Lease

The Commission has executed Airline Operating Agreement and Terminal Building Leases (Airline Agreements) with all airlines operating at the Airport (the Signatory Airlines). The terms of the Airline Lease Agreements are December 31, 2028, or December 31, 2030 (each Air Carrier selected which term they wanted). The Airline Agreements establish, among other things, procedures for setting and adjusting Signatory Airline rentals, fees and charges to be collected for the use of Airport facilities. The Airline Agreements also govern airline use of certain Airport facilities, including the airfield, aircraft aprons, Terminal 1, including baggage claim, ticket counters and gate areas and permits the Signatory Airlines to lease space on an Exclusive Use, Preferential Use, and Joint Use basis. Exclusive Use Premises generally include office space, storage areas, airline club lounges, and employee break rooms leased to a Signatory Airline and to which the Signatory Airline has an exclusive right of use over all other air carriers. Preferential Use Premises generally include holdroom areas and gates, ticket counters, and aircraft parking positions on the apron leased to a Signatory Airline and to which the Signatory Airline has a preferential right of use over all other air carriers. Joint Use Premises are space and facilities at the Airport used jointly or in common by air carriers and generally includes baggage claim areas, inbound baggage areas, and International Arrivals Facility (IAF) areas. Common Use Space includes certain ticket counter, holdroom, and ramp areas to be available to all carriers on common use basis.

Terminal 2, which primarily serves low-cost carriers (LCCs), ultra-low-cost carriers (ULCCs), and charter operators, is operated by the Commission on a common use basis and the rents, fees, and charges for its use is established by ordinance. Carriers operating from Terminal 2 have executed Airline Agreements; however, terminal rentals are set pursuant to the ordinance.

Report of the Airport Consultant

The purpose of this Report is to evaluate the ability of the Commission to generate sufficient Net Revenues and Revenues from operation of the Airport System to meet the funding requirements and obligations established by the Senior Indenture and the Subordinate Indenture for the Commission's FY 2024 budget and projected from FY 2025 through FY 2030 (Forecast Period). The Commission's FY ends December 31. The following provides an overview of the primary findings and conclusions contained in the Report.

Role of the Airport and Economic Base for Air Traffic

The Airport serves as the primary commercial service airport for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul metropolitan area and surrounding region, including parts of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The Airport is the largest airport in the region and, as a result, has little competition for air service. As shown, there are only two commercial service airports that offer limited service with the 100-mile drive radius from the Airport, Rochester International Airport (RST) and Saint Cloud Regional Airport (STC). In 2023, the two other airports in the region combined for approximately 108,000 enplaned passengers, less than one percent of the 17.4 million at the Airport. There are no other comparable facilities to the Airport within the State of Minnesota in terms of service. The geographic region that serves as an airport's primary catchment area is referred to as its "Air Service Area". For the purposes of this Report, the Airport's primary Air Service Area (ASA) is defined as the Minneapolis-Saint Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which consists of 16 counties including Hennepin, Ramsey, Dakota, Anoka, Washington, Scott, Wright, Carver, Sherburne, Chisago, Isanti, Le Sueur, Mille Lacs, and Sibley in Minnesota and Saint Croix and Pierce in Wisconsin. In addition to the MSA, three other counties within the Combined Statistical Area (CSA) are included in the Airport's secondary service area: McLeod, Rice, and Goodhue. For 2023, the population for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA was estimated at 3.71 million, while that for the CSA was estimated at 4.10 million.¹

The share of origin and destination (O&D) passenger traffic at the Airport increased from 54.7% in 2014 to 63.1% in 2019.² In 2023, O&D passengers accounted for 68.0% of the Airport's traffic, as connecting traffic at the Airport continued to decrease during the COVID-19 pandemic, but has leveled off over the last three years, averaging approximately 68% from 2021 to 2023. Delta is the Airport's largest carrier and operates its second largest hub in terms of scheduled seats at the Airport. In 2023, Delta, including its regional affiliates, accounted for 70.5% of the total traffic at the Airport and 48.7% of Delta's passengers at the Airport were connecting passengers (those that connected through the Airport on the way to their destination). The remaining 51.3% of Delta's passengers were O&D passengers.

Historically, air travel demand at an airport is largely correlated with the demographic and economic characteristics of the surrounding region. Following the recovery of the aviation industry from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the demographic and economic strength of the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA is expected to once again drive growth at the Airport. The economic strength of the ASA has historically had a major impact on the aviation activity at the Airport since most of the Airport's passenger demand is O&D activity.

For more information on the role of the Airport and its economic base for air transportation, see Chapter 1 of the Report.

Air Service and Air Traffic Analysis

Prior to the impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Airport had been experiencing strong passenger growth. Total enplaned passengers at the Airport increased from 17.5 million in 2014 to 19.8 million in 2019, representing a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.4%. Since the Airport predominantly serves domestic traffic, most of the increase in passenger levels came from increases in domestic travel. However, international enplaned passengers increased at a faster rate from 2014 to 2019 as compared to domestic enplaned passengers (a CAGR of 6.5% versus 2.1%, respectively).

Beginning in March 2020, enplaned passengers at the Airport decreased dramatically because of the impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. These impacts included international travel restrictions and stay-at-home orders throughout the U.S. Overall, enplaned passengers decreased by 62.5% in 2020 compared to 2019

¹ United States Census, 2020 Decennial Census.

² Metropolitan Airports Commission.

levels with most of the impact occurring after mid-March 2020 when the impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic generally took hold in the U.S. For the entire year 2021, enplaned passengers were 63.6% of 2019. Enplaned passengers at the Airport continued to recover in 2022 and 2023, reaching 78.6% and 87.8% of 2019, respectively. As of April 2024, enplaned passengers had recovered to nearly 100% of the Airports levels experienced in May 2019, reaching 95.6%.

L&B prepared air traffic activity projections for the Airport, including both enplaned passenger and landed weight projections, for use as the basis for the financial analysis performed later in this Report. The baseline projection of air traffic activity in this Report is based on the following key assumptions.

- Enplaned passenger traffic is expected to fully recover to pre-pandemic (2019) levels in 2026
- Long-term demographic regressions were used to project air traffic beyond 2024
- The share of international enplaned passenger is expected to increase over the Forecast Period
- Growth in connecting traffic will be modest
- Most of the growth in domestic traffic will be from O&D passengers

Table 1 presents the enplaned passenger projections prepared for this Report of the Airport Consultant.

Table 1 Enplaned Passenger Projections (In Thousands)

	Year	Enplaned Passengers	% Growth
Actual	2019	19,783	--
	2020	7,415	-62.5%
	2021	12,581	69.7%
	2022	15,614	24.1%
	2023	17,376	11.3%
Estimated	2024	19,181	10.4%
Projected	2025	19,564	2.0%
	2026	19,942	1.9%
	2027	20,318	1.9%
	2028	20,692	1.8%
	2029	21,065	1.8%
	2030	21,438	1.8%
Range		Compound Annual Growth Rate	
2019-24		(0.6%)	
2024-30		1.9%	

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission (Actuals). Landrum & Brown (Estimate and Projected).

Airport Capital Improvement Program

The Commission manages Airport capital projects through an on-going Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The CIP is an important tool used for formulating future project financing plans, maximizing federal and state grant opportunities and pro-actively planning for the replacement or reconstruction of essential infrastructure components that are nearing the end of their useful or service life. The CIP provides a framework for scheduling and coordinating execution of multiple projects to minimize operational impact. Many of the capital projects in the CIP tend to be routine projects for a major airport, including reconstruction or rehabilitation of runways, taxiways, parking decks, roadways and environmental or planning studies.

Each year, Commission staff prepares a seven-year CIP for review and approval by the full Commission. The Commission's 2024-2030 CIP consists of near-term construction projects expected to begin during calendar years 2024 and 2025 as well as a longer-term CIP that covers projects expected to be undertaken over an additional five-year period between 2026 and 2030 that may require additional refinements to project scopes and costs. The CIP is amended throughout the year as needed. The 2024-30 CIP, approved by the Commission on December 18, 2023, has a total cost of approximately \$4.3 billion, with approximately \$1.79 billion planned in 2024 and 2025. Future CIPs could reflect project revisions and additional projects could be added to the 2024-30 CIP.

For the purposes of this Report, the Airport's capital program is divided into two categories, which are as follows.

- **Series 2024 Projects** - This category is comprised of those projects in the Airport's capital program to be funded, either in whole or in part, with proceeds of the Series 2024 Bonds. The Series 2024 Projects are estimated to cost approximately \$897.8 million, \$593.1 million of which are anticipated to be funded with proceeds of the Series 2024 Bonds. Approximately \$130.0 million of the Series 2024 Projects are anticipated to be funded with proceeds of the future anticipated bond issuance in 2026.
- **Other CIP Projects** - This category is comprised of all the approved 2024-30 CIP projects that are not included in the Series 2024 Projects. Other CIP Projects are estimated to cost approximately \$3.4 billion, approximately \$2.1 billion of which are anticipated to be funded with proceeds of the future anticipated bond issuances, comprised of approximately \$503.5 million of project costs in 2026, approximately \$534.2 million of project costs in 2028, and approximately \$1.09 billion of project costs in 2030. As much of the Other CIP Projects cost are part of the Commission's longer-term CIP, the costs and assumed funding sources provided herein may require additional refinements and are subject to change.

The Commission anticipates that the Series 2024 Projects and Other CIP Projects will be funded from a combination of federal grants, passenger facility charges (PFCs), other Airport funds, proceeds from existing bonds, proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds, and proceeds from future bonds.

Table 2 presents the Series 2024 Projects and Other CIP Projects by anticipated funding sources.

Table 2 Capital Program Funding Plan by Category (Dollars in Millions)

Category	PFC	Federal and State	Previous GARBs	Series 2024 Bonds	Future Series 2026 Bonds	Future Series 2028 Bonds	Future Series 2030 Bonds ¹	Other Airport Funds ²	Total
Series 2024 Projects	-	\$115.5	\$47.7	\$593.1	\$130.0	-	-	\$11.5	\$897.8
Other CIP Projects	\$244.5	284.4	53.1	0.0	503.5	\$534.2	\$1,089.1	689.6	3,398.3
Total	\$244.5	\$399.9	\$100.8	\$593.1	\$633.5	\$534.2	\$1,089.1	\$701.1	\$4,296.0

Note: Amounts may not add because of rounding.

¹ The Commission is currently in the process of evaluating the timing of the Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement Project and the plan of finance has not yet been solidified. For the purposes of this Report, the project estimated to cost \$600.0 million and is assumed to be funded entirely with proceeds from the Commission’s anticipated 2030 bond issuance. However, the timing of the project, project cost, and plan of finance are subject to change.

² Includes the uses of the Commission’s short-term line of credit that are not expected to be retired during the Forecast Period, airline R&R fund, and Commission cash.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

Debt service associated with the Series 2024 Bonds and future bonds, as well as any anticipated operating expenses associated with the Series 2024 Projects and Other CIP Projects are included in the financial analysis provided in Chapter 4 of this Report. Debt service on the planned future subordinate bond issuance in FY 2030 would not become payable during the Forecast Period in this Report and is therefore not reflected in the financial analysis herein.

For the purposes of this report, there are currently no planned future issuances of Senior Bonds. Subordinate Revenues generated from the operation of the Airport System, not including Transfers available from the Coverage Account, are forecast to be equal to at least 110% of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service on the Outstanding Subordinate Obligations, the Series 2024 Bonds, and the planned future Subordinate Obligations through the Forecast Period.

The Commission is forecast to meet its requirements and obligations established in the Senior Indenture and the Subordinate Indenture and to maintain reasonable levels of airline cost per enplaned passenger (CPE). **Table 3** below presents forecast debt service coverage ratios and airline CPE.

**Table 3 Debt Service Coverage Forecast and Passenger Airline CPE Forecast
 (Dollars in Thousands, Except for CPE)**

Fiscal Year	Net Revenues ¹	Total Senior Net Debt Service ²	Senior Debt Service Coverage Ratio ¹	Net Subordinate Revenues ¹	Total Subordinate Net Debt Service ^{2,3}	Subordinate Debt Service Coverage Ratio ¹	Senior and Subordinate Debt Service Coverage Ratio ¹	Airline CPE
2024	\$232,490	\$58,978	3.94x	\$173,512	\$77,049	2.25x	1.71x	\$9.32
2025	\$245,921	\$58,988	4.17x	\$186,966	\$84,992	2.20x	1.71x	\$9.89
2026	\$255,079	\$58,983	4.32x	\$196,096	\$93,068	2.11x	1.68x	\$10.27
2027	\$298,729	\$58,984	5.06x	\$239,745	\$148,259	1.62x	1.44x	\$12.02
2028	\$302,918	\$58,978	5.14x	\$243,940	\$151,725	1.61x	1.44x	\$12.22
2029	\$310,840	\$58,979	5.27x	\$251,861	\$146,920	1.71x	1.51x	\$12.24
2030	\$332,060	\$41,770	7.95x	\$290,290	\$185,656	1.56x	1.46x	\$13.26

¹ Does not include available Transfer.

² Debt service net of capitalized interest.

³ Includes debt service on the Series 2024 Bonds and assumed future Subordinate Obligations.

Source: Landrum & Brown

L&B prepared the aviation activity and financial forecasts included in this Report and developed the underlying assumptions. In preparing our findings and conclusions, L&B has relied upon the accuracy and completeness of financial and other data provided to it by the referenced sources, without independent verification; however, L&B has no reason to believe such data are materially incorrect.

The techniques and methodologies used in preparing this Report are consistent with industry practices for similar studies in connection with airport revenue bond sales. Although L&B believes that the approach and assumptions used are reasonable and provide an appropriate basis for the financial forecasts, any forecast is subject to uncertainties. Inevitably, some assumptions used to derive the forecast contained herein will not be realized, and unforeseeable events may occur. The actual financial results achieved will vary from those forecasts in the Report, and such variations could be material. We have no responsibility to update this Report for events and/or circumstances occurring after the date of this Report.

Sincerely,



Landrum & Brown, Incorporated

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1 Role of the Airport and Socioeconomic Base for Air Traffic

This chapter summarizes the role that the Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport (Airport or MSP) serves in accommodating air traffic for the nation, the region, and as an important connecting hub in the network of Delta Air Lines, Inc. (Delta). This chapter also describes the economic base of the region within the vicinity of the Airport and its ability to continue to generate demand for air transportation.

1.1 Role of the Airport

The Metropolitan Airports Commission (Commission or MAC) has sole and exclusive operational jurisdiction over seven airports, including the Airport, as well as six reliever airports including Airlake Airport, Anoka County-Blaine Airport, Crystal Airport, Flying Cloud Airport, Lake Emo Airport, and Saint Paul Downtown Airport. Collectively, these airports form the Airport System. The Airport occupies 2,930 acres³ in the southeast corner of Hennepin County, Minnesota, which is centrally located between Minneapolis, Saint Paul, and the suburban cities of Bloomington, Eagan, Mendota Heights, and Richfield. The central business district of Minneapolis is approximately 10 miles to the North, while Saint Paul's central business district is located approximately 10 miles to the northeast. The Airport maintains four runways, including two parallel northwest-southeast runways, one north-south runway, and one northeast-southwest crosswind runway. Passenger terminal facilities at the Airport are in two separate buildings: Terminal 1 and Terminal 2.

1.1.1 National Role

The Airport has consistently been one of the busiest commercial passenger airports in the U.S. Based on the latest preliminary data available from the FAA, in calendar year 2023, the Airport had 17.0 million enplaned passengers, which ranked 18th most in the nation. Based on its level of activity, the Airport is classified by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as one of 31 Large Hub facilities in U.S.⁴ **Table 1-1** provides the enplaned passenger volume for Large Hub airports⁵ in the U.S. for 2022 and 2023. Based on ACI-NA aircraft operational data, the Airport was ranked as the 21st busiest airport in the U.S. in 2023.

In addition to passenger operations, there is also a significant amount of air cargo processed at the Airport. According to Airports Council International-North America (ACI-NA), 203,643 metric tons of air cargo, including both freight and mail, were loaded and unloaded at the Airport in 2023, and the Airport was ranked as the 28th busiest cargo airport in the U.S. in 2023.

³ Federal Aviation Administration, Airport Master Record, April 3, 2022.

⁴ The FAA classifies Large Hub are those airports that each account for 1 percent or more of total U.S. passenger enplanements.

⁵ Large Hub facilities based on 2022 enplanements.

Table 1-1 U.S. Large Hub Airport Enplaned Passenger Rankings (Ranked based on 2023)

Rank	Airport	Code	Enplaned Passengers (in '000s)		Percent Change
			2022	2022	
1	Hartsfield - Jackson Atlanta International	ATL	50,950,023	45,396,001	12.23%
2	Dallas-Fort Worth International	DFW	39,246,196	35,345,138	11.04%
3	Denver International	DEN	37,863,966	33,773,832	12.11%
4	Los Angeles International	LAX	36,676,975	32,326,616	13.46%
5	Chicago O'Hare International	ORD	35,843,081	33,120,474	8.22%
6	John F Kennedy International	JFK	30,493,867	27,154,885	12.30%
7	Orlando International	MCO	28,033,177	24,469,733	14.56%
8	Harry Reid International	LAS	27,896,019	25,480,500	9.48%
9	Charlotte/Douglas International	CLT	25,896,193	23,100,300	12.10%
10	Miami International	MIA	24,716,890	23,949,892	3.20%
11	Seattle-Tacoma International	SEA	24,594,202	22,157,862	11.00%
12	Newark Liberty International	EWR	24,505,862	21,774,690	12.54%
13	San Francisco International	SFO	24,191,117	20,411,420	18.52%
14	Phoenix Sky Harbor International	PHX	23,880,446	21,852,586	9.28%
15	George Bush Intercontinental	IAH	22,228,829	19,814,052	12.19%
16	Logan International	BOS	19,962,577	17,443,775	14.44%
17	Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International	FLL	17,042,632	15,370,165	10.88%
18	Minneapolis-St Paul International	MSP	17,019,086	15,242,089	11.66%
19	LaGuardia	LGA	16,173,072	14,367,463	12.57%
20	Detroit Metro Wayne County	DTW	15,378,558	13,751,197	11.83%
21	Philadelphia International	PHL	13,656,020	12,421,168	9.94%
22	Salt Lake City International	SLC	12,905,239	12,383,843	4.21%
23	Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall	BWI	12,849,626	11,151,169	15.23%
24	Ronald Reagan Washington National	DCA	12,365,011	11,553,850	7.02%
25	San Diego International	SAN	12,190,159	11,162,224	9.21%
26	Washington Dulles International	IAD	12,073,231	10,266,324	17.60%
27	Tampa International	TPA	11,677,560	10,539,459	10.80%
28	Nashville International	BNA	11,227,159	9,829,062	14.22%
29	Austin-Bergstrom International	AUS	10,833,394	10,382,573	4.34%
30	Chicago Midway International	MDW	10,659,401	9,650,281	10.46%
31	Daniel K Inouye International	HNL	10,149,761	8,828,395	14.97%

Note: Numbers differ from Airport reports as they exclude non-revenue passengers.

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, Air Carrier Activity Information System (ACAIS). Accessed on July 2024

1.1.2 Regional Role

The Airport serves as the primary commercial service airport for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul metropolitan area and surrounding region, including parts of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The share of origin and destination (O&D) passenger traffic at the Airport increased from 49.1% in 2013 to 62.0% in 2023.⁶

The geographic region that serves as an airport's primary catchment area is referred to as its "Air Service Area". For the purposes of this Report, the Airport's primary Air Service Area (ASA) is defined as the Minneapolis-Saint Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which consists of 16 counties including Hennepin, Ramsey, Dakota, Anoka, Washington, Scott, Wright, Carver, Sherburne, Chisago, Isanti, Le Sueur, Mille Lacs, and Sibley in Minnesota and Saint Croix and Pierce in Wisconsin. In addition to the MSA, three other counties within the Combined Statistical Area (CSA) are included in the Airport's secondary service area: McLeod, Rice, and Goodhue. For 2023, the population for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA was estimated at 3.71 million, while that for the CSA was estimated at 4.10 million.⁷

In many cases, an airport's air service area extends beyond its primary air service area depending on the location of other population centers and the availability of other commercial service airports. This is particularly true for MSP. For example, there were an estimated 366.9 million one-way O&D passengers in the U.S. in 2023, on a population base estimated at 340.0 million, which equates to approximately 1.08 trips per capita. In comparison, there were an estimated 10.9 million one-way O&D passengers at MSP in 2023 on a population base of 4.10 million in the CSA, which equates to approximately 2.66 trips per capita, or 2.5 times the U.S. average.

The Airport's higher volume of traffic per capita is primarily due to its large Air Service Area and minimal competition from other regional airports. The Airport is by far the largest airport in the region and, as a result, has little competition for air service. **Figure 1-1** illustrates the Air Service Area and other commercial service airports within 100 miles from the Airport. As shown, there are only two commercial service airports that offer limited service within the 100-mile drive radius from the Airport, Rochester International Airport (RST) and Saint Cloud Regional Airport (STC). The next closest airport, Duluth International Airport, is located approximately 161 miles from the Airport. In 2023, the two other airports in the region combined for approximately 108,000 enplaned passengers, less than one percent of the 17.4 million enplaned at the Airport. There are no other comparable facilities to the Airport within the State of Minnesota in terms of service. Chicago O'Hare International Airport (ORD) is the nearest Large Hub airport and is 394 driving miles from the Airport. The nearest competing Medium Hub airport is General Mitchell International Airport (MKE) located 343 miles away in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. **Figure 1-2** provides the driving distance and times from MSP to ORD and MKE. The Airport also has limited competition for air traffic from Des Moines International Airport (DSM), a Small Hub airport located 257 road miles from the Airport in northern Iowa.

⁶ Data used to estimate an airport's share of O&D passengers is from the USDOT. These data are a random 10% sample of tickets either ticketed by a U.S. carrier or where a U.S. carrier operated at least one flight in the ticket's itinerary. Therefore, the calculation of the Airport's share of O&D passengers is an estimate based on this data, which is generally accepted in the industry as the best publicly available data source for such purposes.

⁷ United States Census, 2020 Decennial Census.

Figure 1-1 Air Service Area and Proximity to Other Airports

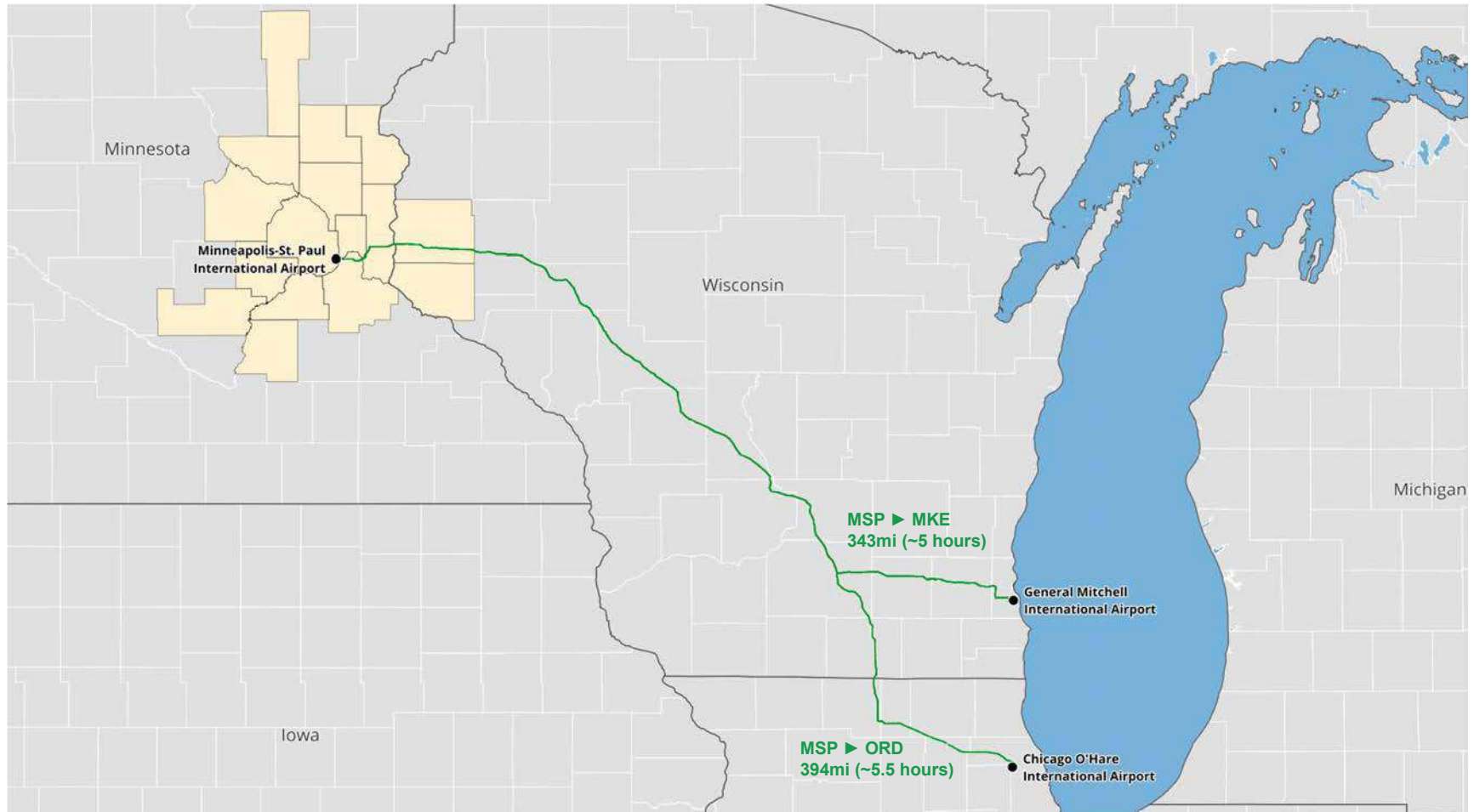


**2023 Enplaned
 Passengers (000s)**

Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport	MSP	Large	17,375.6
Rochester International Airport	RST	Non	90.3
St. Cloud Regional Airport	STC	Non	17.5

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, Air Carrier Activity Information System (ACIAS), accessed March 2024.

Figure 1-2 Driving Distance and Times from MSP to Closest Large and Medium Hub Airports



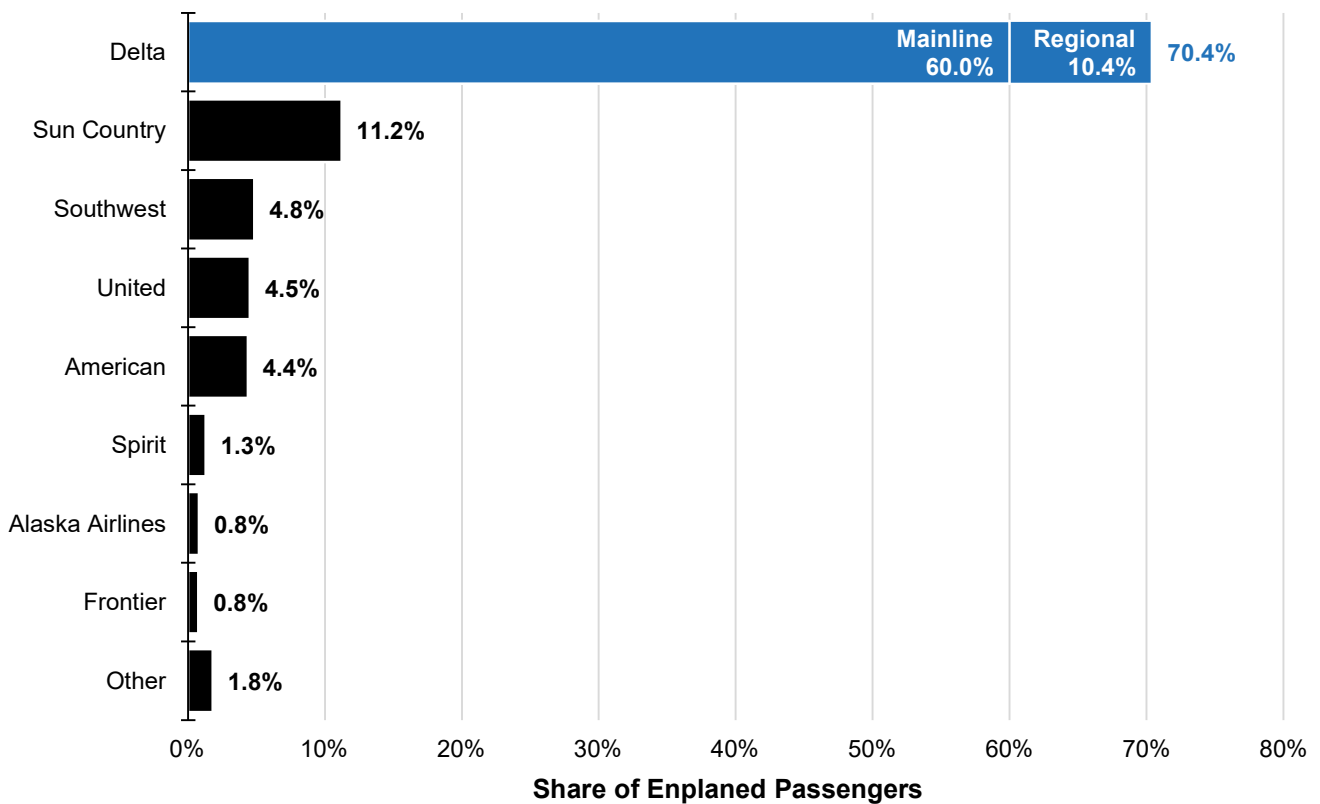
Source: Google Maps.

1.1.3 Role as a Hub for Delta Air Lines

The Airport has a diverse, stable base of air carriers. As of July 1, 2024, all four U.S. network airlines⁸, two low-cost-carriers (LCCs)⁹, four ultra-low-cost carriers (ULCCs)¹⁰, one regional,¹¹ and nine foreign flag airlines operate at the Airport. The Airport’s largest carrier, Delta, operates its second largest hub in terms of scheduled seats from the Airport. Delta’s enplaned passenger market share, including its regional affiliates, comprised approximately 70.5% of enplaned passengers at the Airport in 2023. In 2023, 51.3% of Delta’s enplaned passengers were O&D passengers. The other 48.7% of Delta’s passengers were those that connected through the Airport on the way to their destination.

Figure 1-3 presents the share of the Airport’s enplaned passenger market share by airline in 2023.

Figure 1-3 Enplaned Passenger Market Share at the Airport (2023)



Notes: Regional affiliates, as applicable, have been included with their appropriate network partner. Amounts may not add because of rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

⁸ For the purposes of this Report, Alaska Airlines, American Airlines, Delta Air Lines and United Airlines are considered network airlines.

⁹ For the purposes of this Report, Southwest Airlines and JetBlue Airways are considered low-cost carriers.

¹⁰ For the purposes of this Report, Frontier Airlines, Spirit Airlines, Allegiant Air, and Sun Country Airlines are considered ultra-low-cost-carriers.

¹¹ For the purposes of this Report, Denver Air Connection is considered regional.

Sun Country, which is based in Minneapolis and provides ultra-low-cost service to many top leisure markets out of the Airport, has the Airport’s second largest market share at approximately 11.2% in 2023. The Airport is the busiest in Sun Country’s system by far, with over 48.6% of the airline’s seat capacity for 2023 operating from the Airport.

Delta’s and Sun Country’s air service at the Airport are described in more detail in Chapter 2 of this Report.

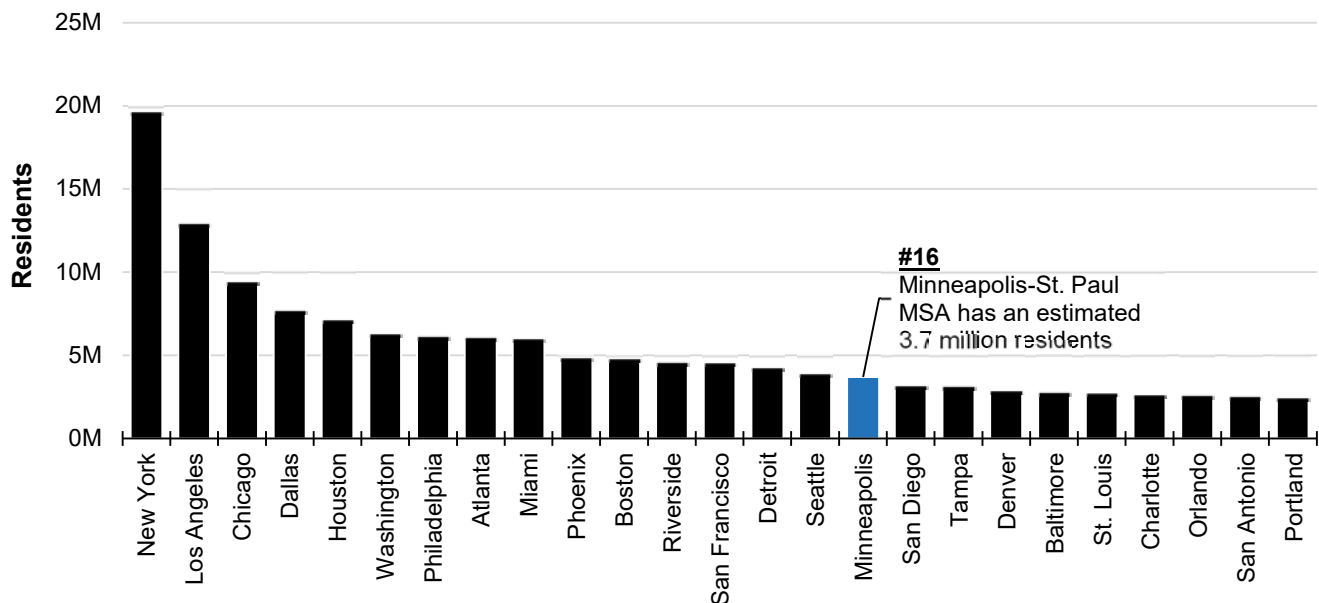
1.2 Socioeconomic Base for Air Traffic

Air travel demand at an airport is largely correlated with the demographic and economic characteristics of the surrounding region. The economic strength of the Air Service Area has a major impact on the aviation activity at the Airport given that 62.0% of the Airport’s passenger traffic was O&D in 2023. The next sections review current economic trends and conditions of the Airport’s Air Service Area, and present data indicative of the Air Service Area’s capability to generate a growing demand for air transportation over the next several years.¹²

1.2.1 Population

Figure 1-4 presents the estimated 2023 population of each of the top 25 MSAs in the United States. According to the United States Census Bureau, the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA ranked as the 16th most populated MSA in the United States in 2023 with approximately 3.7 million residents.

Figure 1-4 Population of Top 25 Largest MSA’s in the United States (2023)

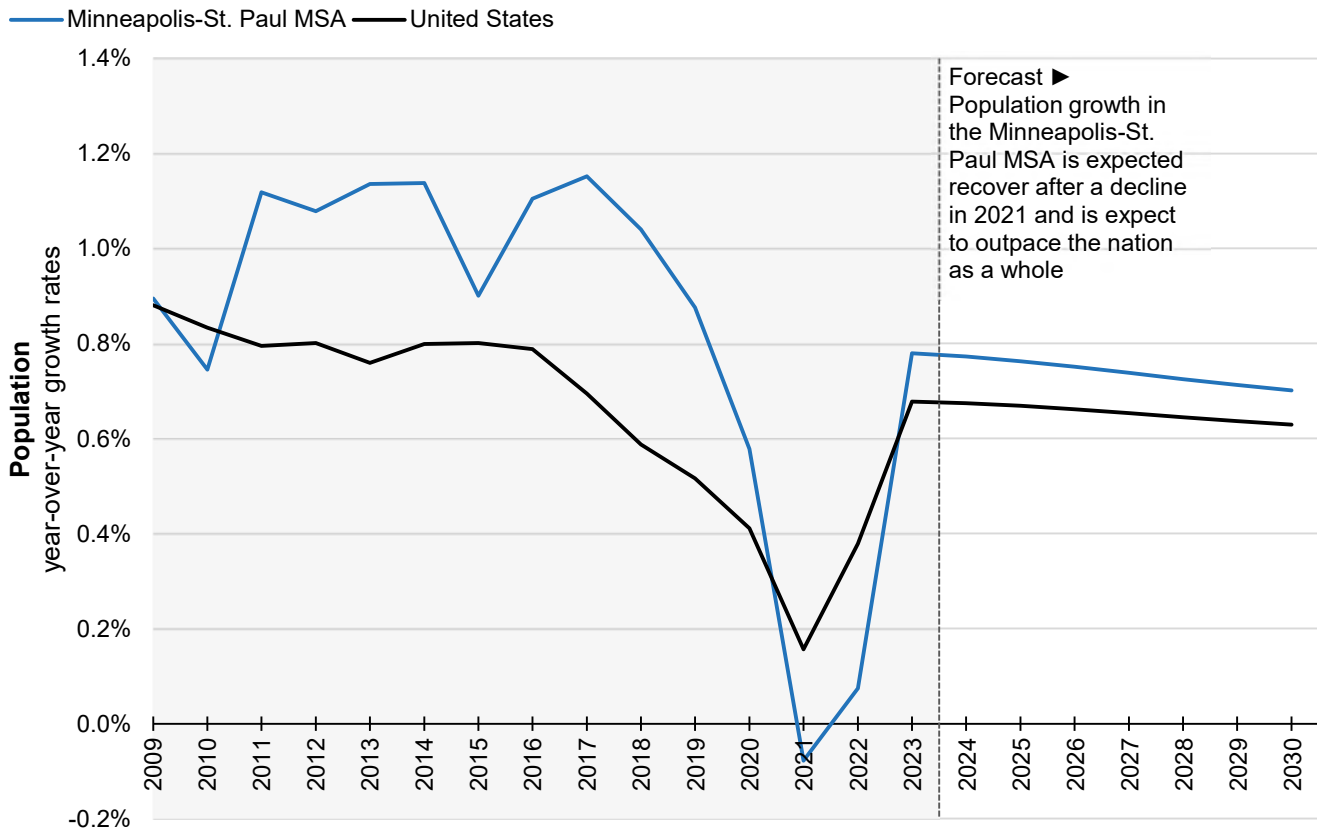


Source: United States Census Bureau, Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas Population Totals and Components of Change: 2022-2023.

¹² The Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA accounted for nearly two-thirds of the population and employment in the state of Minnesota and 62.0% of the state’s economic activity as defined by gross regional product (GRP). Therefore, demographic and economic comparisons presented in this Report are made between the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA and United States only and do not include comparisons with state-wide Minnesota data.

Since 2009, the population in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA has increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 0.8%, slightly above the national CAGR of 0.6%. **Figure 1-5** depicts the historical and forecast year-over-year growth of the population of the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA and the United States as a whole. Population in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA is forecast to increase from 3.7 million in 2023 to 3.9 million in 2030, representing a CAGR of 0.7%. During that same period, the nation’s population is forecast to increase at a CAGR of 0.7%. It should be noted that population for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA decreased by 0.1% in 2021 over 2020; however, population quickly recovered in 2022 and 2023. This trend was seen at a number of large cities throughout the U.S. as employees used the time during the COVID-19 to move temporarily to more affordable locations.

Figure 1-5 Historical and Forecast Population Trends (CY 2013 – CY 2030)

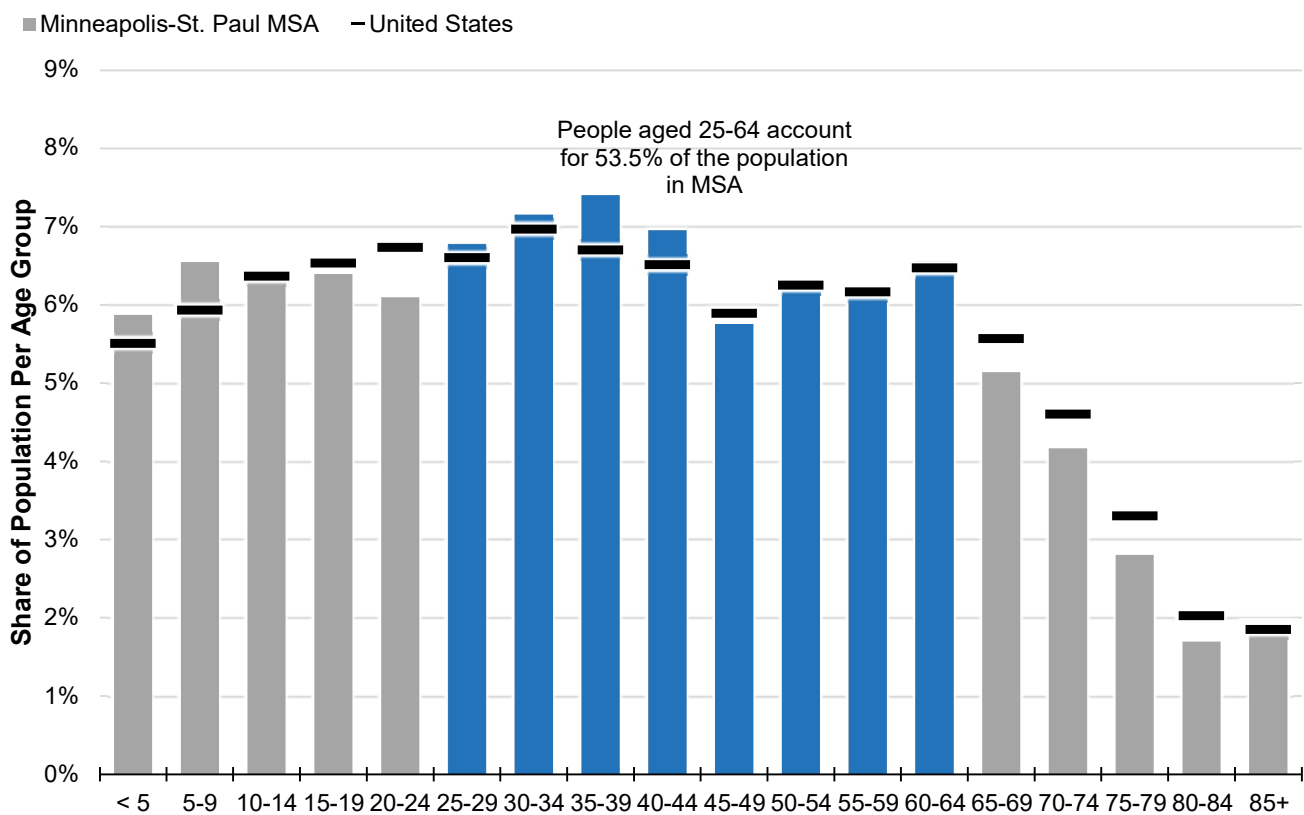


Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., 2023 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source, June 2024.

1.2.1.1 Age Distribution

In 2023, the median age in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA was 38.1 years, which is slightly younger than the U.S. median age of 39.0. Demand for air travel varies by age group. People of working ages¹³ from 25 to 64 have, historically, accounted for a higher share of air travel than older or younger people as they often traveled for business purposes and have more disposable income available for leisure trips. **Figure 1-6** presents the distribution of age groups among the population for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA and the U.S. In 2023, residents in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA aged 25 to 64 made up 53.5% of the population, compared with 51.6% in the U.S. This age group spends the most on airline fares, and it makes up a higher percentage of the population in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA as compared to the U.S.

Figure 1-6 Age Distribution (2023)



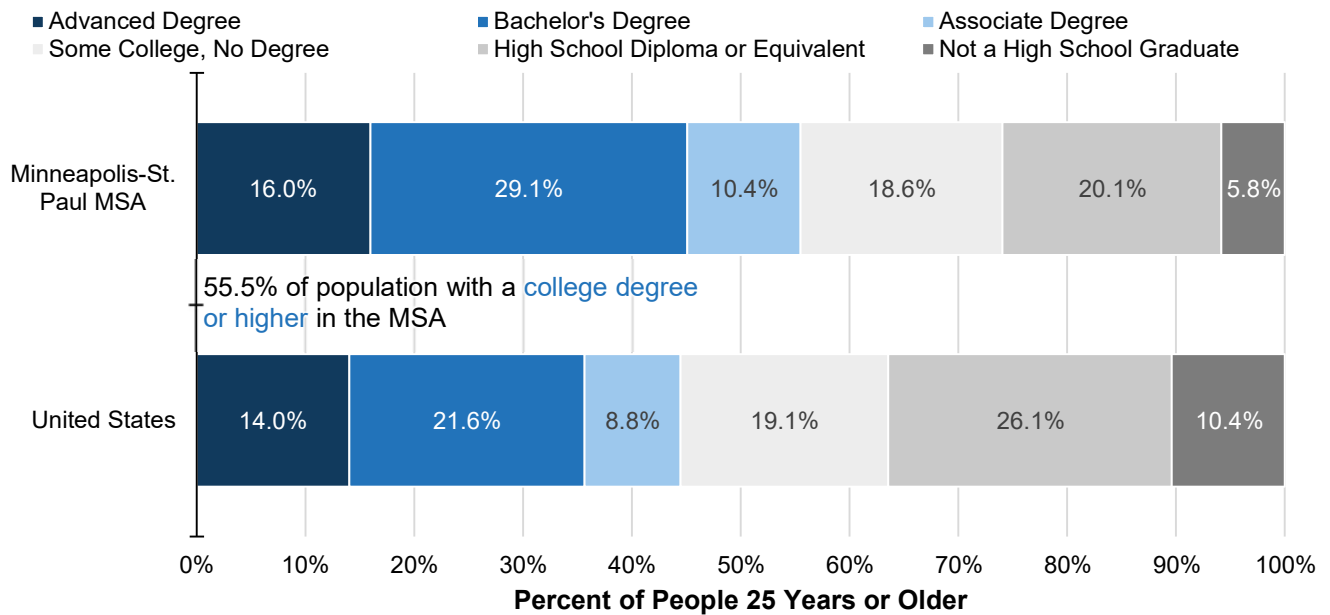
Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. 2023 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source, June 2024.

¹³ Commonly, working age is defined at those people aged 15 to 64. However, for the purposes of this Report, a narrower age range of 25 to 64 has been used to reflect the group of people most likely beyond secondary education and more likely to be employed on a full-time basis.

1.2.1.2 Educational Attainment

People with a college degree typically spend more on air travel. **Figure 1-7** presents the share of educational attainment for persons aged 25 or older within the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA and the United States. According to the United States Census Bureau, 1.4 million or 55.5% of the population aged 25 or older in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA have a college degree or higher. By comparison, only 44.5% of the population aged 25 or older in the United States have a college degree or higher.

Figure 1-7 Educational Attainment (2022)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, February 2023.

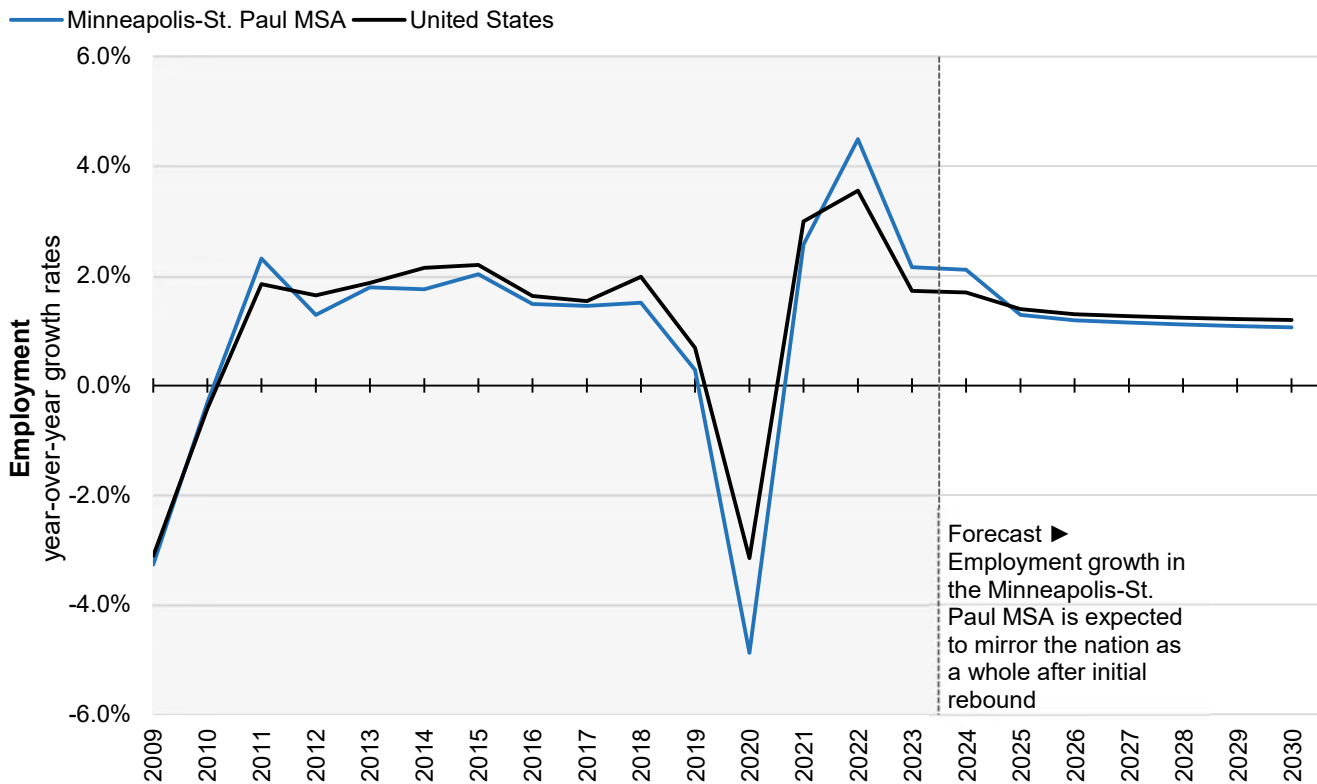
In addition to having a highly educated population, the Air Service Area is also home to more than 34 colleges and universities including the University of Minnesota, the flagship institution of the University of Minnesota system, the University of Saint Thomas, Minneapolis Community & Technical College, Metropolitan State University, and others. Educational institutions in the Air Service Area have a total enrollment of approximately 140,000 students and generate demand for air travel through academic conferences, visiting professorships, study abroad programs, and individual student and faculty travel.¹⁴ Educational institutions also support local employment by supplying an educated labor force.

¹⁴ Minnesota Monthly, New Residents: Education Directory.

1.2.2 Labor Market

Growth in employment is an important indicator of the overall health of the local economy. Changes in population and employment tend to be closely correlated as people migrate in and out of areas largely depending on their ability to find work. **Figure 1-8** presents the historical and forecast year-over-year growth rates for employment in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA and in the United States through 2030. Between December 2007 and June 2009, the worst financial crisis to affect the United States since the Great Depression occurred. The recession, often referred to as the Great Recession, was the longest recession since the airline industry was deregulated. As shown, from 2008 through 2010 there was a sharp decrease in employment in both the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA and United States resulting from the Great Recession. From 2010 to 2019, employment in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA increased at a CAGR of 1.5%, compared to 1.6% in the United States. In 2020, the largest absolute decrease in employment in U.S. history occurred as a result of the economic shock and government-mandated lockdowns related to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, employment decreased approximately 4.9% in the United States, but the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA fared significantly better with a decrease of only 3.1%. Most of the lost jobs were recovered in 2021 as the economy quickly recovered. By 2022, employment in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA and the U.S. exceeded 2019 levels and continued to increase strongly in 2023. From 2023 through 2030, employment for both the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA and United States is forecast to increase at a CAGR of 1.3%.

Figure 1-8 Historical and Forecast Employment Trends (2009 – 2030)

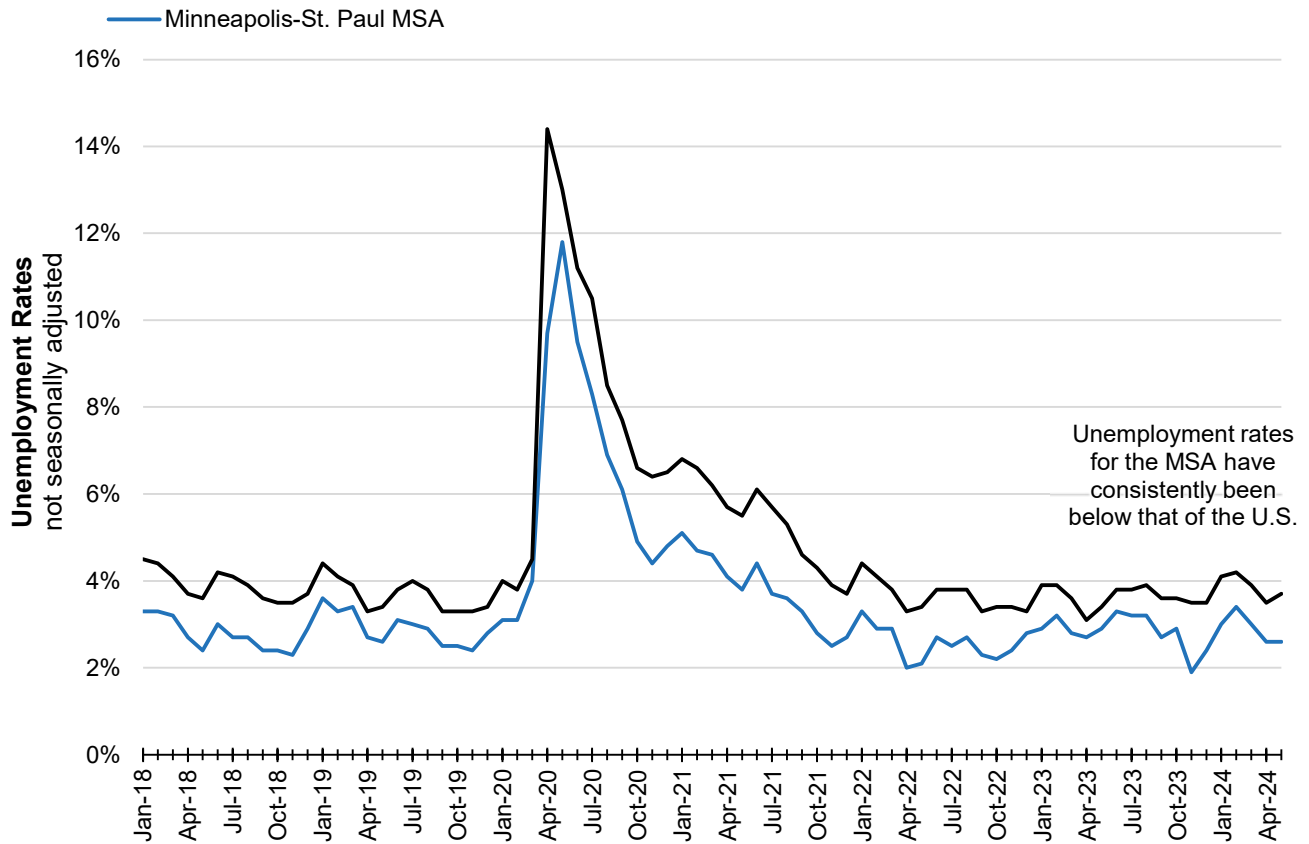


Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. 2023 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source, June 2024.

1.2.2.1 Unemployment Rates and Job Vacancies

Unemployment rates are also an indicator of economic health as rates usually decrease as economic activity in the region grows. **Figure 1-9** presents the historical unemployment rates for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA and the U.S. As shown, from January 2018 through March 2020, unemployment rates in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA remained lower than the national average. Since the impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic occurred in the U.S. starting in March 2020, unemployment rates increased to historic levels as a result of stay-at-home orders and companies hedging for potential losses. In May 2020, the unemployment rate for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA reached 11.8%, compared to the national rate of 13.0%. The recovery has been quick on both a national and local level. By November 2020, the unemployment rate for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA had declined to 4.4%, compared to the national rate of 6.4%. In May 2024, the unemployment rate for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA was 2.6%, which was lower than that of the U.S. at 3.7%.

Figure 1-9 Unemployment Rate (January 2018 – May 2024)

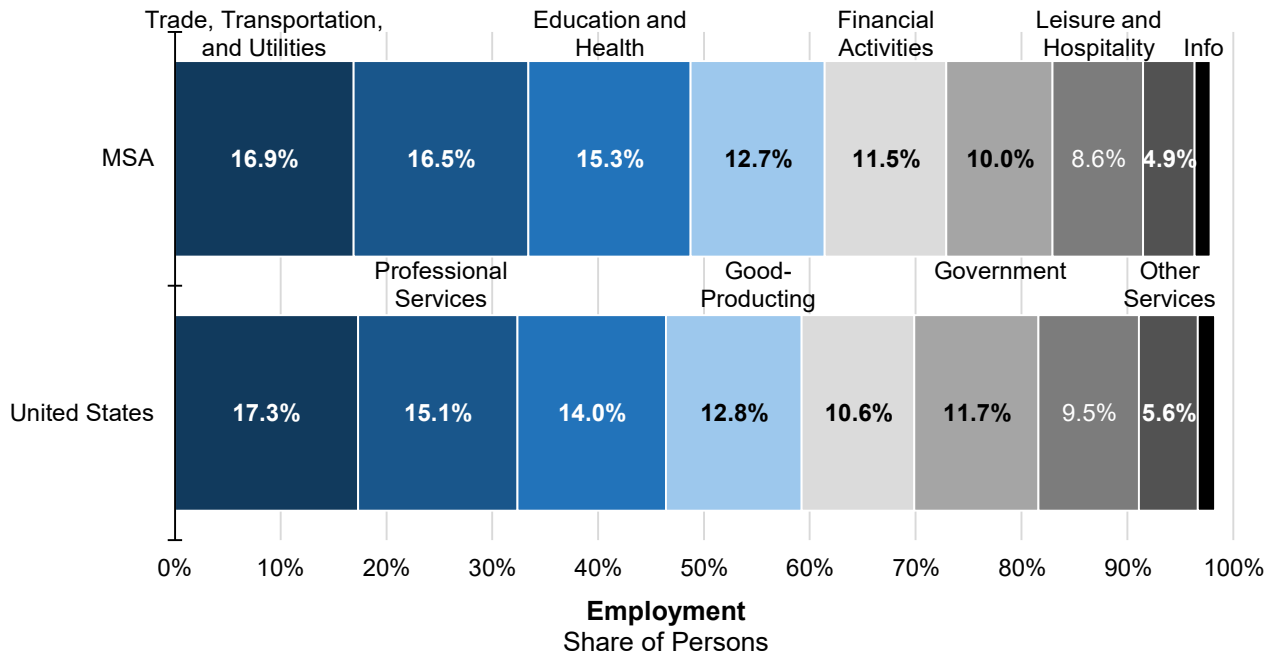


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2024.

1.2.2.2 Industry Sectors

Figure 1-10 presents a comparison of employment by industry sector between the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA and the United States. In 2023, the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA had higher percentages of workers in the Professional Services (16.5% vs. 15.1%), Education and Health (15.3% vs. 14.0%), and Financial Activities (11.5% vs. 10.6%) sectors than the United States.

Figure 1-10 Employment by Industry Sector (2023)



Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. 2023 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source, June 2024.

1.2.2.3 Major Employers

Table 1-2 provides a list of the largest 25 employers in the State of Minnesota. The majority are in the services sector with several health care providers. However, there is diversification with major retailers, banking institutions, and several manufacturers.

Fortune magazine publishes an annual listing of the largest companies in the United States as defined by revenue. There are 17 Fortune 500 Companies headquartered in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA. The 17 companies, led by United Health Group, generated \$371.6 billion in revenue in 2024. **Table 1-3** provides a list of the *Fortune 500*. *Inc.* 5000 also provides a list of the fastest growing private companies in the U.S. In 2023, 74 companies in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA were included on the list. The top three fastest growing private companies in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA were Options Exteriors, Franchise Ramp, and The Brand Sunday, which ranked as the 24th, 49th, and 63rd fastest growing private companies in the U.S. in 2023 based on revenue, respectively.¹⁵

¹⁵ *Inc. 5000 2023*, Introducing the Inc. 5000 Fastest-Growing Private Companies in America. <https://www.inc.com/inc5000/2023>. Accessed April 11, 2024.

Table 1-2 Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA Largest 25 Employers (2023)

Company	Industry	Employees
Mayo Clinic	Medical Care	49,200
State of Minnesota	State Government	38,000
Fairview Health Services	Health Systems	37,689
Target *	Retailer	35,000
U.S. Federal Government	Federal Government	34,427
Allina Health System	Health Care	29,220
University of Minnesota	Public University	27,064
HealthPartners Inc.	Health Care	25,447
Walmart	Merchandise and Grocery Retailer	24,000
UnitedHealth Group, Inc. *	Health Care	19,000
Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota	Banking	16,000
Minnesota State	Public University	15,047
U.S. Bancorp *	Banking	13,000
3M Co. *	Technology Manufacturer	12,635
CentraCare	Health Care	11,887
Essentia Health	Health Care	11,657
U.S. Postal Service	Federal Government	11,355
Boston Scientific Corp.	Medical Technology	8,500
Hennepin County	County Government	8,401
Hennepin Healthcare System	Health Care	7,166
Andersen Corp	Window and Door Manufacturer	6,000
Xcel Energy *	Electric and natural gas utility	5,908
Presbyterian Homes & Services	Health Care	5,822
Coborn's	Grocery Retailer	5,660
Children's Minnesota	Health Care	5,491

Note: Asterisk (*) indicates a Fortune 500® Company headquartered in Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA.
 Source: Minnesota: Employment and Economic Development, Minnesota Companies: Largest Employers.

Table 1-3 Fortune 500 Companies Headquartered in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul Region (2024)

Company	Industry	Fortune 500 Ranking	Revenue (billions)
 United Healthcare	Health Care: Insurance and Managed Care	4	\$371.6
 TARGET	General Merchandisers	37	\$107.4
 CHS	Food Production	97	\$45.6
 BEST BUY	Specialty Retailers	100	\$43.5
 usbank	Superregional Banks	107	\$40.6
 3M	Chemicals	134	\$32.7
 General Mills	Consumer Food Products	203	\$20.1
 C.H. ROBINSON	Trucking, Transportation, Logistics	233	\$17.6
 LAND O LAKES	Food Consumer Products	245	\$16.8
 Ameriprise Financial	Diversified Financials	254	\$16.1
 ECOLAB	Chemicals	269	\$15.3
 Xcel ENERGY	Energy: Utility Provider	302	\$14.2
 Hormel Foods	Food Production	254	\$16.1
 thrivent	Insurance: Life, Health (Mutual)	269	\$15.3
 POLARIS	Transportation Equipment	431	\$9.0
 securian FINANCIAL	Insurance: Life, Health (stock)	462	\$8.1
 FASTENAL	Wholesalers: Diversified	488	\$7.3

Note: Based on 2023 revenue.

Source: <https://www.greatersp.org/doing-business-here/major-employers/>, Accessed May 2024.

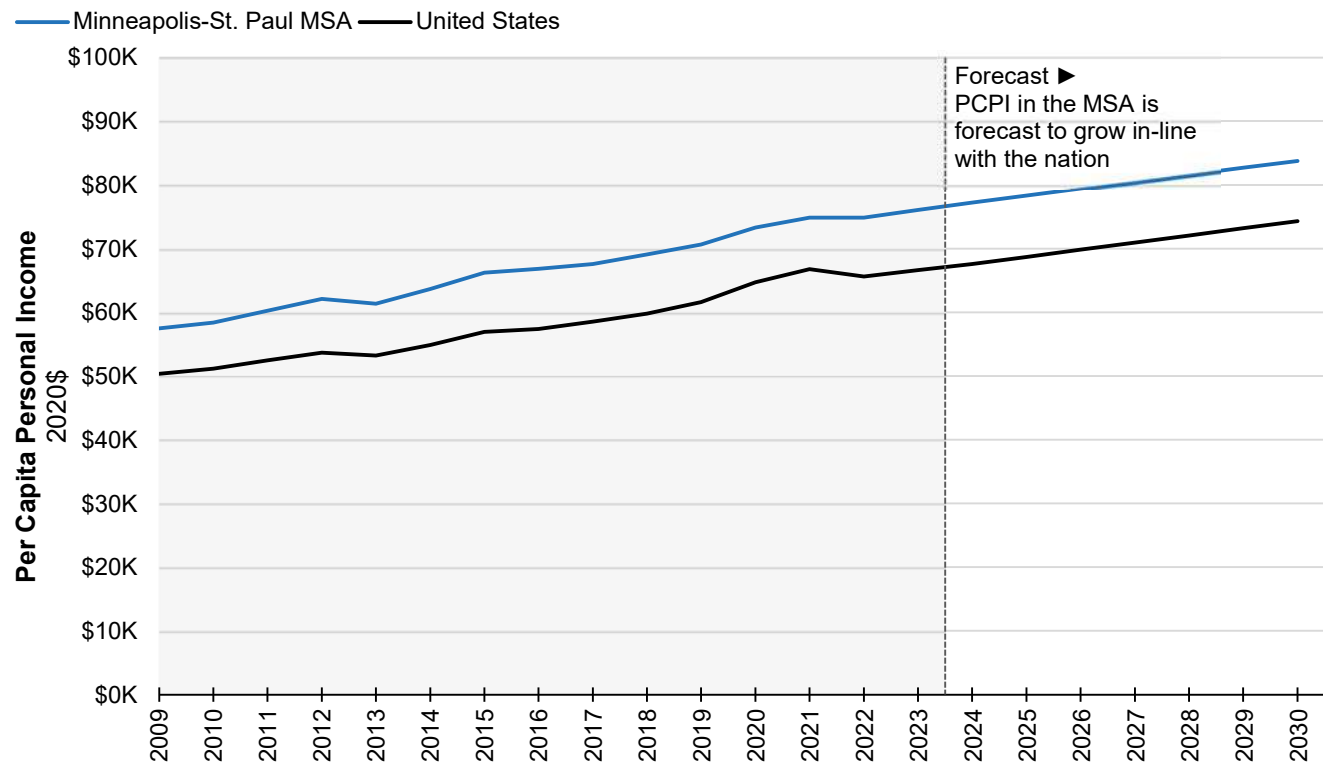
1.2.3 Income

Income statistics are broad indicators of the relative earning power and wealth of an area and provide a measure of the relative affluence of a region’s residents and, consequently, of their ability to afford air travel. Although personal income is a vital statistic, it is only a portion of determining whether a passenger has the means to afford air travel. The amount of disposable income available is dependent on both wages and the cost of necessary living expenses. Other things equal, a high cost of living implies lower disposable income. Therefore, increases in inflation can have a negative impact on passenger traffic if inflation increases at a faster rate than income.

1.2.3.1 Per Capita Personal Income

Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) corresponds to the income per resident (total income divided by total population). **Figure 1-11** provides the historical and forecast PCPI for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA and the United States through 2030. In 2009, PCPI in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA was \$57,504, which was higher than the national average of \$50,368. Since 2009, PCPI in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA has increased at a CAGR of 2.0%, which is the same rate as that of the United States. As a result, the PCPI in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA reached \$76,037 in 2023, \$9,438 (14.2%) more than the national average.

Figure 1-11 Per Capita Personal Income (2009 - 2030)



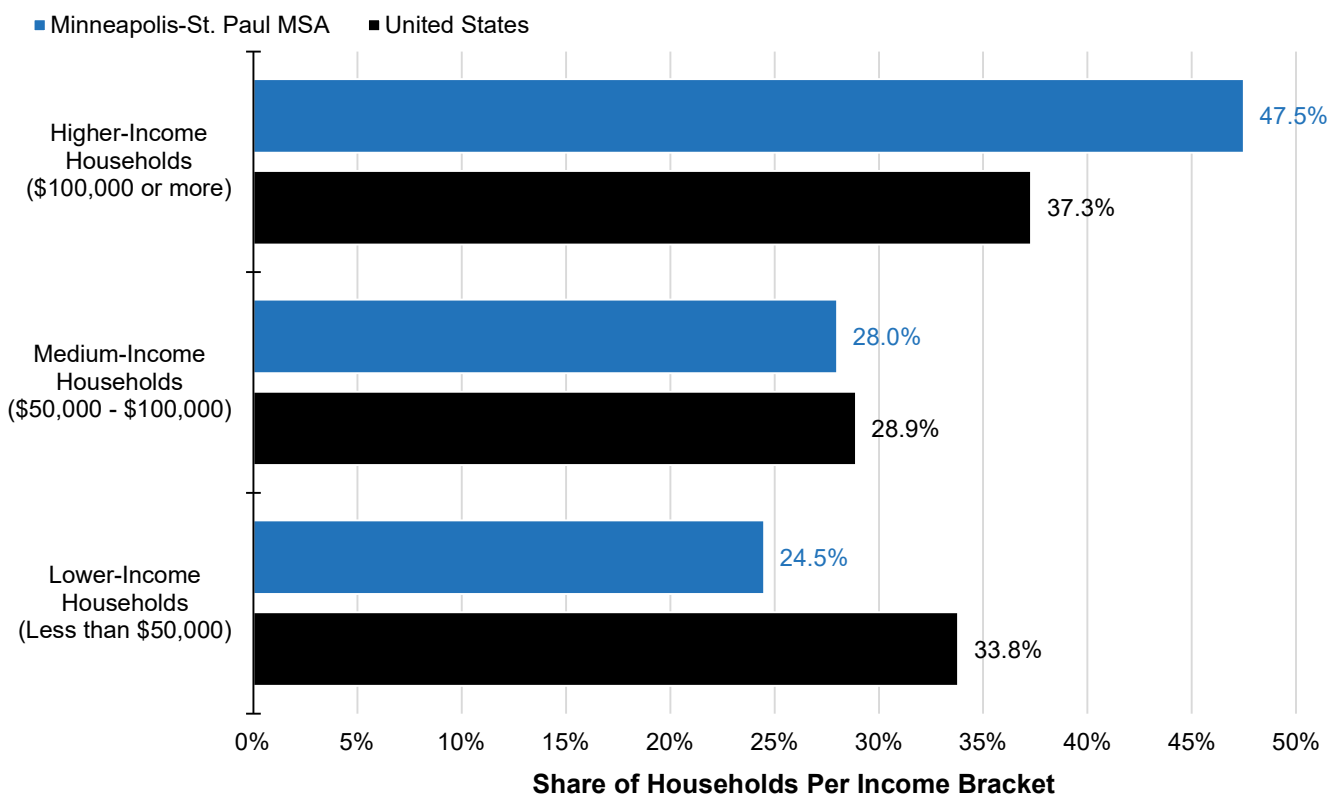
Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. 2023 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source, June 2024.

1.2.3.2 Household Income

To better understand the distribution of income within the region, households within the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA were segmented into three categories: higher-income households (those earning \$100,000 or more per year), middle-income households (those earning \$50,000 or more but less than \$100,000 per year), and lower-income households (those earning less than \$50,000 per year). Households in the middle and higher-income brackets typically have members whose jobs require travel when compared to lower-income households. Additionally, higher-income households generally have more disposable income and can therefore afford more leisure travel than households in other income brackets.

Figure 1-12 presents the percentage of households within each income bracket for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA as compared to the U.S. for 2022. As shown, 47.5% of households in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA were higher-income, which is well above the national average of 37.3%. The Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA also had a comparable proportion of middle-income households (28.0% compared to 28.9%). The median household income for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA was \$94,673 in 2023, or more than 25% higher than the national median of \$75,149.

Figure 1-12 Distribution of Household Income (2022)

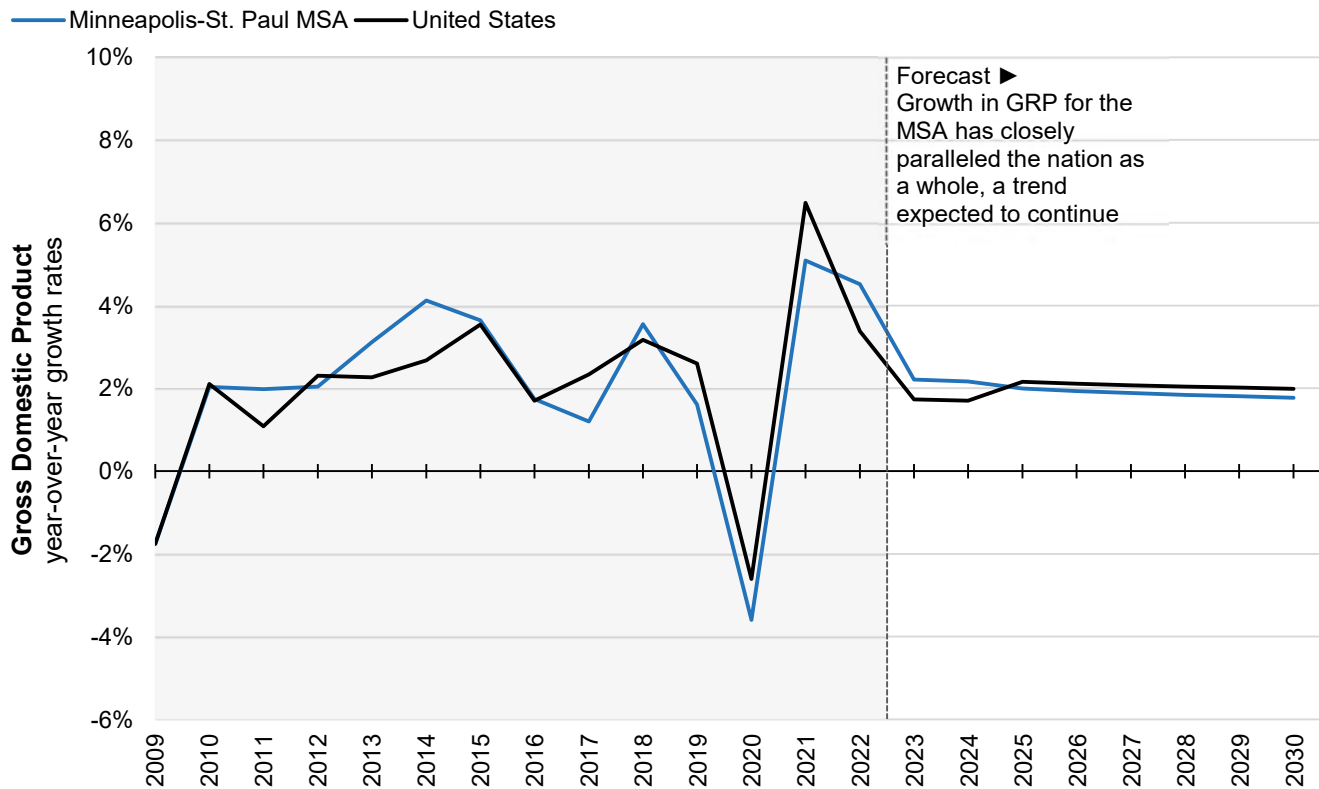


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020: 2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables.

1.2.4 Regional Economy

Figure 1-13 presents the historical and forecast year-over-year growth rates of the United States’ gross domestic product (GDP) and the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA gross regional product (GRP) through 2030. Over the period shown, GRP growth of the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA has generally mirrored that of the GDP of the United States, including the contractions resulting from the Great Recession and the COVID-19 pandemic and their subsequent recoveries. Through 2030, the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA’s GRP is forecast to increase at a CAGR of 1.9%, which is comparable to the forecast national GDP growth rate of 2.0%.

Figure 1-13 Gross Domestic/Regional Product Trends (2009 - 2030)



Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. 2023 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source, June 2024.

1.2.5 Regional Tourism and Visitors

Tourism, from both leisure and business visitors, is a key contributor to the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA’s economy and driver of air travel demand. The region is home to a rich variety of cultural, educational, and entertainment attractions. The Mall of America is the nation’s largest shopping and entertainment destination. The mall includes over 520 stores, 60 restaurants, and the largest indoor theme park in the U.S. Approximately 40 million people from around the world visit the mall each year.

The Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA also hosts several cultural institutions. The region has 55 museums including the Science Museum of Minnesota, Walker Art Center, Mill City Museum, and the Minnesota History Center. The Minneapolis Theater District, which includes the Pantages, State, and Orpheum Theatres, hosts the most popular touring Broadway musicals, plays, concerts, and comedy shows. The Ordway Theater in Saint Paul is recognized

as one of the U.S.'s leading not-for-profit performing arts centers, providing a wide variety of musical theater, world music, dance, and vocal artist performances throughout the year.

The Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA is home to six professional sports teams: Minnesota Vikings (football), Minnesota Twins (baseball), Minnesota Timberwolves (men's basketball), Minnesota Lynx (women's basketball), Minnesota Wild (hockey), and Minnesota United FC (soccer). The region is also home to the University of Minnesota Golden Gophers sport teams. Minneapolis is one of the rotating hosts for the NCAA basketball tournament. In April 2019, it hosted the men's NCAA Final Four basketball championship tournament, and in April 2022, it hosted the women's NCAA Final Four Basketball championship tournament.

1.2.6 Economic Overview

Table 1-4 presents historical data and forecasts for population, employment, PCPI, and GDP/GRP for the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA and the United States. These factors have been shown to have significant correlation with demand for air travel and were used in developing the forecast for aviation activity. Growth forecasts for these variables are all positive for the Air Service Area. Economic and demographic indicators for the Air Service Area are forecast to continue to be similar to growth rates for the U.S. This level of growth indicates the ongoing capacity of the Air Service Area to generate demand for air travel services during the Forecast Period evaluated in this Report, 2025 through 2030.

Table 1-4 Passenger Demand Forecast Variables (CY 2013 – CY 2030)

Year		Population (in thousands)		Employment (in thousands)		Per Capita Personal Income (in 2022\$)		Gross Domestic/Regional Product (in millions of 2022\$)	
		ASA	U.S.	ASA	U.S.	ASA	U.S.	ASA	U.S.
Actual	2018	3,641	328,460	2,533	200,281	\$69,078	\$59,792	\$249,498	\$18,841,603
	2019	3,673	330,155	2,541	201,648	\$70,621	\$61,609	\$253,514	\$19,330,851
	2020	3,694	331,512	2,417	195,302	\$73,284	\$64,728	\$244,399	\$18,826,970
	2021	3,691	332,032	2,479	201,143	\$74,862	\$66,756	\$256,847	\$20,047,098
	2022	3,694	333,288	2,590	208,287	\$74,868	\$65,616	\$268,440	\$20,724,001
	2023	3,723	335,547	2,646	211,874	\$76,037	\$66,599	\$274,371	\$21,082,155
Forecast	2024	3,751	337,810	2,702	215,461	\$77,195	\$67,578	\$280,309	\$21,440,874
	2025	3,780	340,070	2,737	218,458	\$78,305	\$68,692	\$285,904	\$21,903,379
	2026	3,808	342,321	2,769	221,287	\$79,405	\$69,810	\$291,421	\$22,365,588
	2027	3,836	344,557	2,801	224,080	\$80,501	\$70,932	\$296,910	\$22,829,715
	2028	3,864	346,778	2,832	226,840	\$81,594	\$72,058	\$302,376	\$23,296,248
	2029	3,892	348,985	2,863	229,589	\$82,684	\$73,192	\$307,834	\$23,765,823
	2030	3,919	351,182	2,893	232,333	\$83,772	\$74,331	\$313,284	\$24,238,720
Range		Compound Annual Growth Rate							
2013-23		0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%
2023-30		0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%

Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., 2023 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source, June 2024.

2 Air Service and Air Traffic Analysis

This Chapter evaluates and describes the current state of air service at the Airport, analyzes historical trends in air traffic, identifies key factors that generally affect demand for air travel, and provides forecasts of air traffic activity through 2030.

2.1 Air Service at the Airport

The following sections evaluate current air service capacity and operating performance for the primary passenger airlines serving the Airport. The Airport's overall O&D market is also assessed at the market level, comparing performance with prior years.

Where appropriate, impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic are also described. Enplaned passengers at the Airport experienced a significant decrease in 2020 due to the impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. In the last few years, passenger activity has been trending upwards towards pre-pandemic levels, which are described later in this chapter.

2.1.1 Airlines Operating at the Airport

The Airport has diverse air service from the primary U.S. airlines composed of several different types of carriers. As of July 2024, the Airport had scheduled passenger service by all four U.S. network airlines (and their regional affiliate airlines), two LCCs, four ULCCs, one regional carrier, and eight foreign flag airlines. **Table 2-1** provides a list of the scheduled passenger and all-cargo airlines that served the Airport as of July 1, 2024. Aer Lingus resumed service in April 2024 and Lufthansa began service in June 2024.

Table 2-2 provides the enplaned passengers by airline and their associated market share from 2019 through 2023, illustrating specific trends in changes to the passenger market share by airline. The top five airlines at the Airport (Delta Air Lines, Sun Country Airlines, Southwest Airlines, United Airlines, and American Airlines) accounted for more than 95% of the total enplaned passengers in each year from 2019 through 2023. Of this group, Sun Country Airlines increased its market share the most at the Airport, increasing from 7.4% of enplaned passengers in 2019 to 11.2% in 2023. Delta Air Lines' market share has fluctuated slightly over the last five years, averaging approximately 71% from 2019 to 2023. United and Southwest have also increased their market share slightly, while American and Spirit have lost market share at the Airport since 2019.

2.1.2 Current Nonstop Service

Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the Airport had nonstop service to 168 destinations (138 domestic and 30 international), including destinations operated seasonally such as Puerto Vallarta, Mexico; Liberia, Costa Rica; Nassau, Bahamas, and others. As of July 2024, the Airport has service to 162 destinations (130 domestic and 32 international) including seasonal destinations. **Figure 2-1** and **Figure 2-2** depict scheduled domestic and international nonstop destinations from the Airport.

Table 2-1 Airlines Serving the Airport (as of July 1, 2024)

Domestic Passenger Airlines (11)	Foreign Flag Passenger Airlines (8)	All-Cargo Airlines (15)
Alaska Airlines*	Aer Lingus	ABX Air ¹
Allegiant Air	Air Canada (operated by Jazz Aviation)	Air Transport International ^{1, 2}
American Airlines*	Air France	Amerijet ¹
Delta Air Lines*	Condor	Atlas Air Cargo ¹
Denver Air Connection	Icelandair	Bemidji ^{1, 3}
Frontier Airlines	KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	CSA Air ⁴
JetBlue Airways	Lufthansa*	Encore Air Cargo ¹
Southwest Airlines	WestJet	FedEx
Spirit Airlines		IFL ⁴
Sun Country Airlines		Kalitta ¹
United Airlines*		Mesa ¹
		Mountain Air Cargo ⁴
		Sun Country
		Swift Air ¹
		UPS

Note: Asterisk (*) indicates it includes regional affiliates.

¹ Provides air service to DHL.

² Provides air service to Amazon.

³ Provides air service to UPS.

⁴ Provides air service to FedEx.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

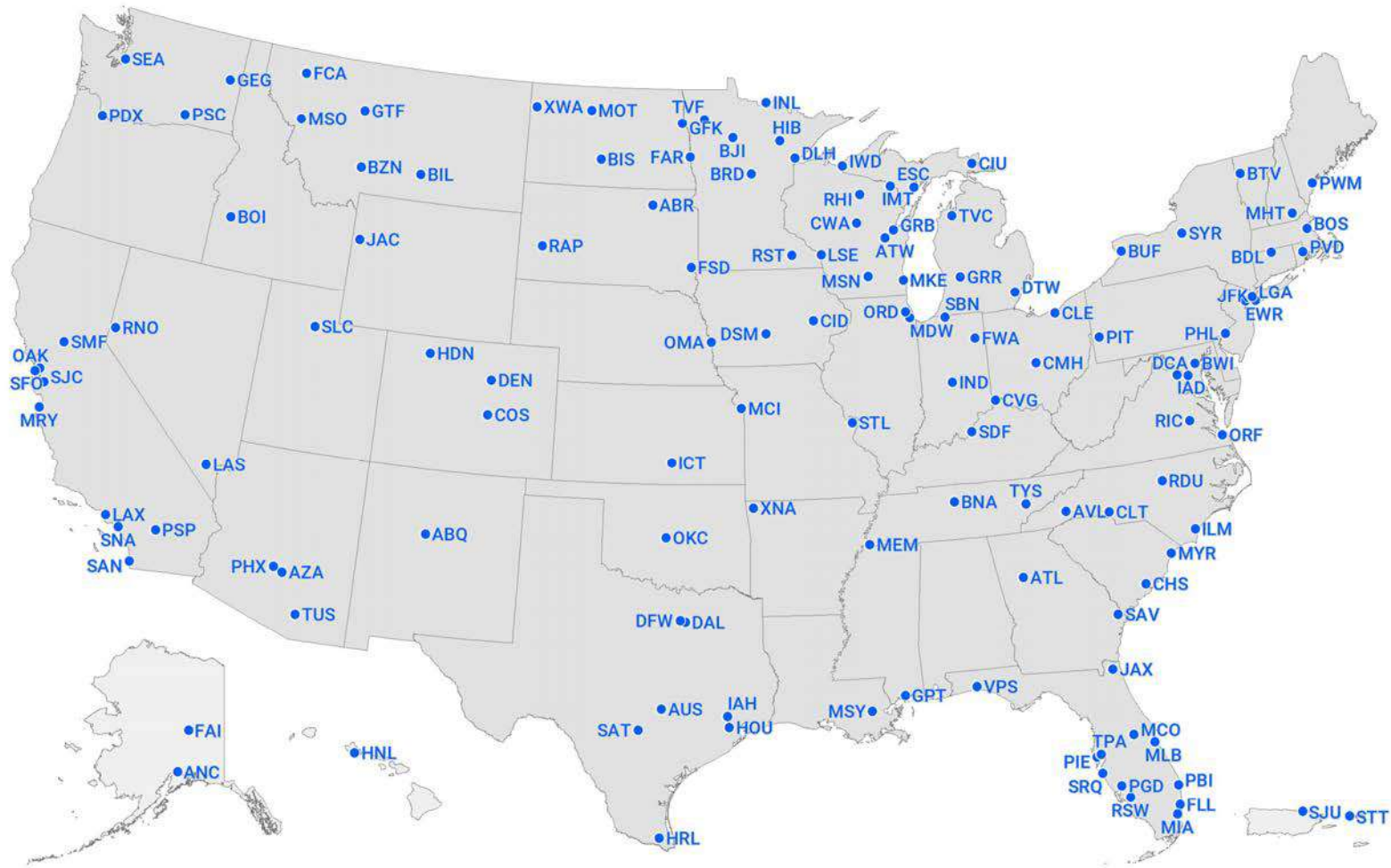
Table 2-2 Enplaned Passenger Market Share at the Airport (2019 – 2023)

Airline	Enplaned Passengers (in '000)					Market Share				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Delta	14,133	5,121	9,097	11,144	12,229	71.4%	69.1%	72.3%	71.4%	70.4%
<i>Mainline</i>	10,836	3,617	6,497	8,811	10,425	54.8%	48.8%	51.6%	56.4%	60.0%
<i>Regional</i>	3,297	1,504	2,600	2,333	1,804	16.7%	20.3%	20.7%	14.9%	10.4%
Sun Country	1,467	764	1,237	1,663	1,949	7.4%	10.3%	9.8%	10.7%	11.2%
Southwest	928	340	584	681	843	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.4%	4.8%
United	825	304	454	658	786	4.2%	4.1%	3.6%	4.2%	4.5%
American	1,071	470	686	714	758	5.4%	6.3%	5.5%	4.6%	4.4%
Spirit	584	226	241	212	226	3.0%	3.0%	1.9%	1.4%	1.3%
Alaska	174	57	112	130	139	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
Frontier	253	88	86	91	131	1.3%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Air Canada	60	9	7	52	70	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
Jet Blue	115	19	32	88	55	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Allegiant	0	0	10	65	60	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%
KLM	47	7	7	40	42	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Icelandair	42	1	9	28	37	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Air France	35	0	10	24	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Other	48	10	9	23	51	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	19,783	7,415	12,581	15,614	17,376	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Notes: Percentages may not add because of rounding.
Regional affiliates, as applicable, have been included with their appropriate network partner.
Other includes Air Choice One, Aer Lingus, Boutique Air, Denver Air, and charter airlines.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

Figure 2-1 Map of Domestic Nonstop Destinations (as of July 2024)



Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission. <https://www.msairport.com/flights-airlines/direct-route-map>

Figure 2-2 Map of International Nonstop Destinations (as of July 2024)



Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission. <https://www.msairport.com/flights-airlines/direct-route-map>

2.1.3 Origin and Destination Markets

Table 2-3 provides information regarding the Airport's top domestic O&D markets, including the number of daily O&D enplaned passengers for the year ended after the 1st quarter 2020 (just prior to the COVID-19 pandemic) and 2023. The table also presents daily departing seats. As shown, Central Florida was the largest O&D market at the Airport and had an average of 2,017 daily O&D enplaned passengers with 2,569 total departing seats to the market in 2023.

The table helps to illustrate how the Airport's air travel demand has changed after the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, O&D passengers were down only 1.9% in 2023 as compared to YEQ1 2020 levels at the Airport. In general, with only a few exceptions, traditional leisure markets such as those in South Florida (up 16.0%), Central Florida (up 15.2%), Phoenix (up 13.4%), and Las Vegas (up 7.8%) have fared significantly better than other markets that are not as leisure focused. Another important distinction for these destinations is that they have heavy competition, with generally all being served by Delta and Sun Country and in some cases other airlines. In 2023, nonstop flights were provided to each of the Airport's top 50 O&D markets, many of which have more than one airline serving the market.

The Airport's top international O&D markets in 2023 were to several destinations in Mexico (Cancun, Puerto Vallarta, San Jose, and Mexico City); Punta Cana, Dominican Republic; London, United Kingdom; Toronto, Canada, Amsterdam, Netherlands; and Paris, France.

2.1.4 Airline Revenue Performance at the Airport

Airline performance at an airport can be measured primarily by four key airline revenue metrics: revenue per available seat mile, load factor, yield, and cost per available seat mile. Each of these airline metrics are summarized below.

- **Revenue per Available Seat Mile (RASM)** – RASM is the unit metric used by airlines, expressed in cents, to measure the amount of revenue received for each available seat mile (ASM). ASMs are measured by airlines for the purpose of determining capacity; one ASM unit equates to one seat flying one mile. For example, an aircraft with 100 seats operating on a route of 1,000 miles would equate to 100,000 ASMs. For the purposes of this analysis, RASM only measures passenger revenue derived from air fares and does not include other revenues received by airlines such as baggage fees or cargo revenues.
- **Load Factor** – Load factor measures how an airline is performing on a specific route or in aggregate in terms of filling its available seat capacity. Load Factor is calculated as total revenue passenger miles (RPMs) divided by ASMs. RPMs are the general airline metric for measuring the number of miles traveled by paying passengers. For example, a revenue passenger flying one mile equates to one RPM.
- **Yield** – Airline yield or fare revenue per passenger mile (RPM) is similar to RASM; however, yield measures revenue for each passenger-mile actually sold (RASM measures revenue for each passenger-mile available to be sold). Yield is the industry measurement for price, while load factor is a volume-related measurement. RASM factors in both and, thus, is considered the key airline revenue metric.
- **Cost per Available Seat Mile (CASM)** – CASM is the unit metric used by airlines, expressed in cents, to measure the overall cost of a route or the airline as a whole. CASM is derived by dividing the operating costs of an airline by ASM. Generally, the lower the CASM, the more profitable and efficient the airline. It is important to note that CASM data is generally only available on an airline-by-airline basis and is not available by airport or by specific routes; therefore it is not examined as part of this study.

Table 2-3 Top 20 Domestic O&D Markets from the Airport (Sorted based on 2023 O&D)

Region	Airports	Enplaned O&D Passengers Per Day			Departing Seats Per Day		
		YEQ1 2020	2023	Percent Growth	YEQ1 2020	2023	Percent Growth
Central Florida	RSW, MIA, FLL, PBI, ERW, PGD	1,752	2,017	15.2%	2,301	2,569	11.6%
South Florida	MCO, TPA, SRQ, DAB, MLB, PIE	1,406	1,632	16.0%	1,819	2,089	14.9%
Phoenix	PHX, AZA	1,313	1,488	13.4%	2,119	2,129	0.5%
Denver	DEN	1,467	1,351	-7.9%	2,731	3,033	11.1%
New York / Newark	LGA, EWR, JFK, HPN, ISP, SWF	1,376	1,322	-3.9%	2,472	2,188	-11.5%
Las Vegas	LAS	1,146	1,235	7.8%	1,817	1,842	1.4%
Chicago	ORD, MDW	1,605	1,146	-28.6%	3,907	3,149	-19.4%
Los Angeles Basin	LAX, SNA, ONT, BUR, LGB	1,252	1,138	-9.1%	2,210	1,760	-20.4%
Washington / Baltimore	DCA, BWI, IAD	1,127	1,010	-10.3%	2,304	1,765	-23.4%
San Francisco Bay Area	SFO, SJC, OAK	937	773	-17.6%	1,704	1,265	-25.7%
Dallas / Ft. Worth	DFW, DAL	837	740	-11.6%	1,647	1,396	-15.2%
Atlanta	ATL	693	687	-0.9%	2,227	1,914	-14.0%
Boston	BOS	765	686	-10.3%	1,451	1,194	-17.8%
Seattle	SEA	702	668	-4.9%	1,726	1,469	-14.9%
San Diego	SAN	514	493	-4.0%	935	803	-14.2%
Houston	HOU, IAH	442	477	8.0%	805	776	-3.6%
Detroit	DTW	456	460	0.9%	1,343	1,090	-18.8%
Nashville	BNA	398	459	15.2%	739	763	3.2%
Portland	PDX	398	354	-11.1%	874	718	-17.9%
Charlotte	CLT	317	345	8.8%	923	902	-2.3%
Philadelphia	PHL	444	328	-26.0%	809	601	-25.7%
Austin	AUS	321	328	2.2%	419	556	32.7%
Hawaii	HNL, OGG, KOA, LIH, ITO, LNY	273	312	14.4%	138	210	52.2%
St. Louis	STL	358	304	-15.2%	951	784	-17.6%
Salt Lake City	SLC	<u>263</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>6.2%</u>	<u>925</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>-16.4%</u>
Top 25		20,558	20,030	-2.6%	39,295	35,737	-9.1%
Others		<u>6,612</u>	<u>6,619</u>	<u>0.1%</u>	<u>16,917</u>	<u>14,913</u>	<u>-11.8%</u>
Total		27,170	26,649	-1.9%	56,212	50,651	-9.9%

Source: Diio Mi US DOT Origin and Destination Survey Data, Accessed April 2024.

An important note regarding RASM and yield is that these measures tend to decrease as stage length increases. In theory, the higher the RASM or yield, the more profitable airlines should be. However, this assumes that costs per ASM (CASM) remain constant. Therefore, if an airline increases its overall stage length, it could be expected that RASM and yield would decrease, as would its CASM. To account for this, RASM and yields have been adjusted based on the airline's average stage length. For the purposes of this Report and to normalize for varying stage lengths, all stage length adjusted (SLA)¹⁶ values are expressed in a base of 1,000 miles.

Table 2-4 compares key airline revenue metrics for all U.S airlines and the largest incumbent network airlines serving the Airport for the year ended the 1st quarter of 2020 versus 2023. Note that the data presented does not include airline ancillary fees for items such as ticket changes, checked bags, priority seating, etc., or CASM, as this data is not available by airport. In recent years, U.S. airlines have realized significant revenues from these ancillary fees. As shown, key airline revenue metrics have improved dramatically since prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, through increased RASM, load factors, and yields. In addition, the Airport exceeds the national average for each of the key airline revenue metrics, indicating that the Airport is a strong and profitable airport for the airlines.

Table 2-4 Key Airline Revenue Metrics at the Airport (YEQ1 2020 vs. 2023)

Airline	SLA Passenger RASM		Load Factor		SLA Yield	
	YEQ1 2020	2023	YEQ1 2020	2023	YEQ1 2020	2023
Delta Air Lines	11.3¢	16.0¢	73%	83%	15.7¢	19.4¢
Sun Country Airlines	7.0¢	8.7¢	77%	86%	9.1¢	10.2¢
American Airlines	10.0¢	14.8¢	73%	85%	13.8¢	17.4¢
Southwest Airlines	6.5¢	8.1¢	64%	70%	10.2¢	11.8¢
Spirit Airlines	3.0¢	5.6¢	77%	74%	3.9¢	7.5¢
United Airlines	11.0¢	16.0¢	72%	81%	15.4¢	19.7¢
Airport Average	10.0¢	14.1¢	73%	83%	13.9¢	17.2¢
U.S. Average	9.7¢	13.5¢	72%	83%	13.8¢	16.4¢

Notes: Data include regional affiliates, as applicable, and do not include airline ancillary fees such as charges for checked baggage, etc.

SLA Value = Value * ((observed length of haul/1,000)^{0.5})

Source: Diio, US DOT Reports DB1A and T100, accessed April 2024.

2.1.5 Delta Air Lines' Operations at the Airport

As described previously, the Airport serves as a key hub for Delta. Delta is the dominant airline at the Airport, enplaning 70.5% of the Airport's passengers in 2023. The Airport is one of Delta's primary connecting hubs, along with Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport, and Salt Lake

¹⁶ Stage length adjustments are a common practice used to normalize comparisons of passenger yields and revenue per available seat mile. Stage length adjustments for 1,000 miles are made using the formula:
SLA Value = Value * ((observed length of haul/1000)^{0.5}).

City International Airport. As shown in **Table 2-5**, the Airport is Delta's 2nd largest domestic airport, 4th largest international, and 2nd largest overall airport based on departing seats in 2023.

Table 2-5 Delta Air Lines' Top 10 Airports Based on Departing Seats (2023)

Name	Code	Domestic		International		Total	
		Seats	Rank	Seats	Rank	Seats	Rank
Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport	ATL	39,827,355	1	5,562,799	1	45,390,154	1
Minneapolis–Saint Paul International Airport	MSP	13,143,124	2	1,347,215	4	14,490,339	2
Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport	DTW	12,024,937	3	1,421,469	3	13,446,406	3
John F. Kennedy International Airport	JFK	7,500,173	6	3,555,976	2	11,056,149	4
Salt Lake City International Airport	SLC	10,256,502	4	677,701	8	10,934,203	5
LaGuardia Airport	LGA	7,980,875	5	259,526	9	8,240,401	6
Los Angeles International Airport	LAX	7,402,688	7	797,903	6	8,200,591	7
Seattle-Tacoma International Airport	SEA	6,470,209	8	891,939	5	7,362,148	8
Boston Logan International Airport	BOS	5,600,908	9	764,899	7	6,365,807	9
Orlando International Airport	MCO	4,050,227	10	41,172	13	4,091,399	10

Source: Diio Mi, Schedule – Dynamic Table, Accessed April 2024.

2.1.5.1 Delta Air Lines' Origin and Destination Traffic at the Airport

The size of the Airport's O&D base is a key consideration for Delta as a hub. As shown in **Table 2-6**, the Airport generated approximately \$1.65 billion in estimated fare revenue for Delta in 2023. The Airport was the 4th largest based upon O&D fare (domestic and international) revenue, just behind Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport, and the 3rd largest market in the Delta system based upon O&D passengers, just behind John F. Kennedy International Airport.

Table 2-6 Delta Air Lines' Top 10 U.S. O&D Airports Based on Fare Revenue (2023)

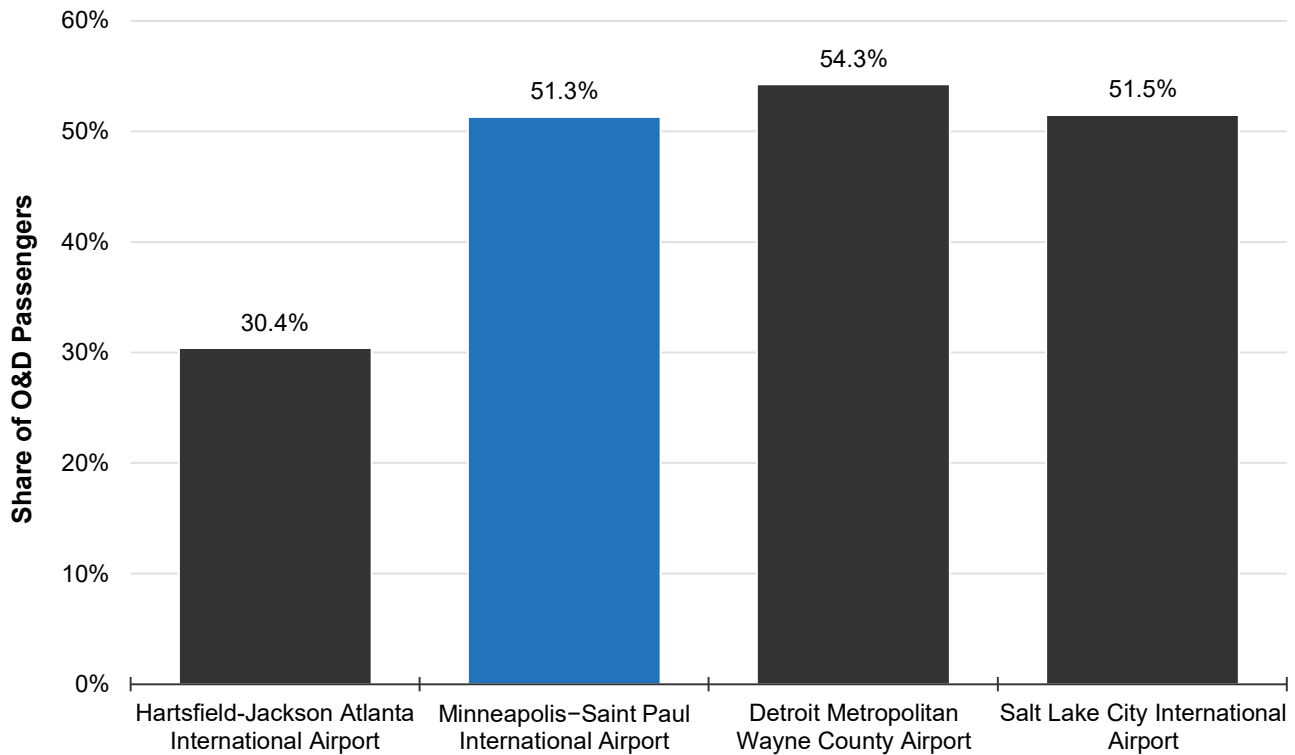
Name	Code	O&D Enplanements	Average One-Way Fare	Revenue	
				Dollars (in millions)	Ranking
Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport	ATL	11.8	\$259	\$3,069	1
John F. Kennedy International Airport	JFK	6.2	\$312	\$1,930	2
Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport	DTW	5.9	\$279	\$1,660	3
Minneapolis–Saint Paul International Airport	MSP	6.1	\$271	\$1,647	4
Los Angeles International Airport	LAX	5.3	\$289	\$1,523	5
Salt Lake City International Airport	SLC	4.6	\$271	\$1,259	6
Boston Logan International Airport	BOS	4.7	\$259	\$1,219	7
LaGuardia Airport	LGA	5.2	\$189	\$989	8
Seattle-Tacoma International Airport	SEA	3.5	\$278	\$979	9
Orlando International Airport	MCO	3.3	\$226	\$742	10

Note: Fares are exclusive of taxes and fees.

Source: Diio Mi, US DOT Origin and Destination Survey Data, Accessed May 2024.

Delta has four hubs that are geographically located within the interior of the U.S. and not on either the east or the west coasts that allow for easy connections across its network. These primary domestic connecting hubs include MSP, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport, and Salt Lake City International Airport. **Figure 2-3** presents the share of Delta passengers that are O&D at each one of its primary connecting hubs. As shown, 51.3% of Delta's enplaned passengers at the Airport were O&D in 2023, which is an increase from 39.0% in 2015. This share of O&D traffic is higher than that for Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport but is similar to those for Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport and Salt Lake City International Airport. Per Landrum & Brown's discussions with Delta staff, serving large O&D markets and maintaining a ratio of approximately 50% of O&D traffic at its primary connecting hubs, with the exception of Atlanta, is considered to be a sustainable balance for its network.

Figure 2-3 Share of O&D Passengers at Delta’s Primary Connecting Hubs (2023)

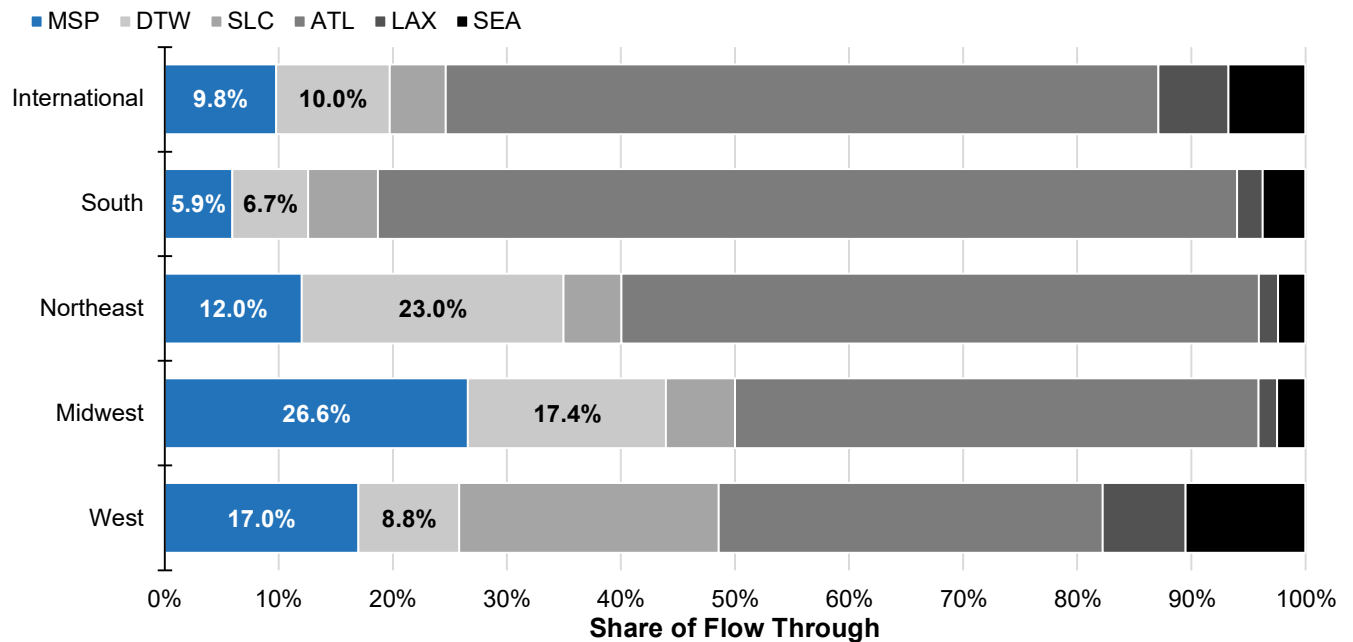
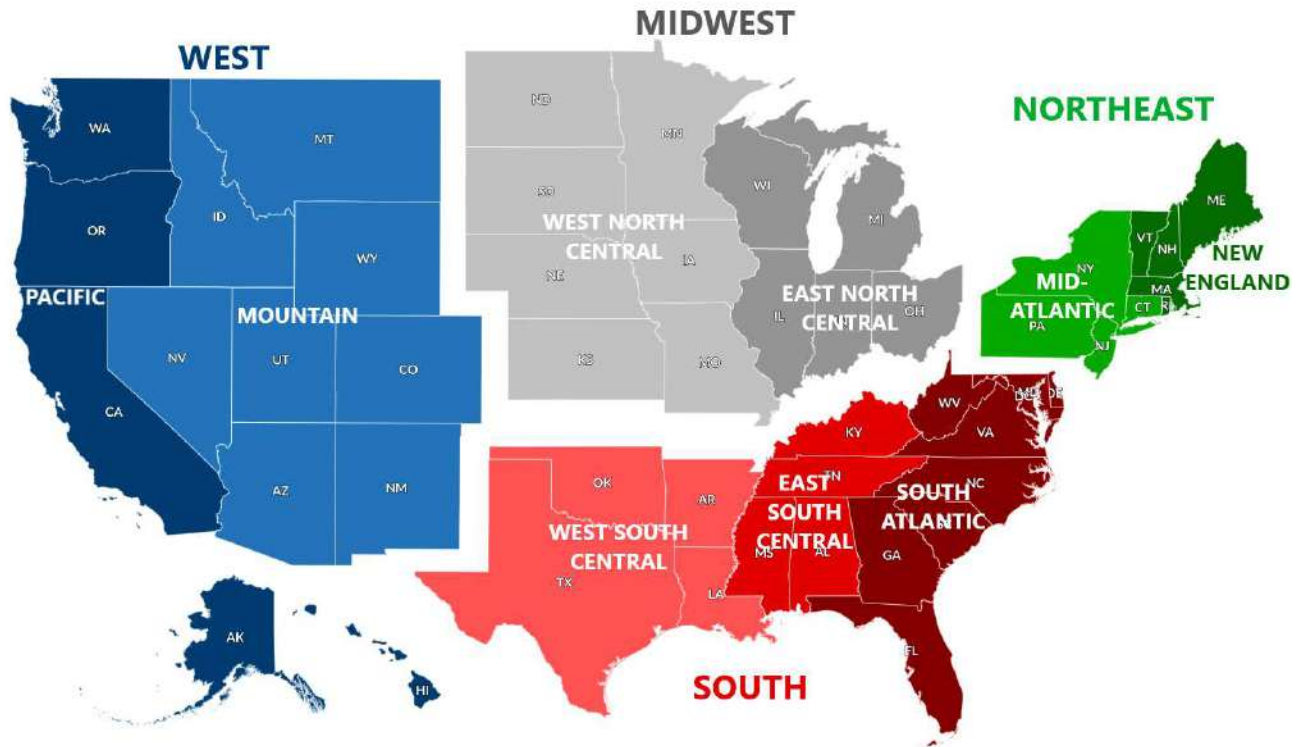


Source: Diio Mi, US DOT Origin and Destination Survey Data. US DOT Report T100, Accessed May 2024.

2.1.5.2 Delta Air Lines’ Connecting Traffic at the Airport

The Airport is also one of Delta’s primary connecting hubs. The Airport provides Delta a strategic presence in the north central U.S., allowing for connectivity from the upper Midwest, Great Lakes region, and the east and west coasts to the rest of the country and world. **Figure 2-4** and **Table 2-7** present a summary of the originating region within the U.S. and internationally for connecting passengers at each one of Delta’s major connecting hubs. The data provides some insight as to the primary differences in roles among Delta’s key connecting hubs, as summarized further below.

Figure 2-4 Delta Hub Connecting Passengers by Region (2023)



Source: Diio Mi, US DOT Origin and Destination Survey Data. US DOT Report T100, Accessed May 2024.

Table 2-7 Delta Connecting Passengers by Hub by Region (in thousands; 2023)

Region	MSP	DTW	SLC	ATL	LAX	SEA
West	1,682	876	2,255	3,335	718	1,041
<i>Pacific</i>	942	498	1,049	1,842	514	728
<i>Mountain</i>	740	378	1,206	1,493	203	313
Midwest	1,848	1,208	420	3,191	114	171
<i>West North Central</i>	1,006	296	196	1,172	63	88
<i>East North Central</i>	843	912	225	2,019	51	83
Northeast	472	902	199	2,196	66	93
<i>Middle Atlantic</i>	339	744	118	1,733	48	25
<i>New England</i>	133	158	81	463	19	68
South	1,112	1,248	1,149	14,140	422	699
<i>West South Central</i>	205	222	285	2,249	112	274
<i>East South Central</i>	191	269	154	2,823	39	45
<i>South Atlantic</i>	717	757	709	9,067	272	379
International	518	528	260	3,315	326	358
Total	5,633	4,762	4,283	26,177	1,646	2,363

Note: Totals may not equal due to rounding.

Source: Diio Mi, US DOT Origin and Destination Survey Data. US DOT Report T100, Accessed May 2024.

As shown, the Airport was Delta's second largest connecting hub in 2023 after ATL. The Airport's top connecting markets were primarily in the West North Central, Pacific, East North Central, and Mountain regions of the U.S. Given the size of Delta's hub at ATL, it serves as a top connecting hub to and from many U.S. regions, and it naturally serves as the top connecting airport for markets in the south and southeast. The Airport has the second largest share of Delta's connecting traffic originating in the West North Central region after ATL accounting for 26.6% of the connecting passengers originating from the region. The Airport also augments some of the same connecting markets as DTW and ATL, particularly on east-west traffic flows in very large O&D markets, which serves to enhance Delta's presence in key markets.

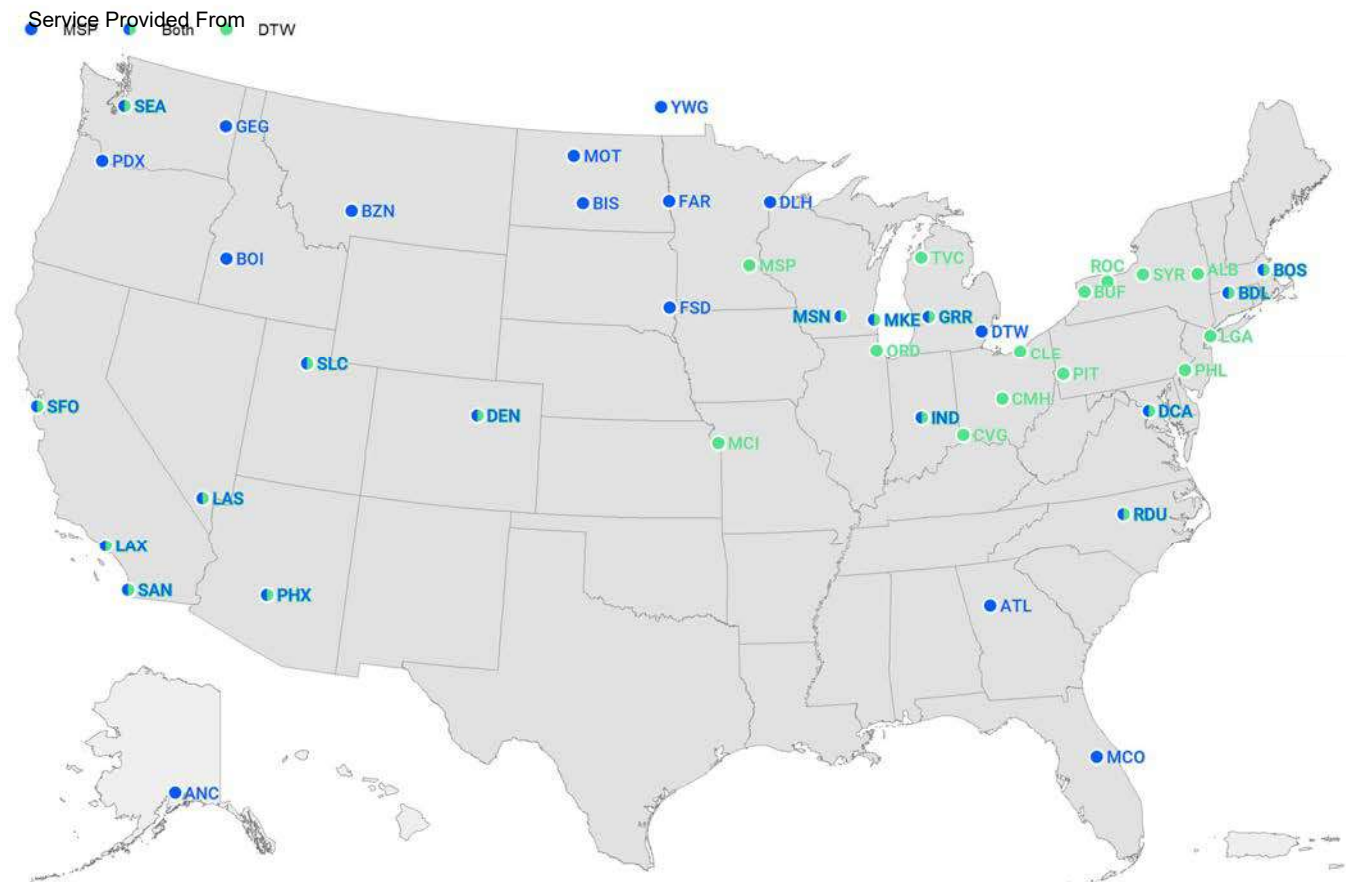
DTW's focus is in the East North Central and Middle Atlantic regions of the U.S. DTW's top connecting markets are on the east and west coast. Relative to the Airport, however, Delta's DTW hub has a heavier emphasis on the northeast U.S., Ohio Valley, and Great Lakes markets (Michigan and Wisconsin).

SLC offers Delta connectivity to the mountain region of the U.S. while further strengthening the airline's presence and connecting options in large, high growth west coast markets. Delta primarily uses SLC to serve the mountain region and other airports on the west coast. It also uses SLC to augment larger O&D markets on east/west traffic flows.

The majority of Delta's SEA connecting traffic comes from the northwest U.S., Alaska and Hawaii (Pacific region). Delta primarily operates SEA as an international gateway to Asia and domestically to Hawaii, in addition to offering connecting service in selected west coast markets.

Although the Airport and DTW are relatively close in geographical proximity to each other in the upper Midwest, both airports are operated by Delta in such a way that they work together to augment each other and better serve separate regions of the U.S. **Figure 2-5** depicts the Airport’s top 30 connecting markets in terms of passengers for the Airport and DTW. **Table 2-8** presents the top 30 airports where Delta passengers either began or ended their trips while connecting through the Airport or DTW in 2023. As shown, MSP primarily serves domestic markets in the upper Midwest and central U.S., with more of an emphasis on connections to markets on the west coast. Four of the top six airports connecting through MSP are on the U.S. west coast, and seven of the top ten are in the western U.S. The other three top connecting airports from MSP are Fargo, Boston, and Milwaukee. DTW also generated connectivity to the U.S. west coast; however, it is less reliant on these connections. DTW’s west coast connecting traffic is approximately 50% less than that connecting at the Airport. DTW’s connecting traffic is more oriented to serve the eastern half of the U.S., with an emphasis in the Great Lakes region.

Figure 2-5 Delta’s Top 30 Origins for Connecting Traffic at the Airport and Detroit (2023)



Source: Diio Mi, US DOT Origin and Destination Survey Data. US DOT Report T100, Accessed April 2024.

Table 2-8 Delta’s Top 30 Origins for Connecting Traffic at the Airport and Detroit (2023)

Minneapolis–Saint Paul International Airport				Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport			
Origin	Code	Passenger Share	Cumulative Share	Origin	Code	Passenger Share	Cumulative Share
Fargo	FAR	2.7%	2.7%	Los Angeles	LAX	2.7%	2.7%
Los Angeles	LAX	2.4%	5.1%	Grand Rapids	GRR	2.4%	5.0%
Las Vegas	LAS	2.3%	7.3%	Las Vegas	LAS	2.1%	7.1%
Portland	PDX	2.2%	9.5%	Buffalo	BUF	2.1%	9.2%
Seattle	SEA	2.1%	11.6%	San Diego	SAN	2.0%	11.2%
Boston	BOS	1.9%	13.5%	Seattle	SEA	1.8%	13.0%
Phoenix	PHX	1.8%	15.3%	Hartford	BDL	1.8%	14.8%
Salt Lake City	SLC	1.8%	17.1%	Salt Lake City	SLC	1.8%	16.5%
Milwaukee	MKE	1.8%	18.9%	Phoenix	PHX	1.7%	18.3%
San Francisco	SFO	1.8%	20.7%	Milwaukee	MKE	1.7%	20.0%
Sioux Falls	FSD	1.7%	22.4%	San Francisco	SFO	1.7%	21.7%
San Diego	SAN	1.7%	24.0%	Boston	BOS	1.7%	23.4%
Spokane	GEG	1.6%	25.7%	Syracuse	SYR	1.6%	25.0%
Washington	DCA	1.6%	27.3%	Traverse City	TVC	1.5%	26.6%
Bozeman	BZN	1.6%	28.9%	Albany	ALB	1.5%	28.1%
Boise	BOI	1.6%	30.5%	Washington	DCA	1.5%	29.6%
Bismarck	BIS	1.6%	32.1%	Rochester	ROC	1.5%	31.1%
Grand Rapids	GRR	1.5%	33.6%	Cincinnati	CVG	1.5%	32.5%
Madison	MSN	1.5%	35.1%	New York	LGA	1.4%	34.0%
Orlando	MCO	1.5%	36.6%	Minneapolis	MSP	1.4%	35.4%
Denver	DEN	1.5%	38.0%	Madison	MSN	1.4%	36.9%
Detroit	DTW	1.4%	39.5%	Indianapolis	IND	1.4%	38.3%
Indianapolis	IND	1.4%	40.9%	Cleveland	CLE	1.4%	39.6%
Anchorage	ANC	1.4%	42.3%	Raleigh/Durham	RDU	1.3%	41.0%
Duluth	DLH	1.3%	43.6%	Pittsburgh	PIT	1.3%	42.3%
Minot	MOT	1.3%	44.8%	Denver	DEN	1.2%	43.5%
Atlanta	ATL	1.2%	46.1%	Philadelphia	PHL	1.2%	44.7%
Raleigh/Durham	RDU	1.2%	47.3%	Columbus	CMH	1.2%	45.9%
Hartford	BDL	1.2%	48.5%	Chicago-O'Hare	ORD	1.2%	47.1%
Winnipeg	YWG	1.2%	49.7%	Kansas City	MCI	1.2%	48.2%
Others		50.3%	100.0%	Others		51.8%	100.0%

Source: Diio Mi, US DOT Origin and Destination Survey Data. US DOT Report T100, Accessed April 2024.

In summary, the Airport is unique within the Delta system in that it connects markets in the upper Midwest and central U.S. with the western U.S. DTW is similarly unique in that it serves smaller eastern region markets, with an emphasis in the Great Lakes region, to the rest of the U.S. SLC is strategically important within the Delta network in offering service to the mountain region of the U.S. While Delta's service at ATL is focused in the southeast U.S., it is also Delta's largest hub airport and serves passenger traffic throughout the U.S. and internationally. All four hubs offer connecting service to major markets along the U.S. east and west coasts.

2.1.5.3 *Delta Air Lines' International Traffic at the Airport*

Relative to its role as a domestic hub, the Airport is a smaller international gateway for Delta, ranking as the 4th busiest international gateway in its system. From the Airport, most of Delta's nonstop international service in 2023 is to markets in Canada, Europe, and Asia, with approximately 585,000, 512,000, and 190,000 annual departing seats, respectively.

To markets in Canada, the Airport was Delta's largest U.S. market in terms of departing seats in 2023 accounting for 15.1% of Delta's departing seats, behind ATL (33.1% of Delta's departing international seats) and just ahead of DTW (10.2% of Delta's departing international seats).

The Airport was Delta's 5th largest U.S. to Europe market in 2023, accounting for 8.7% of SkyTeam's U.S. to Europe departing seats. SkyTeam's major European gateways are at John F. Kennedy International Airport and Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, with capacity shares of 35.5% and 25.7%, respectively, in 2023.

To Asia, the Airport was Delta's 4th largest U.S. market in terms of departing seats in 2023 accounting for 18.7% of Delta's departing seats, respectively. Most of Delta's Asian capacity is from DTW, SEA, and ATL, which account for 25.2%, 24.7%, and 21.9% of the airline's total departing international seats to Asia, respectively. Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport focuses upon carrying traffic from the eastern region of the U.S., while Seattle-Tacoma International Airport is Delta's primary west coast gateway to Asia.

2.1.6 Sun Country's Operations at the Airport

Sun Country, which is headquartered on Airport property, was formed in 1982, initially operating as strictly a charter carrier and later transitioning to a mostly scheduled airline in 1999. In October 2008, the airline filed for bankruptcy and its assets were subsequently purchased out of bankruptcy in July 2011 by the Davis family, owners of Cambria, a Minnesota-based countertop company. In December 2017, Sun Country was sold to Apollo Global Management of New York, at which time, the airline announced that it was transitioning to a ULCC business model focused primarily on leisure passengers. Prior to the announcement of its transition to a ULCC, Sun Country operated a fleet of approximately 20 737-700 and 737-800 aircraft. As of the date of this Report, their fleet has 52 737-800 aircraft, with plans to add five additional 737-900ER aircraft by the end of 2025.

Today, Sun Country provides three lines of business: scheduled passenger service, charter passenger service, and all-cargo service. Sun Country has recorded positive net profit margins for seven straight quarters and for 11 of the last 13 quarters dating back to the 1st quarter of 2021 (with the only negative net profit margins being in the fourth quarter of 2021 and second quarter of 2022). Furthermore, Sun Country was one of only two airlines reporting a positive net margin in the first quarter of 2024, with the other being Delta Air Lines.

Sun Country's scheduled passenger service provides ultra-low-cost service to leisure markets. In 2023, scheduled passenger service represented approximately 69.5% of Sun Country's total revenue.¹⁷ **Table 2-9** presents key operating data for Sun Country at the top 10 airports with scheduled passenger service within its system. As

¹⁷ Sun Country Airlines Holdings, Inc. Securities and Exchange Commission Form 10-K, February 14, 2024.

shown, the Airport is by far Sun Country's largest airport within its system. Overall, 45.6% of Sun Country's seat capacity originated from the Airport in 2023.

Table 2-9 Sun Country's Top 10 Airports (2023)

Airport	Enplaned Passengers	Seats	Available Seat Miles	Load Factor
Minneapolis–Saint Paul International Airport	1,883,019	2,194,428	2,757,914,628	87.0%
Harry Reid International Airport	178,212	202,089	258,643,509	88.2%
Orlando International Airport	159,777	178,002	231,901,545	89.8%
Southwest Florida International Airport	147,409	171,027	237,202,080	86.3%
Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport	132,910	146,568	189,293,409	90.6%
Cancun International Airport	130,991	162,657	217,433,070	80.9%
Los Angeles International Airport	110,683	121,179	186,130,944	91.3%
Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport	92,596	113,367	121,827,489	81.6%
Tampa International Airport	73,103	82,212	107,451,084	88.9%
San Francisco International Airport	67,421	76,353	121,324,917	88.3%
All Other	1,124,633	1,359,474	1,552,943,667	82.7%
Total	4,100,751	4,807,356	5,982,066,342	85.3%

Source: Diio Mi, US DOT Report T100, Accessed June 2024.

Sun Country's charter service revenue is primarily generated through service provided to professional and collegiate sports teams, the U.S. Department of Defense, casinos, and other customers and represented approximately 18.1% of Sun Country's total revenue in 2023. In 2023, the airline's charter revenue was \$190.1 million, an increase of 18% versus 2022 driven primarily by increases in departures and block hours through increased utilization by contract customers. Sun Country's cargo service revenue represented approximately 9.5% of Sun Country's total revenue in 2023. In 2023, cargo revenue was \$99.7 million, a 10% increase versus 2022. In June 2024, Sun Country announced it expects to further increase its cargo service in 2025. In order to facilitate this increase, Sun Country plans to reduce passenger service in 2025 and then begin growing again in 2026. As of the date of this Report, no specific reductions in passenger service have been announced.

2.2 Air Traffic Activity and Trends

This section analyzes historical trends in air traffic activity at the Airport including enplaned passengers, aircraft operations, and landed weight. It also discusses the primary factors affecting these trends. This section describes, to the extent data are available, air traffic trends at the Airport that were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Certain historical information about the Airport's air traffic activity predates the COVID-19 pandemic and should be considered in light of effects the COVID-19 pandemic had on current and future Airport air traffic activity.

2.2.1 Enplaned Passengers

Passenger activity at an airport drives numerous revenues and financial measures including such items as non-airline revenues (e.g., parking, rental cars, terminal concessions, etc.), Passenger Facility Charge (PFC) revenues, rental car Customer Facility Charge (CFC) revenues, and FAA Airport Improvement Program (AIP) entitlement grant distributions. Enplaned passengers are also the denominator for airline cost per enplaned passenger (CPE). The relationship of the enplaned passengers to the Airport's financial performance is discussed in more detail in Chapter 4 of this Report.

Table 2-10 presents the historical enplaned passengers at the Airport categorized by O&D and connecting for the period of 2014 through 2024 year-to-date. Recent trends in enplaned passengers over the past decade are discussed below:

2.2.1.1 2014 through 2019

From 2014 through 2019, total enplaned passenger traffic at the Airport experienced a consistent upward trend. Enplaned passengers at the Airport increased from 17.5 million in 2014 to 19.8 million in 2019, or a CAGR of 2.4%. Since the Airport predominantly serves domestic traffic, most of the absolute increase in passenger numbers was domestic. However, international enplaned passengers increased at a faster rate from 2014 to 2019 than domestic (a CAGR of 6.5% versus 2.1%, respectively).

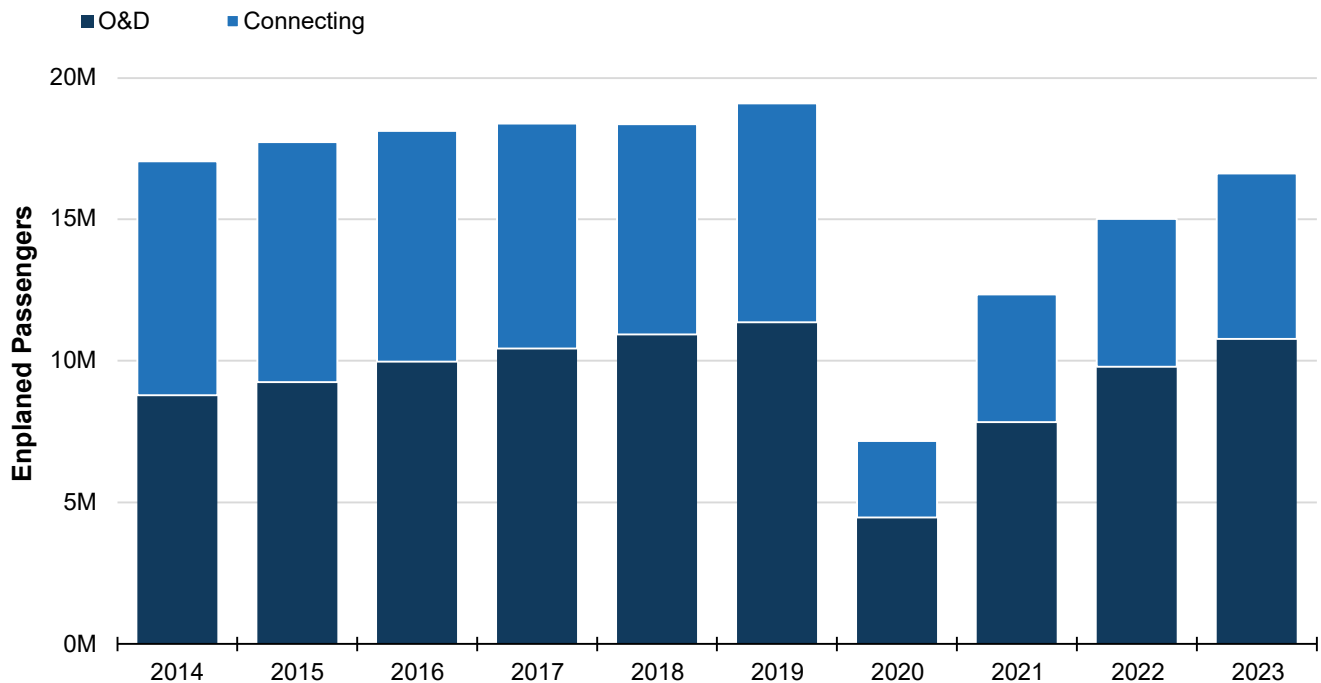
From 2014 through 2019, Delta enplaned passengers increased from 12.3 million to 14.1 million, a CAGR of 2.8%. During this period, Delta's O&D traffic increased at a CAGR of 5.1%. However, after peaking in 2015, Delta has steadily been reducing connecting traffic while backfilling with O&D passengers. As a result, Delta's connecting traffic decreased at a CAGR of 3.0% from 2015 through 2019. This shift in connecting versus O&D enplaned passengers at the Airport is primarily a result of Delta shifting its flights from smaller connecting markets through the Airport to larger, higher yield nonstop O&D markets at the Airport as a response to competition from and strong growth in O&D traffic by the LCC and ULCC carriers at the Airport.

2.2.1.2 2020 through 2024 YTD

Beginning in March 2020, enplaned passengers at the Airport decreased dramatically because of the impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. These impacts included international travel restrictions and stay-at-home orders throughout the U.S. **Figure 2-6** presents the monthly enplaned passengers for 2020 through year-to-date 2024 compared to 2019. As shown, in March 2020, enplaned passengers decreased by 53.3% from March 2019. The decrease continued into April 2020 when enplaned passengers were 95.4% lower than April 2019. Overall, enplaned passengers decreased by 62.5% in 2020 as compared to 2019 levels with most of the impact occurring after mid-March 2020 when the impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic generally took hold in the U.S. Since April 2020, enplaned passengers at the Airport have recovered nearly every month. By December 2021, enplaned passengers were 71.3% of the levels experienced in December 2019. For the entire year 2021, enplaned passengers were 63.6% of 2019. Enplaned passengers at the Airport continued to recover in 2022 and 2023, reaching 78.6% and 87.8% of 2019, respectively. As of April 2024, enplaned passengers had recovered to 95.6% of that experienced in April 2019.

Table 2-10 Historical Enplaned Passengers (In Thousands; 2014 – 2024 YTD)

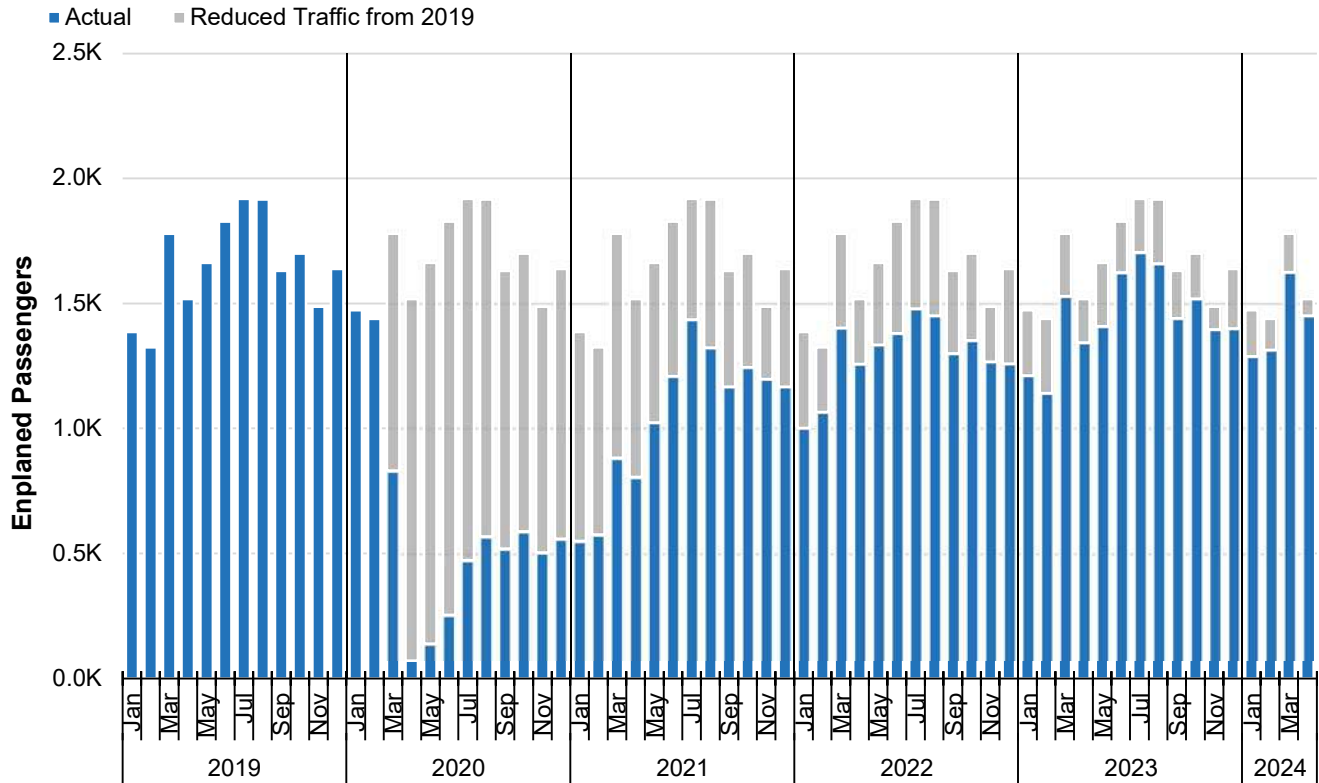
Year	O&D	Connecting	Total	% Change
2014	9,588	7,953	17,541	--
2015	10,052	8,223	18,275	4.2%
2016	10,839	7,907	18,740	2.5%
2017	11,403	7,600	19,003	1.4%
2018	11,995	7,013	19,008	0.0%
2019	12,490	7,293	19,783	4.1%
2020	4,814	2,605	7,419	(62.5%)
2021	8,399	4,182	12,581	69.6%
2022	10,763	4,851	15,614	24.1%
2023	11,824	5,552	17,376	11.8%
2023 YTD ¹			5,224	--
2024 YTD ¹			5,678	8.7%
Range				
Compound Annual Growth Rate				
2014-19	5.4%	(1.7%)	2.4%	
2019-23	(1.4%)	(6.6%)	(3.2%)	



¹ 2023 YTD and 2024 YTD data is through April 2023 and April 2024, respectively.

Sources: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

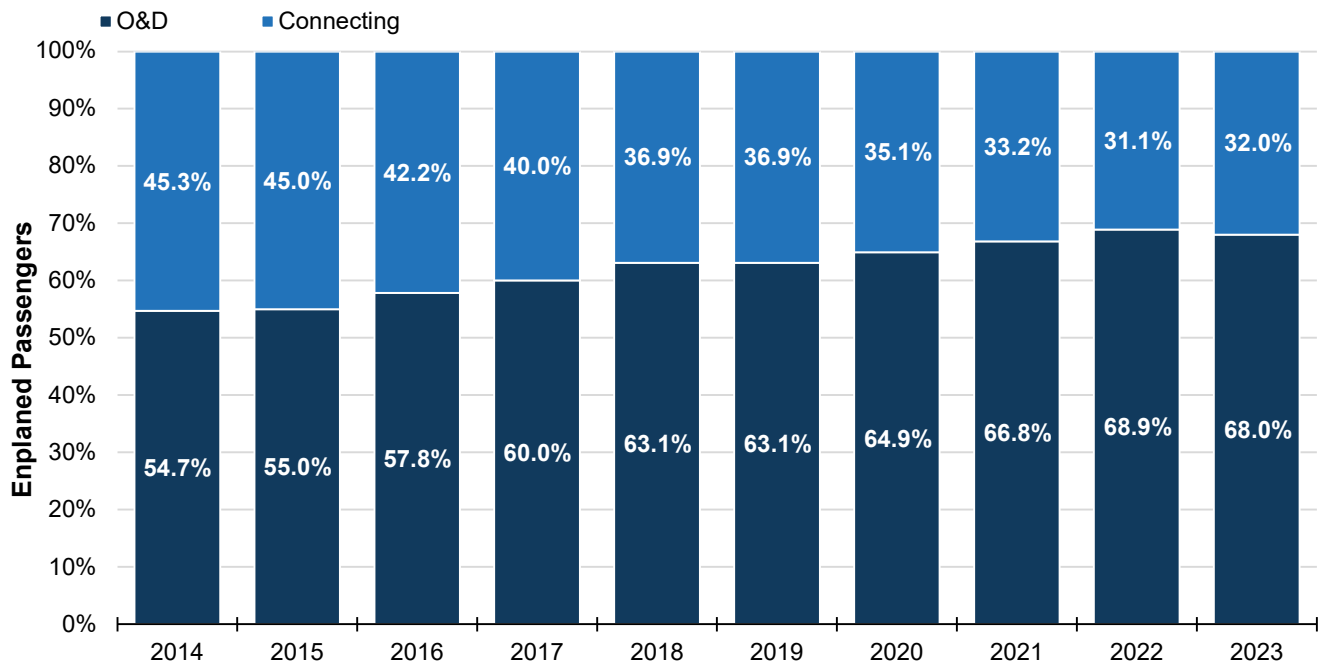
Figure 2-6 Monthly Enplaned Passengers (2019 – 2024 YTD)



Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Figure 2-7 depicts the percentage of O&D and connecting enplaned passenger trends at the Airport since 2014. From 2014 through 2019, O&D enplaned passengers experienced strong growth, increasing from 9.6 million to just under 12.5 million enplaned passengers, a CAGR of 5.4%. At the same time, the level of connecting passengers at the Airport fluctuated somewhat but generally remained relatively flat, averaging approximately 7.7 million enplaned passengers from 2014 to 2019. As a result, the percentage of the Airport’s O&D enplaned passengers increased from approximately 54.7% in 2014 to 63.1% in 2019, while the level of connecting enplaned passengers decreased from 45.3% to 36.9% during this same period. Connecting passengers at the Airport are primarily driven by Delta’s route network decisions. This shift in connecting versus O&D enplaned passengers at the Airport is primarily a result of Delta shifting its flights from smaller connecting markets through the Airport to larger, higher yield nonstop O&D markets at the Airport as a response to competition from and strong growth in O&D traffic by the LCC and ULCC carriers at the Airport. The shift in O&D versus connecting passenger growth in O&D continued in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic; however, since 2021, the level of connecting passenger traffic has remained relatively stable, averaging 68% of the Airport’s total passengers from 2021-2023.

Figure 2-7 Origin and Destination and Connecting Percentages



Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission; Diio Mi, US DOT Origin and Destination Survey Data.

2.2.2 Aircraft Operations

Airlines’ decisions on aircraft type and the number of operations to accommodate passenger demand ultimately determine overall aircraft landed weight. Airlines are constantly evaluating how to best serve passenger demand with their available aircraft fleet. In markets that exhibit strong business travel, an airline may decide to operate smaller aircraft on a route several times per day to offer customers more choice and redundancy. In other cases, an airline may choose to offer larger aircraft and less frequency. Airlines also make decisions to change aircraft capacity on particular routes in response to load factors and profitability. Aircraft fleet mix and operations are important considerations for airport operators when planning for the appropriately sized airport facilities and to ensure the airport has sufficient capacity to accommodate operations in the future.

Table 2-11 presents the aircraft operations at the Airport from 2014 through 2024 year-to-date. Recent trends in aircraft operations over the past decade are discussed below:

2.2.2.1 2014 through 2019

Commercial operations at the Airport include commercial passenger and all-cargo aircraft operations. The Great Recession¹⁸ forced airlines to re-examine their operations in an effort to remain financially sound. As a result, many airlines implemented cost-saving measures and eliminated many poor performing routes with low load factors. Additionally, airlines opted to use larger aircraft where feasible. Small regional jets (aircraft with 50 or fewer seats) were retired at an accelerated rate, in particular by Delta. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation Air Carrier Statistics database (T-100), the average number of seats on departing aircraft at the Airport increased from an average of 100.3 seats in 2014 to 124.2 seats in 2019. This significant change in the aircraft fleet operating at the Airport, combined with higher load factors resulted in an increase in the average

¹⁸ The Great Recession was the major U.S. economic recession that occurred between December 2007 and June 2009.

number of enplaned passengers from approximately 93.4 per departure in 2014 to 106.3 in 2019. This increase in passengers per operation has allowed airlines to operate fewer flights in order to handle a comparable number of passengers. As a result, scheduled commercial passenger aircraft operations decreased from 2014 at a CAGR of -0.2% through 2019. During the same period, all-cargo aircraft operations increased at a CAGR of 3.4%.

Non-commercial operations at the Airport refers to general aviation (GA) and military aircraft operations and represented only 5.7% of total aircraft operations in 2023. From 2014 to 2019, GA aircraft operations have declined at a CAGR of 4.8%, which is consistent with industry trends and reflects a shift of general aviation activity to reliever airports in the Minneapolis region. From 2014 to 2019, military aircraft operations decreased at a CAGR of 3.9%.

2.2.2.2 2020 through 2024 YTD

In response to the significant decrease in enplaned passengers in the U.S. and at the Airport during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the airlines reduced the number of daily flights and air service in kind. **Figure 2-8** depicts the monthly aircraft operations for 2019 through year-to-date 2022. As shown, starting in March 2020, aircraft operations decreased by 17.6% from March 2019, compared to 53.3% for enplaned passengers. Normally, aircraft operations would be more directly related to enplaned passengers. However, there was an initial reluctance to remove flights from flight schedules because of the implementation of social distancing practices (e.g., Delta restricting the use of middle seats). The decrease continued into April 2020 and May 2020 when aircraft operations were 68.7% and 73.9% lower than the same months in the prior year, respectively. Aircraft operations in December 2021 were 78.6% of the level experienced in December 2019. For the entire year 2021, aircraft operations were 74.8% of 2019. Aircraft operations at the Airport continued to recover in 2022 and 2023, reaching 76.4% and 79.8% of 2019, respectively. As of April 2024, aircraft operations had recovered to nearly 82.2% of the levels experienced in April 2019.

2.2.3 Aircraft Landed Weight

Aircraft landed weight, expressed in 1,000-pound units, is the sum of the maximum gross certificated landing weight as certified by the FAA for passenger and all-cargo aircraft landing at the Airport. Per the Airport Use and Lease Agreement with the Signatory Airlines that operate at the Airport, aircraft landed weight is used as the denominator in the calculation of landing fees that are used to recover the net costs of the Airfield. Therefore, landed weight is an important measure for the Airport as it provides a method to recover costs from each airline based on its share of landed weight.

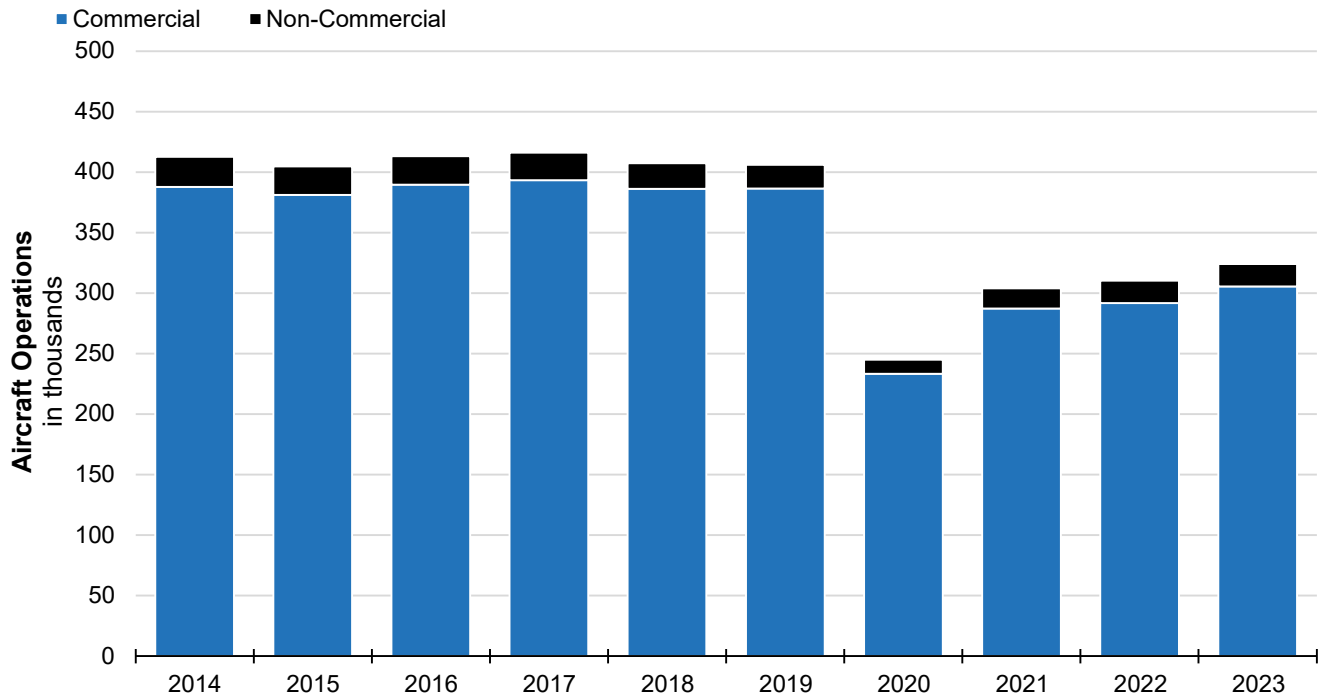
Table 2-12 presents the landed weight at the Airport from 2014 through 2024 YTD. Recent trends in aircraft landed weight over the past decade are discussed below:

2.2.3.1 2014 through 2019

Aircraft landed weight at the Airport increased from 21.2 million units in 2014 to 23.2 million units in 2019, representing a CAGR of 1.6%. Both passenger airlines and all-cargo airlines contributed to landed weight growth, increasing at CAGRs of 1.4% and 5.2%, respectively.

Table 2-11 Historical Aircraft Operations (2014 – 2024 YTD)

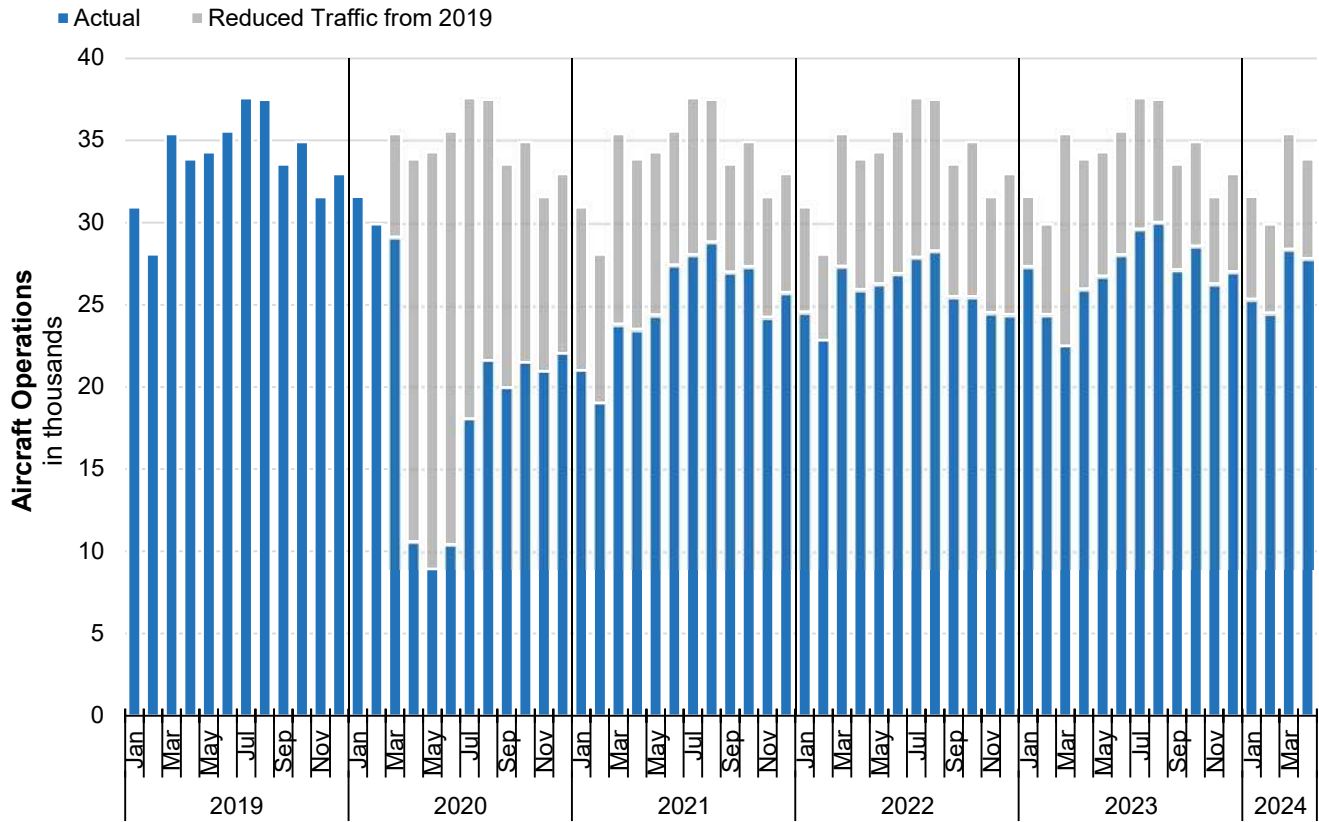
Year	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Total	% Change
2014	387,714	24,872	412,586	--
2015	381,283	23,329	404,612	-1.9%
2016	389,509	23,770	413,279	2.1%
2017	393,228	22,985	416,213	0.7%
2018	386,155	21,239	407,394	-2.1%
2019	386,593	19,346	405,939	-0.4%
2020	233,252	11,815	245,067	-39.6%
2021	287,321	16,571	303,892	24.0%
2022	291,697	18,538	310,235	2.1%
2023	305,408	18,521	323,929	4.4%
2023 YTD ¹	94,838	5,453	100,291	--
2024 YTD ¹	100,772	5,351	106,123	5.8%
Range	Compound Annual Growth Rate			
2014-19	-0.1%	-4.7%	-0.3%	
2019-23	-5.7%	-1.3%	-5.5%	



¹ 2023 YTD and 2024 YTD data is through April 2023 and April 2024, respectively.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Figure 2-8 Monthly Aircraft Operations (2019 – 2024 YTD)

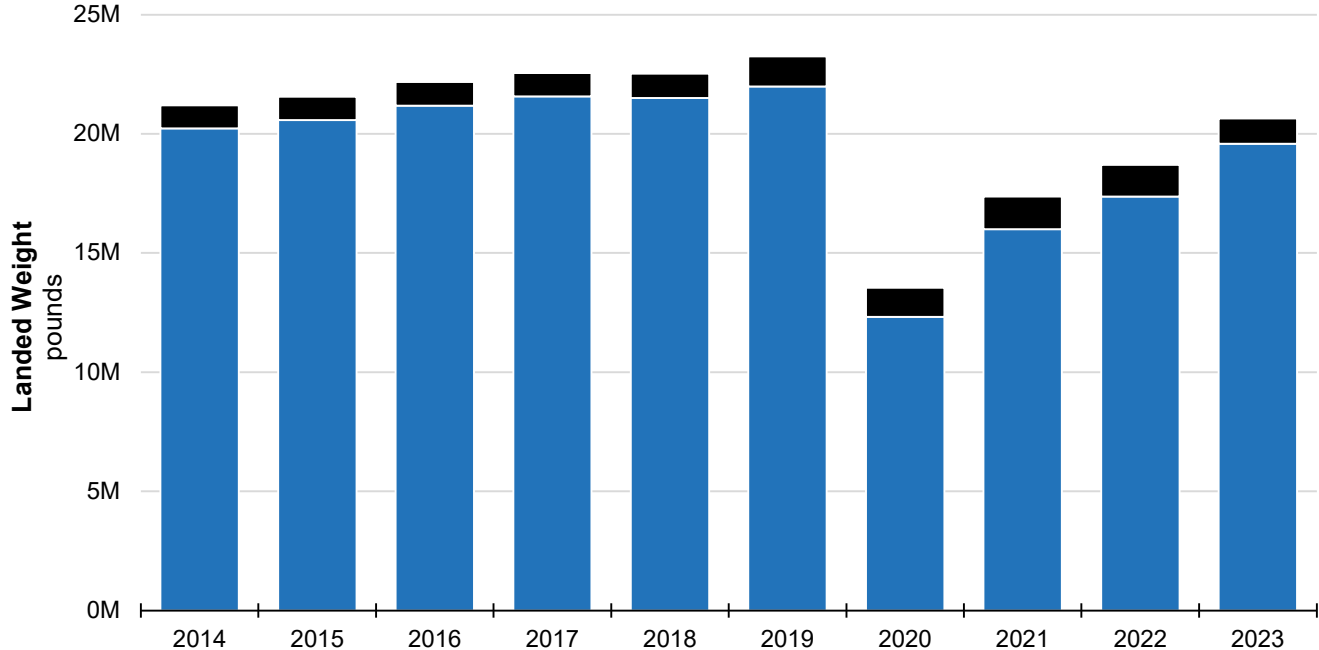


Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Table 2-12 Historical Landed Weight (2014 – 2024 YTD)

Year	Passenger Airlines	All-Cargo Airlines	Total	% Change
2014	20,224,580	965,912	21,190,492	--
2015	20,577,785	984,305	21,562,090	1.8%
2016	21,178,343	996,424	22,174,767	2.8%
2017	21,571,010	985,077	22,556,087	1.7%
2018	21,499,942	1,025,400	22,525,342	-0.1%
2019	21,990,426	1,256,101	23,246,527	3.2%
2020	12,318,461	1,218,489	13,536,950	-41.8%
2021	15,993,106	1,374,452	17,367,557	28.3%
2022	17,363,609	1,340,927	18,704,536	7.7%
2023	19,587,620	1,052,389	20,640,009	10.3%
2023 YTD ¹	16,520	356	6,431	
2024 YTD ¹	16,585	349	6,782	5.5%
Range	Compound Annual Growth Rate			
2014-19	1.7%	5.4%	1.9%	
2019-23	-2.9%	-4.3%	-2.9%	

■ Passenger ■ All-Cargo
25M



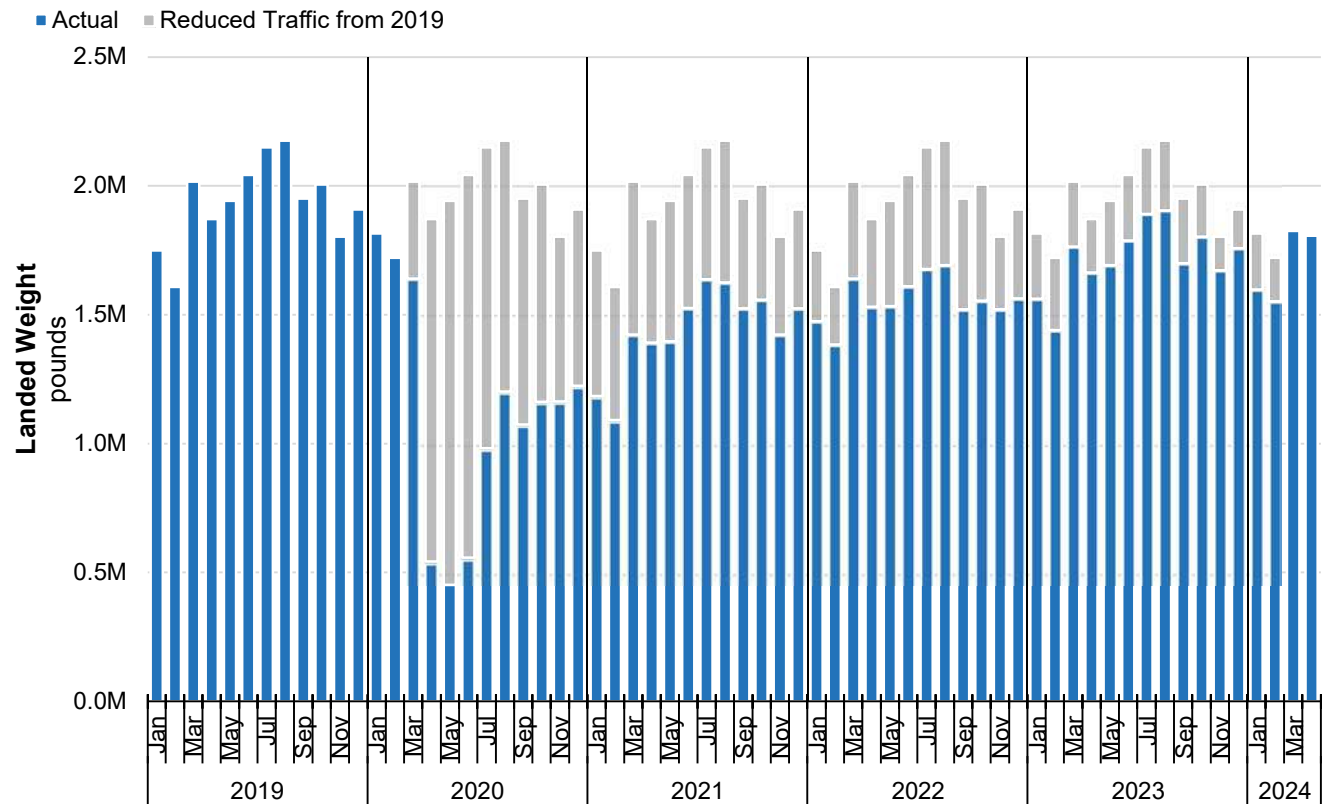
¹ 2023 YTD and 2024 YTD data is through April 2023 and April 2024, respectively.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

2.2.3.2 2020 through 2024 YTD

Figure 2-9 depicts the monthly aircraft landed weight from January 2019 through year-to-date 2022. As shown, starting in March 2020, aircraft landed weight decreased by approximately 18.6% from March 2019, compared to 53.3% for enplaned passengers and 17.6% for aircraft operations. The decrease continued into May when aircraft landed weight was 71.0% lower than May 2019. Since May 2020, aircraft landed weight at the Airport has consistently recovered. In December 2021, aircraft landed weight was 79.8% of the level experienced in December 2019. For the entire year 2021, landed weight decreased was 74.5% of 2019. Aircraft landed weight at the Airport continued to recover in 2022 and 2023, reaching 74.7% and 80.5% of 2019, respectively. As of April 2024, aircraft operations had recovered to nearly 96.5% of the levels experienced in April 2019.

Figure 2-9 Monthly Landed Weight (2019 – 2024 YTD)



Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

2.3 Key Factors Affecting Air Traffic Demand

The following section addresses certain key factors that could impact air traffic activity, both nationwide and at the Airport.

2.3.1 Economic Conditions and Exogenous Events

Historically, the U.S. economy as measured by GDP has grown at a relatively steady rate, averaging 3.1% per annum between CY 1960 and CY 2019. The rate of growth has been remarkably stable reflecting both the size and maturity of the U.S. economy. Individual years have fluctuated from the long-term trend for a variety of reasons including macroeconomic factors, fuel shocks, war, and terrorist attacks.

Traditionally, two consecutive quarters of contraction is the benchmark used to determine if a country has entered a recession. The National Bureau of Economic Research defines a recession as a significant decline in economic activity that is spread across the economy and last more than a few months.¹⁹

Prior to CY 2020, there were two official economic recessions in the U.S. in the 21st century. The first occurred between March 2001 and November 2001. The recession itself was short-lived by historical standards and the economy returned to positive growth quickly, fueled by a gradual but prolonged reduction in interest rates. The Great Recession occurred between December 2007 and June 2009.²⁰ As a result of the Great Recession, the nation's unemployment rate rose from 5.0% in December 2007 to a high of 10.0% in October 2009.²¹

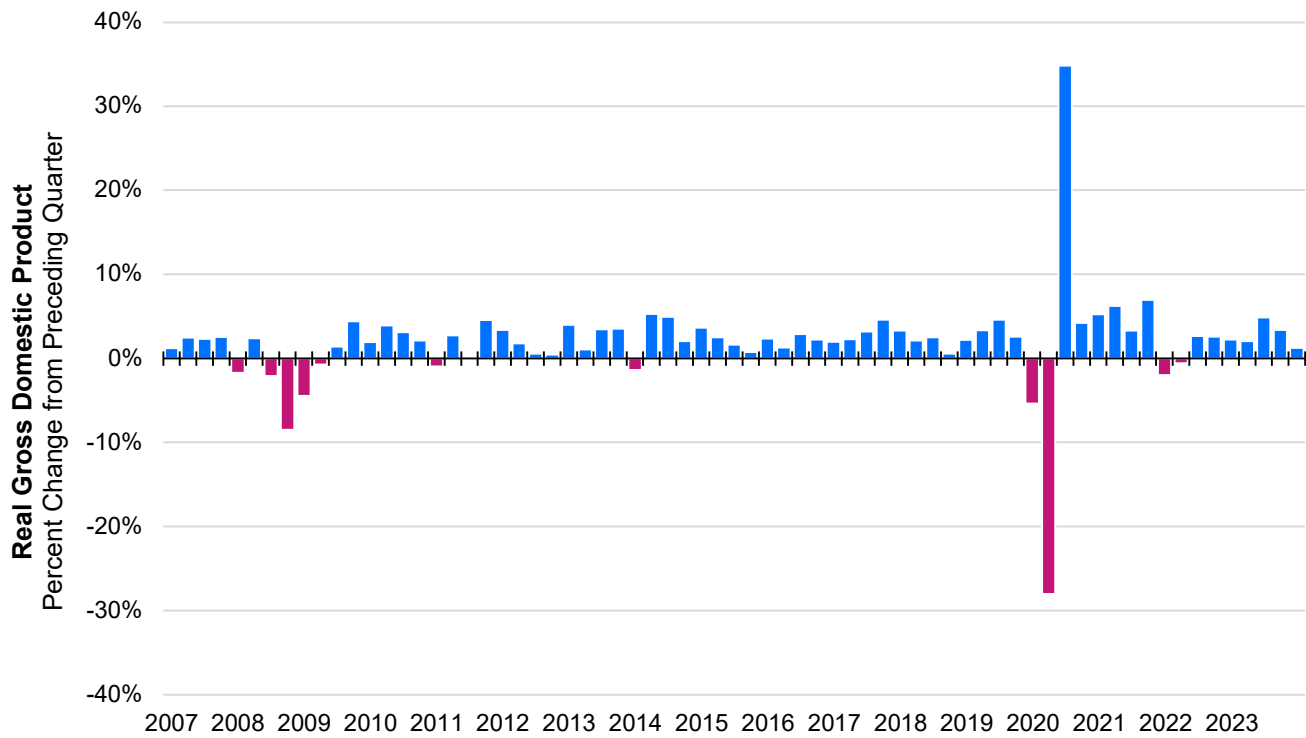
The outbreak of COVID-19 in early CY 2020 and declaration of a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, coupled with the subsequent stay-at-home orders led to the disruption of economies around the world, resulting in dramatic increases in unemployment. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), real GDP decreased at an annual rate of 31.4% in the second quarter of CY 2020 after decreasing by 5.0% in the first quarter of CY 2020. By comparison, the worst decrease in GDP during the Great Recession was 8.4% in the fourth quarter of CY 2008. There was a significant recovery in GDP in the third quarter of CY 2020, increasing 33.4%. The initial recovery was followed by five straight quarters of positive growth. In the second quarter of CY 2021, GDP exceeded that for the fourth quarter of CY 2019. Starting in the first quarter of CY 2022, there were contractions in GDP for each of the two consecutive quarters. However, it was determined that the low unemployment rates and consumer spending indicated that the economy was healthy enough to avoid a recession. The second estimate for the first quarter of CY 2024 shows a growth in GDP of 1.2%, the seventh consecutive quarter of positive growth. **Figure 2-10** depicts the magnitude of the impact the COVID-19 pandemic had on the U.S. economy and the subsequent recovery when compared to the Great Recession.

¹⁹ National Bureau of Economic Research, Business Cycle Dating, accessed August 2022.

²⁰ National Bureau of Economic Research, U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, September 20, 2010.

²¹ Ibid.

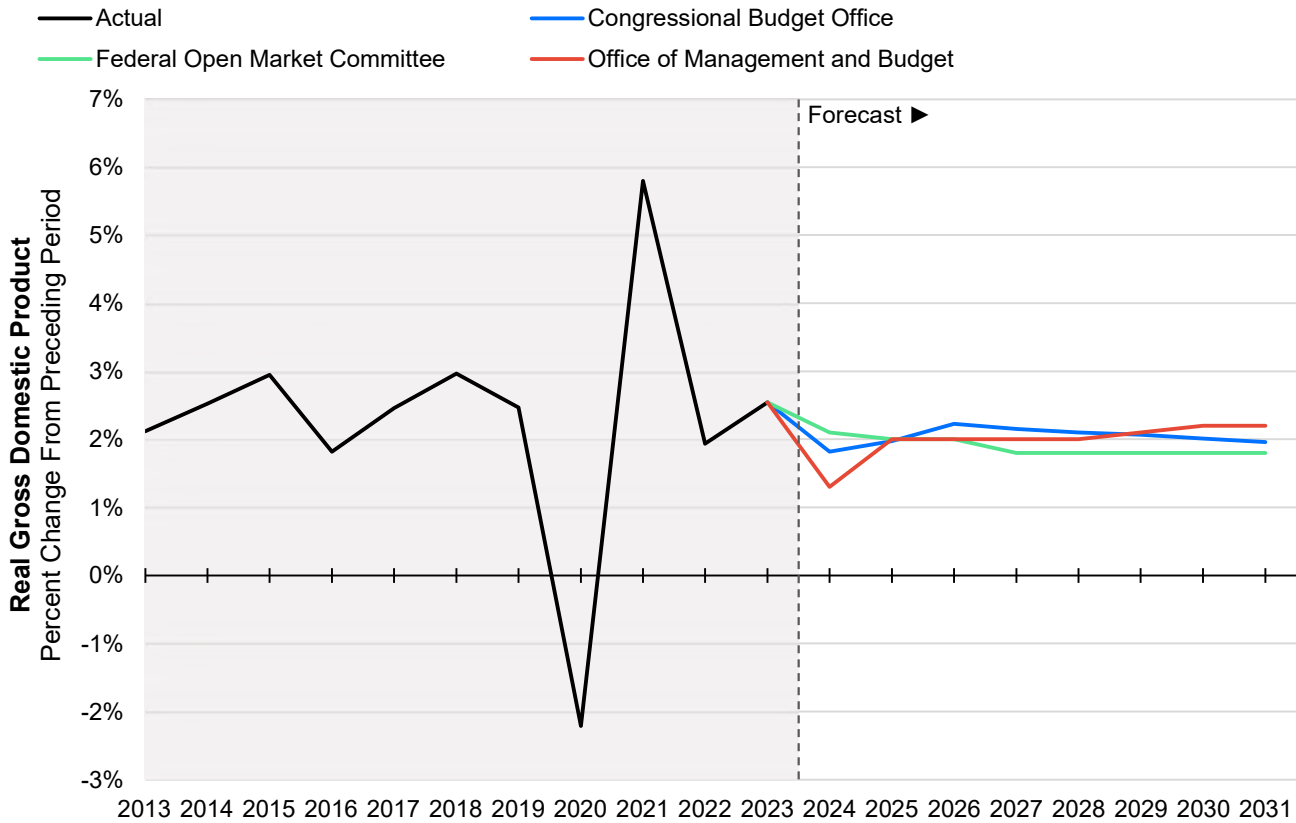
Figure 2-10 U.S. Economic Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts, May 2024.

Figure 2-11 shows the historical real U.S. GDP growth from the BEA and growth forecasts for the U.S. between 2024 and 2031 from three different sources, Congressional Budget Office (CBO), Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These sources forecast GDP will increase between 1.8% and 2.2% through the Forecast Period.

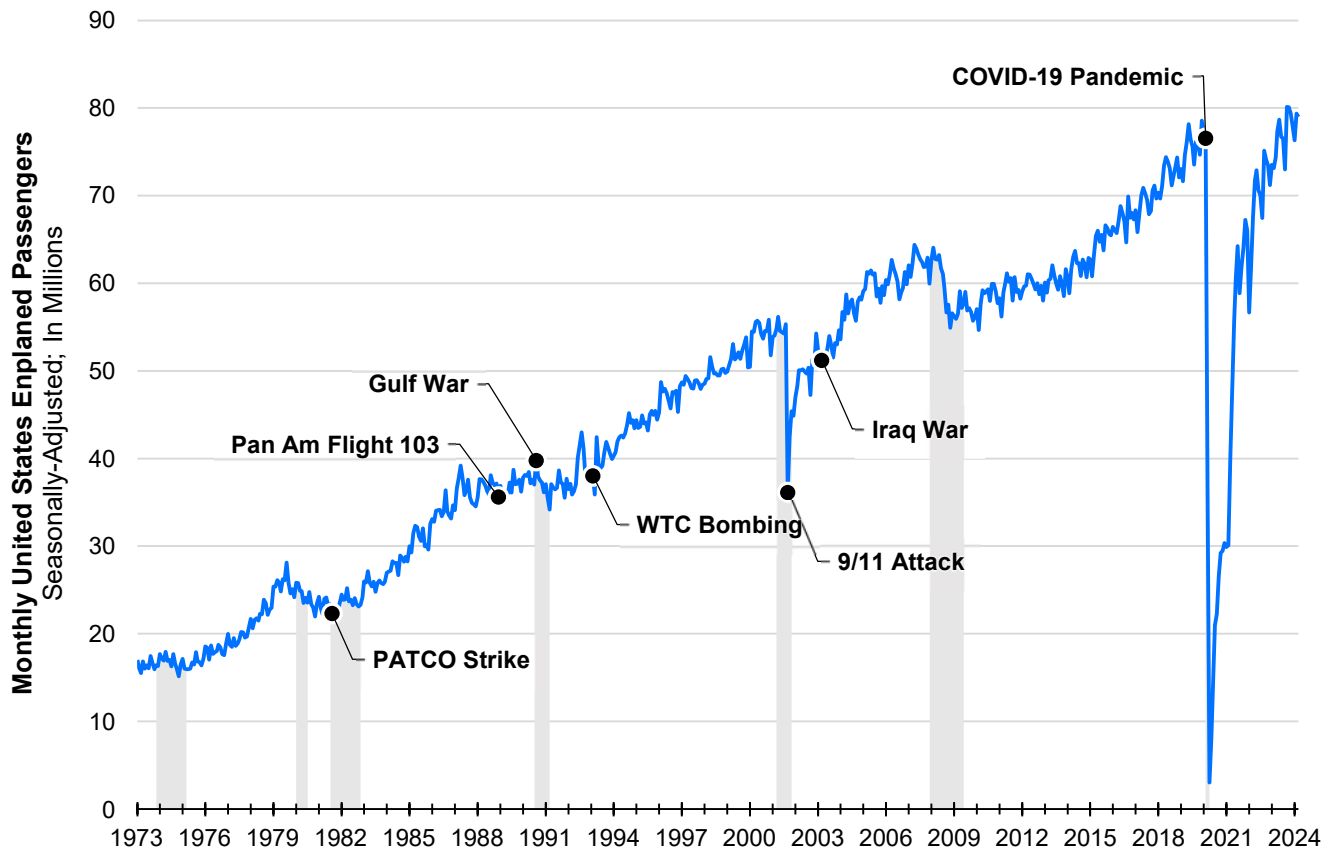
Figure 2-11 U.S. Real GDP Growth Forecasts



Sources: Congressional Budget Office, Budget and Economic Data: 10-Year Economic Projections, February 2024. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Open Market Committee, Summary of Economic Projections, June 12, 2024. Office of Management and Budget, The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 2025, March 2024. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Product, First Quarter 2024 (Second Estimate), May 2024.

Although the economy is the primary driver for air traffic, exogenous events can further exacerbate the impacts to air travel. For instance, the economic recession that occurred in CY 2001 had a direct impact on air travel, but its impact was compounded by the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The negative impact of this event on the airline industry is well documented. More recently, the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent government-imposed travel restrictions resulted in dramatic decreases in air traffic. **Figure 2-12** shows long-term enplaned passenger traffic growth in the U.S. During periods of economic contractions, there is a notable decline in enplaned passenger volumes, and during the subsequent economic expansions and recovery periods, there is significant growth in volumes. Exogenous shocks such as wars and terrorist attacks have generally had a short but significant impact on passenger volumes. As presented in this figure, the COVID-19 pandemic has been the most disruptive event to impact aviation in history over this period. In general, U.S. enplaned passenger traffic has recovered back to 2019, or pre-pandemic, levels.

Figure 2-12 U.S. Aviation System Shocks and Recoveries (through March 2024)

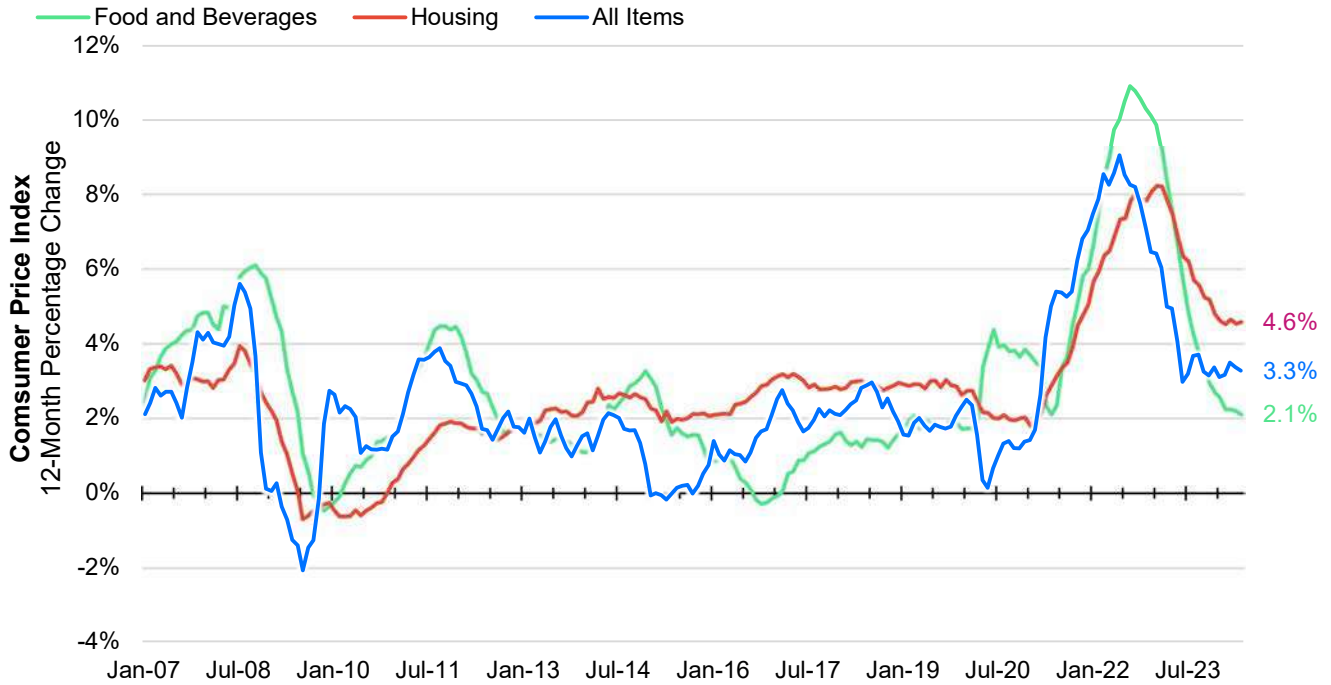


Note: Excludes non-revenue enplaned passengers.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Air Carrier Traffic Statistics; National Bureau of Economic Research, U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions.

Increases in inflation can have a negative impact on air traffic, especially if inflation increases at a faster rate than income. The consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for consumer goods and services. Consumer prices began to increase in April 2021 as the country continued to recover from the recession associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, driven in large part by rising fuel and food prices. Global supply chain issues also attributed to increases to the CPI. The average cost of goods and services began to climb at an accelerated rate in June 2021 with items like food, fuel, and housing being directly impacted. In June 2022, the CPI increased to 9.1% over June 2021. Since June 2022, the increase in CPI has slowed. In May 2024, the CPI increased by 3.3% over May 2023. **Figure 2-13** graphically depicts how CPI in the U.S. has changed since January 2007.

Figure 2-13 Consumer Price Index (January 2007 – May 2024)



Source: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index (CPI) Databases.

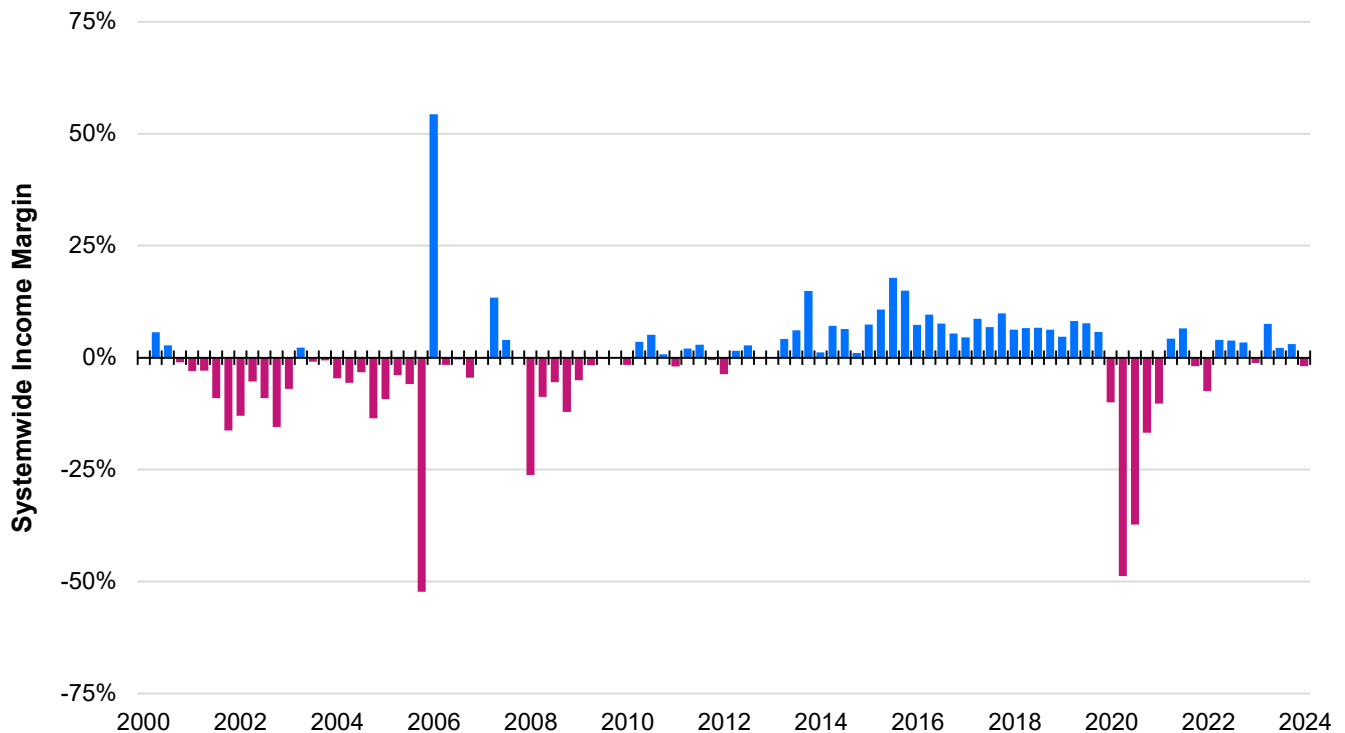
2.3.2 The United States Airline Industry

2.3.2.1 Airline Profitability

Airlines generally design route networks based on profitability and connectivity (primarily for network carriers). When profitability becomes compromised, an airline will, generally, review profitability by route and could act by increasing service on profitable routes or by reducing or eliminating unprofitable routes from their network.

Figure 2-14 provides the systemwide income margin for U.S. carriers since the first quarter of CY 2000. Triggered initially by the economic recession and compounded by the September 11 terrorist attacks, airlines had 20 out of 21 straight quarters with negative income margins in the fourth quarter of 2000. During this period, several airlines filed for bankruptcy protection, most notably Trans World Airlines, US Airways, United Airlines, Northwest Airlines, and Delta Air Lines. These difficult financial times for U.S. airlines resulted in some industry contraction as several mergers took place. These mergers are discussed in more detail in the next section.

Figure 2-14 Systemwide Income Margin for U.S. Carriers (CY 2000 Q1 – CY 2024 Q1)



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Net Income: All U.S. Carriers - All Regions.

The Great Recession also had a significant impact on the airline industry. In response, U.S. airlines decreased capacity, particularly in shorter-haul markets with smaller, shorter-range aircraft types in CY 2008 and CY 2009. This generally resulted in significant improvements to airline yields, RASM, and profitability. In the years prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. airline industry was at its most stable, profitable point over this period. According to the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), the 23 U.S. scheduled passenger airlines, at that time, reported a pre-tax net operating profit of \$15.8 billion in CY 2019, which was a 19.7% increase from CY 2018 and marked the eleventh consecutive year of pre-tax operating profits. The scheduled passenger airlines reported an operating profit margin of 7.5% in 2019, which was up from 6.3% in 2018.²² Profitability during this period can also be attributed to the airlines unbundling services and increasing the use of ancillary fees such as charges for checked baggage.

As a result of the impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, U.S. airlines incurred record losses in 2020 and into 2021. The U.S. DOT has reported that U.S. scheduled passenger airlines reported four straight quarters of after-tax net losses beginning in the second quarter of 2020. To help support U.S. air carriers during this period, in March 2020, the U.S. Congress passed by unanimous vote the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act. Under Title IV of the CARES Act, Congress approved \$500 billion in federal assistance to severely distressed sectors of the economy as part of the larger \$2 trillion stimulus package. Enacted on December 27, 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act (including CARES) created the Payroll Support Program Extension (PSP2) which allocated another \$15 billion to passenger air carriers and \$1 billion to contractors. On December 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSAA) was signed and

²² Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 2019 Annual and 4th Quarter U.S. Airline Financial Data.

provided \$2 billion in economic relief to airports. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 extended assistance to passenger air carriers and contractors that received financial assistance under PSP2 for an additional \$14 billion and \$1 billion respectively. From 2022 Q2 through 2024 Q1, there has only been two quarters (2023 Q1 and 2024 Q1) with negative operating margins for the U.S. carriers. In 2024 Q1, U.S. carriers posted a -1.9% systemwide operating margin.

2.3.2.2 *Airline Consolidation*

Over the past two decades, the U.S. airline industry has undergone a significant transformation. Although it had been profitable in recent years prior to the impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. airline industry, cumulatively, experienced losses of approximately \$54 billion from 2000 through 2009 on domestic operations.²³ Many airlines filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection and some ceased operations altogether. During this period, airlines suffered from excess capacity, which drove down yields. Yields adjusted for inflation had dropped by approximately 70%. With oil prices spiking to nearly \$150 per barrel in 2008, industry changes were critical. As a result, all the major network airlines restructured their route networks and reached agreements with lenders, employees, vendors, and creditors to decrease their cost structure.

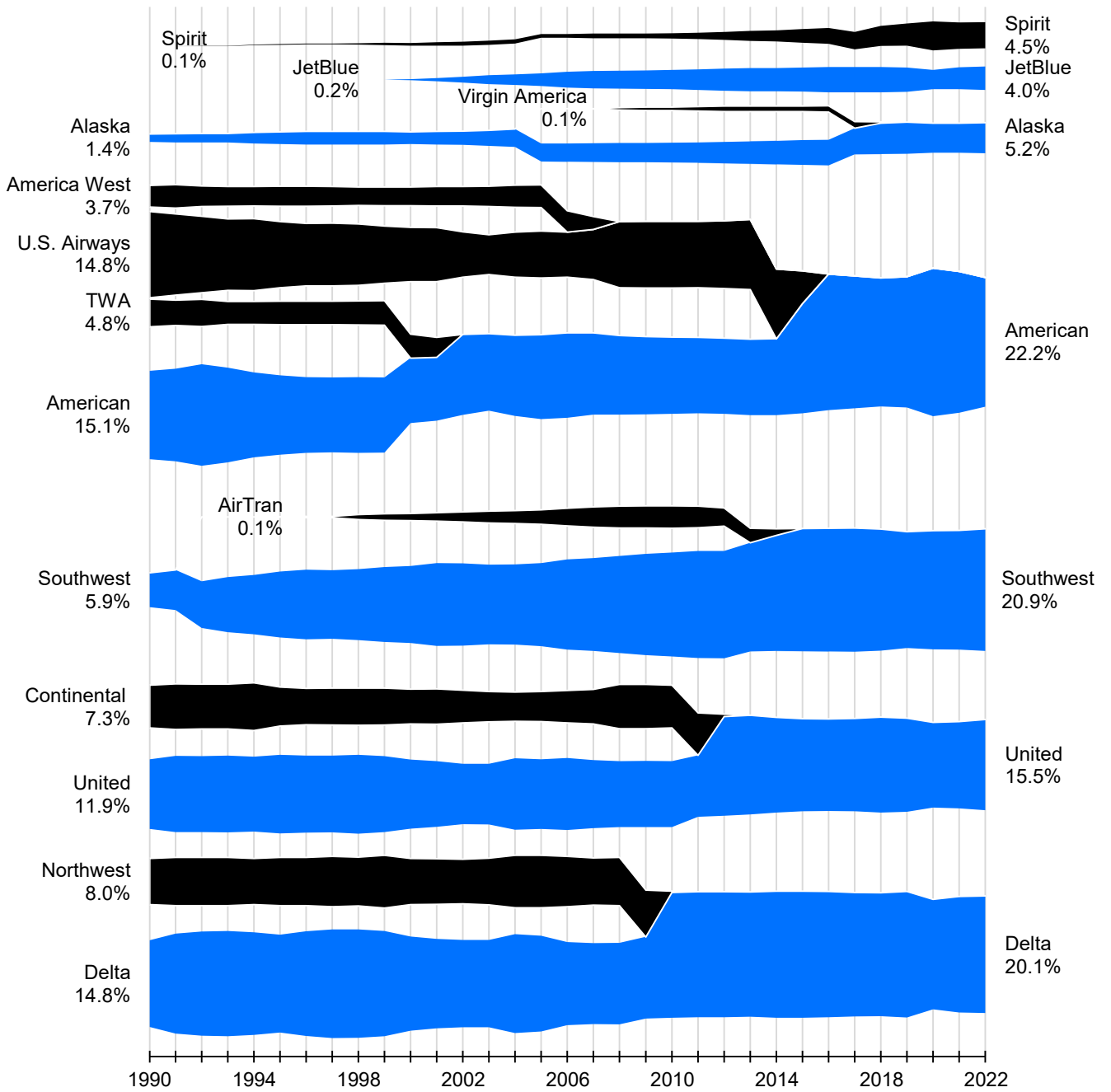
Industry consolidation has taken place because of competitive pressures and economic conditions. Most airlines have merged or been acquired since the turn of the 21st century. **Figure 2-15** provides a graphical representation of the major U.S. airline mergers during this period. As shown, in CY 1990 10 carriers accounted for 87.7% of the passenger traffic in the U.S. The introduction of low-cost and ultra-low-cost carriers increased competition and by CY 2001 there were 13 carriers accounting for 86.4% of the passengers. However, the run of mergers in the 2000s resulted in only 7 carriers accounting for 92.4% by CY 2022. These mergers have resulted in less competition among the airlines, increased pricing power, and increased profitability. The potential impacts associated with consolidation include limited industry seats, limited capacity growth, and increases in fares.

It is expected that airlines will continue to enter into code-share agreements in attempts to seek competitive advantages. For example, in early 2021, American Airlines entered partnerships with both Alaska Airlines for markets in the western U.S. and JetBlue Airways for markets in the eastern U.S. However, in May 2023, a federal judge ruled that American Airlines must end alliance with JetBlue Airways because of competition issues. In July 2023, JetBlue Airways announced it would not appeal the ruling, withdrawing from the alliance.

On December 2, 2023, Alaska Air Group announced it was planning to buy Hawaiian Airlines. The merged company would operate as independent brands but combine its operating platform. The shareholders of Hawaiian Airlines voted to approve the merger deal in February 2024. The combined airline is hoping to complete the merger within 18 months but requires the approval of U.S. regulators. In April 2024, consumers filed a lawsuit in an effort to block the merger.

²³ National Bureau of Economic Research, The Persistent Financial Losses of U.S. Airlines, July 2011.

Figure 2-15 U.S. Airline Consolidation



Source: US DOT Reports DB1A; US DOT T100 Report, accessed via Cirium, Diio Mi.

2.3.2.3 Aircraft and Personnel Shortages

Airlines parked and decommissioned aircraft during the pandemic as demand declined but now are struggling with capacity to meet the demand as air travel has essentially returned to 2019 levels. Supply chain issues and staffing shortages resulted in a significant slowdown in production of new aircraft. In CY 2019, Boeing delivered 380 aircraft, compared to 157 in CY 2020 following the first grounding of the 737 MAX aircraft. Boeing was able to return to pre-pandemic delivery levels in 2022 but is still behind in deliveries. In CY 2023, Boeing delivered 528 aircraft, an increase of 1% from CY 2022. Boeing exceeded its target of 375 Boeing 737 jets with 396 and met its target of 70-80 deliveries of the Boeing 787 with 73.²⁴ In the first two months of 2024, Boeing has only delivered 54 planes as the manufacturer has been dealing with on ongoing safety issues following a second grounding of the 737 MAX aircraft.²⁵ To date, Boeing has not issued a formal target for CY 2024, but have informed Southwest that they should expect 46 aircraft, down from an original estimate of 79, and United is expect to receive 56 aircraft, down from 77. This delay has resulted in a number of U.S. carriers cutting plans to increase capacity. In 2019, Airbus delivered 863 aircraft, which decreased to 566 in 2020. In 2022, Airbus delivered 661 aircraft. In CY 2023, Airbus delivered 735 units, beating its target of 720.²⁶ Airbus is currently targeting 800 aircraft deliveries in CY 2024.

The shortages due to production were compounded by maintenance delays. According to the management consulting company Oliver Wyman, there was a 12,000 to 18,000 shortage in the number of needed mechanics in 2023.²⁷ In order to overcome this shortage of mechanics, airlines will have to employ similar solutions as they have been doing with pilots including increased pay and subsidizing the training process as described in more detail below.

At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, airlines were faced with a surplus of personnel resulting from the sudden and dramatic decline in air traffic. As a result, airlines offered their employees buyouts and early retirement packages. In total, it is estimated that approximately 10% of commercial pilots took early retirement during the pandemic.²⁸ In addition, an aging pilot population is expected to continue to compound the issues arising from early retirements caused by the pandemic. As of December 31, 2023, FAA airman certification statistics shows that 13% of the 180,738 people with an airline transport pilot (ATP) certificate are 60 years of age or older and are due to retire over the next five years, with another 33% set to retire within the next 15 years. By contrast, only 6.4% of people with an ATP certification were under the age of 30.

The recovery of air traffic demand in the U.S. from the COVID-19 pandemic was relatively modest from April 2020 through February 2021. However, starting in March 2021, passenger demand has increased more rapidly and as of January 2024 has recovered to approximately 98.7% of the U.S. passenger levels experienced in January 2020. As a result of this rapid recovery and the airlines' inability to quickly replace their retired pilots, airlines have experienced shortages of trained pilots to fly aircraft, resulting in capacity shortages and cancellations. The pilot shortage problem has been amplified during peak travel periods throughout the year. Regional airlines have been hit the hardest by the pilot shortage. Unable to provide the wages of the larger airlines, the regional airlines have been losing their pilots to the mainline carriers who are attempting to fill their needs. As a result, the regional airlines have had to scale back, or in some cases eliminate service, to smaller markets including some subsidized through the FAA's Essential Air Service Program.

In order to meet this demand, airlines are quickly attempting to backfill the positions left open by pilot retirements by hiring and training new pilots. However, in addition to offering early retirement to their pilots, the airlines also

²⁴ Simple Flying, Boeing Delivered 528 Planes in 2023, January 10, 2024.

²⁵ Reuters, US Airlines Warn of More Boeing Delivery Delays Due to Safety Crisis, March 12, 2024.

²⁶ Airbus, Airbus Reports Strong 2023 Commercial Aircraft Orders and Deliveries in Complex Operating Environment, January 11, 2024.

²⁷ Oliver Wyman, Not Enough Aviation Mechanics, January 2023.

²⁸ CNN, A shortage of pilots could keep the airlines from making a real comeback.

trimmed back their pilot training programs to cut costs during the pandemic. The Regional Airline Association states that only 8,927 new pilots qualified for their ATP certificates over the two-year span of CY 2020 to CY 2021 compared to 6,664 in CY 2019 alone.²⁹ In 2022, there were 9,323 new pilots that qualified for ATP certificates.³⁰

According to a report from Oliver Wyman, by 2029 the increased demand for pilots is expected to outpace the supply creating a pilot shortage of approximately 60,000 pilots worldwide and nearly 21,000 in North America.³¹ In the U.S., there are currently several potential measures being explored by the FAA to help alleviate the pilot shortage, including:

- Raising the federally mandated retirement age for airline pilots from 65 to 67
- Reducing flight-hour requirements before joining a U.S. carrier
- Lowering the barrier to entry for training programs such as dropping the requirement for a four-year degree
- Creating gateway programs such as Alaska's Ascend Pilot Academy and United's Aviate Academy which offer financial aid and scholarships to lessen the cost of becoming a pilot.

If the pilot shortage becomes more widespread in the industry, the passenger airlines may not be able to meet future passenger demand, and would be required to reduce their seat capacity, resulting in material impacts to future passenger traffic in the U.S and internationally.

On March 1, 2023, Delta ratified a new Pilot Working agreement. The contract, which runs through December 2026, provides the 15,000 pilots with an immediate 18% pay increase and pay increases in each of the subsequent three years. Under the agreement, Delta will also provide a 1% increase of any pay offered by its competitors (American Airlines and United Airlines) under any those airline's negotiated contracts. The contract also provides paid maternity and paternal leave, better crew meals, improved health insurance, and more which is hoped to help improve employee retention.

In January 2024, B-737 MAX 9 aircraft were temporarily grounded following an incident where a panel in an aircraft fuselage blew out in flight. An investigation found that bolts meant to hold the panel in place had not been installed. Following inspections, the aircraft type was returned to service. As a result of the incident, the FAA announced increased oversight of Boeing's manufacturing processes and stated that it will not permit the company to increase aircraft production rates until the FAA is satisfied that adequate manufacturing quality controls are in place. Such restriction will constrain Boeing's ability to deliver aircraft as planned and could delay the ability of some airlines to upgrade their fleets with more fuel-efficient aircraft and increase capacity.

2.3.3 Aviation Fuel

The price of oil and the associated cost of jet fuel has historically been one of the largest operating costs affecting the airline industry. In 2000, jet fuel sold to end users averaged \$0.89 per gallon. The average cost of jet fuel increased steadily through 2007. However, in 2008, crude oil prices and, consequently, jet fuel surged in price as a result of strong global demand, a weak U.S. dollar, commodity speculation, political unrest, and a reluctance to materially increase supply. In July 2008, jet fuel reached an average price of \$4.01 per gallon, nearly double the price the year prior. Reduced demand in 2009 stemming from the global financial crisis and subsequent economic downturn resulted in a sharp decline in price. However, as the economic climate improved and political unrest continued in the Middle East, oil prices increased in the subsequent three years. The increase in the price of jet fuel put upwards pressure on airline operating costs. As a result, airlines cut capacity or increased fares, and

²⁹ Regional Airline Association, 2023 Regional Airline Association Annual Report.

³⁰ Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Civil Airmen Statistics.

³¹ Oliver Wyman, After COVID-19, Aviation Faces a Pilot Shortage.

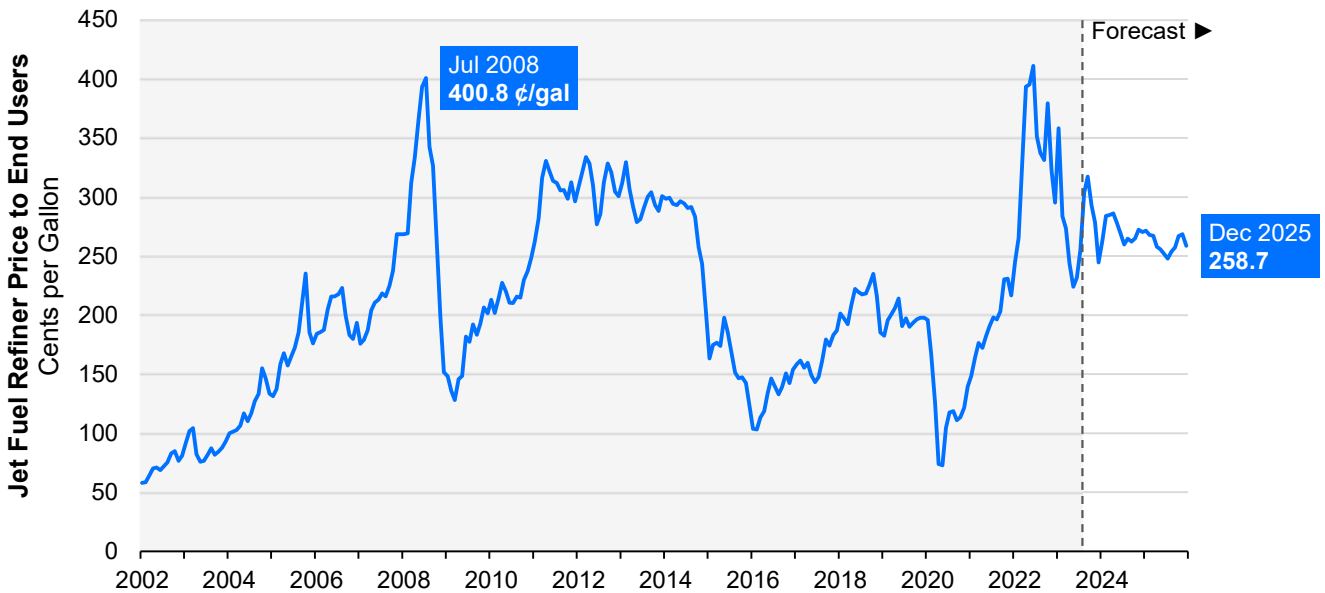
sometimes both. The average price of jet fuel dropped significantly in 2015 and 2016, reaching a low of \$1.03 per gallon in February 2016. Since then, jet fuel prices increased steadily to a peak of \$2.25 in October 2018 before falling to \$1.70 per gallon in December 2019 due to increased oil supplies. In 2019, jet fuel prices remained fairly stable, averaging approximately \$1.90 per gallon from February 2019 through January 2020.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the global demand for crude oil and fuel decreased dramatically starting in January 2020. As a result, the price of crude oil dropped below \$20 per barrel in April 2020. Since then, crude oil supply curtailments have caused oil prices to recover. Prices hovered near \$40 per barrel from early June 2020 through December 2020, then increased significantly to \$92 per barrel in February 2022. Following the start of the war between Russia and Ukraine, crude oil prices reached nearly \$109 per barrel in March 2022, receded to approximately \$102 per barrel in April 2022 and increased again back to nearly \$115 per barrel in June 2022. After such time, prices steadily declined through June 2023 before a slow climb through September 2023 where prices were at approximately \$89 per barrel. Energy disruptions leading to price increases have been occurring since the start of the Ukraine war with Russia. Oil prices have increased by about 6% since the start of the conflict between Israel and Hamas. The World Bank has reported if there is a major escalation, widening the conflict, a global energy shock would likely occur. A large disruption could send oil prices up by as much as 75%.³²

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) provides forecasts of jet fuel refiner price to end users in a report entitled Short-Term Energy Outlook. These prices are reported in cents per gallon as opposed to per barrel. In the June 2024 release, the EIA forecasts that jet fuel prices will be \$2.60 per gallon by December 2025.

Figure 2-16 presents the historical price for jet fuel refiner price to end users and the EIA’s forecast of that price.

Figure 2-16 Jet Fuel Prices (January 2002 – December 2025)



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook (June 2024).

Future fuel prices and availability are uncertain and fluctuate based on numerous factors. These can include supply-and-demand expectations, geopolitical events, fuel inventory levels, monetary policies, and economic

³² New York Times, Middle East War Could Cause Oil Price Shock, World Bank Warns, <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/10/30/business/economy/middle-east-war-oil-prices-world-bank.html>

growth estimates. Historically, certain airlines have also employed fuel hedging as a practice to provide some protection against future fuel price increases.

Aviation fuel costs will continue to impact the airline industry in the future. If aviation fuel costs increase significantly over current levels, air traffic activity could be negatively affected as airlines attempt to pass costs on to consumers through higher fares and fees to remain profitable. Currently, alternative fuels are not yet commercially cost effective.

2.3.4 Aviation Security

Since September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, government agencies, airlines, and airport operators have strengthened security measures to guard against threats and to maintain the public's confidence in the safety of air travel. Security measures have included cargo and baggage screening requirements, passenger screening requirements, deployment of explosive detection devices, strengthening of aircraft cockpit doors, the increased presence of armed air marshals, awareness programs for personnel at airports, additional intelligence in identifying high-risk passengers and new programs for flight crews. Aviation security is controlled by the federal government through the Department of Homeland Security and the TSA.

Although terrorist attacks targeting aviation interests would likely have negative and immediate impacts on the demand for air travel, the industry and demand have historically recovered from such events relatively quickly. There have been terrorist attacks at airports internationally including at Brussels Airport in March 2016, the Istanbul Atatürk Airport in June 2016, and the Paris Orly Airport in March 2017. So long as government agencies continue to seek processes and procedures to mitigate potential risks and to maintain confidence in the safety of aircraft, without requiring unreasonable levels of costs or inconvenience to the passengers, economic influences are expected to be the primary driver for aviation demand as opposed to security and safety.

2.3.5 National Air Traffic Capacity

The U.S. aviation system has a major impact on the national economy because it provides a means of transporting people and cargo over long distances in a relatively short period. As demand for air travel increases, the national aviation system must maintain enough capacity to allow for travel without unacceptable delays or congestion. It is generally assumed that the required infrastructure improvements needed to maintain capacity will keep pace with demand. Although not likely over the Forecast Period evaluated herein, the inability of the national aviation system to keep pace with demand could create congestion and delays on a national level that could adversely affect the passenger experience and impact future demand.

2.4 Air Traffic Activity Projections

L&B prepared air traffic activity projections for the Airport for use as the basis for the financial analysis performed later in this Report. This section presents the air traffic activity projections including the key assumptions used to develop those projections.

This section contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The air traffic activity projections included in this Report represent L&B’s opinion, based on information available to L&B as well as estimates, trends, and assumptions that are inherently subject to economic, political, regulatory, competitive, and other uncertainties, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which will be beyond the control of L&B. As a result, projected results may not be realized, and actual results could be significantly higher or lower than projected. L&B is not obligated to update, or otherwise revise, the projections or the specific portions presented to reflect circumstances existing after the date when made or to

reflect the occurrence of future events, even in the event that any or all of the assumptions are shown to be in error.

2.4.1 Air Traffic Projections

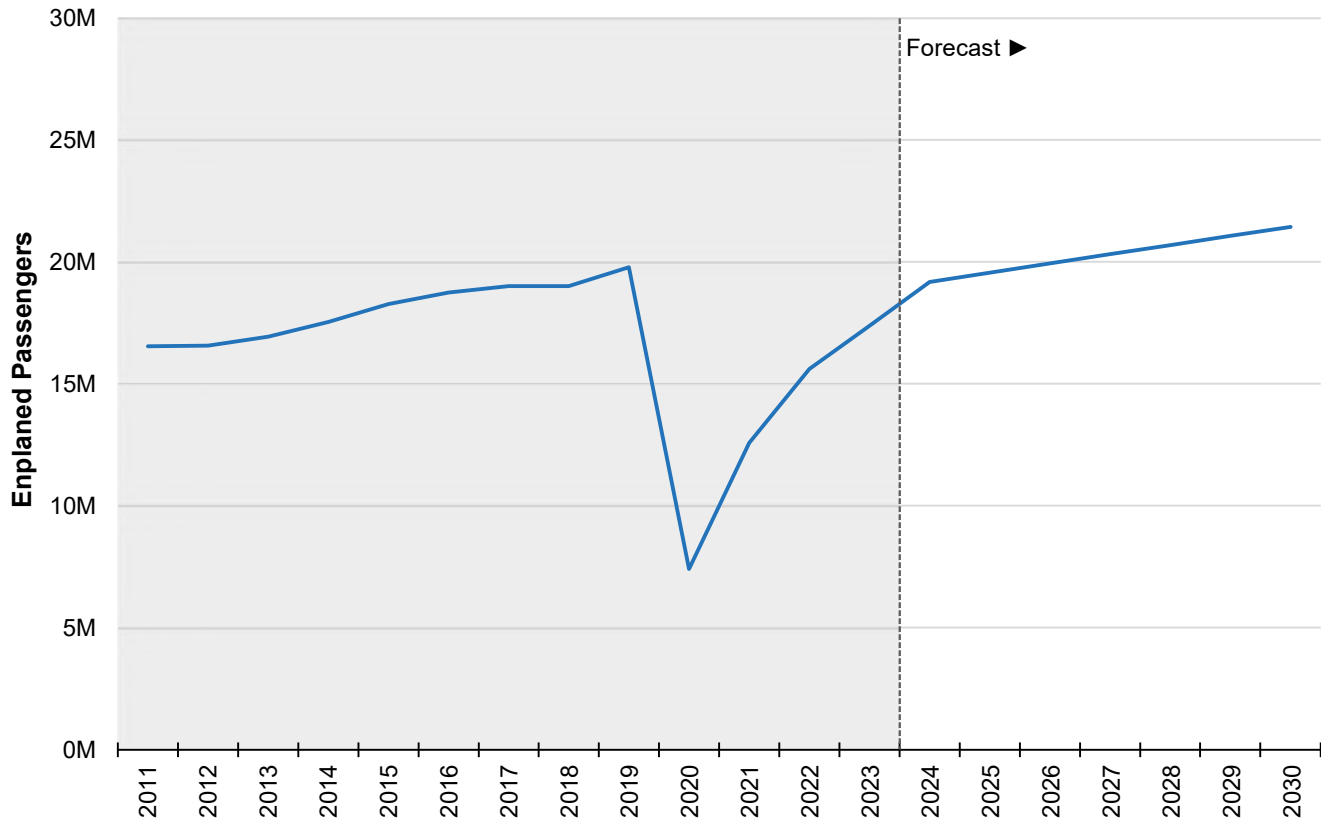
An estimate for 2024 was developed using year-to-date enplaned passenger counts and scheduled departing seats through the rest of the year. Through April 2024, there have been 5.6 million enplaned passengers occupying 6.8 million departing seats, equating to an average load factor of 82.5%. Currently, there are 15.7 million departing seats scheduled for the remainder of the year from June to December 2024. For purposes of conservatism, it was assumed that monthly load factors for each segment (domestic and international) would be the same as 2023 despite the average load factor being higher for the first four months of the year. The result is that there will be an estimated 19.18 million enplaned passengers in 2024, or approximately 97.0% of the enplaned passengers in 2019.

Beyond 2024, projections of air traffic activity were developed based on an analysis of the underlying economic conditions of the region, airline traffic trends, and an assessment of Delta's continued operation of hubbing activity at the Airport. In general, it was assumed that in the long-term, growth in O&D passenger traffic at the Airport will occur as a function of growth in PCPI and the economy of the Air Service Area. The growth in U.S. population and GDP, along with Delta's network strategy, are assumed to be the primary drivers of future connecting passenger traffic. In addition, several other assumptions are incorporated into the long-term projection including the following:

- The airlines will continue to add capacity that is in line with demand.
- Delta Air Lines will continue to operate the Airport as a connecting hub. However, it was assumed that growth in connecting traffic will be modest in comparison to O&D traffic.
- The domestic airlines other than Delta Air Lines and the Delta Connection carriers currently serving the Airport will continue to provide air service to support local long-term demand primarily to and from their hub airports, key focus cities, and larger O&D markets, and the Airport will continue as a key airport for Sun Country Airlines.
- Delta Air Lines and other airlines will continue to provide trans-oceanic service to markets in Europe and Asia, as well as other international markets such as Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean from the Airport. Service to other international markets will also be provided as demand dictates.
- There will be no major disruption of airline service or airline travel behavior nationally or at the Airport.

The long-term enplanement projection is based on the ability of the Air Service Area's economic base to generate continued passenger growth. The key socioeconomic forecast variables that have been found to have a strong correlation with an airport's passenger demand generally include population, employment, income, and gross regional product. Enplaned passenger traffic is driven by the region's economic base and was projected using a socioeconomic regression analysis. **Figure 2-17** presents the resulting enplaned passenger projection based on the regression analysis.

Figure 2-17 Enplaned Passenger Projection (2011 – 2030)



Sources: Metropolitan Airports Commission (historical). Landrum & Brown (forecast).

The total enplaned passenger traffic was segmented into categories based on assumptions developed through looking at the historical trends. The projections for domestic and international enplaned passengers through 2030 is presented in **Table 2-13**. In general, the following assumptions were made to forecast enplaned passengers by segment at the Airport:

- From 2014 to 2019, growth in domestic O&D enplaned passengers was strong, increasing at a CAGR of 5.1%. Domestic connecting traffic at the Airport decreased from 2015 through 2018. In 2019, connecting traffic experienced a slight recovery, increasing 3.3% over 2018. As such, it was assumed that most of the growth in domestic traffic would once again come from O&D passengers (2.3% CAGR), while growth in connecting traffic would continue to be modest (0.8% CAGR).
- Prior to the pandemic, international traffic was the fastest growing segment at the Airport, increasing at an average rate of 6.5% per annum from 2014 through 2019. In 2019, international traffic accounted for 8.3% of all enplaned passengers at the Airport. It is anticipated that within the next couple of years, international traffic will once again experience higher growth at the Airport. As such, the share of international enplaned passengers at the Airport is forecast to account for 9.7% of the Airport’s total traffic by 2030.

Table 2-13 Enplaned Passenger Projection (In Thousands; 2019 – 2030)

Year		Domestic	International	Total
Actual	2019	18,137	1,646	19,783
	2020	6,995	420	7,415
	2021	12,208	373	12,581
	2022	14,577	1,037	15,614
	2023	15,890	1,485	17,375
Estimated	2024	17,423	1,758	19,181
Projected	2025	17,752	1,812	19,564
	2026	18,077	1,865	19,942
	2027	18,399	1,919	20,318
	2028	18,718	1,974	20,692
	2029	19,036	2,029	21,065
	2030	19,354	2,084	21,438
Range		Compound Annual Growth Rate		
2019-24		(0.8%)	1.3%	(0.6%)
2024-30		1.8%	2.9%	1.9%

Sources: Metropolitan Airports Commission (Actual Total Enplaned Passengers)
 Diiio Mi, US DOT Origin and Destination Survey Data (Domestic O&D, Domestic Connecting, and total International).
 Landrum & Brown, Inc. (Estimated and Projected)

Passenger airline landed weights were estimated based on assumptions regarding future aircraft load factors and aircraft capacity. Unlike passenger traffic, cargo has experienced strong growth during the pandemic. However, cargo landed weights decreased significantly in 2023 and were lower than pre-pandemic levels. Therefore, the all-cargo landed weight projection was developed using a trend analysis using the historical landed weights from 2011 through 2023, excluding 2019 through 2022 as they were considered outliers. **Table 2-14** presents the landed weight projection.

Table 2-14 Landed Weight Projection (In Thousand-Pound Units; 2019 – 2030)

Year	Passenger	All-Cargo	Total	
Actual	2019	21,990,426	1,256,101	23,246,527
	2020	12,318,461	1,218,489	13,536,950
	2021	15,993,106	1,374,452	17,367,557
	2022	17,373,600	1,330,936	18,704,536
	2023	19,587,620	1,052,389	20,640,009
Estimated	2024	21,476,626	1,066,399	22,543,024
Projected	2025	21,999,157	1,080,408	23,079,565
	2026	22,519,731	1,094,418	23,614,149
	2027	23,038,348	1,108,428	24,146,776
	2028	23,556,966	1,122,437	24,679,403
	2029	24,077,540	1,136,447	25,213,987
	2030	24,600,071	1,150,456	25,750,528
Range	Compounded Annual Growth Rate			
2019-24	-0.5%	-3.2%	-0.6%	
2024-30	2.3%	1.3%	2.2%	

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission (Actual).
Landrum & Brown, Inc. (Estimated and Projected)

3 Airport Facilities and Capital Program

This Chapter provides an overview of existing Airport facilities and describes the Airport’s Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which is comprised of the Series 2024 Projects (as defined herein) and other planned capital improvements at the Airport.

3.1 Existing Airport Facilities

The Airport occupies approximately 3,400 acres approximately 10 miles south and southwest of the central Minneapolis and Saint Paul business districts, respectively. Existing Airport facilities are described in sections below and are graphically illustrated on **Figure 3-1**.

3.1.1 Airfield Facilities

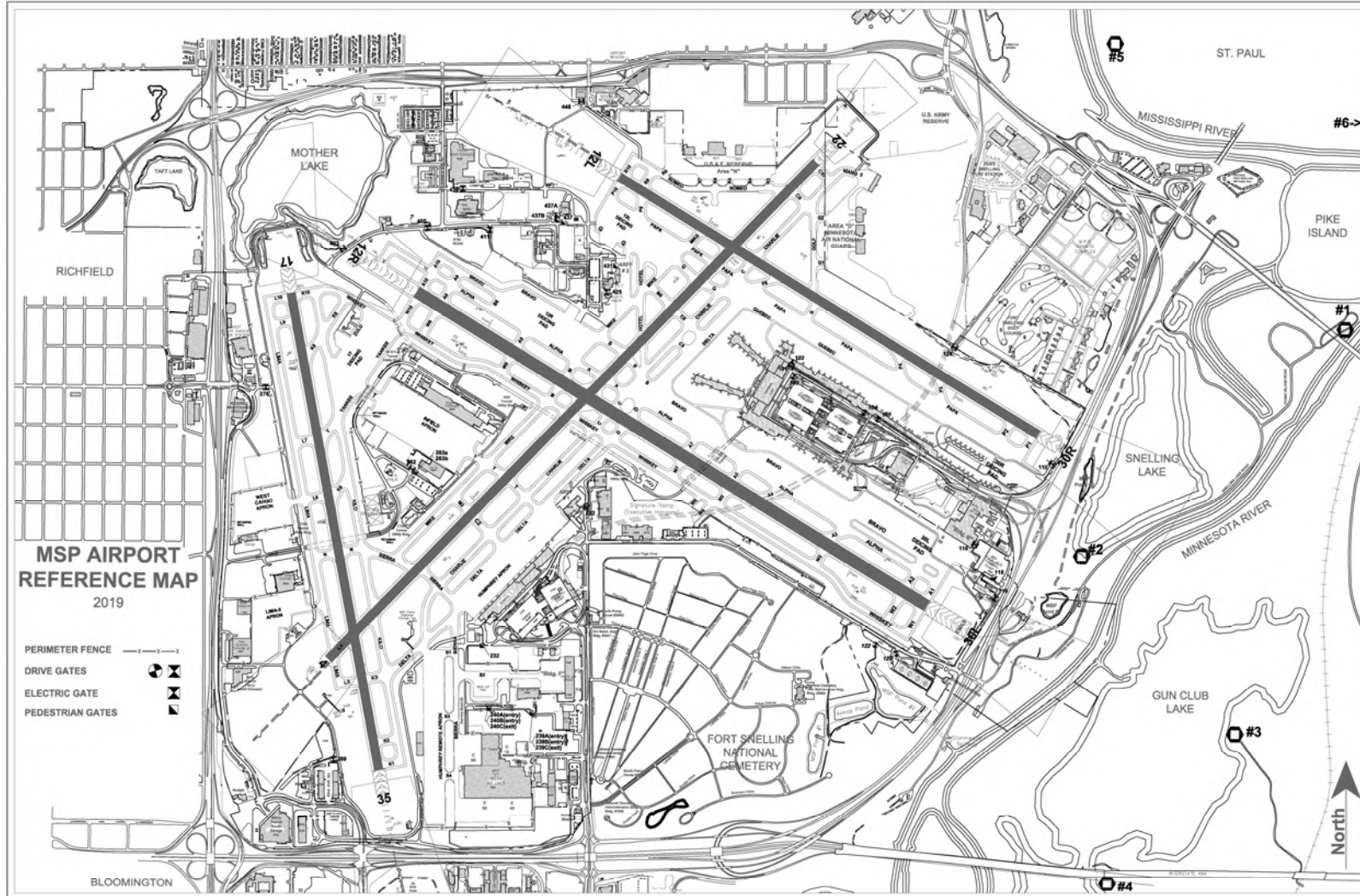
The airfield consists of four commercial aircraft runways including two parallel runways, one north-south runway and one crosswind runway. Runway 12L-30R is 8,200 feet long; Runway 12R-30L is 10,000 feet long; Runway 4-22 is 11,006 feet long; and Runway 17-35 is 8,000 feet long. All eight of the runway approach directions are equipped with high-intensity runway lighting and instrument landing systems to enable continuous all-weather operations. **Table 3-1** summarizes the published lengths and widths of each runway, and the runways are also depicted on Figure 3-1.

Table 3-1 Runway Dimensions

Runway	Length (Feet)	Width (Feet)
12L-30R	8,200	150
12R-30L	10,000	200
17-35	8,000	150
4-22	11,006	150

Source: MSP Long Term Comprehensive Plan Update.

Figure 3-1 **Airport Layout**



Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

3.1.2 Terminal Facilities

Passenger terminal facilities at the Airport consist of two separate buildings: Terminal 1 and Terminal 2. Terminals 1 and 2 have a total of 117 gates, with 103 gates in Terminal 1 and 14 gates in Terminal 2. An International Arrivals Facility (IAF) is located within both passenger terminals. The Metro Transit Light Rail System that runs between downtown Minneapolis, St. Paul, and the Mall of America has stations at both terminals and provides transportation between the two terminals at no charge. Shuttle bus service between the terminals is also available in certain circumstances.

3.1.2.1 Terminal 1

Terminal 1 is a three-story structure consisting of 2.8 million square feet of space, of which approximately 1.3 million square feet are considered rentable. Terminal 1 consists of one main terminal (Main Building) and seven concourses designated with the letters A through G, and includes the principal IAF, a ground transportation center, and a valet parking garage. As of the date of this Report, the seven concourses, which extend from the Main Building, provide a total of 101 gates, of which 100 utilize passenger loading bridges and one of which supports three hard-stand positions used for ground boarding small aircraft. Prior to the start of the Concourse B/C Aircraft Up-Gauging project (one of the projects in the 2024-30 CIP which began in 2023), Terminal 1 included a total of 104 aircraft gates, of which 103 utilized passenger loading bridges and one of which supported three hard-stand positions. The Concourse B/C Aircraft Up-Gauging project consists of certain improvements being made to Concourse B and C, but also will result in a reduction of the number of gates in Terminal 1. Upon the completion of the Concourse B/C Aircraft Up-Gauging project, Terminal 1 will include a total of 99 aircraft gates (a reduction of 5 gates), of which 98 will utilize passenger loading bridges and one of which will support three hard-stand positions.

The jet aircraft loading positions and the associated holdroom areas are leased to airlines on a preferential use basis, except for an essential air service gate and two common use gates on Concourse E. As of the date of this Report, 84 of the existing 100 full-service passenger boarding bridge gates in Terminal 1 are leased by Delta. Upon the completion of the Concourse B/C Aircraft Up-Gauging project (a portion of the project is being managed by Delta), Delta will lease 82 of the 98 full-service passenger boarding bridge gates in Terminal 1. Under specific conditions, the preferential user of an aircraft loading position may be required to accommodate the operations of another airline. The Commission has retained the right to accommodate other international airlines on these gates as they are needed.

Ticketing/check-in, passenger security screening, gate hold rooms, and a wide array of concessions are located on the second level. A ground transportation center, located directly across from the terminal and accessed by a tunnel and two skyways, provides access to taxis and app-based services. The underground Hub Tram connects passengers to shuttles, buses, rental cars and the T1 LRT station at the new Transit Center in the Silver parking garage, which serves as a focal point for multimodal access. The following airlines are currently located in Terminal 1: Aer Lingus, Air Canada, Air France, Alaska Airlines, American Airlines, Delta Air Lines, Denver Air Connection, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa, Spirit Airlines, and United Airlines.

3.1.2.2 Terminal 2

Terminal 2 is a three-story structure consisting of approximately 639,000 square feet of space. It is operated as a common-use facility containing 14 gates, with two additional gates anticipated to be opened on the south side of the terminal in the fall of 2024. The following airlines are currently located in Terminal 2: Allegiant Air, Condor, Frontier, Icelandair, JetBlue Airways, Southwest Airlines, and Sun Country Airlines. The lower level features the ticketing/check-in area, international arrivals processing, and bag claim area. All of the gates in Terminal 2 are operated as common use gates.

3.1.2.3 *International Arrivals Facilities*

The IAF in Terminal 1 is located on the G Concourse. It is intended for use by regularly scheduled international flights and therefore, most international arrivals and departures at the Airport are conducted from this facility. The facility contains ten jet aircraft loading positions, all with international arrival capability. The facility has nine dual purpose domestic-international gates. Total processing is estimated to be approximately 800 passengers per hour. An additional IAF is located in Terminal 2, which is used by the scheduled airlines operating at that facility, international charter flights, and off-schedule international flights.

3.1.3 **Parking Facilities**

There are currently approximately 27,514 public parking spaces at the Airport, split between the Terminal 1, Quick Ride ramp, and Terminal 2 parking areas. The light rail transit provides access to both Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 parking areas. In Terminal 1, there are a total of 17,015 public parking spaces including: general hourly and daily parking (15,751 spaces), short term parking (816 spaces), ePark Elite (100 spaces), and valet parking (348 spaces). The Quick Ride parking ramp has 1,310 spaces with access to Terminal 1 via a shuttle, however, it is currently closed for a series of repairs. In the Terminal 2, there are a total of 9,189 public parking spaces, including value parking, contained in two nine-level garages.

The various parking products offered to passengers at the Airport are described below.

- **Terminal 1 Hourly** – Limited to visits shorter than 4 hours and connected via skyway to Terminal 1
- **Daily** – Located at Terminal 1
- **Valet** – Available only at Terminal 1
- **Quick Ride Ramp** – Located off Post Road, on-site parking at the value rate. Connected to Terminal 1 via a free shuttle that operates 24/7
- **Terminal 2 Hourly** – Designed for visits shorter than 4 hours and connected via skyway to Terminal 2
- **Value** – Located at Terminal 2 and connected to Terminal 1 via light rail
- **ePark Elite** – Guarantees a parking space in a reserved section at either terminal parking facility

There is a free cell phone lot located off Post Road between the two terminals. Four off-Airport private parking facilities serve Airport passengers and provide approximately 5,450 additional automobile parking spaces.

3.1.4 **Ground Access**

Major highways that connect with the rest of the Metropolitan Area surround the Airport. On the south side of the Airport is I-494 that connects to I-694 forming an interstate highway loop through the Metropolitan Area around the cities of Minneapolis and Saint Paul. Access to I-94 and I-35 is readily available from this loop. To the west of the Airport is State Highway 77 (Cedar Avenue). The Crosstown Highway (State Highway 62) lies to the north of the Airport, while to the east are State Highways 5 and 55. Connection to the downtown area of Minneapolis is, in addition to various city streets, provided by State Highway 55 and by I-35W, which connects to both I-494 and the Crosstown Highway west of the Airport. Downtown Minneapolis is linked to the Airport by a light-rail system, which continues on to the Mall of America. The Saint Paul downtown area is also accessible by various city streets with primary access via State Highway 5 and by I-35E, which connects to both Highway 5 and I-494 east of the Airport.

3.1.5 Rental Car

On-airport rental companies include: Alamo, Avis, Budget, Dollar, Enterprise, Hertz, National, Payless, Sixt, and Thrifty. All on-airport rental car companies at the Airport have counters at both terminals. On-airport rental car counters at Terminal 1 are located in the Transit Center in the Silver parking garage. Passengers can take the underground tram to the ramps and then take an elevator to the upper floors. At Terminal 2, on-airport rental car counters are in the Ground Transport Center on the ground level of the Purple Ramp directly across from the terminal building. Turo, a peer-to-peer car sharing platform, also operates at the Airport, with a pickup area on the Red parking ramp. Ace Rent A Car is currently the only off-airport rental company, and provides shuttle pick up at the ground transportation centers at each terminal.

3.1.6 Hotel

The InterContinental Minneapolis – St. Paul Airport hotel which opened in July 2018, is an on-site full-service hotel operated by InterContinental Hotels and is located in the central terminal area. The hotel has a skyway connected to the Airport with its own security checkpoint that connects to Terminal 1 at Concourse C. The hotel has 291 rooms on 12 floors.

3.1.7 Military Facilities

The Minneapolis-Saint Paul Joint Air Reserve Station at the Airport is home to the 934th Airlift Wing (934 AW), an Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) unit, and the 133rd Airlift Wing (133 AW) of the Minnesota Air National Guard. Both units fly the C-130 Hercules support the duties of the Air Mobility Command (AMC). The 934th consists of over 1,300 military personnel, of which approximately 250 are full-time Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) and Air Reserve Technician (ART) personnel. The 133rd is similarly manned, making for a total military presence of over 2,600 full-time and part-time personnel.

The 934 AW serves as the "hos" wing for the installation, which also includes lodging/billeting, officers club, Base Exchange (BX) and other morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) facilities for active, reserve/national guard and retired military personnel and their families.

3.2 Airport Capital Improvement Program

The Commission manages Airport capital projects through an on-going Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The CIP is an important tool used for formulating future project financing plans, maximizing federal and state grant opportunities and pro-actively planning for the replacement or reconstruction of essential infrastructure components that are nearing the end of their useful or service lives. The CIP provides a framework for scheduling and coordinating execution of multiple projects to minimize operational impact. The majority of the capital projects in the CIP tend to be routine projects for a major airport, including reconstruction or rehabilitation of runways, taxiways, terminals, parking decks, roadways and environmental or planning studies.

Each year, Commission staff prepares a seven-year CIP for review and approval by the full Commission. The Commission's 2024-2030 CIP consists of near-term construction projects expected to begin during calendar years 2024 and 2025 as well as a longer-term CIP that covers projects expected to be undertaken over an additional five-year period between 2026 and 2030 that may require additional refinements to project scopes and costs. The CIP is amended throughout the year as needed. The 2024-30 CIP, approved by the Commission on December 18, 2023, has a total cost of approximately \$4.3 billion, with approximately \$1.79 billion planned in 2024 and 2025. Future CIPs could reflect project revisions and additional projects could be added to the 2024-30 CIP.

For the purposes of this Report, the Airport's capital program is divided into two categories, which are as follows.

- **Series 2024 Projects** – This category is comprised of those projects in the Airport’s capital program to be funded, either in whole or in part, with proceeds of the Series 2024 Bonds. The Series 2024 Projects are estimated to cost approximately \$897.8 million, \$593.1 million of which are anticipated to be funded with proceeds of the Series 2024 Bonds. Approximately \$130.0 million of the Series 2024 Projects are anticipated to be funded with proceeds of the future anticipated bond issuance in 2026. These projects are further described in Section 3.9.1 following. Per the Airline Agreements, the Commission does not need approval, and does not plan to seek approval, from the Majority-In-Interest of the Signatory Airlines to construct the Series 2024 Projects. The capital and operating costs associated with the Series 2024 Projects are included in the financial analysis contained in Chapter 4 of this Report. **Table 3-2** presents the Series 2024 Projects and estimated project costs programmed for 2024.
- **Other CIP Projects** – This category is comprised of the approved 2024-30 CIP projects that are not included in the Series 2024 Projects as defined above. The major elements of the Other CIP Projects include the Terminal 1 Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement, replacement of the Terminal 1 outbound baggage handling system, replacement of the Terminal 1 boiler and chiller and energy Management Center expansion, passenger boarding bridge replacements, various other terminal improvements, technology upgrades, security improvements, improvements to hangars and other Airport buildings, and other maintenance and improvements to the airfield and runways. Other CIP Projects are estimated to cost approximately \$3.4 billion, approximately \$2.1 billion of which are anticipated to be funded with proceeds of the future anticipated bond issuances in 2026, 2028, and 2030. These projects are further described in section 3.9.2 below. Per the Airline Agreements, the Commission does not need approval, and does not plan to seek approval, from the Majority-In-Interest of the Signatory Airlines to construct the Other CIP Projects. The capital and operating costs associated with the Other CIP Projects are included in the financial analysis contained in Chapter 4 of this Report. **Table 3-3** presents the Other CIP Projects and estimated project costs programmed by year from 2024 through 2030.

Debt service associated with the Series 2024 Bonds and future bonds, as well as any anticipated operating expenses associated with the Series 2024 Projects and Other CIP Projects are included in the financial analysis provided in Chapter 4 of this Report. However, debt service on the planned future subordinate bond issuance in FY 2030 would not become payable during the Forecast Period in this Report and is therefore not reflected in the financial analysis herein.

The Commission anticipates that the Series 2024 Projects and Other CIP Projects will be funded from a combination of federal grants, passenger facility charges (PFCs), other Airport funds, proceeds from existing bonds, proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds, and proceeds from future bonds. **Table 3-4** presents the Series 2024 Projects and Other CIP Projects by anticipated funding sources.

3.2.1 The Series 2024 Projects

As described herein, the Series 2024 Projects are comprised of Airport capital program projects with construction to be funded in whole or in part with proceeds of the Series 2024 Bonds. The Series 2024 Projects are all described in detail in the following sections. In total, the Series 2024 Projects are estimated to cost approximately \$897.8 million (including design, engineering, construction, escalation for inflation, and contingency amounts, but excluding financing costs).

Exhibit A at the end of this Report presents detail on the estimated project costs for the Series 2024 Projects along with planned funding sources.

Table 3-2 Series 2024 Projects – 2024 Programmed Costs (Dollars in Thousands) ¹

Project Element	Other Funding Sources	Amount Funded with Series 2024 Bonds	Total Project Cost
Concourse G Infill – Pod 2-3	\$215,000	\$70,000	\$285,000
Terminal 2 North Gate Expansion	36,500	226,500	263,000
Safety and Security Center	5,500	149,500	155,000
Concourse and Gatehold Modernization	36,200	39,250	75,450
Terminal 2 Apron and Bldg Modifications	0	30,000	30,000
MSP Campus Building Roof Replacements	0	14,400	14,400
Air Handling Unit Replacement	6,500	6,500	13,000
Concourse A Heating System Upgrade	0	11,000	11,000
Electrical Substation Replacement	0	10,000	10,000
Concourse G Rehabilitation	5,000	5,000	10,000
Ground Power Substation Replacement	0	9,000	9,000
Maintenance Campus Infiltration Pond	0	6,300	6,300
Parking Structure Rehabilitation	0	5,900	5,900
MAC Automation Infrastructure Program	0	5,300	5,300
Lavatory Building Rehabilitation	0	4,400	4,400
Total Series 2024 Projects	\$304,700	\$593,050	\$897,750

Note: Amounts may not add because of rounding.

¹ The Series 2024 Projects include all of the projects that will be funded, in part or in whole, by the proceeds of the Series 2024 Bonds. As shown on Table 3-4 and Exhibit A, the Series 2024 Projects will also be funded with Federal and State Funds, proceeds from previously issued bonds, Airport funds, and with the proceeds of future bonds.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

Table 3-3 Other CIP Projects – Programmed Costs by Year (Dollars in Thousands)

Project Element	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
Terminal 1 Maintenance & Improvements ¹	\$68,610	\$201,484	\$90,639	\$101,640	\$74,802	\$82,900	\$916,810	\$1,536,884
Terminal 2 Maintenance & Improvements	3,400	166,910		7,950	8,000	8,000		194,260
Federal Inspection Station (FIS)	3,175	1,000	1,845	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,020
Field and Runway Projects	35,900	72,300	29,500	54,600	61,400	49,200	274,600	577,500
Roadway Projects	12,120	9,020	23,620	16,400	4,550	3,400	950	70,060
Parking Improvements	2,320	14,350	12,100	17,250	8,900	6,675	7,850	69,445
Police & Fire Projects	3,150	20,600	12,540	18,850	14,000	850		69,990
Utilities	17,200	30,200	19,900	433,800	12,000	12,150	4,900	530,150
Maintenance & Infrastructure	4,000	4,000	8,500					16,500
Hangars and Other Buildings	56,275	14,700	43,900	7,500	11,075	2,500	2,000	137,950
Environmental	11,000	9,300			700	2,000	15,000	38,000
General Office/Administration	750	2,000	800		500		500	4,550
Reliever Airports	32,400	28,900	17,100	34,650	17,250	11,000	1,700	143,000
Total Other CIP Projects	\$250,300	\$574,764	\$260,444	\$693,640	\$214,177	\$179,675	\$1,225,310	\$3,398,309

Note: Amounts may not add because of rounding.

¹ The Commission is currently in the process of evaluating the timing of the Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement Project and the plan of finance has not yet been solidified. For the purposes of this Report, the project is estimated to cost \$600.0 million and is assumed to be undertaken in 2030 and funded entirely with proceeds from the Commission's anticipated 2030 bond issuance. However, the timing of the project, project cost, and plan of finance are subject to change.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

Table 3-4 Capital Program Funding Plan by Category (Dollars in Millions)

Category	PFC	Federal and State	Previous GARBs	Series 2024 Bonds	Future Series 2026 Bonds	Future Series 2028 Bonds	Future Series 2030 Bonds ¹	Other Airport Funds ²	Total
Series 2024 Projects	-	\$115.5	\$47.7	\$593.1	\$130.0	-	-	\$11.5	\$897.8
Other CIP Projects	\$244.5	284.4	53.1	0.0	503.5	\$534.2	\$1,089.1	689.6	3,398.3
Total	\$244.5	\$399.9	\$100.8	\$593.1	\$633.5	\$534.2	\$1,089.1	\$701.1	\$4,296.0

Note: Amounts may not add because of rounding.

¹ The Commission is currently in the process of evaluating the timing of the Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement Project and the plan of finance has not yet been solidified. For the purposes of this Report, the project is assumed to be funded with proceeds from the Commission's anticipated 2030 bond issuance. However, the timing of the project and plan of finance are subject to change.

² Includes the uses of the Commission's short-term line of credit that are not expected to be retired during the Forecast Period, airline R&R fund, and Commission cash.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

A description of each of the Series 2024 Projects is contained in the following subsections.

3.2.1.1 Concourse G Infill – Pod 2-3

This project includes an expansion and redevelopment of Concourse G. The expansion includes the construction of an infill structure between the existing Pods 2 and 3, which will provide enlarged gate hold areas. The redevelopment will include new and upgraded restrooms, new moving walkways, new mechanical rooms and air handling equipment, redevelopment of concessions space and miscellaneous relocations of tenant space within the project footprint. This is a non-recurring project to update the airport facilities. This project is estimated to cost approximately \$285.0 million, with \$70.0 million anticipated to be funded with proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.2 Terminal 2 North Gate Expansion

This project will expand Terminal 2 to the north, adding passenger boarding bridges, gate hold seating, concessions and support spaces. This is a nonrecurring project to expand the airport facility. This project is estimated to cost approximately \$263.0 million, with \$226.5 million anticipated to be funded with proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.3 Safety and Security Center

This phase of the project will construct a building to house a new Integrated Operations Center, which includes Airside Operations and the Emergency Communications Center, a dedicated primary Emergency Operations Center and consolidated Airport Police Department facilities. This combined facility is intended to bring together various operating departments to improve collaboration and coordination. This project is estimated to cost approximately \$155.0 million, with \$149.5 million anticipated to be funded with proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.4 Concourse and Gatehold Modernization

This project is the second phase of the Concourse and Gatehold Modernization program and will complete work in Concourse C. Through a reimbursable agreement, Delta Air Lines will complete MAC-funded work to include ceiling and lighting improvements, window tint, wainscoting, column wraps (excluding branding), paint (excluding branding), wayfinding information displays and flooring in the public area concourse corridors (including terrazzo, tile and carpet, where applicable). The program budget will also support MAC consultant fees for design collaboration and project oversight. This phase of the project is estimated to cost \$75.5 million and is anticipated to be funded with \$39.3 million of proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.5 Terminal 2 H1-H2 Apron and Building Modifications

This project includes a two-gate expansion at the south end of Terminal 2. It will construct additional concrete apron, passenger boarding bridges and supporting infrastructure to accommodate four aircraft in the vicinity of existing gates H1 and H2. This project is estimated to cost \$30.0 million, all of which is anticipated to be funded with proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.6 MSP Campus Building Roof Replacements

Continual maintenance of MAC non-terminal buildings is imperative in providing a stable infrastructure and meeting the MAC's sustainability goals. Age and weather contribute to building deterioration, mold and other health issues. Building envelope issues include repair or replacement of curtain wall systems, glazing, sealants, louvers, metal panels, paint, tuck-pointing, structures and insulation systems. This program will also include repair

or replacement related to interior issues and is part of an on-going program to maintain MAC buildings as assets. This is a recurring project with rotating work that ensures maintenance of facilities over a period of years. This phase of the project is estimated to cost \$14.4 million and is anticipated to be fully funded with proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.7 Air Handling Unit Replacement

There are existing air handling units serving Terminal 1 that were installed with the original terminal construction in 1958-60. A study of these units evaluated each unit's age, condition and ability to adequately heat or cool the spaces it serves. A multi-year program has been implemented to provide for the replacement of units that have been identified as needing replacement. The project costs include modifications to building walls to facilitate the removal of existing equipment and installation of the new units, upgraded electrical and temperature controls and asbestos abatement. This is a recurring project that ensures end-of-life equipment is replaced in a timely manner. This phase of the project is estimated to cost \$13.0 million and is anticipated to be funded with \$6.5 million of proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.8 Concourse A Heating System Upgrade

This project will replace the entire heating water system on Concourse A. The new system will include air handling unit fans, heat exchangers, pumps, piping, variable air volume boxes, fin tube radiation and solar photovoltaic panels. All new equipment will have updated controls that connect to Intelligent Monitoring and Control System (IMACS). This project is estimated to cost approximately \$11.0 million, all of which is anticipated to be funded with proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.9 Electrical Substation Replacement

This project is a multi-year program to replace electrical substations, which are at or very near end-of-life. This program will also improve redundancy. This is a recurring project that ensures end-of-life equipment is replaced in a timely manner. This phase of the project is estimated to cost approximately \$10.0 million, all of which is anticipated to be funded with proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.10 Concourse G Rehabilitation

This multi-year program will provide operational improvements to the existing concourse over time, including replacing elevators and modifying or replacing structural, electrical, and mechanical systems. This is a recurring project that ensures end-of-life equipment is replaced in a timely manner. This phase of the project is estimated to cost \$10.0 million and is anticipated to be funded with \$5.0 million of proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.11 Ground Power Substation Replacement

This program focuses on updating and improving substations that serve airside operations such as jet bridges, and provides heating, cooling, and power for parked aircraft. These substations also provide power for charging electric ground service vehicles. This program will position MSP to be able to meet new demands for ground equipment, including an increase in electric vehicle charging. This is a recurring project that ensures end-of-life equipment is replaced in a timely manner. This phase of the project is estimated to cost \$9.0 million and is anticipated to be fully funded with the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.12 Maintenance Campus Infiltration Pond

This project will prepare the site and install an infiltration pond to address stormwater management for the Field Maintenance and Trades campus north of the airfield, in support of several future building projects. This phase of

the project is estimated to cost \$6.3 million, all of which is anticipated to be funded with proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.13 Parking Structure Rehabilitation

This is an annual program to maintain the integrity of the Airport's multi-level parking structures. This is a recurring maintenance project that includes concrete repair, joint sealant replacement, expansion joint repairs, concrete sealing, railing finishing and lighting improvements. This phase of the project is estimated to cost \$5.9 million and is anticipated to be fully funded with proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.14 MAC Automation Infrastructure Program

This is a continuation of a multi-year program to upgrade all MAC building automation systems to an open architecture protocol so that MAC can bid maintenance and construction contracts more competitively. This project will replace sole-source controllers. This recurring project supports more efficient operation and maintenance of mechanical systems throughout the campus. This phase of the project is estimated to cost \$5.3 million and is anticipated to be fully funded with proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.1.15 Lavatory Buildings Rehabilitation

This project will address on-going maintenance issues and aging components of the lavatory buildings at Terminal 1. This project will include a verification and assessment of the structure and roof, along with repairs as needed. The project will provide new vapor proof light-emitting diode (LED) lighting, IVISN cameras, personnel doors, concrete floor waterproofing and new titrators. The project will also provide an exterior connection or removal of the Delta glycol tank located inside the G lavatory building. This project will replace the Terminal 1 lavatory building coiling garage doors at G1 and D1 with new high traffic breakaway rubber doors. This project is estimated to cost \$4.4 million, all of which is anticipated to be funded with proceeds from the Series 2024 Bonds.

3.2.2 Other CIP Projects

This category is comprised of all of the approved 2024-30 CIP projects that are not included in the Series 2024 Projects as defined above. The major elements of the Other CIP Projects include the Terminal 1 Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement, replacement of the Terminal 1 outbound baggage handling system, replacement of the Terminal 1 boiler and chiller and energy Management Center expansion, passenger boarding bridge replacements, various other terminal improvements, technology upgrades, security improvements, improvements to hangars and other Airport buildings, and other maintenance and improvements to the airfield and runways. Other CIP Projects are estimated to cost approximately \$3.4 billion, approximately \$2.1 billion of which are anticipated to be funded with proceeds of the future anticipated bond issuances in 2026, 2028, and 2030.

As noted in Table 3-4 above, the Commission is currently in the process of evaluating the timing of the Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement Project and the plan of finance has not yet been solidified. The estimated cost of this project is \$600.0 million. The Commission is in the process of conducting a study to analyze passenger movements at the Airport and to identify potential solutions. The study is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2025. For the purposes of this Report, the project is assumed to be funded entirely with proceeds from the Commission's anticipated 2030 bond issuance. However, the timing of the project and plan of finance are subject to change. Debt service on the planned future subordinate bond issuance in FY 2030 would not become payable during the Forecast Period in this Report and is therefore not reflected in the financial analysis herein.

Exhibit B at the end of this Report presents detail on the estimated project costs for the Other CIP Projects along with planned funding sources.

Other CIP Projects include the following:

3.2.2.1 *Terminal 1 Maintenance and Improvements*

There are approximately \$1.54 billion of maintenance and improvements planned for Terminal 1. Key projects include Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement (\$600.0 million), Passenger Boarding Bridge Replacements (\$64.0 million), and Outbound Baggage Handling System Replacement (\$250.0 million).

3.2.2.2 *Terminal 2 Maintenance and Improvements*

There are approximately \$194.3 million of improvement and maintenance projects planned for Terminal 2. The primary project includes the Terminal 2 South Expansion enabling work (\$160.0 million).

3.2.2.3 *Federal Inspection Station (FIS)*

There are approximately \$10.0 million of improvement and maintenance projects planned for the Terminal 1 IAF. Key projects include the Customs and Border Protection Infrastructure (\$7.0 million) and FIS Facility Upgrades (\$3.0 million).

3.2.2.4 *Airfield and Runway*

There are approximately \$577.5 million of improvement and developments planned for the Airport's airfield and runways. Key projects include Concourse G Apron Pavement Reconstruction (\$70.1 million) and Reconstruction of Runway 12L-30R (\$40.0 million), Field Maintenance Building Efficiency Program (\$204.0 million), and reconstruction of several airfield taxiways (\$69.1 million).

3.2.2.5 *Roadway Projects*

There are approximately \$70.1 million of improvements planned for roadway and public areas as a part of ongoing maintenance programs at the Airport. Key projects include Reconstruction of 34th Avenue (\$16.4 million) and Tunnel Fan Replacement (\$8.5 million).

3.2.2.6 *Parking Improvements*

There are approximately \$69.4 million of parking improvements planned. This is an annual program to maintain the integrity of the Airport parking structures. Projects typically include concrete and expansion joint repairs, joint sealant replacement, concrete sealing and lighting improvements. Key projects include improvements to the Red/Blue Parking Levels 2 & 3 (\$10.0 million) and a Parking Guidance System (\$6.5 million).

3.2.2.7 *Police and Fire*

There are approximately \$70.0 million of planned police and fire improvements. Key projects include the new Police Department Remote Threat Isolation and Training Building (\$15.5 million), Perimeter Gate Security Improvements (\$13.0 million), Fire Protection System Upgrades (\$20.0 million), and Campus Fire Protection (\$10.5 million).

3.2.2.8 *Utilities*

There are approximately \$530.2 million of improvement projects related to utilities upgrades planned. The primary utility project includes the Terminal 1 Boiler & Chiller Replacement and EMC Expansion project (\$420.3 million).

3.2.2.9 *Maintenance and Infrastructure*

There are approximately \$16.5 million of various maintenance and infrastructure improvement projects throughout the entire Airport. Key projects include a Sump Pump Controls project (\$11.5 million) and a north field mechanical infrastructure project (\$5.0 million).

3.2.2.10 *Hangars and Other Buildings*

There are approximately \$138.0 million of improvement and developments planned for hangars and other buildings. Key projects include new MAC Storage Facility (\$34.0 million) and a new Multiple Points of Entry Facility (\$15.0 million).

3.2.2.11 *Environmental*

There are approximately \$38 million of environmental projects planned. Key projects include MSP Pond 3 / 494 Pond Sediment Removal and Repairs (\$19.5 million) and Glycol Sewer and Storm Sewer Inspection/Rehabilitation (\$5.3 million).

3.2.2.12 *General Office/Administration*

There are approximately \$4.6 million of various general office/administration projects at the Airport.

3.2.2.13 *Reliever Airports*

There are approximately 75 different projects totaling approximately \$143.0 million of improvements and development planned for Saint Paul, Lake Elmo, Airlake, Flying Cloud, Crystal, and Anoka County reliever airports. Key projects include Runway 14-32 Reconstruction at Saint Paul Airport (\$10.0 million), Runway 14-32 EMAS Replacement at Saint Paul Airport (\$10.0 million), Runway 13-31 Pavement Reconstruction at Saint Paul Airport (\$5.0 million), and Runway 04-22 Pavement Rehabilitation at Lake Elmo Airport (\$4.0 million).

4 Financial Framework and Analysis

This Chapter discusses the financial framework for the Airport System, including an overview of the Commission, management structure of the Commission, its financial structure including Airport cost centers, certain obligations of the Master Senior Indenture and Master Subordinate Indenture, and certain provisions contained in the Airline Operating Agreement and Terminal Building Leases (Airline Agreements) with the Signatory Airlines (defined herein) and in other key agreements at the Airport. Additionally, the plan of finance for the Series 2024 Projects; the planned Series 2024 Bonds and future bonds; forecasts of Net Debt Service, Maintenance and Operation (M&O) Expenses, Revenues, and debt service coverage; and other key financial analyses are described in this Chapter.

Exhibits contained at the end of this Chapter present financial forecasts through the Forecast Period.

4.1 Metropolitan Airports Commission

The Commission is a public corporation, created by an act of the Minnesota State Legislature in 1943 (Minnesota Statutes, Sections 473.601 et seq., the Act), with the purpose of:

- Promoting air navigation and transportation in and through the State of Minnesota,
- Promoting the efficient, safe, and economic handling of air commerce,
- Assuring the inclusion of the State of Minnesota in national and international programs of air transportation,
- Developing the full potential of the Minneapolis-Saint Paul Metropolitan Area (Metropolitan Area), which includes the counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington in Minnesota, as an aviation center, and,
- Assuring minimum environmental impact from air navigation and transportation for residents of the Metropolitan Area to promote the overall goals of the State's environmental policies and minimize the public's exposure to noise and safety hazards around the airports.

The Commission, which exercises jurisdiction over any place within 35 miles of the city hall of the City of Minneapolis or the city hall of the City of Saint Paul and over the Metropolitan Area, owns and operates all airports in the Airport System. The Commission can borrow money or issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring property, constructing and equipping new airports, acquiring existing airports, equipping, improving, and making additions to such existing airport and making capital improvements to any airport constructed or acquired by the Commission. Certain capital projects of the Airport System (\$5 million or greater at the Airport and \$2 million or greater at reliever airports) that have a significant effect on the orderly and economic development of the metropolitan area require approval by the Metropolitan Council, a public agency established by law with powers of regulation over the development of the Metropolitan Area.

4.2 Management Structure

The Commission is governed by a board of 15 Commissioners. Of the 15 Commissioners, 12 are appointed by the Governor of the State of Minnesota (Governor) for 4-year terms (8 from within designated districts within the Metropolitan Area and 4 from outside the Metropolitan Area but within the State), 1 is appointed by the Governor to act as chair of the Commission and serves at the pleasure of the Governor, and the other 2 Commissioners

consist of the mayors of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, or their respective designees, who serve a term equal to the term of office of such mayor.

The Commission consists of 14 commissioners that serve on one or both of two committees: (1) Planning, Development & Environment (9 members) and (2) Operations Finance & Administration (10 members), with each committee responsible for all aspects of business falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Executive Director/Chief Executive Officer (CEO), working through Commission staff, is responsible for the administration, operation, development, maintenance, and provision of public safety (including police and fire), of the Airport System. A total of 790.5 full-time equivalent positions (FTEs) are budgeted for 2024.

4.3 Financial Structure

The Commission operates as an Enterprise Fund with three segregated areas: Operating Fund (used for day-to-day operations), Debt Service Fund (used to pay required debt principal and interest payments), and Construction Fund (used to pay capital costs associated with the CIP). The Airport System is operated using Revenues generated from Airport System rentals, fees, and charges. The Commission is financially self-sustaining with Revenues generated from airline and other tenant fees, grants, PFCs, concession fees, and other Revenues of the Airport System.

Under certain circumstances, the Commission has the ability to levy ad valorem property taxes on Airport System properties and upon all taxable property within the Metropolitan Area. Such taxing authority includes:

- 1) The power to levy property taxes on land leased at the Airport for police and fire protection, M&O Expenses of roadway systems.
- 2) The power to levy property taxes not in excess of .00806% in each year upon the net tax capacity of all taxable property in the Metropolitan Area for Airport M&O Expenses, provided Revenues are not otherwise available.

Although the Commission may levy property taxes for M&O Expenses, the Commission is not currently levying taxes for these purposes and has not done so since the late 1960s, as Revenues generated from the operation of the Airport System are sufficient to cover Airport System M&O Expenses.

Airport System capital improvements are funded by the Commission using: federal, state, and other grants-in-aid, Revenues generated from the operation of the Airport System; Airport revenue bond proceeds; PFC revenues, Customer Facility Charge (CFC) revenues, and other Commission funds.

The enabling legislation of the Commission authorizes the Commission to issue general airport revenue bonds and general obligation revenue bonds for use on its airport facilities. The Commission has the power to levy taxes upon all taxable property in the seven-county metropolitan area for the payment of debt service on general obligation revenue bonds but has not done so since 1969. Since 1970, debt service payments on all general obligation revenue bonds issued for airport purposes have been made from Commission revenues. Currently, the Commission has no outstanding general obligation revenue bonds. The Commission does not have the power to levy taxes for the payment of debt service on general airport revenue bonds.

Issuance of general airport revenue bonds by the Commission are undertaken pursuant to two indentures: the Master Trust Indenture, dated as of June 1, 1998, as amended (Master Senior Indenture), by and between the Commission and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (Senior Trustee), and the Master Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2000, as amended (Master Subordinate Indenture), by and between the Commission and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (Subordinate Trustee).

4.3.1 Master Senior Indenture

The general airport revenue senior bonds (Senior Bonds) are issued pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture. Pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture, Outstanding Senior Bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on Net Revenues. Net Revenues, for any given period, are Revenues for such period less, for such period, all amounts which are required to be used to pay the M&O Expenses of the Airport System. Revenues include all income, receipts, earnings and revenues received by the Commission from the operation and ownership of the Airport System, except where specifically excluded.

4.3.1.1 Master Senior Indenture Rate Covenant

The Commission has covenanted in Section 5.04 of the Master Senior Indenture, so long as any Senior Bonds or General Obligation Revenue Bonds are Outstanding, the Commission will establish, fix, prescribe and collect rates, tolls, fees, rentals and charges in connection with the Airport System, so that:

- i) Net Revenues in each FY are sufficient to fund the deposits required to be made pursuant to Section 5.04(a) of the Master Senior Indenture, and
- ii) During each FY, Net Revenues, together with any Transfer (as defined in the Master Senior Indenture), will be at least equal to 125% of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service on Outstanding Senior Bonds.

For the purposes of this calculation, the amount of any Transfer shall not exceed 25% of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service on Outstanding Senior Bonds in such FY.

4.3.1.2 Additional Senior Obligations

Prior to issuance of additional Senior Bonds and General Obligation Revenue Bonds (only for General Obligation Revenue Bonds in excess of \$55 million currently authorized), the Commission is required in Section 2.11 of the Master Senior Indenture to deliver to the Senior Trustee either:

- a) a certificate prepared by an Authorized Commission Representative showing that the Net Revenues for any 12 consecutive months out of the most recent 18 consecutive months immediately preceding the date of issuance of the proposed Series of Senior Bonds or preceding the first issuance of the proposed Senior Program Bonds were at least equal to 110% of Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service with respect to all Outstanding Senior Bonds, Unissued Senior Program Bonds, the proposed Series of Senior Bonds, and outstanding General Obligation Revenue Bonds, calculated as if the proposed Series of Senior Bonds and the full Senior Authorized Amount of such proposed Senior Program Bonds (as applicable) were then Outstanding; or
- b) a certificate prepared by an Authorized Commission Representative showing that the Net Revenues (as may be adjusted as described below) for the last completed FY or 12-month period immediately preceding the date of issuance of the proposed Series of Senior Bonds or preceding the first issuance of the proposed Senior Program Bonds were at least equal to 125% of Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service with respect to all Outstanding Senior Bonds, Unissued Senior Program Bonds, the proposed Series of Senior Bonds, and outstanding General Obligation Revenue Bonds, calculated as if the proposed Series of Senior Bonds and the full Authorized Amount of such proposed Senior Program Bonds (as applicable) were then Outstanding.

For purposes of subparagraphs a) and b) above, no Transfer shall be taken into account in the computation of Revenues by the Authorized Commission Representative.

For purposes of subparagraph b) above, the Commission is allowed to adjust Net Revenues for earnings arising from any increase in the rates, charges and fees for the use of the Airport System that has become effective prior

to the issuance of such proposed Series of Senior Bonds but that, during the last completed FY or 12-month period, was not in effect for the entire period under consideration, in an amount equal to the amount by which the Net Revenues would have been increased if such increase in rates, charges and fees had been in effect during the whole of the last completed FY or 12-month period, as shown by the certificate or opinion of a Consultant employed by the Commission.

Refunding Senior Bonds may be issued by the Commission pursuant to Sections 2.10 and 2.11 of the Master Senior Indenture if there is a certificate delivered to the Senior Trustee showing that Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service after the issuance of such Refunding Senior Bonds will not exceed Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service prior to the issuance of such Refunding Senior Bonds.

4.3.2 Master Subordinate Indenture

The Series 2024 Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Twenty Second Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, to be dated as of August 1, 2024 (Twenty Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture) by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee. Together, the Master Subordinate Trust Indenture, the Twenty Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, and the Supplemental Subordinate Indentures previously entered into by the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee are referred to in this Report as the Subordinate Indenture.

Pursuant to the Subordinate Indenture, the Series 2024 Bonds will be secured by a pledge of and lien on Subordinate Revenues. Subordinate Revenues include Net Revenues less all amounts required to pay debt service and reserve and replenish requirements on and related to the Senior Bonds and the General Obligation Revenue Bonds.

4.3.2.1 Subordinate Indenture Rate Covenant

The Commission has covenanted in Section 5.04 of the Master Subordinate Indenture, so long as any Subordinate Obligations remain Outstanding, the Commission will establish, fix, prescribe and collect rates, tolls, fees, rentals and charges in connection with the Airport System, so that:

- i) Subordinate Revenues in each FY are sufficient to fund the deposits required to be made pursuant to Section 5.04(a) of the Master Subordinate Indenture, and
- ii) During each FY, Subordinate Revenues, together with any Transfer (as defined in the Master Subordinate Indenture), will be at least equal to 110% of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service on the Outstanding Subordinate Obligations.

For the purposes of this calculation, the amount of any Transfer shall not exceed 10% of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service on Outstanding Subordinate Obligations in such FY.

4.3.2.2 Additional Subordinate Bonds

Additional Subordinate Obligations may be issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture on parity with Outstanding Subordinate Obligations provided, among other things, that there is delivered to the Subordinate Trustee either:

- a) a certificate prepared by an Authorized Commission Representative showing the Subordinate Revenues for any 12 consecutive months out of the most recent 18 consecutive months immediately preceding the date of issuance of the proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations were at least equal to 110% of Subordinate Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service with respect to all Outstanding Subordinate Obligations, Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations, and the proposed Series of Subordinate

Obligations, calculated as if the proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations and the full Subordinate Authorized Amount of such proposed Subordinate Program Obligations (if applicable), were then Outstanding; or

- b) a certificate, dated as of a date between the date of pricing of the Subordinate Obligations being issued and the date of delivery of such Subordinate Obligations (both dates inclusive), prepared by a Consultant showing that:
- i) the Subordinate Revenues, together with any Transfer, (as calculated by said Consultant) for the last audited FY or any 12 consecutive months out of the most recent 18 consecutive months immediately preceding the date of issuance of the proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations or the establishment of Subordinate Program Obligations were at least equal to 110% of the Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service due and payable with respect to all outstanding Subordinate Obligations for such applicable period;
 - ii) for the period, if any, from and including the first full FY following the issuance of the proposed Subordinate Obligations through and including the last FY during any part of which interest on the proposed Subordinate Obligations is expected to be paid from the proceeds thereof, the Consultant estimates that the Commission will be in compliance with the rate covenant for Subordinate Obligations; and
 - iii) for the period from and including the first full FY following the issuance of the proposed Subordinate Obligations during which no interest on the proposed Subordinate Obligations is expected to be paid from the proceeds thereof through and including the later of: (A) the fifth full FY following the issuance of the proposed Subordinate Obligations, or (B) the third full FY during which no interest on the proposed Subordinate Obligations is expected to be paid from the proceeds thereof, estimated Subordinate Revenues, together with any estimated Transfer, for each such FY will be at least equal to 110% of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service for each such FY with respect to all outstanding Subordinate Obligations, Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations, and the Series of Subordinate Obligations proposed to be issued calculated as if the proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations and the full Authorized Amount of such proposed Subordinate Program Obligations, were then Outstanding.

For purposes of subparagraph a) above, no Transfer will be taken into account in the computation by the Authorized Commission Representative. For purposes of subparagraph b) above, the Transfer taken into account may not exceed 10% of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service in such FY for the outstanding Subordinate Obligations, Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations, the proposed Series of Subordinate Obligations, and, if applicable, the full Authorized Amount of such proposed Subordinate Program Obligations.

For purposes of subsections b) (ii) and (iii) above, in estimating Subordinate Revenues, the Consultant may take into account any adjustments to Revenues or M&O Expenses that the Consultant believes to be a reasonable assumption for such period.

In certain situations, neither of the certificates described above under subparagraphs a) or b) are required for the issuance of additional Subordinate Obligations. For instance, if Subordinate Obligations are being issued for the purpose of refunding then outstanding Subordinate Obligations and, instead, there is a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative delivered to the Subordinate Trustee that shows that the Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service in each FY after such refunding will not exceed Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service in each FY prior to the refunding, then neither of the certificates described above under subparagraphs a) or b) are required.

4.3.3 Flow of Funds

All Revenues from the operation of the Airport System are deposited into a special fund established and administered by the Commission and designated as the Operating Fund. Pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture, all Revenues are deposited in the Operating Fund and set aside for the payment of the following amounts or transferred to the following funds and accounts in the order listed:

- a) **Airport System M&O Expenses**— Revenues will be set aside in the Operating Fund sufficient to pay the current M&O Expenses of the Airport System.
- b) **Commission Debt Service Fund for General Obligation Revenue Bonds (current principal and interest portion) and Senior Debt Service Funds** – A sufficient amount of Revenues will be transferred by the Commission, without priority and on an equal basis, except as to timing of payment, (i) on or before October 10 each FY to the Commission Debt Service Fund to satisfy the Commission’s obligation to have on deposit in such fund an amount equal to the principal and interest required to be paid in the following FY on the outstanding General Obligation Revenue Bonds; and (ii) to the Senior Trustee in the amounts, at the times and in the manner provided for in the Master Senior Indenture, to provide for the payment of principal and interest to become due on the Outstanding Senior Bonds.
- c) **Commission Debt Service Fund for General Obligation Revenue Bonds (reserve portion) and Senior Debt Service Funds** – A sufficient amount of Revenues will be transferred by the Commission, without priority and on an equal basis, except as to timing of payment, (i) on or before October 10 each FY to the Commission Debt Service Fund to satisfy the Commission’s obligation to have on deposit in such fund a reserve sufficient to pay the debt service on its General Obligation Revenue Bonds required to be paid in the second following FY; and (ii) to the Senior Trustee for deposit into the respective debt service reserve funds established pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture, if any, such amounts as required to be used to pay or replenish such debt service reserve funds or reimburse a Credit Provider of a Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy.
- d) **Reimbursement of Commission Debt Service Fund Deficiencies (Repay Property Taxes Used for General Obligation Revenue Bonds Debt Service)** – If a Commission Debt Service Fund deficiency tax with respect to the General Obligation Revenue Bonds has been certified in accordance with the Act, a sufficient amount of Revenues will be set aside in the Operating Fund to make payments of principal and interest to the treasurer of each county which extended a deficiency tax on its tax rolls up make up the deficiency in the Commission Debt Service Fund.
- e) **Subordinate Obligation Debt Service** – To the Subordinate Trustee such amounts and, at such times, as are sufficient to pay the debt service on any indebtedness, including Subordinate Obligations, issued pursuant to the terms of the Subordinate Indenture.
- f) **Subordinate Obligation Debt Service Reserve Funds** – To the Subordinate Trustee for deposit into the respective debt service reserve funds established pursuant to the Subordinate Indenture, if any, such amounts as required to be used to pay or replenish such debt service reserve funds or reimburse a Credit Provider of a Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy.
- g) **M&O Expense Reserve Account** – To the payment of the amount established by the Commission as the minimum amount (currently equal to six months of M&O Expenses) required to be deposited in the M&O Expense Reserve Account (established within the Operating Fund).
- h) **Commission Construction Fund** – To the Commission Construction Fund (held and administered by the Commission), such amounts, if any, as the Commission may determine in its discretion to be used in any

manner provided by the Commission. Pursuant to the Airline Agreements, the Commission has established the Repair and Replacement Account in the Commission Construction Fund.

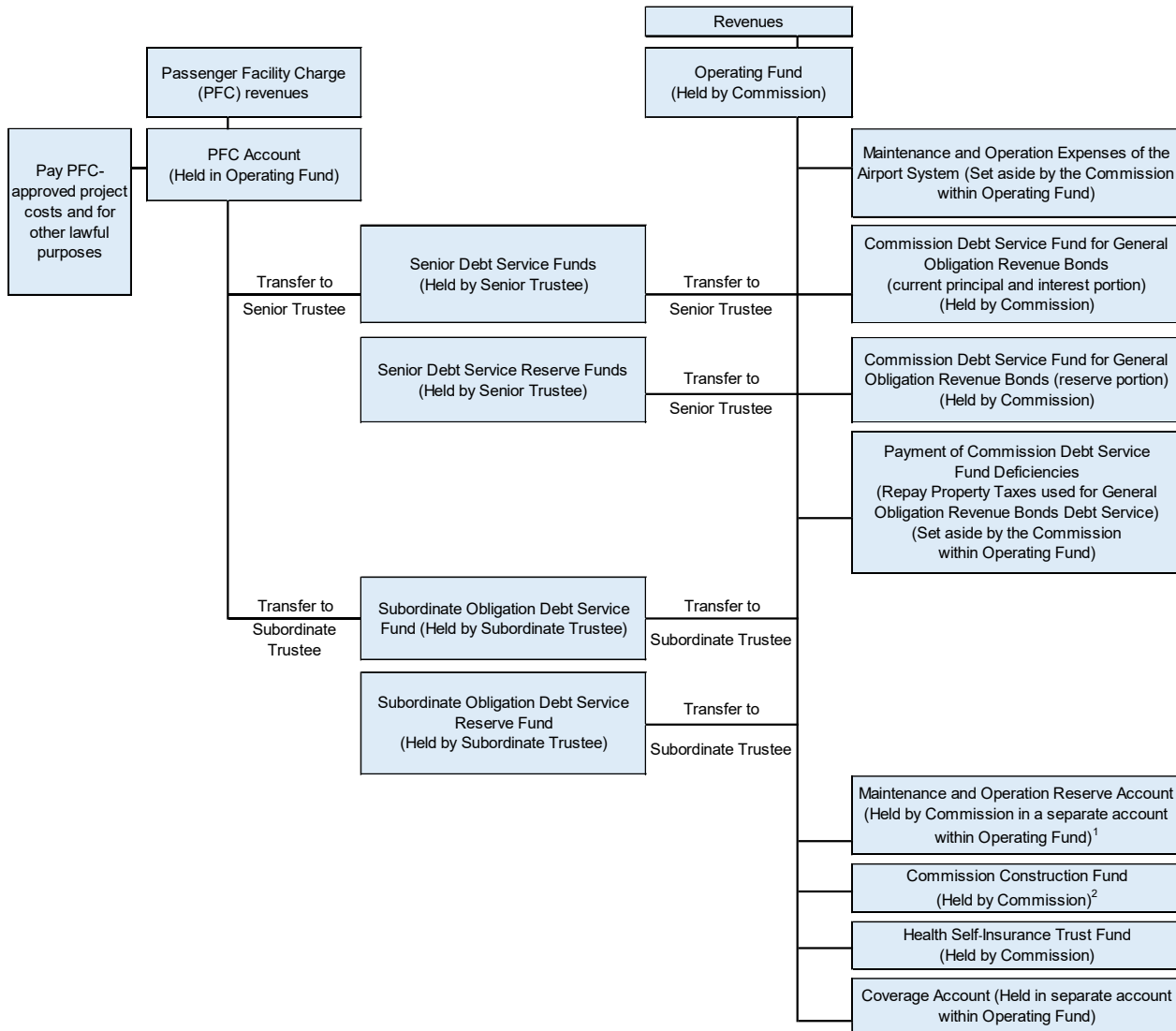
- i) **Health Self-Insurance Trust Fund** – To the Health Self-Insurance Trust Fund (held and administered by the Commission), such amounts, if any, as the Commission may determine in its discretion to be used in a manner provided by the Commission.
- j) **Coverage Account**-- To the Coverage Account (established within the Operating Fund), such amounts, if any, as the Commission may determine from time to time to be used to pay M&O Expenses of the Airport System, debt service or redemption premiums on Outstanding Senior Bonds or the cost of additions, improvements, and repairs to the Airport System.

If no General Obligation Revenue Bonds are outstanding, the Commission is not obligated to fund the Commission Debt Service as provided in b)(i) and c)(i) above and is not required to reimburse any deficiencies as provided in d) above. The Commission currently has no General Obligation Revenue Bonds outstanding.

PFC Revenues are deposited into the PFC Account established within the Operating Fund and are required to be used by the Commission in accordance with the federal rules and regulations governing the use of PFCs, including, but not limited to, paying the principal and interest on Senior Bonds and Subordinate Obligations the proceeds of which were used to finance PFC-eligible projects.

Figure 4-1 presents the flow of Commission funds pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture.

Figure 4-1 Flow of Funds



¹ The Commission's current policy is to maintain in the Maintenance and Operation Reserve Account an amount equal to six months of maintenance and operation expenses.

² Includes amounts deposited to the Repair and Replacement Account.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission, Master Senior Indenture

4.3.4 Airport Use and Lease Agreements

The Commission has executed Airline Operating Agreement and Terminal Building Leases (Airline Agreements) with all airlines operating at the Airport (the Signatory Airlines). Eleven airlines, including Delta, have entered into Airline Lease Agreements that have an expiration date of December 31, 2030; and 25 airlines have entered into Airline Lease Agreements that have an expiration date of December 31, 2028.

The Airline Agreements establish, among other things, procedures for setting and adjusting Signatory Airline rentals, fees and charges to be collected for the use of Airport facilities. The Airline Agreements also govern airline use of certain Airport facilities, including the airfield, aircraft aprons, Terminal 1, including baggage claim, ticket counters and gate areas and permits the Signatory Airlines to lease space on an Exclusive Use, Preferential Use, and Joint Use basis. Exclusive Use Premises generally include office space, storage areas, airline club lounges, and employee break rooms leased to a Signatory Airline and to which the Signatory Airline has an exclusive right of use over all other air carriers. Preferential Use Premises generally include holdroom areas and gates, ticket counters, and aircraft parking positions on the apron leased to a Signatory Airline and to which the Signatory Airline has a preferential right of use over all other air carriers. Joint Use Premises are space and facilities at the Airport used jointly or in common by air carriers and generally includes baggage claim areas, inbound baggage areas, and International Arrivals Facility (IAF) areas. Common Use Space includes certain ticket counter, holdroom, and ramp areas to be available to on common use basis.

Terminal 2, which primarily serves low-cost carriers (LCCs), ultra-low-costs carriers (ULCCs), and charter operators, is operated by the Commission on a common use basis and the rents, fees, and charges for its use is established by ordinance. Carriers operating from Terminal 2 have executed Airline Agreements; however, terminal rentals are set pursuant to the ordinance.

4.3.5 Accounting Structure

Pursuant to the Airline Agreements, various direct and indirect cost centers are used for the purpose of accounting for and allocating costs and revenues of the Airport System in order to establish airline rentals, fees, and charges for the use of the Airfield, Terminals, and various other areas. The Series 2024 Bonds are payable from Revenues from all cost centers of the Airport System.

The direct Airport System cost centers are:

- **Airfield** – the runways, taxiways, approach and clear zones, safety areas, infield areas, landing and navigational aids, and other facilities and land areas which are not leased to any entity and are required by or related to aircraft operations (landings, takeoffs, and taxiing) at the Airport and other facilities including, but not limited to, the control tower, roads, tunnels, and collection and processing facilities for deicing agents and shall include on-Airport noise abatement costs and Off-Airport Aircraft Noise Costs, but excluding any areas leased separately at any time.
- **Terminal 1** – the passenger terminal buildings including Concourses A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, including underground parking beneath Terminal 1, a portion of the auto rental/parking/terminal Hub Tram people mover, the Ground Transportation Center, skyways, the International Arrivals Facility (IAF) (provided that, for the purpose of calculating rates and charges, IAF is a separate Airport Cost Center), the Energy Management Center, and the Airline Clubs located therein, together with additions and/or changes thereto.
- **Terminal Apron** – the Airport parking apron.
- **Terminal 2** – the Terminal 2 building located on 34th Avenue South at the Airport, or any replacement facility.

- **International Arrivals Facility**— the space in Terminal 1 utilized for the arrival and departure of international flights, also referred to as IAF.
- **Reliever Airports** – the general aviation airports owned and operated by the Commission, including but not limited to, Saint Paul Downtown Airport, Flying Cloud Airport, Crystal Airport, Anoka County-Blaine Airport, Lake Elmo Airport, and Airlake Airport.
- **Landside Area** – the upper and lower level terminal roadways, the inbound and outbound terminal roads, the commercial lane, rental car service and storage areas, a portion of the auto rental/parking/terminal people mover, rental car ready/return areas, skyways, and the automobile parking areas (except the underground parking beneath Terminal 1 at the Airport).
- **Other Areas** – all other direct cost building and ground areas at the Airport provided for general aviation, cargo, aircraft maintenance, and other aviation- and nonaviation-related activities.

Indirect cost centers include Equipment Buildings, Maintenance Labor, ARFF, Police, and Administration, which are allocated to direct cost centers pursuant to set percentages in the Airline Agreements, which may be adjusted from time to time by the Commission with approval by a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines.

4.3.6 Airline Rate-Setting Methodology

The airline rate-setting approach and capital projects approval provisions of the Airline Agreements are summarized in the following sections. The airline rate-setting methodology is used as the basis for forecasting airline revenues for this Report.

Airline rates, fees, and charges under the Airline Agreements are calculated based on a cost center residual methodology in the Airfield and a compensatory rate-setting methodology for the Terminal Apron and for Terminal 1 for janitored and non-janitored space, each described below. In addition, under the Airline Agreements the Signatory Airlines are obligated to pay Common Use Space Charges, Carrousel and Conveyor Charges on a joint use basis, and IAF Gate and Use Fees, and other fees and charges on a per use basis. Charges for Terminal 2 are generally on a per-use, compensatory basis.

4.3.6.1 Landing Fees

The Landing Fee Rate is established through the Airline Agreements, and is a rate charged per thousand pound unit aircraft maximum landing weight. As described above, Landing Fees under the Airline Agreements are calculated on a cost center residual basis where the Commission recovers the Net Airfield Cost in full from the Signatory Airlines.

The Net Airfield Cost is calculated per the sum of the following for each FY:

- The total estimated direct and allocated indirect M&O Expenses allocable to the Airfield cost center.
- The estimated direct and allocated indirect Debt Service net of amounts paid from PFCs or grants allocable to the Airfield cost center.
- The cost of Runway 17/35 deferred and not yet charged will be charged through December 31, 2035 at \$79,535.16 annually.
- The Landing Fee Repair and Replacement Amount.
- The amount of any fine, assessment, judgment, settlement, or extraordinary charge (net of insurance proceeds) paid by the Commission in connection with the operations on the Airfield, to the extent not otherwise covered.

- The amounts required to be deposited to funds and accounts pursuant to the terms of the Trust Indentures, including, but not limited to, its Debt Service reserve funds directly or indirectly allocable to the Airfield cost center, excluding the amounts the Commission may deposit from time to time to the M&O reserve account and the Coverage Account, except for such amounts which are necessary to be deposited to the Coverage Account in order for the Commission to meet its rate covenants under the Trust Indentures.

Less:

- Service fees received from the military, to the extent such fees relate to the use of the Airfield;
- General aviation and non-signatory landing fees;
- Debt Service on the Capital Cost, if any, disapproved by a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines.³³

The Net Airfield Cost is then divided by the estimated Total Landed Weight (expressed in thousands of pounds) of the Signatory Airlines operating at the Airport to determine the landing fee rate per 1,000 pounds of aircraft weight for a given FY.

4.3.6.2 Terminal Apron Fees

The Terminal Apron Fee Rate is established through the Airline Agreements, and is a rate charged on the basis of lineal feet of Terminal Apron space. As described above, Terminal Apron fees are calculated on a compensatory basis where the Commission recovers the portions of the Terminal Apron Cost allocable to the Signatory Airlines based on leased Terminal Apron space.

The Terminal Apron Cost is calculated per the sum of the following for each FY:

- The total estimated direct and allocated indirect M&O Expenses allocable to the Terminal Apron cost center.
- The estimated direct and allocated indirect Debt Service net of amounts paid from PFCs or grants allocable to the Terminal Apron cost center (excluding hydrant fueling repairs and modifications).
- The cost of Concourse A and B Apron Area deferred and not yet charged will be charged through December 31, 2035 at \$159,950.19 annually.
- The amounts required to be deposited to funds and accounts pursuant to the terms of the Trust Indentures, including, but not limited to, its Debt Service reserve funds directly or indirectly allocable to the Terminal Apron cost center, excluding the amounts the Commission may deposit from time to time to the M&O reserve account and the Coverage Account, except for such amounts which are necessary to be deposited to the Coverage Account in order for the Commission to meet its rate covenants under the Trust Indentures.
- The Terminal Apron Repair and Replacement Amount.

The Terminal Apron Cost is then divided by the estimated Total estimated lineal feet of Terminal Apron at the Airport to determine the Terminal Apron per lineal foot for a given FY.

4.3.6.3 Terminal 1 Building Rents

The Terminal 1 Building Rental Rates are established through the Airline Agreements for janitored and non-janitored space, and charged on the basis of leased Terminal 1 square footage. As described above, Terminal 1

³³ Note that per the Airline Agreements, none of the current CIP Projects require a Majority-in-Interest from the Signatory Airlines.

Building Rental Rates are calculated on a compensatory basis where the Commission recovers the portions of the Terminal 1 Building Cost allocable to the Signatory Airlines based on leased Terminal 1 Building space.

The Terminal Building Cost is calculated per the sum of the following for each FY:

- The total estimated direct and allocated indirect M&O Expenses allocable to the Terminal 1 cost center.
- The estimated direct and allocated indirect Debt Service net of amounts paid from PFCs or grants allocable to the Terminal 1 cost center.
- The cost of Concourse A, B, C, and D deferred and not yet charged will be charged through December 31, 2035 at \$2,910,547.40 annually.
- The amounts required to be deposited to funds and accounts pursuant to the terms of the trust indentures, including, but not limited to, its Debt Service reserve funds directly or indirectly allocable to the Terminal 1 cost center, excluding the amounts the Commission may deposit from time to time to the M&O reserve account and the Coverage Account, except for such amounts which are necessary to be deposited to the Coverage Account in order for the Commission to meet its rate covenants under the Trust Indentures.

To calculate the Terminal 1 Building Rental Rate for non-janitored space, the Terminal Building Cost is then reduced by the total annual amounts of the following items to determine the Net Terminal Building Cost:

- Reimbursed expense:
 - IAF M&O Expenses
 - Carrousel and conveyer Debt Service and M&O Expenses
 - Ground Power
 - Loading Dock
 - Concession utilities
 - Airline services provided by the Commission and Commission-owned systems and equipment and utilities insurance costs, to the extent directly reimbursed
 - Janitorial M&O Expenses incurred by the Commission

The Net Terminal Building Cost is then divided by the total estimated Rentable Space in the Terminal 1 building to determine the Terminal 1 building rental rate per square foot for non-janitored space for a given FY.

The Terminal 1 Building Rental Rate for janitored space is then calculated by totaling the Terminal 1 Building Rental Rate per square foot for non-janitored space for a given FY, and an additional rate per square foot, the janitored rate, calculated by dividing the total estimated direct janitorial M&O Expenses, as determined by the Commission, by the total janitored space in the Terminal 1 building (excluding Commission and mechanical space).

In addition to the Terminal 1 Building Rental Rates for janitored and non-janitored space, the Commission also charges a Terminal 1 Repair and Replacement surcharge on a per square foot basis based on the Terminal 1 Repair and Replacement Amount divided by the weighted average airline rented space.

4.3.6.4 *Signatory Airline Approval of Certain Capital Improvement Projects (Majority-In-Interest approval)*

The Commission and the Signatory Airlines agreed in the Airline Agreements that certain Capital Projects are subject to Signatory Airline approval, referred to as Majority-In-Interest approval. Article VII.B of the Airline Agreements specifies that the Commission may not recover through airline rents, fees, or charges the capital costs of any capital project in the Airfield Cost Center whose gross project costs exceed \$5 million without being approved by a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines. Majority-In-Interest means the Signatory Airlines who (a) represent no less than 50% in number of the Signatory Airlines operating at the time of the voting action and (b) paid no less than 40% of landing fees incurred by Signatory Airlines during the preceding Fiscal Year. No Airline shall be deemed a Signatory Airline for the purpose of determining a Majority-In-Interest if the Commission has given written notice of an event of default to such Airline that is continuing at the time of the voting action.

The Commission may proceed with any capital project that was disapproved by a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines provided that the Commission does not recover the capital costs of the project through airline rents, fees, or charges. Certain capital projects, such as projects not in the Airfield Cost Center, or projects in the Airfield Cost Center necessary to: comply with a rule or regulation from any governmental agency with jurisdiction over the Airport, satisfy a final judgement against the Commission, or necessary to repair casualty damage, are not subject to Majority-In-Interest approval. The Commission does not need approval, and does not plan to seek approval, from the Majority-In-Interest of the Signatory Airlines to construct the projects in the Series 2024 Projects or the Other CIP Projects.

4.3.7 **Other Agreements**

The Commission has agreements with other entities that operate, provide services or occupy space at the Airport, including restaurants, newsstands, retail shops, and display advertising, among other specialties. In addition, several Airport tenants have executed lease agreements with the Commission governing their occupancy and use of space on Airport property. In general, the business terms of these Airport non-airline agreements are based on industry standards and practices. Additional summaries of key non-airline agreement terms are provided in section 4.8 below.

4.4 **Plan of Finance**

The Series 2024 Projects and Other CIP Projects are estimated to total approximately \$897.8 million and \$3.4 billion, respectively, and are currently planned to be funded using a combination of PFCs, federal and state grants, Commission funds (which include the Commission's line of credit, Airline R&R Fund, and unrestricted cash), and bond proceeds; including proceeds of bonds issued previously, proceeds of the Series 2024 Bonds, and proceeds of bonds expected to be issued in the future. Specifically, the Commission plans to issue the Series 2024 Bonds to, in part, pay portions of the costs of the Series 2024 Projects. Currently, the Commission is planning to issue additional bonds in FY 2026, FY 2028, and FY 2030 to fund portions of the Series 2024 Projects and Other CIP Projects.

As presented on **Exhibit A**, the Series 2024 Projects are estimated to be funded by approximately \$115.5 million of federal and state grants, approximately \$47.7 million of proceeds of previously issued bonds, approximately \$11.5 million of Commission funds, approximately \$604.6 million of Series 2024 Bond proceeds, and approximately \$130.0 million of proceeds from bonds anticipated to be issued in FY 2026.

Exhibit B presents the total estimated project costs and estimated funding sources for the Other CIP Projects, which are CIP projects not being funded with the Series 2024 Bonds, as discussed previously in Chapter 3. As shown, Other CIP Projects are expected to be funded with approximately \$244.5 million of PFCs, approximately

\$284.4 million of federal and state grants, approximately \$53.1 million of existing bond proceeds, approximately \$2.1 billion of proceeds from anticipated future bond issuances, along with approximately \$689.6 million of Commission funds. Certain projects included in Other CIP Projects may only be undertaken when deemed affordable by the Commission and when adequate funding sources are available. Assumptions related to the issuance of the Series 2024 Bonds and future bonds are provided below in Section 4.5.

4.5 The Series 2024 Bonds and Future Bonds

Proceeds of the Series 2024 Bonds are anticipated to be used, along with other available funds, to:

- 1) pay portions of the costs of acquiring, constructing and installing the Series 2024 Projects,
- 2) make a deposit to the Subordinate Reserve Fund,
- 3) fund capitalized interest on a portion of the Series 2024 Bonds, and
- 4) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2024 Bonds.

The Commission expects to use PFC revenues to pay a portion of the debt service on the Series 2024 Bonds, certain Existing Senior Bonds, certain Existing Subordinate Bonds, and certain anticipated future bonds. PFC revenues are excluded from the definition of Revenues, and therefore, are not pledged to the payment of debt service unless otherwise designated as Revenues pursuant to a Supplemental Senior Indenture, which has not occurred. However, the Commission has in the past irrevocably committed a portion of the PFC revenues it receives to the payment and funding of debt service on Senior Bonds and Subordinate Obligations issued to finance projects authorized to be financed with PFCs through December 31, 2030. In addition to PFC revenues previously irrevocably committed, the Commission can, at its sole discretion, use excess PFCs to pay additional debt service on PFC-Eligible Bonds and has done so in the past and expects to do so in the future.

For the purposes of this Report, the financial analysis contained herein includes, in addition to all Outstanding Senior Bonds and Outstanding Subordinate Obligations, the planned issuance of the Series 2024 Bonds and the planned issuance of future subordinate bonds in FY 2026 and FY 2028 to fund certain portions of the Commission's CIP. Debt service on the planned future subordinate bond issuance in FY 2030 would not become payable during the Forecast Period in this report and is therefore not reflected in the financial analysis herein. As noted in Chapter 3, the Commission is currently in the process of evaluating the timing of the Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement Project and the plan of finance has not yet been solidified. The Commission is in the process of conducting a study to analyze passenger movements at the Airport and to identify potential solutions. The study is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2025. For the purposes of this Report, the project is assumed to be funded with proceeds from the Commission's anticipated 2030 bond issuance. However, the timing of the project and plan of finance are subject to change.

Table 4-1 presents a listing of estimated sources and uses of funds for the proposed Series 2024 Bonds. The estimated sources and uses of funds and debt service for the proposed Series 2024 Bonds were prepared by the Commission's financial advisor, Frasca & Associates, LLC.

Table 4-1 Series 2024 Bonds Estimated Sources and Uses (Dollars in Thousands)¹

	Series 2024A (Non-AMT)	Series 2024B (AMT)	Total
Sources			
Par Amount	\$207,570	\$493,825	\$701,395
Net Premium	9,534	18,479	28,012
Total Sources	\$217,104	\$512,304	\$729,407
Uses			
Project Fund	\$176,100	\$416,950	\$593,050
Debt Service Reserve Fund	14,824	34,980	49,804
Capitalized Interest	24,925	57,406	82,331
Cost of Issuance	1,255	2,967	4,222
Total Uses	\$217,104	\$512,304	\$729,407

¹ Amounts in this table will not be updated to reflect the final terms of sale on the Series 2024 Bonds.

Note: Amounts may not add because of rounding.

Source: Frasca & Associates, LLC, June 18, 2024

Debt service estimates for the Series 2024 Bonds and future subordinate bonds were provided by Frasca & Associates, LLC. and are based on the assumptions included in **Table 4-2**. For purposes of this financial analysis, the Series 2024 Bonds are assumed at current market interest rates on June 17, 2024, plus 50 basis points, and future subordinate bonds planned to be issued in 2026 and 2028 are assumed at an interest rate of 6%.

Table 4-2 Assumptions for the Series 2024 Bonds and Future Bonds (Dollars in Thousands)¹

Assumption	Series 2024 Bonds	Future Bonds (2026)	Future Bonds (2028)
Issuance Date	8/12/2024	1/1/2026	1/1/2028
Par Amount	\$701,395	\$736,300	\$620,815
Project Funding	\$593,050	\$633,525	\$534,155
First Principal Payment	1/1/2026	1/1/2028	1/1/2030
Interest Rate	4.90%	6.0%	6.0%
Final Maturity	1/1/2054	1/1/2056	1/1/2058

¹ Amounts in this table will not be updated to reflect the final terms of sale on the Series 2024 Bonds.

Source: Frasca & Associates, LLC, June 18, 2024

Exhibit C presents annual debt service net of capitalized interest and PFCs applied to debt service (Net Debt Service) projected from 2024 through the end of the Forecast Period in 2030. Debt service on the Series 2024 Bonds, net of capitalized interest, is anticipated to be approximately \$2.1 million in 2024 and then increase each year to approximately \$48.5 million by 2028 as debt service on the Series 2024 Bonds becomes payable. Certain projects included in the Series 2024 Projects and Other CIP Projects are planned to be funded, in part, with proceeds of future subordinate bonds, as identified in Chapter 3 of this Report. Debt service on a future series of subordinate bonds assumed to be issued in 2026, net of capitalized interest, is assumed to become payable from revenues in 2027 in the amount of \$54.2 million annually. Debt service on a future series of subordinate bonds assumed to be issued in 2028, net of capitalized interest, is assumed to become payable from revenues in 2030 in the amount of \$45.7 million annually. Debt service is projected to increase in 2027, 2028, and 2030 as debt service on the future bonds assumed in this analysis becomes payable, from \$181.5 million in 2026 to \$289.6 million in 2030. For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that PFCs will be applied to annual debt service on certain Senior and Subordinate Bonds used to fund PFC-eligible projects.

Debt service on the planned future subordinate bond issuance in FY 2030 would not become payable during the Forecast Period in this Report and is therefore not reflected in the financial analysis herein.

Total annual Net Debt Service and other financing costs is projected to be approximately \$140.3 million in 2024 and is projected to increase throughout the Forecast Period to approximately \$232.3 million in 2030, as debt service associated with the Series 2024 Bonds and assumed future bond issuances in 2026 and 2028 become payable.

4.6 M&O Expenses

Table 4-3 presents historical M&O Expenses of the Commission for the last five years from 2019 through 2023. The primary categories of M&O Expenses include personnel (salaries, wages, and employee benefits); administrative, professional services; utilities, operating services, maintenance, and other operating expenses. As a result of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, M&O Expenses decreased approximately 13.9% between 2019 and 2020. This decrease in M&O Expenses occurred through a combination of factors, including: the Commission holding positions open, a decrease in medical claims and an adjustment related to the actuarial valuation of the multi-employer pension plans, lower usage of electricity and natural gas due to certain facilities being closed or reduced usage in response to the decline in passengers, and less contract staffing related to closed facilities and reduced passengers. M&O Expenses remained level between 2020 and 2021 as the Commission held expense-reducing measures in place during the pandemic. M&O Expenses then increased approximately 20.4% in 2022, primarily attributable to increases in personnel expenses as certain positions that were held open during the pandemic were filled, as well as increases in utilities expenses. M&O Expenses increased further in 2023, from approximately \$207.7 million to approximately \$241.3 million, an increase of approximately 16.2%, as air traffic continued to recover from the pandemic.

Table 4-3 Historical Maintenance and Operation Expenses (Dollars in Thousands)

M&O Expense Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019-23 CAGR
Personnel	\$90,845	\$79,146	\$75,182	\$90,775	108,211	4.5%
Administrative	1,753	1,057	1,054	2,275	1,454	(4.6%)
Professional Services	7,123	5,160	5,679	6,919	8,992	6.0%
Utilities	18,847	17,382	19,092	25,590	24,713	7.0%
Operating Services	30,950	26,256	25,894	29,191	33,992	2.4%
Maintenance	46,988	39,707	41,862	46,999	58,147	5.5%
Other	4,354	4,051	3,665	5,956	5,808	7.5%
Total M&O Expenses	\$200,860	\$172,759	\$172,428	\$207,705	\$241,317	4.7%

Note: M&O Expenses shown do not reflect certain GASB adjustments and may differ from amounts provided in Commission Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports. Amounts may not add because of rounding. Excludes Depreciation and amortization.
Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 2023

M&O Expenses budgeted for 2024 total approximately \$285.1 million and are based on projected enplaned passengers of 19.4 million. Each department of the Commission was charged with examining all expenses and determining which resources would be necessary in 2024 to maintain a healthy financial performance that would support MAC's recovery and promote its strategic priorities. Overall, the forecast of M&O Expenses is based on historical trend reviews, an assumed 18.2% increase in 2024 primarily associated with inflationary trends, forecast activity levels, and impacts associated with the capital projects, as applicable. Total M&O Expenses are projected to increase from approximately \$285.1 million in 2024 to approximately \$369.6 million in 2030, or a CAGR of 4.4% over the Forecast Period.

Key M&O Expenses categories and assumptions in estimating future growth are summarized below.

- Personnel.** This expense category includes salaries, wages, and benefits associated with Commission staff, budgeted for 790.5 FTE positions in 2024. Salaries, wages, and employee benefits is the largest single category of M&O Expenses as it represents approximately 43.3% of total M&O Expenses budgeted for 2024. Personnel expenses increased by 19.2% in 2023 as the Commission increased the number of positions in response to snow removal operational needs and continued to fill positions that were held open during the pandemic to reduce costs. Personnel expenses are budgeted to increase approximately 14.3% in 2024, from approximately \$108.2 million in 2023 to approximately \$123.6 million in 2024. This increase includes 36 new employees and salary adjustments. Future personnel expenses are projected to increase at a CAGR of 5.0% from 2024 through 2030.
- Administrative.** Administrative expenses include office and other supplies, travel and meeting costs, and expenses for information sources. This category of expenses decreased from approximately \$1.8 million in 2019 to approximately \$1.1 million in 2020 and 2021 resulting from expense reductions put in place in response to the pandemic. Administrative expenses increased to \$2.3 million in 2022 and decreased to approximately \$1.5 million in 2023. Overall, administrative expenses decreased at a CAGR of approximately 4.6% for the period 2019 through 2023. Administrative expenses are budgeted to increase to approximately \$2.3 million in 2024. This increase includes planned travel and professional

memberships and mailings. Future administrative expenses are projected to increase at a CAGR of 3.0% from 2024 through 2030.

- **Professional Services.** This expense category includes costs associated with services for concessions/engineering, software consulting, accounting/auditing, legal/legislative, public information/community, and other miscellaneous services. This category of expenses increased at a CAGR of approximately 6.0% for the period 2019 through 2023. Professional Services expenses are budgeted to be approximately \$14.6 million in 2024. This increase includes additional expenses budgeted for IT consulting services, technical training, and business development services. Future professional services expenses are projected to increase at a CAGR of 4.0% from 2024 through 2030.
- **Utilities.** This expense category includes expenses for electricity, gas, water, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC). Utilities expenses comprised approximately 9% of total M&O Expenses for 2024. This category of expenses increased at a compound annual rate of approximately 7.0% for the period 2019 through 2023. Utilities expenses are budgeted to increase to approximately \$24.9 million in 2024. This increase reflects the increasing cost of electricity. Future utilities expenses are projected to increase at a CAGR of 3.5% from 2024 through 2030.
- **Operating Services.** This expense category includes costs associated with the Commission's outsourcing for parking management, shuttle bus services, and other contractual services. It is the third largest category of M&O Expenses of the Airport System, representing approximately 14% of total M&O Expenses for 2024. This category of expenses increased at a CAGR of approximately 2.4% for the period 2019 through 2023. Operating Services expenses are budgeted to increase to approximately \$40.3 million. This increase includes additional parking management and other services staffing required to accommodate on-going airline traffic recovery. Future operating services expenses are projected to increase at a CAGR of 4.5% from 2024 through 2030.
- **Maintenance.** This expense category includes corrective and preventative maintenance expenses for facilities, equipment, systems, and infrastructure repairs and maintenance. This expense category also includes contractual costs associated with janitorial services. Materials and supplies costs associated with snow and ice removal are also included. Maintenance expenses are the second largest category of M&O Expenses of the Airport System, representing approximately 24% of total M&O Expenses for 2024. Maintenance expenses increased at a CAGR of approximately 5.5% for the period 2019 through 2023. Operating Services expenses are budgeted to increase to approximately \$67.0 million. This increase includes increases in repair and replacement costs of Commission equipment, contractual increases in janitorial costs, and inflation. Future maintenance expenses are projected to increase at a CAGR of 4.0% from 2024 through 2030.
- **Other.** This expense category includes both property and liability insurance of the Airport System along with other minor expenses not included in the categories above. Insurance/other expenses comprising approximately 4% of total M&O Expenses budgeted in 2024. This category of expenses increased at a compound annual rate of approximately 7.5% for the period 2019 through 2023. Other expenses are budgeted to increase to approximately \$12.3 million in 2024. This increase includes across-the-board increases in insurance costs, other contractual increases, and increases in other miscellaneous costs. Future other expenses are projected to increase at a CAGR of approximately 3.0% from 2024 through 2030.

Exhibit D after this Chapter presents forecast M&O Expenses of the Commission by category and cost center for the Forecast Period.

4.7 Federal Aid Related to COVID-19

The United States government provided assistance to U.S. airports as a result of air traffic impacts at the Airport associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Table 4-4 summarizes the amount of Federal relief funds that were allocated to the Commission and their use.

Table 4-4 Federal Relief Funds Allocated to the Commission

Program	Amount Allocated to the Commission (million)	Use of Funds by the Commission
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act	\$125.9	Reimbursement of Operating Expenses and debt service in 2020 and 2021
Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2021 (CRRSAA)	\$33.6	Reimbursement of debt service in 2021
American Rescue Plan Act (ARP) Act of 2021	\$135.3	Reimbursement of Operating Expenses and debt service in 2022 and 2023

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission.

4.8 Non-Airline Revenues

Table 4-5 below presents historical non-airline revenues for the Airport System for the period of 2019 to 2023. As shown, total non-airline revenues increased from approximately \$269.5 million in 2019 to approximately \$304.8 million in 2023, for a CAGR of approximately 3.1% over this period. As also presented on the table, non-airline revenues per enplaned passenger increased through this period from approximately \$13.62 in 2019 to approximately \$17.54 in 2023, reflecting a CAGR of 6.5%. In 2020, due to the decrease in passengers associated with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, non-airline revenues decreased to approximately \$133.8 million, a decrease of approximately 50.3% from 2019, and has increased each year as air traffic has continued to recover.

Exhibit E presents non-airline revenues projected for the Airport System from 2024 through 2030. Non-airline revenues are budgeted to be approximately \$322.2 million in 2024 and are projected to increase to approximately \$400.2 million by 2030, reflecting a CAGR of approximately 3.7%. In general, the forecast of non-airline revenues is based on historical trend reviews, forecast passenger levels, and impacts associated with the CIP, as applicable. Non-airline revenues are further described in the sections below.

Table 4-5 Historical Airport Non-Airline Revenues (Dollars in Thousands)

Non-Airline Revenue Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019-23 CAGR
Terminal						
Food and Beverage	\$25,499	\$9,974	\$15,953	\$17,046	\$29,590	3.8%
News	5,068	1,955	4,069	3,634	5,286	1.1%
Retail Stores	5,969	1,668	2,738	3,548	5,057	(4.1%)
Passenger Services	7,647	4,074	4,806	6,897	8,592	3.0%
Parking / Ground Transportation						
Parking	108,130	42,351	67,381	105,183	124,647	3.6%
Ground Transportation	15,570	5,970	8,064	12,409	15,070	(0.8%)
Auto Rental - On Airport	20,845	8,671	16,213	21,883	23,312	2.8%
Other Concessions	2,386	1,972	2,459	2,798	3,032	6.2%
Rentals/Fees						
Buildings & Facilities	11,697	12,619	14,830	16,062	16,862	9.6%
Auto Rental CFC	22,185	8,779	13,029	17,033	19,343	(3.4%)
Ground Rentals	11,163	11,521	11,456	13,174	16,743	10.7%
Reliever Airports	8,997	8,552	9,958	10,678	11,477	6.3%
Utilities & Other Revenue						
Utilities	6,072	4,876	5,615	5,309	6,786	2.8%
General Aviation/Airside Fees	6,913	4,831	5,604	6,511	7,185	1.0%
Maintenance, Cleaning, and Distribution (MCD) Fees	4,413	1,691	2,833	3,839	4,563	0.8%
Other Revenues	3,296	1,478	1,964	2,424	2,490	(6.8%)
Reimbursed Expense	3,614	2,833	2,343	4,377	4,778	7.2%
Total Non-Airline Revenues	\$269,464	\$133,817	\$189,316	\$252,805	\$304,814	3.1%
Enplaned Passengers (000s)	19,783	7,415	12,581	15,614	17,376	-3.2%
Non-Airline Revenues per Enplaned Passenger	\$13.62	\$18.05	\$15.05	\$16.19	\$17.54	6.5%

Note: Amounts may not add because of rounding.

Source: Budget Books 2021-2024, Budget Variance Report – 2023 Final Year-End

4.8.1 Terminal Concessions

Terminal concession revenues at the Airport are generated from food and beverage, news, retail, and passenger services (inflight catering) provided within the terminal building. Total terminal concession revenues were approximately \$48.5 million in 2023, or nearly 16.0% of the Airport System's total non-airline revenues. Terminal concessions increased from approximately \$44.2 million in 2019 to approximately \$48.5 million in 2023, or a CAGR of approximately 2.4% during this period. In 2020, terminal concessions revenues decreased approximately 60% due to the decrease in airline traffic resulting from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2023, terminal concessions revenues were approximately 10% above 2019 (pre-COVID) levels as passenger traffic continued to recover and concessions revenues also increased due to inflation.

There are approximately 68 food and beverage, and 43 merchandise locations in the two terminals, including 3 duty free locations. The Commission has entered into agreements for retail and food and beverage concessions with various firms selected through competitive proposals. In December 2019, the Airport completed a reconstruction and redevelopment process which included several new retail stores. The concession operators in both terminals have leases with terms generally ranging between 8 to 13 years. A "street plus 10%" pricing policy of the Commission is in effect to ensure that food and merchandise prices at the Airport are similar to those in stores and restaurants in the area, including the Mall of America. The food and beverage concessionaires have historically paid an average of approximately 16.6% of gross revenues, and the news and gift and retail concessionaires paid an average of approximately 18.0% of gross revenues to the Commission.

The following tenants serve as the primary concessionaires at the Airport, with numerous vendors as subtenants:

- Aero Service Group, Inc.
- Areas Aero MSP JV, LLC
- Caribou MSP Airport
- Delaware North Co Travel Hospitality Svc, Inc.
- Dufry MSP Retailers JV
- Host International, Inc.
- McDonald's USA
- MSP Retail Partnership JV
- OTG Management Midwest, LLC (OTG)
- SSP America MSP, LLC

Total terminal concession revenues for 2024 are budgeted to increase to \$56.6 million, an increase of 16.7% as compared to 2023, primarily due to continued passenger recovery and inflation. Terminal concession revenues are projected to increase to approximately \$68.3 million by 2030, or a CAGR of 3.2%. These increases are generally in line with longer-term inflationary trends and passenger growth.

4.8.2 Automobile Parking

Automobile parking revenues, which includes both public and employee parking, are the largest component of non-airline revenues at the Airport, accounting for approximately 40.8% of total non-airline revenues budgeted for 2024. As presented on Table 4-5, auto parking revenues decreased approximately 60.8% in 2020, coinciding with the 63.4% decrease in passenger traffic resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Parking revenues then increased steadily as passenger traffic recovered. Overall, auto parking revenues increased at a CAGR of approximately 3.6% from 2019 to 2023, increasing from approximately \$108.1 million to \$124.6 million during that period.

The Commission offers several parking products to Airport parkers including daily/hourly (short-term) structured parking, value (long-term) structured parking, quick ride ramp (economy) structured parking, and premium valet service at Terminal 1. These parking products are priced based on level of service. **Table 4-6** below presents

current public parking rates at the Airport. The Commission routinely monitors public parking rates and implements rate changes periodically as appropriate, with the most recent parking rate increases becoming effective January 1, 2024. The Commission has been able to realize revenue gains resulting from these increases, new products, and increased demand.

Table 4-6 Current Public Parking Rates at the Airport

Parking Facility	Current Rate
Terminal 1 Daily/Hourly Parking (Short-Term)	
First Hour	\$5
Each Additional Hour	\$3
Daily Maximum	\$30
Terminal 1 Quick Ride Ramp (Economy)	
First Hour	\$3
Daily Maximum	\$19
Terminal 1 Valet Parking	
First Hour	\$10
Each Additional Hour	\$3
Daily Maximum	\$55
Terminal 2 Daily/Hourly Parking (Short-Term)	
First Hour	\$5
Each Additional Hour	\$3
Daily Maximum	\$36
Terminal 2 Value Parking (Long-Term)	
First Hour	\$5
Each Additional Hour	\$3
Daily Maximum	\$23

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission, April 2024.

ABM Parking Services (ABM) operates the public parking facilities at the Airport under a parking management services agreement that became effective on January 1, 2024. The current expiration date of the ABM Parking Agreement is December 31, 2026. The agreement with ABM includes two, 2-year extension options at the discretion of the Commission.

Pursuant to the agreement with ABM, ABM is responsible for maintaining and operating the existing facilities and collecting parking fees established by the Commission. ABM remits all gross parking revenues to the Commission and is reimbursed for operating expenses and paid a management fee. It was assumed in the analysis that, whether the Commission extends the agreement with ABM or enters into a new agreement, any such agreement in place through the Forecast Period will have terms that are no more or less beneficial to the Commission as those of the existing agreement.

As of July 2024, four off-airport parking companies also provide parking services to passengers, in competition with the Commission. These off-airport operators include EZ Air Park, Park-N-Go, Park 'N Fly, and Shepard Road Airport Parking. Combined, these operators have an inventory of approximately 5,450 parking spaces.

Auto parking revenues are projected to increase from approximately \$131.5 million budgeted in 2024 to approximately \$168.3 million by 2030, or a CAGR of 4.2%. The projections assume parking revenues per enplanement based on 2024 year to date information plus parking rate increases generally in line with longer-term inflationary trends along with the increase in O&D enplaned passengers at the Airport. For the purposes of projecting parking revenues, the projection assumes parking rate increases every other year starting in 2025. Assumed increases to parking rates reflect \$2 increases for general parking, \$1 increases for Value Parking at Terminal 2 and the remote Quick Ride Ramp, and a \$5 increase for valet parking.

4.8.3 Rental Car

Four rental car companies, providing 10 brands, operate from a rental car garage adjacent to Terminal 1. All on-airport rental car companies at the Airport have counters at both terminals. The rental car companies operate at the Airport pursuant to rental car concession agreements that became effective upon the first day of the month following the date of beneficial occupancy of the rental car garage (August 1, 2020) and have a 10-year term from the effective date. These companies and their associated brands include:

- Avis Budget Group Inc. (Avis, Budget, and Payless)
- Enterprise Holdings Inc. (Enterprise, Alamo, and National)
- Hertz Global Holdings (Hertz, Dollar, and Thrifty)
- Sixt Group (Sixt)

Turo, a peer-to-peer car sharing platform, also operates at the Airport, with a pickup area on the Red parking ramp. The Commission receives a concession fee annually from the rental car companies which is the greater of an amount equal to 10% of gross receipts for such year, or a MAG amount. In addition, each rental car company pays rent for exclusive-use space in the terminals and ground rent for use of the ready/return area and vehicle storage.

As of July 2024, only Auto Rental LLC (doing business as Ace Rent a Car) operates at the Airport as an off-Airport rental car company and also leases counters at both terminals. Off Airport rental car companies operate under a permit, which is renewed on an annual basis and requires the off-Airport rental car companies to pay a privilege fee equal to 10% of gross receipts for rentals derived from customers using the Airport. The percentage with respect to the privilege fee is the same as the percentage charged to the on-Airport rental car companies and can be adjusted at such time as the percentage charged to on Airport rental car companies is adjusted.

Rental car revenues at the Airport increased from \$20.8 million in 2019 to approximately \$23.3 million in 2023, representing a CAGR of 2.8 % during this period. Rental car revenues decreased approximately 58.4% to \$8.7 million in 2020 and then subsequent increased each year between 2021 and 2023 as passenger traffic recovered. Rental car revenues are budgeted to be \$25.4 million in 2024 and are projected to increase to approximately \$30.7 million by 2030, reflecting a CAGR of 3.2%. The projection assumes increases generally in line with longer-term inflationary trends and forecast increases in O&D passengers at the Airport.

4.8.4 Ground Transportation

Ground transportation revenues are generated primarily from fees assessed to the operators of taxis, transportation network companies (TNCs), and commercial vehicles at the Airport as summarized below:

- Fees are assessed to taxis operating at the Airport based on Commission Ordinance No. 126, effective as of October 1, 2017. Based on the Ordinance No. 126, taxis pay one-time annual and trip fees to the Airport. The trip fee for taxis is subject to an increase each year by the Commission based on the defined index in the Ordinance.
- Fees are assessed to the TNCs operating at the Airport (Uber and Lyft) based on Commission Ordinance No. 124, effective as of January 1, 2017. Based on the Ordinance No. 124, for 2024, the TNCs pay license/permits fees of \$25.00 and a trip fee of \$3.42. The TNC trip fee is subject to an increase each year by the Commission based on the defined index in the Ordinance.
- Fees are assessed to commercial vehicles operating at the Airport (limousine, shared ride services, and off-Airport rental car and parking operators) based on Commission Ordinance No. 122, effective as of January 1, 2017. Based on the Ordinance No. 122, commercial vehicles, except for off-airport rental car companies, pay annual permit fees and trip fees for the use of the automated vehicle information (AVI) system at the Airport. The trip fee for commercial vehicles is subject to an increase each year by the Commission based on the defined index in the Ordinance. Off-Airport rental car companies pay a privilege fee in an amount equal to 10% of gross receipts for such year.

As presented on Table 4-5, ground transportation revenues were approximately \$15.6 million in 2019 and decreased to approximately \$6.0 million in 2020 (down 58.4%) due to the pandemic. Ground transportation revenues increased to approximately \$15.1 million by 2023 as passenger traffic continued to recover, slightly lower than pre-pandemic levels. Ground transportation revenues are budgeted to be \$16.7 million in 2024 and are projected to increase to approximately \$22.1 million by 2030, or a CAGR of 4.7%. The projection assumes rate increases as determined by Commission Ordinance No. 124, along with the projected increase in O&D enplaned passengers at the Airport.

4.8.5 Rentals/Fees

Revenues generated from rentals/fees primarily include revenues from the rental car customer facility charge (CFC), cargo building rents, general aviation hangar rents, ground rents, and other non-airline tenant leases at the Airport.

- **Rental Car CFC** - Pursuant to the provisions of the CFC Ordinance, the current CFC per on-Airport rental car transaction day CFC is \$5.90. Commission management has determined that the current per transaction day CFC of \$5.90 is sufficient to recover the capital costs of the on-Airport rental car facilities, the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the on-Airport rental car facilities and the other costs and expenses associated with the on-Airport rental car facilities that can be paid with CFCs per the CFC Ordinance. Beginning on January 1, 2025, or anytime thereafter, the Commission may increase or decrease the per transaction day CFC to a level that is sufficient to recover the capital costs of the current, additional or new on-Airport rental car facilities, the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the on-Airport rental car facilities and the other costs and expenses associated with the on-Airport rental car facilities that can be paid with CFCs per the CFC Ordinance. Pursuant to the CFC Ordinance, the CFC can only be adjusted every five years.

This analysis assumes no increase in the CFC rate over the duration of the Forecast Period. As such, CFC revenues are projected to increase from approximately \$21.1 million budgeted in 2024 to approximately \$23.3 million by 2030, in line with forecast increases in O&D passengers at the Airport.

- **Buildings, Facilities, and Ground Rentals** - This revenue consists of the Hotel Facility Charge (HFC), non-airline building rentals, and ground rentals. In July 2018, the Commission began collecting an HFC which is based upon 6.5% of gross receipts from room rentals (Ordinance No. 125). The proceeds from

the HFC are used to pay any debt service for the new skyway connector bridge between the hotel and Terminal 1, the roadway modifications associated with accessing the on-Airport hotel, the portion of the Post Office parking facility that is utilized for the valet parking needs of the hotel, and on-going maintenance and operating costs associated with these facilities. Ground rental revenues are based on Commission Ordinance No. 121 and tenant leases and agreements. Revenue from buildings, facilities, and ground rentals are projected to increase from \$34.9 million budgeted in 2024 to approximately \$43.8 million by 2030, reflecting a CAGR of 3.9%.

- **General Aviation/Airside Fees** - This category includes general aviation landing fees, airside fees, ramp fees, fuel flowage fees and apron services. Revenue from general aviation/airside fees are projected to increase from \$7.4 million budgeted in 2024 to approximately \$8.8 million by 2030, reflecting a CAGR of 3.0%.
- **Reliever Airports** – This category includes rentals, fees, and other charges at the reliever airports that are owned and operated by the Commission. Reliever airport revenues are projected to increase from \$10.5 million budgeted in 2024 to approximately \$12.6 million by 2030, reflecting a CAGR of 3.0%.

4.8.6 Other Non-Airline Revenues

Other non-airline revenues primarily include utilities, Maintenance, Cleaning, and Distribution (MCD) fees, and other revenues and reimbursed expenses at the Airport.

- **Utilities** - Utility revenue are reimbursed from the Airport's tenants and include water, sewer, electricity, heating and ground power. Utility revenues are projected to increase from \$6.9 million budgeted in 2024 to approximately \$8.3 million by 2030, reflecting a CAGR of 3.0%.
- **Maintenance, Cleaning and Distribution (MCD)** - MCD fees charged to the Airport's concessionaires and are based on a percent of concession sales. MCD fee revenues are projected to increase from \$4.9 million budgeted in 2024 to approximately \$6.0 million by 2030, reflecting a CAGR of 3.2%.
- **Other Revenues and Reimbursed Expenses** - Included in this category are parking fines, auction revenue, building permits, security badges and miscellaneous revenues and expenses reimbursed by others. These categories combined are budgeted to total approximately \$6.2 million in 2024 and are projected to increase to approximately \$7.4 million by 2030, reflecting a CAGR of 3.0%.

4.9 PFC Revenues

PFC revenues are used to pay for certain FAA-approved, PFC-eligible projects, either by using certain PFC revenues to pay for approved project costs on a pay-as-you-go basis or by applying certain PFC revenues to pay debt service associated with Outstanding Senior Bonds and Outstanding Subordinate Obligations issued to fund approved projects. Pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture, PFC revenues are excluded from the definition of Revenues, and therefore, are not pledged to the payment of debt service unless otherwise designated as Revenues pursuant a Supplemental Senior Indenture, which has not occurred. However, the Commission has irrevocably committed a portion of the PFC revenues it receives to the payment and funding of debt service on Senior Bonds and Subordinate Obligations issued to finance projects authorized to be financed with PFCs through December 31, 2030. In addition to PFC revenues irrevocably committed, the Commission can, at its sole discretion, use excess PFCs to pay additional debt service on PFC-Eligible Bonds.

As of March 31, 2024, the Commission is authorized by the FAA to impose and use approximately \$2.1 billion of PFC revenues (at the \$4.50 level) for various projects. Based on Final Agency Decisions, the FAA estimates the charge-expiration date to be February 1, 2027. As of March 31, 2024, the Commission had collected

approximately \$1.85 billion of its total approved collection and had spent approximately \$1.78 billion on approved projects.

Exhibit F at the end of this Chapter presents the PFC revenues of the Commission from budget 2024 through 2030. PFC revenues are driven by enplaned passengers at the Airport as presented on the exhibit. Based on historical trends, the projection assumes that the Commission will collect PFC revenues from 87.9% of enplaned passengers at a net collection rate of \$4.39, which is the \$4.50 rate less the \$0.11 administrative fee. PFC revenues are projected to be approximately \$75.7 million in 2024 and are projected to increase each year to approximately \$85.1 million by 2030. PFC revenues are projected to be sufficient to fund the amounts assumed to be applied to debt service and to be used to fund portions of the Series 2024 Projects and Other CIP Projects on a pay-as-you-go basis.

4.10 Airline Revenues

Airline revenues at the Airport include Landing Fees, Apron Fees, Terminal 1 Rentals for janitored and non-janitored terminal space, other Terminal 1 airline revenues, and Terminal 2 Fees. The rate-setting formulas for these charges are consistent with the rate-setting methodologies set forth in the Airline Agreements and described earlier in this Chapter. **Exhibits G, H, and I** further illustrate the rate-setting methodologies for Landing Fees, Apron Fees, and Terminal 1 Rental Rates, respectively. The business terms of the Airline Agreements are used as the basis for projecting airline revenues for the purposes of this Report. For the purposes of this Report, projected airline rates and based on the Commission's FY 2024 budget.

Exhibit J presents a summary of airline revenues projected to be generated by the Commission during the Forecast Period. As shown, total airline revenues are projected to increase from approximately \$208.7 million in 2024 to approximately \$319.2 million by 2030. A breakdown of airline revenues by type is provided below.

4.10.1 Landing Fees

Exhibit G presents the calculation of projected Landing Fees from 2024 through 2030. Per the cost center residual rate-setting methodology, the Commission fully recovers the Net Airfield Cost of the Airport Cost Center as described in the Landing Fee calculation methodology described earlier in this Report in Section 4.3.5.1.

As presented in Exhibit G, the Signatory Airline Landing Fee Rate per 1,000-pound units of landed weight is budgeted to be \$4.54 in 2024 and then increase to \$5.38 by 2030. As shown in the Airline Revenue Summary provided as Exhibit J herein, Landing Fee revenues are projected to increase from approximately \$105.1 million in 2024 to approximately \$138.6 million by 2030.

4.10.2 Terminal Apron Fees

Exhibit H presents the calculation of Terminal Apron Fees projected from 2024 through 2030. Per the compensatory rate-setting methodology, the Commission recovers the allocable portion of the Terminal Apron Cost Center as described in the Terminal Apron Fee calculation methodology described earlier in this Report in Section 4.3.5.2.

As presented in Exhibit H, the Signatory Airline Terminal Apron Fee Rate per lineal foot is budgeted to be \$908.53 in 2024 and then to increase each year to \$1,106.65 per lineal foot by 2030. As shown in the Airline Revenue Summary provided as Exhibit J herein, Terminal Apron Fee revenues are projected to increase from approximately \$9.7 million projected in 2024 to approximately \$11.8 million in 2030.

4.10.3 Terminal 1 Rentals

Exhibit I presents the calculation of Terminal 1 Building Rental Rates for janitored and non-janitored space projected from 2024 through 2030. Per the compensatory rate-setting methodology, the Commission recovers the allocable portion of the Terminal 1 Cost Center as described in the Terminal 1 Building Rental Rate calculation methodologies described earlier in this Report in Section 4.3.5.3.

As presented in Exhibit I, the Signatory Airline Terminal 1 Building Rental Rate per square foot for non-janitored space is budgeted to be \$81.23 for 2024 and is projected to increase steadily over the Forecast Period to \$149.81 per square foot by 2030. The Signatory Airline Terminal 1 Building Rental Rate per square foot for janitored space is projected to increase from \$95.75 per square foot budgeted in 2024 to \$168.40 per square foot by 2030. The Terminal 1 Renewal and Replacement Surcharge is budgeted to be \$8.72 per square foot in 2024 and projected to increase each year to \$10.41 per square foot by 2030.

As shown in the Airline Revenue Summary provided as Exhibit J herein, total Terminal 1 Building Rental revenues are projected to increase from approximately \$63.5 million budgeted in 2024 to approximately \$110.9 million in 2030.

4.10.4 Other Terminal 1 Airline Revenues

Other Terminal 1 airline revenues, which include items such as: carousel and conveyer, porter service, queue line, public address system, and employee screening revenues charged to the Signatory Airlines on a joint use basis, as well as IAF fees paid by carriers for the use of the IAF on a per use basis.

As shown in the Airline Revenue Summary provided as Exhibit J herein, total other Terminal 1 airline revenues are projected to increase from approximately \$9.9 million budgeted in 2024 to approximately \$11.9 million in 2030, reflecting a CAGR of approximately 3.0%.

4.10.5 Terminal 2 Airline Revenues

As described in section 4.3.3 herein, Terminal 2, which primarily serves low-cost carriers (LCCs) and charter operators, is operated by the Commission on a common use basis and the rents, per turn fees, and charges for its use is established by ordinance. For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that the Commission will recover approximately 75% of the total Terminal 2 operating cost (referred to as Recoverable Costs in the ordinance) in each year of the Forecast Period, which is consistent with the level of Terminal 2 airline revenue budgeted in 2024. Pursuant to the ordinance, the Commission may elect to adjust fees periodically.

As shown in the Airline Revenue Summary provided as Exhibit J herein, total Terminal 2 airline revenues are projected to increase from approximately \$20.6 million budgeted in 2024 to approximately \$46.1 million in 2030.

4.10.6 Revenue Sharing

Pursuant to the Airline Agreements, in conjunction with its year-end adjustments of rents, fees and charges, the Commission will share with the Signatory Airlines a percentage of the Annual Gross Revenues for food and beverage, merchandise, and rental car concessions for each FY on the following basis.

- if the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage for the most recent FY is 1% or less, the Revenue Sharing percentage for that Fiscal Year is equal to 33%.
- if the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage for the most recent FY is more than 1%, the Revenue Sharing percentage for that FY is equal to the sum of (i) 33% plus (ii) one-half of the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage.

The Commission is able to reduce the amount of revenue sharing in any FY to assure that Net Revenues are at least 1.25x of total debt service, however, this is not forecast to occur in this Report.

4.10.7 Airline Cost per Enplaned Passenger

A key performance indicator for airline costs at an airport is the average airline cost per enplaned passenger (CPE). **Exhibit K** presents the forecast of CPE for the airlines at the Airport. As shown, the airline CPE includes Landing Fees, Terminal Apron Fees, Terminal 1 Rentals, other Terminal 1 revenues, and Terminal 2 revenues, less forecast revenue sharing, divided by total enplaned passengers. The airline CPE for 2024 is estimated to be \$9.32 and is projected to increase to \$13.26 by the end of the Forecast Period as additional debt service associated with future planned bond issuances becomes payable. As shown on Exhibit K, revenue sharing is projected to be approximately \$23.2 million in 2024 and is projected to increase to \$28.7 million by 2030. Airline CPE throughout this period is forecast to remain within reasonable levels as compared to other U.S. Large Hub airports.

4.11 Application of Revenues

Exhibit L presents the application of Revenues for the Airport System throughout the Forecast Period consistent with the requirements of the Master Senior Indenture and Master Subordinate Indenture. As presented, the Commission is projected to have sufficient Revenues to make all required deposits per the Master Senior Indenture and Subordinate Indenture.

4.12 Debt Service Coverage

Exhibits M and N present the debt service coverage ratios for Senior Debt Service Coverage and Subordinate Debt Service Coverage, respectively, throughout the Forecast Period. As presented, Net Revenues and Subordinate Revenues are projected to be sufficient to comply with Section 5.04 of the Master Senior Indenture and Master Subordinate Trust Indenture throughout the Forecast Period.

Net Revenues are projected to increase from approximately \$232.5 million in 2024 to approximately \$332.1 million in 2030, which are sufficient to cover annual net debt service on Senior Bonds and required deposits to Subordinate Debt Service Funds, including the Series 2024 Bonds and future Subordinate Obligations anticipated to be issued in 2026 and 2028.

Debt service coverage ratios, including available Transfer from the Coverage Account, for Senior Bonds are projected to be 4.19x in 2024 and then range between 4.42x and 8.20x over the remaining Forecast Period. Without Transfer, Senior Debt Service Coverage is projected to be 3.94x in 2024 and then range between 4.17x and 7.95x over the Forecast Period. Debt service coverage ratios, including available Transfer from the Coverage Account, for Subordinate Obligations are projected to be 2.35x in 2024 and then to range between 1.66x and 2.30x over the remaining Forecast Period. Without Transfer, Subordinate Debt Service Coverage is projected to be 2.25x in 2024 and then to range between 1.56x and 2.20x over the remaining Forecast Period. Total Senior and Subordinate debt service coverage ratios, including available Transfer from the Coverage Account, are projected to be 1.82x in 2024 and then to range between 1.51x and 1.81x over the remaining Forecast Period and between 1.44x and 1.71x without Transfer.

A summary of debt service coverage, not including available Transfer, and CPE forecasts is also presented below in **Table 4-7**.

**Table 4-7 Debt Service Coverage and Passenger Airline CPE Forecast
(Dollars in Thousands, Except For CPE)**

Fiscal Year	Net Revenues ¹	Total Senior Net Debt Service ²	Senior Debt Service Coverage Ratio ¹	Net Subordinate Revenues ¹	Total Subordinate Net Debt Service ^{2,3}	Subordinate Debt Service Coverage Ratio ¹	Senior and Subordinate Debt Service Coverage Ratio ¹	Airline CPE
2024	\$232,490	\$58,978	3.94x	\$173,512	\$77,049	2.25x	1.71x	\$9.32
2025	\$245,921	\$58,988	4.17x	\$186,966	\$84,992	2.20x	1.71x	\$9.89
2026	\$255,079	\$58,983	4.32x	\$196,096	\$93,068	2.11x	1.68x	\$10.27
2027	\$298,729	\$58,984	5.06x	\$239,745	\$148,259	1.62x	1.44x	\$12.02
2028	\$302,918	\$58,978	5.14x	\$243,940	\$151,725	1.61x	1.44x	\$12.22
2029	\$310,840	\$58,979	5.27x	\$251,861	\$146,920	1.71x	1.51x	\$12.24
2030	\$332,060	\$41,770	7.95x	\$290,290	\$185,656	1.56x	1.46x	\$13.26

¹ Does not include available Transfer.

² Debt service net of capitalized interest.

³ Includes debt service on the Series 2024 Bonds and assumed future Subordinate Obligations.

Source: Landrum & Brown

Exhibit A

SERIES 2024 PROJECTS - PLAN OF FINANCE (dollars in thousands)

MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)

	Estimated Project Cost	Funding Sources				Commission Funds
		BIL Funds	Previous GARBS	Series 2024 Bonds	Series 2026 Bonds ¹	
SERIES 2024 PROJECTS						
Concourse G Infill - Pod 2-3	\$285,000	\$85,000		\$70,000	\$130,000	
Terminal 2 North Gate Expansion	263,000	25,000		226,500		\$11,500
Safety and Security Center	155,000	5,500		149,500		
Concourse and Gatehold Modernization ²	75,450		\$36,200	39,250		
T2 H1-H2 Apron and Bldg Modifications	30,000			30,000		
MSP Campus Building Roof Replacements	14,400			14,400		
Air Handling Unit Replacement	13,000		6,500	6,500		
Concourse A Heating System Upgrade	11,000			11,000		
Electrical Substation Replacement	10,000			10,000		
Concourse G Rehabilitation	10,000		5,000	5,000		
Ground Power Substation Replacement	9,000			9,000		
Maintenance Campus Infiltration Pond	6,300			6,300		
T1/T2 Parking Structure Rehabilitation	5,900			5,900		
MAC Automation Infrastructure Program	5,300			5,300		
Lavatory Buildings Rehabilitation	4,400			4,400		
Total Series 2024 Projects	\$897,750	\$115,500	\$47,700	\$593,050	\$130,000	\$11,500

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

¹ Financial analysis assumes future bond issuance in 2026 will also fund approximately \$556M of Other Capital Projects costs.

² Excludes Delta Air Lines portion of the Concourse and Gatehold Modernization project.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

Exhibit B

OTHER CIP PROJECTS - PLAN OF FINANCE (dollars in thousands)

MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)

	Estimated Project Cost	Funding Sources							Commission Funds
		Federal and State	BIL Funds	PFC	Prior GARBs	Future Bonds			
						Series 2026 ¹	Series 2028	Series 2030 ²	
OTHER CIP PROJECTS									
Terminal 1 Maintenance and Improvements	\$1,536,884	\$0	\$63,770	\$109,550	\$5,100	\$155,330	\$51,120	\$856,100	\$295,914
Field and Runways	577,500	128,727	28,959	118,212	1,050	20,845	13,000	219,000	47,707
Utilities	530,150					31,200	420,000		78,950
Terminal 2 Maintenance and Improvements	194,260	4,000	10,265	3,700		160,000	4,535		11,760
Reliever Airports	143,000	34,894	12,864						95,242
Hangars and Other Buildings	137,950				45,200	52,700	10,000		30,050
Roadway Projects	70,060				1,700	20,000			48,360
Parking Improvements	69,445					21,100	10,000		38,345
Police and Fire Projects	69,990		950	13,000		22,050	25,500		8,490
Noise and Environmental	38,000					7,800		14,000	16,200
Maintenance & Infrastructure	16,500					12,500			4,000
Federal Inspection Station (FIS)	10,020								10,020
General Office/Administration	4,550								4,550
Total Other CIP Projects	\$3,398,309	\$167,621	\$116,808	\$244,462	\$53,050	\$503,525	\$534,155	\$1,089,100	\$689,588

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

¹ Financial analysis assumes future bond issuance in 2026 will also fund approximately \$130M of Series 2024 Projects costs.

² The Commission is currently in the process of evaluating the timing of the Concourse and Hub Tram Replacement Project and the plan of finance has not yet been solidified. For the purposes of this Report, the project is estimated to cost \$600.0 million and is assumed to be funded entirely with proceeds from the Commission’s anticipated 2030 bond issuance. However, the timing of the project, project cost, and plan of finance are subject to change.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

Exhibit C**DEBT SERVICE (dollars in thousands)****MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)

	Budget		Projected				
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<u>Debt Service - Senior Airport Revenue Bonds</u>							
Series 2016A	\$57,672	\$57,682	\$57,681	\$57,677	\$57,670	\$57,670	\$35,659
Series 2016C	13,896	13,899	13,894	13,897	13,897	13,899	13,895
Total Senior Debt Service	\$71,568	\$71,580	\$71,575	\$71,575	\$71,568	\$71,568	\$49,554
<u>Debt Service - Subordinate Airport Revenue Obligations</u>							
Series 2012B	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Series 2016D	1,698	1,701	1,697	1,701	1,698	1,698	1,701
Series 2016E	14,455	14,458	14,454	14,458	14,456	14,458	14,457
Series 2019A	5,449	5,447	5,448	8,182	10,591	10,585	10,589
Series 2019B	9,471	9,461	9,469	9,048	8,935	8,924	8,936
Series 2019C	5,288	5,287	5,290	1,160	0	0	0
Series 2022A	9,519	11,166	11,159	11,159	11,267	11,270	11,263
Series 2022B	15,251	16,259	16,262	16,261	16,259	16,262	16,258
Series 2023A	16,565	17,673	22,573	22,568	22,568	22,572	22,567
Series 2023B	5,440	3,428	0	0	0	0	0
Proposed Series 2024A (Non-AMT) - Estimated	557	1,442	1,442	8,534	10,897	10,897	10,897
Proposed Series 2024B (AMT) - Estimated	1,541	5,986	13,284	26,654	37,564	37,560	37,560
Assumed Future Bonds (2026)	0	0	0	54,178	54,178	54,177	54,177
Assumed Future Bonds (2028)	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,679
Subordinate Revolving Obligations ¹	8,095	8,705	8,812	8,645	8,216	6,920	5,975
Total Subordinate Debt Service	\$93,328	\$101,011	\$109,889	\$182,546	\$196,630	\$195,323	\$240,060
Total Debt Service	\$164,895	\$172,591	\$181,464	\$254,120	\$268,197	\$266,891	\$289,614
Less: PFCs Applied to Debt Service	(\$28,869)	(\$28,611)	(\$29,414)	(\$46,878)	(\$57,494)	(\$60,993)	(\$62,188)
Total Net Debt Service	\$136,026	\$143,980	\$152,051	\$207,242	\$210,703	\$205,898	\$227,426
<u>Plus: Other Financing Costs</u>							
Capital Lease Equipment	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500
Capital Equipment	121	125	125	125	125	125	125
Solar Project	1,663	1,582	1,765	1,822	1,999	2,142	2,252
Total Other Financing	\$4,284	\$4,207	\$4,390	\$4,447	\$4,624	\$4,767	\$4,877
Total Net Debt Service and Other Financing Costs	\$140,310	\$148,188	\$156,441	\$211,689	\$215,327	\$210,665	\$232,302

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

¹ Debt service on Subordinate Revolving Obligations reflects an assumed outstanding aggregate principal amount of \$50.4 million amortized through January 1, 2030 at a 3% interest rate.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

Exhibit D

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION EXPENSES (dollars in thousands) MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)

	Budget		Projected					2024-2030
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	CAGR
By Category:								
Personnel	\$123,632	\$129,813	\$136,304	\$143,119	\$150,275	\$157,789	\$165,678	5.0%
Administrative Expenses	2,277	2,345	2,416	2,488	2,563	2,639	2,719	3.0%
Professional Services	14,638	15,224	15,833	16,466	17,125	17,810	18,522	4.0%
Utilities	24,940	25,813	26,716	27,651	28,619	29,620	30,657	3.5%
Operating Services/Expenses	40,290	42,103	43,998	45,978	48,047	50,209	52,469	4.5%
Maintenance	67,035	69,716	72,505	75,405	78,421	81,558	84,821	4.0%
Other	12,335	12,705	13,086	13,479	13,883	14,300	14,729	3.0%
Total Airport M&O Expenses	\$285,147	\$297,720	\$310,858	\$324,587	\$338,933	\$353,926	\$369,594	4.4%
By Cost Center:								
Terminal 1	\$54,216	\$56,363	\$58,596	\$60,919	\$63,335	\$65,847	\$68,460	4.0%
Terminal 1 - IAF	496	516	538	560	583	608	633	4.2%
Energy Management Center	7,358	7,670	7,997	8,337	8,692	9,063	9,451	4.3%
Ramp	662	687	713	740	767	796	826	3.8%
Field & Runways	18,073	18,831	19,622	20,446	21,306	22,202	23,135	4.2%
Control Tower	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	3.5%
Terminal Roads / Landside	6,587	6,877	7,181	7,499	7,830	8,177	8,539	4.4%
Parking Facilities	13,521	14,095	14,693	15,317	15,967	16,646	17,353	4.2%
Cargo Area	767	795	824	854	886	918	952	3.7%
Terminal 2	14,652	15,255	15,883	16,537	17,218	17,928	18,667	4.1%
Public Area / Roads	2,196	2,274	2,354	2,438	2,525	2,614	2,707	3.6%
Hangars & Other Buildings	966	1,000	1,037	1,074	1,113	1,153	1,195	3.6%
Maintenance Employees	30,169	31,666	33,238	34,888	36,619	38,437	40,346	5.0%
Equipment Maintenance	7,545	7,838	8,143	8,460	8,789	9,131	9,486	3.9%
Equipment Building	1,962	2,036	2,113	2,193	2,276	2,363	2,452	3.8%
Police	28,237	29,616	31,063	32,581	34,174	35,845	37,599	4.9%
Fire	13,130	13,760	14,421	15,114	15,841	16,603	17,402	4.8%
Administration	52,739	55,176	57,727	60,398	63,194	66,121	69,185	4.6%
Building Official	10,236	10,620	11,019	11,433	11,864	12,312	12,777	3.8%
Communication / Operations	10,082	10,564	11,069	11,599	12,155	12,737	13,348	4.8%
Noise & Environment	2,293	2,402	2,515	2,634	2,758	2,889	3,025	4.7%
Total Reliever Airports	9,244	9,658	10,091	10,544	11,018	11,513	12,031	4.5%
Total Airport M&O Expenses	\$285,147	\$297,720	\$310,858	\$324,587	\$338,933	\$353,926	\$369,594	4.4%

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission; Landrum & Brown.

Exhibit E**NON-AIRLINE REVENUE (dollars in thousands)****MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)

	Budget		Projected					2024-2030
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	CAGR
<u>Terminal</u>								
Food & Beverage	\$33,432	\$34,242	\$35,427	\$36,636	\$37,870	\$39,131	\$40,421	3.2%
News	5,930	6,074	6,284	6,498	6,717	6,941	7,170	3.2%
Retail Stores	5,421	5,552	5,744	5,941	6,141	6,345	6,554	3.2%
Passenger Services	8,848	9,113	9,387	9,668	9,959	10,257	10,565	3.0%
Other Concessions	2,989	3,079	3,171	3,266	3,364	3,465	3,569	3.0%
Total Terminal Concessions	\$56,620	\$58,059	\$60,013	\$62,009	\$64,051	\$66,139	\$68,279	3.2%
<u>Parking / Ground Transport</u>								
Parking	\$131,482	\$139,309	\$142,001	\$151,912	\$154,709	\$165,372	\$168,301	4.2%
Ground Transportation	16,720	17,378	18,245	19,147	20,084	21,060	22,076	4.7%
Auto - Rental - On Airport	25,382	25,997	26,896	27,815	28,751	29,709	30,688	3.2%
Total Parking / Ground Transportation Concessions	\$173,584	\$182,684	\$187,142	\$198,874	\$203,544	\$216,141	\$221,064	4.1%
Total Concessions	\$230,204	\$240,743	\$247,155	\$260,883	\$267,595	\$282,280	\$289,344	3.9%
<u>Rentals / Fees</u>								
Building & Facilities	\$17,864	\$18,577	\$19,271	\$21,055	\$21,846	\$22,437	\$23,110	4.4%
Auto Rental CFC	21,085	21,276	21,687	22,096	22,503	22,909	23,314	1.7%
Ground Rentals	17,066	17,237	18,960	19,245	19,533	20,119	20,723	3.3%
Reliever Airports	10,520	10,836	11,161	11,495	11,840	12,196	12,561	3.0%
Total Rentals / Fees	\$66,535	\$67,925	\$71,080	\$73,891	\$75,723	\$77,660	\$79,709	3.1%
<u>Utilities & Other Revenue</u>								
Utilities	\$6,913	\$7,120	\$7,334	\$7,554	\$7,781	\$8,014	\$8,254	3.0%
GA/Airside Fees	7,402	7,624	7,853	8,088	8,331	8,581	8,838	3.0%
MCD Fees	4,943	5,063	5,238	5,417	5,599	5,786	5,976	3.2%
Other Revenues	2,427	2,500	2,575	2,652	2,732	2,814	2,898	3.0%
Reimbursed Expense	3,787	3,901	4,018	4,138	4,262	4,390	4,522	3.0%
Total Utilities & Other Revenue	\$25,472	\$26,208	\$27,017	\$27,849	\$28,705	\$29,584	\$30,489	3.0%
Total Non-Airline Operating Revenue	\$322,211	\$334,876	\$345,252	\$362,624	\$372,022	\$389,525	\$399,541	3.7%
<u>Other Non-Operating Revenue</u>								
Interest Income	\$9,218	\$9,495	\$9,779	\$10,073	\$10,375	\$10,686	\$11,007	3.0%
Self-Liquidating Income	622	622	622	622	622	622	622	0.0%
Total Other Non-Operating Revenue	\$9,840	\$10,117	\$10,401	\$10,695	\$10,997	\$11,308	\$11,629	2.8%
Total Non-Airline Revenue	\$332,051	\$344,993	\$355,653	\$373,319	\$383,019	\$400,833	\$411,170	3.6%

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission; Landrum & Brown.

Exhibit F

PFC REVENUE (dollars in thousands except for rates)		MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT						
(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)		Budget			Projected			
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
PFC Collections:								
Enplaned Passengers (000s)	19,388	19,564	19,942	20,318	20,692	21,065	21,438	
% Enplaned Passengers paying PFCs	87.9%	87.9%	87.9%	87.9%	87.9%	87.9%	87.9%	
PFC Enplaned Passengers	17,051	17,206	17,538	17,869	18,198	18,526	18,854	
PFC Rate	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.50	
Less: Admin. Fee	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	
Adjusted PFC Rate	\$4.39	\$4.39	\$4.39	\$4.39	\$4.39	\$4.39	\$4.39	
Total PFC Collections	\$74,855	\$75,535	\$76,994	\$78,446	\$79,890	\$81,330	\$82,770	
Interest Earnings	839	3,031	3,794	4,027	3,578	3,150	2,765	
PFC Revenue	\$75,694	\$78,566	\$80,788	\$82,472	\$83,467	\$84,479	\$85,535	

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission; Landrum & Brown.

Exhibit G**LANDING FEE CALCULATION (dollars in thousands, except rates)****MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)

	Budget			Projected			
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Landing Fee Calculation							
Direct and Allocated M&O Expenses	\$77,225	\$81,117	\$84,973	\$88,443	\$92,337	\$96,725	\$100,791
Direct and Allocated Debt Service ¹	11,980	13,540	14,881	22,126	19,976	18,376	18,804
Landing Fee Repair and Replacement Amount	17,376	17,897	18,434	18,987	19,557	20,143	20,748
Cost of Runway 17/35 Deferral	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Employee Screening	355	366	377	388	400	412	424
Total Airfield Cost	\$107,015	\$113,000	\$118,744	\$130,024	\$132,349	\$135,735	\$140,846
Less:							
Landing Fee Credits (Non-Sig. & GA)	(\$1,930)	(\$2,044)	(\$2,100)	(\$2,249)	(\$2,241)	(\$2,250)	(\$2,287)
Net Airfield Cost	\$105,085	\$110,956	\$116,644	\$127,774	\$130,108	\$133,484	\$138,558
Total Landed Weight of Signatory Airlines (1,000-lb units)	23,147	23,080	23,614	24,147	24,679	25,214	25,751
Landing Fee Rate per 1,000 lbs.	\$4.54	\$4.81	\$4.94	\$5.29	\$5.27	\$5.29	\$5.38

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

1 The Commission's FY 2024 Budget does not include debt service payable on the Series 2024 Bonds in 2024. Amounts allocated to the Field and Runway cost center are assumed to be recovered through the year-end reconciliation.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission; Landrum & Brown.

Exhibit H**APRON FEE CALCULATION (dollars in thousands, except rates)****MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)

	Budget		Projected				
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<u>Apron Fee Calculation</u>							
Direct and Allocated M&O Expenses	\$7,181	\$7,473	\$7,790	\$8,028	\$8,389	\$8,785	\$9,096
Direct and Allocated Debt Service	1,648	1,685	1,696	1,940	1,952	1,938	1,716
Apron Fee Repair and Replacement Amount	1,007	1,037	1,068	1,100	1,133	1,167	1,202
Green Concourse Deferral	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Total Terminal Apron Cost	\$9,995	\$10,355	\$10,714	\$11,228	\$11,634	\$12,050	\$12,174
Apron Lineal Feet	11,001	11,001	11,001	11,001	11,001	11,001	11,001
Terminal Apron Fee per Lineal Foot	\$908.53	\$941.28	\$973.93	\$1,020.63	\$1,057.50	\$1,095.35	\$1,106.65

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission; Landrum & Brown.

Exhibit I**TERMINAL 1 RENTAL RATE CALCULATIONS (dollars in thousands, except rates) MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)

	Budget		Projected				
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<u>Non-Janitorial Rental Rate</u>							
Direct and Allocated M&O Expenses	\$93,175	\$97,059	\$101,227	\$105,984	\$110,853	\$115,749	\$123,968
Direct and Allocated Debt Service ¹	37,335	40,451	42,911	63,353	66,851	66,278	99,178
Green Concourse Deferral Recovery	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911
Total Terminal 1 Cost	\$133,420	\$140,421	\$147,048	\$172,248	\$180,615	\$184,937	\$226,056
Less: Total Adjustments and Revenue Credits	(\$31,023)	(\$31,974)	(\$32,992)	(\$33,785)	(\$34,913)	(\$36,130)	(\$37,224)
Net Terminal Building Cost	\$102,397	\$108,447	\$114,056	\$138,463	\$145,702	\$148,807	\$188,832
Total Rental Space - Square Feet	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261
Terminal Building Non-Janitorial Rental Rate/Sq. Ft	\$81.23	\$86.03	\$90.48	\$109.85	\$115.59	\$118.05	\$149.81
<u>Janitorial Rental Rate</u>							
Terminal 1 Janitorial O&M Expenses	\$17,578	\$18,327	\$19,140	\$19,726	\$20,643	\$21,646	\$22,523
Total Janitorial Space	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211
Janitorial Rental Rate Surcharge/Sq. Ft	\$14.52	\$15.13	\$15.81	\$16.29	\$17.05	\$17.87	\$18.60
Terminal Building Janitorial Rental Rate/Sq. Ft	\$95.75	\$101.17	\$106.29	\$126.14	\$132.64	\$135.93	\$168.40
<u>Renewal & Replacement Fund Surcharge</u>							
Terminal Repair and Replacement Amount	\$5,801	\$5,975	\$6,154	\$6,339	\$6,529	\$6,725	\$6,926
Weighted Avg. Airline Rentable Space	665	665	665	665	665	665	665
Terminal R&R Surcharge/Sq. Ft	\$8.72	\$8.98	\$9.25	\$9.53	\$9.81	\$10.11	\$10.41

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

1 The Commission's FY 2024 Budget does not include debt service payable on the Series 2024 Bonds in 2024. Amounts allocated to the Terminal 1 cost center are assumed to be recovered through the year-end reconciliation.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission; Landrum & Brown.

Exhibit J

	MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT						
	SUMMARY OF AIRLINE REVENUE (dollars in thousands, except rates)						
	(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)						
	Budget			Projected			
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<u>Landing Fee Revenue</u>							
Landing Fee (per 1,000-lbs landed weight)	\$4.54	\$4.81	\$4.94	\$5.29	\$5.27	\$5.29	\$5.38
<u>Landed Weight (1,000-lb units)</u>							
Passenger Airlines	22,081	21,999	22,520	23,038	23,557	24,078	24,600
Cargo	1,066	1,080	1,094	1,108	1,122	1,136	1,150
<u>Landed Fee Revenue</u>							
Passenger Airlines	\$100,244	\$105,762	\$111,238	\$121,909	\$124,190	\$127,468	\$132,368
Cargo	4,841	5,194	5,406	5,865	5,917	6,016	6,190
Total Landing Fee Revenue	\$105,085	\$110,956	\$116,644	\$127,774	\$130,108	\$133,484	\$138,558
<u>Apron Fee Revenue</u>							
Apron Fee (per lineal foot)	\$908.53	\$941.28	\$973.93	\$1,020.63	\$1,057.50	\$1,095.35	\$1,106.65
Leased Apron Lineal Feet	10,643	10,643	10,643	10,643	10,643	10,643	10,643
Total Apron Fee Revenue	\$9,669	\$10,018	\$10,366	\$10,863	\$11,255	\$11,658	\$11,778
<u>Terminal 1 Rental Revenue</u>							
<u>Non-Janitored Space</u>							
Terminal Building Non-Janitorial Rental Rate/Sq. Ft	\$81.23	\$86.03	\$90.48	\$109.85	\$115.59	\$118.05	\$149.81
Airline Leased Non-Janitorial Space	439,622	439,622	439,622	439,622	439,622	439,622	439,622
Total Non-Janitored Terminal Rental Revenue	\$35,712	\$37,822	\$39,779	\$48,291	\$50,816	\$51,899	\$65,858
<u>Janitored Space</u>							
Terminal Building Janitorial Rental Rate/Sq. Ft	\$95.75	\$101.17	\$106.29	\$126.14	\$132.64	\$135.93	\$168.40
Airline Leased Janitorial Space	220,946	220,946	220,946	220,946	220,946	220,946	220,946
Total Janitored Terminal Rental Revenue	\$21,155	\$22,353	\$23,484	\$27,869	\$29,305	\$30,033	\$37,208
Kiosk Rental Revenue	\$786	\$810	\$834	\$859	\$885	\$911	\$939
<u>R&R Terminal Surcharge Revenue</u>							
Terminal Building R&R Surcharge/Sq. Ft	\$8.72	\$8.98	\$9.25	\$9.53	\$9.81	\$10.11	\$10.41
Leased Airline Terminal Space	665,325	665,325	665,325	665,325	665,325	665,325	665,325
Terminal Repair and Replacement Surcharge Revenue	\$5,801	\$5,975	\$6,154	\$6,339	\$6,529	\$6,725	\$6,926

Exhibit J**SUMMARY OF AIRLINE REVENUE (dollars in thousands, except rates)****MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)

	Budget		Projected				
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<u>Other Terminal 1 Revenue</u>							
Porter Service	\$192	\$198	\$204	\$210	\$216	\$223	\$229
Queue Line	737	759	782	805	830	854	880
BHS M&O & Carousels/Conveyors	1,220	1,257	1,294	1,333	1,373	1,414	1,457
MUFIDS/PA System	663	682	703	724	746	768	791
Employee Screening	1,306	1,345	1,386	1,427	1,470	1,514	1,560
Gate Fee for E1 and B15	577	594	612	630	649	668	688
IAF Fees	5,241	5,399	5,561	5,727	5,899	6,076	6,259
Total Terminal 1 Other Revenue	\$9,936	\$10,234	\$10,541	\$10,857	\$11,183	\$11,519	\$11,864
<u>Terminal 2 Revenues</u>							
T2 Lobby	\$15,181	\$17,834	\$20,444	\$31,874	\$33,694	\$33,572	\$33,979
T2 Other/Passengers	5,415	6,361	7,292	11,369	12,018	11,975	12,120
Total Terminal 2 Revenue	\$20,596	\$24,196	\$27,736	\$43,244	\$45,712	\$45,547	\$46,099
TOTAL AIRLINE REVENUE	\$208,741	\$222,363	\$235,538	\$276,095	\$285,792	\$291,774	\$319,230

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission; Landrum & Brown.

Exhibit K

	AIRLINE COST PER ENPLANEMENT (dollars in thousands, except rates)							MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT							
	(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)														
	Budget			Projected											
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030								
<u>Airline Cost per Enplanement</u>															
Passenger Airline Landing Fee Revenue	\$100,244	\$105,762	\$111,238	\$121,909	\$124,190	\$127,468	\$132,368								
Apron Fee Revenue	9,669	10,018	10,366	10,863	11,255	11,658	11,778								
Terminal 1 Rental Revenue	63,455	66,959	70,251	83,357	87,534	89,567	110,931								
Terminal 1 Other Revenue	9,936	10,234	10,541	10,857	11,183	11,519	11,864								
Terminal 2 Airline Revenue	20,596	24,196	27,736	43,244	45,712	45,547	46,099								
Less: Revenue Sharing	(23,155)	(23,715)	(25,254)	(26,098)	(26,960)	(27,842)	(28,746)								
Total Passenger Airline Revenue	\$180,745	\$193,454	\$204,878	\$244,132	\$252,915	\$257,916	\$284,294								
Enplanements	19,388	19,564	19,942	20,318	20,692	21,065	21,438								
Airline Cost per Enplanement	\$9.32	\$9.89	\$10.27	\$12.02	\$12.22	\$12.24	\$13.26								

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission; Landrum & Brown.

Exhibit L**APPLICATION OF REVENUE (dollars in thousands, except rates)****MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)

	Budget	Projected					
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Revenue							
Net Airline Revenue (After Revenue Sharing) ¹	\$185,586	\$198,648	\$210,284	\$249,997	\$258,832	\$263,933	\$290,484
Non-Airline Operating Revenue	322,211	334,876	345,252	362,624	372,022	389,525	399,541
Other Non-Operating Revenue	9,840	10,117	10,401	10,695	10,997	11,308	11,629
Total Revenue	\$517,637	\$543,641	\$565,937	\$623,316	\$641,852	\$664,766	\$701,655
Application of Revenue							
Airport System M&O Expenses	\$285,147	\$297,720	\$310,858	\$324,587	\$338,933	\$353,926	\$369,594
Annual Net Debt Service - Senior Airport Revenue Bonds							
Senior Airport Revenue Bond Debt Service	\$71,568	\$71,580	\$71,575	\$71,575	\$71,568	\$71,568	\$49,554
Less: PFCs Applied to Senior Debt Service	(12,590)	(12,592)	(12,592)	(12,591)	(12,589)	(12,589)	(7,784)
Less: Federal Funds Applied to Senior Debt Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Net Debt Service - Senior Airport Revenue Bonds	\$58,978	\$58,988	\$58,983	\$58,984	\$58,978	\$58,979	\$41,770
Annual Net Debt Service - Subordinate Obligations							
Subordinate Obligations Debt Service	\$93,328	\$101,011	\$109,889	\$182,546	\$196,630	\$195,323	\$240,060
Less: PFCs Applied to Subordinate Debt Service	(16,279)	(16,019)	(16,822)	(34,287)	(44,905)	(48,403)	(54,404)
Annual Net Debt Service - Subordinate Obligations	\$77,049	\$84,992	\$93,068	\$148,259	\$151,725	\$146,920	\$185,656
Other Financing Costs	\$4,284	\$4,207	\$4,390	\$4,447	\$4,624	\$4,767	\$4,877
M&O Expense Reserve Account	8,554	6,286	6,569	6,864	7,173	7,496	7,834
Commission Construction Fund							
Deposit to Airline R&R Account	26,487	27,282	28,101	28,944	29,812	30,706	31,627
Purchases of Equipment	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Deposit to Fund Coverage Account	51,138	58,165	57,969	45,232	44,607	55,972	54,296
Total Application of Revenue	\$517,637	\$543,641	\$565,937	\$623,316	\$641,852	\$664,766	\$701,655

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

¹ Includes passenger airline revenues plus cargo airline landing fees.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission; Landrum & Brown.

Exhibit M

	MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT						
	SENIOR INDENTURE DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE (dollars in thousands, except rates)						
	(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)						
	Budget	Projected					
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Net Revenue							
Airline Revenue	\$208,741	\$222,363	\$235,538	\$276,095	\$285,792	\$291,774	\$319,230
Non-Airline Operating Revenue	322,211	334,876	345,252	362,624	372,022	389,525	399,541
Other Non-Operating Revenue	9,840	10,117	10,401	10,695	10,997	11,308	11,629
Less: Revenue Sharing	(23,155)	(23,715)	(25,254)	(26,098)	(26,960)	(27,842)	(28,746)
Total Revenue	\$517,637	\$543,641	\$565,937	\$623,316	\$641,852	\$664,766	\$701,655
Less: Airport System M&O Expenses	(285,147)	(297,720)	(310,858)	(324,587)	(338,933)	(353,926)	(369,594)
Net Revenue	\$232,490	\$245,921	\$255,079	\$298,729	\$302,918	\$310,840	\$332,060
Rate Covenant Calculations - Senior Indenture							
Requirement - Section 5.04(a)							
Net Revenue	\$232,490	\$245,921	\$255,079	\$298,729	\$302,918	\$310,840	\$332,060
Less:							
Annual Net Debt Service- Senior Airport Revenue Bonds	(58,978)	(58,988)	(58,983)	(58,984)	(58,978)	(58,979)	(41,770)
Required Deposits to Subordinate Debt Service Funds	(77,049)	(84,992)	(93,068)	(148,259)	(151,725)	(146,920)	(185,656)
Total - MUST NOT BE LESS THAN ZERO	\$96,464	\$101,941	\$103,028	\$91,487	\$92,215	\$104,941	\$104,634
Requirement - Section 5.04(b)							
Net Revenue	\$232,490	\$245,921	\$255,079	\$298,729	\$302,918	\$310,840	\$332,060
Plus: Transfer from Coverage Account (25% of Senior DS)	14,744	14,747	14,746	14,746	14,745	14,745	10,442
Total Available Revenue	\$247,235	\$260,668	\$269,825	\$313,475	\$317,663	\$325,584	\$342,502
Less: Senior Airport Revenue Bonds Net DS Times 125%	(\$73,722)	(\$73,735)	(\$73,729)	(\$73,729)	(\$73,723)	(\$73,723)	(\$52,212)
Total - MUST NOT BE LESS THAN ZERO	\$173,512	\$186,933	\$196,096	\$239,745	\$243,940	\$251,861	\$290,290
Pro Forma Coverage on Senior Debt							
Net Revenues	\$232,490	\$245,921	\$255,079	\$298,729	\$302,918	\$310,840	\$332,060
Plus: Transfer from Coverage Account (25% of Senior DS)	14,744	14,747	14,746	14,746	14,745	14,745	10,442
Total Available Revenue	\$247,235	\$260,668	\$269,825	\$313,475	\$317,663	\$325,584	\$342,502
Annual Net Debt Service- Senior Airport Revenue Bonds	\$58,978	\$58,988	\$58,983	\$58,984	\$58,978	\$58,979	\$41,770
Senior Debt Service Coverage with Transfer	4.19	4.42	4.57	5.31	5.39	5.52	8.20
Senior Debt Service Coverage without Transfer	3.94	4.17	4.32	5.06	5.14	5.27	7.95

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission; Landrum & Brown.

Exhibit N

	MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT						
	SUBORDINATE INDENTURE DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE (dollars in thousands, except rates)						
	(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)						
	Budget			Projected			
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<u>Net Subordinate Revenue</u>							
Airline Revenue	\$208,741	\$222,363	\$235,538	\$276,095	\$285,792	\$291,774	\$319,230
Non-Airline Operating Revenue	322,211	334,876	345,252	362,624	372,022	389,525	399,541
Other Non-Operating Revenue	9,840	10,117	10,401	10,695	10,997	11,308	11,629
Less: Revenue Sharing	(23,155)	(23,715)	(25,254)	(26,098)	(26,960)	(27,842)	(28,746)
Total Revenue	\$517,637	\$543,641	\$565,937	\$623,316	\$641,852	\$664,766	\$701,655
Less: Airport System M&O Expenses	(285,147)	(297,720)	(310,858)	(324,587)	(338,933)	(353,926)	(369,594)
Net Revenue	\$232,490	\$245,921	\$255,079	\$298,729	\$302,918	\$310,840	\$332,060
Less: Annual Master Senior Indenture Debt Service	(58,978)	(58,988)	(58,983)	(58,984)	(58,978)	(58,979)	(41,770)
Net Subordinate Revenue	\$173,512	\$186,933	\$196,096	\$239,745	\$243,940	\$251,861	\$290,290
<u>Rate Covenant Calculations - Subordinate Indenture</u>							
<u>Requirement - Section 5.04(a)</u>							
Net Subordinate Revenue	\$173,512	\$186,933	\$196,096	\$239,745	\$243,940	\$251,861	\$290,290
Less:							
Required Deposits to Subordinate Debt Service Funds	(77,049)	(84,992)	(93,068)	(148,259)	(151,725)	(146,920)	(185,656)
Total - MUST NOT BE LESS THAN ZERO	\$96,464	\$101,941	\$103,028	\$91,487	\$92,215	\$104,941	\$104,634
<u>Requirement - Section 5.04(b)</u>							
Net Subordinate Revenue	\$173,512	\$186,933	\$196,096	\$239,745	\$243,940	\$251,861	\$290,290
Plus: Transfer from Coverage Account (10% of Subordinate DS)	7,705	8,499	9,307	14,826	15,172	14,692	18,566
Total Available Revenue	\$181,217	\$195,432	\$205,403	\$254,571	\$259,113	\$266,553	\$308,856
Less: Subordinate Obligation Net DS Times 110%	(\$84,753)	(\$93,491)	(\$102,374)	(\$163,085)	(\$166,897)	(\$161,612)	(\$204,222)
Total - MUST NOT BE LESS THAN ZERO	\$96,464	\$101,941	\$103,028	\$91,487	\$92,215	\$104,941	\$104,634

Exhibit N**SUBORDINATE INDENTURE DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE (dollars in thousands, except rates)****MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

(Fiscal Years Ending December 31)

	Budget		Projected				
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<u>Pro Forma Coverage on Subordinate Debt</u>							
Net Subordinate Revenue	\$173,512	\$186,933	\$196,096	\$239,745	\$243,940	\$251,861	\$290,290
Plus: Transfer from Coverage Account (10% of Subordinate DS)	7,705	8,499	9,307	14,826	15,172	14,692	18,566
Total Available Subordinate Revenue	\$181,217	\$195,432	\$205,403	\$254,571	\$259,113	\$266,553	\$308,856
Annual Net Debt Service- Subordinate Obligations	\$77,049	\$84,992	\$93,068	\$148,259	\$151,725	\$146,920	\$185,656
Subordinate Debt Service Coverage with Transfer	2.35	2.30	2.21	1.72	1.71	1.81	1.66
Subordinate Debt Service Coverage without Transfer	2.25	2.20	2.11	1.62	1.61	1.71	1.56
<u>Pro Forma Coverage on Senior and Subordinate Debt</u>							
Net Revenue	\$232,490	\$245,921	\$255,079	\$298,729	\$302,918	\$310,840	\$332,060
Plus: Transfer from Coverage Account (25% of Senior DS)	14,744	14,747	14,746	14,746	14,745	14,745	10,442
Total Available Revenue for Senior and Subordinate Debt	\$247,235	\$260,668	\$269,825	\$313,475	\$317,663	\$325,584	\$342,502
Annual Net Debt Service- Senior and Subordinate Debt	\$136,026	\$143,980	\$152,051	\$207,242	\$210,703	\$205,898	\$227,426
Senior and Subordinate Debt Service Coverage with Transfer	1.82	1.81	1.77	1.51	1.51	1.58	1.51
Senior and Subordinate Debt Service Coverage without Transfer	1.71	1.71	1.68	1.44	1.44	1.51	1.46

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission; Landrum & Brown.

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APPENDIX B

**ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022**

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ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION ► MINNEAPOLIS-SAINTE PAUL, MN



YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022.



PREPARED BY

The Finance Department

TIM SIMON
Chief Financial
Officer

NICK HINCHLEY
Director of Finance

KAY STAFFORD
Manager, Accounting
and Finance



PURPOSE:
**To provide exceptional airport
experiences so Minnesota thrives**

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Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

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Introductory Section

METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION

Minneapolis–Saint Paul International Airport

6040 - 28th Avenue South • Minneapolis, MN 55450-2799
Phone (612) 726-8100 • Fax (612) 725-6353

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 20, 2024

To the Commissioners
of the Metropolitan Airports Commission
and to its Stakeholders:

We are pleased to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the Metropolitan Airports Commission, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Management's Responsibility:

We, the management of the Metropolitan Airports Commission (Commission or MAC), are responsible for the accuracy of the reported data, for its completeness, and for the fairness of its presentation. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the data in the enclosed report are accurate in all material respects. We believe the report presents fairly the financial position, results of operations, and changes in net position and cash flows of the Commission in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). All disclosures necessary to help the reader understand the Commission's financial activities are included in the report.

To provide a reasonable basis to make the representations (above), we have established a comprehensive system of internal controls to ensure:

- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations
- Reliability of financial reporting
- Compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grants

Because the cost of internal controls should not exceed their benefits, internal controls can provide only reasonable—not absolute—assurance that the MAC is achieving its objectives.

Independent Audit:

In accordance with Minnesota State Law, the Minnesota Office of the Legislative Auditor may conduct a financial audit of the MAC or allow this service to be contracted. In addition, the Legislative Auditor periodically conducts a separate audit to examine the Commission's compliance with applicable laws, policies, and procedures.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the annual financial statements of the MAC have been audited by Plante & Moran, PLLC (Plante Moran), a firm of independent Certified Public Accountants. Plante Moran's opinion on the financial statements are presented in this report.

Also, as part of the annual audit, Plante Moran performs procedures in accordance with the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Finally, the auditors perform procedures in accordance with the *Passenger Facility Charge Audit Guide for Public Agencies* and the requirements in 14 CFR 158.63 to audit the MAC's compliance with the FAA regulations in relation to passenger facility charge (PFC) revenues and expenses. The resulting reports are intended for the use of the MAC and the FAA and have not been included in this report.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Letter of Transmittal

THE COMMISSION:

Purpose:

The Minnesota State Legislature created the MAC in 1943 as an independent public corporation. Its legislative Statute (Minnesota Laws, 1943, Chapter 500) charges the Commission to:

- Promote the public welfare and national security;
- Serve the public interest, convenience and necessity;
- Promote air navigation and transportation, (international, national and local);
- Increase air commerce and promote the efficient, safe and economical handling of such commerce; and,
- Develop the full potentialities of the metropolitan area as an aviation center.

With the growth of air commerce since 1943, the MAC has also assumed responsibilities to:

- Minimize the environmental impact from air navigation and transportation;
- Promote the overall goals of the state's environmental policies; and
- Minimize the public's exposure to noise and safety hazards around airports.

Powers:

As a *corporation*, the MAC has all the normal business rights and powers necessary to fulfill its mission to acquire, build and operate a system of airports. For example, the Commission can:

- Acquire and hold title to real estate;
- Enter into contracts and hire employees;
- Sue and be sued.

As a *public* corporation, the MAC has powers beyond those of a normal business. For example, the Commission can:

- Issue tax-exempt debt;
- Adopt ordinances, enforce them through its police powers, and acquire property through eminent domain;
- Levy taxes on real property in the Metropolitan Area for general obligation debt service or to meet operations and maintenance costs of airport facilities.

Notably, the Commission has not levied a local tax since 1969. Currently, the MAC has no need or intention to levy taxes. Rather, the Commission operates as an entirely self-funded organization similar to a private business.

Governance:

The MAC's governing board (Commission) consists of fifteen Commissioners who are appointed for fixed terms of office. The mayors of St. Paul and Minneapolis have permanent seats on the Commission but can appoint delegates to fill the positions. The Governor appoints the Chairperson and twelve Commissioners: eight from designated districts within the Metropolitan Area and four Commissioners to represent the Greater Minnesota Area (i.e., outside the Metropolitan Area). As the "board of directors" of the public corporation, the Commissioners represent the interests of the "owners" of the Commission, which is to say the Commissioners represent "the public's interest".

Rick King was reappointed to chair the Metropolitan Airports Commission by Governor Tim Walz in April 2023, having been initially named chair by Governor Walz in July 2019. He was first appointed to the Board in 2011 by Gov. Mark Dayton, who reappointed him in 2015. King is also past chair of both the MAC's Management and Operations Committee and the Planning, Development and Environment Committee.

King is a former executive from Thomson Reuters after more than 20 years serving as CIO, CTO and Managing Director. Previously, he held executive-level positions at Ceridian Employer Services, Jostens Learning, and WICAT Systems Inc. King began his career as a teacher and coach in Vermont. King has served on the board of directors of Huntington Bancshares since 2021 when it acquired TCF

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Letter of Transmittal

Financial Corporation, where he served on its board from 2014. He is also a member of the board of directors of Q5id. King was also named by Governor Tim Walz to chair the Technology Advisory Council, a spinoff of the Governor's Blue Ribbon Council on IT in February 2019, which he also chaired. Under former Governor Tim Pawlenty, he chaired Minnesota's Ultra High-Speed Broadband Task Force between 2008 – 2009. King received many awards for his leadership in technology, including the CIO of the Year Leadership ORBIE from TwinCities CIO and a special Lifetime Achievement Tekne award from the Minnesota Technology Association, both in 2020. King earned bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Vermont and a CERT Certificate in Cybersecurity Oversight from the Software Engineering Institute, Carnegie Mellon University.

The board appoints the Executive Director/CEO who serves at the pleasure of the Commission and is the "chief executive" of the MAC. The Executive Director/CEO is accountable for meeting all the Commission's expectations for organizational performance.

Brian D. Ryks, A.A.E., was appointed Executive Director and CEO of the Metropolitan Airports Commission in May 2016. He is responsible for the administration and management of one of the nation's largest airport systems, including Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport (MSP) and six reliever airports.

From 2016 through 2023, Mr. Ryks oversaw \$2.1 billion in Commission airport improvement projects, including a multi-year expansion and modernization of facilities at Terminal 1, the addition of a new parking ramp which provides 5,000 more vehicle stalls at Terminal 1, new intermodal transportation and auto rental facilities, Terminal 1 Roadway reconstruction, expansion of Arts at MSP program as well as major infrastructure improvements at the Crystal and Lake Elmo reliever airports.

Coupled with a revamped, award-winning concessions program and an intense focus on the customer experience, the improvements contributed to Airports Council International naming MSP the Best Airport in North America in its size category for seven out of eight consecutive years. The annual awards are based on traveler surveys. MSP set passenger records every year of Ryks' tenure at the MAC until the COVID-19 pandemic struck in 2020, driving down air travel demand across the globe.

Before arriving in Minneapolis, Ryks was executive director and CEO of the Gerald R. Ford International Airport in Grand Rapids, Mich. While there, Ryks oversaw major airport improvements, a re-branding campaign, and a governance transition from county control to airport authority. Ryks also led an innovative funding campaign to raise \$20 million in private capital in support of a \$45 million terminal expansion.

During Ryks' tenure, the Gerald R. Ford International Airport set all-time records for passengers in 2014 and 2015 and was rated as the number one airport in North America in its size category by Airports Council International in 2015.

Prior to his time in Michigan, Ryks was the executive director of the Duluth Airport Authority, overseeing Duluth International and Sky Harbor airports in Minnesota. During his 10 years in Duluth, Ryks oversaw the completion of \$135 million in airport improvements, culminating with a \$77 million project to develop a new terminal.

Before arriving in Duluth, Mr. Ryks was employed for five years as the airport manager at the St. Cloud Regional Airport and for two years as the airport manager in Aberdeen, South Dakota. He also spent six years in Denver where he was the manager of noise abatement at the Stapleton and Denver International Airports.

He began his career as a noise technician at the Metropolitan Airports Commission in 1986.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Letter of Transmittal

Ryks holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from St. Cloud State University, is a licensed pilot with an instrument rating and is an Accredited Airport Executive with the American Association of Airport Executives (AAAE). Ryks is also a member of the Airports Council International-North America (ACI-NA) US Policy Council. He is a past member of ACI-NA's Board of Directors and is past chair of the ACI-NA Large Hub Airports Committee. In addition, Ryks is a former board member AAAE and its Policy Review Committee. He holds a professional affiliation with the Great Lakes Chapter of AAAE (GL-AAAE) and is past president of GL-AAAE.

On the community front, Ryks is a board member of Meet Minneapolis as well as of the Minneapolis Area Chamber of Commerce. He is also on the Executive Committee of the Center for Transportation Studies at the University of Minnesota.

Airports Council International – North America (ACI-NA) presented Ryks with the Excellence in Visionary Leadership Award in 2023 for his career contributions in managing airports; it is the highest honor given by the trade association to an active airport CEO/Director. Other awards and honors for Ryks include being named the 2015 Newsmaker of the Year in Economic Development by the Grand Rapids Business Journal; and receiving a 2012 Minnesota Council of Airports Distinguished Service Award, a 2009 Minnesota Council of Airport's Award of Excellence for Outstanding Promotion of Aviation, a 2008 Patriot Award from the National Guard and Reserve, and a 2006 TSA Partnership Award.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Letter of Transmittal

Jurisdiction and Facilities:

The Commission's geographic jurisdiction extends throughout the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area radiating 35 miles from Minneapolis' and St. Paul's city halls. It encompasses Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington Counties.

The Commission owns and operates seven airports in the Metropolitan Area. Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport (MSP) serves as the primary air carrier facility. MSP is one of the highest activity airports in the United States: it is the 20th largest among U.S. airports based on the number of operations (takeoffs or landings) and 18th largest based on passenger volume. The following reliever airports complement MSP to serve general aviation needs:

St. Paul Downtown Airport	Airlake Airport	Anoka County/Blaine Airport
Crystal Airport	Flying Cloud Airport	Lake Elmo Airport

- Airlake, Anoka County/Blaine, Crystal, Flying Cloud, and Lake Elmo are classified as minor use airports.
- Control towers are operational at St. Paul, Crystal, Anoka County/Blaine and Flying Cloud Airports.
- The St. Paul Downtown Airport serves as the primary corporate reliever and is classified as an intermediate airport.

The Commission provides a variety of services at each of its airports. At MSP, the Commission is responsible for providing buildings and facilities for air carrier activity as well as police, fire protection, maintenance, administrative and planning services, and other related services and facilities that are deemed to be necessary.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND BUDGETING POLICIES:

The Commission is a stand-alone unit of government and operates as a self-supporting business. Therefore, the net position reported in the Commission's financial statements measure "total economic resources" (as opposed to the "current financial resources" focus employed by general-purpose governments). Consistent with its measurement focus, the MAC accounts for transactions on the full accrual basis in which revenues and expenses are recognized when they are incurred regardless of the timing of related cash receipts or disbursements. The Commission's business-type activities are organized and accounted for within one "enterprise fund", which includes "accounts" for operations, debt service and capital investment. The Commission's fiduciary activities are comprised solely of its OPEB arrangement (OPEB Plan) administered through a trust under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 74 and are reported in its fiduciary fund statements.

As is the case at most governments and businesses, the budget is a critically important management tool for the MAC. The process of identifying and funding priorities begins in April of each year and concludes in December with formal adoption of the budget by the Commissioners. Managers review their budgets continuously and adjust for changing business conditions. The board of Commissioners reviews budget variance reports monthly throughout the year.

Because it is a public entity and has the authority to levy taxes (even though it does not exercise this authority), the MAC is required by State Statute (Ch. 275) to publicly adopt its budget. However, the MAC's budget is not legally appropriated. Because the budget is not legally appropriated, budgetary data are not included in the MAC's basic financial statements.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

MSP is classified by the FAA to be one of the large hub airports in the United States. According to Airports Council International (ACI) statistics, in calendar year 2022, MSP was the 19th busiest airport in North America in terms of passenger volume, 21st in terms of takeoffs and landings and 29th in cargo traffic.

In 2023, approximately 33,800,000 passengers passed through MSP: a 11.36% Increase in total passengers over 2022 levels. The top five carriers serving MSP in 2023 by enplaned passengers are shown in the accompanying table.

Enplaned revenue passengers (including those connecting) at MSP in 2023 totaled 16,887,115. (Totals may differ from the passenger statistics reported by the air carriers to the Department of Transportation).

	Carrier	Total Enplaned Revenue Passengers	% of Total Enplaned Revenue Passengers
1	Delta	10,107,248	59.85%
2	Sun Country	1,914,103	11.33%
3	Skywest*	1,242,412	7.36%
4	Southwest	824,052	4.88%
5	United	699,729	4.14%
		<u>14,787,544</u>	<u>87.56%</u>

* Skywest is a codeshare with Delta

FACTORS AFFECTING THE MAC'S FINANCIAL CONDITION:

Demand for Air Transportation

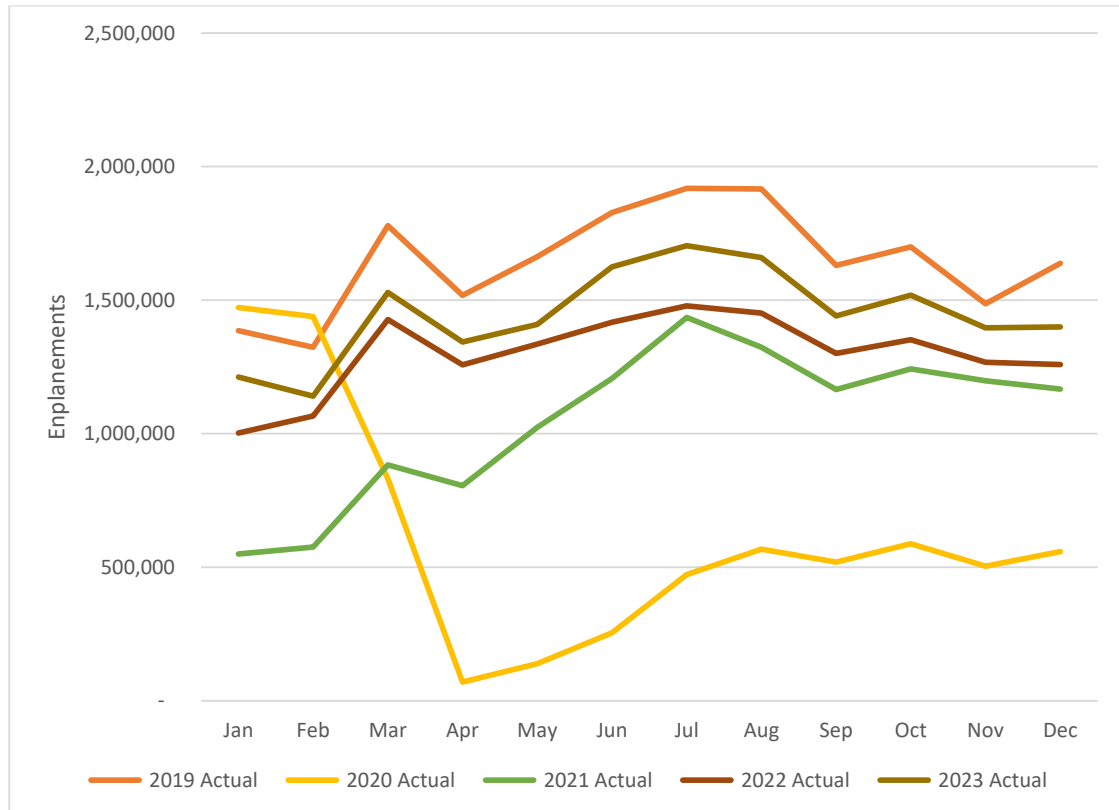
The air transportation industry and, specifically, the air travel segment of the industry, are highly sensitive to the general level of economic output. Demand for air travel is highly elastic primarily due to its vulnerability to substitutes like bus, train, automobile travel or, the choice not to travel at all.

In 2020, the worldwide outbreak of novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 ("COVID-19") had caused, and continues to cause, disruptions to domestic and international air travel, including both passenger and cargo operations. The Commission continues to closely monitor the effects of the pandemic and is prepared to adapt as necessary.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Letter of Transmittal

During the 2020 calendar year, enplanements at the Airport decreased by 62.52% as compared to the 2019 calendar year because of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Enplanements continue to increase in calendar year 2022 as demand for air travel has continued to rebound since the onset of the pandemic. For 2023, enplanements at the Airport increased 11.3% compared to 2022.



Demand for Origination and Destination Traffic (O&D) at MSP:

A number of regional economic factors create strong demand for travel air traffic to and from the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

- Size: Minnesota is the 22nd most populous State in the U.S. The Twin Cities metropolitan area is the 16th most populous metropolitan area in the nation.
- Economic Strength and Diversity:
 - ✓ Minnesota is headquarters to 15 Fortune 500 companies, which places it sixth among the 50 States in terms of numbers of Fortune 500 firms headquartered within the State on a per-capita basis.
 - ✓ Minnesota is headquarters to 8 of the 225 largest private companies including the largest privately held company in the United States: the Cargill Corporation.

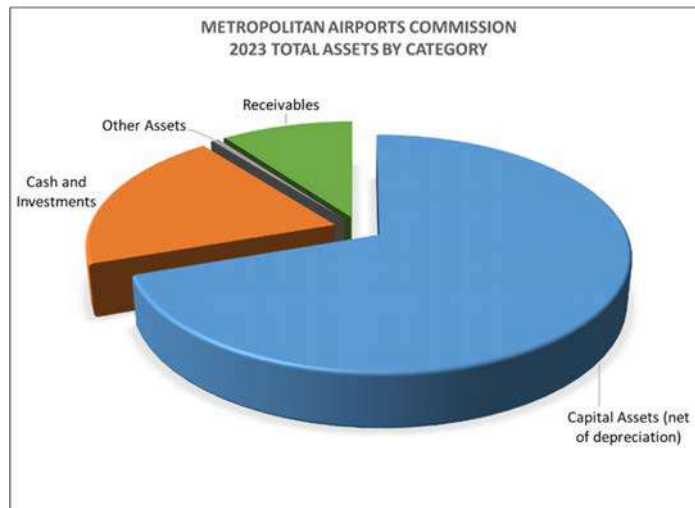
Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Letter of Transmittal

- High per capita income:
 - ✓ The Bureau of Economic Analysis reports that the Twin Cities average per capita income is approximately 4% higher than the national average.
- Stronger than National Average Growth in Population and Employment:
 - ✓ The Metropolitan Council, a regional planning organization for the eleven-county area including the Twin Cities, projects average annual population growth of .9% through 2050 versus the Census Bureau's projected national population growth rate of 0.7%.
 - ✓ The Metropolitan Council foresees a 1.3% annual average growth rate for Twin Cities area employment growth through 2050 versus the Bureau of Labor Statistics' projected growth in national employment of .6%.

Demand for Connecting Traffic:

Traffic at MSP is split 68/32 between O&D and connecting traffic. The strong demand for O&D traffic from MSP can be leveraged by tenant airlines to fill their planes by scheduling connecting flights through the airport. Historically, MSP was the “home-town” hub for the former Northwest Airlines, which had its headquarters in Eagan, Minnesota. After the merger of Northwest and Delta, the headquarters of the combined company was located in Atlanta. Although no longer the home-town company, Delta has made significant commitments to MSP. For example, Delta elected to extend its airline lease agreement with the MAC through December 31, 2030. In addition, Delta made a significant commitment to MSP in signing a “hub covenant”. In its hub covenant, Delta agreed to maintain an annual average of 370 daily departing flights from MSP, at least 231 of which must be aircraft with greater than 70 seats and that a minimum of 30% of enplaned passengers must be connecting.



Supplying the Demand:

Airports are “landlords”—they build, own, maintain, and rent facilities and related services. Because an airport’s main job is to provide runways, terminals, etc., it is a capital-intensive business. The MAC’s statement of net position is dominated by capital assets which, at approximately \$3,240,000,000 (net of depreciation), represent more than two-thirds of the Commission’s total assets. Constructing, maintaining, and improving our capital assets is critical to meeting the demand of our customers.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Letter of Transmittal

During 2023, the Commission expended \$239,000,000 on its on-going Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Approximately \$42,000,000 was associated with various airfield and runway projects. Approximately \$166,000,000 was related to Terminal 1 projects. Projects at Terminal 1 include Conveyance systems, roof and building improvements and construction work on the fire station and safety and security center. Approximately \$17,000,000 was mainly spent for parking structure rehabilitation, roadway and pavement improvements and heating and cooling systems, \$20,000,000 on a new fire station and safety and security center, \$51,000,000 on operational improvements related to the baggage claim and ticket lobby, \$43,000,000 on building and system improvements, and \$8,000,000 for an expansion of a portion of Concourse G. Approximately \$900,000 was spent on the Commission's reliever airport system. The remaining \$27,000,000 was spent primarily for terminal 2 projects, noise mitigation and technology upgrades. Average monthly capital spending in 2022 was approximately \$19,884,000.

The 2024-25 CIP	Projects 2024 - 2025	2024 planned construction	2025 planned construction
includes approximately \$635,664 of planned projects, as set forth in the accompanying table. CIPs are revised from time to time and additional projects could be added to the 2024-25 CIP.	Terminal-1 Rehabilitation & Repair	\$55,935,000	\$73,350,000
	Terminal-1 Baggage Claim/Ticket Lobby	25,000,000	-
	Terminal-1 Expansion/Remodeling	37,630,000	63,710,000
	Terminal-1 Concourse G Infill - Pod 2-3	285,000,000	-
	Terminal-1 Tenant Projects	88,300,000	73,324,000
	Energy Management Center	22,500,000	30,200,000
	Terminal Roads	4,620,000	1,120,000
	Parking Facilities	7,920,000	14,350,000
	Airfield and Runway Rehabilitation Program	35,900,000	125,300,000
	Terminal-2 Rehabilitation & Repair	33,700,000	6,910,000
	Terminal-2 North/South Gate Expansion	240,000,000	160,000,000
	Safety and Security Center	165,000,000	-
	Storage Facilities	51,700,000	-
	Noise Mitigation Program	1,000,000	500,000
	Police & Fire	3,150,000	20,600,000
	Reliever Airports Program	32,400,000	28,900,000
	Other	46,045,000	37,400,000
Total		\$1,135,800,000	\$635,664,000

Financing the Supply

Capital grants, PFC's and long-term debt are the principal sources of funding of the Capital Improvement Program. Like a home mortgage, long-term debt bridges the difference between the time when cash is needed (up front) to pay for large capital outlays and the time the Commission collects its revenues. The MAC repays its debts over time through annual revenues. The Commission's principal revenues include use charges to the airlines, concession fees from vendors in the terminal buildings, facility rentals, and the sale of utilities.

Under its Master Indenture, the MAC has promised to maintain a debt service coverage ratio of 1.25 times the following year's scheduled payments. In July 2008, the Board of Commissioners directed that the MAC increase its debt service coverage above the contractual obligation to 1.4 times annual debt service for its Senior General Obligation Revenue Bonds (GORBs) and Senior General Airport Revenue Bonds (GARBs)—(see Note 7 to the financial statements). The MAC exceeded the July 2008 requirement. As of December 31, 2023, projected debt coverage on Senior Debt obligations is approximately 10.5 times scheduled payments.

At year-end 2023, the MAC had long-term debt (including the currently payable portion) of approximately \$1,650,000,000 supporting approximately \$3,250,000,000 of capital assets as discussed above (also see notes 7 and 8 to the financial statements). Despite its debt load, the MAC is highly liquid. Also at year-end 2023, the MAC had cash and investments totaling more than \$920,000,000 and has continued to maintain strong debt service coverage ratios (currently at 10.5). The MAC's conservative financial practices have been rewarded with AA- debt rating on its senior debt (the second highest rating given to any airport debt) by Fitch Ratings and Standards and Poor's rating agencies. High bond ratings reduce borrowing costs to the MAC and, therefore, help moderate the cost per enplaned passenger incurred by the airlines operating at MSP. In addition, high bond ratings ensure access to capital markets. Access to capital ensures that customers can depend on finding the high-quality runways, terminals, and other capital assets at the MAC's airports in good repair.

Because of the Commission's conservative financial practices, the cost to airlines of enplaning passengers at MSP has historically been significantly lower than the national average. Because of inconsistencies in methods of calculating the cost per enplanement, it is difficult to have fully comparable statistics. Comparative data for the cost to airlines of enplaning passengers for 2023 was not available for comparison due to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the timing and availability of such information. Having a low cost per enplaned passenger makes MSP a profitable venue for client airlines.

The MAC board, management and employees are guided by our Strategic Plan to provide the highest quality facilities at the lowest life-cycle cost for the benefit of our customers. The MAC and its airports are well positioned to meet the demands of airlines and air-travelers for safe, efficient, and reliable facilities for years to come.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS:

Management is required by GAAP to provide a narrative introductory overview and analysis in the form of a "Management's Discussion and Analysis" (MD&A) to accompany the financial statements. The MD&A follows the independent auditor's report. The MD&A has greater scope, more detail, and is a more substantive discussion of issues mentioned in this transmittal. Users of the financial statements should read the MD&A in conjunction with this letter.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Letter of Transmittal

AWARDS:

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the MAC for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2022. The Commission has received this prestigious GFOA award for 38 consecutive years.

In order to be awarded a Certificate, which is valid for one year, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized report, the contents of which conform to the program's standards. Such report must satisfy both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current Comprehensive Annual Financial Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The Commission also received for the 38th consecutive year the GFOA Award for Distinguished Budget Presentation for its Annual Operating Budget for 2023. In order to qualify for the Distinguished Budget Presentation, the Commission's budget document was judged to be proficient in several categories, including policy documentation, financial planning and organization.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

We wish to convey our sincere appreciation to the many MAC employees from all of its departments who participate in the Commission's fiscal management on a daily basis and have contributed to the financial results reported in the following financial statements.

In addition, we would like to express our appreciation for the leadership and support of the Board of Commissioners and for their sincere interest in operating the MAC in a sound financial manner.

Respectfully,



Brian D. Ryks
Executive Director/CEO



Timothy Simon
Chief Financial Officer



Nicholas Hinchley
Director of Finance



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**Minneapolis-St. Paul
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Minnesota**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2022

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Commission Members

BOARD MEMBERS

The Chair and fourteen Commissioners govern the Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC). The Governor of the State of Minnesota appoints the Chair and 12 Commissioners. Of these 12 Commissioners, eight are from designated districts within the metropolitan area and four are from

outside of the metropolitan area. The Mayors of St. Paul and Minneapolis also have seats on the Commission, with the option to appoint a surrogate to serve in their place. While the Commissioners' terms are four years, the Chair serves at the pleasure of the Governor.



Rick King
Commission Chair



Carl Crimmins
District A



Braj Agrawal
District B



James Lawrence
District C



Timothy Baylor
District D



James Deal
District E



Rodney Skoog
District F



Richard Ginsberg
District G



Yodit Bizen
District H



Leili Fatehi
City of Minneapolis



Ikram Koliso
City of Saint Paul



Patti Gartland
Outstate St. Cloud



Donald Monaco
Outstate Duluth



Dixie Hoard
Outstate Thief River Falls

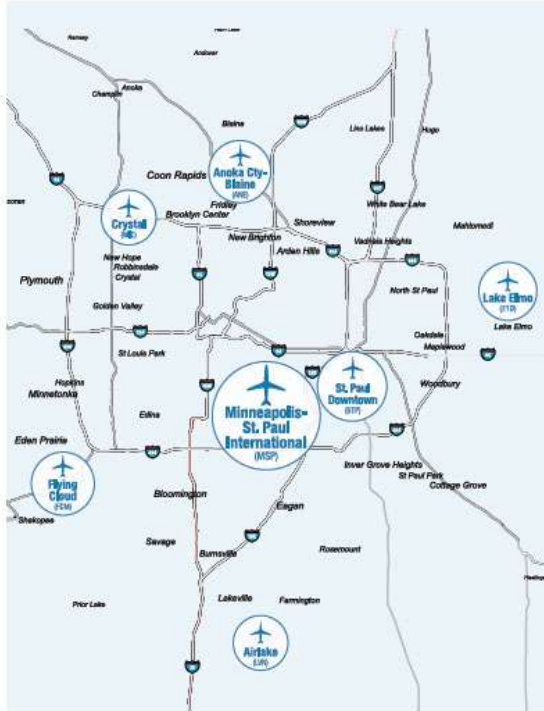


Randy Schubring
Outstate Rochester



Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Airport Locations



COMMISSION JURISDICTION 35-MILE RADIUS

The area over which the Commission exercises its jurisdiction is the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area which includes Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington Counties, and extends approximately 35 miles out in all directions from the Minneapolis and Saint Paul City Halls. The Commission owns and operates seven airports within the metropolitan area. Scheduled air carriers are served by the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport (MSP). Six Reliever Airports serve business and general aviation:

- ▶ Airlake Airport
- ▶ Anoka County-Blaine Airport
- ▶ Crystal Airport
- ▶ Flying Cloud Airport
- ▶ Lake Elmo Airport
- ▶ St. Paul Downtown Airport



Financial Section



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Fax: 586.416.4901
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of the Commission
Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the business-type activities and fiduciary activities of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission (the "Commission") as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities and fiduciary activities of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and the respective changes in its financial position and, where applicable, its cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audits of the Financial Statements

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

To the Members of the Commission
Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

In performing audits in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information, as identified in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

To the Members of the Commission
Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 20, 2024 on our consideration of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission'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 that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

May 20, 2024

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following management's discussion and analysis of the financial performance and activity of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission ("the Commission" or "MAC") is to provide an introduction and understanding of the basic financial statements of the Commission for the year ended December 31, 2023, with selected two-year comparative data for the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022. This discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the notes thereto, which follow this section.

USING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The MAC's financial report includes three financial statements for its business-type activities: the Statements of Net Position, the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and the Statements of Cash Flows and two statements for its fiduciary activities: the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

General

The Commission has entered into, and receives payment under, agreements with various air carriers and other parties, including the airline lease agreements relating to landing fees and the leasing of space in terminal buildings, other building leases regarding the leasing of cargo and miscellaneous hangar facilities, concession agreements relating to sale of goods and services at the airport and specific project leases relating to the construction of buildings and facilities for specific tenants. Below is a brief description of each agreement along with the revenue generated in 2023 and 2022.

Airline Lease Agreements

The airline lease agreements relate to the use of the airport for air carrier operations, the leasing of space within the terminal buildings of the airport, ramp fees for parking aircraft at Terminal 1 and the establishment of landing fees. Except for rental amounts based primarily upon the square feet rented, the terms, conditions and provisions of each airline lease agreement are substantially the same.

In the airline lease agreements, the Commission has leased to each particular air carrier a certain specified square footage portion of the terminal area in the airport. Annual rents are computed on the basis of various charges per square foot for various types of space within the existing terminal area and, in certain cases, the costs of certain improvements of the existing terminal area. The airline lease agreements also provide that each air carrier is required to pay a basic landing fee. The landing fee is calculated by dividing the cost of operations, maintenance, and debt service at the airfield by total landed weight of aircraft utilizing the airport. The airline lease agreements also require each air carrier leasing gate space at Terminal 1 to pay an aircraft parking ramp fee that is computed on a lineal foot basis. The ramp fee includes the cost of operations, maintenance and debt service to the ramp area surrounding the terminal building gates.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The airline lease agreement also provides that food and beverage, merchandise and auto-rental annual gross concession revenues to the Commission ("Selected Concession Revenues") will be shared with the Passenger Signatory Airlines (allocated among the Passenger Signatory Airlines based upon their proportionate share of enplanements at the Airport for the applicable fiscal year) under the following schedule (the "Shared Concession Revenues"):

<u>Enplaned Passenger Growth</u>	<u>Revenue Sharing Percentage</u>
1 % or Less	33%
More than 1%	33% and One-Half of the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage

Selected Concession Revenues were \$60,837,997 and \$54,693,644 and enplaned passengers were 16,887,115 and 15,168,844 for fiscal years 2023 and 2022, respectively, resulting in total Shared Concession Revenue of \$20,076,539 and \$18,048,903. The Selected Concession Revenue thresholds are subject to change annually. The Selected Concession Revenue in 2022 was increased by \$10,550,162 for grant reimbursements for concession relief provided by American Rescue Plan Act ("ARPA") grant.

The total amount of Shared Concession Revenues will be structured as a credit against the rates and charges in the current year, payable to the Passenger Signatory Airlines in the subsequent fiscal year. Notwithstanding the above schedule, the amount of Shared Selected Concession Revenues will be reduced to the extent necessary so that Net Revenues, after subtracting the Shared Concession Revenues, will not be less than 1.25 times the total annual debt service on Senior Bonds, Subordinate Obligations, and other debt obligations of the Commission. In the event that the Shared Concession Revenues are reduced in any year, such reduction will be deferred until the next fiscal year and will be credited against the rates and charges payable by the Passenger Signatory Airlines in the next fiscal year to the extent that Net Revenues, after subtracting the applicable Shared Concession Revenues, are not less than 1.25 times the total annual debt service on Senior Bonds, Subordinate Obligations, and other debt obligations of the Commission.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the aggregate rentals earned by the Commission pursuant to the airline lease agreements were approximately \$143,942,000 and \$98,341,000, respectively. The annual rentals due under each lease may be adjusted each year to reflect actual costs of the airport.

Other Building and Miscellaneous Leases

The other building and miscellaneous leases relate to rentals and other fees associated with the Terminal 2, miscellaneous hangar facilities, and office rentals for non-airline tenants in Terminal 1. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the aggregate annual rentals under these leases were approximately \$51,651,000 and \$42,897,000, respectively.

Specific Project Leases

The Commission has constructed various buildings and facilities for specific tenants. If bonds were issued by the Commission to finance the construction of a facility, the lessee is required to pay annual lease payments equal to the debt service requirements on the bonds issued to construct the facility, due in the following year. The lease remains in effect until the total debt service on the bonds has been paid. If, on the other hand, the construction of a facility is financed from funds the Commission has on hand, the lessee is required to make lease payments equal to the debt service requirements which would have been required if bond funds were used.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the aggregate payments paid to the Commission related to these tenant improvement receivables was approximately \$887,000 and \$3,884,000, respectively.

Concession Agreements

The Commission has entered into concession agreements with various firms to operate concessions inside the terminal building at the airport including, among others, food and beverage services, newsstands, advertising, vending, insurance, and personal service shops. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the aggregate fees earned by the Commission under the existing concession agreements were approximately \$48,918,000 and \$31,470,000, respectively. Such fees are computed on the basis of different percentages of gross sales for the various types of concessions, with the larger concessions guaranteeing a minimum payment each year.

Concession agreements for rental car agencies require such concessionaires to pay fees based on a percentage of their gross revenues and special charges such as parking fees, customer facility charge, and a per-square-foot land rental. The Commission also has a management contract with a firm for the operation of the airport parking lot and garage facilities. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the aggregate fees earned by the Commission under the existing rental car agreements and parking lot and garage facilities were approximately \$168,636,000 and \$145,375,000, respectively. Of this amount, parking revenue was approximately \$119,633,000 for 2023 and \$100,638,000 for 2022. Auto rental revenue for both on and off airport auto rentals for December 31, 2023 and 2022 was approximately \$43,989,000 and \$40,192,000, respectively.

Reliever Airports

The Commission has entered into various other leases and agreements with tenants at its reliever airport system. These reliever airport tenant leases include fuel flowage fees, hangar rentals, storage lots, commercial fees, and other miscellaneous amounts. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, revenues from these agreements were approximately \$11,960,000 and \$11,048,000, respectively.

Miscellaneous Off-Airport Concession Leases and Ground Transportation Fees

The Commission has entered into certain leases with off-airport concessionaires that provide off-airport advertising and auto services. Additionally, the Commission charges fees for employee parking, permits and licenses to operate shuttles, vans, buses, and taxis at the airport. Such fees are set by Commission ordinances. In 2016, the Commission allowed Transportation Network Companies (TNC) to operate at the airport. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Commission earned \$15,892,000 and \$13,216,000, respectively.

Utilities

The Commission has entered into certain leases with tenants the provide utilities to the leased spaces throughout the terminal. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the revenues from these utility charges were approximately \$6,786,000 and \$5,309,000, respectively.

Miscellaneous Revenues

In addition to the above agreements, the Commission enters into various other leases and agreements. These include ground space rentals, office rentals for commuter airlines and concessionaires, commuter and general aviation fees, and other miscellaneous amounts. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the revenues from these agreements were approximately \$11,288,000 and \$24,404,000, respectively.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues for the MAC are derived entirely from user fees that are established for various services and facilities that are provided at Commission airports. While the Commission has the power to levy taxes to support its operations, it has adopted policies to provide adequate revenues for the system to operate since 1969 without general tax support. Revenue sources have been grouped into the following categories in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position:

- Airline Rates & Charges: Revenue from landing and ramp fees and terminal building rates.
- Concessions: Revenue from food and beverage sales, merchandise sales, auto parking, etc.
- Other revenues:
 - o Rentals/fees: Fees for building rentals.
 - o Utilities and other revenues: Charges for tenants use of ground power, water and sewer, and other services provided by the MAC.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the top ten operating revenue sources for the MAC were as follows:

Source		2023 Revenue
1. Public Parking	\$	119,632,859
2. Landing Fees		94,198,349
3. General Building		59,790,473
4. Auto Rental (off- and on-airport)		24,646,402 *
5. Other Building Rent		38,954,890
6. Food & Beverage		29,590,367
7. Ground Rent		16,743,475
8. Ground Transportation Fees		13,736,305
9. News and Retail Stores		10,342,388
10. Ramp Fees		6,834,954

* Excludes customer facility charges

Source		2022 Revenue
1. Public Parking	\$	100,637,902
2. Landing Fees		74,016,746
3. General Building		44,564,612
4. Auto Rental (off- and on-airport)		23,158,952
5. Other Building Rent		33,622,971 *
6. Food & Beverage		17,046,487
7. Ground Rent		13,173,822
8. Ground Transportation Fees		11,133,145
9. News and Retail Stores		7,181,964
10. Ramp Fees		6,654,847

* Excludes customer facility charges

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The top ten revenue providers for 2023 and 2022 for the MAC were as follows:

Top Ten Operating Revenue Providers

1. Delta Air Lines
2. Enterprise
3. Sun Country
4. Avis
5. Hertz
6. Southwest
7. Host
8. United
9. American
10. Delaware North

Top Ten Operating Revenue Providers

1. Delta Air Lines
2. Enterprise
3. Sun Country
4. Avis
5. Hertz
6. United
7. American
8. Southwest
9. Host
10. Delaware North

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The COVID-19 pandemic and the related restrictions have had an adverse effect on both international and domestic travel and travel-related industries, including airlines, concessionaires and rental car companies serving the Airport since early 2020. Currently, the reduction in demand and capacity has improved year over year and is expected to continue to improve in the near term. Retail, food, and other service concessionaires located in terminal facilities at the Airport have reported improvements in sales due to the increased passenger levels in 2022. In addition, the parking, ground transportation companies and rental car activity has continue to improve and recover which has improved the revenues of the Commission.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Management's Discussion and Analysis

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

During 2023, the MAC's total revenues and capital contributions increased by 32.3% to \$716,106,000 from \$541,116,000 in 2022. Changes in major categories follow (dollars in thousands):

	2023	% of Total	2022	% of Total	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Operating revenues						
Airline rates and charges	\$ 164,074	22.9%	\$ 125,612	23.2%	\$ 38,462	30.6%
Concessions	204,288	28.5%	164,572	30.4%	39,716	24.1%
Rentals/fees	45,565	6.4%	40,284	7.4%	5,281	13.1%
Utilities and other revenues	<u>25,972</u>	3.6%	<u>22,536</u>	4.2%	<u>3,436</u>	15.2%
Total operating revenues	<u>439,899</u>		<u>353,004</u>		<u>86,895</u>	
Nonoperating revenues						
Investment income	54,218	7.6%	23,550	4.4%	30,668	130.2%
Solar panel financing rebate	389	0.1%	1,227	0.2%	(838)	-68.3%
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	(9,127)	-1.3%	196	0.0%	(9,323)	-4756.6%
Grants used for operating expenses	(40)	0.0%	132	0.0%	(172)	-130.3%
Customer facility charges	19,343	2.7%	17,033	3.1%	2,310	13.6%
Other nonoperating revenue	1,704	0.2%	-	0.0%	1,704	100.0%
Passenger facility charges	<u>66,821</u>	9.3%	<u>60,985</u>	11.3%	<u>5,836</u>	9.6%
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>133,308</u>		<u>103,123</u>		<u>30,185</u>	
Capital contributions and grants	<u>142,899</u>	20.0%	<u>84,989</u>	15.7%	<u>57,910</u>	68.1%
Total revenues and capital contributions	<u>\$ 716,106</u>	100.0%	<u>\$ 541,116</u>	100.0%	<u>\$ 174,990</u>	32.3%

Airline rates and charges increased by 30.6% or \$38,462,000. A majority of the revenue derived from the airline rates and charges category is based on the amount of expenses incurred in certain cost centers. The increase is related to continued recovery in airline activity from the pandemic.

Concessions increased by 24.1% or \$39,716,000. The increase is in each of the categories within Concessions. Food and Beverage, news, retail, and passenger services increased approximately \$17.4 million due to the increase in passenger traffic, and reduced concession relief approved by the Commission due to the pandemic. Parking increased by approximately \$19 million due to the increase in passenger traffic parking at the airport. Ground Transportation increased by approximately \$2.7 million due to the increase in passengers using transportation services to the airport.

Rental fees increased by \$5,281,000 or 13.1%. This is primarily due to several new commercial and storage lot leases at the reliever airports and increased rental rates on certain buildings around the MSP campus.

Utilities and other revenues increased by 15.2% or \$3,436,000 primarily due to the increase in commercial activity and maintenance, cleaning, and distribution fees from the increase of passenger activity during the year.

Investment income increased \$30,668,000 or 130.2% due to additional interest earned on new construction funds from recent bond issue, higher interest rates and from the recognition of lease interest income from additional leases subject to GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* ("GASB 87"). There was no significant gain or loss on sale of assets in 2023 and 2022.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Customer facility charges increased \$2,310,000 or 13.6% due to the continued recovery of passenger traffic at the airport.

Capital contributions and grants represent grants received from both federal and state governments for various construction projects at both MSP and the reliever airports.

During 2022, the MAC's total revenues and capital contributions increased by 17.2% to \$541,116,000 from \$461,712,000 in 2021. Changes in major categories follow (dollars in thousands):

	2022	% of Total	2021	% of Total	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Operating revenues						
Airline rates and charges	\$ 125,612	23.2%	\$ 117,728	25.5%	\$ 7,884	6.7%
Concessions	164,572	30.4%	121,408	26.3%	43,164	35.6%
Rentals/fees	40,284	7.4%	36,519	7.9%	3,765	10.3%
Utilities and other revenues	22,536	4.2%	18,486	4.0%	4,050	21.9%
Total operating revenues	<u>353,004</u>		<u>294,141</u>		<u>58,863</u>	
Nonoperating revenues						
Investment income	23,550	4.4%	3,026	0.7%	20,524	678.3%
Solar panel financing rebate	1,227	0.2%	862	0.2%	365	42.3%
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	196	0.0%	98	0.0%	98	100.0%
Grants used for operating expenses	132	0.0%	10,241	2.2%	(10,109)	-98.7%
Customer facility charges	17,033	3.1%	13,029	2.8%	4,004	30.7%
Passenger facility charges	60,985	11.3%	51,096	11.1%	9,889	19.4%
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>103,123</u>		<u>78,352</u>		<u>24,771</u>	
Capital contributions and grants	<u>84,989</u>	15.7%	<u>89,219</u>	19.3%	<u>(4,230)</u>	-4.7%
Total revenues and capital contributions	<u>\$ 541,116</u>	100.0%	<u>\$ 461,712</u>	100.0%	<u>\$ 79,404</u>	17.2%

Airline rates and charges increased by 6.7% or \$7,884,000. A majority of the revenue derived from the airline rates and charges category is based on the amount of expenses incurred in certain cost centers. The increase is related to airline relief actions approved by the Commission in response to the pandemic which reduced landing fees and terminal rents for airlines.

Concessions increased by 35.6% or \$43,164,000. The increase is in each of the categories within Concessions. Food and Beverage, news, retail and passenger services increased approximately \$3.6 million due to the increase in passenger traffic and reduced concession relief approved by the Commission due to the pandemic. Parking increased by approximately \$37.0 million due to the increase in passenger traffic parking at the airport. Ground Transportation increased by approximately \$11.0 million due to the increase in passengers using transportation services to the airport.

Rental fees increased by \$3,765,000 or 10.3%. This is primarily due to several new commercial and storage lot leases at the reliever airports and increased rental rates on certain buildings around the MSP campus.

Utilities and other revenues increased by 21.9% or \$4,050,000 primarily due to the decrease in commercial activity and maintenance, cleaning and distribution fees from the temporary closure of concessions during the year.

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Investment income increased \$20,524,000 or 678.3% due to additional interest earned on new construction funds from recent bond issue and from the recognition of lease interest income resulting from the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* ("GASB 87"). There was no significant gain or loss on sale of assets in 2022 and 2021.

Capital contributions and grants represent grants received from both federal and state governments for various construction projects at both MSP and the reliever airports. Grants used for operating expenses are for grants received from the federal government as part of COVID-19 relief Acts for reimbursement of eligible operating expenses. The decrease in 2022 is primarily due to less federal grant reimbursements for COVID-19 relief being requested from each of the aforementioned grant programs.

Expenses

In 2023, the MAC's total expenses increased by 9.2% to \$483,873 from \$442,958,000 in 2022. Changes in major categories are summarized below (dollars in thousands):

	2023	% of Total	2022	% of Total	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Operating expenses						
Personnel	\$ 108,211	22.2%	\$ 90,775	20.5%	\$ 17,436	19.2%
Administrative	1,454	0.3%	2,274	0.5%	(820)	-36.1%
Professional services	8,992	1.8%	6,918	1.6%	2,074	30.0%
Utilities	24,713	5.1%	25,590	5.8%	(877)	-3.4%
Operating services	33,992	7.0%	29,191	6.6%	4,801	16.4%
Maintenance	58,147	11.9%	46,999	10.6%	11,148	23.7%
Depreciation and amortization	186,890	38.4%	185,124	41.8%	1,766	1.0%
Other	5,808	1.2%	5,956	1.3%	(148)	-2.5%
Total operating expenses	<u>428,207</u>		<u>392,827</u>		<u>35,380</u>	
Nonoperating expenses						
Interest expense	58,560	12.0%	50,131	11.3%	8,429	16.8%
Total nonoperating expenses	<u>58,560</u>		<u>50,131</u>		<u>8,429</u>	
Total expenses	<u>\$ 486,767</u>	100.0%	<u>\$ 442,958</u>	100.0%	<u>\$ 43,809</u>	9.9%

Personnel increased by 19.2% or \$17,436,000. The majority of the increase is related to adjustments related to the actuarial valuation of the multi-employer pension plans and other postemployment benefit plan that the Commission participates in. Additionally, the Commission increased headcount in response to additional snow removal operation needs and continued to fill positions that were open from 2020 that was used to reduce costs in response to the pandemic, along with some additional new positions.

Utilities decreased \$877,000 or 3.4% primarily due to lower usage of electricity and natural gas due to mild weather conditions.

Operating services increased \$4,801,000 or 16.4% due to increased advertising and service agreement costs and other expenses.

Maintenance increased by 23.7% or \$11,148,000 primarily due record snowfall in the spring of 2023 and the implementation of a field maintenance augmentation plan for airfield snow clearing which added resources during the year.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

Depreciation increased \$1,766,000 or 1.0%. The increase is attributable to new projects placed into service during 2022-2023.

Interest expense increased \$8,429,000 or 16.8% due to an interest rate increase on the short-term borrowing program flexible rate.

In 2022, the MAC's total expenses increased by 11.1% to \$442,958,000 from \$398,629,000 in 2021. Changes in major categories are summarized below (dollars in thousands):

	2022	% of Total	2021	% of Total	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Operating expenses						
Personnel	\$ 90,775	20.5%	\$ 75,182	18.9%	\$ 15,593	20.7%
Administrative	2,274	0.5%	1,054	0.3%	1,220	115.7%
Professional services	6,918	1.6%	5,679	1.4%	1,239	21.8%
Utilities	25,590	5.8%	19,092	4.8%	6,498	34.0%
Operating services	29,191	6.6%	25,895	6.5%	3,296	12.7%
Maintenance	46,999	10.6%	41,862	10.5%	5,137	12.3%
Depreciation and amortization	185,124	41.8%	178,513	44.8%	6,611	3.7%
Other	5,956	1.3%	3,665	0.9%	2,291	62.5%
Total operating expenses	<u>392,827</u>		<u>350,942</u>		<u>41,885</u>	
Nonoperating expenses						
Interest expense	50,131	11.3%	47,687	12.0%	2,444	5.1%
Total nonoperating expenses	<u>50,131</u>		<u>47,687</u>		<u>2,444</u>	
Total expenses	<u>\$ 442,958</u>	100.0%	<u>\$ 398,629</u>	100.0%	<u>\$ 44,329</u>	11.1%

Personnel increased by 20.7% or \$15,593,000. The majority of the increase is related to adjustments related to the actuarial valuation of the multi-employer pension plans and other postemployment benefit plan that the Commission participates in. Additionally, the Commission continued to fill many positions that were open from 2020 that was used to reduce costs in response to the pandemic.

Utilities increased \$6,498,000 or 34.0% primarily due to higher usage of electricity and natural gas due to certain facilities reopening after being closed and increasing cost of energy resources.

Operating services increased \$3,296,000 or 12.7% due to parking facilities reopening, increased advertising and service agreement costs and other expenses.

Maintenance increased by 12.3% or \$5,137,000 due to restoring most of the contract services for automated people movers, moving walkways, and other expenses that were reduced in 2021 to lower costs in response to the pandemic.

Depreciation increased \$6,611,000 or 3.7%. The increase is attributable to new projects placed into service during 2021-2022.

Interest expense increased \$2,444,000 or 5.1% due to an interest rate increase on the short-term borrowing program flexible rate.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Net Revenues

In order to promote and encourage the efficient use of facilities at all of the MAC's airports, as well as minimize the environmental impact of MSP on the surrounding community, the MAC has implemented a policy of subsidizing its reliever airports to encourage the use of these facilities rather than MSP. In order to maintain this subsidy, the MAC sets its rates and charges to assure that total system revenues will be sufficient to pay total system expenses.

Net revenues generated by the Commission are designated for construction and debt service payments. These net revenues provide the Commission with a portion of the money to meet the funding requirements of its capital improvement program. This reduces the need to issue bonds and, therefore, allows the Commission to avoid the interest expense of additional debt.

Following is a summary of the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 439,899	\$ 353,004	\$ 294,141
Operating expenses	<u>(428,207)</u>	<u>(392,827)</u>	<u>(350,942)</u>
Operating income	11,692	(39,823)	(56,801)
Nonoperating revenues	133,308	103,123	78,352
Nonoperating expenses	<u>(58,560)</u>	<u>(50,131)</u>	<u>(47,687)</u>
Nonoperating income	74,748	52,992	30,665
Increase (decrease) in net position before capital contributions and grants	86,440	13,169	(26,136)
Capital contributions and grants	<u>142,899</u>	<u>84,989</u>	<u>89,219</u>
Increase in net position	<u>229,339</u>	<u>98,158</u>	<u>63,083</u>
Net position, beginning of year	<u>2,147,872</u>	<u>2,049,714</u>	<u>1,986,631</u>
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 2,377,211</u>	<u>\$ 2,147,872</u>	<u>\$ 2,049,714</u>

The Commission shows an increase in the total change in its net position in 2023. This is due to the continued recovery of the airline and travel industries from the COVID-19 pandemic and the related increases in operating revenues in most categories in 2023.

The Commission shows an increase in the total change in its net position in 2022. This is due to the continued recovery of the airline and travel industries from the COVID-19 pandemic and the related increases in operating revenues in most categories in 2022.

Despite the continued impact to revenues from the decline in passengers due to the pandemic, we believe we are still well positioned to increase the long-term financial stability and air service competitiveness of

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Management's Discussion and Analysis

MSP. In addition, our 10-year history of airline rates and charges is very competitive and, as one of the few airports with an AA- rating from Fitch Investor Services, we feel we are positioned well for growth in the future.

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

The Statements of Net Position present the net position of the MAC at the end of the fiscal year. Net position is equal to total assets plus deferred outflows of resources less total liabilities less deferred inflows of resources and is an indicator of the current financial health of the MAC. Summarized statements of net position information at December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
Assets			
Current assets - unrestricted	\$ 523,171	\$ 404,003	\$ 325,916
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted assets	602,780	606,072	342,147
Other noncurrent assets	298,065	275,164	13,004
Capital assets - net	<u>3,243,608</u>	<u>3,181,134</u>	<u>3,140,362</u>
Total assets	4,667,624	4,466,373	3,821,429
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>60,804</u>	<u>79,751</u>	<u>63,192</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>4,728,428</u>	<u>4,546,124</u>	<u>3,884,621</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities - unrestricted	\$ 115,822	\$ 95,454	\$ 74,643
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Payable from restricted assets	119,075	126,168	116,446
Bonds and notes payable	1,573,002	1,688,976	1,394,779
Other noncurrent liabilities	<u>163,030</u>	<u>164,121</u>	<u>159,247</u>
Total liabilities	1,970,929	2,074,719	1,745,115
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>380,287</u>	<u>323,533</u>	<u>89,792</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>2,351,216</u>	<u>2,398,252</u>	<u>1,834,907</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	1,864,680	1,784,765	1,748,232
Restricted	208,312	150,120	114,770
Unrestricted	<u>304,220</u>	<u>212,987</u>	<u>186,712</u>
Total net position	<u>2,377,212</u>	<u>2,147,872</u>	<u>2,049,714</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	<u>\$ 4,728,428</u>	<u>\$ 4,546,124</u>	<u>\$ 3,884,621</u>

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

The increase in total assets and deferred outflows of resources is primarily due to the increase in restricted investment balances from additional cash available from operations and grant funds during 2022 in addition to an increase in noncurrent assets related to lease receivables recorded from the implementation of GASB 87. Overall, the majority of the increase in liabilities primarily due to a new bond issue during 2022 and an increase in deferred inflows of resources from the implementation of GASB 87.

FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES

The statement of fiduciary net position reported \$77,680 and \$75,507 (in thousands) as assets and net position restricted for OPEB as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and the statements of changes in fiduciary net position reported total additions of \$5,523 and \$(2,225) (in thousands), comprised principally of interest earnings offset by the change in fair value in 2023 and of Commission contributions offset by the change in fair value of investments in 2023. Total deductions—benefits—payments of \$3,350 and \$2,705 (in thousands) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

CASH AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

The following summary shows the major sources and uses of cash during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 429,806	\$ 348,582	\$ 297,389
Cash used in operating activities	<u>(227,919)</u>	<u>(200,318)</u>	<u>(204,071)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	201,887	148,264	93,318
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	-	-	26,028
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	(207,111)	162,552	(190,122)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>24,667</u>	<u>(305,848)</u>	<u>72,994</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	19,443	4,968	2,218
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>27,062</u>	<u>22,094</u>	<u>19,876</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 46,505</u>	<u>\$ 27,062</u>	<u>\$ 22,094</u>

Cash temporarily idle during the year is invested according to legal requirements established by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota. In accordance with state law, investments are generally restricted to various United States government securities, mutual funds, state and local obligations, commercial paper and repurchase agreements. With the exclusion of postemployment medical investments which must have an average portfolio life of no greater than 12 years maximum, all other securities must mature within four years from the date of purchase. During 2023, the MAC's average portfolio balance was \$855,416,000 and total investment earnings were \$7,633,000 for an average yield on investments during the year of 3.35%. This compares to an average portfolio balance of \$661,547,000; investment earnings of \$4,622,000 and average yield of 0.70% in fiscal year 2022.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Commission currently has a policy of keeping a six-month working capital reserve in its operating fund. At the end of 2023, the Commission has in its operating fund approximately \$185 million over and above its 2023 six-month working capital requirement. The Commission is currently considering how to apply or use some or all of these excess-operating funds.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

During 2023, the Commission expended \$239,000,000 on its on-going Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Approximately \$42,000,000 was associated with various airfield and runway projects. Approximately \$166,000,000 was related to Terminal 1 projects. Projects at Terminal 1 include Conveyance systems, roof and building improvements and construction work on the fire station and safety and security center. Approximately \$17,000,000 was mainly spent for parking structure rehabilitation, roadway and pavement improvements and heating and cooling systems, \$20,000,000 on a new fire station and safety and security center, \$51,000,000 on operational improvements related to the baggage claim and ticket lobby, \$43,000,000 on building and system improvements, and \$8,000,000 for an expansion of a portion of Concourse G. Approximately \$900,000 was spent on the Commission's reliever airport system. The remaining \$27,000,000 was spent primarily for noise mitigation and technology upgrades. Average monthly capital spending in 2022 was approximately \$19,884,000.

During 2022, the Commission expended \$209,000,000 on its on-going Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Approximately \$33,000,000 was associated with various airfield and runway projects. Approximately \$120,000,000 was related to Terminal 1 projects. Projects at Terminal 1 include Tram systems retrofit, security improvements and construction work on the fire station. Approximately \$16,000,000 was mainly spent for parking structure rehabilitation, badging office relocation, and heating and cooling systems, \$15,000,000 on a new fire station, \$58,000,000 on operational improvements related to the baggage claim and ticket lobby, and \$12,000,000 for an expansion of a portion of Concourse G. Approximately \$10,000,000 was spent on the Commission's reliever airport system. The remaining \$9,000,000 was spent primarily for noise mitigation and other building improvements. Average monthly capital spending in 2022 was approximately \$17,417,000.

Further information can be found in Note 6.

CAPITAL FINANCING AND DEBT MANAGEMENT

The MAC has issued three forms of indebtedness: notes payable, general airport revenue bonds and general obligation revenue bonds. General obligation revenue bonds are backed by Commission revenues and the authority to levy any required taxes on the assessed valuation of the seven county Metropolitan Area. General airport revenue bonds are not backed by the MAC's taxing authority but rather are payable from certain pledged revenues.

Statutory authority for issuing general obligation revenue bonds is obtained from the Minnesota State Legislature. Authorization as of December 31, 2023, which permits the issuance by the MAC of up to \$55,000,000 of general obligation revenue bonds. Currently, the MAC has no general obligation revenue bonds outstanding.

The MAC is financing its construction program through a combination of the MAC's revenues, entitlement and discretionary grants received from the FAA, state grants, PFCs and revenue bonds. Long-term debt is the principal source of funding of the capital improvement program. The MAC, through its Master Indenture, has covenanted to maintain a debt service coverage ratio of 1.25. Debt service coverage is calculated based on a formula included in the Master Indenture and the airport use agreement.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Commission has irrevocably committed a portion of PFCs it receives to the payment and funding of debt service on Senior Bonds and/or Subordinate Obligations issued to finance projects authorized to be financed with PFCs (collectively, the "PFC Eligible Bonds") through December 31, 2030.

Pursuant to the PFC Resolution, the Commission has irrevocably committed the following amounts of PFCs in the following Fiscal Years:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Irrevocably Committed PFCs</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Irrevocably Committed PFCs</u>
2023	9,333,150	2028	9,465,900
2024	9,333,400	2029	9,467,625
2025	9,337,650	2030	9,462,475
2026	9,334,900		
2027	9,334,650		

If the Commission does not use the full amount of the irrevocably committed PFCs to pay debt service on PFC Eligible Bonds in a Fiscal Year (i.e., there is more irrevocably committed PFCs than there is debt service due on PFC Eligible Bonds in such Fiscal Year), any unused portion of the irrevocable commitment for such Fiscal Year is not required to be carried over for use in future Fiscal Years.

In addition to the PFCs irrevocably committed pursuant to the PFC Resolution, the Commission can, at its sole discretion, use excess PFCs to pay additional debt service on PFC Eligible Bonds. The Commission currently expects to utilize all of the irrevocably committed PFCs and a portion of the remaining PFCs to pay the debt service on the PFC Eligible Bonds.

For further information on capital financing activity see Notes 7 and 8.

CONTACTING THE MAC'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the MAC's Commissioners, management, investors, creditors, and customers with a general view of the MAC's finances and to demonstrate the MAC's accountability for the funds it receives and expends. For further information about this report, or if you need additional financial information, please contact Director of Finance, 6040 28th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55450 or access the Commission's website – <https://metroairports.org/doing-business/investor-relations>.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	\$ 46,504,508	\$ 27,063,620
Investments (Note 4)	279,256,348	262,988,369
Receivables:		
Customer receivables	20,891,159	16,567,498
Leases receivable (Note 7)	46,134,215	40,877,345
Current portion of tenant improvement receivables	621,658	587,681
Due from other governments	127,030,718	54,008,913
Prepaid expenses and other assets	2,732,357	1,909,477
Total current assets	523,170,963	404,002,903
Noncurrent assets:		
Restricted assets:		
Restricted investments (Notes 4 and 5)	594,860,989	598,139,085
Passenger facility charge receivable	7,918,597	7,932,926
Leases receivable (Note 7)	267,366,236	251,509,428
Capital assets - Net (Note 6)	3,243,607,658	3,181,134,047
Derivative instruments - Forward delivery agreement (Note 12)	1,745,173	1,813,954
Tenant improvement receivables - Net of current portion	2,752,255	3,373,913
Net OPEB asset (Note 11)	26,201,766	18,466,808
Total noncurrent assets	4,144,452,674	4,062,370,161
Total assets	4,667,623,637	4,466,373,064
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Bond refunding loss being amortized (Note 8)	9,130,877	10,730,882
Deferred pension costs (Note 10)	53,402,290	57,522,760
Deferred OPEB costs (Note 11)	6,694,135	11,772,234
Total deferred outflows of resources	69,227,302	80,025,876
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	97,916,518	79,784,262
Employee compensation, payroll taxes, and other	14,364,484	12,319,834
Unearned revenue	814,219	1,827,564
OPEB contribution payable	1,477,577	166,503
Current portion of lease liability (Note 8)	1,249,024	1,355,855
Total current liabilities	115,821,822	95,454,018
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Payable from restricted assets:		
Interest payable from restricted assets	34,069,024	35,476,540
Principal payable from restricted assets (Note 8)	75,581,812	82,682,290
Construction and other	9,423,791	8,009,254
Revolving line of credit payable (Note 9)	87,753,550	43,193,050
Net pension liability (Note 10)	75,276,187	120,928,225
Bonds and notes payable - Net of current portion (Note 8)	1,573,001,892	1,688,975,670
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,855,106,256	1,979,265,029
Total liabilities	1,970,928,078	2,074,719,047

See notes to financial statements.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Statement of Net Position (Continued)

	December 31, 2023 and 2022	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Accumulated increase in fair value of hedging derivatives (Note 12)	\$ 1,745,173	\$ 1,813,954
Bond refunding gain being amortized (Note 8)	14,594,259	3,744,904
Deferred pension cost reductions (Note 10)	51,841,203	5,549,784
Deferred OPEB cost reductions (Note 11)	21,109,870	27,551,793
Deferred inflow related to leases	<u>299,419,761</u>	<u>285,146,785</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>388,710,266</u>	<u>323,807,220</u>
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	1,864,679,899	1,784,764,900
Restricted:		
Debt service	127,064,227	127,370,929
Construction	67,286,424	20,535,984
Police/911 emergency communications	2,176,124	2,213,127
Net OPEB asset	26,201,766	18,466,808
Unrestricted	<u>289,804,155</u>	<u>194,520,925</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 2,377,212,595</u>	<u>\$ 2,147,872,673</u>

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Operating Revenue		
Airline rates and charges	\$ 164,073,957	\$ 125,612,370
Concessions and parking	204,288,209	164,572,407
Rentals/fees	45,565,450	40,283,607
Utilities and other revenue	25,972,328	22,535,507
Total operating revenue	439,899,944	353,003,891
Operating Expenses		
Personnel	108,211,047	90,774,873
Administrative	1,454,406	2,274,566
Professional services	8,991,851	6,918,541
Utilities	24,712,639	25,589,627
Operating services	33,992,111	29,190,736
Maintenance	58,147,482	46,998,966
Other	5,808,091	5,955,701
Depreciation and amortization	186,889,682	185,123,553
Total operating expenses	428,207,309	392,826,563
Operating Income (Loss)	11,692,635	(39,822,672)
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)		
Investment income - Net	54,218,229	23,550,177
(Loss) gain on sale of assets	(9,126,554)	196,244
Passenger facility charges	66,821,040	60,985,382
Federal interest rate subsidies	389,120	1,226,961
Grants used for operating expenses	(40,411)	131,730
Customer facility charges	19,342,637	17,033,418
Other nonoperating revenue	1,703,571	-
Interest and fiscal charges	(58,559,699)	(50,131,319)
Total nonoperating revenue	74,747,933	52,992,593
Income - Before capital contributions	86,440,568	13,169,921
Capital Contributions - Capital grants	142,899,354	84,988,782
Change in Net Position	229,339,922	98,158,703
Net Position - Beginning of year	2,147,872,673	2,049,713,970
Net Position - End of year	<u>\$ 2,377,212,595</u>	<u>\$ 2,147,872,673</u>

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Statement of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 429,804,587	\$ 348,582,462
Payments to suppliers	(116,159,030)	(97,218,150)
Payments to employees and benefit providers	(111,760,362)	(103,100,144)
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities	201,885,195	148,264,168
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Proceeds from capital debt	176,371,629	455,009,188
Receipt of capital grants	69,837,138	102,751,776
Receipt of passenger facility charges	66,835,369	61,108,539
Receipt of solar panel financing rebate	389,120	1,226,961
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	3,963,070	196,244
Receipt of customer facility charges	19,342,637	17,033,418
Payments for airport improvements and facilities	(262,182,293)	(224,907,700)
Principal and interest paid on capital debt	(342,884,389)	(195,606,261)
Net proceeds from (payments on) revolving line of credit	44,560,500	(69,955,512)
Interest received on leases	16,655,750	15,695,435
Net cash and cash equivalents (used in) provided by capital and related financing activities	(207,111,469)	162,552,088
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest received on investments	35,953,474	6,461,581
Purchases of investment securities	(209,427,611)	(429,540,857)
Proceeds from sale and maturities of investment securities	196,437,728	117,231,560
Receipt of other nonoperating investment activities	1,703,571	-
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) investing activities	24,667,162	(305,847,716)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	19,440,888	4,968,540
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of year	27,063,620	22,095,080
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of year	\$ 46,504,508	\$ 27,063,620
Classification of Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 46,504,508	\$ 27,063,620

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash from Operating Activities		
Operating income (loss)	\$ 11,692,635	\$ (39,822,672)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	186,889,682	185,123,553
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(1,461,029)	(2,577,793)
Lease receivable and related deferrals	(6,840,702)	(5,182,410)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(844,118)	(496,437)
Employee compensation and payroll taxes	(5,813,350)	(19,379,118)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15,879,395	21,090,891
Net pension and net OPEB liability and related deferred inflows and outflows	3,396,027	8,708,611
Unearned revenue	<u>(1,013,345)</u>	<u>799,543</u>
Total adjustments	<u>190,192,560</u>	<u>188,086,840</u>
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 201,885,195</u>	<u>\$ 148,264,168</u>

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

	December 31, 2023 and 2022	
	Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund	
	2023	2022
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 363,160	\$ 2,004,030
Investments:		
U.S. government securities	65,433,167	62,776,114
Bonds	10,011,925	10,235,539
Receivables:		
Accrued interest receivable	394,520	324,846
Contributions receivable	1,477,577	166,503
Total assets	77,680,349	75,507,032
Liabilities	-	-
Net Position - Restricted for postemployment benefits other than pensions	<u>\$ 77,680,349</u>	<u>\$ 75,507,032</u>

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund	
	2023	2022
Additions		
Investment income (loss):		
Interest and dividends	\$ 4,639,057	\$ 3,047,444
Change in fair value of investments (realized and unrealized)	<u>(1,001,950)</u>	<u>(9,877,219)</u>
Net investment income (loss)	3,637,107	(6,829,775)
Contributions	<u>1,885,766</u>	<u>4,604,496</u>
Total additions	5,522,873	(2,225,279)
Deductions - Benefit payments	<u>3,349,556</u>	<u>2,704,551</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Position	2,173,317	(4,929,830)
Net Position - Beginning of year	<u>75,507,032</u>	<u>80,436,862</u>
Net Position - End of year	<u>\$ 77,680,349</u>	<u>\$ 75,507,032</u>

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 1 - Nature of Business

The Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission (the "Commission") was created by an act of the Minnesota State Legislature in 1943 as a public corporation. Its purpose is to promote air navigation and transportation (international, national, and local) in and through the State of Minnesota; promote the efficient, safe, and economical handling of air commerce; assure the inclusion of the state in national and international programs of air transportation; and, to those ends, develop the full potential of the metropolitan area as an aviation center. It has the responsibility to assure residents of the metropolitan area the minimum environmental impact from air navigation and transportation, promote the overall goals of the State's environmental policies, and minimize the public's exposure to noise and safety hazards around airports.

The area over which the Commission exercises its jurisdiction is the Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area, which includes Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties. The Commission controls and operates seven airports within the metropolitan area, including the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport, which services scheduled air carriers, and six reliever airports serving general aviation.

The Commission is governed independently by a 15-member Board of Commissioners. The governor of the State of Minnesota appoints 13 commissioners. The mayors of Minneapolis and St. Paul also have seats on the Commission with the option to appoint a surrogate to serve on their behalf. Certain large capital improvement projects having metropolitan significance must be reviewed by the Metropolitan Council, which is a public agency established by law with powers of regulation over the development of the metropolitan area.

In applying current Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) guidance, the State of Minnesota and the Commission have agreed that the Commission is not financially accountable to any other organization and is considered a stand-alone governmental unit.

The Commission's other postemployment benefit plan is a fiduciary component unit of the Commission because it is a separate legal entity, the Commission appoints the trustees of the plan, and the Commission has assumed the obligation to make contributions to the plan. The fiduciary component unit's financial statements are included in the Commission's financial statements as a fiduciary fund.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies

Accounting and Reporting Principles

The Commission follows accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), as applicable to governmental units. Accounting and financial reporting pronouncements are promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies used by the Commission:

Report Presentation

This report includes the fund-based statements of the Commission. In accordance with government accounting principles, a government-wide presentation with program and general revenue is not applicable to special purpose governments engaged only in business-type and fiduciary activities.

Fund Accounting

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds include enterprise funds (which provide goods or services to users in exchange for charges or fees) and internal service funds (which provide goods or services to other funds of the Commission). The Commission reports all business-type activities in a single enterprise fund.

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Operating revenue and expenses are those directly related to the purpose and primary mission of the Commission. As a result, all other activity not meeting this definition is reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds include amounts held in a fiduciary capacity for others. The Commission's fiduciary activities are composed solely of its OPEB arrangement (the "OPEB Plan") administered through a trust under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, and are reported in its fiduciary fund statements.

Basis of Accounting

Proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, as applicable, use the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Exchange revenue is recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Specific Balances and Transactions

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and overnight investments.

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value or estimated fair value. Short-term investments may be reported at cost, which approximates fair value.

Tenant Improvement Receivables

Tenant improvement receivables relate to reimbursable costs incurred by the Commission for capital improvements to assets under lease to certain airline users.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future fiscal years and are recorded as prepaid expenses in the financial statements, when applicable. Other assets include inventories, primarily fuel, which are valued at cost on a first-in, first-out basis.

Inventories are recorded as expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets consist of investments and receivables whose use is restricted through external restrictions imposed by external third parties for construction, debt service principal and interest, and bond reserves.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Capital assets are defined by the Commission as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Certain capital assets, classified as land and airport improvements and buildings, were contributed by the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Fee title to the land and improvements remains with the two cities. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Depreciable Life - Years
Airport improvements and buildings	10-40 years
Movable equipment	3-15 years

Leases

The Commission is a lessee for noncancelable leases of equipment. The Commission recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset on the statement of net position. The Commission recognizes lease assets and liabilities with an initial value of \$0 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the Commission initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

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

- The Commission uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the Commission generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancelable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the Commission is reasonably certain to exercise.

The Commission monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

The Commission is a lessor for various lease agreements. Certain facilities are charged to user airlines under lease agreements, which provide for compensatory rental rates designed to recover agreed-upon portions of costs incurred, including debt service, in the terminal building, ramp, and runway areas. Other facilities, to the extent they are leased, are leased under conventional agreements, primarily percentage leases.

At the commencement of a lease, the Commission measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as operating revenue over the life of the lease term.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Key estimates and judgments include how the Commission determines the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, lease term, and lease receipts.

- The Commission uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate at lease inception as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancelable period of the lease. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable are composed of fixed payments from the lessee.

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

Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets subject to amortization are stated at cost and are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Intangible assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for potential impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Assets not subject to amortization are tested for impairment at least annually.

The Commission has incurred, and continues to incur, significant costs in relation to its continuing Part 150 Sound Insulation Program. The Sound Insulation Program pays for a home within the airport's impacted noise area to be sound insulated with respect to doors, window treatments, etc., with no further cash outlay required by the Commission. Because the Commission receives an aviation release from each affected homeowner in return for providing sound insulation improvements, the associated costs are being recorded as an intangible asset and amortized to expense over a 10-year period, which approximates the estimated useful lives of such improvements.

Amortization expense for capitalized Part 150 Sound Insulation expense was \$2,804,000 and \$8,009,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The unamortized costs, included in airport improvements and buildings at December 31, 2023 and 2022, were approximately \$18,423,000 and \$21,227,000, respectively. The amortization expense is included as a component of depreciation expense on the statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position.

Derivative Instrument - Forward Delivery Agreement

The Commission's forward delivery agreement has been determined to be an effective hedge for accounting purposes. Accordingly, the fair value of the forward delivery agreement and changes therein are recognized as a deferred inflow of resources on the statement of net position.

Long-term Obligations

In the basic financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bond using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed at the time they are incurred.

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Pension

For the purpose 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 General Employees Retirement Fund and the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund (cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota in which the Commission participates) and additions to/deductions from the plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plans. The plans use the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Contribution revenue is recorded as contributions are due, pursuant to legal requirements. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized as expenses when due and payable in accordance with the plan benefit terms. Related plan investments are reported at fair value.

Other Postemployment Benefit Costs

The Commission offers retiree health care benefits to retirees, as described in Note 11. The Commission records a net OPEB asset for the difference between the total OPEB liability calculated by the actuary and the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position. For the purpose of measuring the net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPEB Plan and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the OPEB Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Related plan investments are reported at fair value.

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 assets that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then.

The Commission reports deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB costs and deferred losses on refundings of 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 assets that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

The Commission reports deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB cost reductions, deferred gains on refundings of debt, deferred gains related to derivative instruments, and deferrals related to leases.

Compensated Absences (Vacation and Sick Leave)

It is the Commission's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused sick and vacation pay benefits. Liabilities for these absences are recognized when incurred and are reported in the employee compensation, payroll taxes, and other line item in the statement of net position.

Unearned Revenue

The Commission's unearned revenue represents advance payments of interest received from certain airlines on reimbursable costs incurred by the Commission for capital improvements to assets under lease, which will be recognized as investment income over the term of the agreement, as well as the unearned portion of annual taxi permits.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Net Position

Net position of the Commission is classified in three components. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and is reduced by the current balances of any outstanding borrowings used to finance the purchase or construction of those assets. The restricted component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Unrestricted net position is the remaining net position that does not meet the definition of invested in capital or restricted.

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

Grants and Contributions

The Commission receives federal and state grants. Revenue from grants and contributions (including contributions of capital assets) are recognized when all eligibility requirements, including time requirements, are met. Grants and contributions may be restricted for either specific operating purposes or for capital purposes. Amounts that are unrestricted or that are restricted to a specific operating purpose are reported as nonoperating revenue. Amounts restricted to capital acquisitions are reported after nonoperating revenue and expenses. The Commission records government grants in aid of construction as capital contributions.

Passenger Facility Charges

In June 1992, the Commission began collecting passenger facility charges (PFCs). PFCs are fees imposed on enplaned passengers by airport authorities for the purpose of generating revenue for airport projects that increase capacity, increase safety, or mitigate noise impacts. The Commission has received permission from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to impose and use a \$4.50 PFC, the current maximum rate allowed.

The Commission has approved collection authority of approximately \$2,100,000,000 and has, as of December 31, 2023, collected approximately \$1,800,000,000.

PFCs, which are recognized when the underlying exchange transaction occurs, are included in nonoperating revenue and amounted to approximately \$265,899,402 and \$60,985,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Customer Facility Charges

With respect to on-airport rental car companies, the Commission is assessing a customer facility charge (CFC) per transaction day to recover the rental car portion of capital costs associated with the construction of the auto rental/public parking garage located adjacent to Terminal 1, as well as to recover certain maintenance costs relating to the auto rental facilities. During 2016, the Commission increased the fee to \$5.90 per rental car transaction per day from \$3.25, due to the construction of a new auto rental/public garage adjacent to Terminal 1. The Commission received approximately \$35,479,000 and \$17,033,000 in auto rental CFCs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2022, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, which enhances the accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections. The provisions of this statement are effective for the Commission's financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2024.

In June 2022, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, which updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences under a unified model. This statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for leave that has not been used and leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means and establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that has not been used. It also updates disclosure requirements for compensated absences. The provisions of this statement are effective for the Commission's financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2024.

In December 2023, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, which requires governments to disclose essential information about risks related to vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. The standard defines a concentration (a lack of diversity related to an aspect of significant inflow of resources or outflow of resources) and a constraint (a limitation imposed on a government by an external party or by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority), both of which may limit a government's ability to acquire resources or control spending. GASB 102 requires a government to disclose information about a concentration or constraint if certain criteria are met. The provisions of this statement are effective for the Commission's financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2025.

Note 3 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgetary Information

As required by Minnesota Statutes, the Commission adopts an annual operating and capital expenditures budget for purposes of determining required taxes, if any, to be levied by counties in its jurisdiction. Budgets are established on a departmental basis using the accrual method of accounting.

The process to amend the budget is set forth in the commission bylaws, Article III, Section 8(a), and presented below:

Establishment of the annual budget setting out anticipated expenditures by category and/or upward or downward revision of that budget in the course of the corporation's fiscal year shall constitute prior approval of each type of expenditure. Authorization by vote of the Commission is required for transfer of budgeted amounts between or among categories or to appropriate additional funds for each category. The executive director/CEO is directed to provide for the daily operation and management of the Commission within the expenditure guidelines of the annual budget. Commission approval of a contract shall constitute prior approval of disbursements made pursuant to terms of the contract within the constraints of the budget for all contract payments, except final construction contract payments, which shall require commission approval.

The executive director/CEO shall have the responsibility of securing adequate quantities of office, janitorial, maintenance, and repair materials and supplies, and the rent of sufficient equipment necessary for the smooth, continuous operation of the Commission's system of airports and all facilities associated with the system of airports. The executive director/CEO's authority to secure these items shall be subject to the Commission's purchasing procedures and be subject to the category budget constraints of the annual budget.

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 3 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (Continued)

During the fiscal year, the Commission shall be provided periodic updates of expenditures by category. At any time during the fiscal year, the executive director/CEO may recommend to the full Commission that all or any unencumbered appropriation balances of individual categories be transferred to those categories that require additional budgeted funds. In addition, the executive director/CEO may recommend to the full Commission the appropriation of additional funds above and beyond those approved at the time of budget adoption. After the fiscal year has concluded, a final accounting of expenditures by category shall be presented to the Commission for approval of the final expenditure amounts by category.

The Commission is not required to demonstrate statutory compliance with its annual operating budget. Accordingly, budgetary data are not included in the basic financial statements. All budgets are prepared in accordance with airport lease and use agreements. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year end.

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments

The Commission's cash and investments are subject to several types of risk, which are examined in more detail below:

Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Commission's deposits may not be returned to it. The Commission's deposit policy for custodial credit risk is to follow Minnesota Statutes that require all commission deposits be protected by insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The fair value of collateral pledged must equal 110 percent of the deposits not covered by insurance or bonds (140 percent for mortgage notes pledged). Authorized collateral includes allowable investments, as discussed below; certain first mortgage notes; and certain other state or local government obligations. Minnesota Statutes require that securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping by the Commission or in a financial institution other than that furnishing the collateral. The Commission's interest-bearing deposit accounts are insured up to \$250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). At December 31, 2023 and 2022, cash deposits were entirely insured or collateralized by securities held in the Commission's name by a financial institution (the Commission's agent) other than that furnishing the collateral.

Custodial Credit Risk of Investments

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Commission will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Commission does not have a policy for custodial credit risk. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Commission did not have investments with custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of investments will decrease as a result of a rise in interest rates. The Commission's investment policy minimizes interest rate risk by prohibiting investing in securities maturing more than four years from the date of purchase unless the security is for postemployment health care funding, which may have an average portfolio life of no more than 12 years. The Commission also maintains sufficient liquidity to enable the Commission to meet anticipated cash requirements. The money market mutual funds are presented as an investment with a maturity of less than one year because they are redeemable in full immediately.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

At year end, the Commission had the following investments and maturities:

		2023				
Primary Government	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	More Than 10 Years	Total	
Government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 462,555,285	\$ 103,931,259	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 566,486,544	
Municipal bonds	9,277,748	12,545,399	-	-	21,823,147	
Total	\$ 471,833,033	\$ 116,476,658	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 588,309,691	

		2022				
Primary Government	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	More Than 10 Years	Total	
U.S. Treasury security notes	\$ 207,515,099	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 207,515,099	
Government-sponsored enterprises	227,347,516	77,120,303	-	-	304,467,819	
Municipal bonds	26,332,470	7,149,814	-	-	33,482,284	
Total	\$ 461,195,085	\$ 84,270,117	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 545,465,202	

		2023				
OPEB	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	More Than 10 Years	Total	
U.S. Treasury security notes	\$ 1,024,903	\$ 10,936,735	\$ 18,051,717	\$ 686,706	\$ 30,700,061	
Government-sponsored enterprises	3,088,844	7,395,352	3,936,604	19,363,816	33,784,616	
Municipal bonds	1,538,595	8,707,067	714,755	-	10,960,417	
Total	\$ 5,652,342	\$ 27,039,154	\$ 22,703,076	\$ 20,050,522	\$ 75,445,094	

		2022				
OPEB	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	More Than 10 Years	Total	
U.S. Treasury security notes	\$ 2,413,276	\$ 11,980,083	\$ 11,814,393	\$ 209,968	\$ 26,417,720	
Government-sponsored enterprises	4,033,804	9,177,111	2,077,456	20,190,851	35,479,222	
Municipal bonds	1,608,220	7,577,868	1,928,623	-	11,114,711	
Total	\$ 8,055,300	\$ 28,735,062	\$ 15,820,472	\$ 20,400,819	\$ 73,011,653	

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Credit Risk

State law limits investments in commercial paper to the top two ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The Commission's investment policy minimizes credit risk through adherence to Minnesota Statute 118A, which limits the types of investment instruments that may be purchased by the Commission. This statute generally provides that public funds may only be invested in United States' securities, any security that is a general obligation of a state or local government rated "A" or better by a nationally recognized rating agency, any security that is a revenue obligation of a state or local government rated "AA" or better, a general obligation of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency that is rated "A" or better, commercial paper issued by United States' corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries that is rated in the highest quality category by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies and matures in 270 days or less, and time deposits fully insured by the FDIC. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the credit quality ratings of debt securities (other than the U.S. government) are as shown in the tables below:

Investment	2023		2022	
	Carrying Value	Rating S&P/Moody's	Carrying Value	Rating S&P/Moody's
Primary Government				
U.S. Treasury security notes	\$ -		\$ 207,515,099	N/A / AAA
Government-sponsored enterprises:				
Federal Farm Credit Bank	45,794,021	AA+ / AAA	29,713,657	AA+ / AAA
Federal Home Loan Bank	174,952,241	AA+ / AAA	159,044,937	AA+ / AAA
Federal Home Loan Bank	4,946,450	AA+ / AA2	-	
Federal Home Loan Bank	1,210,817	AA+ / N/A	1,973,080	AA+ / N/A
Federal Home Loan Bank	-		3,496,010	N/A / AAA
Federal Home Loan Bank Trust	265,899,402	AA+ / AAA	85,063,758	AA+ / AAA
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	41,974,873	AA+ / AAA	-	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	-		20,979,559	N/A / AAA
Federal National Mortgage Association	26,714,040	AA+ / AAA	4,196,818	AA+ / AAA
Federal National Mortgage Association	4,994,700	N/A / N/A	-	
Municipal bonds	2,901,996	AAA / AA1	3,728,384	AAA / AA1
Municipal bonds	-		796,152	AAA / AA2
Municipal bonds	963,100	AA+ / AAA	-	
Municipal bonds	2,270,941	AA+ / AA1	2,181,134	AA+ / AA1
Municipal bonds	371,786	AA+ / AA2	2,481,458	AA+ / AA2
Municipal bonds	2,483,250	AA / AA2	7,928,164	AA / AA2
Municipal bonds	546,517	AA / N/A	1,173,365	AA / N/A
Municipal bonds	-		568,636	AA- / AA3
Municipal bonds	901,107	AA- / N/A	1,564,845	AA- / N/A
Municipal bonds	3,279,804	A+ / N/A	3,241,425	A+ / N/A
Municipal bonds	-		5,015,700	SP-1+ / N/A
Municipal bonds	930,190	N/A / AAA	1,985,347	N/A / AAA
Municipal bonds	3,573,135	N/A / AA1	998,980	N/A / AA1
Municipal bonds	2,234,462	N/A / AA2	498,930	N/A / AA2
Municipal bonds	-		1,319,764	N/A / AA3
Municipal bonds	362,809	N/A / A1	-	
Municipal bonds	1,004,050	N/A / MIG1	-	
Money market	272,713,183	N/A / N/A	287,842,499	N/A / N/A
Accrued income	2,373,103		815,874	
Total	\$ 863,395,977		\$ 834,123,575	

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investment	2023		2022	
	Carrying Value	Rating S&P/Moody's	Carrying Value	Rating S&P/Moody's
OPEB				
U.S. Treasury security notes	\$ 30,700,061	N/A / AAA	\$ 25,132,721	N/A / AAA
U.S. Treasury security notes	-		1,284,998	N/A / N/A
Government-sponsored enterprises:				
Federal Farm Credit Bank	2,509,321	AA+ / AAA	2,606,601	AA+ / AAA
Federal Home Loan Bank	7,568,234	AA+ / AAA	5,967,838	AA+ / AAA
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	-	N/A / N/A	868,700	AA+ / AAA
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	387,380	AAA / N/A	478,702	AAA / N/A
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	884,740	N/A / AAA	859,682	N/A / AAA
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	3,356,106	N/A / N/A	3,854,301	N/A / N/A
Federal National Mortgage Association	1,711,404	AA+ / AAA	3,545,825	AA+ / AAA
Federal National Mortgage Association	15,046,105	N/A / N/A	14,675,887	N/A / N/A
Small Business Administration	488,615	N/A / N/A	566,707	N/A / N/A
Government National Mortgage Association	1,832,711	N/A / N/A	2,054,979	N/A / N/A
Municipal bonds	1,115,844	AAA / AAA	1,326,053	AAA / AAA
Municipal bonds	832,704	AAA / AA1	371,721	AAA / AA1
Municipal bonds	1,278,236	AAA / N/A	1,093,577	AAA / N/A
Municipal bonds	1,669,000	AA+ / AAA	1,614,950	AA+ / AAA
Municipal bonds	1,022,642	AA+ / AA1	1,222,848	AA+ / AA1
Municipal bonds	1,714,500	AA+ / AA2	2,143,679	AA+ / AA2
Municipal bonds	241,610	AA+ / N/A	231,080	AA+ / N/A
Municipal bonds	235,220	AA / AA1	376,105	AA / AA1
Municipal bonds	838,695	AA / AA2	451,113	AA / AA2
Municipal bonds	-	N/A / N/A	219,005	AA / AA3
Municipal bonds	-	N/A / N/A	117,317	AA / N/A
Municipal bonds	140,508	AA- / AA2	136,087	AA- / AA2
Municipal bonds	318,722	AA- / AA3	1,190,670	AA- / AA3
Municipal bonds	147,317	AA- / N/A	145,034	AA- / N/A
Municipal bonds	64,637	A+ / AA3	89,669	A+ / AA3
Municipal bonds	271,129	N/A / AA1	262,081	N/A / AA1
Municipal bonds	870,410	N/A / AA2	114,723	N/A / AA2
Municipal bonds	154,795	N/R / AA1	-	N/A / N/A
Municipal bonds	44,448	N/R / N/A	-	N/A / N/A
Money market	363,160	N/A / N/R	2,004,030	N/A / N/A
Accrued income	394,520		324,847	
Total	\$ 76,202,774		\$ 75,331,530	

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Commission places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The Commission cannot hold more than 30 percent of its portfolio in commercial paper, 25 percent in any state or local government obligation, or 4 percent in any one corporation. The U.S. government-sponsored enterprise securities held by the Commission are not explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and are subject to concentration of credit risk. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, government-sponsored enterprises are the only investment type subject to concentration of credit risk.

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

In the primary government, investments in U.S. government-sponsored enterprises totaled \$566,486,544 and \$304,467,819 at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Of this total, \$181,109,507 and \$164,514,027, or 32 and 54 percent, respectively, is invested in the Federal Home Loan Bank and \$265,899,402 and \$85,063,758, or 47 and 28 percent, respectively, is invested in Federal Home Loan Bank Trust.

In the OPEB Plan, investments in U.S. government-sponsored enterprises totaled \$33,784,616 and \$35,479,000 at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Of this total, \$16,757,509 and \$18,221,712, or 22 and 51 percent, respectively, is invested in the Federal National Mortgage Association and \$4,628,226 and \$6,026,707, or 6 and 17 percent, respectively, is invested in the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that an investment denominated in the currency of a foreign country could reduce its U.S. dollar value as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. State law and the Commission's investment policy prohibit investments in foreign currency. Therefore, the Commission is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

Fair Value Measurements

The Commission and its fiduciary component unit categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets, Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs, and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy below.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The Commission's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset.

The Commission has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Assets Measured at Carrying Value on a Recurring Basis at December 31, 2023			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance at December 31, 2023
Assets				
Investments:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 30,700,061	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,700,061
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise securities	-	600,271,160	-	600,271,160
Municipal securities	-	32,783,564	-	32,783,564
Total investments	30,700,061	633,054,724	-	663,754,785
Derivatives - Forward sales commitments	-	-	1,745,173	1,745,173
Total assets	\$ 30,700,061	\$ 633,054,724	\$ 1,745,173	\$ 665,499,958

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

	Assets at Carrying Value on a Recurring Basis at December 31, 2022			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance at December 31, 2022
Assets				
Investments:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 233,932,819	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 233,932,819
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise securities	-	339,947,041	-	339,947,041
Municipal securities	-	44,596,995	-	44,596,995
Total investments	233,932,819	384,544,036	-	618,476,855
Derivatives - Forward sales commitments	-	-	1,813,954	1,813,954
Total assets	\$ 233,932,819	\$ 384,544,036	\$ 1,813,954	\$ 620,290,809

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Commission reported \$273,076,343 and \$289,846,529, respectively, valued at amortized cost.

Debt and equity securities classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.

The fair values of U.S. government-sponsored enterprise and municipal securities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were determined primarily based on Level 2 inputs. The Commission estimates the fair value of these investments using a matrix pricing model using inputs such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

The fair value of forward sales commitments at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were determined primarily based on Level 3 inputs. The Commission values its position using mathematical approximations of market values derived from proprietary models of a third-party on a mid-market basis.

Note 5 - Restricted Assets

In accordance with the terms of applicable ordinances and federal and state laws, the Commission is required to restrict assets for various purposes. A summary of the restricted assets at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	2023	2022
Coverage account	\$ 21,155,785	\$ 20,135,401
Passenger facility charges fund	59,367,827	12,603,058
Revenue bond interest and principal funds	108,199,350	127,754,513
Revenue bond reserve funds	111,780,747	112,107,240
Revenue bond construction funds	261,765,029	308,753,754
Revolving loan construction funds	32,592,251	16,785,119
Total	\$ 594,860,989	\$ 598,139,085

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 6 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity of the Commission's business-type activities was as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2023	Transfers	Additions	Disposals	Balance December 31, 2023
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 350,954,558	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (13,089,624)	\$ 337,864,934
Construction in progress	215,504,796	(213,046,180)	257,486,647	-	259,945,263
Subtotal	566,459,354	(213,046,180)	257,486,647	(13,089,624)	597,810,197
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings and improvements	5,574,553,754	212,662,523	30,466	-	5,787,246,743
Machinery and equipment	215,300,564	383,657	4,520,215	(555,991)	219,648,445
Right-to-use asset	3,718,656	-	415,589	-	4,134,245
Subtotal	5,793,572,974	213,046,180	4,966,270	(555,991)	6,011,029,433
Accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings and improvements	3,012,565,792	-	173,499,996	-	3,186,065,788
Machinery and equipment	165,001,440	-	11,808,462	(555,991)	176,253,911
Right-to-use asset	1,331,049	-	1,581,224	-	2,912,273
Subtotal	3,178,898,281	-	186,889,682	(555,991)	3,365,231,972
Net capital assets being depreciated	2,614,674,693	213,046,180	(181,923,412)	-	2,645,797,461
Net capital assets	\$ 3,181,134,047	\$ -	\$ 75,563,235	\$ (13,089,624)	\$ 3,243,607,658
	Balance January 1, 2022	Transfers	Additions	Disposals	Balance December 31, 2022
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 350,954,558	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 350,954,558
Construction in progress	267,889,535	(273,445,156)	221,060,417	-	215,504,796
Subtotal	618,844,093	(273,445,156)	221,060,417	-	566,459,354
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Airport improvements and buildings	5,303,451,681	271,102,073	-	-	5,574,553,754
Movable equipment	215,419,381	2,343,083	1,116,074	(3,577,974)	215,300,564
Right-to-use asset	3,718,656	-	-	-	3,718,656
Subtotal	5,522,589,718	273,445,156	1,116,074	(3,577,974)	5,793,572,974
Accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings and improvements	2,841,579,350	-	170,986,442	-	3,012,565,792
Machinery and equipment	155,773,352	-	12,806,062	(3,577,974)	165,001,440
Right-to-use asset	-	-	1,331,049	-	1,331,049
Subtotal	2,997,352,702	-	185,123,553	(3,577,974)	3,178,898,281
Net capital assets being depreciated	2,525,237,016	273,445,156	(184,007,479)	-	2,614,674,693
Net capital assets	\$ 3,144,081,109	\$ -	\$ 37,052,938	\$ -	\$ 3,181,134,047

Note 6 - Capital Assets (Continued)

Construction Commitments

The Commission has several active construction projects at year end. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Commission's commitments with contractors totaled approximately \$137,849,000 and \$127,445,000, respectively.

Note 7 - Leases

The Commission leases certain assets from various third parties. The assets leased include snow- and earth-moving equipment. Payments are generally fixed quarterly with no variable payments.

Lease asset activity of the Commission is included in Note 6.

Future principal and interest payment requirements related to the Commission's lease liability at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Year Ending	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 1,249,024	\$ 11,690	\$ 1,260,714

The Commission leases certain assets to various third parties. The assets leased include building facilities, land, office space, terminal space for concessions, rental car facilities, advertising, and others. A majority of the leases include payments that are generally fixed monthly and often contain annual or periodic escalation clauses. For some leases for which the business conducts sales, the monthly fee is a percentage of gross revenue and varies for each month. For these sale-based leases, there are often minimum annual guarantees (MAGs) contained in the lease that provide a certain amount of revenue regardless of the operation's success. Lease terms vary from month to month to over 70 years. The majority of leases carry a term of less than 10 years.

The Commission has adopted the following policies to assist in determining lease treatment according to the requirements of GASB Statement No. 87 (GASB 87):

- The maximum possible lease term(s) is noncancelable by both lessee and lessor and is more than 12 months.
- The term of the lease will include possible extension periods that are deemed to be reasonably certain given all available information, regarding the likelihood of renewal. The term of the lease will exclude possible termination periods that are not deemed to be reasonably certain, given all available information, regarding the likelihood of exercise.
- For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, all leases with associated receivables are based on fixed payments and do not have variable payment components included in the receivable.

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Commission recognized the following related to its lessor agreements:

	2023	2022
Lease revenue	\$ 49,803,119	\$ 47,493,698
Interest income related to its leases	16,655,750	15,695,435
Revenue from variable payments not previously included in the measurement of the lease receivable	23,137,518	17,505,565

The Commission has issued General Airport Revenue Bonds whose repayments are secured by the overall net revenue derived from airport operations. Although none of the Commission's leases are directly pledged as security for these bond repayments, lease revenue is a component of net revenue and net pledged revenue. See Note 8 for more information regarding outstanding bonds.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 7 - Leases (Continued)

Future principal and interest payment requirements related to the Commission's lease receivable at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Years Ending	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 46,134,215	\$ 14,572,717	\$ 60,706,932
2025	47,235,674	12,235,947	59,471,621
2026	45,451,096	9,888,394	55,339,490
2027	43,818,082	7,683,306	51,501,388
2028	39,224,373	5,594,148	44,818,521
2029-2033	74,853,971	9,285,946	84,139,917
2034-2038	4,046,747	3,350,606	7,397,353
2039-2043	1,955,278	2,765,249	4,720,527
2044-2048	1,270,046	2,376,416	3,646,462
2049-2053	753,402	2,188,664	2,942,066
2054-2058	996,220	2,016,642	3,012,862
2059-2063	1,248,528	1,791,281	3,039,809
2064-2068	739,856	1,569,061	2,308,917
2069-2073	694,930	1,395,596	2,090,526
2074-2078	891,844	1,198,682	2,090,526
2079-2083	1,144,556	945,970	2,090,526
2084-2088	1,468,875	621,651	2,090,526
2089-2093	1,572,758	206,890	1,779,648
Total	<u>\$ 313,500,451</u>	<u>\$ 79,687,166</u>	<u>\$ 393,187,617</u>

Regulated Leases (Lessor)

The Commission is party to certain regulated leases, as defined by GASB Statement No. 87. The leased assets include terminal space; aircraft maintenance facilities; cargo facilities; and ramp, land, and hangars that the lessees use for fixed-based operations (FBO), building facilities, and hangars.

In accordance with GASB 87, the Commission does not recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources for regulated leases. Regulated leases are certain leases that are subject to external laws, regulations, or legal rulings, e.g., the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Federal Aviation Administration, regulated aviation leases between airports and air carriers and other aeronautical users. Certain assets at Terminal 1, such as 101 of the 104 total jet bridges; gate hold rooms; ticket counter space; baggage service; aircraft parking positions on apron; concourse operations space; and office, storage, and club space, are subject to preferential or exclusive use by the counterparties to these agreements.

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Commission recognized the following from regulated leases:

	2023	2022
Lease revenue	\$ 104,694,850	\$ 79,054,732

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 7 - Leases (Continued)

Future expected minimum payments related to the Commission's regulated leases at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Years Ending	Amount
2024	\$ 90,503,947
2025	88,296,452
2026	88,417,071
2027	87,769,497
2028	87,181,354
2029-2034	196,807,414
Total	\$ 638,975,735

The Commission has entered into certain regulated leases whose repayments are secured by the overall net revenue derived from airport operations. Although none of the Commission's leases are directly pledged as security for these bond repayments, lease revenue is a component of net revenue and net pledged revenue. See Note 8 for more information regarding outstanding bonds.

Note 8 - Long-term Debt

Long-term debt activity for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 can be summarized as follows:

	2023						Due within One Year
	Interest Rate Ranges	Principal Maturity Ranges (000s)	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	
Bonds and notes payable:							
Other debt:							
Series 2014A**							
Original amount - \$217,790,000		\$3,270 -					
10/08/2014	3.5% - 5.0%	\$209,900	\$ 192,135,000	\$ -	\$ (192,135,000)	\$ -	\$ -
Series 2014B**							
Original amount - \$46,590,000		\$3,850 -					
10/08/2014	5.0%	\$38,840	18,365,000	-	(18,365,000)	-	-
Series 2016A*							
Original amount - \$330,690,000		\$1,150 -					
10/04/2016	3.0% - 5.0%	\$319,540	330,690,000	-	-	330,690,000	-
Series 2016B**							
Original amount - \$152,190,000		\$1,370 -					
10/04/2016	3.0% - 5.0%	\$137,570	67,345,000	-	(30,095,000)	37,250,000	37,250,000
Series 2016C*							
Original amount - \$207,250,000		\$11,390 -					
12/10/2016	4.0% - 5.0%	\$195,860	191,755,000	-	(4,310,000)	187,445,000	4,525,000
Series 2016D (AMT)**							
Original amount - \$23,410,000		\$500 - \$22,910					
12/10/2016	5.0%	\$500 - \$22,910	20,525,000	-	(670,000)	19,855,000	705,000
Series 2016E (Taxable)**							
Original amount - \$171,690,000	2.893% -	\$9,365 -					
12/10/2016	4.246%	\$13,870	136,300,000	-	(9,365,000)	126,935,000	9,640,000
Series 2019A**							
Original amount - \$96,615,000		\$765 - \$8,595					
08/28/2019	5.0%	\$765 - \$8,595	92,825,000	-	(1,620,000)	91,205,000	925,000
Series 2019B**							
Original amount - \$164,320,000		\$3,100 -					
08/28/2019	5.0%	\$18,075	137,570,000	-	(6,840,000)	130,730,000	3,310,000

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 8 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

		2023					
	Interest Rate Ranges	Principal Maturity Ranges (000s)	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due within One Year
Series 2019C**							
Original amount - \$31,035,000							
08/28/2019	5.0%	\$3,360 - \$4,985	\$ 23,770,000	\$ -	\$ (4,105,000)	\$ 19,665,000	\$ 4,310,000
Series 2022A**							
Original amount - \$145,900,000							
08/23/2022	4.125% - 5%	\$4,490 - \$51,145	145,900,000	-	(6,390,000)	139,510,000	4,960,000
Series 2022B**							
Original amount - \$226,785,000							
08/23/2022	5.0%	\$103,680 - \$31,670	226,785,000	-	(1,625,000)	225,160,000	5,205,000
Series 2023A**							
Original amount - \$154,490,000							
10/4/2023	5.0%	\$9,705 - \$20,175	-	154,490,000	-	154,490,000	-
Series 2023B**							
Original amount - \$8,290,000							
10/4/2023	5.0%	\$3,265 - \$5,025	-	8,290,000	-	8,290,000	-
Direct borrowings - Notes payable:			39,086,154	16,728,706	(9,076,629)	46,738,231	4,751,812
Leases			2,392,937	-	(1,143,913)	1,249,024	1,249,024
Unamortized premium - Net			147,569,724	13,547,461	(30,496,712)	130,620,473	-
Total long-term bonds, leases, and notes payable			<u>\$1,773,013,815</u>	<u>\$ 193,056,167</u>	<u>\$ (316,237,254)</u>	<u>\$1,649,832,728</u>	<u>\$ 76,830,836</u>
		2022					
	Interest Rate Ranges	Principal Maturity Ranges (000s)	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due within One Year
Bonds and notes payable:							
Other debt:							
Series 2011A**							
Original amount - \$52,015,000							
10/04/2011	3.5% - 5.0%	\$4,145 - \$6,330	\$ 5,555,000	\$ -	\$ (5,555,000)	\$ -	\$ -
Series 2014A**							
Original amount - \$217,790,000							
10/08/2014	5.0%	\$1,330 - \$22,030	200,905,000	-	(8,770,000)	192,135,000	9,215,000
Series 2014B**							
Original amount - \$46,590,000							
10/08/2014	5.0%	\$3,850 - \$5,210	22,870,000	-	(4,505,000)	18,365,000	4,730,000
Series 2016A*							
Original amount - \$330,690,000							
10/04/2016	3.0% - 5.0%	\$1,150 - \$52,515	330,690,000	-	-	330,690,000	-
Series 2016B**							
Original amount - \$152,190,000							
10/04/2016	3.0% - 5.0%	\$1,370 - \$32,175	91,640,000	-	(24,295,000)	67,345,000	30,095,000
Series 2016C*							
Original amount - \$207,250,000							
12/10/2016	4.0% - 5.0%	\$3,650 - \$8,530	195,860,000	-	(4,105,000)	191,755,000	4,310,000
Series 2016D (AMT)**							
Original amount - \$23,410,000							
12/10/2016	5.0%	\$500 - \$1,330	21,165,000	-	(640,000)	20,525,000	670,000
Series 2016E (Taxable)**							
Original amount - \$171,690,000							
12/10/2016	2.392% - 4.246%	\$8,595 - \$13,870	145,435,000	-	(9,135,000)	136,300,000	9,365,000

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 8 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

	2022						Due within One Year
	Interest Rate Ranges	Principal Maturity Ranges (000s)	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	
Series 2019A** Original amount - \$96,615,000 08/28/2019	5.0%	\$765 - \$8,595	\$ 93,590,000	\$ -	\$ (765,000)	\$ 92,825,000	\$ 1,620,000
Series 2019B** Original amount - \$164,320,000 08/28/2019	5.0%	\$3,100 - \$18,075	146,245,000	-	(8,675,000)	137,570,000	6,840,000
Series 2019C** Original amount - \$31,035,000 08/28/2019	5.0%	\$3,360 - \$4,985	27,675,000	-	(3,905,000)	23,770,000	4,105,000
Series 2022A** Original amount - \$145,900,000 9/7/2022	4.125% - 5.000%	\$4,490 - \$6,540	-	145,900,000	-	145,900,000	6,390,000
Series 2022B** Original amount - \$226,785,000 9/7/2022	4.0% - 5.0%	\$1,625 - \$12,325	-	226,785,000	-	226,785,000	1,625,000
Direct borrowings - Notes payable:			40,381,642	-	(1,295,488)	39,086,154	3,717,290
Leases			3,718,654	-	(1,325,717)	2,392,937	1,355,855
Unamortized premium - Net			146,918,652	22,392,283	(21,741,211)	147,569,724	-
Total long-term bonds and notes payable			<u>\$1,472,648,948</u>	<u>\$ 395,077,283</u>	<u>\$ (94,712,416)</u>	<u>\$1,773,013,815</u>	<u>\$ 84,038,145</u>

*Senior General Airport Revenue Bonds

**Subordinate General Airport Revenue Bonds

General Airport Revenue Bonds

The Commission's General Airport Revenue Bonds are not general obligations but are limited obligations of the Commission payable solely from and secured by a pledge of net revenue. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the Commission; the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota; the City of St. Paul, Minnesota; the State; or any political subdivision or public agency of the State, other than the Commission, to the extent of net revenue, is pledged to the payment of the General Airport Revenue Bonds. The proceeds of these issues have been used to finance a portion of the Commission's long-term capital improvement program, which details the expansion of the airport system.

The Commission's Series 2014A, 2014B, 2016A, 2016B, 2016C, 2016E, 2019A, 2019B, 2019C, 2022A, 2022B, 2023A, and 2023B bonds are each subject to the provisions of the Commission's Master Senior and Subordinate Indentures, respectively. None of the Master Indentures provide events of default with finance-related consequences, termination events with finance-related consequences, or subject acceleration provisions.

In September 2021, the Commission entered into a revolving line of credit agreement with CN Financing, Inc. (CNF) to fund certain capital improvement program projects. The revolving line of credit agreement does not provide significant events of default with finance-related consequences, termination events with finance-related consequences, or subjective acceleration provisions.

Other Long-term Liabilities

The Commission has entered into Taxable Equipment Lease/Purchase Agreements to finance the solar panels on top of parking ramps at Terminal 1 and 2. The principal amount of these agreements qualify as a new clean renewable energy bond (NCREB) or a qualified energy conservation bond (QECB), both of which are eligible for a direct interest rate subsidy from the federal government. The effective net interest rates range from 0.75 percent to 1.09 percent, with scheduled payments through 2035 and 2036. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, there was \$24,327,155 and \$27,126,497, respectively, in outstanding notes payable.

Note 8 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

The Commission enters into Tax-Exempt Lease/Purchase Agreements each year to finance the acquisition of equipment, primarily heavy equipment and vehicles. Scheduled payments under these lease/purchase agreements extend through September 2033 with various maturity dates. The interest rates ranged from 0.91 percent to 4.57 percent, and assets under such agreements are depreciated over the lease term. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, there was \$22,411,076 and \$11,959,657, respectively, in outstanding equipment leases.

Pledged Revenue

Net revenue and net pledged revenue (as defined in the Master Senior and Subordinate Indentures, respectively) of the Commission have been pledged toward the repayment of the Commission’s Senior and Subordinate General Airport Revenue Bonds and Obligations. Net revenue consists of the revenue for such period, less, for such period, all amounts that are required to be used to pay the maintenance and operation expenses of the airport system. Net pledged revenue consists of revenue for such period, less, for such period, all amounts that are required to be used to pay the maintenance and operation expenses of the airport system, less all amounts required to pay debt service and reserve requirements on and relating to the Commission’s Senior General Airport Revenue Bonds. Revenue includes, but is not limited to, except to the extent specifically excluded therefrom: rates, tolls, fees, rentals, charges, and other payments made to or owed to the Commission for the use or availability of the airport system; amounts received or owed from the sale or provision of supplies, materials, goods, and services provided by or made available by the Commission; the principal portion of payments received pursuant to certain self-liquidating lease agreements; and such other amounts that may be designated as revenue pursuant to a certificate of the Commission or a supplemental senior indenture. PFCs and capitalized interest, among other things, are specifically excluded from revenue unless otherwise designated as revenue pursuant to a certificate of the Commission or in a supplemental senior indenture. The Commission has not designated pursuant to a certificate or a supplemental senior indenture PFCs or capitalized interest, or any additional amounts, as revenue.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the net pledged revenue was approximately \$239,335,000 compared to the net debt service (principal and interest) of approximately \$103,135,000.

Debt Service Requirements to Maturity

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the above bonds and note obligations are as follows:

Years Ending December 31	Direct Borrowings		Other Debt		Total
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2024	\$ 4,751,812	\$ 718,067	\$ 70,830,000	\$ 67,531,418	\$ 143,831,297
2025	4,428,528	619,817	89,785,000	65,857,432	160,690,777
2026	4,212,005	530,693	92,750,000	61,522,528	159,015,226
2027	3,849,124	444,761	98,590,000	56,948,488	159,832,373
2028	3,562,695	365,861	101,550,000	52,091,030	157,569,586
2029-2033	16,266,257	962,684	444,130,000	186,628,870	647,987,811
Thereafter	9,667,810	92,000	573,590,000	242,250,941	825,600,751
Total	<u>\$ 46,738,231</u>	<u>\$ 3,733,883</u>	<u>\$ 1,471,225,000</u>	<u>\$ 732,830,707</u>	<u>\$ 2,254,527,821</u>

Note 8 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

Advance Bond Refunding

During the year, the Commission issued \$162,780,000 in general obligation (revenue) bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent. The proceeds of these bonds were used to advance refund \$196,555,000 of outstanding Series 2014A and 2014B bonds with an average interest rate of 3.67 percent. The Commission deposited \$198,781,305 in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the original bonds until the call date. As a result, the bonds are considered to be defeased, and the liability for the bonds has been removed from long-term debt. The advance refunding reduced total debt service payments over the next 12 years by approximately \$40,293,865, which represents an economic gain of approximately \$15,366,457.

Note 9 - Revolving Line of Credit

Under a revolving line of credit agreement with a bank, the Commission has available borrowings of approximately \$150,000,000. Interest is payable monthly and varies of the applicable benchmark interest rate and an applicable spread based on the Commission's long-term credit ratings and, if applicable, a margin rate factor. The effective interest rate as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 for tax-exempt AMT and non-AMT borrowings benchmarked to the Securities Industry Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) was 4.19 and 4.17 percent and 3.98 and 3.96 percent, respectively. The effective interest rate as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 for taxable borrowings benchmarked to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) was 5.93 and 4.80 percent, respectively. The line of credit is collateralized by a subordinate pledge of the Commission's net revenue. There was \$87,753,550 and \$43,193,050 outstanding on the revolving line of credit at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

	Balance January 1, 2023	Advances	Repayments	Balance December 31, 2023
Revolving line of credit	\$ 43,193,050	\$ 46,400,000	\$ (1,839,500)	\$ 87,753,550
	Balance January 1, 2022	Advances	Repayments	Balance December 31, 2022
Revolving line of credit	\$ 113,148,562	\$ 30,000,000	\$ (99,955,512)	\$ 43,193,050

Note 10 - Pension Plans

Plan Description

The Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission provides a monthly retirement benefit (with alternative lump-sum payment options) to employees who meet the eligibility requirements, including age and years of service. The benefits are provided through the General Employees Retirement Fund (GERF) and Public Employees Police and Fire Fund (PEPFF), cost-sharing multiple-employer plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA).

GERF

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the Commission are covered by the GERF Coordinated Plan. GERF plan members belong to either the Coordinated Plan or the Basic Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by social security, and Basic Plan members are not. The Basic Plan was closed to new members in 1967. All new GERF members must participate in the Coordinated Plan.

Note 10 - Pension Plans (Continued)

PEPFF

Originally established for police officers and firefighters not covered by a local relief association, PEPFF now covers all police officers and firefighters hired since 1980. Effective July 1, 1999, PEPFF also covers police officers and firefighters belonging to a local relief association that elected to merge with and transfer assets and administration to PERA.

PERA issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at www.mnpera.org.

Benefits Provided

PERA provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to members and survivors. Benefits are established by state statute and can only be modified by the state Legislature.

Benefit increases are provided to benefit recipients each January. Increases are related to the funding ratio of the plan. Members in plans that are at least 90 percent funded for two consecutive years are given 2.5 percent increases. Members in plans that have not exceeded 90 percent funded, or have fallen below 80 percent, are given 1 percent increases.

The benefit provisions stated in the following paragraphs of this section are current provisions and apply to active plan participants. Vested, terminated employees who are entitled to benefits but are not receiving them yet are bound by the provisions in effect at the time they last terminated their public service.

GERF

GERF benefits are based on a member's highest average salary for any five successive years of allowable service, age, and years of credit at termination of service. A reduced retirement annuity is also available to eligible members seeking early retirement. Two methods are used to compute benefits for GERF Coordinated Plan members. The retiring member receives the higher of a step rate benefit accrual formula (Method 1) or a level accrual formula (Method 2). Under Method 1, the annuity accrual rate for a Coordinated Plan member is 1.2 percent of average salary for each of the first 10 years and 1.7 percent for each remaining year. Under Method 2, the annuity accrual rate is 1.7 percent for Coordinated Plan members for each year of service. For members hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90, and normal retirement age is 65. For members hired on or after July 1, 1989, only Method 2 is used, and normal retirement age is the age for unreduced social security benefits capped at 66.

Disability benefits are available for vested members and are based upon years of service and average monthly salary over a GERF Coordinated Plan member's highest-paid 60 consecutive months of public service (high-five salary) or all months of service is less than 60.

A lifetime survivor benefit is available to the surviving spouse of a GERF Coordinated Plan member and is based upon a formula using the member's total years of service, high-five salary age at death, and age of the spouse.

PEPFF

Benefits for PEPFF members hired prior to July 1, 2010 vest after three years of credited service. Benefits for PEPFF members first hired after June 30, 2010 but before July 1, 2014 vest on a prorated basis from 50 percent after 5 years up to 100 percent after 10 years of credited service. Benefits for PEPFF members first hired after June 30, 2014 vest on a prorated basis from 50 percent after 10 years up to 100 percent after 20 years of credited service. The annuity accrual rate is 3 percent of average salary for each year of service. For PEPFF members who were first hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal at least 90.

Note 10 - Pension Plans (Continued)

PEPFF members qualify for disability with one or more years of service if disabled outside the line of duty. If disabled in the line of duty, there is no minimum service requirement. There is a minimum benefit of 60 percent of salary if a PEPFF member is disabled while engaged in hazardous activities related to the occupation. Disability under any circumstances results in a minimum benefit of 45 percent of salary. A duty disability benefit will only be awarded if the disabling event occurred while the member was engaged in hazardous activities inherent to the occupation.

A lifetime survivor benefit is available to the surviving spouse of a PEPFF member and is based on either 50 percent (60 percent if death occurs in the line of duty after June 30, 2007) of the average of the full-time monthly base salary rate in effect during the last six months of allowable service or a formula using the member's total years of service, high-five salary age at death, and age of the spouse. Automatic lifetime survivor benefits are also available to the spouse of a PEPFF member who suffers total and permanent disability.

Contributions

Minnesota statutes set the rates for employer and employee contributions. These statutes are established and amended by the state legislature. The Commission makes annual contributions to the pension plans equal to the amount required by state statutes.

GERF

GERF Coordinated Plan members were required to contribute 6.50 percent of their pay for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Commission's contractually required contribution rate for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was 7.50 percent of annual payroll. Contributions to the GERF plan from the Commission were approximately \$5,601,000 and \$5,093,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

This amount includes an employer supplemental contribution of approximately \$1,243,000 and \$1,210,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, relating to the former Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund (MERF), which was fully merged into GERF in January 2015.

As a result of legislation passed in the 2015 legislative session, the State of Minnesota was required to contribute \$6,000,000 to GERF during the measurement periods ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017; \$16,000,000 for the period ended June 30, 2018; and \$6,000,000 each measurement period thereafter until 2031.

PEPFF

PEPFF members were required to contribute 11.80 percent of their pay for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The Commission's contractually required contribution rate for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was 17.70 percent of annual payroll. Contributions to the plan from the Commission were approximately \$3,322,000 and \$2,753,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Additionally, the State of Minnesota is required to contribute an aggregate amount for all employers of \$9,000,000 to PEPFF each year, beginning in fiscal year 2014. State aid will continue until the plan is 90 percent funded or the State Patrol Plan, administered by the Minnesota State Retirement System, is 90 percent funded, whichever occurs later. Such nonemployer contributions to PEPFF by the State of Minnesota do not meet the special funding criteria set forth in GASB 68.

Note 10 - Pension Plans (Continued)

Net Pension Liability

The Commission chooses a date for each pension plan to measure its net pension liability. This is based on the measurement date of each pension plan, which may be based on a comprehensive valuation as of that date or based on an earlier valuation that has used procedures to roll the information forward to the measurement date. The Commission has chosen June 30, 2023 and 2022 as its measurement date for the net pension liability for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Commission reported a liability of \$52,032,517 and \$67,447,000 for GERF and \$23,243,670 and \$53,481,225 for PEPFF, respectively, for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Commission's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Commission's actuarially required contribution for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 relative to all other contributing employers. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Commission's proportion was 0.9305 and 0.8516 percent, respectively, for GERF and 1.3460 and 1.2290 percent, respectively, for PEPFF.

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

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Commission recognized pension expense of \$13,810,860 and \$12,032,559, respectively, from all plans.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	2023 General Employees Retirement Fund		2023 Public Employees Police and Fire Fund	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,708,761	\$ 358,437	\$ 6,409,060	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	8,423,333	14,261,671	26,972,373	32,680,880
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	1,945,834	-	1,115,794
Changes in proportionate share, or difference between amount contributed and proportionate share of contributions	3,575,345	533,653	1,637,170	944,934
Employer contributions to the plan subsequent to the measurement date	2,982,067	-	1,694,181	-
Total	\$ 16,689,506	\$ 17,099,595	\$ 36,712,784	\$ 34,741,608

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 10 - Pension Plans (Continued)

	2022 General Employees Retirement Fund		2022 Public Employees Police and Fire Fund	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 563,367	\$ 720,496	\$ 3,266,547	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	15,264,479	274,326	31,481,929	321,506
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,169,911	-	716,851	-
Changes in proportionate share, or difference between amount contributed and proportionate share of contributions	-	2,897,136	627,787	1,336,320
Employer contributions to the plan subsequent to the measurement date	3,041,098	-	1,390,791	-
Total	\$ 20,038,855	\$ 3,891,958	\$ 37,483,905	\$ 1,657,826

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (note that employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will reduce the net pension liability and, therefore, will not be included in future pension expense):

Years Ending December 31	Amount	
	General Employees Retirement Fund	Public Employees Police and Fire Fund
2024	\$ 1,988,636	\$ 1,088,947
2025	(6,658,656)	150,326
2026	2,406,624	5,797,026
2027	(1,128,760)	(1,283,348)
2028	-	(5,475,956)
Total	\$ (3,392,156)	\$ 276,995

Actuarial Assumptions

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

	2023	
	General Employees Retirement Fund	Public Employees Police and Fire Fund
Inflation	2.25%	2.25%
Salary increases (including inflation)	3.00%	3.00%
Investment rate of return (net of investment expenses)	7.0%	7.0%
Mortality rates	Pub-2010 Mortality Table with MP-2021 projection scale	Pub-2010 Mortality Table with MP-2021 projection scale

Note 10 - Pension Plans (Continued)

	2022	
	General Employees Retirement Fund	Public Employees Police and Fire Fund
Inflation	2.25%	2.25%
Salary increases (including inflation)	3.00%	3.00%
Investment rate of return (net of investment expenses)	6.5%	6.5%
Mortality rates	Pub-2010 Mortality Table with MP-2021 projection scale	Pub-2010 Mortality Table with MP-2021 projection scale

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 and 2022 actuarial valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period 2015-2019 that was issued on July 14, 2020.

Discount Rate

As shown below, the discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was determined after considering a projection of the cash flows to determine whether the future contributions (made at the current contribution rates) will be sufficient to allow the pension plans' fiduciary net position to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees.

The PEPFF's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees through the year 2061. Therefore, the discount rate was determined by blending the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (7.00 percent) with the current yield for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA or higher (3.86 percent).

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

	General Employees Retirement Fund	Public Employees Police and Fire Fund
Assumed investment rate of return	7.0%	7.0%
Are contributions expected to be sufficient to allow fiduciary net position to pay future benefits?	Yes	No
Discount rate used to measure total pension liability	7.0%	7.0

Note 10 - Pension Plans (Continued)

Investment Rate of Return

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return as of the June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 measurement dates for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation, as disclosed in the investment footnote, are summarized in the following tables:

General Employees Retirement Fund

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	33.50 %	5.10 %
International equity	16.50	5.30
Fixed income	25.00	0.75
Private markets	25.00	5.90

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the Commission, calculated using the discount rate, as well as what the Commission's 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:

	2023		
	1 Percentage Point Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1 Percentage Point Increase
Net pension liability of the General Employees Retirement Fund - Current discount rate (7.0%)	\$ 92,049,703	\$ 52,032,517	\$ 19,116,862
Net pension liability of the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund - Current discount rate (7.0%)	46,118,213	23,243,670	4,437,735

The following presents the net pension liability of the Commission, calculated using the discount rate, as well as what the Commission's 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:

	2022		
	1 Percentage Point Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1 Percentage Point Increase
Net pension liability of the General Employees Retirement Fund - Current discount rate (6.5%)	\$ 106,536,071	\$ 67,447,000	\$ 35,387,931
Net pension liability of the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund - Current discount rate (5.4%)	80,936,975	53,481,225	31,284,896

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued financial report. For the purpose of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the plan's fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plan. The plan uses the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Investments are stated at fair value. Contribution revenue is recorded as contributions are due, pursuant to legal requirements. Benefit payments and refunds of employee contributions are recognized as expense when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

Note 10 - Pension Plans (Continued)

Assumption Changes

The following changes in assumptions were made in the June 30, 2023 valuation:

GERF

The investment return and single discount rates were changed from 6.50 percent to 7.00 percent.

PEPFF

The single discount rate for the PEPFF plan was changed from 5.40 percent to 7.00 percent.

The investment return rate was changed from 6.50 percent to 7.00 percent.

Note 11 - Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

Plan Description

The Commission provides other postemployment benefits (OPEB) for all employees who meet certain eligibility requirements. The benefits are provided through the Other Postemployment Benefits Plan, a single-employer plan administered by the Commission.

The financial statements of the OPEB Plan are included in these financial statements as an other employee benefit trust fund (a fiduciary fund).

The OPEB trust is administered by a board of trustees appointed by the Commission. Benefit provisions are contained in the plan document and were established and can be amended by action of the Commission.

Benefits Provided

The OPEB Plan provides medical benefits to eligible retirees and their dependents. Benefits are provided under a single employer, self-insured plan. The benefits provided to retirees and their dependents is determined by the employees hire date with the Commission. All nonunion employees who retire at age 55 or later, have three years of service, or who are receiving benefits from the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota and who do not participate in any other health benefits program providing coverage similar to that herein described are eligible to continue coverage with respect to both themselves and their eligible dependent(s) under the Commission’s health benefits program. Union employees require 10 years of service to be eligible for benefits.

The OPEB Plan does not include any terms for automatic or ad hoc postemployment benefit changes, including COLAs or the sharing of benefit-related costs with inactive employees.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

The following members were covered by the benefit terms:

Date of member count	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	273	269
Active plan members electing medical coverage	598	592
Active plan members waiving medical coverage	33	33
Total plan members	<u>904</u>	<u>894</u>

Note 11 - Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

Contributions

Retiree health care costs are paid by the Commission on a pay-as-you-go basis. The Commission has no obligation to make contributions in advance of when the insurance premiums are due for payment. For employees hired prior to January 1, 1991, the Commission makes contributions (as specified in union agreements or the Commission’s personnel policy) toward required premiums at the same percentages applicable to active employees and their eligible dependent(s) until becoming eligible for Medicare Part A or B, or both. The Commission pays 100 percent of the premium for the retired employee, a spouse over age 65, and any legal dependents, provided that the retired employee is receiving benefits from the PERA and is enrolled in Medicare Part A and B as his/her primary health insurance. As of January 1, 1991, all employees hired by the Commission are only able to participate in the Commission’s medical plan up to age 65. During 2004, the Commission approved that nonorganized employees hired after October 1, 2004 will be able to participate in the Commission’s medical plan provided that the retirees pay 100 percent of the total premium cost plus a 2 percent administrative fee. During 2006 and 2007, the Commission was successful in getting language in all eligible labor agreements that provides that organized employees hired after the date of the signed contract will be able to participate in the Commission’s health plan provided that the retirees pay 100 percent of the total premium cost plus a 2 percent administrative fee.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Commission made payments for postemployment health benefit premiums of \$1,885,766 and \$4,604,496, respectively. The 2023 and 2022 benefit payments include \$3,349,556 and \$2,704,551, respectively, paid from the Commission’s other assets. Retirees contributed approximately \$392,429 and \$361,870 for fiscal years 2023 and 2022, respectively. Included in the OPEB trust’s contributions is a receivable from the Commission of \$1,477,577 and \$166,503 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Net OPEB Asset

The Commission has chosen to use the December 31 measurement date as its measurement date for the net OPEB asset. The December 31, 2023 and 2022 net OPEB asset was determined using a measure of the total OPEB liability and the OPEB net position as of the December 31, 2023 and 2022 measurement dates. The December 31, 2023 and 2022 measurement date total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Changes in the net OPEB asset during the measurement year were as follows:

Changes in Net OPEB Asset	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Net Position	Net OPEB Asset
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 57,040,224	\$ 75,507,032	\$ (18,466,808)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	647,108	-	647,108
Interest	1,960,439	-	1,960,439
Differences between expected and actual experience	(356,423)	-	(356,423)
Changes in assumptions	(4,463,209)	-	(4,463,209)
Contributions - Employer	-	1,885,766	(1,885,766)
Net investment income	-	3,637,107	(3,637,107)
Benefit payments - Including refunds	(3,349,556)	(3,349,556)	-
Net changes	(5,561,641)	2,173,317	(7,734,958)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 51,478,583	\$ 77,680,349	\$ (26,201,766)

The plan’s fiduciary net position represents 150.9 percent of the total OPEB liability.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 11 - Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

Changes in the net OPEB asset during the prior measurement year were as follows:

Changes in Net OPEB Asset	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Net Position	Net OPEB Asset
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 78,751,149	\$ 80,436,862	\$ (1,685,713)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	715,900	-	715,900
Interest	2,343,443	-	2,343,443
Differences between expected and actual experience	(20,241,454)	-	(20,241,454)
Changes in assumptions	(1,824,263)	-	(1,824,263)
Contributions - Employer	-	4,604,496	(4,604,496)
Net investment loss	-	(6,829,775)	6,829,775
Benefit payments - Including refunds	(2,704,551)	(2,704,551)	-
Net changes	(21,710,925)	(4,929,830)	(16,781,095)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 57,040,224</u>	<u>\$ 75,507,032</u>	<u>\$ (18,466,808)</u>

The plan's fiduciary net position represents 132.4 percent of the total OPEB liability.

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

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Commission recognized OPEB recovery of \$(7,213,015) and \$(6,940,359), respectively.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	2023		2022	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 65,468	\$ 16,828,845	\$ 307,943	\$ 25,992,887
Changes in assumptions	555,240	4,281,025	2,334,592	1,558,906
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	6,073,427	-	9,129,699	-
Total	<u>\$ 6,694,135</u>	<u>\$ 21,109,870</u>	<u>\$ 11,772,234</u>	<u>\$ 27,551,793</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense (recovery) as follows:

Years Ending December 31	Amount
2024	\$ (7,966,504)
2025	(5,758,701)
2026	(491,443)
2027	(199,087)
Total	<u>\$ (14,415,735)</u>

Note 11 - Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The investment rate of return was assumed to be 4.75 percent, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.

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

	2023	2022
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Salary increases	3.25%	3.25%
Investment rate of return	4.75%	3.50%
Health care cost trend rate	7.6% in fiscal year 2023 decreasing annually to 3.9% in fiscal year 2075 and later	6.8% in fiscal year 2022 decreasing annually to 3.9% in fiscal year 2075 and later

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.75 and 3.50 percent for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that Commission contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the employee rate.

Based on those assumptions, the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Investment Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return as of the December 31, 2023 and 2022 measurement date for each major asset class included in the OPEB Plan's target asset allocation, as disclosed in the investment footnote, is summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	2023	
	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed income	99.01 %	2.30 %
Cash or cash equivalents	0.99	0.77
Asset Class	2022	
	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed income	96.91 %	1.05 %
Cash or cash equivalents	3.09	(0.45)

Note 11 - Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (Continued)

Rate of Return

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investments, net of OPEB plan investment expense, was 4.82 and (8.49) percent, respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB asset of the Commission, calculated using the discount rate of 4.75 and 3.50 percent, as well as what the Commission's net OPEB asset 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:

	2023		
	1 Percentage Point Decrease (3.75%)	Current Discount Rate (4.75%)	1 Percentage Point Increase (5.75%)
Net OPEB asset	\$ (20,874,808)	\$ (26,201,766)	\$ (30,756,684)

	2022		
	1 Percentage Point Decrease (2.50%)	Current Discount Rate (3.50%)	1 Percentage Point Increase (4.50%)
Net OPEB asset	\$ (11,815,058)	\$ (18,466,808)	\$ (24,063,076)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate

The following presents the net OPEB asset of the Commission, calculated using the health care cost trend rates of 7.6 percent decreasing to 3.9 percent and 6.8 percent decreasing to 3.9 percent at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, as well as what the Commission's net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate:

	2023		
	1 Percentage Point Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rates	1 Percentage Point Increase
Net OPEB asset	\$ (31,330,629)	\$ (26,201,766)	\$ (20,225,207)

	2022		
	1 Percentage Point Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rates	1 Percentage Point Increase
Net OPEB asset	\$ (24,734,595)	\$ (18,466,808)	\$ (11,052,119)

Assumption Changes

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the discount rate was changed from 3.50 percent to 4.75 percent based on updated investment return assumptions, 20-year municipal bond rates, and updated asset sufficiency projections. In addition, health care trend rates increased from 6.8 percent to 7.6 percent.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the discount rate was changed from 3.00 percent to 3.50 percent based on updated investment return assumptions, 20-year municipal bond rates, and updated asset sufficiency projections.

Note 12 - Derivatives

The Commission is a party to debt service reserve forward delivery agreements (the "Forward Delivery Agreements"). The Forward Delivery Agreements require the counterparty financial institutions to deposit securities in certain of the Commission's debt service reserve trust accounts and provide the Commission with a guaranteed rate of return for these accounts. The securities that are deposited into these accounts are timed to meet scheduled debt service reserve funding requirements.

Eligible securities under the Forward Delivery Agreements are generally limited to (a) noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations issued or held in bookentry form on the books of the Department of the Treasury, and (b) bonds, notes, debentures, obligations, or other evidence of indebtedness issued or guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

The Forward Delivery Agreements allow the Commission to earn a guaranteed fixed rate of return over the life of the investments. These agreements are utilized by the Commission to earn a rate of return in excess of a rate that would otherwise be feasible by investing in securities with a shorter term.

As of the statement of net position date, the derivative instrument agreements can be summarized as follows:

	Maturity/Expiration Date	Scheduled Amount	Guaranteed Rate	Fair Value at December 31, 2023	Fair Value at December 31, 2022
Series 2014 Debt Service Reserve Funds	1/1/2035	\$ 21,181,822	4.6775	\$ 1,745,173	\$ 1,813,954

The interest rate swaps and forward contracts are subject to the following risks:

Credit Risk

The Commission is exposed to credit risk on hedging derivative instruments that are in asset positions. Under the terms of the derivative instrument agreements, the Commission is either holding cash or an approved security within certain debt service reserve funds. None of the principal amount of an investment under the derivative instrument agreements is at risk to the credit of the counterparty. Should the counterparty default, the Commission's maximum exposure is the positive termination value, if any, related to these agreements.

Interest Rate Risk

The Commission is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest rate swaps. The fair values of the derivative instruments are expected to fluctuate over the life of the agreements in response to changes in interest rates. The Commission does not have a formally adopted policy related for interest rate risk on the derivative instruments.

Termination Risk

The Commission or its counterparties may terminate a derivative instrument if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. In addition, the Commission is exposed to termination risk if the derivative instrument has a negative fair value at the time of termination, as the Commission would be liable to the counterparty for a payment equivalent to the fair value of the instrument at the time of termination.

Note 13 - Major Customer

Delta Airlines, Inc. (Delta) is in the business of transporting air passengers, mail, and property. Delta operates both domestic and international air route systems. Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport (MSP) is one of Delta’s major hubs. Airport revenue from Delta accounts for approximately 17 and 21 percent of operating revenue and 57 and 62 percent of total revenue from major airlines for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Approximately 60 and 56 percent of total 2023 and 2022 enplanements, respectively, are attributable to Delta’s operation. In the event that Delta discontinues its operations, there are no assurances that another airline would replace its hub activities. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that any financial or operational difficulties incurred by Delta, the predominant airline servicing MSP, could have a material adverse effect on the Commission.

Note 14 - Risk Management

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions, and employee injuries (workers' compensation), as well as medical benefits provided to employees. The Commission has purchased commercial insurance for property loss and tort claims, which carries a deductible of \$50,000. The Commission is self-insured for workers' compensation and health/dental claims. Settled claims relating to the commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Casualty loss involving damage to or destruction of physical property in the course of construction is covered under the Commission’s property insurance policy. This policy does not apply to the Commission’s contractors. This policy contains a deductible of \$250,000 per occurrence applicable to all covered causes of loss, including flood and earth movement.

The Commission requires entities providing professional services to the Commission to obtain an owner’s protective professional indemnity policy. Contracted professional service firms participating in this project are required to provide evidence of at least \$1,000,000 of coverage and name the Commission as an additional insured on the general liability policy, leaving the Commission minimally exposed.

The Commission estimates the liability for claims that have been incurred through the end of the fiscal year, including claims that have been reported, as well as those that have not yet been reported. Changes in estimated claims liabilities for the past two fiscal years were as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Estimated liability - Beginning of year	\$ 1,961,329	\$ 1,971,067	\$ 1,668,305
Estimated claims incurred, including changes in estimates	13,051,273	10,812,079	10,217,474
Claim payments	<u>(12,892,484)</u>	<u>(10,821,817)</u>	<u>(9,914,712)</u>
Estimated liability - End of year	<u>\$ 2,120,118</u>	<u>\$ 1,961,329</u>	<u>\$ 1,971,067</u>

Note 15 - Contingent Liabilities

Noise Abatement

On October 19, 2007, the Minnesota State District Court, Fourth Judicial District (the "District Court") approved a Consent Decree negotiated by the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota; the Minneapolis Public Housing Authority in and for the City of Minneapolis; the City of Eagan, Minnesota; and the City of Richfield, Minnesota (collectively, the "Noise Plaintiffs") and the Commission to settle noise abatement lawsuits.

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 15 - Contingent Liabilities (Continued)

Under the Consent Decree, the Commission must provide noise mitigation to homes and apartments in the 60 to 64 Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL) contours. Noise mitigation activities vary based on noise contours, with homes in the most noise-impacted contours eligible for more extensive mitigation than those in less impacted areas. Multifamily dwellings (those with more than three living units) receive less extensive mitigation than single-family homes. The total cost to the Commission under this program was \$102,000,000 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. All the original program terms under the Consent Decree were completed by the Commission in 2014.

The Consent Decree was amended in 2013 by establishing criteria to provide noise mitigation to homes and apartments through December 31, 2024. It is expected that some additional homes will become eligible for noise mitigation based upon changes in the DNL contours. Also, some homes will move into a higher DNL contour. A home will become eligible for consent decree noise mitigation if it is located or changes DNL contour levels for three consecutive years. The noise mitigation provided to the home or apartment will be consistent with the terms and levels of the original consent decree. The total cost to the Commission under the amended program was \$38,425,000 and \$37,655,000 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

In January 2017, the Second Amendment to the Consent Decree was adopted. The Second Amendment did not have a financial impact on the parties. It adopted the FAA's new measurement model and clarified the definition of "opt-out." On April 18, 2022, the District Court approved a Third Amendment to the Consent Decree. Recognizing that the DNL contours could change in the future, MAC and the Noise Plaintiffs extended the relief provided in the 2013 the Amendment (the "First Amendment") to future affected homes. The Third Amendment's eligibility is for homes that meet the criteria from January 1, 2022 until December 31, 2030.

The costs related to the noise abatement settlements will be funded from internally generated funds of the Commission.

The Commission is subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of its business. The Commission believes that the amount, if any, of ultimate liability with respect to legal actions will be insignificant or will be covered by insurance.

Required Supplementary Information

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability General Employees Retirement Fund (GERF)

	Last Ten Plan Years									
	Plan Years Ended June 30									
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Commission's proportion of the net pension liability	0.93050 %	0.85160 %	0.85550 %	0.88370 %	0.99410 %	0.89750 %	0.88190 %	1.00830 %	1.04170 %	0.67770 %
Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 52,032,517	\$ 67,477,000	\$ 36,533,683	\$ 52,981,854	\$ 54,961,562	\$ 49,789,620	\$ 56,299,914	\$ 81,868,959	\$ 53,986,300	\$ 31,834,951
Commission's covered payroll	\$ 63,653,054	\$ 57,520,293	\$ 51,067,631	\$ 46,915,500	\$ 45,885,000	\$ 43,016,000	\$ 40,181,000	\$ 38,139,000	\$ 36,611,000	\$ 35,523,500
Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	81.74 %	112.95 %	66.06 %	113.13 %	116.95 %	111.20 %	136.45 %	209.37 %	145.22 %	88.32 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	83.10 %	76.67 %	87.00 %	79.06 %	80.23 %	79.53 %	75.90 %	68.91 %	78.19 %	78.75 %

See notes to required supplementary information.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Public Employees Police and Fire Fund (PEPFF)

	Last Ten Plan Years									
	Plan Years Ended June 30									
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Commission's proportion of the net pension liability	1.34600 %	1.22900 %	1.23910 %	1.28270 %	1.37040 %	1.03590 %	1.22000 %	1.24300 %	1.27100 %	1.23100 %
Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 23,243,670	\$ 53,481,225	\$ 9,564,537	\$ 16,907,357	\$ 14,589,292	\$ 11,041,627	\$ 16,471,452	\$ 49,883,753	\$ 14,441,534	\$ 13,295,305
Commission's covered payroll	\$ 17,160,045	\$ 14,843,991	\$ 14,306,092	\$ 14,597,500	\$ 14,355,500	\$ 13,384,500	\$ 12,497,000	\$ 12,012,000	\$ 11,514,000	\$ 11,010,500
Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	135.45 %	343.89 %	67.66 %	116.80 %	99.12 %	78.91 %	128.91 %	408.31 %	122.31 %	118.49 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	86.47 %	70.53 %	93.66 %	87.19 %	89.26 %	88.84 %	85.43 %	63.88 %	86.61 %	87.07 %

See notes to required supplementary information.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Pension Contributions General Employees Retirement Fund (GERF)

**Last Ten Fiscal Years
Years Ended December 31**

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 5,092,656	\$ 5,092,656	\$ 4,228,182	\$ 4,702,000	\$ 4,228,000	\$ 5,096,000	\$ 4,198,000	\$ 4,085,000	\$ 4,747,000	\$ 4,556,000
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	5,601,441	5,092,656	4,631,034	4,702,000	4,228,000	5,096,000	4,198,000	4,085,000	4,747,000	4,556,000
Contribution Excess	\$ 508,785	\$ -	\$ 402,852	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commission's Covered Payroll	\$ 67,566,785	\$ 59,739,323	\$ 55,301,262	\$ 46,834,000	\$ 46,997,000	\$ 44,773,000	\$ 41,259,000	\$ 39,103,000	\$ 37,175,000	\$ 36,047,000
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	8.29 %	8.52 %	8.37 %	10.04 %	9.00 %	11.38 %	10.17 %	10.45 %	12.77 %	12.64 %

Notes to Schedule

Benefit changes: None

Changes in assumptions: None

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Pension Contributions Public Employees Police and Fire Fund (PEPFF)

**Last Ten Fiscal Years
Years Ended December 31**

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 3,321,988	\$ 2,752,668	\$ 2,586,994	\$ 2,557,000	\$ 2,493,000	\$ 2,307,000	\$ 2,040,000	\$ 2,055,000	\$ 1,920,000	\$ 1,763,000
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	3,321,988	2,752,668	2,586,994	2,557,000	2,493,000	2,307,000	2,040,000	2,055,000	1,920,000	1,763,000
Contribution Excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commission's Covered Payroll	\$ 18,768,291	\$ 15,551,799	\$ 14,136,183	\$ 14,476,000	\$ 14,719,000	\$ 13,992,000	\$ 12,777,000	\$ 12,217,000	\$ 11,807,000	\$ 11,221,000
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	17.70 %	17.70 %	18.30 %	17.66 %	16.94 %	16.49 %	15.97 %	16.82 %	- %	- %

Notes to Schedule

Benefit changes: None

Changes in assumptions: None

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB (Asset) Liability and Related Ratios

	Last Six Fiscal Years					
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB Liability						
Service cost	\$ 647,108	\$ 715,900	\$ 924,031	\$ 863,754	\$ 926,495	\$ 1,025,505
Interest	1,960,439	2,343,443	3,104,777	3,418,149	3,623,691	3,243,547
Differences between expected and actual experience	(356,423)	(20,241,454)	(18,897,378)	1,035,365	(4,090,803)	-
Changes in assumptions	(4,463,209)	(1,824,263)	293,246	7,312,606	(2,363,947)	(7,893,005)
Benefit payments - Including refunds	(3,349,556)	(2,704,551)	(2,562,178)	(2,662,386)	(3,680,089)	(3,674,178)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(5,561,641)	(21,710,925)	(17,137,502)	9,967,488	(5,584,653)	(7,298,131)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of year	57,040,224	78,751,149	95,888,651	85,921,163	91,505,816	98,803,947
Total OPEB Liability - End of year	\$ 51,478,583	\$ 57,040,224	\$ 78,751,149	\$ 95,888,651	\$ 85,921,163	\$ 91,505,816
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions - Employer	\$ 1,885,766	\$ 4,604,496	\$ 5,486,767	\$ 6,082,255	\$ 5,484,744	\$ 69,847,458
Net investment income (loss)	3,637,107	(6,829,775)	(1,065,628)	3,642,614	3,557,625	(21,266)
Benefit payments - Including refunds	(3,349,556)	(2,704,551)	(2,562,178)	(2,662,386)	(3,680,089)	(3,674,178)
Other	-	-	1,124	1,124	-	-
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	2,173,317	(4,929,830)	1,860,085	7,063,607	5,362,280	66,152,014
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of year	75,507,032	80,436,862	78,577,901	71,514,294	66,152,014	-
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of year	\$ 77,680,349	\$ 75,507,032	\$ 80,437,986	\$ 78,577,901	\$ 71,514,294	\$ 66,152,014
Net OPEB (Asset) Liability - Ending	\$ (26,201,766)	\$ (18,466,808)	\$ (1,686,837)	\$ 17,310,750	\$ 14,406,869	\$ 25,353,802
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability	150.90 %	132.38 %	102.14 %	81.95 %	83.23 %	72.29 %
Covered-employee Payroll	\$ 74,255,306	\$ 61,234,684	\$ 61,228,798	\$ 62,889,670	\$ 59,997,546	\$ 57,209,960
Net OPEB (Asset) Liability as a Percentage of Covered-employee Payroll	(35.29)%	(30.16)%	(2.75)%	27.53 %	24.01 %	44.32 %

See notes to required supplementary information.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of OPEB Contributions

Last Six Fiscal Years Years Ended December 31

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 513,048	\$ 737,377	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	1,885,766	4,604,496	5,484,744	5,484,744	5,484,744	69,847,458
Contribution Excess	\$ 1,372,718	\$ 3,867,119	\$ 5,484,744	\$ 5,484,744	\$ 5,484,744	\$ 69,847,458
Covered-employee Payroll	\$ 74,255,306	\$ 61,234,684	\$ 61,228,798	\$ 62,889,670	\$ 59,997,546	\$ 57,209,960
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-employee Payroll	2.54 %	7.52 %	8.96 %	8.72 %	9.14 %	122.09 %

Note: 10 years of information is required to be disclosed and will be added as the information becomes available.

Notes to Schedule of Contributions

Actuarial valuation information relative to the determination of contributions:

Valuation date Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31, 2022 and rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2023 using standard actuarial roll-forward techniques per GASB 74/75.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial cost method Liabilities are based on the entry age normal level percent of pay cost method. In this method, the actuarial present value of benefits (PVB) for each individual is allocated as a level percent of pay from entry age (hire age, for most employees) to the last age with any future benefits. The portion of the PVB allocated to the valuation year is called the normal cost (NC). The portion of the PVB allocated to past years is called the actuarial accrued liability (AAL) or the total OPEB liability (TOL).

Amortization method Investment gains and losses:
Each year's gain or loss is straight-line amortized over 5 years, if applicable.

Effects of assumption changes and experience gains and losses: Each change is straight-line amortized over a period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all members (i.e., active employees and terminated/retired members) that are provided with OPEB through the plan.

Actuarially determined contribution (ADC) calculations: The Commission has chosen to amortize the plan's unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) as a level percent of payroll over a closed period ending in 2041. As of the December 31, 2023 measurement date, 18 years remain.

Inflation 2.50 percent

Health care cost trend rates 7.6 percent for FY 2023, gradually decreasing over several decades to an ultimate rate of 3.9 percent in FY 2075 and later years.

Salary increase 3.25 percent

Investment rate of return 4.75 percent

Mortality General Employees:

From the July 1, 2023 PERA of Minnesota General Employees Retirement Plan actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General mortality tables with projected mortality improvements based on scale MP-2021 and other adjustments.

Police and Fire:

From the July 1, 2023 PERA of Minnesota Public Employees' Police and Fire Plan actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Public Safety mortality tables with projected mortality improvements based on scale MP-2021 and other adjustments.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of OPEB Investment Returns

**Last Six Fiscal Years
Years Ended December 31**

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Annual money-weighted rate of return - Net of investment expense	4.82 %	(8.49)%	(1.32)%	5.04 %	5.31 %	(1.56)%

Note: 10 years of information is required to be disclosed and will be added as the information becomes available.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Pension Information

Actuarial valuation information relative to the determination of contributions:

Valuation date Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of each June 30 and apply to the fiscal year beginning on the day after the measurement date.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial cost method Entry age
Amortization method Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period 26 years
Asset valuation method 5-year smoothed market

Inflation GERF: 2.25 percent

PEPFF: 2.25 percent

Salary increase GERF: 3.00 percent to 10.25 percent including inflation

PEPFF: 3.00 percent to 11.75 percent including inflation

Investment rate of return 7.5 percent - Net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

Retirement age GERF: Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the 2020 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2014 - 2019.

PEPFF: Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the 2021 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2015 - 2019.

Mortality GERF: Pub-2010 General annuitant generational mortality tables, projected with scale MP-2021 from a base year of 2010. Male rates are multiplied by a factor of 1.02, and female rates are multiplied by a factor of 0.90.

PEPFF: Pub-2010 Public Safety Mortality Tables projected with mortality improvement scale MP-2021, from a base year of 2010. Male retiree rates adjusted by a factor of 0.98.

Other information The GERF plan is assumed to pay a 1.25 percent postretirement benefit increase for all future years.

The PEPFF plan is assumed to pay a 1.00 percent postretirement benefit increase for all future years.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Benefit Changes

There were no changes of benefit terms in the years disclosed.

Changes in Assumptions

There were no changes of benefit assumptions in the years disclosed other than those noted below.

General Employee's Retirement Fund

The following changes in assumptions were made in the June 30, 2023 valuation:

The investment return and single discount rates were changed from 6.50 percent to 7.00 percent.

The following changes in assumptions were made in the June 30, 2022 valuation:

The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to Scale MP-2021.

The following changes in assumptions were made in the June 30, 2021 valuation:

The investment return and single discount rates were changed from 7.50 percent to 6.50 percent.

The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2019 to Scale MP-2020.

Public Employees Police and Fire Fund

The following changes in assumptions were made in the June 30, 2023 valuation:

The single discount rate for the PEPFF plan was changed from 5.40 percent to 7.00 percent.

The investment return rate was changed from 6.50 percent to 7.00 percent.

The following changes in assumptions were made in the June 30, 2022 valuation:

The single discount rate for the PEPFF plan was changed from 6.50 percent to 5.40 percent.

The mortality improvement scale was changed from MP-2020 to MP-2021.

The following changes in assumptions were made in the June 30, 2021 valuation:

The investment return and single discount rates were changed from 7.50 percent to 6.50 percent.

The inflation assumption was changed from 2.50 percent to 2.25 percent.

The payroll growth assumption was changed from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent.

The base mortality table was changed from the RP-2014 table to the Pub-2010 Public Safety Mortality table.

The mortality improvement scale was changed from MP-2019 to MP-2020.

Assumed rates of salary increases and rates of retirement were modified as recommended in the July 14, 2020 experience study.

Assumed rates of withdrawal were changed from select and ultimate rates to service-based rates.

Assumed rates of disability were increased for ages 25-44 and decreased for ages over 49.

Assumed percent married for active female members was changed from 60 percent to 70 percent.

Changes in Size or Composition of the Covered Population

There were no significant changes in size or composition of the covered population in the years disclosed.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

December 31, 2023 and 2022

OPEB Information

Benefit Changes

There were no changes of benefit terms in the years disclosed.

Changes in Assumptions

There were no changes of benefit assumptions in the years disclosed other than those noted below.

The following changes in assumptions were made in the December 31, 2023 valuation:

The discount rate was changed from 3.50 percent to 4.75 percent based on updated investment return assumptions, 20-year municipal bond rates, and updated asset sufficiency projections.

The long-term investment return assumption was changed from 3.50 percent to 4.75 percent based on updated capital market assumptions.

Health care cost trend rates were reset to reflect updated cost increase expectations.

Medical per capita claims costs were updated to reflect recent experience.

The following changes in assumptions were made in the December 31, 2022 valuation:

The discount rate was changed from 3.00 percent to 3.50 percent based on updated investment return assumptions, 20-year municipal bond rates, and updated asset sufficiency projections.

The long-term investment return assumption was changed from 3.00 percent to 3.50 percent based on updated capital market assumptions.

Health care cost trend rates were reset to reflect updated cost increase expectations.

Medical per capita claims costs were updated to reflect recent experience.

Mortality rates were updated from the rates used in the July 1, 2021 PERA General Employees Plan and July 1, 2021 PERA Police and Fire Plan valuations to the rates used in the July 1, 2022 valuations.

The percent of future non-Medicare-eligible retirees electing each medical plan changed to reflect recent plan experience. The changes for the assumed percent electing the Medical Blue Plan changed from 90 percent on the fiscal 2021 valuation to 80 percent on the fiscal 2022 valuation. The change for the assumed percent electing the Medical HSA Plan changed from 10 percent on the fiscal 2021 valuation to 20 percent on the fiscal 2022 valuation.

The inflation assumption was changed from 2.25 percent to 2.50 percent based on an updated historical analysis of inflation rates and forward-looking market expectations.

The payroll growth assumption was changed from 3.00 percent to 3.25 percent.

The following changes in assumptions were made in the December 31, 2021 valuation:

The discount rate was changed from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent based on updated investment return assumptions, 20-year municipal bond rates, and updated asset sufficiency projections.

The long-term investment return assumption was changed from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent based on updated capital market assumptions.

Health care cost trend rates were reset to reflect updated cost increase expectations.

Medical per capita claims costs were updated to reflect recent experience.

Withdrawal, retirement, mortality, and salary increase rates were updated from the rates used in the July 1, 2020 PERA General Employees Plan and July 1, 2020 Police and Fire Plan valuations to the rates used in the July 1, 2021 valuations.

December 31, 2023 and 2022

The following changes in assumptions were made in the December 31, 2020 valuation:

The discount rate and long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was changed from 4.00 percent to 3.25 percent based on updated capital market assumptions.

Health care cost trend rates were reset to reflect updated cost increase expectations.

Medical per capita claims costs were updated to reflect recent experience.

Withdrawal, retirement, mortality, and salary increase rates were updated from the rates used in the July 1, 2019 PERA General Employees Plan and July 1, 2019 Police and Fire Plan valuations to the rates used in the July 1, 2020 valuations.

The percent of future retirees assumed to elect spouse coverage at retirement changed from 50 percent to 60 percent to reflect recent plan experience.

The percent of future retirees over age 65 electing each medical plan changed to reflect recent plan experience. The changes for the assumed percent electing the Medical Blue Plan changed from 90 percent on the fiscal 2019 valuation to 100 percent on the fiscal 2020 valuation. The change for the assumed percent electing the Medical HSA Plan changed from 10 percent on the fiscal 2019 valuation to 0 percent on the fiscal 2020 valuation.

The inflation assumption was changed from 2.50 percent to 2.25 percent based on an updated historical analysis of inflation rates and forward-looking market expectations.

The payroll growth assumption was changed from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent based on the July 1, 2020 PERA valuations.



Statistical Section

This part of the Commission's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplemental information says about the Commission's overall financial health.

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Commission's financial performance and well-being have changed over time (schedules on pages 76 – 79)

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the Commission's most significant revenue sources (schedules on pages 80 – 87)

Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Commission's current levels of outstanding debt and its ability to issue additional debt in the future (schedules on pages 88 – 91)

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Commission's financial activities take place (schedules on pages 92 – 97)

Operating Information

These schedules contain service data to help the reader understand how the information in the Commission's financial report relates to the services it provides and the activities it performs (schedule on pages 98 – 107)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Operating Revenues										
Airline rates and charges	\$ 111,005	\$ 107,805	\$ 112,653	\$ 113,056	\$ 123,631	\$ 131,397	\$ 94,259	\$ 117,727	\$ 125,612	\$ 164,074
Concessions	136,445	146,893	160,691	172,476	177,375	191,113	76,636	121,407	164,572	204,288
Rentals/fees	34,117	36,086	48,473	49,970	52,241	54,042	41,471	36,520	40,284	45,565
Utilities and other revenues	16,768	16,637	17,115	18,442	20,011	24,309	15,710	18,485	22,536	25,972
Total Operating Revenues	298,335	307,421	338,932	353,944	373,258	400,861	228,076	294,139	353,004	439,900
Operating Expenses										
Personnel	72,358	81,728	94,425	87,993	86,151	90,845	79,146	75,182	90,775	108,211
Administrative	1,610	1,521	1,723	1,993	2,058	1,753	1,057	1,054	2,275	1,454
Professional services	4,972	5,574	6,217	6,151	6,210	7,123	5,160	5,679	6,919	8,992
Utilities	20,873	18,304	18,816	19,619	19,930	18,847	17,382	19,092	25,590	24,713
Operating services	19,583	21,230	23,389	26,073	28,280	30,950	26,256	25,894	29,191	33,992
Maintenance	31,377	32,089	36,319	36,293	42,576	46,988	39,707	41,862	46,999	58,147
Depreciation and amortization	131,069	134,419	139,226	142,970	147,299	150,549	160,889	178,513	185,124	186,889
Other	3,323	3,454	4,411	5,611	4,531	4,354	4,051	3,665	5,956	5,808
Total Operating Expenses	285,165	298,319	324,526	326,703	337,035	351,409	333,648	350,941	392,826	428,207
Operating Income (Loss)	13,170	9,102	14,406	27,241	36,223	49,452	(105,572)	(56,802)	(39,823)	11,693
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)										
Investment income	8,746	9,241	12,634	12,306	19,104	25,463	13,507	3,026	23,550	54,218
Federal interest rate subsidies	-	599	914	978	940	919	896	862	1,227	389
Passenger facility charges	67,106	70,471	72,273	73,390	73,734	77,430	28,669	51,096	60,985	66,821
Grants used for operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,241	132	(40)
Customer facility charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,029	17,033	19,343
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	(16,387)	60	2,029	(6,513)	(3,841)	99	62	98	196	(9,127)
Other Non operating revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,704
Interest expense	(67,734)	(57,614)	(62,238)	(48,949)	(42,810)	(53,270)	(49,329)	(47,686)	(50,131)	(58,560)
Flood expense net of insurance recovery	-	-	-	-	(365)	(181)	(81)	-	-	-
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(8,269)	22,757	25,612	31,212	46,762	50,460	(6,276)	30,666	52,993	74,748
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions and Grants	4,901	31,859	40,018	58,453	82,985	99,912	(111,848)	(26,136)	13,170	86,441
Capital Contributions and Grants	20,498	14,686	4,003	1,427	8,042	9,550	112,244	89,219	84,989	142,899
Change in Net Position	25,399	46,545	44,021	59,880	91,027	109,462	396	63,083	98,159	229,340
Net Position, Beginning of Year, As Restated	1,693,949	1,719,348	1,716,774	1,760,795	1,820,675	1,876,773	1,986,235	1,986,631	2,049,714	2,147,873
Changes in Accounting Principle/Prior Period Adjustments ^{1,2}	-	(49,119)	-	-	(34,929)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Position - Beginning of Year, As Restated	1,693,949	1,670,229	1,716,774	1,760,795	1,785,746	1,876,773	1,986,235	1,986,631	2,049,714	2,147,873
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 1,719,348	\$ 1,716,774	\$ 1,760,795	\$ 1,820,675	\$ 1,876,773	\$ 1,986,235	\$ 1,986,631	\$ 2,049,714	\$ 2,147,873	\$ 2,377,213

Notes:

¹ For the years ended December 31, 2013 - 2014, the amounts shown do not reflect the adoption of GASB Statement No. 68

² For the years ended December 31, 2013 - 2017, the amounts shown do not reflect the adoption of GASB Statement No. 75

Source: Audited financial statements for the last 10 years

Historical Revenues Pursuant to the Commissions Master Trust Indenture

Last Ten Fiscal Years

December 31

	As of December 31,					As of December 31,				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Airline Rates & Charges										
Landing fees	\$ 57,049	\$ 57,408	\$ 60,099	\$ 62,083	\$ 69,000	\$ 75,149	\$ 45,025	\$ 69,258	\$ 73,089	\$ 93,148
Ramp fees	7,213	7,132	7,408	7,137	8,070	7,304	6,221	5,923	6,655	6,835
Terminal 1 building rents	41,739	41,427	45,170	43,286	45,755	45,937	32,597	38,681	42,134	56,684
Other Terminal 1 charges	3,862	4,872	4,684	5,248	5,822	5,580	4,529	7,085	7,898	7,992
Concessions rebate	(10,294)	(13,777)	(15,827)	(17,195)	(18,683)	(18,576)	(6,606)	(14,756)	(18,049)	(20,077)
Terminal 2 Building Rentals	11,165	10,480	10,813	12,300	13,399	13,890	10,933	11,328	13,661	18,045
Apron Fees - Non-Signatory	271	264	307	197	268	296	121	209	225	1,446
Total Airline Rates & Charges	111,005	107,806	112,654	113,056	123,631	129,580	92,820	117,728	125,612	164,073
Concessions										
Auto parking	80,659	87,579	91,235	95,231	93,887	103,082	38,528	63,624	100,638	119,634
Rental car	17,939	18,708	19,876	19,410	20,824	20,845	8,671	16,213	21,883	23,312
Food and beverage	16,128	16,836	21,044	23,137	24,241	25,499	9,974	15,953	17,046	29,590
Merchandise	8,245	8,191	8,701	10,170	11,056	11,037	3,623	6,807	7,182	10,342
Employee parking	2,917	3,328	3,653	4,101	4,352	5,047	3,823	3,757	4,545	5,014
Other	10,557	12,251	16,182	20,426	23,015	27,419	13,343	15,054	21,733	16,396
Total Concessions Revenue	136,445	146,893	160,691	172,475	177,375	192,929	77,962	121,408	173,027	204,288
Other Revenues										
Utilities	3,265	3,039	2,105	2,233	2,400	2,406	1,383	2,943	2,131	2,796
Other building and land rent	31,885	34,079	46,480	49,063	50,695	52,360	37,793	26,286	29,236	52,948
Other	8,648	8,666	9,243	9,235	10,771	14,588	9,566	15,543	11,956	22,960
Total Other Revenues	43,798	45,784	57,828	60,531	63,866	69,354	48,742	44,772	43,323	78,704
Total MSP Revenue	291,248	300,483	331,173	346,062	364,872	391,863	219,524	283,908	341,962	447,065
Total Reliever Airports	7,087	6,938	7,759	7,882	8,386	8,997	8,552	10,234	11,048	11,960
Total Operating Revenues	298,335	307,421	338,932	353,944	373,258	400,860	228,076	294,142	353,010	459,025
Investment income										
Capital lease interest	3,792	4,167	3,913	3,741	2,828	2,900	2,839	2,105	2,643	18,419
Other ²	4,144	4,438	5,413	4,559	8,774	14,411	8,568	854	828	389
Total Investment Income	7,936	8,605	9,326	8,300	11,602	17,311	11,407	2,959	3,471	18,808
Lease principal payments	8,292	6,075	4,576	4,654	24,532	2,745	3,168	5,567	2,079	588
Total Revenues¹	\$ 314,563	\$ 322,101	\$ 352,834	\$ 366,898	\$ 409,392	\$ 420,916	\$ 242,651	\$ 302,668	\$ 358,560	\$ 478,421

¹Total Revenues do not include any PFC's as defined by the master trust indenture.

²Interest income on PFC's, Bond Series Construction Funds and Short-Term Funding Advances are not included as defined by the master trust indenture.

Source: Audited financial statements for the last 10 years

Percentage Distribution of Operating Revenues

Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Airline Rates & Charges										
Landing fees	19.1%	18.7%	17.7%	17.5%	18.5%	18.7%	19.7%	23.5%	20.7%	20.3%
Ramp fees	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%	1.8%	2.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%
Terminal 1 building rents	14.0%	13.5%	13.3%	12.2%	12.3%	11.5%	14.3%	13.2%	11.9%	12.3%
Other Terminal 1 charges	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%	1.7%
Concessions rebate	-3.5%	-4.5%	-4.7%	-4.9%	-5.0%	-4.6%	-2.9%	-5.0%	-5.1%	-4.4%
Terminal 2 Building Rentals	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	4.8%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
Apron Fees - Non-Signatory	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Total Airline Rates & Charges	37.2%	35.1%	33.2%	31.9%	33.1%	32.3%	40.7%	40.0%	35.6%	35.7%
Concessions										
Auto parking	27.0%	28.5%	26.9%	26.9%	25.2%	25.7%	16.9%	21.6%	28.5%	26.1%
Rental car	6.0%	6.1%	5.9%	5.5%	5.6%	5.2%	3.8%	5.5%	6.2%	5.1%
Food and beverage	5.4%	5.5%	6.2%	6.5%	6.5%	6.4%	4.4%	5.4%	4.8%	6.4%
Merchandise	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%	1.6%	2.3%	2.0%	2.3%
Employee parking	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%
Other	3.5%	4.0%	4.8%	5.8%	6.2%	6.8%	5.9%	5.1%	6.2%	3.6%
Total Concessions Revenue	45.7%	47.8%	47.4%	48.7%	47.5%	48.1%	34.2%	41.3%	49.0%	44.5%
Other Revenues										
Utilities	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Other building and land rent	10.7%	11.1%	13.7%	13.9%	13.6%	13.1%	16.6%	8.9%	8.3%	11.5%
Other	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%	3.6%	4.2%	5.3%	3.4%	5.0%
Total Other Revenues	14.7%	14.9%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	17.3%	21.4%	15.2%	12.3%	17.1%
Total MSP Revenue	97.6%	97.7%	97.7%	97.8%	97.8%	97.8%	96.3%	96.5%	96.9%	97.4%
Total Reliever Airports	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	3.7%	3.5%	3.1%	2.6%
Total Operating Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Business Type Activities Net Position

Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Business Type Activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,152,189	\$ 1,163,545	\$ 1,265,771	\$ 1,338,558	\$ 1,447,104	\$ 1,476,160	\$ 1,713,428	\$ 1,748,232	\$ 1,784,765	\$ 1,864,680
Restricted	287,279	299,192	341,266	278,281	302,793	387,696	143,130	114,770	150,120	208,313
Unrestricted	<u>279,880</u>	<u>254,037</u>	<u>153,758</u>	<u>203,836</u>	<u>126,876</u>	<u>122,379</u>	<u>130,073</u>	<u>186,712</u>	<u>212,988</u>	<u>304,220</u>
Total Business Type Activities	<u>\$ 1,719,348</u>	<u>\$ 1,716,774</u>	<u>\$ 1,760,795</u>	<u>\$ 1,820,675</u>	<u>\$ 1,876,773</u>	<u>\$ 1,986,235</u>	<u>\$ 1,986,631</u>	<u>\$ 2,049,714</u>	<u>\$ 2,147,873</u>	<u>\$ 2,377,213</u>

Source: Audited financial statements for the last 10 years

Delta Airlines Revenue Summary

Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Delta Revenue as a Percentage of Total Adjusted MAC Operating Revenues										
Total MAC Operating Revenues	\$ 298,335	\$ 307,421	\$ 338,932	\$ 353,944	\$ 373,258	\$ 400,860	\$ 228,076	\$ 294,142	\$ 353,004	\$ 439,853
Lease Principal/Interest Payments	12,084	10,227	8,488	8,394	27,380	5,059	5,817	5,606	3,766	799
Interest Income-MAC Funds ¹	3,461	3,838	4,915	6,282	12,362	18,150	8,887	618	4,244	32,331
Total Adjusted MAC Operating Revenues	313,880	321,486	352,335	368,620	412,980	424,069	242,380	300,366	361,014	472,983
Delta Portion of Operating Revenues	78,301	74,078	78,793	74,856	81,856	86,475	62,445	79,276	79,621	107,973
Delta Portion of Lease Payments	7,687	5,780	3,789	3,635	22,234	-	-	40	60	60
Total Delta Revenue	85,988	79,858	82,582	78,491	104,090	86,475	62,445	79,316	79,681	108,033
Delta % of Total Adjusted MAC Operating Revenues	27.40%	24.84%	23.44%	21.29%	25.20%	20.39%	25.76%	26.41%	22.07%	22.84%
Delta Revenue as a Percentage of Total Airline Rates & Charges										
Total Airline Rates & Charges Revenue	111,005	107,805	112,653	113,056	123,631	132,496	97,796	117,728	125,812	164,074
Air Carrier Lease Payments	10,077	8,227	6,519	6,425	25,391	3,090	3,648	3,755	2,995	799
Total Air Carrier Revenue	121,082	116,032	119,172	119,481	149,022	135,586	101,444	121,483	128,607	164,873
Total Delta Revenue	85,988	79,858	82,582	78,491	104,090	86,475	62,445	79,316	79,681	108,033
Delta % of Total Air Carrier Revenue	71.02%	68.82%	69.30%	65.69%	69.85%	63.78%	61.56%	65.29%	61.96%	65.52%

¹ Does not include interest income earned on PFC's, which are not available to pay debt service on Delta obligations.

Source: Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Top Ten Revenue Providers

Current and Nine Years Ago
December 31, 2023 (In Thousands)

Company	2023		2014	
	Rank	Revenue	Rank	Revenue
Delta Airlines	1	107,973	1	78,301
Enterprise Rent A Car ¹	2	19,288	3	12,627
Sun Country Airlines	3	18,161	5	8,559
Avis	4	15,146	6	8,227
Hertz	5	12,126	4	9,240
Southwest Airlines	6	8,237	8	5,395
HMS Host	7	7,648	2	14,990
United Airlines	8	7,430	9	4,857
American Airlines	9	6,679	10	3,037
Delaware North	10	3,353	-	-
Minnesota Retail Partners	-	-	7	7,293

¹Enterprise Rent A Car owns National Car Rental and Alamo.

Source: Annual Comprehensive Financial Report 2014 and 2023

Air Carrier Market Share - Total Enplaned Passengers

Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31

2023 Ranking	Air Carrier	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023 % of Total
1	Delta	8,594,887	9,139,346	9,321,182	9,787,444	9,895,227	10,470,238	3,444,435	6,282,561	8,531,099	10,107,248	59.85%
2	Sun Country	815,386	1,029,007	1,111,020	1,213,114	1,180,832	1,446,895	750,583	1,215,564	1,637,247	1,914,103	11.33%
3	Skywest ³	867,993	1,247,022	1,653,123	1,853,025	2,395,179	2,386,604	878,472	1,695,711	1,839,022	1,242,412	7.36%
4	Southwest	841,201	940,592	1,053,554	1,028,051	970,711	905,779	327,232	571,927	668,354	824,052	4.88%
5	United	167,638	425,390	489,262	499,943	455,512	459,746	145,169	303,569	548,401	699,729	4.14%
6	American ¹⁰	341,957	586,682	1,063,249	1,027,450	865,571	870,582	349,390	519,926	528,652	581,772	3.45%
7	Endeavor Air ³	2,011,953	1,608,015	1,243,837	920,896	730,261	818,608	610,112	871,043	448,558	512,392	3.03%
8	Spirit Airlines	495,316	517,770	606,511	621,926	579,370	580,940	224,498	240,056	210,920	223,790	1.33%
9	Alaska Airlines	92,491	96,084	117,817	111,963	109,104	138,540	47,732	89,287	123,392	134,106	0.79%
10	Frontier	228,771	227,378	163,525	174,796	246,034	251,653	86,796	84,931	90,237	130,761	0.77%
11	Republic ⁵	37,913	6,925	184,872	233,073	295,947	302,204	111,566	109,067	98,354	82,372	0.49%
12	Sky Regional-Air Canada	-	-	-	31,948	58,227	59,416	8,452	6,471	51,577	68,724	0.41%
13	Allegiant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,310	65,064	60,223	0.36%
14	JetBlue	-	-	-	-	77,195	112,483	18,417	31,085	85,334	53,594	0.32%
15	KLM Royal Dutch	-	-	-	25,020	37,159	47,058	6,678	7,263	40,372	42,138	0.25%
16	Mesa ^{4,5}	42,011	66,311	105,124	103,591	111,332	87,597	42,855	51,513	43,841	39,402	0.23%
17	Icelandair	20,323	28,926	39,500	50,398	45,826	41,339	1,047	8,710	28,047	36,299	0.21%
18	Ervooy ⁶	144,150	55,935	4,790	4,353	-	-	31,884	51,369	39,479	30,192	0.18%
19	WestJet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,822	29,822	0.18%
20	PSA - American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,606	43,378	29,788	0.18%
21	Air Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,575	0.14%
22	Denver Air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,773	9,282	9,845	0.06%
23	Condor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,033	9,574	0.06%
24	Other	65,816	86,095	89,444	69,220	47,913	64,039	4,944	2,957	4,144	1,154	0.01%
25	Air France	-	-	-	30,571	26,538	34,725	-	10,425	23,751	-	0.00%
	Horizon Air	-	-	-	6,109	39,776	4,231	5,547	16,112	1,306	-	0.00%
	ExpressJet ⁸	323,786	362,785	235,633	143,540	34,924	19,633	5,093	-	-	-	0.00%
	Aer Lingus	-	-	-	-	-	22,133	4,594	-	-	-	0.00%
	Go Jet ¹⁴	97,992	10,750	50,644	152,931	189,770	56,926	1,383	-	-	-	0.00%
	Compass ³	838,901	514,171	514,828	293,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
	Shuttle America ⁴	201,233	137,799	74,587	8,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
	United Express	101,926	178,132	38,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
	US Airways ¹⁰	561,351	465,291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
	Air Tran Airways ⁹	107,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
	Comair ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
	Continental ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
	Mesaba Aviation ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
		17,000,072	17,730,406	18,160,752	18,391,263	18,382,408	19,181,369	7,106,879	12,197,236	15,168,844	16,887,067	100.00%

¹The figures may differ from the passenger statistics reported by the Air Carriers to the Airport.

²Percentages may not sum to totals due to rounding.

³Codeshare with Northwest/Delta. Its decrease was picked up by Northwest Airlines (NWA) and NWA-affiliated carrier, Endeavor Air (formerly Pinnacle Airlines), which commenced its operations at MSP International Airport in July 2001. Comair ceased operations in September 2012.

⁴Codeshare with United.

⁵Codeshare with US Airways/American.

⁶Codeshare with American/formerly American Eagle.

⁷Continental and United began operating under a single carrier code in 2012.

⁸Atlantic Southeast Airlines and ExpressJet Airlines began operating under a single carrier code in 2011.

⁹AirTran Airways merged with Southwest Airlines in 2012 with full integration in 2014. ¹⁰US Airways and American began operating under a single carrier code in 2015.

Source: Department of Transportation, T-3, T-100 and 298C T-1; Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Tax Year	Originating		Connecting		Total	% Change From Previous Year
	Enplaned Passengers ¹	% of Total	Enplaned Passengers ¹	% of Total		
2014	9,290,977	54.7%	7,709,095	45.3%	17,000,072	3.87%
2015	9,791,389	55.2%	7,939,017	44.8%	17,730,406	4.30%
2016	10,500,930	57.8%	7,659,822	42.2%	18,160,752	2.43%
2017	11,032,337	60.0%	7,352,817	40.0%	18,385,154	1.24%
2018	11,523,760	62.7%	6,858,648	37.3%	18,382,408	-0.01%
2019	12,109,787	63.1%	7,071,582	36.9%	19,181,369	4.35%
2020	4,610,301	64.9%	2,496,578	35.1%	7,106,879	-62.95%
2021	8,142,616	66.8%	4,054,620	33.2%	12,197,236	71.63%
2022	10,456,318	68.9%	4,712,526	31.1%	15,168,844	24.36%
2023	11,491,646	68.0%	5,395,469	32.0%	16,887,115	11.33%

Average Annual Compound Growth

2014 - 2023	2.15%	-3.51%	-0.07%
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¹ Includes passengers who connected to domestic flights at MSP but were bound for international destinations via other U.S. gateway airports. Includes domestic-to-domestic, domestic-to-international, and international-to-domestic connections.

The above figures may differ from the passenger statistics reported by the airlines to MSP.

Sources: DOT, Schedules T-100 and T-3, DOT, Air Passenger Origin - Destination Survey, reconciled to Schedules T-100 and 298C T-1; Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Air Carrier Market Share - Total Cargo Handled (tons)

		Last Ten Fiscal Years											
		December 31											
2023 Ranking	Air Carrier	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023% of Total ¹	
1	Federal Express	87,898.2	85,248.4	99,699.1	101,868.2	101,899.4	91,685.2	97,416.4	99,648.6	90,881.7	77,916.3	34.7%	
2	UPS	61,142.2	58,699.1	58,062.6	63,859.9	69,805.2	76,612.4	77,786.3	84,212.9	76,554.3	60,630.5	27.0%	
3	Delta	53,483.7	55,634.0	45,697.3	60,281.5	-	60,950.3	48,087.2	20,244.4	24,636.0	40,347.7	18.9%	
4	Amazon	-	-	-	-	7,501.3	14,254.8	13,381.1	32,772.4	34,635.9	32,194.2	14.3%	
5	DHL	6,201.1	6,775.5	6,900.0	7,651.0	7,757.1	6,970.3	7,957.8	8,456.1	8,600.7	9,520.6	4.2%	
6	KLM Royal Dutch	-	-	-	-	1,958.7	3,126.5	3,337.2	409.2	1,122.3	3,211.7	2,290.4	1.0%
7	Southwest	1,842.3	2,055.9	2,760.7	1,771.8	1,703.5	1,902.3	1,559.5	1,795.6	1,264.2	1,324.8	0.6%	
8	Mountain Air Cargo	1,084.5	930.3	1,103.2	1,095.3	1,052.3	800.0	1,244.9	936.9	886.3	873.0	0.4%	
9	United	1,783.3	2,813.3	2,530.3	1,857.6	997.0	883.0	400.8	690.0	685.6	559.2	0.2%	
10	IFL Group	-	-	517.5	291.4	123.2	176.7	318.4	308.2	358.6	351.3	0.2%	
11	American ³	201.0	282.0	1,203.7	1,086.5	878.0	753.4	1,039.8	821.3	597.3	276.7	0.1%	
12	Alaska Airlines	219.5	130.9	162.3	394.1	166.7	210.9	179.6	151.6	178.9	212.3	0.1%	
13	Other	318.9	494.6	507.2	545.4	676.1	75.0	139.6	3.8	55.6	191.0	0.1%	
14	Condor	-	-	-	153.2	399.2	86.3	-	-	303.2	131.1	0.1%	
15	Sun Country	2,944.1	4,971.8	7,340.4	7,940.2	5,196.3	4,774.2	2,024.9	2,274.9	1,794.9	30.9	0.0%	
16	Icelandair	-	159.3	298.2	516.2	191.7	159.4	1.3	13.4	31.3	10.1	0.0%	
17	Air France	336.9	339.1	400.7	1,062.6	1,311.0	697.1	-	920.3	1,075.2	-	0.0%	
	Aer Lingus	-	-	-	-	-	11.6	5.2	-	-	-	0.0%	
	Encore Air	-	-	-	-	-	598.4	-	-	-	-	0.0%	
	CSA Air	-	231.8	389.2	167.3	18.0	4.8	-	-	-	-	0.0%	
	Suburban Air Freight	452.2	513.8	542.3	389.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	
	US Airways ³	961.7	454.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	
	Airborne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	
	Frontier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	
	Continental ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	
		218,889.6	219,734.6	228,114.7	252,890.6	263,752.8	252,080.2	224,109.2	258,764.2	261,463.2	224,465.2	100.0%	

¹ Percentages may not sum to totals due to rounding.
² Continental and United began operating under a single carrier code in 2013.
³ US Airways and American began operating under a single carrier code in 2015.

Source: Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Enplaned Cargo Trends

Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31

(Freight and mail in thousands of tons)

Air Carrier	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average Annual Compound Growth
Passenger	28.4	30.7	25.2	31.7	30.7	25.3	11.8	13.3	20.7	14.0	-6.8%
All Cargo	86.4	82.7	83.5	87.3	89.3	91.0	91.9	102.4	95.3	84.7	-0.2%
Total	114.8	113.4	108.7	119.0	120.0	116.3	103.7	115.7	116.0	98.7	-1.5%

Source: Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Trends in Enplaned Cargo by Type of Carrier

Last Ten Fiscal Years

December 31

Tax Year	Passenger Carriers		All Cargo Carriers		Total Cargo
	Tons	% of Total	Tons	% of Total	
2014	28,377	24.7%	86,414	75.3%	114,791
2015	30,691	27.1%	82,678	72.9%	113,369
2016	25,165	23.2%	83,460	76.8%	108,625
2017	31,652	26.6%	87,259	73.4%	118,911
2018	30,701	25.6%	89,333	74.4%	120,034
2019	25,339	21.8%	90,968	78.2%	116,307
2020	11,751	11.3%	91,889	88.7%	103,640
2021	13,314	11.5%	102,412	88.5%	115,726
2022	20,703	17.8%	95,283	82.2%	115,986
2023	14,029	14.2%	84,721	85.8%	98,750

Average Annual Compound Growth

2014 - 2023	-6.80%	-0.20%	-1.49%
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Source: Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Trends in Enplaned Cargo by Freight & Mail

**Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31**

	Freight Expense		Mail		Total Cargo
	Tons	% of Total	Tons	% of Total	
2014	107,500	93.6%	7,291	6.4%	114,791
2015	104,517	92.2%	8,852	7.8%	113,369
2016	98,140	90.3%	10,484	9.7%	108,624
2017	103,087	86.7%	15,824	13.3%	118,911
2018	103,521	86.2%	16,513	13.8%	120,034
2019	100,504	86.4%	15,803	13.6%	116,307
2020	91,954	88.7%	11,686	11.3%	103,640
2021	103,699	89.6%	12,028	10.4%	115,727
2022	102,297	88.2%	13,690	11.8%	115,987
2023	93,592	94.8%	5,158	5.2%	98,750

Average Annual Compound Growth

2014 - 2023	-1.38%	-3.40%	-1.49%
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Source: Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Revenue Bond Debt Service Coverage - Rate Covenant for Senior Debt

Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31, 2023 (In Thousands)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Revenues per Master Trust Indenture	\$ 314,563	\$ 322,101	\$ 352,834	\$ 366,898	\$ 409,392	\$ 420,916	\$ 242,651	\$ 313,240	\$ 375,611	\$ 478,422
Expenses										
Operating expenses	285,165	292,589	308,033	320,022	340,215	351,623	345,004	367,203	399,869	428,207
Less: Depreciation expense	(131,069)	(134,419)	(139,226)	(142,970)	(147,299)	(150,549)	(160,889)	(178,513)	(185,124)	(186,890)
Total operating expenses, excluding depreciation expense	154,096	158,170	168,807	177,052	192,916	201,074	184,115	188,690	214,745	241,317
Amount from non-revenue source	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,815	525	621
Net Revenues	160,467	163,931	184,027	189,846	216,476	219,842	58,536	132,365	161,391	237,726
Annual debt service - Senior Airport Revenue Bonds	(50,413)	(48,084)	(48,909)	(39,461)	(31,240)	(50,255)	(9,771)	(8,526)	(16,393)	(11,253)
Annual debt service - General Obligation Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal and interest on other indebtedness ¹	(48,383)	(45,216)	(46,546)	(48,952)	(66,522)	(62,143)	(26,941)	(38,037)	(66,734)	(29,080)
Must not be less than zero	61,671	70,631	88,572	101,433	118,714	107,444	21,824	85,802	78,264	197,393
Requirement Section										
Net revenues	160,467	163,931	184,027	189,846	216,476	219,842	58,536	132,365	161,391	237,726
Transfer - Coverage Fund 2	12,603	12,021	12,227	9,865	7,810	12,564	2,443	2,131	4,098	2,813
Total available	173,070	175,952	196,254	199,711	224,286	232,406	60,979	134,496	165,489	240,539
Senior Debt Service times 125% ³	(63,016)	(60,105)	(61,136)	(49,326)	(39,050)	(62,819)	(12,214)	(10,657)	(20,491)	(14,067)
Must not be less than zero	110,054	115,847	135,118	150,385	185,236	169,587	48,765	123,839	144,998	226,472
Pro Forma Coverage on Senior Lien Debt										
Net revenues	160,467	163,931	184,027	189,846	216,476	219,842	58,536	132,365	161,391	237,726
Transfer - Coverage Fund 2	12,603	12,021	12,227	9,865	7,810	12,564	2,443	2,131	4,098	2,813
Total available	173,070	175,952	196,254	199,711	224,286	232,406	60,979	134,496	165,489	240,539
Annual debt service - Senior Airport Revenue Bonds	(50,413)	(48,084)	(48,909)	(39,461)	(31,240)	(50,255)	(9,771)	(8,526)	(16,393)	(11,253)
Annual debt service - General Obligation Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service - Senior Lien Debt	(50,413)	(48,084)	(48,909)	(39,461)	(31,240)	(50,255)	(9,771)	(8,526)	(16,393)	(11,253)
Coverage with Transfer	343%	366%	401%	506%	718%	462%	624%	1577%	1010%	2138%
Coverage without Transfer	318%	341%	376%	481%	693%	437%	599%	1552%	985%	2113%

¹ Excludes General Obligation Revenue Bonds and Senior Airport Revenue Bonds.

² Transfer is limited to no more than 25% of Aggregate Annual Debt Service on Outstanding Senior Airport Revenue Bonds.

³ Using Annual Debt Service on Senior Airport Revenue Bonds.

Source: Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Revenue Bond Debt Service Coverage - Rate Covenant for Subordinate Lien Debt

	Last Ten Fiscal Years									
	December 31, 2023 (In Thousands)									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Revenues per Master Trust Indenture	\$ 314,563	\$ 322,101	\$ 352,834	\$ 366,898	\$ 409,392	\$ 420,916	\$ 242,651	\$ 313,240	\$ 375,611	\$ 478,422
Expenses										
Operating expenses	285,165	292,589	308,033	320,022	340,215	351,623	345,004	367,203	399,869	428,207
Less: Depreciation expense	(131,069)	(134,419)	(139,226)	(142,970)	(147,299)	(150,549)	(160,889)	(178,513)	(185,124)	(186,890)
Total operating expenses, excluding depreciation expense	154,096	158,170	168,807	177,052	192,916	201,074	184,115	188,690	214,745	241,317
Annual debt service - Senior Airport Revenue Bonds	(50,413)	(48,084)	(48,909)	(39,461)	(31,240)	(50,255)	(9,771)	(8,526)	(16,393)	(11,253)
Annual debt service - General Obligation Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinate revenues	110,054	115,847	135,118	150,385	185,236	169,587	48,765	123,839	144,997	226,473
Principal and interest on Subordinate Bonds	(48,383)	(45,216)	(46,546)	(52,413)	(58,326)	(62,143)	(26,941)	(38,037)	(66,734)	(29,080)
Must not be less than zero	\$ 61,671	\$ 70,631	\$ 88,572	\$ 97,972	\$ 126,910	\$ 107,444	\$ 21,824	\$ 85,802	\$ 78,263	\$ 197,393
Requirement Section										
Subordinate revenues	110,054	115,847	135,118	150,385	185,236	169,587	48,765	123,839	144,997	226,473
Transfers ¹	4,781	4,522	4,655	5,241	5,833	6,214	2,694	3,804	6,673	2,908
Total available	114,835	120,369	139,773	155,626	191,069	175,801	51,459	127,643	151,670	229,381
Outstanding Subordinate Debt Service Times 110% ²	(52,229)	(55,659)	(49,343)	(57,654)	(64,159)	(68,357)	(29,635)	(41,841)	(73,408)	(31,988)
Must not be less than zero	\$ 62,606	\$ 64,710	\$ 90,430	\$ 97,972	\$ 126,910	\$ 107,444	\$ 21,824	\$ 85,802	\$ 78,262	\$ 197,393
Pro Forma Coverage on Subordinate Lien Debt										
Subordinate revenues	110,054	115,847	135,118	150,385	185,236	169,587	48,765	123,839	144,997	226,473
Principal and interest in Subordinate Bonds ²	47,480	50,599	44,857	52,413	58,326	62,143	26,941	38,037	66,734	29,080
Coverage without Transfer	232%	229%	301%	287%	318%	273%	181%	326%	217%	779%
Pro Forma Coverage on Senior and Subordinate Lien Debt										
Net Revenues	\$ 160,467	\$ 163,931	\$ 184,027	\$ 189,846	\$ 216,476	\$ 219,842	\$ 58,536	\$ 132,365	\$ 161,391	\$ 237,726
Total Debt Service - Senior and Subordinate Debt	97,893	98,682	93,766	91,590	89,566	112,398	36,712	46,563	83,127	40,333
Coverage without Transfer	164%	166%	196%	207%	242%	196%	159%	284%	194%	589%

¹ Transfer is limited to no more than 10% of Aggregate Annual Debt Service on Outstanding Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds.

² Using Annual Debt Service on Subordinate Revenue Bonds.

Source: Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Operating Ratio

**Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31, 2023 (In Thousands)**

Tax Year	Operating Expenses ²	Operating Revenues	Operating Ratio¹
2014	154,097	298,335	52%
2015	158,170	307,422	51%
2016	168,923	338,933	50%
2017	177,052	353,944	50%
2018	192,916	373,258	52%
2019	203,825	401,861	51%
2020	183,512	231,613	79%
2021	187,967	307,044	61%
2022	214,303	353,004	58%
2023	241,318	439,900	55%

¹ Operating ratio is operating expenses, net of depreciation divided by total operating revenues.

² Operating expenses exclude depreciation.

Source: Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Debt per Enplaned Passenger

**Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31, 2023 (In Thousands)**

Tax Year	General Airport Revenue Bonds Outstanding	General Obligation Revenue Bonds Outstanding	Notes Payable Outstanding	Other Debt	Subtotal ¹	Enplaned Passengers	Debt per Enplaned Passenger
2014	1,347,870,000	2,840,000	35,050,000	15,460,000	1,401,220,000	17,000,072	82.42
2015	1,304,180,000	-	48,397,000	42,460,000	1,395,037,000	17,730,406	78.68
2016	1,499,640,000	-	40,648,000	47,804,000	1,588,092,000	18,160,752	87.45
2017	1,458,170,000	-	38,020,000	46,952,731	1,543,142,731	18,385,154	83.93
2018	1,402,780,000	-	71,030,500	46,941,224	1,520,751,724	18,382,408	82.73
2019	1,453,700,000	-	47,293,500	44,873,495	1,545,866,995	19,181,369	80.59
2020	1,407,875,000	-	44,092,389	43,936,500	1,495,903,889	7,110,192	210.39
2021	1,281,630,000	-	113,149,000	40,383,000	1,435,162,000	12,197,236	117.66
2022	1,583,965,000	-	43,193,000	39,086,100	1,666,244,200	15,168,844	109.85
2023	1,471,225,000	-	87,753,550	46,738,231	1,517,963,231	16,887,115	89.89

¹ Includes short term borrowing on the revolving line of credit

Source: Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Population

Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31, 2023 (In Thousands)

Tax Year	Minnesota	MSA¹	% of Total
2014	5,457	3,428	63%
2015	5,490	3,462	63%
2016	5,520	3,528	64%
2017	5,577	3,594	64%
2018	5,611	3,629	65%
2019	5,655	3,640	64%
2020	5,657	3,692	65%
2021	5,707	3,691	65%
2022	5,717	3,693	65%
2023	5,737	3,712	65%

¹ MSA is defined as the Metropolitan Statistical Area of Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington and Wright Counties in Minnesota and Pierce and St. Croix Counties in Wisconsin.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis Minnesota Department of Unemployment and Economic Development

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Civilian Unemployment Rate

Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31

Tax Year	United States	Minnesota	MSA ¹
2014	5.6%	3.7%	3.3%
2015	5.0%	3.7%	3.1%
2016	4.5%	4.1%	3.6%
2017	4.1%	3.3%	2.9%
2018	3.7%	2.9%	2.8%
2019	3.6%	3.2%	3.0%
2020	6.7%	4.7%	4.8%
2021	3.9%	3.1%	2.2%
2022	3.7%	2.2%	2.1%
2023	3.7%	2.7%	2.4%

¹ MSA is defined as the Metropolitan Statistical Area of Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington and Wright Counties in Minnesota and Pierce and St. Croix Counties in Wisconsin.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis Minnesota Department of Unemployment and Economic Development

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Personal Income

Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31, 2023 (In Hundred-Thousands)

Tax Year	Minnesota	MSA ¹	% of Total
2014	272,292	189,180	69%
2015	284,740	198,937	70%
2016	291,362	205,435	71%
2017	303,141	215,087	71%
2018	336,589	227,292	68%
2019	337,922	208,802	62%
2020	350,785	245,833	70%
2021	373,754	265,391	71%
2022	388,828	277,635	71%
2023	412,364	N/A	

¹ MSA is defined as the Metropolitan Statistical Area of Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington and Wright Counties in Minnesota and Pierce and St. Croix Counties in Wisconsin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Per Capita Personal Income

**Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31**

Tax Year	Minnesota	MSA¹
2014	49,938	54,156
2015	51,929	56,495
2016	52,735	57,751
2017	54,359	59,736
2018	57,515	62,889
2019	58,830	64,255
2020	61,540	67,214
2021	65,486	71,912
2022	68,010	75,164
2023	71,866	N/A

¹ MSA is defined as the Metropolitan Statistical Area of Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington and Wright Counties in Minnesota and Pierce and St. Croix Counties in Wisconsin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Minnesota's Largest 10 Employers Ranked by In-State Employees

For Year Ended December 31

Company	2023 Employees	Rank	% of Total Employment	2014 Employees	Rank	% of Total Employment
Mayo Clinic	49,200	1	1.64%	40,638	2	1.42%
State of Minnesota	38,000	2	1.26%	52,490	1	1.83%
Fairview Health Services	37,689	3	1.25%	21,000	9	0.73%
Target Corporation	35,000	4	1.16%	31,035	4	1.08%
United States Federal Government	34,427	5	1.14%	31,236	3	1.09%
Allina Health	29,220	6	0.97%	27,150	5	0.95%
University of Minnesota	27,064	7	0.90%	25,680	6	0.90%
HealthPartners, Inc.	25,447	8	0.85%	22,340	7	0.78%
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	24,000	9	0.80%	21,877	8	0.76%
UnitedHealth Group Inc.	19,000	10	0.63%	-	-	0.00%
Wells Fargo & Co.	16,000	11	0.53%	20,000	10	0.70%
MN State Colleges/Universities	15,047	12	0.50%	17,579	11	0.61%
US Bank	13,000	13	0.43%	-	-	0.00%
3M Co.	12,635	14	0.42%	15,894	12	0.55%
CentraCare Health	11,887	15	0.40%	-	-	0.00%
Total	387,616			326,919		
Total Nonfarm Employment	3,008,700			2,866,863		

Sources:

Minnesota Business Journal Book of Lists

Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

	2023		2014	
	Minnesota	MSA ¹	Minnesota	MSA ¹
Education and Health Services	17.66%	18.34%	17.70%	16.16%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	18.86%	17.93%	18.40%	17.89%
Public Administration	13.76%	13.11%	14.80%	12.88%
Professional and Business Services	12.40%	11.53%	12.60%	16.49%
Manufacturing	10.49%	10.29%	11.20%	10.08%
Financial Activities	8.99%	7.32%	6.30%	7.44%
Leisure and Hospitality	6.03%	8.60%	9.10%	9.17%
Construction	3.54%	3.44%	3.70%	3.45%
Other Services	4.58%	3.91%	4.00%	4.16%
Information	1.47%	1.40%	1.90%	1.97%
Natural Resources and Mining	2.22%	4.13%	0.30%	0.30%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

¹ MSA is defined as the Metropolitan Statistical Area of Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington and Wright Counties in Minnesota and Pierce and St. Croix Counties in Wisconsin.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Activity Statistics

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Tax Year	Total Revenue		Mail and Cargo Volume (Metric Tons)
	Passengers ¹	Aircraft Operations ²	
2014	34,073,543	412,586	198,573
2015	35,494,425	404,612	199,340
2016	36,346,859	413,279	206,942
2017	36,799,978	416,213	229,440
2018	36,778,496	407,476	239,273
2019	38,353,413	406,124	228,683
2020	14,858,006	245,067	203,697
2021	25,202,120	303,892	234,747
2022	31,241,822	310,235	236,450
2023	33,800,618	323,929	203,643

¹ Passengers include on-line connecting. (On-line connecting passengers are passengers that change to another flight on the same carrier.)

² An aircraft operation represents the total number of takeoffs and landings at the airport.

Tax Year	Air Carrier Operations	Commuter Operations	Cargo Operations	Total Commercial Operations ¹	Percent Commercial Operations ¹	General Aviation Operations	Military Operations	Total Operations
2014	189,489	185,664	12,199	387,352	93.88%	24,155	1,079	412,586
2015	205,635	162,779	12,789	381,203	94.23%	22,077	1,252	404,532
2016	213,682	161,427	14,400	389,509	94.25%	22,455	1,315	413,279
2017	228,393	149,924	14,911	393,228	94.48%	22,226	759	416,213
2018	221,520	149,108	15,455	386,083	94.76%	20,229	1,126	407,438
2019	230,096	141,976	14,399	386,471	95.19%	18,654	885	406,010
2020	118,795	99,254	15,030	233,079	95.21%	10,548	1,174	244,801
2021	150,969	119,594	16,720	287,283	94.55%	15,387	1,184	303,854
2022	180,739	95,248	15,650	291,637	94.02%	17,635	903	310,175
2023	216,809	74,552	13,988	305,349	94.28%	17,772	749	323,870

¹ Commercial Operations equal Air Carrier, Commuter, and Cargo Operations

² Aircraft operations represent the total number of takeoffs and landings at the airport.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission Operations Report

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Trends in Aircraft Landed Weight of Signatory Airlines

December 31, 2023 (In Thousands)

Tax Year	Passenger Carriers	Cargo Carriers	Total Landed Weight
2014	20,224,580	965,912	21,190,492
2015	20,577,785	984,305	21,562,090
2016	21,178,343	996,424	22,174,767
2017	21,571,010	985,077	22,556,087
2018	21,499,942	1,025,400	22,525,342
2019	22,141,882	1,079,456	23,221,338
2020	12,334,896	1,159,797	13,494,693
2021	16,110,080	1,206,610	17,316,690
2022	17,485,079	1,175,024	18,660,103
2023 ¹	19,481,397	1,107,828	20,589,225

¹ In 2023, Delta's activity represented approximately 68.16% of the total landed weight at the Airport.

Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Employee Counts¹

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Total	600	604	618	644	651	659	699	631	641	732

¹ Represents employees who were paid on the last payday of the fiscal year and were contributing to a pension plan.

Airline Cost per Enplaned Passenger

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Total Cost ¹	\$ 115,708	\$ 114,253	\$ 114,811	\$ 115,214	\$ 124,370	\$ 132,855	\$ 97,796	\$ 117,728	\$ 125,612	\$ 164,074
Enplaned passengers	<u>17,000</u>	<u>17,730</u>	<u>18,161</u>	<u>18,385</u>	<u>18,382</u>	<u>19,181</u>	<u>7,107</u>	<u>12,197</u>	<u>15,169</u>	<u>16,887</u>
Airline Cost per Enplaned Passenger	<u>6.81</u>	<u>6.44</u>	<u>6.32</u>	<u>6.27</u>	<u>6.77</u>	<u>6.93</u>	<u>13.76</u>	<u>9.65</u>	<u>8.28</u>	<u>9.72</u>

¹ Cost is defined as airline payments made to the Commission for expenses incurred in the airfield, T1 and T2 Terminals.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Schedule of Airline Rates and Charges

**Last Ten Fiscal Years
December 31**

	Landing Fee Per 1,000 Lbs.	Ramp Fees Per Linear Foot	Common Use Per Square Foot	Finished Per Square Foot	Finished Janitored Per Square Foot	Unfinished Per Square Foot
2014	2.68	642.90	66.20	66.20	73.67	66.20
2015	2.64	624.14	64.56	64.56	72.54	64.56
2016	2.68	667.80	60.42	60.42	69.00	60.42
2017	2.73	661.92	59.10	59.10	67.25	59.10
2018	3.05	748.39	62.59	62.59	72.10	62.59
2019	3.23	677.43	62.92	62.92	72.81	62.92
2020	5.09	582.32	58.10	58.10	66.82	58.10
2021	4.07	554.46	60.24	60.24	71.38	60.24
2022	3.68	604.93	66.61	66.61	79.08	66.61
2023	4.50	640.99	72.51	72.51	85.32	72.51

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Operations at the Reliever Airports and General Aviation Operations at MSP

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	St. Paul Downtown Airport	Flying Cloud Airport	Crystal Airport	Anoka County Blaine Airport	Lake Elmo Airport	Airlake Airport	MSP
2014	64,539	73,634	41,117	68,157	25,727	33,178	24,155
2015	56,676	87,493	39,641	89,708	32,842	42,341	22,077
2016	54,548	84,038	36,967	80,845	27,275	38,618	22,455
2017	40,489	90,835	34,223	74,943	28,337	36,670	22,226
2018	40,116	88,762	38,109	75,465	31,693	32,986	20,229
2019	40,934	104,405	41,541	71,740	31,208	29,835	18,654
2020	30,188	124,382	39,509	70,852	29,799	31,314	10,548
2021	39,196	131,593	37,845	74,657	32,645	36,259	15,387
2022	41,592	122,281	42,592	65,688	32,189	38,268	17,635
2023	38,167	136,622	45,541	69,908	41,593	38,678	17,772

U.S. – FLAG CARRIERS

Air Wisconsin ^{*1}	Envoy ^{*5}	Republic Airlines ^{*1,5}
Alaska Airlines *	Frontier *	SkyWest ^{*1,2}
Allegiant Air *	GoJet ^{*1}	Southwest *
American *	Horizon Air ^{*6}	Spirit *
Delta *	JetBlue *	Sun Country *
Denver Air Connection *	Mesa ^{*1}	United *
Endeavor ^{*2}	PSA ^{*5}	

ALL-CARGO SERVICES

ABX Air ^{*3}	CSA Air ⁹	Mesa ^{*3}
Air Transport International ^{*3}	Encore Air Cargo ^{*3}	Mountain Air Cargo ⁹
Amerijet ³	FedEx *	Swift Air ³
Atlas Air Cargo ^{*3,7}	IFL ⁹	Sun Country ^{*7}
Bemidji ^{*3,8}	Kalitta ^{*3}	UPS *

FOREIGN-FLAG CARRIERS

Air Canada *	Condor *	Jazz Aviation ^{*4}
Air France *	Icelandair *	KLM *
		WestJet*

* Denotes those Air Carriers that are Signatory Airlines to the Airline Lease Agreements.
A Excludes carriers reporting fewer than 1,000 enplaned passengers.
1 Flies for United Airlines.
2 Flies for Delta Airlines.
3 Flies for DHL.
4 Flies for Air Canada.
5 Flies for American Airlines.
6 Flies for Alaska Airlines.
7 Flies for Amazon.
8 Flies for UPS.
9 Flies for FedEx.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Insurance Coverage

As of December 31, 2023

Insurer	Expirations	Coverage	Policy Limits (Thousands of Dollars)
Chubb/Lloyd's of London/Global Aerospace	1/1/2025	General aviation liability including personal injury.	\$ 750,000.00
Blue Cross Blue Shield	1/1/2025	Health insurance; self-insured with stop loss	
Self-Insured ¹	Continuous 1/1/2025	Statutory workers' compensation Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association	\$ 500.00
Zurich	6/1/2024	Comprehensive Crime Employee/Police Policies	\$ 5,000.00
Minnesota Risk Management Fund	7/1/2024	Auto Liability (licensed vehicles), physical damage (all vehicles) hired automobiles, valet parking, inland marine and garage keepers.	\$ 1,500.00
Chubb	6/1/2024	Cyber Liability with enhanced notification endorsement 1M individuals	\$1,000 Individuals

¹ Funded from current operating revenues of the Commission.

	Square Feet			Total
	Terminal 1	Terminal 2	Quick Ride Ramp	
Terminal Buildings				
Airline	665,325	181,145		846,470
Concession	244,998	26,289		271,287
Garage	153,770	-		153,770
Non-Airline	191,706	20,733		212,439
Unoccupied	4,714	4,442		9,156
Circulation	1,004,077	132,595		1,136,672
Restrooms	58,319	14,138		72,457
MAC/Mechanical	481,894	118,286		600,180
International Arrivals	115,203	40,035		155,238
Trans Security Agency	73,542	40,323		113,865
	<u>2,993,548</u>	<u>577,986</u>		<u>3,571,534</u>
Parking Facilities				
	<u>17,015</u>	<u>9,189</u>	<u>1,302</u>	<u>27,506</u>

Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission

Airport Information (cont'd)

As of December 31, 2023

Airport Code: MSP

Runways ¹

Minneapolis-St. Paul:

Runway 4-22	11,000	Ft
Runway 12R-30L	10,000	Ft
Runway 12L-30R	8,200	Ft
Runway 17-35	8,000	Ft

Flying Cloud

Runway 10R-28L	5,000	Ft
Runway 10L-28R	3,900	Ft
Runway 18-36	2,700	Ft

Anoka County/Blaine

Runway 9-27	5,000	Ft
Runway 18-36	4,900	Ft

Lake Elmo

Runway 14-32	3,500	Ft
Runway 4-22	2,500	Ft

Airlake

Runway 12-30	4,100	Ft
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St. Paul Downtown

Runway 14-32	6,500	Ft
Runway 13-31	4,000	Ft
Runway 9-27	3,600	Ft

Crystal

Runway 14-32	3,800	Ft
Runway 6L-24R	2,500	Ft
Runway 6R-24L	1,700	Ft

¹ Amounts rounded to the nearest hundred.

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MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION

6040 28th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55450 | (612) 726-8100 | metroairports.org

APPENDIX C-1

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

The following are definitions of certain terms used in this Official Statement including the summaries of the Master Senior Indenture, the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture found in Appendices C-2 through C-4.

“*Accreted Value*” means (a) with respect to any Capital Appreciation Senior Bonds or Capital Appreciation Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, as of any date of calculation, the sum of the amount set forth in a Supplemental Senior Indenture or a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be, as the amount representing the initial principal amount of such Capital Appreciation Senior Bond or Capital Appreciation Subordinate Obligation, as the case may be, plus the interest accumulated, compounded and unpaid thereon as of the most recent compounding date, or (b) with respect to Original Issue Discount Senior Bonds or Original Issue Discount Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, as of the date of calculation, the amount representing the initial public offering price of such Original Issue Discount Senior Bonds or Original Issue Discount Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, plus the amount of the discounted principal which has accreted since the date of issue; in each case the Accreted Value will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Supplemental Senior Indenture or the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be, authorizing the issuance of such Capital Appreciation Senior Bonds, Original Issue Discount Senior Bonds, Capital Appreciation Subordinate Obligations or Original Issue Discount Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be.

“*Act*” means Minnesota Statutes, Sections 473.601, *et seq.*, as amended from time to time.

“*Additional Senior Bonds*” means any additional Senior Bonds issued on a parity with the Existing Senior Bonds with respect to Net Revenues, pursuant to the terms and provisions of the Master Senior Indenture.

“*Additional Subordinate Obligations*” means any additional Subordinate Obligations issued on a parity with the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, the Existing Subordinate Bonds and the Subordinate Revolving Obligations with respect to Subordinate Revenues, pursuant to the terms and provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture.

“*Aggregate Required Deposits*” means, for any month, the sum of the Required Deposits under all Supplemental Subordinate Indentures becoming due in such month.

“*Airport Facilities*” or “*Airport Facility*” means a facility or group of facilities or category of facilities which constitute or are part of the Airport System.

“*Airport System*” means all airports, airport sites, and all equipment, accommodations and facilities for aerial navigation, flight, instruction and commerce under the jurisdiction and control of the Commission, including Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, the St. Paul Downtown Airport, the Flying Cloud Airport, the Crystal Airport, the Anoka County-Blaine Airport, the Lake Elmo Airport and the Airlake Airport, and any successor entities thereto, including all facilities and property related thereto, real or personal, under the jurisdiction or control of the Commission or in which the Commission has other rights or from which the Commission derives revenues at such location; and including or excluding, as the case may be, such property as the Commission may either acquire or which will be placed under its control, or divest or have removed from its control.

“*Authorized Commission Representative*” means the Executive Director of the Commission, or such other officer or employee of the Commission or other person which other officer, employee or person has been designated by the Executive Director as an Authorized Commission Representative by written notice delivered by the Executive Director to the Senior Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee, as the case may be.

“*Authorized Denominations*” means \$5,000 principal amount and integral multiples thereof.

“*Balloon Indebtedness*” means, with respect to any Series of Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, fifty percent (50%) or more of the principal of which matures on the same date or within a Fiscal Year, that portion of such Series which matures on such date or within such Fiscal Year; provided, however, that to constitute Balloon Indebtedness the amount of Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, of a Series maturing on a single date or within a Fiscal Year must equal or exceed 150% of the amount of such Series which matures during any Fiscal Year. For purposes of this definition, the principal amount maturing on any date will be reduced by the amount of such Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, scheduled to be amortized by prepayment or redemption prior to their stated maturity date. A Senior Commercial Paper Program and the Commercial Paper constituting part of such Senior Program will not be Balloon Indebtedness. A Subordinate Commercial Paper Program and the Commercial Paper constituting part of such Subordinate Program will not be Balloon Indebtedness.

“*Beneficial Owner*” means any person which (a) has or shares the power, directly or indirectly, to vote or consent with respect to, to make investment decisions concerning the ownership of, or to dispose of ownership of, any Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds (including persons holding Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries), or (b) is treated as the owner of any Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds for federal income tax purposes.

“*Bond Counsel*” means a firm or firms of attorneys which are nationally recognized as experts in the area of municipal finance and which are familiar with the transactions contemplated under the Master Senior Indenture and the Master Subordinate Indenture and which are acceptable to the Commission.

“*Bondholder*,” “*Holder*,” “*holder*,” “*Owner*,” “*owner*,” “*Registered Owner*” or “*registered owner*” means (a) for purposes of the Master Senior Indenture, the person in whose name any Senior Bond or Senior Bonds are registered on the books maintained by the Senior Registrar and will include any Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider to which a Senior Repayment Obligation is then owed, to the extent that such Senior Repayment Obligation is deemed to be a Senior Bond under the provisions of the Master Senior Indenture, and (b) for purposes of the Master Subordinate Indenture, the person in whose name any Subordinate Obligation or Subordinate Obligations are registered on the books maintained by the Subordinate Registrar and will include any Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider to which a Subordinate Repayment Obligation is then owed, to the extent that such Subordinate Repayment Obligation is deemed to be a Subordinate Obligation under the provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture.

“*Business Day*” means a day on which banks located in New York, New York, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in the city in which the principal corporate trust office of the Senior Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee, as the case may be, is located are open, provided that such term may have a different meaning for any specified Series of Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, if so provided by Supplemental Senior Indenture or Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be.

“*Capital Appreciation Senior Bonds*” means Senior Bonds all or a portion of the interest on which is compounded and accumulated at the rates and on the dates set forth in a Supplemental Senior Indenture and is payable only upon redemption or on the maturity date of such Senior Bonds. Senior Bonds which

are issued as Capital Appreciation Senior Bonds, but later convert to Senior Bonds on which interest is paid periodically will be Capital Appreciation Senior Bonds until the conversion date and from and after such conversion date will no longer be Capital Appreciation Senior Bonds, but will be treated as having a principal amount equal to their Accreted Value on the conversion date.

“*Capital Appreciation Subordinate Obligations*” means Subordinate Obligations all or a portion of the interest on which is compounded and accumulated at the rates and on the dates set forth in a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and is payable only upon redemption or on the maturity date of such Subordinate Obligations. Subordinate Obligations which are issued as Capital Appreciation Subordinate Obligations, but later convert to Subordinate Obligations on which interest is paid periodically will be Capital Appreciation Subordinate Obligations until the conversion date and from and after such conversion date will no longer be Capital Appreciation Subordinate Obligations, but will be treated as having a principal amount equal to their Accreted Value on the conversion date.

“*Chair*” means the chair of the Commission or such other title as the Commission may from time to time assign for such position.

“*Code*” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the United States Treasury Regulations applicable with respect thereto.

“*Commercial Paper*” means notes of the Commission with a maturity of not more than 270 days from the date of issuance and which are issued and reissued from time to time pursuant to a Senior Program or Subordinate Program, as the case may be, adopted by the Commission.

“*Commission*” or “*MAC*” means the Metropolitan Airports Commission, created under the provisions of the Act, and any successor to its function. Any action required or authorized to be taken by the Commission in the Master Senior Indenture or the Master Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be, may be taken by the Authorized Commission Representative with such formal approvals by the Commission as are required by the policies and practices of the Commission and applicable laws; provided, however, that any action taken by the Authorized Commission Representative in accordance with the provisions of the Master Senior Indenture or the Master Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be, will conclusively be deemed by the Senior Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee, as the case may be, and the Owners to be the act of the Commission without further evidence of the authorization thereof by the Commission.

“*Commission Construction Fund*” means the “Commission Construction Fund” established by the Commission and held and maintained by the Commission.

“*Commission Debt Service Fund*” means the Commission Debt Service Fund created by the Commission pursuant to Section 473.667 Subd. 4 of the Act and Resolution No. 922, adopted by the Commission on May 19, 1975, and held and maintained by the Commission.

“*Commission General Counsel*” means the in-house general counsel to the Commission who is responsible for representing the Commission on legal matters.

“*Consultant*” means any Independent consultant, consulting firm, engineer, architect, engineering firm, architectural firm, accountant or accounting firm, or other expert recognized to be well-qualified for work of the character required and retained by the Commission to perform acts and carry out the duties provided for such consultant in the Master Senior Indenture or the Master Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be.

“*Costs*” or “*Costs of a Project*” means all costs of planning, developing, financing, constructing, installing, equipping, furnishing, improving, acquiring, enlarging and/or renovating a Project and placing the same in service and will include, but not be limited to the following: (a) costs of real or personal property, rights, franchises, easements and other interests in property, real or personal, and the cost of demolishing or removing structures and site preparation, infrastructure development, and landscaping and acquisition of land to which structures may be removed; (b) the costs of materials and supplies, machinery, equipment, vehicles, rolling stock, furnishings, improvements and enhancements; (c) labor and related costs and the costs of services provided, including costs of consultants, advisors, architects, engineers, accountants, planners, attorneys, financial and feasibility consultants, in each case, whether an employee of the Commission or Independent Consultant; (d) costs of the Commission properly allocated to a Project and with respect to costs of its employees or other labor costs, including the cost of medical, pension, retirement and other benefits as well as salary and wages and the allocable costs of administrative, supervisory and managerial personnel and the properly allocable cost of benefits provided for such personnel; (e) financing expenses, including costs related to issuance of and securing of Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, costs of Credit Facilities, Liquidity Facilities, Senior Capitalized Interest, Subordinate Capitalized Interest, a Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund, if any, a Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund, if any, Senior Trustee’s fees and expenses, Subordinate Trustee’s fees and expenses; (f) any Senior Swap Termination Payments due in connection with a Series of Senior Bonds or the failure to issue such Series of Senior Bonds, or any Subordinate Swap Termination Payments due in connection with a Series of Subordinate Obligations or the failure to issue such Series of Subordinate Obligations, and (g) such other costs and expenses that can be capitalized under generally accepted accounting principles in effect at the time the cost is incurred by the Commission.

“*Costs of Issuance*” means all costs and expenses incurred by the Commission in connection with the issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, including, but not limited to, costs and expenses of printing and copying documents, the official statement, the feasibility studies and the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, any bond insurance premium, any reserve fund surety policy premium, underwriters’ compensation, and the fees, costs and expenses of rating agencies, the Senior Trustee, the Subordinate Trustee, counsel, accountants, financial advisors, feasibility consultants and other consultants.

“*Coverage Account*” means the “Coverage Account” created by the Commission within the Operating Fund pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture.

“*Credit Facility*” means a policy of municipal bond insurance, a letter of credit, surety bond, line of credit, guarantee, standby purchase agreement, Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy or other financial instrument which obligates a third party to make payment of or provide funds to the Senior Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee, as the case may be, for the payment of the principal of and/or interest on Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, whether such obligation is to pay in the first instance and seek reimbursement or to pay only if the Commission fails to do so.

“*Credit Provider*” means the party obligated to make payment of principal of and interest on the Senior Bonds or the Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, under a Credit Facility.

“*Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy*” means an insurance policy or surety bond, or a letter of credit, deposited with the Senior Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee, as the case may be, for the credit of the Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund created for one or more series of Outstanding Senior Bonds or the Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund created for one or more series of Outstanding Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, in lieu of or partial substitution for cash or securities on deposit therein. The entity providing such Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy will be rated in one of the two highest long-term Rating Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies.

“*Designated Debt*” means a specific indebtedness, designated by the Commission, in which such debt will be offset with a Swap, such specific indebtedness to include all or any part of a Series of Senior Bonds or a Series or multiple Series of Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be.

“*Eighteenth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture*” means the Eighteenth Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2019, by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee.

“*Executive Director*” means the person at a given time who is the executive director of the Commission or such other title as the Commission may from time to time assign for such position and the officer or officers succeeding to such position as certified to the Senior Trustee and the Subordinate Trustee by the Commission.

“*Existing Senior Bonds*” means, collectively, the Senior Series 2016A Bonds and the Senior Series 2016C Bonds.

“*Existing Subordinate Bonds*” means, collectively, the Subordinate Series 2016D Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2016E Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2019A Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2019B Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2019C Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2022A Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2022B Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2023A Bonds and the Subordinate Series 2023B Bonds.

“*Facilities Construction Credit*” or “*Facilities Construction Credits*” means the amounts further described in the Master Senior Indenture resulting from an arrangement embodied in a written agreement of the Commission and another person or entity pursuant to which the Commission permits such person or entity to make a payment or payments to the Commission which is reduced by the amount owed by the Commission to such person or entity under such agreement, resulting in a net payment to the Commission by such person or entity. The “*Facilities Construction Credit*” will be deemed to be the amount owed by the Commission under such agreement which is “netted” against the payment of such person or entity to the Commission.

“*First Supplemental Senior Indenture*” means the First Supplemental Trust Indenture, dated as of June 1, 1998, as amended, by and between the Commission and the Senior Trustee.

“*Fiscal Year*” means the period of time beginning on January 1 of each given year and ending on December 31 of such given year, or such other similar period as the Commission designates as its fiscal year.

“*Fitch*” means Fitch Ratings, its successors and its assigns, and, if such corporation will for any reason no longer perform the functions of a securities rating agency, “*Fitch*” will be deemed to refer to any nationally recognized rating agency designated by the Commission.

“*General Obligation Revenue Bonds*” means all bonds of the Commission that may be issued under Section 473.667 of the Act as General Obligation Revenue Bonds.

“*General Obligation Revenue Bonds Resolutions*” means any resolutions adopted by the Commission authorizing the issuance of General Obligation Revenue Bonds in accordance with the Act.

“*Government Obligations*” means (a) United States Obligations (including obligations issued or held in book-entry form), (b) preredempted municipal obligations meeting the following conditions: (i) the municipal obligations are not subject to redemption prior to maturity, or the trustee has been given irrevocable instructions concerning their calling and redemption and the issuer has covenanted not to

redeem such obligations other than as set forth in such instructions; (ii) the municipal obligations are secured by cash and/or United States Obligations, which United States Obligations may be applied only to interest, principal and premium payments of such municipal obligations; (iii) the principal of and interest on the United States Obligations (plus any cash in the escrow fund) are sufficient to meet the liabilities of the municipal obligations; (iv) the United States Obligations serving as security for the municipal obligations are held by an escrow agent or trustee; (v) the United States Obligations are not available to satisfy any other claims, including those against the trustee or escrow agent; and (vi) the municipal obligations are rated in their highest rating category by one or more of the Rating Agencies, but only if such Rating Agencies have been requested by the Commission to maintain a rating on the Senior Bonds or the Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, and such Rating Agencies are then maintaining a rating on any of the Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be; and (c) any other type of security or obligation which the Rating Agencies then maintaining ratings on the Senior Bonds or the Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, to be defeased have determined to be permitted defeasance securities.

“Health Self-Insurance Trust Fund” means the “Health Self-Insurance Trust Fund” established by the Commission and held and maintained by the Commission.

“Implemented” means, when used with respect to a Subordinate Program, a Subordinate Program which has been authorized and the terms thereof approved by a resolution adopted by the Commission and, with respect to which Subordinate Program, the provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture have been complied with.

“Independent” means, when used with respect to any specified firm or individual, such a firm or individual who (a) does not have any direct financial interest or any material indirect financial interest in the operations of the Commission, other than the payment to be received under a contract for services to be performed, and (b) is not connected with the Commission as an official, officer or employee.

“Investment Agreement” means an investment agreement or guaranteed investment contract (a) with or guaranteed by a national or state chartered bank or savings and loan, an insurance company or other financial institution whose unsecured debt is rated in the highest short-term rating category (if the term of the Investment Agreement is less than three years) or in either of the two highest long-term Rating Categories (if the term of the Investment Agreement is three years or longer) by one or more of the Rating Agencies, or (b) which investment agreement or guaranteed investment contract is fully secured by obligations described in items (a)(ii)(A) or (B) or (b)(ii)(A) or (B), as the case may be, of the definition of Permitted Investments which are (i) valued not less frequently than monthly and have a fair market value, exclusive of accrued interest, at all times at least equal to 103% of the principal amount of the investment, together with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon, (ii) held by the Senior Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee, as the case may be, (who will not be the provider of the collateral) or by any Federal Reserve Bank or a depository acceptable to the Senior Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee, as the case may be, (iii) subject to a perfected first lien on behalf of the Senior Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee, as the case may be, and (iv) free and clear from all third-party liens. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the definition of Investment Agreement, with respect to the Master Subordinate Indenture, at any time a rating is required on an Investment Agreement, such rating will be received from S&P, but only if S&P has been requested by the Commission to maintain a rating on the Subordinate Obligations and S&P is then maintaining a rating on any of the Subordinate Obligations.

“Liquidity Facility” means a letter of credit, line of credit, standby purchase agreement or other financial instrument, including a Credit Facility, which is available to provide funds with which to purchase Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be.

“*Liquidity Provider*” means the entity, including the Credit Provider, which is obligated to provide funds to purchase Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, under the terms of a Liquidity Facility.

“*Mail*” means by first-class United States mail, postage prepaid.

“*Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System*” means, for any given period, the total operation and maintenance expenses of the Airport System as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as in effect from time to time, excluding depreciation expense and any operation and maintenance expenses of the Airport System payable from moneys other than Revenues.

“*Maintenance and Operation Reserve Account*” means the “Maintenance and Operation Reserve Account” created by the Commission within the Operating Fund pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture.

“*Master Senior Indenture*” means the Master Trust Indenture, dated as of June 1, 1998, by and between the Commission and the Senior Trustee, as amended.

“*Master Subordinate Indenture*” means the Master Subordinate Trust Indenture dated as of October 1, 2000, by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee, as amended.

“*Moody’s*” means Moody’s Investors Service, its successors and its assigns, and, if such corporation will for any reason no longer perform the functions of a securities rating agency, “Moody’s” will be deemed to refer to any other nationally recognized rating agency designated by the Commission.

“*Net Proceeds*” means insurance proceeds received as a result of damage to or destruction of Airport Facilities or any condemnation award or amounts received by the Commission from the sale of Airport Facilities under the threat of condemnation less expenses (including attorneys’ fees and expenses and any fees and expenses of the Senior Trustee and the Subordinate Trustee) incurred in the collection of such proceeds or award.

“*Net Revenues*” means, for any given period, the Revenues for such period less, for such period, all amounts which are required to be used to pay the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System.

“*Nineteenth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture*” means the Nineteenth Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of September 1, 2021, by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee.

“*Ninth Supplemental Senior Indenture*” means the Ninth Supplemental Trust Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2016, by and between the Commission and the Senior Trustee.

“*Non-Qualified Swap*” means any Swap which is not a Senior Qualified Swap or a Subordinate Qualified Swap.

“*Operating Fund*” means the “Operating Fund” established by the Commission and held and maintained by the Commission.

“*Original Issue Discount Senior Bonds*” means Senior Bonds which are sold at an initial public offering price of less than face value and which are specifically designated as Original Issue Discount Senior Bonds by the Supplemental Senior Indenture under which such Senior Bonds are issued.

“*Original Issue Discount Subordinate Obligations*” means Subordinate Obligations which are sold at an initial public offering price of less than face value and which are specifically designated as Original Issue Discount Subordinate Obligations by the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture under which such Subordinate Obligations are issued.

“*Outstanding*” means:

(a) when used with respect to Senior Bonds, all Senior Bonds which have been authenticated and delivered under the Master Senior Indenture, except:

(i) Senior Bonds cancelled or purchased by the Senior Trustee for cancellation or delivered to or acquired by the Senior Trustee for cancellation and, in all cases, with the intent to extinguish the debt represented thereby;

(ii) Senior Bonds deemed to be paid in accordance with the Master Senior Indenture;

(iii) Senior Bonds in lieu of which other Senior Bonds have been authenticated under the provisions of the Master Senior Indenture;

(iv) Senior Bonds that have become due (at maturity or on redemption, acceleration or otherwise) and for the payment of which sufficient moneys, including interest accrued to the due date, are held by the Senior Trustee or a Senior Paying Agent;

(v) Senior Bonds which, under the terms of the Supplemental Senior Indenture pursuant to which they were issued, are deemed to be no longer Outstanding;

(vi) Senior Repayment Obligations deemed to be Senior Bonds under the Master Senior Indenture to the extent such Senior Repayment Obligation arose under the terms of a Liquidity Facility and are secured by a pledge of Outstanding Senior Bonds acquired by the Liquidity Provider; and

(vii) for purposes of any consent or other action to be taken by the holders of a specified percentage of Senior Bonds under the Master Senior Indenture, Senior Bonds held by or for the account of the Commission or by any person controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Commission, unless such Senior Bonds are pledged to secure a debt to an unrelated party; and

(b) when used with respect to Subordinate Obligations, all Subordinate Obligations which have been authenticated and delivered under the Master Subordinate Indenture, except:

(i) Subordinate Obligations cancelled or purchased by the Subordinate Trustee for cancellation or delivered to or acquired by the Subordinate Trustee for cancellation and, in all cases, with the intent to extinguish the debt represented thereby;

(ii) Subordinate Obligations deemed to be paid in accordance with the Master Subordinate Indenture;

(iii) Subordinate Obligations in lieu of which other Subordinate Obligations have been authenticated under the provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture;

(iv) Subordinate Obligations that have become due (at maturity or on redemption, acceleration or otherwise) and for the payment of which sufficient moneys, including interest accrued to the due date, are held by the Subordinate Trustee or a Subordinate Paying Agent;

(v) Subordinate Obligations which, under the terms of the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture pursuant to which they were issued, are deemed to be no longer Outstanding;

(vi) Subordinate Repayment Obligations deemed to be Subordinate Obligations under the Master Subordinate Indenture to the extent such Subordinate Repayment Obligation arose under the terms of a Liquidity Facility and are secured by a pledge of Outstanding Subordinate Obligations acquired by the Liquidity Provider; and

(vii) for purposes of any consent or other action to be taken by the holders of a specified percentage of Subordinate Obligations under the Master Subordinate Indenture, Subordinate Obligations held by or for the account of the Commission or by any person controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Commission, unless such Subordinate Obligations are pledged to secure a debt to an unrelated party.

“*Passenger Facility Charges*” or “*PFCs*” means charges collected by the Commission pursuant to the authority granted by the Aviation Safety and Capacity Expansion Act of 1990 and 14 CFR Part 158, as amended from time to time, in respect of any component of the Airport System and interest earnings thereon, net of amounts that collecting air carriers are entitled to retain for collecting, handling and remitting such passenger facility charge revenues.

“*Payment Date*” means, with respect to any Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, each date on which interest is due and payable thereon and each date on which principal is due and payable thereon whether by maturity or redemption thereof.

“*Permitted Investments*” means:

(a) with respect to the Master Senior Indenture:

(i) those investments specified in Minnesota Statutes, Sections 118A.01 *et seq.*, and 473.606 Subd. 3, and which further comply with any investment policy of the Commission; and

(ii) any of the following, but only to the extent Minnesota Statutes, Sections 118A.01 *et seq.*, and 473.606 Subd. 3, as amended from time to time, permits the Commission to set forth in a Supplemental Senior Indenture or resolution entered into in connection with the issuance of a Series of Senior Bonds to provide for other permitted investments:

(A) United States Obligations;

(B) Obligations, debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued or guaranteed by any of the following instrumentalities or agencies of the United States of America: Federal Home Loan Bank System; Export-Import Bank of the United States; Federal Financing Bank; Government National Mortgage Association; Federal National Mortgage Association; Student Loan Marketing Association; Federal Farm Credit Bureau; Farmers Home Administration; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation; and Federal Housing Administration;

(C) Direct and general long-term obligations of any state, which obligations are rated in one of the two highest Rating Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies;

(D) Direct and general short-term obligations of any state which obligations are rated in the highest Rating Category by one or more of the Rating Agencies;

(E) Interest-bearing demand or time deposits (including certificates of deposit) or interests in money market portfolios issued by state banks or trust companies or national banking associations that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or by savings and loan associations that are members of the FDIC, which deposits or interests must either be (1) continuously and fully insured by FDIC and with banks that are rated at least in the highest short-term Rating Category by one or more of the Rating Agencies or is rated in one of the two highest long-term Rating Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies; or (2) fully secured by obligations described in item (a)(ii)(A) or (B) of this definition of Permitted Investments (a) which are valued not less frequently than monthly and have a fair market value, exclusive of accrued interest, at all times at least equal to the principal amount of the investment, (b) held by the Senior Trustee (who will not be the provider of the collateral) or by any Federal Reserve Bank or a depository acceptable to the Senior Trustee, (b) subject to a perfected first lien in favor of the Senior Trustee, and (d) free and clear from all third-party liens;

(F) Long-term or medium-term corporate debt guaranteed by any corporation that is rated in one of the two highest Rating Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies;

(G) Repurchase agreements which are (1) entered into with banks or trust companies organized under state law, national banking associations, insurance companies or government bond dealers reporting to, trading with, and recognized as a primary dealer by, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and which either are members of the Security Investors Protection Corporation or with a dealer or parent holding company that has an investment grade rating from one or more of the Rating Agencies and (2) fully secured by investments specified in items (a)(ii)(A) or (B) of this definition of Permitted Investments (a) which are valued not less frequently than monthly and have a fair market value, exclusive of accrued interest, at least equal to the amount invested in the repurchase agreements, (b) held by the Senior Trustee (who will not be the provider of the collateral) or by any Federal Reserve Bank or a depository acceptable to the Senior Trustee, (c) subject to a perfected first lien in favor of the Senior Trustee and (d) free and clear from all third-party liens;

(H) Prime commercial paper of a United States corporation, finance company or banking institution rated in the highest short-term Rating Category of one or more of the Rating Agencies;

(I) Shares of a diversified open-end management investment company (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended) or shares in a regulated investment company (as defined in Section 851(a) of the Code) that is (1) a money market fund that has been rated in one of the two highest Rating Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies or (2) a money market fund or account of the Senior Trustee or any state or federal bank that is rated at least in the highest short-term Rating Category by one or more of the Rating Agencies or is rated in one of the two highest long-term Rating

Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies, or whose one bank holding company parent is rated at least in the highest short-term Rating Category by one or more of the Rating Agencies or is rated in one of the two highest long-term Rating Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies, or that has a combined capital and surplus of not less than \$50,000,000;

(J) Interest bearing notes issued by a banking institution having a combined capital and surplus of at least \$500,000,000 and whose senior debt is in the highest Rating Category by one or more of the Rating Agencies;

(K) Public housing bonds issued by public agencies which are either unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States of America, or rated in the highest Rating Category by one or more of the Rating Agencies;

(L) Obligations issued or guaranteed by Private Export Funding Corporation, Resolution Funding Corporation and any other instrumentality or agency of the United States of America;

(M) Investment Agreements;

(N) any other type of investment consistent with Commission policy in which the Commission directs the Senior Trustee to invest provided that there is delivered to the Senior Trustee a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative stating that each of the Rating Agencies then maintaining a rating on the Senior Bonds has been informed of the proposal to invest in such investment and each of such Rating Agencies has confirmed that such investment will not adversely affect the rating then assigned by such rating agency to any of the Senior Bonds; and

(O) any other investment which is a permitted investment of the Commission in accordance with the laws of the State; and

(b) with respect to the Master Subordinate Indenture:

(i) those investments specified in Minnesota Statutes, Sections 118A.01 et seq., and 473.606 Subd. 3, and which further comply with any investment policy of the Commission; and

(ii) any of the following, but only to the extent Minnesota Statutes, Sections 118A.01 et seq., and 473.606 Subd. 3, as amended from time to time, permits the Commission to set forth in a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture or resolution entered into in connection with the issuance of a Series of Subordinate Obligations to provide for other permitted investments:

(A) United States Obligations;

(B) Obligations, debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued or guaranteed by any of the following instrumentalities or agencies of the United States of America: Federal Home Loan Bank System; Export-Import Bank of the United States; Federal Financing Bank; Government National Mortgage Association; Federal National Mortgage Association; Student Loan Marketing Association; Federal Farm Credit Bureau; Farmers Home Administration; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation; and Federal Housing Administration;

(C) direct and general long-term obligations of any state, which obligations are rated in one of the two highest Rating Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies;

(D) direct and general short-term obligations of any state which obligations are rated in the highest Rating Category by one or more of the Rating Agencies;

(E) interest-bearing demand or time deposits (including certificates of deposit) or interests in money market portfolios issued by state banks or trust companies or national banking associations that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or by savings and loan associations that are members of the FDIC, which deposits or interests must either be (1) continuously and fully insured by FDIC and with banks that are rated at least in the highest short-term Rating Category by one or more of the Rating Agencies or is rated in one of the two highest long-term Rating Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies; or (2) fully secured by obligations described in item (b)(ii)(A) or (B) of this definition of Permitted Investments (a) which are valued not less frequently than monthly and have a fair market value, exclusive of accrued interest, at all times at least equal to the principal amount of the investment, (b) held by the Subordinate Trustee (who will not be the provider of the collateral) or by any Federal Reserve Bank or a depository acceptable to the Subordinate Trustee, (c) subject to a perfected first lien in favor of the Subordinate Trustee, and (4) free and clear from all third-party liens;

(F) long-term or medium-term corporate debt guaranteed by any corporation that is rated in one of the two highest Rating Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies;

(G) repurchase agreements which are (1) entered into with banks or trust companies organized under state law, national banking associations, insurance companies or government bond dealers reporting to, trading with, and recognized as a primary dealer by, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and which either are members of the Security Investors Protection Corporation or with a dealer or parent holding company that has an investment grade rating from one or more of the Rating Agencies and (2) fully secured by investments specified in items (b)(ii)(A) or (B) of this definition of Permitted Investments (a) which are valued not less frequently than monthly and have a fair market value, exclusive of accrued interest, at least equal to the amount invested in the repurchase agreements, (b) held by the Subordinate Trustee (who will not be the provider of the collateral) or by any Federal Reserve Bank or a depository acceptable to the Subordinate Trustee, (c) subject to a perfected first lien in favor of the Subordinate Trustee and (d) free and clear from all third-party liens;

(H) prime commercial paper of a United States corporation, finance company or banking institution rated in the highest short-term Rating Category of one or more of the Rating Agencies;

(I) shares of a diversified open-end management investment company (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended) or shares in a regulated investment company (as defined in Section 851(a) of the Code) that is (1) a money market fund that has been rated in one of the two highest Rating Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies or (2) a money market fund or account of the Subordinate Trustee or any state or federal bank that is rated at least in the highest short-term Rating Category by one or more of the Rating Agencies or is rated in one of the two highest long-term Rating

Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies, or whose one bank holding company parent is rated at least in the highest short-term Rating Category by one or more of the Rating Agencies or is rated in one of the two highest long-term Rating Categories by one or more of the Rating Agencies, or that has a combined capital and surplus of not less than \$50,000,000;

(J) interest bearing notes issued by a banking institution having a combined capital and surplus of at least \$500,000,000 and whose senior debt is in the highest Rating Category by one or more of the Rating Agencies;

(K) public housing bonds issued by public agencies which are either unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States of America, or rated in the highest Rating Category by one or more of the Rating Agencies;

(L) obligations issued or guaranteed by Private Export Funding Corporation, Resolution Funding Corporation and any other instrumentality or agency of the United States of America;

(M) Investment Agreements;

(N) any other type of investment consistent with Commission policy in which the Commission directs the Subordinate Trustee to invest provided that there is delivered to the Subordinate Trustee a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative stating that each of the Rating Agencies then maintaining a rating on the Subordinate Obligations has been informed of the proposal to invest in such investment and each of such Rating Agencies has confirmed that such investment will not adversely affect the rating then assigned by such rating agency to any of the Subordinate Obligations; and

(O) any other investment which is a permitted investment of the Commission in accordance with the laws of the State.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the definition of Permitted Investments, with respect to the Master Subordinate Indenture, at any time a rating is required on a Permitted Investment, such rating will be received from S&P, but only if S&P has been requested by the Commission to maintain a rating on the Subordinate Obligations and S&P is then maintaining a rating on any of the Subordinate Obligations.

“*PFC Eligible Bonds*” means Senior Bonds and/or Subordinate Obligations issued to finance projects authorized to be financed with PFCs.

“*PFC Act*” means the Aviation Safety and Capacity Expansion Act of 1990, as amended

“*PFC Regulations*” means the regulations promulgated under the PFC Act (including 14 CFR Part 158).

“*PFC Resolution*” means Resolution No. 2021 adopted by the Commission on May 19, 2003, as amended by Resolution No. 2037 adopted by the Commission on April 19, 2004, as may be further amended or supplemented from time to time.

“*Project*” means any and all facilities, improvements and other expenditures related to the Airport System financed in whole or in part with proceeds of a Series of Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be.

“*Rating Agency*” or “*Rating Agencies*” means Fitch, Moody’s or S&P, or any other nationally recognized rating agency of municipal obligations, but only if such Rating Agencies have been requested by the Commission to maintain a rating on the Senior Bonds or the Subordinate Obligations, the case may be, and such Rating Agencies are then maintaining a rating on any of the Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be.

“*Rating Category*” or “*Rating Categories*” means (a) with respect to any long-term rating category, all ratings designated by a particular letter or combination of letters, without regard to any numerical modifier, plus or minus sign or other modifier, and (b) with respect to any short-term or commercial paper rating category, all ratings designated by a particular letter or combination of letters and taking into account any numerical modifier, but not any plus or minus sign or other modifier.

“*Rebate Fund*” means any fund created by the Commission pursuant to a Supplemental Senior Indenture or a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be, in connection with the issuance of any Series of Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, for the purpose of complying with the Code and providing for the collection and holding for and payment of amounts to the United States of America.

“*Record Date*” means, with respect to any Series of Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, the record date as specified in the Supplemental Senior Indenture or the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be, which provides for the issuance of such Series. With respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, “*Record Date*” means for a January 1 Interest Payment Date the preceding December 15 and for a July 1 Interest Payment Date the preceding June 15.

“*Refunding Senior Bonds*” means any Senior Bonds issued pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture to refund or defease all or a portion of any series of Outstanding Senior Bonds, any Subordinated Obligations, or any General Obligation Revenue Bonds.

“*Refunding Subordinate Obligations*” means any Subordinate Obligations issued pursuant to the Master Subordinate Indenture to refund or defease all or a portion of any series of Outstanding Subordinate Obligations, Senior Bonds, or any General Obligation Revenue Bonds.

“*Regularly Scheduled Swap Payments*” means the regularly scheduled payments under the terms of a Swap which are due absent any termination, default or dispute in connection with such Swap.

“*Required Deposits*” means, with respect to any Series of Subordinate Obligations, the amount determined in accordance with the terms of the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture under which such Subordinate Obligations are issued and/or incurred, required to be deposited into funds and accounts created under such Supplemental Subordinate Indenture for the purpose of paying principal and interest on Subordinate Obligations or accumulating funds from which to make such payments and to pay other obligations specifically secured by the Subordinate Revenues under such Supplemental Subordinate Indenture. On or before the Payment Date, if any, in each month, the Subordinate Trustee will determine the Aggregate Required Deposits from the Required Deposits described under each Supplemental Subordinate Indenture.

“*Responsible Officer*” means an officer or assistant officer of the Senior Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee, as the case may be, assigned by the Senior Trustee to administer the Master Senior Indenture or the Subordinate Trustee to administer the Master Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be.

“*Revenues*” means, except to the extent specifically excluded herefrom, all income, receipts, earnings and revenues received by the Commission from the operation and ownership of the Airport System, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as modified from time to time, including, but not limited to, (a) rates, tolls, fees, rentals, charges and other payments made to or owed to the Commission for the use or availability of the Airport System, and (b) amounts received or owed from the sale or provision of supplies, materials, goods and services provided by or made available by the Commission, including rental or business interruption insurance proceeds, received by, held by, accrued to or entitled to be received by the Commission or any successor thereto from the possession, management, charge, superintendence and control of the Airport System and its related facilities or activities and undertakings related thereto or from any other facilities wherever located with respect to which the Commission receives payments which are attributable to the Airport System or activities or undertakings related thereto. Additionally, “*Revenues*” will also include amounts received from tenants representing the principal portion of payments received pursuant to certain self-liquidating lease agreements, all income, receipts and earnings (except any earning allowed to be pledged by the terms of a Supplemental Senior Indenture or Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be, to fund a Senior Construction Fund or a Subordinate Construction Fund, as the case may be) from the investment of amounts held in the Operating Fund, any Senior Construction Fund, any Subordinate Construction Fund, any Senior Debt Service Fund or Subordinate Debt Service Fund (except capitalized interest on deposit therein), any Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund or Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund, the Commission Construction Fund, and such additional revenues, if any, as are designated as “*Revenues*” under the terms of any Supplemental Senior Indenture. The following, including any investment earnings thereon, are specifically excluded from Revenues: (i) any amounts received by the Commission from the imposition of ad valorem taxes (except ad valorem taxes which have been specifically levied to pay principal and interest on the General Obligation Revenue Bonds or to pay Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System), (ii) gifts, grants and other income (including any investment earnings thereon) otherwise included in this definition of “*Revenues*” which are restricted by their terms to purposes inconsistent with the payment of debt service on the Senior Bonds or the Subordinate Obligations, (iii) Net Proceeds and other insurance proceeds, to the extent the use of such Net Proceeds or other proceeds is restricted by the terms of the policy under which they are paid to a use inconsistent with the payment of debt service on the Senior Bonds or the Subordinate Obligations (except to the extent Net Proceeds are utilized to pay Maintenance and Operating Expenses of the Airport System), (iv) any Transfer, and (v) Special Facilities Revenue (to the extent there is no excess Special Facilities Revenue as described in the Master Senior Indenture). In addition, the following, including any investment earnings thereon, are specifically excluded from “*Revenues*,” unless designated as “*Revenues*” under the terms of a Supplemental Senior Indenture or pursuant to a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative: (a) any Senior Swap Termination Payments paid to the Commission pursuant to a Senior Qualified Swap or any Subordinate Swap Termination Payments paid to the Commission pursuant to a Subordinate Qualified Swap, (b) Facilities Construction Credits, (c) Passenger Facility Charges, (d) investment income derived from any moneys or securities which may be placed in escrow or trust to defease Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, (e) any arbitrage earnings which are required to be paid to the U.S. Government pursuant to Section 148 of the Code and (f) capitalized interest. Further, interest earnings or other investment earnings on any Senior Construction Fund or Subordinate Construction Fund, as the case may be, established by any Supplemental Senior Indenture or Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be, are specifically excluded from “*Revenues*,” unless otherwise provided for in such Supplemental Senior Indenture or Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be.

“*Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture*” means the Second Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of May 1, 2001, by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee.

“*Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service*” means for any Fiscal Year the aggregate amount of Senior Annual Debt Service on all Outstanding Senior Bonds and Unissued Senior Program Bonds. For purposes of calculating Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service, the following components of debt service will be computed as follows:

(a) in determining the amount of principal to be funded in each year, payment will (unless a different subsection of this definition applies for purposes of determining principal maturities or amortization) be assumed to be made on Outstanding Senior Bonds and Unissued Senior Program Bonds in accordance with any amortization schedule established by the governing documents setting forth the terms of such Senior Bonds, including, as a principal payment, the Accreted Value of any Capital Appreciation Senior Bonds or Original Issue Discount Senior Bonds maturing or scheduled for redemption in such year; in determining the amount of interest to be funded in each year, interest payable at a fixed rate will (except to the extent subsection (b), (c) or (d) of this definition applies) be assumed to be made at such fixed rate and on the required funding dates; provided, however, that interest payable on the Senior Bonds will be excluded to the extent such payments are to be paid from Senior Capitalized Interest for such Fiscal Year;

(b) if all or any portion or portions of an Outstanding Series of Senior Bonds, or Unissued Senior Program Bonds constitute Balloon Indebtedness (excluding Senior Program Bonds or Unissued Senior Program Bonds to which subsection (f) applies), then, for purposes of determining Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service, each maturity which constitutes Balloon Indebtedness will, unless otherwise provided in the Supplemental Senior Indenture pursuant to which such Balloon Indebtedness is issued or unless provision (c) of this definition then applies to such maturity, be treated as if it were to be amortized over a term of not more than 30 years and with substantially level annual debt service funding payments commencing not later than the year following the year in which such Balloon Indebtedness was issued, and extending not later than 30 years from the date such Balloon Indebtedness was originally issued; the interest rate used for such computation will be that rate quoted in The Bond Buyer 25 Revenue Bond Index, or such successor or replacement index, for the last week of the month preceding the date of calculation as published by *The Bond Buyer*, or if that index is no longer published, another similar index selected by the Commission, or if the Commission fails to select a replacement index, that rate determined by a Consultant to be a reasonable market rate for fixed-rate Senior Bonds of a corresponding term issued under the Master Senior Indenture on the date of such calculation, with no credit enhancement and taking into consideration whether such Senior Bonds bear interest which is or is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; with respect to any Series of Senior Bonds, Unissued Senior Program Bonds or Senior Program Bonds only a portion of which constitutes Balloon Indebtedness, the remaining portion will be treated as described in (a) above or such other provision of this definition as will be applicable and, with respect to any Series or Senior Bonds, Unissued Senior Program Bonds or Senior Program Bonds or that portion of a Series thereof which constitutes Balloon Indebtedness, all funding requirements of principal and interest becoming due prior to the year of the stated maturity of the Balloon Indebtedness will be treated as described in (a) above or such other provision of this definition as will be applicable;

(c) any maturity of Senior Bonds which constitutes Balloon Indebtedness as described in provision (b) of this definition and for which the stated maturity date occurs within 12 months from the date such calculation of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service is made, will be assumed to become due and payable on the stated maturity date and provision (b) above will not apply thereto unless there is delivered to the entity making the calculation of Senior Aggregate Annual

Debt Service a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative stating that the Commission intends to refinance such maturity and stating the probable terms of such refinancing and that the debt capacity of the Commission is sufficient to successfully complete such refinancing; upon the receipt of such certificate, such Balloon Indebtedness will be assumed to be refinanced in accordance with the probable terms set out in such certificate and such terms will be used for purposes of calculating Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service, provided that such assumption will not result in an interest rate lower than that which would be assumed under provision (b) above and will be amortized over a term of not more than 30 years from the date of refinancing;

(d) if any Outstanding Senior Bonds (including Senior Program Bonds) or any Senior Bonds which are then proposed to be issued constitute Senior Tender Indebtedness (but excluding Senior Program Bonds or Senior Bonds as to which a Senior Qualified Swap is in effect and to which subsection (g) or (h) applies), then, for purposes of determining Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service, Senior Tender Indebtedness will be treated as if the principal amount of such Senior Bonds were to be amortized over a term of not more than 30 years commencing in the year in which such Series is first subject to tender and with substantially level Senior Annual Debt Service payments and extending not later than 30 years from the date such Senior Tender Indebtedness was originally issued; the interest rate used for such computation will be that rate quoted in The Bond Buyer 25 Revenue Bond Index, or such successor or replacement index, for the last week of the month preceding the date of calculation as published by *The Bond Buyer*, or if that index is no longer published, another similar index selected by the Commission, or if the Commission fails to select a replacement index, that rate determined by a Consultant to be a reasonable market rate for fixed-rate Senior Bonds of a corresponding term issued under the Master Senior Indenture on the date of such calculation, with no credit enhancement and taking into consideration whether such Senior Bonds bear interest which is or is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; and with respect to all funding requirements of principal and interest payments becoming due prior to the year in which such Senior Tender Indebtedness is first subject to tender, such payments will be treated as described in (a) above unless the interest during that period is subject to fluctuation, in which case the interest becoming due prior to such first tender date will be determined as provided in (e) or (f) below, as appropriate;

(e) if any Outstanding Senior Bonds constitute Variable Rate Senior Indebtedness, including obligations described in subsection (h)(ii) to the extent it applies (except to the extent subsection (b) or (c) relating to Balloon Indebtedness or (d) relating to Senior Tender Indebtedness or subsection (h)(i) relating to Synthetic Fixed Rate Debt applies), the interest rate on such Senior Bonds will be that rate quoted in The Bond Buyer 25 Revenue Bond Index, or such successor or replacement index, for the last week of the month preceding the date of calculation as published by *The Bond Buyer*, or if that index is no longer published, another similar index selected by the Commission, or if the Commission fails to select a replacement index, that rate determined by a Consultant to be a reasonable market rate for variable-rate Senior Bonds of a corresponding term issued under the Master Senior Indenture on the date of such calculation, with no credit enhancement and taking into consideration whether such Senior Bonds bear interest which is or is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes;

(f) with respect to any Senior Program Bonds or Unissued Senior Program Bonds (i) debt service on Senior Program Bonds then Outstanding will be determined in accordance with such of the foregoing provisions of this definition as will be applicable, and (ii) with respect to Unissued Senior Program Bonds, it will be assumed that the full principal amount of such Unissued Senior Program Bonds will be amortized over a term certified by an Authorized Commission Representative at the time the initial Senior Program Bonds of such Senior Program are issued to

be the expected duration of such Senior Program or, if such expectations have changed, over a term certified by an Authorized Commission Representative to be the expected duration of such Senior Program at the time of such calculation, but not to exceed 30 years from the date the initial Senior Program Bonds of such Senior Program are issued and it will be assumed that debt service will be paid in substantially level Senior Annual Debt Service payments over such assumed term; the interest rate used for such computation will be that rate quoted in The Bond Buyer 25 Revenue Bond Index, or such successor or replacement index, for the last week of the month preceding the date of calculation as published by *The Bond Buyer*, or if that index is no longer published, another similar index selected by the Commission, or if the Commission fails to select a replacement index, that rate determined by a Consultant to be a reasonable market rate for fixed-rate Senior Bonds of a corresponding term issued under the Master Senior Indenture on the date of such calculation, with no credit enhancement and taking into consideration whether such Senior Bonds bear interest which is or is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes;

(g) debt service on Senior Repayment Obligations, to the extent such obligations constitute Senior Bonds under the Master Senior Indenture, will be calculated as provided in the Master Senior Indenture;

(h) (i) for purposes of computing the Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service of Senior Bonds which constitute Synthetic Fixed Rate Debt, the interest payable thereon will, if the Commission elects, be that rate as provided for by the terms of the Swap or the net interest rate payable pursuant to offsetting indices, as applicable; or, if the Commission fails to elect such rate, then it will be deemed to be the fixed interest rate quoted in The Bond Buyer 25 Revenue Bond Index, or such successor or replacement index, for the last week of the month preceding the date of calculation as published by *The Bond Buyer*, or if that index is no longer published, another similar index selected by the Commission;

(ii) for purposes of computing the Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service of Senior Bonds with respect to which a Swap has been entered into whereby the Commission has agreed to pay the floating variable rate thereunder, no fixed interest rate amounts payable on the Senior Bonds to which such Swap pertains will be included in the calculation of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service, and the interest rate with respect to such Senior Bonds will, if the Commission elects, be the sum of that rate as determined in accordance with subsection (e) relating to Variable Rate Senior Indebtedness plus the difference between the interest rate on the Designated Debt and the rate received from the Swap Provider;

(i) if moneys or Permitted Investments have been irrevocably deposited with and are held by the Senior Trustee or another fiduciary or Senior Capitalized Interest has been set aside exclusively to be used to pay principal and/or interest on specified Senior Bonds, then the principal and/or interest to be paid from such moneys, Permitted Investments, or Senior Capitalized Interest or from the earnings thereon will be disregarded and not included in calculating Senior Annual Debt Service;

(j) if Passenger Facility Charges have been irrevocably committed or are held by the Senior Trustee or another fiduciary and are to be set aside exclusively to be used to pay principal and/or interest, then the principal and/or interest to be paid from such Passenger Facility Charges or from earnings thereon will be disregarded (unless such Passenger Facility Charges are included in the definition of Revenues) and not included in calculating Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service; and

(k) for purposes of computing Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service on the General Obligation Revenue Bonds, the preceding subsections of this definition will apply, except that the term “Senior Bonds” will be read to mean the General Obligation Revenue Bonds.

“*Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service For Reserve Requirement*” means the computation of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service for a Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund with respect to all Outstanding Senior Bonds participating in an identified Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund in the then current or any future Fiscal Year, excluding the General Obligation Revenue Bonds, with such modifications in the assumptions thereof as is described in this definition. For purposes of determining the Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service For Reserve Requirement for the respective Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund, if any, for a Series of Senior Bonds, the annual debt service with respect to any Variable Rate Senior Indebtedness will, upon the issuance of such Series participating in a Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund, be calculated on the basis of the assumptions set forth in subsection (e) of the definition of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service, and the amount so determined will not require adjustment thereafter except as appropriate to reflect reductions in the outstanding principal amount of such Series. For purposes of the Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service For Reserve Requirement, the annual debt service requirements assumed at the time of issuance of a Series of Senior Bonds containing Balloon Indebtedness or Senior Tender Indebtedness will not, with respect to such Series, require subsequent increases.

“*Senior Annual Debt Service*” means, with respect to any Senior Bond and General Obligation Revenue Bond, the aggregate amount of Revenues required to be set aside in the respective Senior Debt Service Fund or the Commission Debt Service Fund during the Fiscal Year to satisfy the funding requirements for future payments of principal and interest, and if a Senior Qualified Swap is in effect for any Senior Bond, plus the amount payable by the Commission (or the Senior Trustee) under the Senior Qualified Swap in accordance with the terms thereof, less any amount to be received by the Commission from the Senior Qualified Swap Provider pursuant to the Senior Qualified Swap, calculated using the principles and assumptions set forth in the definition of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service.

“*Senior Authorized Amount*” means, when used with respect to Senior Bonds, including Senior Bonds issued pursuant to a Senior Program, the maximum Senior Principal Amount of Senior Bonds which is then authorized by a resolution or Supplemental Senior Indenture adopted by the Commission pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture to be Outstanding at any one time under the terms of such Senior Program or Supplemental Senior Indenture. If the maximum Senior Principal Amount of Senior Bonds or Senior Program Bonds authorized by a preliminary resolution or form of Supplemental Senior Indenture approved by the Commission pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture exceeds the maximum Senior Principal Amount of Senior Bonds set forth in the final definitive Supplemental Senior Indenture executed and delivered by the Commission pursuant to which such Senior Bonds are issued or such Senior Program is established, the Senior Principal Amount of such Senior Bonds or Senior Program Bonds as is set forth in said final definitive Supplemental Senior Indenture as executed and delivered by the Commission will be deemed to be the “Senior Authorized Amount.”

“*Senior Bond*” or “*Senior Bonds*” means any debt obligation of the Commission issued as a taxable or tax-exempt obligation under and in accordance with the provisions of the Master Senior Indenture, including, but not limited to, bonds, notes, bond anticipation notes, commercial paper and other instruments creating an indebtedness of the Commission, and obligations incurred through lease or installment purchase agreements or other agreements or certificates of participation therein and Senior Repayment Obligations to the extent provided in the Master Senior Indenture. The term “Senior Bond” or “Senior Bonds” in the Master Senior Indenture does not include any Subordinated Obligation; provided, however, that the Commission may provide in a Supplemental Senior Indenture to the Master Senior Indenture that Subordinated Obligations may be thenceforth issued pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture having the terms applicable to the Senior Bonds, except that such Subordinated Obligations will be junior and

subordinate in payment of such Subordinated Obligations from the Net Revenues. The term “Senior Bond” and “Senior Bonds” includes Senior Program Bonds.

“*Senior Capitalized Interest*” means the amount of interest on Senior Bonds, if any, funded from the proceeds of the Senior Bonds or other monies that are deposited with the Senior Trustee in the Senior Debt Service Fund as will be described in a Supplemental Senior Indenture upon issuance of Senior Bonds to be used to pay interest on the Senior Bonds.

“*Senior Commercial Paper Program*” means a Senior Program authorized by the Commission pursuant to which Commercial Paper will be issued and reissued from time to time, up to the Senior Authorized Amount of such Senior Program.

“*Senior Construction Fund*” means any of the Senior Construction Funds authorized to be created as provided by the Master Senior Indenture.

“*Senior Debt Service Fund*” or “*Senior Debt Service Funds*” means a Senior Debt Service Fund or any of the Senior Debt Service Funds required to be created as provided by the Master Senior Indenture.

“*Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund*” means any Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund created by the Commission pursuant to a Supplemental Senior Indenture in connection with the issuance of any Series of Senior Bonds and that is required to be funded for the purpose of providing additional security for such Series of Senior Bonds and under certain circumstances to provide additional security for such other designated Series of Senior Bonds issued pursuant to the terms of the Master Senior Indenture and as specified in any Supplemental Senior Indenture.

“*Senior Event of Default*” means any occurrence or event specified as an “Senior Event of Default” in the Master Senior Indenture. See “APPENDIX C-2—SUMMARY OF THE MASTER SENIOR INDENTURE—Defaults and Remedies.”

“*Senior Indenture*” means, collectively, the Master Senior Indenture, together with all Supplemental Senior Indentures.

“*Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service*” means the maximum amount of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service with respect to all Senior Bonds, Unissued Senior Program Bonds, the Senior Authorized Amount of all Senior Bonds then proposed to be issued and General Obligation Revenue Bonds in the then current or any future Fiscal Year.

“*Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service For Reserve Requirement*” means the computation of Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service for a Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund with respect to all Outstanding Senior Bonds participating in an identified Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund in the then current or any future Fiscal Year, excluding General Obligation Revenue Bonds, with such modifications in the assumptions thereof as is described in this definition. For purposes of determining the Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service For Reserve Requirement for the respective Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund, if any, for a Series of Senior Bonds the annual debt service with respect to any Variable Rate Senior Indebtedness will, upon the issuance of such Series participating in an identified Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund, be calculated on the basis of the assumptions set forth in subsection (e) of the definition of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service, and the amount so determined will not require adjustment thereafter except as appropriate to reflect reductions in the outstanding principal amount of such Series. For purposes of the Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service For Reserve Requirement, the annual debt service requirements assumed at the time of issuance of a Series of Senior Bonds containing

Balloon Indebtedness or Senior Tender Indebtedness will not, with respect to such Series, require subsequent increases.

“*Senior Notes*” means Senior Bonds issued under the provisions of the Master Senior Indenture which have a maturity of one year or less from their date of original issuance and which are not part of a Senior Commercial Paper Program.

“*Senior Paying Agent*” or “*Senior Paying Agents*” means, with respect to the Senior Bonds or any Series of Senior Bonds, the banks, trust companies or other financial institutions or other entities designated in a Supplemental Senior Indenture or a resolution of the Commission as the place where such Senior Bonds will be payable.

“*Senior Principal Amount*” or “*principal amount*” means, as of any date of calculation, (a) with respect to any Capital Appreciation Senior Bond, the Accreted Value thereof (the difference between the stated amount to be paid at maturity and the Accreted Value being deemed unearned interest), (b) with respect to any Original Issue Discount Senior Bond, the Accreted Value thereof, unless the Supplemental Senior Indenture under which such Senior Bond was issued will specify a different amount, in which case, the terms of the Supplemental Senior Indenture will control, and (c) with respect to any other Senior Bonds, the principal amount of such Senior Bond payable at maturity.

“*Senior Program*” means a financing program identified in a Supplemental Senior Indenture, including but not limited to a Senior Commercial Paper Program, (a) which is authorized and the terms thereof approved by a resolution adopted by the Commission and the items required under the Master Senior Indenture have been filed with the Senior Trustee, (b) wherein the Commission has authorized the issuance, from time to time, of notes, commercial paper or other indebtedness in a Senior Authorized Amount, and (c) the Senior Authorized Amount of which has met the additional bonds test set forth in the Master Senior Indenture and the Outstanding amount of which may vary from time to time, but not exceed the Senior Authorized Amount.

“*Senior Program Bonds*” means Senior Bonds issued and Outstanding pursuant to a Senior Program, other than Unissued Senior Program Bonds.

“*Senior Qualified Swap*” means any Swap (a) whose Designated Debt is all or part of a particular Series of Senior Bonds; (b) whose Swap Provider is a Senior Qualified Swap Provider or has been a Senior Qualified Swap Provider within the 60 day period preceding the date on which the calculation of Senior Annual Debt Service or Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service is being made; (c) which has a term not greater than the term of the Designated Debt or to a specified mandatory tender or redemption of such Designated Debt; and (d) which has been designated in writing to the Senior Trustee by the Commission as a Senior Qualified Swap with respect to such Senior Bonds.

“*Senior Qualified Swap Provider*” means a financial institution whose senior long-term debt obligations, or whose obligations under any Senior Qualified Swap are (i) guaranteed by a financial institution, or subsidiary of a financial institution, whose senior long-term debt obligations, are rated at least “A1,” in the case of Moody’s and “A+,” in the case of S&P, or the equivalent thereto in the case of any successor thereto, or (ii) fully secured by obligations described in items (a)(ii)(A) or (B) of the definition of Permitted Investments which are (A) valued not less frequently than monthly and have a fair market value, exclusive of accrued interest, at all times at least equal to 105% of the principal amount of the investment, together with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon, (B) held by the Senior Trustee (who will not be the provider of the collateral) or by any Federal Reserve Bank or a depository acceptable to the Senior Trustee, (C) subject to a perfected first lien on behalf of the Senior Trustee, and (D) free and clear from all third-party liens.

“*Senior Registrar*” means, with respect to the Senior Bonds or any Series of Senior Bonds, the bank, trust company or other entity designated in a Supplemental Senior Indenture or a resolution of the Commission to perform the function of Registrar under the Master Senior Indenture or any Supplemental Senior Indenture, and which bank, trust company or other entity has accepted the position in accordance with the Master Senior Indenture.

“*Senior Repayment Obligations*” means an obligation arising under a written agreement of the Commission and a Credit Provider pursuant to which the Commission agrees to reimburse the Credit Provider for amounts paid through a Credit Facility to be used to pay debt service on any Senior Bonds or an obligation arising under a written agreement of the Commission and a Liquidity Provider pursuant to which the Commission agrees to reimburse the Liquidity Provider for amounts paid through a Liquidity Facility to be used to purchase Senior Bonds.

“*Senior Reserve Fund*” means the Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund established and maintained by the Senior Trustee pursuant to the provisions of the Master Senior Indenture and the First Supplemental Senior Indenture. The Senior Reserve Fund Participating Bonds are secured by the Senior Reserve Fund.

“*Senior Reserve Fund Participating Bonds*” means, collectively, the Existing Senior Bonds and any additional Senior Bonds the Commission elects to participate in the Senior Reserve Fund.

“*Senior Reserve Requirement*” means, an amount equal to the lesser of (a) Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service for Reserve Requirement for all Series of Senior Bonds participating in the Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund, (b) ten percent (10%) of the principal amount of the Series of Senior Bonds that have been issued and are participating in the Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund, less the amount of original issue discount with respect to such Series of Senior Bonds if such original issue discount exceeded 2% on such Series of Senior Bonds at the time of their original sale and (c) 125% of the average Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service for Reserve Requirement for all Series of Senior Bonds participating in the Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund.

“*Senior Series 2016A Bonds*” means the \$330,690,000 original principal amount of Senior Bonds issued under the Master Senior Indenture and the Ninth Supplemental Senior Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission, Senior Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A.”

“*Senior Series 2016C Bonds*” means the \$207,250,000 original principal amount of Senior Bonds issued under the Master Senior Indenture and the Tenth Supplemental Senior Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission, Senior Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2016C.”

“*Senior Swap Termination Payment*” means an amount payable by the Commission or a Senior Qualified Swap Provider, in accordance with a Senior Qualified Swap, to compensate the other party to the Senior Qualified Swap for any losses and costs that such other party may incur as a result of an event of default or the early termination of the obligations, in whole or in part, of the parties under such Senior Qualified Swap.

“*Senior Tender Indebtedness*” means any Senior Bonds or portions of Senior Bonds a feature of which is an obligation on the part of the Senior Bondholders, under the terms of such Senior Bonds, to tender all or a portion of such Senior Bonds to the Commission, the Senior Trustee, the Senior Paying Agent or other fiduciary or agent or Credit Provider for payment or purchase and requiring that such Senior Bonds or portions of Senior Bonds be purchased if properly presented.

“*Senior Trustee*” means Computershare Trust Company, N.A., successor trustee to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (successor by merger to Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, National Association, formerly known as Norwest Bank Minnesota, N.A.), until a successor replaces it and, thereafter, means such successor.

“*Serial Senior Bonds*” means Senior Bonds for which no sinking installment payments are provided.

“*Serial Subordinate Obligations*” means Subordinate Obligations for which no sinking installment payments are provided.

“*Series*” means (a) with respect to Senior Bonds, Senior Bonds designated as a separate Series by a Supplemental Senior Indenture and, with respect to Senior Program Bonds or a Senior Commercial Paper Program, means the full Senior Authorized Amount of such program, regardless of when or whether issued, unless portions thereof are, by Supplemental Senior Indenture, designated as separate Series, and (b) with respect to Subordinate Obligations, Subordinate Obligations designated as a separate Series by a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and, with respect to Subordinate Program Obligations or a Subordinate Commercial Paper Program, means the full Subordinate Authorized Amount of such program, regardless of when or whether issued, unless portions thereof are, by Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, designated as a separate Series.

“*Significant Portion*” means, for purposes of the Master Senior Indenture, any Airport Facilities or portions thereof which, if such facilities had been sold or disposed of by the Commission at the beginning of an annual period which includes the month of commencement of the 12-month period ending on the day of such disposition would have resulted in a reduction in Net Revenues for such annual period of more than 5% when the actual Net Revenues for such annual period are decreased by the Revenues directly attributable to such Airport Facilities and increased by the expenses of the Commission directly attributable to such Airport Facilities. The Commission will notify each of the Rating Agencies that the Commission has requested ratings from and who are then maintaining a rating on any of the Senior Bonds prior to the selling or disposing of a Significant Portion of any Airport Facilities or portions thereof.

“*Sixteenth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture*” means the Sixteenth Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of December 1, 2016, by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee.

“*S&P*” means S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC, its successors and their assigns, and if such corporation will for any reason no longer perform the functions of a securities rating agency, “*S&P*” will be deemed to refer to any other nationally recognized securities rating agency designated by the Commission.

“*Special Facilities*” or “*Special Facility*” means a facility or group of facilities or category of facilities which are designated as a Special Facility pursuant to the provisions of the Master Senior Indenture.

“*Special Facilities Revenue*” means the contractual payments and all other revenues (other than ground rentals relating to such Special Facility) derived by or available to the Commission from a Special Facility which are pledged to secure Special Facility Obligations.

“*Special Facility Obligations*” means bonds or other debt instruments issued pursuant to an indenture other than the Master Senior Indenture or the Master Subordinate Indenture to finance Special

Facilities and which are not secured by nor payable from a lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues but which are secured by revenues derived from Special Facilities.

“*Specified Project*” means a Project or a group of alternative Projects which are described in a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative delivered to the Consultant preparing the certificate described in the Master Senior Indenture, the revenues and expenses of which Project or of the alternative Projects are to be taken into account by such Consultant in preparing the certificate.

“*State*” means the State of Minnesota.

“*Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service*” means for any Fiscal Year the aggregate amount of Subordinate Annual Debt Service on all Outstanding Subordinate Obligations and Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations. For purposes of calculating Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, the following components of debt service will be computed as follows:

(a) in determining the principal due in each year, payment will (unless a different subsection of this definition applies for purposes of determining principal maturities or amortization) be assumed to be made on Outstanding Subordinate Obligations and Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations in accordance with any amortization schedule established by the governing documents setting forth the terms of such Subordinate Obligations, including, as a principal payment, the Accreted Value of any Capital Appreciation Subordinate Obligations or Original Issue Discount Subordinate Obligations maturing or scheduled for redemption in such year; in determining the interest due in each year, interest payable at a fixed rate will (except to the extent subsection (b), (c) or (d) of this definition applies) be assumed to be made at such fixed rate and on the required payment dates; provided, however, that interest payable on the Subordinate Obligations will be excluded to the extent such payments are to be paid from Subordinate Capitalized Interest for such Fiscal Year;

(b) if all or any portion or portions of an Outstanding Series of Subordinate Obligations or Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations constitute Balloon Indebtedness, then, for purposes of determining Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, each maturity which constitutes Balloon Indebtedness will, unless otherwise provided in the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture pursuant to which such Balloon Indebtedness is issued or unless provision (c) of this definition then applies to such maturity, be treated as if it were to be amortized over a term of not more than 30 years and with substantially level annual debt service payments commencing not later than the year following the year in which such Balloon Indebtedness was issued, and extending not later than 30 years from the date such Balloon Indebtedness was originally issued; the interest rate used for such computation will be that rate quoted in The Bond Buyer 25 Revenue Bond Index, or such successor or replacement index, for the last week of the month preceding the date of calculation as published by *The Bond Buyer*, or if that index is no longer published, another similar index selected by the Commission, or if the Commission fails to select a replacement index, that rate determined by a Consultant to be a reasonable market rate for fixed-rate Subordinate Obligations of a corresponding term issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture on the date of such calculation, with no credit enhancement and taking into consideration whether such Subordinate Obligations bear interest which is or is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; with respect to any Series of Subordinate Obligations, Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations or Subordinate Program Obligations, only a portion of which constitutes Balloon Indebtedness, the remaining portion will be treated as described in (a) above or such other provision of this definition as will be applicable and, with respect to any Series, Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations or Subordinate Program Obligations, or that portion of a Series thereof which constitutes Balloon Indebtedness, all payments of principal and interest becoming

due prior to the year of the stated maturity of the Balloon Indebtedness will be treated as described in (a) above or such other provision of this definition as will be applicable;

(c) any maturity of Subordinate Obligations which constitutes Balloon Indebtedness as described in provision (b) of this definition and for which the stated maturity date occurs within 12 months from the date such calculation of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service is made, will be assumed to become due and payable on the stated maturity date and provision (b) above will not apply thereto unless there is delivered to the entity making the calculation of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative stating that the Commission intends to refinance such maturity and stating the probable terms of such refinancing and that the debt capacity of the Commission is sufficient to successfully complete such refinancing; upon the receipt of such certificate, such Balloon Indebtedness will be assumed to be refinanced in accordance with the probable terms set out in such certificate and such terms will be used for purposes of calculating Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, provided that such assumption will not result in an interest rate lower than that which would be assumed under provision (b) above and will be amortized over a term of not more than 30 years from the date of refinancing;

(d) if any Outstanding Subordinate Obligations (including Subordinate Program Obligations) or any Subordinate Obligations which are then proposed to be issued constitute Subordinate Tender Indebtedness (but excluding Subordinate Program Obligations or Subordinate Obligations as to which a Subordinate Qualified Swap is in effect and to which subsection (g) or (h) applies), then, for purposes of determining Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, Subordinate Tender Indebtedness will be treated as if the principal amount of such Subordinate Obligations were to be amortized over a term of not more than 30 years commencing in the year in which such Series is first subject to tender and with substantially level Subordinate Annual Debt Service payments and extending not later than 30 years from the date such Subordinate Tender Indebtedness was originally issued; the interest rate used for such computation will be that rate quoted in The Bond Buyer 25 Revenue Bond Index, or such successor or replacement index, for the last week of the month preceding the date of calculation as published by *The Bond Buyer*, or if that index is no longer published, another similar index selected by the Commission, or if the Commission fails to select a replacement index, that rate determined by a Consultant to be a reasonable market rate for fixed-rate Subordinate Obligations of a corresponding term issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture on the date of such calculation, with no credit enhancement and taking into consideration whether such Subordinate Obligations bear interest which is or is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes; and with respect to all principal and interest payments becoming due prior to the year in which such Subordinate Tender Indebtedness is first subject to tender, such payments will be treated as described in (a) above unless the interest during that period is subject to fluctuation, in which case the interest becoming due prior to such first tender date will be determined as provided in (e) or (f) below, as appropriate;

(e) if any Outstanding Subordinate Obligations constitute Variable Rate Subordinate Indebtedness, including obligations described in subsection (h)(ii) to the extent it applies (except to the extent subsection (b) or (c) relating to Balloon Indebtedness or (d) relating to Subordinate Tender Indebtedness or subsection (h)(i) relating to Synthetic Fixed Rate Debt applies), the interest rate on such Subordinate Obligations will be that rate quoted in The Bond Buyer 25 Revenue Bond Index, or such successor or replacement index, for the last week of the month preceding the date of calculation as published by *The Bond Buyer*, or if that index is no longer published, another similar index selected by the Commission, or if the Commission fails to select a replacement index, that rate determined by a Consultant to be a reasonable market rate for variable rate Subordinate Obligations of a corresponding term issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture on the date of

such calculation, with no credit enhancement and taking into consideration whether such Subordinate Obligations bear interest which is or is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes;

(f) with respect to any Subordinate Program Obligations or Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations (other than a Subordinate Commercial Paper Program) (i) debt service on such Subordinate Program Obligations then Outstanding will be determined in accordance with such of the foregoing provisions of this definition as will be applicable, and (ii) with respect to Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations, it will be assumed that the full principal amount of such Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations will be amortized over a term certified by an Authorized Commission Representative at the time the initial Subordinate Program Obligations of such Subordinate Program are issued to be the expected duration of such Subordinate Program or, if such expectations have changed, over a term certified by an Authorized Commission Representative to the expected duration of such Subordinate Program at the time of such calculation, but not to exceed 30 years from the date of the initial issuance of such Subordinate Program Obligations and it will be assumed that debt service will be paid in substantially level Subordinate Annual Debt Service payments over such assumed term; the interest rate used for such computation will be that rate quoted in The Bond Buyer 25 Revenue Bond Index, or such successor or replacement index, for the last week of the month preceding the date of calculation as published by *The Bond Buyer*, or if that index is no longer published, another similar index selected by the Commission, or if the Commission fails to select a replacement index, that rate determined by a Consultant to be a reasonable market rate for fixed-rate Subordinate Obligations of a corresponding term issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture on the date of such calculation, with no credit enhancement and taking into consideration whether such Subordinate Obligations bear interest which is or is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes;

(g) debt service on Subordinate Repayment Obligations, to the extent such obligations constitute Subordinate Obligations under the Master Subordinate Indenture, will be calculated as provided in the Master Subordinate Indenture;

(h) (i) for purposes of computing the Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service of Subordinate Obligations which constitute Synthetic Fixed Rate Debt, the interest payable thereon will, if the Commission elects, be that rate as provided for by the terms of the Swap or the net interest rate payable pursuant to offsetting indices, as applicable, or if the Commission fails to elect such rate, then it will be deemed to be the fixed interest rate quoted in The Bond Buyer 25 Revenue Bond Index, or such successor or replacement index, for the last week of the month preceding the date of calculation as published by *The Bond Buyer*, or if that index is no longer published, another similar index selected by the Commission;

(ii) for purposes of computing the Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service of Subordinate Obligations with respect to which a Swap has been entered into whereby the Commission has agreed to pay the floating variable rate thereunder, no fixed interest rate amounts payable on the Subordinate Obligations to which such Swap pertains will be included in the calculation of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, and the interest rate with respect to such Subordinate Obligations will, if the Commission elects, be the sum of that rate as determined in accordance with subsection (e) relating to Variable Rate Subordinate Indebtedness plus the difference between the interest rate on the Designated Debt and the rate received from the Swap Provider;

(i) with respect to any Subordinate Commercial Paper Program which has been Implemented and not then terminated or with respect to any Subordinate Commercial Paper Program then proposed to be Implemented, the principal and interest thereon will be calculated as if the entire Subordinate Authorized Amount of such Subordinate Commercial Paper Program were to be amortized over a term of 30 years commencing in the year in which such Subordinate Commercial Paper Program is Implemented and with substantially level annual debt service payments; the interest rate used for such computation will be that rate quoted in The Bond Buyer 25 Revenue Bond Index, or such successor or replacement index, for the last week of the month preceding the date of calculation as published by *The Bond Buyer*, or if that index is no longer published, another similar index selected by the Commission, or if the Commission fails to select a replacement index, that rate determined by a Consultant to be a reasonable market rate for fixed-rate Subordinate Obligations of a corresponding term issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture on the date of such calculation, with no credit enhancement and taking into consideration whether such Subordinate Obligations bear interest which is or is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes;

(j) if moneys or Permitted Investments have been irrevocably deposited with and are held by the Subordinate Trustee or another fiduciary or Subordinate Capitalized Interest has been set aside exclusively to be used to pay principal and/or interest on specified Subordinate Obligations, then the principal and/or interest to be paid from such moneys, Permitted Investments, or Subordinate Capitalized Interest or from the earnings thereon will be disregarded and not included in calculating Subordinate Annual Debt Service; and

(k) if Passenger Facility Charges, state and/or federal grants or other moneys have been irrevocably committed or are held by the Subordinate Trustee or another fiduciary and are to be set aside exclusively to be used to pay principal and/or interest on specified Subordinate Obligations, then the principal and/or interest to be paid from such Passenger Facility Charges, state and/or federal grants or other moneys or from earnings thereon will be disregarded (unless such Passenger Facility Charges, state and/or federal grants or other moneys are included in the definition of Revenues) and not included in calculating Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service.

“*Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service For Reserve Requirement*” means the computation of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service for a Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund with respect to all Outstanding Subordinate Obligations participating in an identified Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund in the then current or any future Fiscal Year, with such modifications in the assumptions thereof as is described in this definition. For purposes of determining the Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service For Reserve Requirement for the respective Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund, if any, for a Series of Subordinate Obligations, the annual debt service with respect to any Variable Rate Subordinate Indebtedness will, upon the issuance of such Series participating in a Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund, be calculated on the basis of the assumptions set forth in subsection (e) of the definition of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, and the amount so determined will not require adjustment thereafter except as appropriate to reflect reductions in the outstanding principal amount of such Series. For purposes of the Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service For Reserve Requirement, the annual debt service requirements assumed at the time of issuance of a Series of Subordinate Obligations containing Balloon Indebtedness or Subordinate Tender Indebtedness will not, with respect to such Series, require subsequent increases.

“*Subordinate Annual Debt Service*” means, with respect to any Subordinate Obligation, the aggregate amount of Revenues required to be set aside in the respective Debt Service Fund during the Fiscal Year to satisfy the funding requirements for future payments of principal and interest, and if a Qualified

Swap is in effect for any Subordinate Obligation, plus the amount payable by the Commission (or the Trustee) under the Qualified Swap in accordance with the terms thereof, less any amount to be received by the Commission from the Qualified Swap Provider pursuant to the Qualified Swap, calculated using the principles and assumptions set forth in the definition of Aggregate Annual Debt Service.

“*Subordinate Authorized Amount*” means, when used with respect to Subordinate Obligations, including Subordinate Program Obligations, the maximum Subordinate Principal Amount of Subordinate Obligations which is then authorized by a resolution or Supplemental Subordinate Indenture adopted by the Commission pursuant to the Master Subordinate Indenture to be Outstanding at any one time under the terms of such Subordinate Program or Supplemental Subordinate Indenture. If the maximum Subordinate Principal Amount of Subordinate Obligations or Subordinate Program Obligations authorized by a preliminary resolution or form of Supplemental Subordinate Indenture approved by the Commission pursuant to the Master Subordinate Indenture exceeds the maximum Subordinate Principal Amount of Subordinate Obligations set forth in the final resolution of sale adopted by the Commission or in the definitive Supplemental Subordinate Indenture executed and delivered by the Commission pursuant to which such Subordinate Obligations are issued or such Subordinate Program is established, the Subordinate Principal Amount of such Subordinate Obligations or Subordinate Program Obligations as is set forth in said final resolution of sale or in the definitive Supplemental Subordinate Indenture as executed and delivered by the Commission will be deemed to be the “Subordinate Authorized Amount.”

“*Subordinate Capitalized Interest*” means the amount of interest on Subordinate Obligations, if any, funded from the proceeds of the Subordinate Obligations or other monies that are deposited with the Subordinate Trustee in the Subordinate Debt Service Fund as will be described in a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture upon issuance of Subordinate Obligations to be used to pay interest on the Subordinate Obligations.

“*Subordinate Commercial Paper Program*” means a Subordinate Program authorized by the Commission pursuant to which Commercial Paper will be issued and reissued from time to time, up to the Subordinate Authorized Amount of such Subordinate Program.

“*Subordinate Commercial Paper Notes*” means Commercial Paper authorized to be issued pursuant to a Subordinate Commercial Paper Program.

“*Subordinate Construction Fund*” means any of the Subordinate Construction Funds authorized to be created as provided by the Master Subordinate Indenture.

“*Subordinate Debt Service Fund*” or “*Subordinate Debt Service Funds*” means a Subordinate Debt Service Fund or any of the Subordinate Debt Service Funds required to be created as provided by the Master Subordinate Indenture.

“*Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund*” means any Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund created by the Commission pursuant to a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture in connection with the issuance of any Series of Subordinate Obligations and that is required to be funded for the purpose of providing additional security for such Series of Subordinate Obligations and under certain circumstances to provide additional security for such other designated Series of Subordinate Obligations issued pursuant to the terms of the Master Subordinate Indenture and as specified in any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture.

“*Subordinated Obligation*” means any bond, note or other debt instrument issued or otherwise entered into by the Commission which ranks junior and subordinate to the Senior Bonds and which may be paid from moneys constituting Net Revenues only if all amounts of principal and interest which have

become due and payable on the Senior Bonds whether by maturity, redemption or acceleration have been paid in full and the Commission is current on all payments, if any, required to be made to replenish all Senior Debt Service Reserve Funds. “Subordinated Obligations” are not Senior Bonds for purposes of the Master Senior Indenture; provided, however, that the Commission may henceforth by Supplemental Senior Indenture elect to have the provisions of the Master Senior Indenture applicable to the Senior Bonds apply to the Subordinated Obligations issued thereunder, except that such Subordinated Obligations will be secured on a junior and subordinate basis to the Senior Bonds from the Net Revenues. No bond, note or other instrument of indebtedness will be deemed to be a “Subordinated Obligation” for purposes of the Master Senior Indenture and payable on a subordinated basis from Net Revenues unless specifically designated by the Commission as a “Subordinated Obligation” in a Supplemental Senior Indenture or other written instrument. In connection with any Subordinated Obligation with respect to which a Swap is in effect or proposes to be in effect, the term “Subordinated Obligation” includes, collectively, both such Subordinated Obligation and either such Swap or the obligations of the Commission under each such Swap, as the context requires. The term “Subordinated Obligations” also includes a Swap or the obligations of the Commission under such Swap which has been entered into in connection with a Subordinated Obligation, as the context requires, although none of the Subordinated Obligations with respect to which such Swap was entered into remain outstanding. In connection with any Senior Bonds with respect to which a Senior Qualified Swap is in effect or proposed to be in effect, the term “Subordinated Obligation” includes any Senior Swap Termination Payment if designated as a Subordinated Obligation in a Supplemental Senior Indenture. The Subordinate Obligations issued and Outstanding under the Subordinate Indenture are Subordinated Obligations.

“*Subordinate Event of Default*” means any occurrence or event specified as an “Subordinate Event of Default” in the Master Subordinate Indenture. See “APPENDIX C-3—SUMMARY OF THE MASTER SUBORDINATE INDENTURE—Defaults and Remedies.”

“*Subordinate Indenture*” means, collectively, the Master Subordinate Indenture, together with all Supplemental Subordinate Indentures, including the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture.

“*Subordinate Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service*” means the maximum amount of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service with respect to all Subordinate Obligations, Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations and the Subordinate Authorized Amount of all Subordinate Obligations then proposed to be issued in the then current or any future Fiscal Year.

“*Subordinate Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service For Reserve Requirement*” means the computation of Subordinate Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service for a Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund with respect to all Outstanding Subordinate Obligations participating in an identified Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund in the then current or any future Fiscal Year, with such modifications in the assumptions thereof as is described in this definition. For purposes of determining the Subordinate Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service For Reserve Requirement for the respective Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund, if any, for a Series of Subordinate Obligations the annual debt service with respect to any Variable Rate Subordinate Indebtedness will, upon the issuance of such Series participating in an identified Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund, be calculated on the basis of the assumptions set forth in subsection (e) of the definition of Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service, and the amount so determined will not require adjustment thereafter except as appropriate to reflect reductions in the outstanding principal amount of such Series. For purposes of the Subordinate Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service For Reserve Requirement, the annual debt service requirements assumed at the time of issuance of a Series of Subordinate Obligations containing Balloon Indebtedness or Subordinate Tender Indebtedness will not, with respect to such Series, require subsequent increases.

“*Subordinate Notes*” means Subordinate Obligations issued under the provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture which have a maturity of one year or less from their original date of issue and which are not part of a Subordinate Commercial Paper Program.

“*Subordinate Obligation*” or “*Subordinate Obligations*” means any debt obligation of the Commission issued as a taxable or tax-exempt obligation under and in accordance with the provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture, including, but not limited to, bonds, notes, bond anticipation notes, commercial paper and other instruments creating an indebtedness of the Commission, and obligations incurred through lease or installment purchase agreements or other agreements or certificates of participation therein and Subordinate Repayment Obligations to the extent provided in the Master Subordinate Indenture. The terms “*Subordinate Obligation*” and “*Subordinate Obligations*” include Subordinate Program Obligations.

“*Subordinate Paying Agent*” or “*Subordinate Paying Agents*” means, with respect to the Subordinate Obligations or any Series of Subordinate Obligations, the banks, trust companies or other financial institutions or other entities designated in a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture or a resolution of the Commission as the place where such Subordinate Obligations will be payable. The Subordinate Trustee will act as Subordinate Paying Agent with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

“*Subordinate Principal Amount*” or “*principal amount*” means, as of any date of calculation, (a) with respect to any Capital Appreciation Subordinate Obligations, the Accreted Value thereof (the difference between the stated amount to be paid at maturity and the Accreted Value being deemed unearned interest), (b) with respect to any Original Issue Discount Subordinate Obligations, the Accreted Value thereof, unless the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture under which such Subordinate Obligation was issued will specify a different amount, in which case, the terms of the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture will control, and (c) with respect to any other Subordinate Obligations, the principal amount of such Subordinate Obligation payable at maturity.

“*Subordinate Program*” means a financing program identified in a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, including but not limited to a Subordinate Commercial Paper Program, (a) which is authorized and the terms thereof approved by a resolution adopted by the Commission and the items required under the Master Subordinate Indenture have been filed with the Subordinate Trustee, (b) wherein the Commission has authorized the issuance, from time to time, of notes, commercial paper or other indebtedness in a Subordinate Authorized Amount, and (c) the Subordinate Authorized Amount of which has met the additional bonds test set forth in the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Outstanding amount of which may vary from time to time, but not exceed the Subordinate Authorized Amount.

“*Subordinate Program Obligations*” means Subordinate Obligations issued and Outstanding pursuant to a Subordinate Program, other than Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations.

“*Subordinate Qualified Swap*” means any Swap (a) whose Designated Debt is all or part of a particular Series of Subordinate Obligations; (b) whose Swap Provider is a Subordinate Qualified Swap Provider or has been a Subordinate Qualified Swap Provider within the 60 day period preceding the date on which the calculation of Subordinate Annual Debt Service or Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service is being made; (c) which has a term not greater than the term of the Designated Debt or to a specified mandatory tender or redemption of such Designated Debt; and (d) which has been designated in writing to the Subordinate Trustee by the Commission as a Subordinate Qualified Swap with respect to such Subordinate Obligations.

“*Subordinate Qualified Swap Provider*” means a financial institution whose senior long-term debt obligations, or whose obligations under any Subordinate Qualified Swap are (a) guaranteed by a financial

institution, or subsidiary of a financial institution, whose senior long-term debt obligations, are rated at least “A1”, in the case of Moody’s and “A+”, in the case of S&P, or the equivalent thereto in the case of any successor thereto, or (b) fully secured by obligations described in items (b)(ii)(A) or (B) of the definition of Permitted Investments which are (i) valued not less frequently than monthly and have a fair market value, exclusive of accrued interest, at all times at least equal to 105% of the principal amount of the investment, together with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon, (ii) held by the Subordinate Trustee (who will not be the provider of the collateral) or by any Federal Reserve Bank or a depository acceptable to the Subordinate Trustee, (iii) subject to a perfected first lien on behalf of the Subordinate Trustee, and (iv) free and clear from all third-party liens.

“*Subordinate Registrar*” means, with respect to the Subordinate Obligations or any Series of Subordinate Obligations, the bank, trust company or other entity designated in a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture or a resolution of the Commission to perform the function of Registrar under the Master Subordinate Indenture or any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, and which bank, trust company or other entity has accepted the position in accordance with the Master Subordinate Indenture. The Subordinate Trustee will act as Subordinate Registrar with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

“*Subordinate Repayment Obligations*” means an obligation arising under a written agreement of the Commission and a Credit Provider pursuant to which the Commission agrees to reimburse the Credit Provider for amounts paid through a Credit Facility to be used to pay debt service on any Subordinate Obligations and all other amounts due and owing to a Credit Provider under a Credit Facility, or an obligation arising under a written agreement of the Commission and a Liquidity Provider pursuant to which the Commission agrees to reimburse the Liquidity Provider for amounts paid through a Liquidity Facility to be used to purchase Subordinate Obligations and all other amounts due and owing to a Liquidity Provider under a Liquidity Facility.

“*Subordinate Reserve Fund*” means the Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund established and maintained by the Subordinate Trustee pursuant to the provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture. The Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds are secured by the Subordinate Reserve Fund.

“*Subordinate Reserve Fund Participating Bonds*” means, collectively, the Existing Subordinate Bonds, the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds and any additional Subordinate Obligations the Commission elects to participate in the Subordinate Reserve Fund.

“*Subordinate Reserve Requirement*” means an amount equal to the lesser of (a) Subordinate Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service for Reserve Requirement for all Series of Subordinate Obligations participating in the Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund, (b) 10% of the principal amount of the Series of Subordinate Obligations that have been issued and are participating in the Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund, less the amount of original issue discount with respect to such Series of Subordinate Obligations if such original issue discount exceeded 2% on such Series of Subordinate Obligations at the time of their original sale and (c) 125% of the average Subordinate Aggregate Annual Debt Service for Reserve Requirement for all Series of Subordinate Obligations participating in the Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund.

“*Subordinate Revenues*” or “*Net Pledged Revenues*” means for any given period, the Revenues for such period less, for such period, all amounts which are required to be used to pay the Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System, the Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service when due on the Senior Bonds, the Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service when due on the General Obligation Revenue Bonds and the reserve and replenishment requirements on and relating to the Senior Bonds and the General Obligation Revenue Bonds.

“*Subordinate Revolving Obligations*” means the Subordinate Obligations issued and/or incurred under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Nineteenth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture that may be outstanding at any one time in the aggregate principal amount of \$150,000,000 and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Revolving Obligations.”

“*Subordinate Series 2016D Bonds*” means the \$23,410,000 original principal amount of Subordinate Obligations issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Sixteenth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2016D.”

“*Subordinate Series 2016E Bonds*” means the \$171,690,000 original principal amount of Subordinate Obligations issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Sixteenth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2016E.”

“*Subordinate Series 2019A Bonds*” means the \$96,615,000 original principal amount of Subordinate Obligations issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Eighteenth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue and Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A.”

“*Subordinate Series 2019B Bonds*” means the \$164,320,000 original principal amount of Subordinate Obligations issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Eighteenth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue and Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A.”

“*Subordinate Series 2019C Bonds*” means the \$31,035,000 original principal amount of Subordinate Obligations issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Eighteenth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019C.”

“*Subordinate Series 2022A Bonds*” means the \$145,900,000 original principal amount of Subordinate Obligations issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Twentieth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2022A (Governmental/Non-AMT).”

“*Subordinate Series 2022B Bonds*” means the \$226,785,000 original principal amount of Subordinate Obligations issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Twentieth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2022B (Private Activity/AMT).”

“*Subordinate Series 2023A Bonds*” means the \$154,490,000 original principal amount of Subordinate Obligations issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Twenty-First Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2023A (Governmental/Non-AMT).”

“*Subordinate Series 2023B Bonds*” means the \$8,290,000 original principal amount of Subordinate Obligations issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Twenty-First Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2023B (Private Activity/AMT).”

“*Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds*” means the \$206,020,000 original principal amount of Subordinate Obligations to be issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A (Governmental/Non-AMT).”

“*Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds*” means the \$465,125,000 original principal amount of Subordinate Obligations to be issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and designated “Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024B (Private Activity/AMT).”

“*Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds*” means, collectively, the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds and the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds.

“*Subordinate Swap Termination Payment*” means an amount payable by the Commission or a Subordinate Qualified Swap Provider, in accordance with a Subordinate Qualified Swap, to compensate the other party to the Subordinate Qualified Swap for any losses and costs that such other party may incur as a result of an event of default or the early termination of the obligations, in whole or in part, of the parties under such Subordinate Qualified Swap.

“*Subordinate Tender Indebtedness*” means any Subordinate Obligations or portions of Subordinate Obligations a feature of which is an option or an obligation on the part of the holders, under the terms of such Subordinate Obligations, to tender all or a portion of such Subordinate Obligations to the Commission, the Subordinate Trustee, the Subordinate Paying Agent or other fiduciary or agent or Credit Provider for payment or purchase and requiring that such Subordinate Obligations or portions of Subordinate Obligations be purchased if properly presented.

“*Subordinate Trustee*” means Computershare Trust Company, N.A., successor trustee to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (successor by merger to Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, National Association), until a successor replaces it and, thereafter, means such successor.

“*Supplemental Senior Indenture*” means any document supplementing or amending the Master Senior Indenture or providing for the issuance of Senior Bonds and entered into as provided in the Master Senior Indenture.

“*Supplemental Subordinate Indenture*” means any document supplementing or amending the Master Subordinate Indenture or providing for the issuance of Subordinate Obligations and entered into as provided in the Master Subordinate Indenture.

“*Swap*” means any financial arrangement between the Commission and a Swap Provider which provides that (a) each of the parties will pay to the other an amount or amounts calculated as if such amount were interest accruing during the term of the arrangement at a specified rate (whether fixed or a variable rate or measured against some other rate or index) on a Designated Debt, and payable from time to time or at a designated time or times (whether before, during or after the term of the arrangement); (b) if such amount is to be paid *before* it is deemed to have accrued, the amount paid will reflect the present value of such future amount (i.e., an upfront premium), while an amount to be paid *after* it is deemed to have accrued will reflect the time value of such funds; (c) payment dates and calculated accrual rates need not be the same for each payor, but to the extent payment dates coincide, the arrangement may (but need not) provide that one will pay to the other any net amount due under such arrangement.

“*Swap Provider*” means a party to a Swap with the Commission.

“*Synthetic Fixed Rate Debt*” means indebtedness issued by the Commission which: (a) is combined, as Designated Debt, with a Senior Qualified Swap or a Subordinate Qualified Swap, as the case may be, and creates, in the opinion of a Consultant, a substantially fixed-rate maturity or maturities for a term not exceeding such maturity or maturities, or (b) consisting of an arrangement in which two inversely related variable-rate securities are issued in equal principal amounts with interest based on off-setting indices resulting in a combined payment which is economically equivalent to a fixed rate.

“*Tax Compliance Certificate*” means the certificate of the Commission prepared by Bond Counsel and delivered by the Commission at the time of issuance and delivery of any Series of Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to a favorable opinion of such Bond Counsel, making certifications and representations of the Commission as to the status of such Senior Bonds or Subordinate Obligations, as the case may be, under the Code.

“*Tenth Supplemental Senior Indenture*” means the Tenth Supplemental Trust Indenture, dated as of December 1, 2016, by and between the Commission and the Senior Trustee.

“*Term Senior Bonds*” means Senior Bonds of a Series which are payable on or before their specified maturity dates from sinking installment payments established pursuant to the Supplemental Senior Indenture for such series for that purpose and calculated to retire the Senior Bonds on or before their specified maturity dates.

“*Term Subordinate Obligations*” means Subordinate Obligations of a Series which are payable on or before their specified maturity dates from sinking installment payments established pursuant to the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture for such series for that purpose and calculated to retire the Subordinate Obligations on or before their specified maturity dates.

“*Transfer*” means (a) the amount deposited on the last Business Day of the Fiscal Year from the Coverage Account into the Operating Fund plus (b) any amounts withdrawn from the Coverage Account during such Fiscal Year (i) to pay Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System or (ii) to make any required payments or deposits to pay or secure the payment of the principal or purchase price of or interest or redemption premium on the Outstanding Senior Bonds; less (c) any amounts deposited in the Coverage Account from Revenues during such Fiscal Year.

“*Twentieth Supplemental Subordinate Indenture*” means the Twentieth Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of September 1, 2022, by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee.

“*Twenty-First Supplemental Subordinate Indenture*” means the Twenty-First Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2023, by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee.

“*Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture*” means the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, to be dated as of August 1, 2024, by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee.

“*Underwriters*” means, collectively, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, BofA Securities, Inc., Barclays Capital Inc., Jefferies LLC, Piper Sandler & Co., and Samuel A. Ramirez & Co., Inc., the underwriters of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

“*Unissued Senior Program Bonds*” means the bonds, notes or other indebtedness authorized to be issued pursuant to a Senior Program and payable from Net Revenues, issuable in an amount up to the Senior Authorized Amount relating to such Senior Program, which have been approved for issuance by the Commission pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Commission and with respect to which Senior Program the items described in the Master Senior Indenture have been filed with the Senior Trustee but which have not yet been authenticated and delivered pursuant to the Senior Program documents.

“*Unissued Subordinate Program Obligations*” means the bonds, notes or other indebtedness authorized to be issued pursuant to a Subordinate Program and payable from Subordinate Revenues, issuable in an amount up to the Subordinate Authorized Amount relating to such Subordinate Program, which have been approved for issuance by the Commission pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Commission and with respect to which Subordinate Program the items described in the Master Subordinate Indenture have been filed with the Subordinate Trustee but which have not yet been authenticated and delivered pursuant to the Subordinate Program documents.

“*United States Bankruptcy Code*” means Title 11 U.S.C., Section 101 et seq., as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor federal act.

“*United States Obligations*” means direct and general obligations of the United States of America, or obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States of America, including, with respect only to direct and general obligations and not to guaranteed obligations, evidences of ownership of proportionate interests in future interest and/or principal payments of such obligations, provided that investments in such proportionate interests must be limited to circumstances wherein: (a) a bank or trust company acts as custodian and holds the underlying United States Obligations; (b) the owner of the investment is the real party in interest and has the right to proceed directly and individually against the obligor of the underlying United States Obligations; and (c) the underlying United States Obligations are held in a special account separate from the custodian’s general assets and are not available to satisfy any claim of the custodian, any person claiming through the custodian or any person to whom the custodian may be obligated. “*United States Obligations*” will include any stripped interest or principal portion of United States Treasury securities and any stripped interest portion of Resolution Funding Corporation securities.

“*Variable Rate Senior Indebtedness*” means any Senior Bond or Senior Bonds the interest rate on which is not, at the time in question, fixed to maturity, excluding any Senior Commercial Paper Program.

“*Variable Rate Subordinate Indebtedness*” means any Subordinate Obligation or Subordinate Obligations the interest rate on which is not, at the time in question, fixed to maturity, excluding any commercial paper program.

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APPENDIX C-2

SUMMARY OF THE MASTER SENIOR INDENTURE

In addition to certain information contained under the captions “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS” in the forepart of this Official Statement, the following is a summary of certain provisions of the Master Senior Indenture. Such summary is only a brief description of limited provisions of such document and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Master Senior Indenture.

Grant to Secure Bonds; Pledge of Net Revenues

To secure the payment of the interest, principal and premium, if any, on the Senior Bonds and the performance and observance by the Commission of all the covenants, agreements and conditions expressed or implied in the Master Senior Indenture or contained in the Senior Bonds, the Commission has pledged and assigned to the Senior Trustee and granted to the Senior Trustee a lien on and security interest in all right, title and interest of the Commission in and to all of the following and provides that, except with respect to the General Obligation Revenue Bonds (which are on parity with the Senior Bonds), such lien and security interest will be prior in right to any other pledge, lien or security interest created by the Commission in the following: (a) the Net Revenues, (b) all moneys and securities (excluding moneys and securities on deposit in any Rebate Fund) held from time to time by the Senior Trustee under the Master Senior Indenture, and to the extent provided in any Supplemental Senior Indenture moneys and securities held in any Senior Construction Fund whether or not held by the Senior Trustee, (c) earnings on amounts included in provisions (a) and (b) above (except to the extent excluded from the definition of “Revenues” by the Master Senior Indenture), and (d) any and all other funds, assets, rights, property or interests therein, of every kind or description which may from time to time hereafter, by delivery or by writing of any kind, be sold, transferred, conveyed, assigned, pledged, mortgaged, granted or delivered to or deposited with the Senior Trustee as additional security under the Master Senior Indenture, for the equal and proportionate benefit and security of all Senior Bonds, all of which, regardless of the time or times of their authentication and delivery or maturity, will, with respect to the security provided by this Granting Clause, be of equal rank without preference, priority or distinction as to any General Obligation Revenue Bond, or any Senior Bond over any other Senior Bond or Senior Bonds, except as to the timing of payment of the General Obligation Revenue Bonds and the Senior Bonds. Any Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund and any Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy provided at any time in satisfaction of all or a portion of the Senior Reserve Requirement and any other security, Liquidity Facility or Credit Facility provided for specific Senior Bonds, a specific Series of Senior Bonds or one or more Series of Senior Bonds may, as provided by a Supplemental Senior Indenture, secure only such specific Senior Bonds, Series of Senior Bonds or one or more Series of Senior Bonds and, therefore, will not be included as security for all Senior Bonds under the Master Senior Indenture unless otherwise provided by a Supplemental Senior Indenture and moneys and securities held in trust as provided in the Master Senior Indenture exclusively for Senior Bonds which have become due and payable and moneys and securities which are held exclusively to pay Senior Bonds which are deemed to have been paid under the Master Senior Indenture will be held solely for the payment of such specific Senior Bonds. All amounts held in the Commission Debt Service Fund, from time to time, with respect to the General Obligation Revenue Bonds will not be included as security for any Senior Bonds under the Master Senior Indenture.

Additional Senior Bonds

Additional Senior Bonds may be issued under the Master Senior Indenture provided, among other things, that there is delivered to the Senior Trustee either:

(a) a certificate prepared by an Authorized Commission Representative showing that the Net Revenues for any 12 consecutive months out of the most recent 18 consecutive months immediately preceding the date of issuance of the proposed Series of Senior Bonds or preceding the first issuance of the proposed Senior Program Bonds were at least equal to 110% of Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service with respect to all Outstanding Senior Bonds, Unissued Senior Program Bonds, the proposed Series of Senior Bonds and outstanding General Obligation Revenue Bonds, calculated as if the proposed Series of Senior Bonds and the full Senior Authorized Amount of such proposed Senior Program Bonds (as applicable) were then Outstanding; or

(b) a certificate prepared by an Authorized Commission Representative showing that the Net Revenues (as may be adjusted as described below) for the last completed Fiscal Year or 12-month period immediately preceding the date of issuance of the proposed Series of Senior Bonds or preceding the first issuance of the proposed Senior Program Bonds were at least equal to 125% of Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service with respect to all Outstanding Senior Bonds, Unissued Senior Program Bonds, the proposed Series of Senior Bonds and outstanding General Obligation Revenue Bonds, calculated as if the proposed Series of Senior Bonds and the full Senior Authorized Amount of such proposed Senior Program Bonds (as applicable) were then Outstanding.

For purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) above, no Transfer may be taken into account in the computation of Revenues by the Authorized Commission Representative.

For purposes of paragraph (b) above, the Commission will be allowed to adjust Net Revenues for earnings arising from any increase in the rates, charges and fees for the use of the Airport System which has become effective prior to the issuance of such proposed Series of Senior Bonds but which, during the last completed Fiscal Year or 12-month period, was not in effect for the entire period under consideration, in an amount equal to the amount by which the Net Revenues would have been increased if such increase in rates, charges and fees had been in effect during the whole of such last completed Fiscal Year or 12-month period, as shown by the certificate or opinion of a Consultant employed by the Commission.

For purposes of preparing the certificate or certificates described above, the Consultant or Consultants may rely upon financial statements prepared by the Commission which have not been subject to audit by an independent certified public accountant if audited financial statements for the Fiscal Year or period are not available; provided, however, that an Authorized Commission Representative certifies as to their accuracy and that such financial statements were prepared substantially in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, subject to year end adjustments.

Neither of the certificates described above under paragraphs (a) or (b) will be required:

(i) if such Senior Bonds are being issued for the purpose of refunding then Outstanding Senior Bonds or General Obligation Revenue Bonds and there is delivered to the Senior Trustee, instead, a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative showing that Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service after the issuance of such Refunding Senior Bonds will not exceed Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service prior to the issuance of such Refunding Senior Bonds;

(ii) if such Senior Bonds being issued constitute Senior Notes and there is delivered to the Senior Trustee, instead, a certificate prepared by an Authorized Commission Representative showing that the principal amount of the proposed Senior Notes being issued, together with the principal amount of any Senior Notes then Outstanding, does not exceed 10% of the Net Revenues for any 12 consecutive months out of the 24 months immediately preceding the issuance of the

proposed Notes and there is delivered to the Senior Trustee a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative setting forth calculations showing that for each of the Fiscal Years during which the Senior Notes will be Outstanding, and taking into account the debt service becoming due on such Senior Notes, the Commission will be in compliance with the rate covenant established by the Master Senior Indenture; or

(iii) if such Senior Bonds are being issued to pay costs of completing a Project for which Senior Bonds have previously been issued and the principal amount of such Senior Bonds being issued for completion purposes does not exceed an amount equal to 15% of the principal amount of Senior Bonds originally issued for such Project and reasonably allocable to the Project to be completed as shown in a written certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative and there is delivered to the Senior Trustee (A) a Consultant's certificate stating that the nature and purpose of such Project has not materially changed and (B) a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative to the effect that (1) all of the proceeds (including investment earnings on amounts in the Senior Construction Fund allocable to such Project) of the original Senior Bonds issued to finance such Project have been or will be used to pay Costs of the Project and (2) the then estimated Costs of the Project exceed the sum of the Costs of the Project already paid plus moneys available in the Senior Construction Fund established for the Project (including unspent proceeds of Senior Bonds previously issued for such purpose).

Senior Repayment Obligations Afforded Status of Senior Bonds

If a Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider makes payment of principal of a Senior Bond or advances funds to purchase or provide for the purchase of Senior Bonds and is entitled to reimbursement thereof, pursuant to a separate written agreement with the Commission, but is not reimbursed, the Commission's Senior Repayment Obligation under such written agreement may, if so provided in the written agreement, be afforded the status of a Senior Bond issued under the Master Senior Indenture, and, if afforded such status, the Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider will be the Senior Bondholder and such Senior Bond will be deemed to have been issued at the time of the original Senior Bond for which the Credit Facility or Liquidity Facility was provided and will not be subject to the provisions of the Master Senior Indenture; provided, however, notwithstanding the stated terms of the Senior Repayment Obligation, the payment terms of the Senior Bond held by the Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider under the Master Senior Indenture will be as follows (unless otherwise provided in the Supplemental Senior Indenture pursuant to which the Senior Bonds are issued): (a) interest will be due and payable semiannually and (b) principal will be due and payable not less frequently than annually and in such annual amounts as to amortize the principal amount thereof in (i) 30 years or, if shorter, (ii)(A) a term extending to the maturity date of the enhanced Senior Bonds or (B) if longer, the final maturity of the Senior Repayment Obligation under the written agreement, and providing substantially level Senior Annual Debt Service payments, using the rate of interest set forth in the written repayment agreement which would apply to the Senior Repayment Obligation as of the date such amortization schedule is fixed. The principal amortized as described in the prior sentence will bear interest in accordance with the terms of the Senior Repayment Obligation. Any amount which comes due on the Senior Repayment Obligation by its terms and which is in excess of the amount treated as principal of and interest on a Senior Bond will be a Subordinated Obligation of the Commission. This provision will not defeat or alter the rights of subrogation which any Credit Provider may have under law or under the terms of any Supplemental Senior Indenture. The Senior Trustee may conclusively rely on a written certification by the Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider of the amount of such non-reimbursement and that such Senior Repayment Obligation is to be afforded the status of a Senior Bond under the Master Senior Indenture.

Revenues and Funds

Funding of Senior Debt Service Funds. The Senior Trustee will, at least 15 Business Days prior to each Payment Date on any Senior Bond, give the Commission notice by telephone, promptly confirmed in writing, of the amount after taking into account Senior Capitalized Interest, if any, on deposit in the Senior Debt Service Fund, required to be deposited with the Senior Trustee to make each required payment of principal and interest due on such Payment Date. With respect to any Series of Senior Bonds, the Supplemental Senior Indenture under which such Senior Bonds are issued may provide for different times and methods of notifying the Commission of payment dates and amounts to accommodate the specific provisions of such Series and, in such event, the terms of such Supplemental Senior Indenture will control.

The Commission, at least five Business Days prior to each Payment Date, will withdraw from the Operating Fund and pay to the Senior Trustee the full amount required to make the interest and/or principal payments due on such Payment Date.

On any day on which the Senior Trustee receives funds from the Commission to be used to pay principal of or interest on Senior Bonds, the Senior Trustee will, if the amount received is fully sufficient to pay all amounts of principal and interest then due or becoming due on the next Payment Date, deposit such amounts into the respective Senior Debt Service Funds for the Series of Senior Bonds for which such payments were made and any excess will be applied to pay all amounts of principal and interest becoming due on any subsequent Payment Dates. If, on any Payment Date, the Senior Trustee does not have sufficient amounts in the Senior Debt Service Funds (without regard to any amounts which may be available from Senior Debt Service Reserve Funds) to pay in full all amounts of principal and/or interest due on such date, the Senior Trustee will allocate the total amount which is available to make payment on such day (without regard to any amounts in the various Senior Debt Service Reserve Funds) as follows: first to the payment of interest then due on the Senior Bonds and, if the amount available will not be sufficient to pay in full all interest on the Senior Bonds then due, then pro rata among the Series according to the amount of interest then due and second to the payment of principal then due on the Senior Bonds and, if the amount available will not be sufficient to pay in full all principal on the Senior Bonds then due, then pro rata among the Series according to the Senior Principal Amount then due on the Senior Bonds.

If a Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund or Senior Debt Service Reserve Funds (or a Credit Facility provided in lieu thereof) have been used to make payments on Senior Bonds secured thereby, then the Commission may be required by Supplemental Senior Indenture to replenish such Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund or Senior Debt Service Reserve Funds or reimburse the Credit Provider from Net Revenues provided that (a) no amount from Net Revenues may be used for such purpose until all payments of principal of and interest on all Senior Bonds which have become due and payable will have been paid in full, (b) the required payments to replenish any such Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund or reimburse the Credit Provider will be due in no more than 12 substantially equal monthly installments commencing in the month following any such withdrawal and (c) if the aggregate amount of payments due on any date to replenish the Senior Debt Service Reserve Funds exceeds the amount available for such purpose, the payments made to the Senior Trustee for such purpose will be allocated among the various Senior Debt Service Reserve Funds pro rata on the basis of the Outstanding Senior Principal Amount of Senior Bonds secured thereby.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Commission may, in the Supplemental Senior Indenture authorizing such Series of Senior Bonds, provide for different provisions and timing of deposits with the Senior Trustee and different methods of paying principal of or interest on such Senior Bonds depending upon the terms of such Senior Bonds and may provide for payment through a Credit Facility with reimbursement to the Credit Provider from the respective Senior Debt Service Fund created for the Series of Senior Bonds for which such Credit Facility is provided.

If the Net Revenues are at any time insufficient to make the deposits required to make payments on the Senior Bonds, the Commission may, at its election, pay to the Senior Trustee funds from any available sources with the direction that such funds be deposited into the Senior Debt Service Funds or into a specified account or accounts or subaccount or subaccounts therein.

Additional Security. The pledge of Net Revenues and the other security provided in the Granting Clauses of the Master Senior Indenture, secure all Senior Bonds issued under the terms of the Master Senior Indenture on an equal and ratable basis, except as to the timing of such payments. The Commission may, however, in its discretion, provide additional security or credit enhancement for specified Senior Bonds or Series of Senior Bonds with no obligation to provide such additional security or credit enhancement to other Senior Bonds.

Senior Reserve Fund

Pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture and the First Supplemental Senior Indenture, the Commission established a Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund (the “Senior Reserve Fund”) with the Senior Trustee to secure any Senior Bonds the Commission elects to participate in the Senior Reserve Fund. The Commission has elected to have all of the Outstanding Senior Bonds participate in the Senior Reserve Fund.

The Senior Reserve Fund is required to be funded at all times in an amount equal to the “Senior Reserve Requirement.” The “Senior Reserve Requirement” is equal to the lesser of (a) Senior Maximum Aggregate Annual Debt Service for Reserve Requirement for the Senior Reserve Fund Participating Bonds, (b) 10% of the principal amount of the Senior Reserve Fund Participating Bonds, less the amount of original issue discount with respect to such Senior Reserve Fund Participating Bonds if such original issue discount exceeded 2% on such Senior Reserve Fund Participating Bonds at the time of their original sale, and (c) 125% of the average Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service for Reserve Requirement for the Senior Reserve Fund Participating Bonds. At the time of issuance of any Additional Senior Bonds which the Commission elects to have participate in the Senior Reserve Fund, the Senior Reserve Requirement is required to be met at the time of such issuance.

Moneys and investments held in the Senior Reserve Fund may only be used to pay the principal of and interest on the Senior Reserve Fund Participating Bonds. Moneys and investments held in the Senior Reserve Fund are not available to pay debt service on the General Obligation Revenue Bonds, the Subordinate Obligations or any Additional Senior Bonds the Commission decides will not participate in the Senior Reserve Fund. The Senior Reserve Fund may be drawn upon if the amounts in the respective Senior Debt Service Funds for the Senior Reserve Fund Participating Bonds are insufficient to pay in full any principal or interest then due on the Senior Reserve Fund Participating Bonds. In the event any amounts are required to be withdrawn from the Senior Reserve Fund, such amounts will be withdrawn and deposited pro rata to meet the funding requirements of the Senior Reserve Fund Participating Bonds.

The Commission may fund all or a portion of the Senior Reserve Requirement with a Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy. A Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy may be an insurance policy, letter of credit or surety bond deposited in the Senior Reserve Fund in lieu of or in partial substitution for cash or securities. Any such Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy must either extend to the final maturity of the Series of Senior Bonds for which the Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy was issued or the Commission must agree, by Supplemental Senior Indenture, that the Commission will replace such Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy prior to its expiration with another Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy, or with cash, and the face amount of the Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy, together with amounts on deposit in the Senior Reserve Fund, including the face amount of any other Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy, are at least equal to the Senior Reserve Requirement. Any such Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy deposited to the Senior Reserve Fund will be required to secure all of the Senior

Reserve Fund Participating Bonds. As of the date of this Official Statement, no Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policies are on deposit in the Senior Reserve Fund.

Payment of Principal and Interest

The Commission has covenanted and agreed that it will duly and punctually pay or cause to be paid from the Net Revenues and to the extent thereof the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on every Senior Bond at the place and on the dates and in the manner in the Master Senior Indenture, in the Supplemental Senior Indentures and in the Senior Bonds specified, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that it will faithfully do and perform all covenants and agreements in the Master Senior Indenture and in the Senior Bonds contained, provided that the Commission's obligation to make payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Senior Bonds will be limited to payment from the Net Revenues, the funds and accounts pledged therefor in the Granting Clauses of the Master Senior Indenture and any other source which the Commission may specifically provide for such purpose and no Bondholder will have any right to enforce payment from any other funds of the Commission.

Senior Lien Obligations Prohibited

The Commission has agreed that so long as any Senior Bonds are Outstanding under the Senior Indenture, it (a) will not adopt a resolution determining that Revenues be used to pay any new general obligation bonds or revenue bonds of the Commission on a senior lien basis, and (b) will not issue any additional bonds or other obligations with a lien on or security interest granted in Net Revenues which is senior to the Senior Bonds and (c) it will not issue any additional bonds pursuant to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Section 473.665.

Senior Rate Covenant

The Commission has covenanted in the Master Senior Indenture to fulfill the following requirements:

(a) The Commission will, while any of the Senior Bonds remain Outstanding (but subject to all existing contracts and legal obligations of the Commission as of the original date of execution of the Master Senior Indenture setting forth restrictions relating thereto), establish, fix, prescribe and collect rates, tolls, fees, rentals and charges in connection with the Airport System and for services rendered in connection therewith, so that Net Revenues in each Fiscal Year will be at least equal to the following amounts:

(i) the Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service on any Outstanding Senior Bonds and the Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service on any General Obligation Revenue Bonds required to be funded by the Commission in such Fiscal Year as required by the Senior Indenture or any Supplemental Senior Indenture with respect to the Outstanding Senior Bonds and the Act with respect to General Obligation Revenue Bonds;

(ii) the required deposits to fund the Commission Debt Service Fund reserve requirement for the General Obligation Revenue Bonds and to fund any Senior Debt Service Reserve Fund (including the Senior Reserve Fund described below under "Senior Reserve Fund") which may be established by a Supplemental Senior Indenture;

(iii) the reimbursement owed to any Credit Provider as required by a Supplemental Senior Indenture;

(iv) the interest on and principal of any indebtedness required to be funded during such Fiscal Year other than for General Obligation Revenue Bonds and Outstanding Senior Bonds, but including Subordinate Obligations; and

(v) payments of any reserve requirement for debt service for any indebtedness other than General Obligation Revenue Bonds and Outstanding Senior Bonds, but including Subordinate Obligations.

(b) The Commission has further agreed that it will establish, fix, prescribe and collect rates, tolls, fees, rentals and charges in connection with the Airport System and for services rendered in connection therewith, so that during each Fiscal Year the Net Revenues, together with any Transfer, will be equal to at least 125% of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service on the Outstanding Senior Bonds. For purposes of this paragraph (b), the amount of any Transfer taken into account may not exceed 25% of Senior Aggregate Annual Debt Service on the Outstanding Senior Bonds in such Fiscal Year.

(c) The Commission has agreed that if Net Revenues, together with any Transfer (only as applied in (b) above), in any Fiscal Year are less than the amount specified in paragraph (a) or (b) above, the Commission will retain and direct a Consultant to make recommendations as to the revision of the Commission's business operations and its schedule of rentals, rates, fees and charges for the use of the Airport System and for services rendered by the Commission in connection with the Airport System, and after receiving such recommendations or giving reasonable opportunity for such recommendations to be made the Commission will take all lawful measures to revise the schedule of rentals, rates, fees and charges as may be necessary to produce Net Revenues, together with any Transfer (only as applied in (b) above), in the amount specified in paragraph (a) or (b) above in the next succeeding Fiscal Year.

(d) In the event that Net Revenues for any Fiscal Year are less than the amount specified in paragraph (a) or (b) above, but the Commission promptly has taken prior to or during the next succeeding Fiscal Year all lawful measures to revise the schedule of rentals, rates, fees and charges as required by paragraph (c) above, such deficiency in Net Revenues will not constitute a Senior Event of Default under the provisions of the Senior Indenture. Nevertheless, if after taking the measures required by paragraph (c) above to revise the schedule of rentals, rates, fees and charges, Net Revenues in the next succeeding Fiscal Year (as evidenced by the audited financial statements of the Commission for such Fiscal Year) are less than the amount specified in paragraph (a) or (b) above, such deficiency in Net Revenues will constitute a Senior Event of Default under the provisions of the Senior Indenture.

Subordinated Obligations

The Commission may, from time to time, incur indebtedness which is subordinate to the Senior Bonds and which indebtedness is, in the Master Senior Indenture, referred to as Subordinated Obligations. Such indebtedness will be incurred at such times and upon such terms as the Commission will determine, provided that: (a) any Supplemental Senior Indenture authorizing the issuance of any Subordinate Obligations will specifically state that such lien on or security interest granted in the Net Revenues is junior and subordinate to the lien on and security interest in such Net Revenues and other assets granted to secure the Senior Bonds; and (b) payment of principal of and interest on such Subordinated Obligations will be permitted, provided that all deposits required to be made pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture, if any, are then current in accordance with the Master Senior Indenture.

Special Facilities and Special Facility Obligations

The Commission is permitted to designate new or existing Airport Facilities as Special Facilities. The Commission may, from time to time, and subject to the terms and conditions of the Master Senior Indenture, (a) designate a separately identifiable existing facility or planned facility as a “Special Facility,” (b) pursuant to an indenture other than the Master Senior Indenture and without a pledge of any Net Revenues, incur debt primarily for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, renovating or improving or providing financing or refinancing to a third party to acquire, construct, renovate or improve, such facility, (c) provide that certain of the contractual payments derived from or related to such Special Facility, together with other income and revenues available to the Commission from such Special Facility to the extent necessary to make the payments required by clause (i) of the second succeeding paragraph, be “Special Facilities Revenue” and not included as Revenues or Net Revenues unless on terms provided in any supplemental indenture, and (d) provide that the debt so incurred will be a “Special Facility Obligation” and the principal of and interest thereon will be payable solely from the Special Facilities Revenue. The Commission may from time to time refinance any such Special Facility Obligations with other Special Facility Obligations.

Special Facility Obligations will be payable as to principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest solely from Special Facilities Revenue, which will include contractual payments derived by the Commission under and pursuant to a contract (which may be in the form of a lease) relating to a Special Facility by and between the Commission and another person, firm or corporation, either public or private, as will undertake the operation of a Special Facility.

No Special Facility Obligations will be issued by the Commission unless there will have been filed with the Senior Trustee a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative stating that: (i) the estimated Special Facilities Revenue pledged to the payment of obligations relating to the Special Facility will be at least sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on such Special Facility Obligations as and when the same become due and payable, all costs of operating and maintaining such Special Facility not paid for by the operator thereof or by a party other than the Commission and all sinking fund, reserve or other payments required by the resolution authorizing the Special Facility Obligations as the same become due; and (ii) with respect to the designation of any separately identifiable existing Airport Facilities or Airport Facility as a “Special Facility” or “Special Facilities,” the estimated Net Revenues, calculated without including the new Special Facilities Revenue and without including any operation and maintenance expenses of the Special Facility as Maintenance and Operation Expenses of the Airport System, will be sufficient so that the Commission will be in compliance with the rate covenant of the Master Senior Indenture; and (iii) no Senior Event of Default then exists under the Master Senior Indenture.

To the extent Special Facilities Revenue received by the Commission during any Fiscal Year will exceed the amounts required to be paid pursuant to clause (i) of the immediately preceding paragraph for such Fiscal Year, such excess Special Facilities Revenue, to the extent not otherwise encumbered or restricted, will constitute Revenues.

Maintenance and Operation of Airport System

Subject to the transfer of any Airport Facilities pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture, the Commission has covenanted that the Airport System will at all times be operated and maintained in good working order and condition and that all lawful orders of any governmental agency or authority having jurisdiction in the premises will be complied with (provided the Commission will not be required to comply with any such orders so long as the validity or application thereof will be contested in good faith), and that all licenses and permits necessary to construct or operate any part of the Airport System will be obtained and maintained and that all necessary repairs, improvements and replacements of the Airport System will

be made, subject to sound business judgment. Subject to the transfer of any Airport Facilities pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture, the Commission will, from time to time, duly pay and discharge, or cause to be paid and discharged, except to the extent the imposition or payment thereof is being contested in good faith by the Commission, all taxes (if any), assessments or other governmental charges lawfully imposed upon the Airport System or upon any part thereof, or upon the Revenues or Net Revenues, when the same will become due, as well as any lawful claim for labor, materials or supplies or other charges which, if unpaid, might by law become a lien or charge upon the Revenues or Net Revenues or Airport System or any part thereof constituting part of the Airport System.

Insurance; Application of Insurance Proceeds

Subject, in each case, to the condition that insurance is obtainable at reasonable rates and upon reasonable terms and conditions: (a) the Commission will procure and maintain or cause to be procured and maintained commercial insurance or provide Qualified Self Insurance with respect to the facilities constituting the Airport System and public liability insurance in the form of commercial insurance or Qualified Self Insurance and, in each case, in such amounts and against such risks as are, in the judgment of the Commission, prudent and reasonable taking into account, but not being controlled by, the amounts and types of insurance or self-insured programs provided by similar airports; and (b) the Commission will place on file with the Senior Trustee, if requested in writing by the Senior Trustee, annually within 120 days after the close of each Fiscal Year a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative containing a summary of all insurance policies and self-insured programs then in effect with respect to the Airport System and the operations of the Commission. The Senior Trustee may conclusively rely upon such certificate and will not be responsible for the sufficiency or adequacy of any insurance required in the Master Senior Indenture or obtained by the Commission.

“Qualified Self Insurance” means insurance maintained through a program of self-insurance or insurance maintained with a fund, company or association in which the Commission may have a material interest and of which the Commission may have control, either singly or with others. Each plan of Qualified Self Insurance will be established in accordance with law, will provide that reserves be established or insurance acquired in amounts adequate to provide coverage which the Commission determines to be reasonable to protect against risks assumed under the Qualified Self Insurance plan, including any potential retained liability in the event of the termination of such plan of Qualified Self Insurance, and such self-insurance program will be reviewed at least once every 12 months by a Consultant who will deliver to the Commission a report on the adequacy of the reserves established thereunder. If the Consultant determines that such reserves are inadequate, he will make a recommendation as to the amount of reserves that should be established and maintained, and the Commission will comply with such recommendation unless it can establish to the satisfaction of and receive a certification from a Consultant that a lower amount is reasonable to provide adequate protection to the Commission.

If, as a result of any event, any part of the Airport System is destroyed or severely damaged, the Commission will create within the Operating Fund a special account and will credit the Net Proceeds received as a result of such event of damage or destruction to such account and such Net Proceeds will, within a reasonable period of time taking into account any terms under which insurance proceeds are paid and any insurance restrictions upon the use or timing of the use of insurance proceeds, be used to: (i) repair or replace the Airport System, or portion thereof, which were damaged or destroyed, (ii) provide additional revenue-producing Airport Facilities, (iii) redeem Senior Bonds, or (iv) create an escrow fund pledged to pay specified Senior Bonds and thereby cause such Senior Bonds to be deemed to be paid as provided in the Master Senior Indenture; provided, however, that the Commission will first deliver to the Senior Trustee a certificate of a Consultant showing that, after taking into account the use of the Net Proceeds for the redemption of such specified Senior Bonds, the rate covenant as set forth in the Master Senior Indenture is met.

Transfer of Airport Facility or Airport Facilities

The Commission will not, except as permitted below, transfer, sell or otherwise dispose of an Airport Facility or Airport Facilities. For purposes of this section, any transfer of an asset over which the Commission retains substantial control in accordance with the terms of such transfer, will not, for so long as the Commission has such control, be deemed a disposition of an Airport Facility or Airport Facilities.

The Commission may transfer, sell or otherwise dispose of Airport Facilities only if such transfer, sale or disposition complies with one or more of the following provisions: (a) the property being disposed of is inadequate, obsolete or worn out; or (b) the property proposed to be disposed of and all other Airport Facilities disposed of during the 12-month period ending on the day of such transfer (but excluding property disposed of under (a) above), will not, in the aggregate, constitute a Significant Portion, the proceeds are deposited into the Operating Fund to be used as described below and the Commission believes that such disposal will not prevent it from fulfilling its obligations under the Master Senior Indenture; or (c) the Commission receives fair market value for the property, the proceeds are deposited in the Operating Fund to be used as described below, and prior to the disposition of such property, there is delivered to the Senior Trustee a certificate of a Consultant to the effect that notwithstanding such disposition, but taking into account the use of such proceeds in accordance with the expectations of the Commission as evidenced by a certificate of an Authorized Commission Representative, the Consultant estimates that Commission will be in compliance with the rate covenant of the Master Senior Indenture during each of the five Fiscal Years immediately following such disposition.

Proceeds of the disposition of assets under paragraph (b) or (c) above will be deposited into the Operating Fund and used, within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed three years, to (i) provide additional revenue-producing Airport Facilities, (ii) redeem Senior Bonds or (iii) create an escrow fund pledged to pay specified Senior Bonds and thereby cause such Senior Bonds to be deemed to be paid as provided in the Master Senior Indenture.

Airport Facilities which were financed with the proceeds of obligations the interest on which is then excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes will not be disposed of, except under the terms of paragraph (a) above, unless the Commission has first received a written opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that such disposition will not cause the interest on such obligations to become includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

No such disposition will be made which would cause the Commission to be in default of any other covenant contained in the Master Senior Indenture.

Investments

Moneys held by the Senior Trustee in the funds and accounts created in the Master Senior Indenture and under any Supplemental Senior Indenture will be invested and reinvested as directed by the Commission, in Permitted Investments subject to the restrictions set forth in the Master Senior Indenture and such Supplemental Senior Indenture and subject to the investment restrictions imposed upon the Commission by the laws of the State. The Commission will direct such investments by written certificate (upon which the Senior Trustee may conclusively rely) of an Authorized Commission Representative or by telephone instruction followed by prompt written confirmation by an Authorized Commission Representative; in the absence of any such instructions, the Senior Trustee will, to the extent practicable, invest in Permitted Investments specified in item (a)(ii)(A) of the definition thereof, which includes a money market fund comprised of United States Obligations, or in a money market fund or account (which is generally referred to as the U.S. Government Fund) of the Senior Trustee, provided it meets the

requirements specified in (a)(ii)(I) of the definition of Permitted Investments, which are Permitted Investments under State law.

Defeasance

Senior Bonds or portions thereof which have been paid in full or which are deemed to have been paid in full will no longer be secured by or entitled to the benefits of the Master Senior Indenture except for the purposes of payment from moneys or Government Obligations held by the Senior Trustee or a Senior Paying Agent for such purpose. When all Senior Bonds which have been issued under the Master Senior Indenture have been paid in full or are deemed to have been paid in full, and all other sums payable under the Master Senior Indenture by the Commission, including all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the Senior Trustee, the Senior Registrar and the Senior Paying Agent, have been paid or are duly provided for, then the right, title and interest of the Senior Trustee in and to the pledge of Net Revenues and the other assets pledged to secure the Senior Bonds under the Master Senior Indenture will thereupon cease, terminate and become void, and thereupon the Senior Trustee will cancel, discharge and release the Master Senior Indenture.

A Senior Bond will be deemed to be paid within the meaning of and for all purposes of the Master Senior Indenture when payment of the principal, interest and premium, if any, either (a) will have been made or caused to be made in accordance with the terms of the Senior Bonds and the Master Senior Indenture or (b) will have been provided for by depositing with the Senior Trustee in trust and setting aside exclusively for such payment, (i) moneys sufficient to make such payment and/or (ii) noncallable Government Obligations, maturing as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times as will insure the availability of sufficient moneys to make such payment. At such times as Senior Bonds will be deemed to be paid under the Master Senior Indenture, such Senior Bonds will no longer be secured by or entitled to the benefits of the Master Senior Indenture, except for the purposes of payment from such moneys or Government Obligations.

Defaults and Remedies

Senior Events of Default. Each of the following events will constitute and is referred to in the Master Senior Indenture as a “Senior Event of Default”:

- (a) a failure to pay the principal of or premium, if any, on any of the Senior Bonds when the same will become due and payable at maturity or upon redemption;
- (b) a failure to pay any installment of interest on any of the Senior Bonds when such interest will become due and payable;
- (c) a failure to pay the purchase price of any Senior Bond when such purchase price will be due and payable upon an optional or mandatory tender date as provided in a Supplemental Senior Indenture;
- (d) a failure by the Commission to observe and perform any covenant, condition, agreement or provision (other than as specified in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section) that are to be observed or performed by the Commission and which are contained in the Master Senior Indenture or a Supplemental Senior Indenture, which failure, except for a violation under the rate covenant provisions of the Master Senior Indenture which will be controlled by the provisions set forth therein, will continue for a period of 60 days after written notice, specifying such failure and requesting that it be remedied, will have been given to the Commission by the Senior Trustee, which notice may be given at the discretion of the Senior Trustee and will be given at the written

request of holders of 25% or more of the Senior Principal Amount of the Senior Bonds then Outstanding, unless the Senior Trustee, or the Senior Trustee and the holders of Senior Bonds in a Senior Principal Amount not less than the Senior Principal Amount of Senior Bonds the holders of which requested such notice, will agree in writing to an extension of such period prior to its expiration; provided, however, that the Senior Trustee or the Senior Trustee and the holders of such principal amount of Senior Bonds will be deemed to have agreed to an extension of such period if corrective action is initiated by the Commission within such period and is being diligently pursued until such failure is corrected;

(e) bankruptcy, reorganization, arrangement, insolvency or liquidation proceedings, including without limitation proceedings under Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, or other proceedings for relief under any federal or state bankruptcy law or similar law for the relief of debtors are instituted by or against the Commission and, if instituted against the Commission, said proceedings are consented to or are not dismissed within 60 days after such institution;

(f) the occurrence of any other Senior Event of Default as is provided in a Supplemental Senior Indenture; or

(g) a default in the payment of principal of or interest on any General Obligation Revenue Bonds.

Remedies.

(a) Upon the occurrence and continuance of any Senior Event of Default, the Senior Trustee in its discretion may, and upon the written direction of the holders of 25% or more of the Senior Principal Amount of the Senior Bonds then Outstanding and receipt of indemnity to its satisfaction, will, in its own name and as the Senior Trustee of an express trust:

(i) by mandamus, or other suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity, enforce all rights of the Senior Bondholders, and require the Commission to carry out any agreements with or for the benefit of the Senior Bondholders and to perform its or their duties under the Act or any other law to which it is subject and the Master Senior Indenture;

(ii) bring suit upon the Senior Bonds;

(iii) commence an action or suit in equity to require the Commission to account as if it were the trustee of an express trust for the Senior Bondholders; or

(iv) by action or suit in equity enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful or in violation of the rights of the Senior Bondholders.

(b) The Senior Trustee will be under no obligation to take any action with respect to any Senior Event of Default unless the Senior Trustee has actual knowledge of the occurrence of such Event of Default.

(c) In no event, upon the occurrence and continuation of a Senior Event of Default will the Senior Trustee, the Senior Bondholders, a Credit Provider or any other party have the right to accelerate the payment of principal of and interest on the Senior Bonds Outstanding.

Bondholders' Right to Direct Proceedings. Anything in the Master Senior Indenture to the contrary notwithstanding, holders of a majority in Senior Principal Amount of the Senior Bonds then

Outstanding will have the right, at any time, by an instrument in writing executed and delivered to the Senior Trustee, to direct the time, method and place of conducting all remedial proceedings available to the Senior Trustee under the Master Senior Indenture to be taken in connection with the enforcement of the terms of the Master Senior Indenture or exercising any trust or power conferred on the Senior Trustee by the Master Senior Indenture; provided that such direction will not be otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the law and the Master Senior Indenture and that there will have been provided to the Senior Trustee security and indemnity satisfactory to the Senior Trustee against the costs, expenses and liabilities to be incurred as a result thereof by the Senior Trustee.

Limitation on Right to Institute Proceedings. No Bondholder will have any right to institute any suit, action or proceeding in equity or at law for the execution of any trust or power under the Master Senior Indenture, or any other remedy under the Master Senior Indenture or on such Senior Bonds, unless such Senior Bondholder or Bondholders previously will have given to the Senior Trustee written notice of a Senior Event of Default as hereinabove provided and unless also holders of 25% or more of the Senior Principal Amount of the Senior Bonds then Outstanding will have made written request of the Senior Trustee to do so, after the right to institute such suit, action or proceeding under the Master Senior Indenture will have accrued, and will have afforded the Senior Trustee a reasonable opportunity to proceed to institute the same in either its or their name, and unless there also will have been offered to the Senior Trustee security and indemnity satisfactory to it against the costs, expenses and liabilities to be incurred therein or thereby, and the Senior Trustee will not have complied with such request within a reasonable time; and such notification, request and offer of indemnity are thereby declared in every such case, at the option of the Senior Trustee, to be conditions precedent to the institution of such suit, action or proceeding; it being understood and intended that no one or more of the Senior Bondholders will have any right in any manner whatever by their action to affect, disturb or prejudice the security of the Master Senior Indenture, or to enforce any right under the Master Senior Indenture or under the Senior Bonds, except in the manner in the Master Senior Indenture provided, and that all suits, actions and proceedings at law or in equity will be instituted, had and maintained in the manner in the Master Senior Indenture provided and for the equal benefit of all Bondholders.

The Senior Trustee

Standard of Care. If a Senior Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Senior Trustee will exercise its rights and powers and use the same degree of care and skill in their exercise as a prudent person would exercise or use under the circumstances in the conduct of such person's own affairs.

The Senior Trustee may not be relieved from liability for its own negligent action, its own negligent failure to act or its own willful misconduct, except that: (i) the Senior Trustee will not be liable for any error of judgment made in good faith by a Responsible Officer unless the Senior Trustee was negligent in ascertaining the pertinent facts; and (ii) the Senior Trustee will not be liable with respect to any action it takes or omits to take in good faith in accordance with a direction received by it from Bondholders or the Commission in the manner provided in the Master Senior Indenture.

Notice of Defaults. If (a) a Senior Event of Default has occurred or (b) an event has occurred which with the giving of notice and/or the lapse of time would be a Senior Event of Default and, with respect to such events for which notice to the Commission is required before such events will become Senior Events of Default, such notice has been given, then the Senior Trustee will promptly, after obtaining actual notice of such Senior Event of Default or event described in (b) of the first sentence of this section, give notice thereof to each Senior Bondholder. Except in the case of a default in payment or purchase on any Senior Bonds, the Senior Trustee may withhold the notice if and so long as a committee of its Responsible Officers in good faith determines that withholding the notice is in the interests of the Senior Bondholders.

Eligibility of Senior Trustee. The Master Senior Indenture will always have a Senior Trustee that is a trust company, banking association or a bank having the powers of a trust company and is organized and doing business under the laws of the United States or any state or the District of Columbia, is authorized to conduct trust business under the laws of the State, is subject to supervision or examination by United States, state or District of Columbia authority and has (together with its corporate parent) a combined capital and surplus of at least \$100,000,000 as set forth in its most recent published annual report of condition.

Replacement of Senior Trustee. The Senior Trustee may resign by notifying the Commission in writing prior to the proposed effective date of the resignation. The holders of a majority in Senior Principal Amount of the Senior Bonds may remove the Senior Trustee by notifying the removed Senior Trustee and may appoint a successor Senior Trustee with the Commission's consent. The Commission may remove the Senior Trustee, by notice in writing delivered to the Senior Trustee at least 60 days prior to the proposed removal date; provided, however, that the Commission will have no right to remove the Senior Trustee during any time when a Senior Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or when an event has occurred and is continuing or condition exists which with the giving of notice or the passage of time or both would be a Senior Event of Default.

No resignation or removal of the Senior Trustee under this section will be effective until a new Senior Trustee has taken office and delivered a written acceptance of its appointment to the retiring Senior Trustee and to the Commission. Immediately thereafter, the retiring Senior Trustee will transfer all property held by it as Senior Trustee to the successor Senior Trustee, the resignation or removal of the retiring Senior Trustee will then (but only then) become effective and the successor Senior Trustee will have all the rights, powers and duties of the Senior Trustee under the Master Senior Indenture.

If the Senior Trustee resigns or is removed or for any reason is unable or unwilling to perform its duties under the Master Senior Indenture, the Commission will promptly appoint a successor Senior Trustee. If a Senior Trustee is not performing its duties under the Master Senior Indenture and a successor Senior Trustee does not take office within 60 days after the retiring Senior Trustee delivers notice of resignation or the Commission delivers notice of removal, the retiring Senior Trustee, the Commission or the holders of a majority in Senior Principal Amount of the Senior Bonds may petition any court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor Senior Trustee.

If the Senior Trustee, any Senior Paying Agent or Senior Registrar consolidates with, merges or converts into, or transfers all or substantially all its assets (or, in the case of a bank or trust company, its corporate trust assets) to, another corporation and meets the qualifications set forth in the Master Senior Indenture, the resulting, surviving or transferee corporation without any further act will be the successor Senior Trustee, Senior Paying Agent or Senior Registrar.

Amendments

Amendments Without Consent of Senior Bondholders. The Commission may, from time to time and at any time, without the consent of or notice to the Senior Bondholders, execute and deliver Supplemental Senior Indentures supplementing and/or amending the Master Senior Indenture or any Supplemental Senior Indenture as follows:

- (a) to provide for the issuance of a Series or multiple Series of Senior Bonds under the provisions of the Master Senior Indenture and to set forth the terms of such Senior Bonds and the special provisions which will apply to such Senior Bonds;

(b) to cure any formal defect, omission, inconsistency or ambiguity in, or answer any questions arising under, the Master Senior Indenture or any Supplemental Senior Indenture, provided such supplement or amendment is not materially adverse to the Senior Bondholders;

(c) to add to the covenants and agreements of the Commission in the Master Senior Indenture or any Supplemental Senior Indenture other covenants and agreements, or to surrender any right or power reserved or conferred upon the Commission, provided such supplement or amendment will not adversely affect the interests of the Senior Bondholders;

(d) to confirm, as further assurance, any interest of the Senior Trustee in and to the pledge of Net Revenues or in and to the funds and accounts held by the Senior Trustee or in and to any other moneys, securities or funds of the Commission provided pursuant to the Master Senior Indenture or to otherwise add additional security for the Senior Bondholders;

(e) to evidence any change made in the terms of any Series of Senior Bonds if such changes are authorized by the Supplemental Senior Indenture at the time the Series of Senior Bonds is issued and such change is made in accordance with the terms of such Supplemental Senior Indenture;

(f) to comply with the requirements of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended from time to time;

(g) to modify, alter, amend or supplement the Master Senior Indenture or any Supplemental Senior Indenture in any other respect which is not materially adverse to the Senior Bondholders;

(h) to provide for uncertificated Senior Bonds or for the issuance of coupons and bearer Senior Bonds or Senior Bonds registered only as to principal;

(i) to qualify the Senior Bonds or a Series of Senior Bonds for a rating or ratings from a Rating Agency;

(j) to accommodate the technical, operational and structural features of Senior Bonds which are issued or are proposed to be issued or of a Senior Program which has been authorized or is proposed to be authorized, including, but not limited to, changes needed to accommodate commercial paper, auction bonds, swaps, variable rate or adjustable rate bonds, discounted or compound interest bonds or other forms of indebtedness which the Commission from time to time deems appropriate to incur;

(k) to accommodate the use of a Credit Facility or Liquidity Facility for specific Senior Bonds or a specific Series of Senior Bonds; and

(l) to comply with the requirements of the Code as are necessary, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, to prevent the federal income taxation of the interest on the Senior Bonds, including, without limitation, the segregation of Revenues into different funds.

Before the Commission will, pursuant to this section, execute any Supplemental Senior Indenture, there will have been delivered to the Commission and Senior Trustee an opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that such Supplemental Senior Indenture is authorized or permitted by the Master Senior Indenture, the Act and other applicable law, complies with their respective terms, will, upon the execution and delivery thereof, be valid and binding upon the Commission in accordance with its terms and will not cause interest

on any of the Senior Bonds which is then excluded from gross income of the recipient thereof for federal income tax purposes to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Amendments Requiring Consent of Senior Bondholders. Except for any amendments described above and any amendments described in the following paragraph, the holders of not less than a majority in aggregate Senior Principal Amount of the Senior Bonds then Outstanding will have the right from time to time to consent to and approve the execution by the Commission of any Supplemental Senior Indenture deemed necessary or desirable by the Commission for the purposes of modifying, altering, amending, supplementing or rescinding, in any particular, any of the terms or provisions contained in the Master Senior Indenture or in a Supplemental Senior Indenture; provided, however, that, unless approved in writing by the holders of all the Senior Bonds then Outstanding or unless such change affects less than all Series of Senior Bonds and the following paragraph is applicable, nothing in the Master Senior Indenture contained will permit, or be construed as permitting, (i) a change in the scheduled times, amounts or currency of payment of the principal of, interest on or Accreted Value of any Outstanding Senior Bonds or (ii) a reduction in the principal amount or redemption price of any Outstanding Senior Bonds or the rate of interest thereon; and provided that nothing in the Master Senior Indenture contained, including the provisions of the following paragraph, will, unless approved in writing by the holders of all the Senior Bonds then Outstanding, permit or be construed as permitting (iii) the creation of a lien (except as expressly permitted by the Master Senior Indenture) upon or pledge of the Net Revenues created by the Master Senior Indenture, ranking prior to or on a parity with the claim created by the Master Senior Indenture, (iv) except with respect to additional security which may be provided for a particular Series of Senior Bonds, a preference or priority of any Senior Bond or Senior Bonds over any other Senior Bond or Senior Bonds with respect to the security granted therefor under the Granting Clauses of the Master Senior Indenture, or (v) a reduction in the aggregate Principal Amount of Senior Bonds the consent of the Senior Bondholders of which is required for any such Supplemental Senior Indenture. Nothing in the Master Senior Indenture contained, however, will be construed as making necessary the approval by Bondholders of the execution of any Supplemental Senior Indenture as authorized in the Master Senior Indenture, including the granting, for the benefit of particular Series of Senior Bonds, security in addition to the pledge of the Net Revenues.

The Commission may, from time to time and at any time, execute a Supplemental Senior Indenture which amends the provisions of an earlier Supplemental Senior Indenture under which a Series or multiple Series of Senior Bonds were issued. If such Supplemental Senior Indenture is executed for one of the purposes set forth in the above section regarding amendments without consent of Senior Bondholders, no notice to or consent of the Senior Bondholders will be required. If such Supplemental Senior Indenture contains provisions which affect the rights and interests of less than all Series of Senior Bonds Outstanding and the above section regarding amendments without consent of Senior Bondholders is not applicable, then this paragraph rather than the paragraph above will control and, subject to the terms and provisions contained in this paragraph and not otherwise, the holders of not less than 51% in aggregate Senior Principal Amount of the Senior Bonds of all Series which are affected by such changes will have the right from time to time to consent to any Supplemental Senior Indenture deemed necessary or desirable by the Commission for the purposes of modifying, altering, amending, supplementing or rescinding, in any particular, any of the terms or provisions contained in such Supplemental Senior Indenture and affecting only the Senior Bonds of such Series; provided, however, that, unless approved in writing by the holders of all the Senior Bonds of all the affected Series then Outstanding, nothing in the Master Senior Indenture contained will permit, or be construed as permitting, (i) a change in the scheduled times, amounts or currency of payment of the principal of, interest on or Accreted Value of any Outstanding Senior Bonds of such Series or (ii) a reduction in the principal amount or redemption price of any Outstanding Senior Bonds of such Series or the rate of interest thereon. Nothing contained in the Master Senior Indenture, however, will be construed as making necessary the approval by Bondholders of the adoption of any Supplemental Senior Indenture as authorized in the Master Senior Indenture, including the granting, for the benefit of particular Series of Senior Bonds, security in addition to the pledge of the Net Revenues.

APPENDIX C-3

SUMMARY OF THE MASTER SUBORDINATE INDENTURE

In addition to certain information contained under the captions “DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS” and “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS” in the forepart of this Official Statement, the following is a summary of certain provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture. Such summary is only a brief description of limited provisions of such document and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Master Subordinate Indenture.

Grant to Secure Subordinate Obligations; Pledge of Subordinate Revenues

To secure the payment of the interest, principal and premium, if any, on the Subordinate Obligations and the performance and observance by the Commission of all the covenants, agreements and conditions expressed or implied herein or contained in the Subordinate Obligations, the Commission has pledged and assigned to the Subordinate Trustee and has granted to the Subordinate Trustee a lien on and security interest in all right, title and interest of the Commission in and to all of the following and provides that, such lien and security interest will be prior in right to any other pledge, lien or security interest created by the Commission in the following: (a) the Subordinate Revenues, (b) all moneys and securities (excluding moneys and securities on deposit in any Rebate Fund) held from time to time by the Subordinate Trustee under the Master Subordinate Indenture, and to the extent provided in any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture moneys and securities held in any Subordinate Construction Fund whether or not held by the Subordinate Trustee, (c) earnings on amounts included in provisions (a) and (b) of this paragraph, and (d) any and all other funds, assets, rights, property or interests therein, of every kind or description which may from time to time hereafter, by delivery or by writing of any kind, be sold, transferred, conveyed, assigned, pledged, mortgaged, granted or delivered to or deposited with the Subordinate Trustee as additional security under the Master Subordinate Indenture, for the equal and proportionate benefit and security of all Subordinate Obligations, all of which, regardless of the time or times of their authentication and delivery or maturity, will, with respect to the security provided by this Granting Clause, be of equal rank without preference, priority or distinction as to any Subordinate Obligation over any other Subordinate Obligation or Subordinate Obligations, except as to the timing of payment of the Subordinate Obligations. Any Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund and any Debt Service Reserve Fund Surety Policy, provided at any time in satisfaction of all or a portion of the Subordinate Reserve Requirement and any other security, Liquidity Facility or Credit Facility provided for specific Subordinate Obligations, a specific Series of Subordinate Obligations or one or more Series of Subordinate Obligations may, as provided by a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, secure only such specific Subordinate Obligations, Series of Subordinate Obligations or one or more Series of Subordinate Obligations and, therefore, will not be included as security for all Subordinate Obligations under the Master Subordinate Indenture unless otherwise provided by a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and moneys and securities held in trust as provided in the Master Subordinate Indenture exclusively for Subordinate Obligations which have become due and payable and moneys and securities which are held exclusively to pay Subordinate Obligations which are deemed to have been paid under the Master Subordinate Indenture will be held solely for the payment of such specific Subordinate Obligations. All amounts held in (a) the Commission Debt Service Fund, from time to time, for payment of the General Obligation Revenue Bonds and (b) the funds and accounts created under the Master Senior Indenture are not be included as security for any Subordinate Obligations under the Master Subordinate Indenture.

Subordinate Repayment Obligations Afforded Status of Subordinate Obligations

If a Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider makes payment of principal or interest on a Subordinate Obligation or advances funds to purchase or provide for the purchase of Subordinate Obligations and is entitled to reimbursement thereof, pursuant to a separate written agreement with the Commission, but is not reimbursed, the Commission's Subordinate Repayment Obligation under such written agreement may, if so provided in the written agreement, be afforded the status of a Subordinate Obligation issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture, and, if afforded such status, the Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider will be the Subordinate Holder of such Subordinate Obligation, and such Subordinate Obligation will be deemed to have been issued at the time of the original Subordinate Obligation for which the Credit Facility or Liquidity Facility was provided and will not be subject to the issuance provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture; provided, however, (unless otherwise provided in the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture pursuant to which the Subordinate Obligations are issued or in the agreement with the Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider): (a) interest will be due and payable semiannually and (b) principal will be due and payable not less frequently than annually and in such annual amounts as to amortize the principal amount thereof in (i) 30 years or, if shorter, (ii)(A) a term extending to the maturity date of the enhanced Subordinate Obligations or (B) if later, the final maturity of the Subordinate Repayment Obligation under the written agreement, and providing substantially level annual debt service payments, using the rate of interest set forth in the written repayment agreement which would apply to the Subordinate Repayment Obligation as of the date such amortization schedule is fixed. The principal amortized as described in the prior sentence will bear interest in accordance with the terms of the Subordinate Repayment Obligation. Any amount which comes due on the Subordinate Repayment Obligation by its terms and which is in excess of the amount treated as principal of and interest on a Subordinate Obligation will be a subordinated obligation of the Commission payable after its obligations to fund the Senior Bonds, the General Obligation Revenue Bonds and the Subordinate Obligations. This provision will not defeat or alter the rights of subrogation which any Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider may have under law or under the terms of any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture. The Subordinate Trustee may conclusively rely on a written certification by the Credit Provider or Liquidity Provider of the amount of such non-reimbursement and that such Subordinate Repayment Obligation is to be afforded the status of a Subordinate Obligation under the Master Subordinate Indenture.

Revenues and Funds

Funding of Subordinate Debt Service Funds. The Subordinate Trustee will, at least 15 Business Days prior to each Payment Date on any Subordinate Obligation, give the Commission notice by telephone, promptly confirmed in writing, of the Aggregate Required Deposits, after taking into account Subordinate Capitalized Interest, if any, on deposit in the Subordinate Debt Service Fund, required to be deposited with the Subordinate Trustee in order to make each payment of debt service coming due on such Payment Date. With respect to any Series of Subordinate Obligations, the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture under which such Subordinate Obligations are issued may provide for different times and methods of notifying the Commission of payment dates and amounts to accommodate the specific provisions of such Series and, in such event, the terms of such Supplemental Subordinate Indenture will control.

The Commission, at least five Business Days prior to each Payment Date, will withdraw from the Operating Fund and pay to the Subordinate Trustee the full Aggregate Required Deposits needed to make the interest and/or principal payments due on such Payment Date.

On any day on which the Subordinate Trustee receives funds from the Commission to be used to pay principal of or interest on Subordinate Obligations, the Subordinate Trustee will, if the amount received is fully sufficient to pay all amounts of principal and interest then due or becoming due on the next Payment Date, deposit such amounts into the respective Subordinate Debt Service Funds for the Series of

Subordinate Obligations for which such payments were made and any excess will be applied to pay all amounts of principal and interest becoming due on any subsequent Payment Dates. If, on any Payment Date, the Subordinate Trustee does not have sufficient amounts in the Subordinate Debt Service Funds (without regard to any amounts which may be available from Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Funds) to pay in full all amounts of principal and/or interest due on such date, the Subordinate Trustee will allocate the total amount which is available to make payment on such day (without regard to any amounts in the various Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Funds) as follows: first to the payment of interest then due on the Subordinate Obligations and, if the amount available will not be sufficient to pay in full all interest on the Subordinate Obligations then due, then pro rata among the Series according to the amount of interest then due, and second to the payment of principal then due on the Subordinate Obligations and, if the amount available will not be sufficient to pay in full all principal on the Subordinate Obligations then due, then pro rata among the Series according to the Subordinate Principal Amount then due on the Subordinate Obligations.

If a Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund or Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Funds (or a Credit Facility provided in lieu thereof) have been used to make payments on Subordinate Obligations secured thereby, then the Commission may be required by Supplemental Subordinate Indenture to replenish such Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund or Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Funds or reimburse the Credit Provider from Subordinate Revenues provided that (a) no amount from Subordinate Revenues may be used for such purpose until all payments of principal of and interest on all Subordinate Obligations which have become due and payable will have been paid in full, (b) the required payments to replenish any such Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund or Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Funds or reimburse the Credit Provider will be due in no more than 12 substantially equal monthly installments commencing in the month following any such withdrawal and (c) if the aggregate amount of payments due on any date to replenish the Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund or Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Funds exceeds the amount available for such purpose, the payments made to the Subordinate Trustee for such purpose will be allocated among the various Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Funds pro rata on the basis of the Outstanding Subordinate Principal Amount of Subordinate Obligations secured thereby.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Commission may, in the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture authorizing such Series of Subordinate Obligations, provide for different provisions and timing of deposits with the Subordinate Trustee and different methods of paying principal of or interest on such Subordinate Obligations depending upon the terms of such Subordinate Obligations and may provide for payment through a Credit Facility with reimbursement to the Credit Provider from the respective Subordinate Debt Service Fund created for the Series of Subordinate Obligations for which such Credit Facility is provided.

If the Subordinate Revenues are at any time insufficient to make the deposits required to make payments on the Subordinate Obligations, the Commission may, at its election, pay to the Subordinate Trustee funds from any available sources with the direction that such funds be deposited into the Subordinate Debt Service Funds or into a specified account or accounts or subaccount or subaccounts therein.

Additional Security. The pledge of Subordinate Revenues and the other security provided in the Granting Clauses in the Master Subordinate Indenture, secure all Subordinate Obligations issued under the terms of the Master Subordinate Indenture on an equal and ratable basis, except as to the timing of such payments. The Commission may, however, in its discretion, provide additional security or credit enhancement for specified Subordinate Obligations or Series of Subordinate Obligations with no obligation to provide such additional security or credit enhancement to other Subordinate Obligations.

Payment of Principal and Interest

The Commission has covenanted and agreed that it will duly and punctually pay or cause to be paid from the Subordinate Revenues and to the extent thereof the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on every Subordinate Obligation at the place and on the dates and in the manner set forth in the Master Subordinate Indenture, and in the Supplemental Subordinate Indentures and in the Subordinate Obligations specified, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that it will faithfully do and perform all covenants and agreements set forth in the Master Subordinate Indenture and in the Subordinate Obligations contained, provided that the Commission's obligation to make payments of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Subordinate Obligations will be limited to payment from the Subordinate Revenues, the funds and accounts pledged therefor in the Granting Clauses of the Master Subordinate Indenture and any other source which the Commission may specifically provide for such purpose and no Subordinate Holder will have any right to enforce payment from any other funds of the Commission.

Junior and Subordinated Obligations

The Commission may, from time to time, incur indebtedness with a lien on Subordinate Revenues ranking junior and subordinate to the lien of the Subordinate Obligations. Such indebtedness will be incurred at such times and upon such terms as the Commission will determine, provided that: (a) any resolution or indenture of the Commission authorizing the issuance of any subordinate obligations will specifically state that such lien on or security interest granted in the Subordinate Revenues is junior and subordinate to the lien on and security interest in such Subordinate Revenues and other assets granted to secure the Subordinate Obligations; and (b) payment of principal of and interest on such subordinated obligations will be permitted, provided that all deposits required to be made to the Subordinate Trustee to be used to pay debt service on the Subordinate Obligations or to replenish the Subordinate Debt Service Reserve Fund, if any, are then current in accordance with the Master Subordinate Indenture.

Maintenance and Operation of Airport System

The Commission has covenanted that the Airport System will at all times be operated and maintained in good working order and condition and that all lawful orders of any governmental agency or authority having jurisdiction in the premises will be complied with (provided the Commission will not be required to comply with any such orders so long as the validity or application thereof will be contested in good faith), and that all licenses and permits necessary to construct or operate any part of the Airport System will be obtained and maintained and that all necessary repairs, improvements and replacements of the Airport System will be made, subject to sound business judgment. The Commission will, from time to time, duly pay and discharge, or cause to be paid and discharged, except to the extent the imposition or payment thereof is being contested in good faith by the Commission, all taxes (if any), assessments or other governmental charges lawfully imposed upon the Airport System or upon any part thereof, or upon the Revenues, Net Revenues or Subordinate Revenues, when the same will become due, as well as any lawful claim for labor, materials or supplies or other charges which, if unpaid, might by law become a lien or charge upon the Revenues, Net Revenues or Subordinate Revenues or Airport System or any part thereof constituting part of the Airport System.

Investments

Moneys held by the Subordinate Trustee in the funds and accounts created in the Master Subordinate Indenture and under any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture will be invested and reinvested as directed by the Commission, in Permitted Investments subject to the restrictions set forth in the Master Subordinate Indenture and such Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and subject to the investment restrictions imposed upon the Commission by the laws of the State, including, but not limited to, Minnesota

Statutes Sections 118A.01 et seq. and 473.606 Subd. 3. The Commission will direct such investments by written certificate (upon which the Subordinate Trustee may conclusively rely) of an Authorized Commission Representative or by telephone instruction followed by prompt written confirmation by an Authorized Commission Representative; in the absence of any such instructions, the Subordinate Trustee will, to the extent practicable, invest in Permitted Investments specified in (b)(ii)(A) of the definition thereof, which includes a money market fund comprised of United States Obligations, or in a money market fund or account (which is generally referred to as the (WFF) Government Money Market Fund) of the Subordinate Trustee, provided it meets the requirements specified in (b)(ii)(I) of the definition of Permitted Investments, which are Permitted Investments under state law.

Defeasance

Subordinate Obligations or portions thereof (such portions to be in integral multiples of the authorized denomination) which have been paid in full or which are deemed to have been paid in full will no longer be secured by or entitled to the benefits of the Master Subordinate Indenture except for the purposes of payment from moneys or Government Obligations held by the Subordinate Trustee or a Subordinate Paying Agent for such purpose. When all Subordinate Obligations which have been issued under the Master Subordinate Indenture have been paid in full or are deemed to have been paid in full, and all other sums payable under the Master Subordinate Indenture by the Commission, including all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the Subordinate Trustee, the Subordinate Registrar and the Subordinate Paying Agent, have been paid or are duly provided for, then the right, title and interest of the Subordinate Trustee in and to the pledge of Subordinate Revenues and the other assets pledged to secure the Subordinate Obligations under the Master Subordinate Indenture will thereupon cease, terminate and become void, and thereupon the Subordinate Trustee will cancel, discharge and release the Master Subordinate Indenture, will execute, acknowledge and deliver to the Commission such instruments as will be requisite to evidence such cancellation, discharge and release and will assign and deliver to the Commission any property and revenues at the time subject to the Master Subordinate Indenture which may then be in the Subordinate Trustee's possession, except funds or securities in which such funds are invested and are held by the Subordinate Trustee or the Subordinate Paying Agent for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Subordinate Obligations.

A Subordinate Obligation will be deemed to be paid within the meaning of the Master Subordinate Indenture and for all purposes of the Master Subordinate Indenture when payment of the principal, interest and premium, if any, either (a) will have been made or caused to be made in accordance with the terms of the Subordinate Obligations and the Master Subordinate Indenture or (b) will have been provided for by depositing with the Subordinate Trustee in trust and setting aside exclusively for such payment, (i) moneys sufficient to make such payment and/or (ii) noncallable Government Obligations, maturing as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times as will insure the availability of sufficient moneys to make such payment. At such times as Subordinate Obligations are deemed to be paid under the Master Subordinate Indenture, such Subordinate Obligations will no longer be secured by or entitled to the benefits of the Master Subordinate Indenture, except for the purposes of payment from such moneys or Government Obligations.

Any deposit under clause (b) of the foregoing paragraph will be deemed a payment of such Subordinate Obligations. Once such deposit has been made, the Subordinate Trustee will notify all Subordinate Holders of the affected Subordinate Obligations that the deposit required by (b) above has been made with the Subordinate Trustee and that such Subordinate Obligations are deemed to have been paid in accordance with the terms of the Master Subordinate Indenture. No notice of redemption will be required at the time of such defeasance or prior to such date as may be required by the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture under which such Subordinate Obligations were issued. The Commission may at any time, prior to issuing such notice of redemption as may be required by the Supplemental Subordinate Indenture under

which such Subordinate Obligations were issued, modify or otherwise change the scheduled date for the redemption or payment of any Subordinate Obligation deemed to be paid under the terms of the foregoing paragraph in accordance with the terms of the Subordinate Obligations or the Master Subordinate Indenture subject to (i) receipt of an approving opinion of Bond Counsel that such action will not adversely affect the tax-exemption of any Subordinate Obligation or Subordinate Obligations then Outstanding and (ii) receipt of an approving opinion of a nationally recognized accounting firm that there are sufficient moneys and/or Government Obligations to provide for the payment of such Subordinate Obligations. Notwithstanding anything in the Master Subordinate Indenture to the contrary, monies from the trust or escrow established for the defeasance of Subordinate Obligations may be withdrawn and delivered to the Commission so long as the requirements of clauses (i) and (ii) above are met prior to or concurrently with any such withdrawal.

Defaults and Remedies

Subordinate Events of Default. Each of the following events constitute and are referred to in the Master Subordinate Indenture as a “Subordinate Event of Default”:

(a) a failure to pay the principal of or premium, if any, on any of the Subordinate Obligations when the same will become due and payable at maturity or upon redemption;

(b) a failure to pay any installment of interest on any of the Subordinate Obligations when such interest will become due and payable;

(c) failure to pay the purchase price of any Subordinate Obligation when such purchase price will be due and payable upon an optional or mandatory tender date as provided in a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture;

(d) a failure by the Commission to observe and perform any covenant, condition, agreement or provision (other than as specified in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section) that are to be observed or performed by the Commission and which are contained in the Master Subordinate Indenture or a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, which failure, except for a violation under the rate covenant provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture which will be controlled by the provisions set forth therein, will continue for a period of 60 days after written notice, specifying such failure and requesting that it be remedied, will have been given to the Commission by the Subordinate Trustee, which notice may be given at the discretion of the Subordinate Trustee and will be given at the written request of Subordinate Holders of 25% or more of the Subordinate Principal Amount of the Subordinate Obligations then Outstanding, unless the Subordinate Trustee, or the Subordinate Trustee and the Subordinate Holders of Subordinate Obligations in a Subordinate Principal Amount not less than the Subordinate Principal Amount of Subordinate Obligations the Subordinate Holders of which requested such notice, will agree in writing to an extension of such period prior to its expiration; provided, however, that the Subordinate Trustee or the Subordinate Trustee and the Subordinate Holders of such principal amount of Subordinate Obligations will be deemed to have agreed to an extension of such period if corrective action is initiated by the Commission within such period and is being diligently pursued until such failure is corrected;

(e) bankruptcy, reorganization, arrangement, insolvency or liquidation proceedings, including without limitation proceedings under Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (as the same may from time to time be hereafter amended), or other proceedings for relief under any federal or state bankruptcy law or similar law for the relief of debtors are instituted by or against the Commission and, if instituted against the Commission, said proceedings are consented to or are not dismissed within 60 days after such institution;

(f) the occurrence of any other Subordinate Event of Default as is provided in a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture; or

(g) a default in the payment of principal of or interest on any General Obligation Revenue Bonds or Senior Bonds.

If, on any date on which payment of principal of or interest on the Subordinate Obligations is due and sufficient moneys are not on deposit with the Subordinate Trustee or Paying Agent to make such payment, the Subordinate Trustee will give telephone notice of such insufficiency to the Commission.

Remedies.

(a) Upon the occurrence and continuance of any Subordinate Event of Default, the Subordinate Trustee in its discretion may, and upon the written direction of the Subordinate Holders of 25% or more of the Principal Amount of the Subordinate Obligations then Outstanding and receipt of indemnity to its satisfaction, will, in its own name and as the Subordinate Trustee of an express trust:

(i) by mandamus, or other suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity, enforce all rights of the Subordinate Holders, and require the Commission to carry out any agreements with or for the benefit of the Subordinate Holders and to perform its or their duties under the Act or any other law to which it is subject and the Master Subordinate Indenture, provided that any such remedy may be taken only to the extent permitted under the applicable provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture;

(ii) bring suit upon the Subordinate Obligations;

(iii) commence an action or suit in equity to require the Commission to account as if it were the trustee of an express trust for the Subordinate Holders; or

(iv) by action or suit in equity enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful or in violation of the rights of the Subordinate Holders.

(b) The Subordinate Trustee will be under no obligation to take any action with respect to any Subordinate Event of Default unless the Subordinate Trustee has actual knowledge of the occurrence of such Subordinate Event of Default.

(c) In no event, upon the occurrence and continuation of a Subordinate Event of Default, will the Subordinate Trustee, the Subordinate Holders, a Credit Provider or any other party have the right to accelerate the payment of principal of and interest on the Subordinate Obligations Outstanding.

Holdings' Right To Direct Proceedings. Anything in the Master Subordinate Indenture to the contrary notwithstanding, Holders of a majority of the Subordinate Principal Amount of the Subordinate Obligations then Outstanding will have the right, at any time, by an instrument in writing executed and delivered to the Subordinate Trustee, to direct the time, method and place of conducting all remedial proceedings available to the Subordinate Trustee under the Master Subordinate Indenture to be taken in connection with the enforcement of the terms of the Master Subordinate Indenture or exercising any trust or power conferred on the Subordinate Trustee by the Master Subordinate Indenture; provided that such direction will not be otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the law and the Master Subordinate Indenture and that there will have been provided to the Subordinate Trustee security and indemnity

satisfactory to the Subordinate Trustee against the costs, expenses and liabilities to be incurred as a result thereof by the Subordinate Trustee.

Limitation on Right To Institute Proceedings. No Subordinate Holder will have any right to institute any suit, action or proceeding in equity or at law for the execution of any trust or power under the Master Subordinate Indenture, or any other remedy under the Master Subordinate Indenture or on such Subordinate Obligations, unless such Subordinate Holder or Subordinate Holders previously will have given to the Subordinate Trustee written notice of a Subordinate Event of Default as hereinabove provided and unless also Subordinate Holders of 25% or more of the Subordinate Principal Amount of the Subordinate Obligations then Outstanding will have made written request of the Subordinate Trustee to do so, after the right to institute such suit, action or proceeding under the Master Subordinate Indenture will have accrued, and will have afforded the Subordinate Trustee a reasonable opportunity to proceed to institute the same in either its or their name, and unless there also will have been offered to the Subordinate Trustee security and indemnity satisfactory to it against the costs, expenses and liabilities to be incurred therein or thereby, and the Subordinate Trustee will not have complied with such request within a reasonable time; and such notification, request and offer of indemnity are hereby declared in every such case, at the option of the Subordinate Trustee, to be conditions precedent to the institution of such suit, action or proceeding; it being understood and intended that no one or more of the Subordinate Holders will have any right in any manner whatever by its or their action to affect, disturb or prejudice the security of the Master Subordinate Indenture, or to enforce any right under the Master Subordinate Indenture or under the Subordinate Obligations, except in the manner provided under the Master Subordinate Indenture, and that all suits, actions and proceedings at law or in equity will be instituted, had and maintained in the manner provided under the Master Subordinate Indenture and for the equal benefit of all Subordinate Holders.

Application of Moneys. If a Subordinate Event of Default will occur and be continuing, all amounts then held or any moneys received by the Subordinate Trustee, by any receiver or by any Subordinate Holder pursuant to any right given or action taken under the provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture (which will not include moneys provided through a Credit Facility, which moneys will be restricted to the specific use for which such moneys were provided), after payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings resulting in the collection of such moneys and of the expenses, liabilities and advances incurred or made by the Subordinate Trustee (including attorneys' fees and disbursements), will be applied as follows: (a) first, to the payment to the persons entitled thereto of all installments of interest then due on the Subordinate Obligations, with interest on overdue installments, if lawful, at the rate per annum as provided in any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, as the case may be, in the order of maturity of the installments of such interest and, if the amount available will not be sufficient to pay in full any particular installment of interest, then to the payment ratably, according to the amounts due on such installment, and (b) second, to the payment to the persons entitled thereto of the unpaid principal amount of any of the Subordinate Obligations which will have become due with interest on such Subordinate Obligations at such rate as provided in a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture from the respective dates upon which they became due and, if the amount available will not be sufficient to pay in full Subordinate Obligations on any particular date determined to be the payment date, together with such interest, then to the payment ratably, according to the amount of principal and interest due on such date, in each case to the persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or privilege.

Whenever moneys are to be applied pursuant to the provisions of this section, such moneys will be applied at such times, and from time to time, as the Subordinate Trustee will determine, having due regard to the amount of such moneys available for application and the likelihood of additional moneys becoming available for such application in the future.

The Subordinate Trustee

Standard of Care. If a Subordinate Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Subordinate Trustee will exercise its rights and powers and use the same degree of care and skill in their exercise as a prudent person would exercise or use under the circumstances in the conduct of such person's own affairs.

The Subordinate Trustee may not be relieved from liability for its own negligent action, its own negligent failure to act or its own willful misconduct, except that: (a) the Subordinate Trustee will not be liable for any error of judgment made in good faith by a Responsible Officer unless the Subordinate Trustee was negligent in ascertaining the pertinent facts; and (b) the Subordinate Trustee will not be liable with respect to any action it takes or omits to take in good faith in accordance with a direction received by it from Subordinate Holders or the Commission in the manner provided in the Master Subordinate Indenture.

Notice of Defaults. If (a) a Subordinate Event of Default has occurred or (b) an event has occurred which with the giving of notice and/or the lapse of time would be a Subordinate Event of Default and, with respect to such events for which notice to the Commission is required before such events will become Subordinate Events of Default, such notice has been given, then the Subordinate Trustee will promptly, after obtaining actual notice of such Subordinate Event of Default or event described in (b) of the first sentence of this section, give notice thereof to each Subordinate Holder. Except in the case of a default in payment or purchase on any Subordinate Obligations, the Subordinate Trustee may withhold the notice if and so long as a committee of its Responsible Officers in good faith determines that withholding the notice is in the interests of the Subordinate Holders.

Individual Rights of Trustee. The Subordinate Trustee in its individual or any other capacity may become the owner or pledgee of Subordinate Obligations and may otherwise deal with the Commission with the same rights it would have if it were not Subordinate Trustee. Any Subordinate Paying Agent or other agent may do the same with like rights. Notwithstanding the prior two sentences, in the event the Subordinate Trustee and/or the Subordinate Paying Agent become the owner or pledgee of Subordinate Obligations and a conflict of interest arises between the Subordinate Trustee's role as trustee under the Master Subordinate Indenture and its role as owner or pledgee of Subordinate Obligations and/or the Subordinate Paying Agent's role as paying agent under the Master Subordinate Indenture and its role as owner or pledgee of Subordinate Obligations, the Subordinate Trustee and/or the Subordinate Paying Agent, as the case may be, will resign as Subordinate Trustee and Subordinate Paying Agent, respectively. If at any time the Subordinate Trustee is acting as trustee or such other fiduciary for the Senior Bonds and a Subordinate Event of Default has occurred or is occurring or such other event that has caused a conflict to arise between the Subordinate Trustee's role as trustee under the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Master Senior Indenture, the Subordinate Trustee will prioritize its fiduciary obligations by first protecting the interest of the Bondholders under the Master Senior Indenture and then protecting the interests of Subordinate Holders under the Master Subordinate Indenture. If the Subordinate Trustee is unable to resolve any such conflicts that may arise, the Subordinate Trustee will resign (or be removed by the Commission) as trustee under the Master Subordinate Indenture or as trustee under the Master Senior Indenture that have created such conflict.

Eligibility of Subordinate Trustee. The Master Subordinate Indenture will always have a Subordinate Trustee that is a trust company, banking association or a bank having the powers of a trust company and is organized and doing business under the laws of the United States or any state or the District of Columbia, is authorized to conduct trust business under the laws of the State, is subject to supervision or examination by United States, state or District of Columbia authority and has (together with its corporate parent) a combined capital and surplus of at least \$100,000,000 as set forth in its most recent published annual report of condition.

Replacement of Subordinate Trustee. The Subordinate Trustee may resign by notifying the Commission in writing prior to the proposed effective date of the resignation. The Subordinate Holders of a majority in Subordinate Principal Amount of the Subordinate Obligations may remove the Subordinate Trustee by notifying the removed Subordinate Trustee and may appoint a successor Subordinate Trustee with the Commission's consent. The Commission may remove the Subordinate Trustee, by notice in writing delivered to the Subordinate Trustee at least 60 days prior to the proposed removal date; provided, however, that the Commission will have no right to remove the Subordinate Trustee during any time when a Subordinate Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or when an event has occurred and is continuing or condition exists which with the giving of notice or the passage of time or both would be a Subordinate Event of Default.

No resignation or removal of the Subordinate Trustee under this section will be effective until a new Subordinate Trustee has taken office and delivered a written acceptance of its appointment to the retiring Subordinate Trustee and to the Commission. Immediately thereafter, the retiring Subordinate Trustee will transfer all property held by it as Subordinate Trustee to the successor Subordinate Trustee, the resignation or removal of the retiring Subordinate Trustee will then (but only then) become effective and the successor Subordinate Trustee will have all the rights, powers and duties of the Subordinate Trustee under the Master Subordinate Indenture.

If the Subordinate Trustee resigns or is removed or for any reason is unable or unwilling to perform its duties under the Master Subordinate Indenture, the Commission will promptly appoint a successor Subordinate Trustee.

If a Subordinate Trustee is not performing its duties under the Master Subordinate Indenture and a successor Subordinate Trustee does not take office within 60 days after the retiring Subordinate Trustee delivers notice of resignation or the Commission delivers notice of removal, the retiring Subordinate Trustee, the Commission or the Subordinate Holders of a majority in Subordinate Principal Amount of the Subordinate Obligations may petition any court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor Subordinate Trustee.

Amendments

Amendments Not Requiring Consent of Holders. The Commission may, from time to time and at any time, without the consent of or notice to the Subordinate Holders, execute and deliver Supplemental Subordinate Indentures supplementing and/or amending the Master Subordinate Indenture or any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture as follows:

- (a) to provide for the issuance of a Series or multiple Series of Subordinate Obligations under the provisions of the Master Subordinate Indenture and to set forth the terms of such Subordinate Obligations and the special provisions which will apply to such Subordinate Obligations;
- (b) to cure any formal defect, omission, inconsistency or ambiguity in, or answer any questions arising under, the Master Subordinate Indenture or any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, provided such supplement or amendment is not materially adverse to the Subordinate Holders;
- (c) to add to the covenants and agreements of the Commission in the Master Subordinate Indenture or any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture other covenants and agreements, or to surrender any right or power reserved or conferred upon the Commission,

provided such supplement or amendment will not adversely affect the interests of the Subordinate Holders;

(d) to confirm, as further assurance, any interest of the Subordinate Trustee in and to the pledge of Subordinate Revenues or in and to the funds and accounts held by the Subordinate Trustee or in and to any other moneys, securities or funds of the Commission provided pursuant to the Master Subordinate Indenture or to otherwise add additional security for the Subordinate Holders;

(e) to evidence any change made in the terms of any Series of Subordinate Obligations if such changes are authorized by a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture at the time the Series of Subordinate Obligations is issued and such change is made in accordance with the terms of such Supplemental Subordinate Indenture;

(f) to comply with the requirements of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended from time to time;

(g) to modify, alter, amend or supplement the Master Subordinate Indenture or any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture in any other respect which is not materially adverse to the Subordinate Holders;

(h) to provide for uncertificated Subordinate Obligations or for the issuance of coupons and bearer Subordinate Obligations or Subordinate Obligations registered only as to principal;

(i) to qualify the Subordinate Obligations or a Series of Subordinate Obligations for a rating or ratings from a Rating Agency;

(j) to accommodate the technical, operational and structural features of Subordinate Obligations which are issued or are proposed to be issued or of a Subordinate Program which has been authorized or is proposed to be authorized, including, but not limited to, changes needed to accommodate commercial paper, auction bonds, variable rate or adjustable rate bonds, discounted or compound interest bonds or other forms of indebtedness which the Commission from time to time deems appropriate to incur;

(k) to accommodate the use of a Credit Facility or Liquidity Facility for specific Subordinate Obligations or a specific Series of Subordinate Obligations; and

(l) to comply with the requirements of the Code as are necessary, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, to prevent the federal income taxation of the interest on the Subordinate Obligations, including, without limitation, the segregation of Subordinate Revenues into different funds.

Before the Commission will, pursuant to this section, execute any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, there will have been delivered to the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee an opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that such Supplemental Subordinate Indenture: (i) is authorized or permitted by the Master Subordinate Indenture, the Act and other applicable law, complies with their respective terms, will, upon the execution and delivery thereof, be valid and binding upon the Commission in accordance with its terms and (ii) will not cause interest on any of the Subordinate Obligations which is then excluded from gross income of the recipient thereof for federal income tax purposes to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. The opinion of Bond Counsel set forth clause (ii) in the preceding sentence

will not be required for a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture executed and delivered in accordance with subsection (a) above.

Amendments Requiring Consent of Subordinate Holders. Except for any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture entered into pursuant to the above section and any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture entered into pursuant to the following paragraph, subject to the terms and provisions contained in this section and not otherwise, the Subordinate Holders of not less than a majority in aggregate Subordinate Principal Amount of the Subordinate Obligations then Outstanding will have the right from time to time to consent to and approve the execution by the Commission of any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture deemed necessary or desirable by the Commission for the purposes of modifying, altering, amending, supplementing or rescinding, in any particular, any of the terms or provisions contained in the Master Subordinate Indenture or in a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture; provided, however, that, unless approved in writing by the Subordinate Holders of all the Subordinate Obligations then Outstanding or unless such change affects less than all Series of Subordinate Obligations and the following subsection (b) is applicable, nothing herein contained will permit, or be construed as permitting, (i) a change in the scheduled times, amounts or currency of payment of the principal of, interest on or Accreted Value of any Outstanding Subordinate Obligations or (ii) a reduction in the principal amount or redemption price of any Outstanding Subordinate Obligations or the rate of interest thereon; and provided that nothing herein contained, including the provisions of the following paragraph, will, unless approved in writing by the holders of all the Subordinate Obligations then Outstanding, permit or be construed as permitting (iii) the creation of a lien (except as expressly permitted by the Master Subordinate Indenture) upon or pledge of the Subordinate Revenues created by the Master Subordinate Indenture, ranking prior to or on a parity with the claim created by the Master Subordinate Indenture, (iv) except with respect to additional security which may be provided for a particular Series of Subordinate Obligations, a preference or priority of any Subordinate Obligation or Subordinate Obligations over any other Subordinate Obligation or Subordinate Obligations with respect to the security granted therefor under the Granting Clauses of the Master Subordinate Indenture, or (v) a reduction in the aggregate Subordinate Principal Amount of Subordinate Obligations the consent of the Subordinate Holders of which is required for any such Supplemental Subordinate Indenture. Nothing contained in the Master Subordinate Indenture, however, will be construed as making necessary the approval by Subordinate Holders of the execution of any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture as authorized in the section above, including the granting, for the benefit of particular Series of Subordinate Obligations, security in addition to the pledge of the Subordinate Revenues.

The Commission may, from time to time and at any time, execute a Supplemental Subordinate Indenture which amends the provisions of an earlier Supplemental Subordinate Indenture under which a Series or multiple Series of Subordinate Obligations were issued. If such Supplemental Subordinate Indenture is executed for one of the purposes set forth in the previous section, no notice to or consent of the Subordinate Holders will be required. If such Supplemental Subordinate Indenture contains provisions which affect the rights and interests of less than all Series of Subordinate Obligations Outstanding and the previous section is not applicable, then this subsection rather than the subsection above will control and, subject to the terms and provisions contained in this section and not otherwise, the Subordinate Holders of not less than 51% in aggregate Subordinate Principal Amount of the Subordinate Obligations of all Series of Subordinate Obligations Outstanding which are affected by such changes will have the right from time to time to consent to any Supplemental Subordinate Indenture deemed necessary or desirable by the Commission for the purposes of modifying, altering, amending, supplementing or rescinding, in any particular, any of the terms or provisions contained in such Supplemental Subordinate Indenture and affecting only the Subordinate Obligations of such Series; provided, however, that, unless approved in writing by the Subordinate Holders of all the Subordinate Obligations of all the affected Series then Outstanding, nothing contained in the Master Subordinate Indenture will permit, or be construed as permitting, (i) a change in the scheduled times, amounts or currency of payment of the principal of, interest on or Accreted Value of any Outstanding Subordinate Obligations of such Series or (ii) a reduction in the

principal amount or redemption price of any Outstanding Subordinate Obligations of such Series or the rate of interest thereon.

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APPENDIX C-4

SUMMARY OF THE TWENTY-SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL SUBORDINATE INDENTURE

In addition to certain information contained under the captions “DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS” and “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS” in the forepart of this Official Statement, the following is a summary of certain provisions of the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture. Such summary is only a brief description of limited provisions of such document and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture.

Terms of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds

The Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture sets forth the terms of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, most of which terms are described in the forepart of this Official Statement under “DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS.”

Establishment of Funds

Pursuant to the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture, the Subordinate Trustee will establish and maintain the following funds and accounts: the Series 2024A Debt Service Fund and within the Series 2024A Debt Service Fund an Interest Account, a Principal Account and a Redemption Account; the Series 2024A Construction Fund; the Series 2024B Debt Service Fund and within the Series 2024B Debt Service Fund an Interest Account, a Principal Account and a Redemption Account; the Series 2024B Construction Fund; the Series 2024 Costs of Issuance Fund; the Series 2024 Reserve Account in the Subordinate Reserve Fund; and the Series 2024 Rebate Fund.

Series 2024A Debt Service Fund. The Subordinate Trustee will deposit into the Interest Account of the Series 2024A Debt Service Fund (i) a portion of the proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds, and (ii) the amounts received from the Commission, as provided in the Subordinate Indenture, to be used to pay interest on the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds. The Subordinate Trustee will also deposit into the Interest Account any other amounts deposited with the Subordinate Trustee for deposit in the Interest Account or transferred from other funds and accounts for deposit therein. Earnings on the Interest Account will be withdrawn and paid to the Commission on the Business Day following an Interest Payment Date for deposit into the Operating Fund, unless an Event of Default exists under the Master Subordinate Indenture, in which event the earnings will be retained in such account.

The Subordinate Trustee will deposit into the Principal Account of the Series 2024A Debt Service Fund amounts received from the Commission to be used to pay principal of the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds at maturity or pursuant to mandatory sinking fund redemption. The Subordinate Trustee will also deposit into the Principal Account any other amounts deposited with the Subordinate Trustee for deposit into the Principal Account or transferred from other funds and accounts for deposit therein. Earnings on the Principal Account will be withdrawn and paid to the Commission on the Business Day following a principal payment date for deposit into the Operating Fund, unless an Event of Default exists under the Master Subordinate Indenture, in which event the earnings will be retained in such account.

The Subordinate Trustee will deposit into the Redemption Account of the Series 2024A Debt Service Fund amounts received from the Commission to be used to pay principal of and interest on the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds which are to be optionally redeemed in advance of their maturity. Earnings on the Redemption Account will be retained in such account or paid to the Commission for deposit

into the Operating Fund in accordance with instructions given to the Subordinate Trustee by an Authorized Commission Representative at the time of such deposit.

The Series 2024A Debt Service Fund will be invested and reinvested in Permitted Investments as directed by an Authorized Commission Representative.

Series 2024A Construction Fund. The proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds deposited into the Series 2024A Construction Fund, and the earnings thereon, will be disbursed from time to time, upon requisition of the Commission, to pay the costs or to reimburse the Commission for costs incurred in connection with the portion of the projects for which the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds were issued. While held by the Subordinate Trustee, amounts in the Series 2024A Construction Fund will not secure the Outstanding Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds. Amounts in the Series 2024A Construction Fund will be invested and reinvested in Permitted Investments as directed by the Commission and the earnings upon such fund will be credited to such fund.

Series 2024B Debt Service Fund. The Subordinate Trustee will deposit into the Interest Account of the Series 2024B Debt Service Fund (i) a portion of the proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds, and (ii) the amounts received from the Commission, as provided in the Subordinate Indenture, to be used to pay interest on the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds. The Subordinate Trustee will also deposit into the Interest Account any other amounts deposited with the Subordinate Trustee for deposit in the Interest Account or transferred from other funds and accounts for deposit therein. Earnings on the Interest Account will be withdrawn and paid to the Commission on the Business Day following an Interest Payment Date for deposit into the Operating Fund, unless an Event of Default exists under the Master Subordinate Indenture, in which event the earnings will be retained in such account.

The Subordinate Trustee will deposit into the Principal Account of the Series 2024B Debt Service Fund amounts received from the Commission to be used to pay principal of the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds at maturity or pursuant to mandatory sinking fund redemption. The Subordinate Trustee will also deposit into the Principal Account any other amounts deposited with the Subordinate Trustee for deposit into the Principal Account or transferred from other funds and accounts for deposit therein. Earnings on the Principal Account will be withdrawn and paid to the Commission on the Business Day following a principal payment date for deposit into the Operating Fund, unless an Event of Default exists under the Master Subordinate Indenture, in which event the earnings will be retained in such account.

The Subordinate Trustee will deposit into the Redemption Account of the Series 2024B Debt Service Fund amounts received from the Commission to be used to pay principal of and interest on the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds which are to be optionally redeemed in advance of their maturity. Earnings on the Redemption Account will be retained in such account or paid to the Commission for deposit into the Operating Fund in accordance with instructions given to the Subordinate Trustee by an Authorized Commission Representative at the time of such deposit.

The Series 2024B Debt Service Fund will be invested and reinvested in Permitted Investments as directed by an Authorized Commission Representative.

Series 2024B Construction Fund. The proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds deposited into the Series 2024B Construction Fund, and the earnings thereon, will be disbursed from time to time, upon requisition of the Commission, to pay the costs or to reimburse the Commission for costs incurred in connection with the portion of the projects for which the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds were issued. While held by the Subordinate Trustee, amounts in the Series 2024B Construction Fund will not secure the Outstanding Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds. Amounts in the Series 2024B Construction Fund will be

invested and reinvested in Permitted Investments as directed by the Commission and the earnings upon such fund will be credited to such fund.

Series 2024 Costs of Issuance Fund. The proceeds of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds deposited into the Series 2024 Costs of Issuance Fund will be disbursed by the Subordinate Trustee, from time to time, to pay Costs of Issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Amounts in the Series 2024 Costs of Issuance Fund will be invested and reinvested in Permitted Investments as directed by the Commission and the earnings upon such amounts will be credited to the Series 2024A Debt Service Fund, the Series 2024B Debt Service Fund and the Series 2024C Debt Service Fund.

Subordinate Reserve Fund and Series 2024 Reserve Account. For a description of the Subordinate Reserve Fund, reference is made to the caption “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS—Subordinate Reserve Fund” in the forepart of this Official Statement.

Series 2024 Rebate Fund. The Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture creates the Series 2024 Rebate Fund established for the purpose of complying with certain provisions of the Code which require that the Commission pay to the United States of America the excess, if any, of the amounts earned on certain funds held by the Subordinate Trustee with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds over the amounts which would have been earned on such funds if such funds earned interest at a rate equal to the yield on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Such excess is to be deposited into the Series 2024 Rebate Fund and periodically paid to the United States of America. The Series 2024 Rebate Fund while held by the Subordinate Trustee is held in trust for the benefit of the United States of America and is not pledged as security for nor available to make payment on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

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APPENDIX D

FORM OF AIRLINE LEASE AGREEMENT

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AMENDED AND RESTATED
AIRLINE OPERATING AGREEMENT AND TERMINAL BUILDING LEASE
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

BETWEEN

METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION

AND

DELTA AIR LINES, INC.

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2019

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J	-	Premises			
I	-	[Intentionally Omitted]			
H	-	[Intentionally Omitted]			
M	-	Indirect Cost Center Allocations			
N	-	Illustration of Calculation of Rents, Fees, and Charges			
O	-	Initial Rentable Square Footage			
P	-	Maintenance Responsibility Matrix			
Q	-	[Intentionally Omitted]			
R	-	[Intentionally Omitted]			
S	-	[Intentionally Omitted]			
T	-	Month to Month Premises			
U	-	[Intentionally Omitted]			

AMENDED AND RESTATED AIRLINE OPERATING AGREEMENT AND TERMINAL BUILDING LEASE

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

THIS AMENDED AND RESTATED AIRLINE OPERATING AGREEMENT AND TERMINAL BUILDING LEASE, effective as of January 1, 2019, by and between the Metropolitan Airports Commission, a public corporation under the laws of the State of Minnesota (hereinafter referred to as "MAC" or "Commission"), and Delta Air Lines, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware and authorized to do business in the State of Minnesota (hereinafter referred to as "AIRLINE").

WHEREAS, MAC owns and operates the Airport (as hereinafter defined) and has the power to grant rights and privileges thereto; and

WHEREAS, AIRLINE operates an Air Transportation Business (as hereinafter defined) and desires to use or lease from MAC certain premises and facilities and to acquire from MAC certain rights and privileges in connection with its use of the Airport; and

WHEREAS, AIRLINE and MAC entered into that certain Airline Operating Agreement and Terminal Building Lease, dated as of January 1, 1999 (the "Original Agreement");

WHEREAS, AIRLINE and MAC have entered into amendments to the Original Agreement (collectively, the "Amendments"; the Original Agreement as so amended by the Amendments, the "Existing Agreement");

WHEREAS, AIRLINE and MAC wish to make further amendments and modifications to the Existing Agreement; and

WHEREAS, AIRLINE and MAC have agreed to amend and restate the Existing Agreement to take into account the new amendments and modifications;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, MAC and AIRLINE agree as follows:

I. DEFINITIONS

A. DEFINITIONS

1. "Agreement" or "Lease," or "Airline Operating Agreement and Terminal Building Lease" means this Amended and Restated Airline Operating Agreement and Terminal Building Lease, which amends and restates the Existing Agreement from and after the date hereof.
2. "Affiliated Airline" or "Affiliate" means an Airline other than AIRLINE that (a) operates aircraft of 76 passenger seats or fewer at the Airport, (b) has signed an Airline Operating Agreement and Terminal Building Lease similar to the form of this Agreement or an operating permit or such other agreement to operate at the Airport as reasonably required by MAC, (c) (i) is a subsidiary, parent company, or sister company of AIRLINE, or, (ii) if such airline is not a subsidiary, parent

company, or sister company of AIRLINE, is party to an Airline Services Agreement with AIRLINE, (d) has been designated in writing by AIRLINE as an "affiliate" of AIRLINE, and (e) is ground handled exclusively by AIRLINE or AIRLINE's subcontractor for all flights flown on behalf of AIRLINE at the Airport.

3. "Air Operations Area" and "AOA" shall be interchangeable terms and both terms shall mean any area of the Airport used or intended to be used for landing, taking off, or surface maneuvering of aircraft, including the tug drive and all other such areas shown on Exhibit A or as amended by the Executive Director in accordance with the terms hereof, within that portion of the Airport which is enclosed by fencing, walls, or other barriers and to which access is controlled through designated entry points, but excluding all exclusive leasehold areas.
4. "Air Transportation Business" means the carriage by aircraft of persons or property as a common carrier for compensation or hire, or the carriage of mail by aircraft in commerce, and activities directly related thereto, including, but not limited to AIRLINE'S frequent flier program.
5. "Airfield Cost" is calculated as set forth in Section VI.C.1.
6. "AIRLINE" means the entity that has executed this Agreement.
7. "Airline" means an entity (including AIRLINE) that operates an Air Transportation Business at the Airport.
8. "Airline Club" means an area or areas leased by the Commission to an Airline that is made available primarily for the use and enjoyment of a select group of such Airline's, its Alliance Partners' and its Affiliates' passengers, including members and their guests, as well as passengers, including members (and their guests), of other Airlines under reciprocal agreements with such other Airlines.
9. "Airline Rented Space" means the aggregate of that portion of Rentable Space under lease to all Signatory Airlines.
10. "Airline Services Agreement" means any agreement between AIRLINE and any air carrier pursuant to which such air carrier provides certain air transportation services for AIRLINE under AIRLINE's designator code.
11. "Airport" means the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport. The layout of the Airport is depicted in Exhibit A.
12. "Airport Bonds and Other Forms of Indebtedness" means general airport revenue bonds, general obligation bonds, commercial paper, refunding obligations, and other forms of indebtedness incurred or assumed by the Commission in connection with the ownership or operation of the Airport System and payable from MAC revenues.

13. "Airport Cost Centers" means certain areas of the Airport and the Airport System, which are also used in accounting for airport revenues and expenses and for calculating and adjusting certain rents, fees, and charges described herein, and as such areas now exist or may hereafter be modified or extended in accordance with the terms hereof, and as more particularly described below. The Airfield, Terminal 1, Terminal Apron, Terminal 2, Landside Area, IAF, and Other Areas are shown in Exhibits B, C, D, E, F, and G, which shall be updated periodically by MAC to reflect changes to Airport Cost Centers in accordance with the terms hereto.
- a. "Airfield" means the runways, taxiways, approach and clear zones, safety areas, infield areas, landing and navigational aids, and other facilities and land areas which are not leased to any entity and are required by or related to aircraft operations (landings, takeoffs, and taxiing) at the Airport and other facilities as generally shown on Exhibit B including, but not limited to, the control tower, roads, tunnels, and collection and processing facilities for deicing agents and shall include on-Airport noise abatement costs and Off-Airport Aircraft Noise Costs, but excluding any areas leased separately at any time.
 - b. "Terminal 1" means the passenger terminal buildings known as Terminal 1-Lindbergh, including Concourses A,B,C,D,E,F, and G, as shown on Exhibit C, including but not limited to, underground parking beneath Terminal 1-Lindbergh, a portion of the auto rental/parking/terminal people mover, the Ground Transportation Center (the "GTC"), skyways, the IAF (provided that, for the purpose of calculating rates and charges, IAF is a separate Airport Cost Center), the Energy Management Center, and the Airline Clubs located therein, together with additions and/or changes thereto.
 - c. "Terminal Apron" and "Terminal Ramp" shall be interchangeable terms and both terms shall mean the airport parking apron as shown on Exhibit D to the Lease, together with any additions and/or changes thereto.
 - d. "Terminal 2" means the Terminal 2-Humphrey building located on 34th Avenue South at the Airport or any replacement facility as shown on Exhibit E.
 - e. "International Arrivals Facility" or "IAF" shall be interchangeable terms and both terms shall mean the space in Terminal 1 utilized for the arrival and departure of international flights, all as more specifically depicted on Exhibit C.
 - f. "Reliever Airports" means the general aviation airports owned and operated by Commission, including but not limited to St. Paul Downtown Airport, Flying Cloud Airport, Crystal Airport, Anoka County-Blaine Airport, Lake Elmo Airport, and Airlake Airport.
 - g. "Landside Area" means the upper and lower level terminal roadways, the inbound and outbound terminal roads, the commercial lane, rental car

service and storage areas, a portion of the auto rental/parking/terminal people mover, rental car ready/return areas, skyways, and the automobile parking areas (except the underground parking beneath Terminal 1) at the Airport as shown on Exhibit F.

- h. "Equipment Buildings" means the building and ground areas at the Airport provided for the storage of equipment owned and/or rented/leased by MAC including, but not limited to, shops, storage facilities, and vehicle parking areas.
 - i. "ARFF" means the building and ground areas at the Airport provided for aircraft rescue and firefighting functions.
 - j. "Police" means the building and ground areas at the Airport provided for police functions.
 - k. "Administration" means the building and ground areas at the Airport provided for MAC administration activities including, but not limited to, the general office building and the MAC offices and administrative facilities located in Terminal 1 and Terminal 2.
 - l. "Other Areas" means all other direct cost building and ground areas at the Airport provided for general aviation, cargo, aircraft maintenance, and other aviation- and nonaviation-related activities as shown on Exhibit G.
14. "Airport Grants" means those moneys contributed to the Commission by the United States or any agency thereof, or by the State of Minnesota, or any political subdivision or agency thereof, to pay for all or a portion of the cost of a Capital Project.
15. "Airport Security Coordinator" means the employee of the MAC charged with the authority and responsibility to implement and enforce the Airport's Security Program or such employee's designated representative.
16. "Airport System" means the Airport and the Reliever Airports.
17. "Alliance Partner" means a foreign air carrier that operates under a code-sharing arrangement with a Signatory Airline. Alliance Partners must (a) lease no Exclusive Use Space or Preferential Use Space from MAC (any space needs to be provided by the applicable Signatory Airline on a sublease or license basis or pursuant to the code-sharing arrangement), (b) receive all gate and ticket counter accommodation by the applicable Signatory Airline, (c) be ground handled exclusively by or on behalf of the applicable Signatory Airline or its subcontractor, and (d) operate no more than 600 annual departures from the Airport.

18. "Alternate Rate Structure" means the rate structure and methodology prescribed on Exhibit Y to be used in lieu of Section V.B. and Article VI as further specified in Section VI.J.
19. "Amendments" is defined in the Recitals.
20. "Annual Gross Revenue" means rent, concessions fees or similar charges actually received during any Fiscal Year by MAC from Selected Concessions. Annual Gross Revenue shall not include "pass-through" charges such as sales taxes, utility charges, consortium fees, key money, liquidated damages, or customer facilities charges. Annual Gross Revenue shall be reduced by any amount paid to the Airport Foundation MSP by MAC for services provided at the Airport, subject to a cap of \$743,000 per year in 2019, escalating at 2% per year thereafter, which cap may be reasonably increased by the MAC unless such increase is disapproved by a Majority-In-Interest of the Signatory Airlines in accordance with the terms hereof.
21. "Auto Rental Concessions" means all auto rental companies or other business organizations operating at either Terminal 1 or Terminal 2 that lease space for rental vehicles in the parking ramps adjacent to Terminal 1 or Terminal 2 pursuant to concessions agreements with MAC.
22. "Average Daily Utilization" is defined in Section IV.H.5.
23. "Capital Cost" (or a phrase of similar import) means the sum of (a) project costs, which includes any expenditures to acquire, construct, or equip a Capital Project, together with related costs such as planning fees, architectural and engineering fees, program management fees, construction management fees, fees for environmental studies, testing fees, inspection fees, impact fees, other direct and allocable fees, and interest during construction, and (b) financing costs, if any, such as capitalized interest, costs of issuance, and funding of mandatory reserves with bond proceeds. In the case of estimates, Capital Costs also include an allowance for contingencies.
24. "Capital Outlay" means any improvement that fails to meet the cost threshold and useful life criterion necessary to qualify as a Capital Project.
25. "Capital Project" means (a) the acquisition of land or easements; (b) the purchase of machinery, equipment, or rolling stock; (c) the planning, engineering, design, and construction of new facilities; (d) the remediation of environmental contamination, including noise mitigation, or expenditures to prevent or protect against such contamination; or (e) the performance of any extraordinary, non-recurring major maintenance of existing facilities; provided, however, that any single item of the foregoing has a Capital Cost of \$100,000 or more and a useful life in excess of three years.
26. "Commission" and "MAC" shall be interchangeable terms and both terms shall mean the Metropolitan Airports Commission, a public corporation organized and

- operating pursuant to Chapter 500, Laws of Minnesota 1943 and amendments thereto.
27. "Concessionaires" means Food and Beverage Concessions or Merchandise Concessions.
28. "Concourse G Project" is defined in Section VII.F.
29. "Contingency Projects" is defined in Section VII.D.
30. "Contract Security" is defined Section V.D.1.
31. "Coverage Account" means the Coverage Account established and maintained pursuant to the terms of the Senior Trust Indenture.
32. "Date of Beneficial Occupancy" or "DBO" means the earlier of (a) the date on which the Commission certifies that a portion of the Premises or a Capital Project, as applicable, are available for beneficial use or (b) the date on which beneficial use is first made of such portion of the Premises or such Capital Project, as applicable; provided, however, that with respect to land and other non-depreciable assets, the date on which beneficial occupancy occurs is the date of the closing.
33. "Debt Service" means the aggregate amount of principal and interest payments made by MAC that are due and payable during the Fiscal Year on Airport Bonds and Other Forms of Indebtedness. In addition, Debt Service shall also include:
 - 1) amounts paid as prepayment of obligations, if such prepayment is deemed approved by a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines pursuant to the provisions of Section VII.B hereof,
 - or
 - 2) principal and interest in accordance with its original scheduled amortization for any prepayment made by MAC which is not deemed approved by the Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines in accordance with (1) above, until such time as the original principal amount of such prepaid obligation has been recovered by MAC.
34. "Deferred Revenue Sharing Amount" shall have the meaning given to the term in Section VII.3.
35. "Delta" or "DELTA" means Delta Air Lines, Inc.
36. "Deplaned Passenger" means all terminating passengers and online or interline transfer passengers deplaned at the Airport, but excluding Through Passengers and Non-Revenue Passengers.

37. “Employee Screening” is defined in Section VI.K.4.
38. “Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage” means the percentage change of Enplaned Passengers comparing the current Fiscal Year to the previous Fiscal Year, rounded to the nearest hundredth of a percent.
39. “Enplaned Passengers” means all Originating Passengers and connecting passengers boarded at the Airport, including passengers traveling on frequent flyer coupons or miles, but excluding Through Passengers and Non-Revenue Passengers.
40. “Environmental Claims” is defined in Section X.D.1.
41. “Environmental Indemnities” is defined in Section X.D.1.
42. “Environmental Law (or Laws)” means any applicable case law, statute, rule, regulation, law, ordinance or code, whether local, state or federal, that regulates, creates standards for or imposes liability or standards of conduct concerning any element, compound, pollutant, contaminant, or toxic or Hazardous Substance, material or waste, or any mixture thereof, including but not limited to products that might otherwise be considered of commercial value, such as asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls and petroleum products and byproducts. Such laws shall include, but not be limited to, the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”) 42 U.S.C. Section 4321 et seq., the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (“CERCLA”), 42 U.S.C. Section 9601 et seq., the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (“RCRA”), 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 et seq., the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (“FWPCA”), 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq. the Federal Clean Air Act (“FCAA”), 42 U.S.C. Section 7401 et seq., the Toxic Substances Control Act (“TSCA”), 15 U.S.C. Section 2601 et seq., the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (“FIFRA”), 7 U.S.C. Section 136 et seq., and any amendments thereto, as are now or at any time hereafter may be in effect, as well as their state and local counterparts, including but not limited to the Minnesota Environmental Response and Liability Act (“MERLA”), Minn. Stat. Section 115B, the Minnesota Petroleum Tank Release Clean Up Act (“MPTRCA”), Minn. Stat. Section 115C, and the Minnesota Environmental Rights Act (“MERA”), Minn. Stat. Section 116B.
43. “Environmentally Regulated Substances” means any elements, compounds, pollutants, contaminants, or toxic or Hazardous Substances, material or wastes, or any mixture thereof, regulated pursuant to any Environmental Law, including but not limited to products that might otherwise be considered of commercial value, such as asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls, petroleum products and byproducts, ethylene glycol and other regulated materials used in de-icing operations.
44. “Essential Air Service Airline” or “EAS Airline” means a Signatory Airline that serves only essential air service destinations as such term is defined in 49 U.S.C. 41731, et. seq., as may be amended from time to time, from the Airport.

45. “Executive Director” means Commission’s Executive Director/CEO or such other person designated by the Executive Director to exercise functions with respect to the rights and obligations of Commission under this Agreement.
46. “Existing Agreement” is defined in the Recitals.
47. “FAA” means the Federal Aviation Administration of the U.S. Government or any federal agencies succeeding to its jurisdiction.
48. “Facilities Construction Credit” and “Facilities Construction Credits” shall mean the amounts resulting from an arrangement embodied in a written agreement of the MAC and an Airline pursuant to which the MAC permits such Airline to make a payment or payments to the MAC which is reduced by the amount owed by the MAC to such Airline as a result of such Airline fronting and paying for the cost of construction of MAC-owned improvements under such agreement, resulting in a net payment to the MAC by such Airline. The “Facilities Construction Credit” shall be deemed to be the amount owed by the MAC under such agreement which is “netted” against the payment of rentals by such Airline to the MAC.
49. “Fiscal Year” refers to Commission’s fiscal year and means the twelve-month period commencing on each January 1 and ending December 31.
50. “Flight” or “Flights” means any and all scheduled flights regardless of aircraft type.
51. “Food and Beverage Concessions” means companies or other business organizations that principally sell consumable food or beverages items, excluding vending-machine operations, to the traveling public at Terminal 1 or Terminal 2, pursuant to concessions agreements with MAC.
52. “Ground Handling” means providing airside services to an aircraft, including, but not limited to, wing walkers, marshalling, lavatory services, aircraft cleaning and maintenance, passenger ticketing, luggage transfer and providing catering supplies, but not including (a) fueling, or (b) any services provided directly to passengers (e.g. wheelchair/electric cart services) in Terminal 1 or Terminal 2, other than baggage handling and ticketing.
53. “Hazardous Substances” shall be interpreted in the broadest sense to include any and all substances, materials, wastes, pollutants, oils or governmental regulated substances or contaminants as defined or designated as hazardous, toxic, radioactive, dangerous, or any other similar term in or under any of the Environmental Laws, including but not limited to asbestos and asbestos containing materials, petroleum products including crude oil or any fraction thereof, gasoline, aviation fuel, jet fuel, diesel fuel, lubricating oils and solvents, urea formaldehyde, flammable explosives, PCBs, radioactive materials or waste, or any other substance that, because of its quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause or threaten a present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly generated,

- used, stored, handled, treated, discharged, distributed, disposed, or released. Hazardous Substances shall also mean any hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, toxic substances, or regulated substances under any Environmental Laws.
54. “Inbound BHS” means the inbound baggage handling system and carrousel in Terminal 1, as depicted on Exhibit I attached hereto.
55. “Inbound BHS Actual Cost” is defined in Section VIII.D.2.e.
56. “Inbound BHS Budgeted Cost” is defined in Section VIII.D.2.a.
57. “Indemnitees” is defined in Section X.A.1.
58. “International Regularly Scheduled Airline Service” means regularly scheduled air service to an international destination with at least one arrival and one departure per week on a continuous or seasonal basis.
59. “Irregular Need” is defined in Section IV.E.2.d.
60. “Irregular Need Airline” is defined in Section IV.E.2.d
61. “Janitorial Operation and Maintenance Expenses” means costs incurred by MAC, to provide for janitorial services and window cleaning, which may include contract services, rubbish disposal, cleaning supplies, bathroom supplies, equipment, and allocated administrative expenses.
62. “Joint Use Formula” means a formula that prorates the cost of a service or space, among the Airlines actually using such service or space as follows: (a) 20 percent of the cost equally among each such Airline, and (b) 80 percent of the cost on the basis of that proportion which the number of each such Airline’s Enplaned Passengers at the Airport bears to the total number of Enplaned Passengers of all such Airlines at the Airport, subject to the provisions in Section V J and K for Affiliated Airlines and Alliance Partners. Essential Air Service Airlines and their activity will be excluded from the Joint Use Formula.
63. “Landing Fee Repair and Replacement Amount” shall be equal to 65.6 percent (65.6%) of the Repair and Replacement Amount. This allocation may be reasonably adjusted on January 1, 2020 or anytime thereafter based on increases/decreases to the Airfield cost center’s book value.
64. “MAC Design and Construction Standards” mean the design and construction standards for work done in structures or on land owned or controlled by the Commission, developed by MAC under the authority of the Executive Director/CEO, pursuant to Section 5 of Ordinance 94 (or as that ordinance may be revised or amended), a copy of which is available upon request.
65. “MAC-Owned Systems and Equipment” means, collectively, those certain fixtures, equipment, systems and improvements owned by MAC and located throughout the Airport in furtherance and support of the Air Transportation

- Business and related operations of Airlines at the Airport, including AIRLINE, including without limitation flight information displays, baggage handling systems including automated bag drop devices, weather information displays, gate information displays, ramp information displays, baggage information displays, common use systems, resource management systems, digital content management systems, Preferential Use Space or Common Use Space kiosks, automated passport control kiosks, IP telephone systems, CCTV systems, passenger flow monitoring systems, Wi-Fi, secure access control systems, digital information displays, digital signage systems, and public address systems.
66. “MAC Policies” means statements or directives approved by the MAC Board of Commissioners and/or statements or directives approved by MAC staff upon appropriate delegation from the MAC Board of Commissioners (provided that where such statements or directives promulgated by the MAC staff are discretionary under Minnesota law, they shall not materially increase AIRLINE’s obligations, or decrease AIRLINE’s rights, hereunder); provided, however, that such MAC Policies shall be reasonable, lawful, and enforced in a non-discriminatory manner.
67. “Majority-In-Interest” (“MI”) means the Signatory Airlines who (a) represent no less than 50 percent in number of the Signatory Airlines operating at the time of the voting action and (b) paid no less than 40 percent of landing fees incurred by Signatory Airlines during the preceding Fiscal Year. No Airline shall be deemed a Signatory Airline for the purpose of determining a Majority-In-Interest if the Commission has given written notice of an event of default to such Airline that is continuing at the time of the voting action.
68. “Maximum Certificated Gross Landing Weight” means the maximum gross landing weight in thousand-pound units based on the current FAA Type Certificate Data Sheet applicable to the particular type, design, and model of aircraft.
69. “Merchandise Concessions” means companies or other business organizations that principally sell retail or news products, excluding automated vending items, to the traveling public at Terminal 1 or Terminal 2, pursuant to concessions agreements with MAC.
70. “Net Airfield Cost” is calculated as set forth in Section VI.C.2.
71. “Net Revenues” has the meaning provided for in the Senior Trust Indenture.
72. “Non-Revenue Passengers” means passengers from whom an Airline receives no remuneration or only token remuneration, including employees of an Airline and others, but excluding passengers traveling on frequent flyer coupons or miles.
73. “Off-Airport Aircraft Noise Costs” means the capital and operating costs (including legal and administrative costs), net of any amounts for off-airport aircraft noise costs received from nonsignatory Airlines and/or federal and state grants, connected to the acquiring of land or interests in land within the 2005

DNL 60 contours of the Airport, soundproofing of existing public and private schools and day care facilities, public hospitals, nursing homes, private single- and multi-family residences, and other categories of land use, and implementing other programs to prevent, reduce or mitigate non-compatible land uses within the 2005 DNL 60 contours of the Airport resulting from aircraft noise emissions from turbojet aircraft. Such costs shall also include but not be limited to liabilities or responsibilities imposed upon MAC for noise in connection with the operation or use of the Airport, or from flights to or from the Airport, or from aircraft thereon, or from takings or any other causes of action related to aircraft noise or for settlement of claims based on such causes of action.

74. “OI Program” means the multi-year construction program designed to provide significant enhancements to the Terminal 1 arrivals and departures levels, affecting many areas and functions, as approved by the MAC Board of Commissioners and described further in the annual Board-adopted Capital Improvement Program (CIP); a copy of the most recent CIP is available on the MAC website.
75. “Operation and Maintenance Expenses” (or a phrase of similar import) means, for any Fiscal Year, the costs incurred by the Commission to operate, maintain, and administer the Airport System, including but not limited to items (a) through (j) listed below, but excluding operation and maintenance reserves and amounts funding the Coverage Account.
- a. Personnel costs, including salaries and wages of Commission employees and temporary workers (including overtime pay), together with payments or costs incurred for associated payroll expenses such as life, health, accident, and unemployment insurance premiums; contributions to pension funds, retirement funds, union funds, and unemployment compensation funds; vacation and holiday pay; post-retirement benefits; and other fringe benefits;
 - b. Costs of materials, supplies, machinery and equipment, and other similar expenses, which are not capitalized under generally accepted accounting principles as evidenced by a written opinion of MAC’s independent auditors;
 - c. Costs of maintenance, landscaping, decorating, repairs, renewals, and alterations, which are not reimbursed by insurance and which are not capitalized under generally accepted accounting principles as evidenced by a written opinion of MAC’s independent auditors;
 - d. Costs of water, electricity, natural gas, fuel oil, telephone service, and all other utilities and services whether furnished by the Commission or furnished by independent contractors and purchased by the Commission;
 - e. Cost of operating services, including services for stormwater, airport shuttle bus, service agreements, and other cost of operating services;

- f. Costs of premiums for insurance covering the Airport System and its operations maintained by MAC pursuant to this Agreement;
 - g. Costs incurred in collecting and attempting to collect any sums for the Commission in connection with the operation of the Airport System and the write-off of bad debts;
 - h. Except to the extent capitalized, the compensation paid or credited to persons or firms engaged by the Commission to render advice and perform architectural, engineering, program management, construction management, financial, legal, accounting, testing, or other professional services in connection with the operation of the Airport System;
 - i. Except to the extent capitalized, the fees of trustees and paying agents, and all other fees and expenses incurred in order to comply with the provisions of a master or supplemental trust indentures; and
 - j. All other expenses, which arise out of the operation of the Airport System and which are properly regarded as operating expenses under generally accepted accounting principles; provided, however, that Operation and Maintenance Expenses shall not include any allowance for depreciation, payments in lieu of taxes, the costs of improvements, extensions, enlargements or betterments, or any charges for the accumulation of reserves for capital replacements.
76. “Original Agreement” is defined in the Recitals.
77. “Originating Passengers” means Airline passengers for whom the Airport is the point of origin in their air travel itinerary.
78. “Outbound BHS” means the outbound baggage handling system in Terminal 1, as depicted on Exhibit I attached hereto, the checked baggage inspection system (“CBIS”), and the Joint Use Space outbound baggage handling system.
79. “Outbound BHS Actual Cost” is defined in Section VIII.C.2.e.
80. “Outbound BHS Budgeted Cost” is defined in Section VIII.C.2.a.
81. “Passenger Facility Charges” or “PFCs” means charges authorized by 49 U.S.C. § 40117, or any successor program authorized by federal law, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder (14 C.F.R. Part 158, hereafter the “PFC Regulations”), as they may be amended from time to time.
82. “Planned Future Use” means the planned future use contemplated for an affected portion of the Airport in the MAC Capital Improvement Program (CIP) or Long-Term Comprehensive Plan, including such bona fide plans in effect or under development at the time of a Release.

83. "Premises" means the areas at the Airport leased by AIRLINE pursuant to this Agreement, as set forth in Exhibit J and Exhibit D.
84. "Rate Differential" means the difference between the rates and charges calculated under the Alternate Rate Structure and the rates and charges calculated in accordance with the applicable terms and conditions of Articles V and VI (other than Section VI.J.).
85. "Rentable Space" means the space in Terminal 1 available for lease to Airlines, concessionaires, and other rent-paying tenants and for public automobile parking. Rentable Space for Airline-use is separated into the following categories:
- a. "Exclusive Use Space", "Exclusive Premises" or "Exclusive Use Premises" means office space, storage areas, Airline Clubs, employee break rooms, baggage service office or other areas in Terminal 1 that may be leased by an Airline for its exclusive use and occupancy.
 - b. "Preferential Use Space" means space leased by an Airline on a preferential basis.
 - c. "Joint Use Space" means the areas designated in Section IV.A to be leased jointly by two or more Airlines.
 - d. "Common Use Space" means those holdrooms, ramps and ticket counter areas within the exclusive control and management of MAC that are made available by MAC to Airlines on a common use basis in accordance with Section III.D.
86. "Repair and Replacement Amount" means a \$22,848,274 deposit for Fiscal Year 2019, and increased by three percent (3%) per annum for each Fiscal Year thereafter compounded annually, to be made into the Repair and Replacement subaccount within the construction fund to be expended for major maintenance and minor (less than \$5 million) Capital Projects; provided, however, it shall not be used for automobile parking facilities and roadways.
87. "Requesting Airline" is defined in Section IV.E.2.c.
88. "Revenue Sharing" is defined in Section VI.I.1.
89. "Rules and Regulations and Ordinances" or "Ordinances" or "MAC Ordinances" means (a) rules, regulations, and ordinances adopted by the Commission pursuant to Minn. Stat. 473.608 et seq., and (b) rules and regulations promulgated by the MAC staff (provided that where such rules and regulations promulgated by the MAC staff are discretionary under Minnesota Law they shall not materially increase AIRLINE's obligations, or decrease AIRLINE's rights, hereunder); provided, however, that such Rules and Regulations and Ordinances shall be reasonable, lawful, and enforced in a non-discriminatory manner.

90. "Security Area" means the Security Identification Display Area, the Air Operations Area, and any other area defined by the FAA or MAC as an area of restricted access requiring display of appropriate MAC-issued or MAC-approved security identification for unescorted access rights.
91. "Security Identification Display Area" or "SIDA" (or a phrase of similar import) means that area defined as such in the Master Security Program adopted by MAC, approved by the FAA, and amended from time to time.
92. "Senior Trust Indenture" means the Master Trust Indenture dated as of June 1, 1998, as amended, between the Commission and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (successor by merger to Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, National Association, formerly known as Norwest Bank Minnesota, N.A.), as Trustee.
93. "Selected Concessions" means Food and Beverage Concessions, Merchandise Concessions, and Auto Rental Concessions.
94. "Short Term Gate" is defined in Section IV.H.
95. "Signatory Airlines" means Airlines that have executed agreements with the Commission substantially the same as this Agreement.
96. "Subordinate Trust Indenture" means the Master Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2000, as amended, between the Commission and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (successor by merger to Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, National Association), as Trustee.
97. "Term" is defined in Article II.
98. "Terminal 1 Repair and Replacement Surcharge" shall be equal to 21.9 percent (21.9%) of the Repair and Replacement Amount divided by Airline Rented Space. This allocation may be reasonably adjusted on January 1, 2020 or anytime thereafter based on increases/decreases to the Terminal 1 cost center's book value.
99. "Terminal 2 Repair and Replacement Surcharge" shall be equal to 8.7 percent (8.7%) of the Repair and Replacement Amount. This allocation may be reasonably adjusted on January 1, 2020 or anytime thereafter based on increases/decreases to the Terminal 2 cost center's book value.
100. "Terminal Apron Repair and Replacement Amount" shall be equal to 3.9 percent (3.9%) of the Repair and Replacement Amount. This allocation may be reasonably adjusted on January 1, 2020 or anytime thereafter based on increases/decreases to the Terminal Apron cost center's book value.
101. "Terminal Apron Cost" is calculated as set forth in Section VI.D.1.
102. "Terminal Building Cost" is calculated as set forth in Section VI.E.1.a.

103. "Through Passengers" means Airline passengers for whom the Airport is an intermediate stop in their itinerary between their point of origin and their point of destination, when such intermediate stop does not involve a change of aircraft and Airline is not obligated to remit a PFC to MAC for such passenger.
104. "Total Landed Weight" means the sum of the Maximum Certificated Gross Landing Weight for all aircraft arrivals over a stated period of time. Said sum shall be rounded to the nearest thousand pounds for all landing fees.
105. "Trust Indentures" means, collectively, the Senior Trust Indenture and the Subordinate Trust Indenture.
106. "Turn" means the arrival and departure of an aircraft from a gate.

B. HEADINGS AND CROSS REFERENCES

References in the text of this Agreement to articles, sections, or exhibits of this Agreement, unless otherwise specified, are for convenience in reference and are not intended to define or limit the scope of any provisions of this Agreement.

II. TERM

The term of this Agreement (the "Term") shall begin on January 1, 1999 and end December 31, 2030.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that MAC, in its sole discretion, determines that (1) due to actual gate expansion at Terminal 2 or proposed gate expansion at Terminal 2, as set forth in the MAC's Commission-approved Capital Improvement Plan for the Airport, the rates and charges at Terminal 1 have become, or are projected to be, inequitable in relation to those at Terminal 2, or vice versa, or (2) loss of concessions revenue (which, for these purposes, shall include in-terminal concessions, parking, and ground transportation revenues) causes rates and charges at the Airport to be unsustainable (provided that the foregoing shall not apply to temporary decreases or losses in concession revenue due to Terminal 1 or Terminal 2 renovations), then AIRLINE agrees to negotiate with MAC in good faith regarding the adjustment of rates and charges at the Airport, consistent with all applicable federal grant assurances; provided, however, that such adjusted rates and charges at the Airport shall not be effective prior to January 1, 2028. This provision is not intended to limit MAC's or AIRLINE's rights under this Agreement or any applicable law or regulation whatsoever.

III. USE OF THE AIRPORT

A. AIRLINE RIGHTS

AIRLINE shall have the following rights to use the Airfield, the Premises, and other areas of the Airport (to the extent necessary for any such permitted use) for the conduct of AIRLINE's Air Transportation Business at the Airport. These rights are subject to the

terms of this Agreement and to MAC Rules and Regulations and Ordinances. These rights are as follows:

1. To land upon, takeoff from, and fly over the Airport using aircraft operated by AIRLINE in areas designated for such purposes by MAC.
2. To taxi, tow, and park aircraft operated by AIRLINE in areas designated for such purposes by MAC. Subject to reasonable Rules and Regulations and Ordinances, AIRLINE may operate regional jets on the Terminal Apron.
3. To provide (or have provided on its behalf) the following services for itself and any of its Affiliated Airlines or Alliance Partners and, either directly or through an Airline consortium or an approved handling agreement, for other Airlines, either by itself or in conjunction with other Signatory Airlines:
 - a. Passenger handling services, including enplaning and deplaning passengers, handling reservations, ticketing, billing, manifesting, baggage check-in, interline and lost baggage services, and other services necessary to process passengers and baggage for air travel.
 - b. Ground Handling.
 - c. Aircraft and equipment services, including services to repair, maintain, test, park, and store aircraft and ground support equipment.
 - d. Operational services, including de-icing aircraft and ramp services, dispatching and communication services, and meteorological and navigational services.
 - e. Porter services.
 - f. Security screening services; provided that the level and quality of such services shall meet or exceed the level and quality of such services at comparable airports.
 - g. Mail, freight, and express package services.
4. To train personnel in the employ, or working under the direction, of AIRLINE or of any other Airline, but only to the extent that such training is incidental to the conduct of AIRLINE's Air Transportation Business at the Airport.
5. To sell, lease, transfer, dispose, or exchange AIRLINE's aircraft, aircraft engines, aircraft accessories, other equipment, and supplies to any other party, but only to the extent that such activities are incidental to the conduct of AIRLINE's Air Transportation Business at the Airport.
6. To acquire by purchase or otherwise any goods or services required by AIRLINE in the conduct of its Air Transportation Business at the Airport from any supplier, contractor, or Signatory Airline subject to the conditions of this Agreement.

7. To install and maintain in AIRLINE's Exclusive Use Space and Preferential Use Space, at AIRLINE's sole cost and expense, signs, posters, displays, banners, pamphlets, and other materials that identify and promote the Air Transportation Business and frequent flier programs of AIRLINE or its Affiliated Airlines or Alliance Partners or luxury retailers or program partners (but, with respect to luxury retailers and program partners, only in AIRLINE's Airline Club areas, subject to the applicable terms and conditions of Section III.A.15). Such signs shall be constructed, installed and maintained consistent with professional, first class standards. AIRLINE shall not place such signs, posters, displays, banners, pamphlets and other materials outside of AIRLINE's Exclusive Use Space and Preferential Use Space without MAC's prior written consent. Any signs in violation of this Section may be removed by MAC.
8. To install, maintain and operate at no cost to MAC, alone or in conjunction with any other Signatory Airline, radio communication, computer, meteorological and aerial navigation equipment and facilities on AIRLINE's Premises; provided, however, that any such future installations shall be subject to the prior written approval of MAC (not to be unreasonably withheld).
9. To maintain and operate directly or through a subcontractor a kitchen or other plant without cost to MAC within areas leased to it at the Airport outside of Terminal 1 or Terminal 2 for the purpose of preparing and dispensing in-flight food and beverages (for consumption by passengers and crews on board aircraft of AIRLINE or any Affiliated Airline or Alliance Partner), including alcoholic beverages subject to procuring licenses and insurance therefor.
10. To install, maintain, and operate, as required by AIRLINE, customer relations, security and holdroom facilities and equipment, administrative offices, crew facilities, ready rooms, operations offices, training facilities, and related facilities, and to install personal property, including furniture, furnishings, supplies, machinery and equipment, in AIRLINE's Exclusive Use Space.
11. To have ingress to and egress from the Airport and AIRLINE's Premises for AIRLINE's and its Affiliated Airlines' and Alliance Partners' officers, employees, agents, contractors, passengers, and invitees, including furnishers of goods and services.
12. To use, for the benefit of AIRLINE's employees who perform substantially all of their work at or from the Airport, vehicular parking areas not leased by AIRLINE designated by MAC, subject to current MAC Policies and fees.
13. To obtain valet parking privileges subject to current MAC Policies and fees.
14. To install soft drink vending machines and snack vending machines in that section of AIRLINE's Exclusive Use Space which are not intended to be open to the general public and are for the sole use of AIRLINE's and its contractors' and subcontractors' officers, employees and agents. Vending machines shall not be within the view of the general public and locations of all vending machines

- installed after the date of this Agreement are subject to the prior written approval of MAC, acting reasonably.
15. To operate Airline Clubs in areas authorized by this Agreement subject to the following conditions: (a) AIRLINE may provide food, beverage, newspapers and magazines to Airline Club users provided that it is without charge, except that alcoholic beverages may be sold if AIRLINE pays to MAC a concessions fee in an amount equal to twelve percent (12%) of gross sales of alcoholic beverages; (b) AIRLINE may provide Airline Club users access to telephones, facsimile machines, copy machines, computers and the internet (via data ports or Wi-Fi); (c) AIRLINE may rent to Airline Club users only conference rooms that are no larger than 300 square feet each and limited to an aggregate of 1,000 square feet per Airline Club; and (d) AIRLINE must pay the portion of costs associated with the operation of MAC's consolidated loading dock for the Airline Club(s), which shall be calculated based on volume of deliveries to the Airline Club(s). AIRLINE may not install cash machines or vending machines, sell merchandise or conduct any other retail business within an Airline Club, provided, however, that the foregoing exclusion shall not apply to (w) marketing or promotion of its frequent flier program, (x) ticket sales, upgrades, or other standard ticketing services, (y) sales of memberships in a TSA approved third party registered traveler program or similar service, or (z) marketing or promotion of luxury retailers and program partners (but only at no charge to such luxury retailer or program partner) provided that such marketing or promotion of luxury retailers and program partners do not conflict with or devalue MAC's advertising concession or sponsorships as determined by MAC in its reasonable discretion. AIRLINE shall endeavor to provide MAC with notice of any such luxury retailer or program partner marketing or promotion prior to installing the same. If MAC determines, in its reasonable discretion that such luxury retailer or program partner marketing or promotion conflicts with or devalues MAC's advertising concession or sponsorship, AIRLINE shall either not install, or promptly remove, any such marketing or promotion. No other services may be provided unless prior written approval is obtained from the Executive Director. AIRLINE may charge a daily or annual membership fee paid by the users in an amount consistent with AIRLINE's practices in the United States of America or provide complimentary or reduced fee access to select customers and guests based on AIRLINE established criteria that are consistent with AIRLINE's practices in the United States of America.
 16. To install telephones, facsimile machines, and other telecommunications and internet devices and conduit in AIRLINE's Premises that are not accessible to the public, subject to Section IV.L.
 17. To install ramp information display systems ("RIDS") in the Premises and other areas approved by the Executive Director at no cost to MAC.
 18. To install self-service ticketing devices ("SSDs"), self-service baggage drop devices, and other self-service devices, each as reasonably approved by the MAC in areas approved by the Executive Director and added to the Premises.

19. To maintain and operate without cost to MAC a reasonable amount of air conditioning equipment, including without limiting the generality thereof the operation of air conditioning truck equipment for the air conditioning of aircraft, either alone or in conjunction with other Signatory Airlines.
20. To maintain combination lunch and locker rooms in AIRLINE's Exclusive Use Space for use by AIRLINE's employees.
21. To provide, during irregular operations, its, its Affiliated Airlines' and its Alliance Partners' passengers with food and beverages at no charge.

B. EXCLUSIONS, RESERVATIONS, AND CONDITIONS

Except as authorized by this Agreement, AIRLINE may conduct no business on the Airport without the prior written consent of MAC.

1. Wherever under this Article III, AIRLINE or AIRLINE in conjunction with other Airlines carries on permitted operations through the agency of third persons or corporations not employees or subsidiaries of AIRLINE or of such other Airlines such third persons or corporations shall first be approved by the Executive Director in writing, which approval will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed.
2. MAC reserves the right to contract for the sale to the public of food, beverages (including alcoholic beverages), tobacco, merchandise, personal services, and business services within Terminal 1 and Terminal 2, and to charge for the privilege so to do. Subject to the conditions set forth below, AIRLINE hereby consents to allow any Concessionaires within the Airport, if so authorized by MAC, to deliver goods (food and alcohol included) to any customer located within AIRLINE's holdroom areas. This consent includes allowing the Concessionaires or MAC-approved contractors or subcontractors providing delivery services on behalf of the Concessionaires to enter the AIRLINE's holdroom area for the purpose of delivering goods to the customer and securing payment. AIRLINE also consents to allow vendors, deliveries, and the general public to have reasonable access, through its holdrooms, to any concessions space which requires such access. The foregoing consent is given subject to the following conditions:
 - a. MAC shall not allow any use of AIRLINE's holdroom areas by any Concessionaire or MAC-approved contractors or subcontractors providing delivery services on behalf of the Concessionaires in any way that could, as reasonably determined by AIRLINE, adversely impact AIRLINE's conduct of its airline operations from such holdrooms. At AIRLINE's request, MAC shall limit or modify Concessionaire's or MAC-approved contractors' or subcontractors' providing delivery services on behalf of the Concessionaires activities in AIRLINE's holdroom areas if necessary to prevent interference with AIRLINE's operations in or from such areas.

- b. Prior to allowing any Concessionaires or MAC-approved contractors or subcontractors providing delivery services on behalf of the Concessionaires to AIRLINE's holdroom areas for the purposes described in this Section III.B.2, MAC shall require such Concessionaires and MAC-approved contractors or subcontractors providing delivery services on behalf of the Concessionaires to indemnify AIRLINE to the same extent such Concessionaires indemnify MAC with respect to claims and damages that arise out of Concessionaires' and MAC-approved contractors or subcontractors providing delivery services on behalf of the Concessionaires operations in AIRLINE's holdroom areas and to add AIRLINE as an additional insured to Concessionaires' and the MAC-approved contractors' or subcontractors' providing delivery services on behalf of the Concessionaires liability insurance policies required under MAC's agreement with such parties.
- c. AIRLINE shall not be obligated to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless the Indemnitees from or against the actions, negligence, or willful misconduct of any Concessionaire or MAC-approved contractors or subcontractors providing delivery services on behalf of the Concessionaires.

MAC shall not authorize any other activity by any Concessionaire or MAC-approved contractor or subcontractor providing delivery services on behalf of the Concessionaires within AIRLINE's holdroom area without first consulting with AIRLINE in good faith and giving AIRLINE a reasonable opportunity to voice any objections it may have to such activity. However, if such activity involves the construction of improvements or placement of property in the AIRLINE'S holdroom area, consent by AIRLINE will be required and may be granted or withheld in AIRLINE'S sole and absolute discretion.

3. MAC reserves the right to assess the following fees and charges to suppliers of goods and services:
 - a. MAC may charge suppliers, including Airlines, of in-flight food and beverages and vending unless the supplier is an Airline that is supplying itself or its Affiliated Airline or Alliance Partner, provided that such charge shall not exceed 5% of gross receipts and a reasonable annual administrative fee, for their right to provide such products and services to AIRLINE or Airlines.
 - b. MAC shall have the right to charge suppliers to AIRLINE of goods and services, fees and rentals for exclusive use of MAC property or improvements thereon leased or licensed by such entity from the MAC or, as to suppliers not under contract with AIRLINE, when their use is such as to constitute the performance of a commercial business at the Airport.
 - c. MAC shall have the right to charge ground transportation companies, including AIRLINE, or ground transportation companies under

agreement with AIRLINE, if regularly engaged in ground transportation business, for ground transportation of passengers or others to or from the Airport.

4. AIRLINE shall take all reasonable steps within its control so as not to unreasonably interfere with the effectiveness or accessibility of the drainage and sewage system, electrical system, air conditioning system, fire protection system, sprinkler system, alarm system, fire hydrants and hoses, if any, installed or located on or within the Premises or the Airport.
5. AIRLINE shall not do or authorize to be done any act upon the Airport that will invalidate or conflict with any fire or other casualty insurance policies of MAC covering the Airport or any part thereof.
6. AIRLINE shall not dispose of or authorize any other person to dispose of any waste material taken from or products used (whether liquid or solid) with respect to its aircraft into the sanitary or storm sewers at the Airport unless such waste material or products are disposed of pursuant to Environmental Law. All such disposal shall comply with the applicable regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture and shall be in compliance with this Agreement.
7. AIRLINE shall not keep or store, during any 24-hour period, flammable liquids within the enclosed portion of the Premises in excess of AIRLINE's working requirements during said 24-hour period, except in storage facilities and containers especially constructed for such purposes in accordance with standards established by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and approved by a governmental agency with authority to inspect such facilities for safety compliance. Any such liquids having a flash point of less than 100°F shall be kept and stored in safety containers of a type approved by the Underwriters Laboratories.
8. AIRLINE shall promptly remove and dispose of any of AIRLINE'S disabled aircraft that obstruct any part of the Airport, including any parts thereof, subject, however, to any requirements or direction by the National Transportation Safety Board, the FAA, or the Executive Director that such removal or disposal be delayed pending an investigation of an accident. AIRLINE consents; that, if AIRLINE has not removed or disposed of any of AIRLINE'S disabled aircraft as set forth above, the Executive Director may take any and all necessary actions to effect the prompt removal or disposal of any of AIRLINE'S disabled aircraft that obstructs any part of the Airport; and that any costs incurred by or on behalf of MAC for any such removal or disposal of any of AIRLINE'S aircraft shall be paid by AIRLINE to MAC; that any claim for compensation against MAC, and any of its officers, agents, or employees, for any and all loss or damage sustained to any such disabled aircraft, or any part thereof, by reason of any such removal or disposal is waived; and that AIRLINE shall indemnify, hold harmless, and defend MAC, and all of its officers, agents, and employees against any and all liability for injury to or the death of any person, or for any injury to any property arising out of such removal or disposal of said aircraft.

9. Unless otherwise authorized by this Agreement, AIRLINE shall not maintain or operate on the Airport a cafeteria, restaurant, bar, or cocktail lounge, stand, or any other facility for the purpose of providing (and AIRLINE shall not otherwise provide) food, beverages, tobacco, or merchandise for sale to the public. Notwithstanding the foregoing, during irregular operations, AIRLINE may provide its passengers with food and beverages at no charge.
10. MAC has provided for underground aircraft fueling facilities under agreements with Airlines and other users which agreements control as to installation, maintenance, and operation of the fueling facilities on the Terminal Apron and the Airport.
11. MAC may prohibit the use of the Airfield or Terminal Apron by any aircraft operated or controlled by AIRLINE which exceeds the design strength of the paving of the Airfield or Terminal Apron facilities, so long as such prohibition also extends to similar aircraft operated by other Airlines.
12. Except as otherwise authorized by this Agreement, AIRLINE shall not install, maintain or operate in Terminal 1 or Terminal 2, or authorize the installation, maintenance, or operation in Terminal 1 or Terminal 2, of any vending machine or device designed to dispense or sell food, beverages, tobacco, or merchandise of any kind.
13. Access to or egress from the Airport and the AIRLINE's Premises shall not be used, enjoyed, or extended to any person engaging in any activity or performing any act or furnishing any service for or on behalf of AIRLINE that is not authorized under the provisions of this Agreement unless expressly authorized by MAC.
14. Subject to AIRLINE's consent and AIRLINE's rights and obligations hereunder, MAC retains the right to install all public telephones, facsimile machines, and other telecommunications devices and conduit in the Premises leased to AIRLINE, and to collect the proceeds therefrom.
15. MAC may designate points at which all-cargo flights may load and unload.
16. Except as otherwise authorized by this Agreement, AIRLINE shall not sell, take orders for, or deliver duty free merchandise and international travel merchandise on any outbound flight from the Airport under a program in which AIRLINE solicits or accepts order for purchase by passengers of duty free merchandise at any time prior to the departure of AIRLINE's aircraft on the outbound flight from the Airport.
17. AIRLINE shall not contract to provide Ground Handling services and shall not permit the use of its Premises through a Ground Handling agreement except in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.
18. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, MAC reserves the right to place advertising or sponsorship displays in all areas of the Airport, except within

AIRLINE's Exclusive Use Space or on any equipment owned by Airline; provided, however, that (a) any MAC advertising display shall not unreasonably interfere with the use of AIRLINE's Premises by AIRLINE, or its Affiliates or Alliance Partners, and (b) AIRLINE shall have the right to disapprove of any and all advertising proposed in its Preferential Use Space in AIRLINE's sole and absolute discretion, subject to the procedure herein. With respect to proposed advertisements in AIRLINE's Preferential Use Space, MAC shall provide AIRLINE with the location of the proposed advertising, drawings and specifications for the proposed advertising, and such other information as reasonably requested by AIRLINE to review such proposed advertising. Within 30 days' after AIRLINE's receipt of the foregoing information for such proposed advertising, AIRLINE shall respond whether it approves or disapproves, in its sole and absolute discretion, such advertising. AIRLINE's failure to respond shall be subject to notice and cure as and to the extent provided hereunder, but, in no event, shall AIRLINE be deemed to have approved any such advertising due to its failure to respond within the required time period. If AIRLINE does not expressly approve such proposed advertising, such proposed advertising shall not be installed in AIRLINE's Preferential Use Space. AIRLINE shall not sell any advertising space anywhere within the Airport, including but not limited to within its Leased Premises or on any information display equipment that AIRLINE may own, whether such equipment is located within AIRLINE's Leased Premises or not, unless otherwise agreed by MAC in its sole and absolute discretion.

C. USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS FACILITY

MAC will control prioritization and utilization of the IAF and associated gates for international arrivals by Airlines and may develop prioritization procedures not inconsistent with the terms of this Agreement.

- I. In order to use the International Arrivals Facility, AIRLINE must obtain and maintain all necessary government approvals to operate such international Flights. AIRLINE shall provide MAC all reasonably necessary information and copies of government approvals including scheduling, inter-line, code-share or other information, upon request. MAC retains the right to verify the status of AIRLINE to determine whether AIRLINE qualifies to use the IAF. Other than DELTA international Flights which shall be accommodated at Terminal 1 unless otherwise agreed to by DELTA, MAC will determine to which terminal to assign an international Flight. In making such determination, MAC will consider reasonable factors, including but not limited to:
 - a. If such Airline is a Signatory Airline;
 - b. If such Airline leases Exclusive Use Space or Preferential Use Space at Terminal 1;
 - c. If such Airline has an inter-line or code-share agreement with a Signatory Airline operating at Terminal 1 on a Preferential Use gate;

- d. If such Airline is providing International Regularly Scheduled Airline Service;
 - e. If such international Flight is seasonal or year-round;
 - f. Input from US Customs and Border Control; and
 - g. Gate, ramp, and ticket counter availability.
2. Gates G1 through G10 and associated passenger loading bridges, ramp access and lobby and baggage facilities on Concourse G currently leased by DELTA are available for access to the International Arrivals Facility based on the following priority of use:
 - a. International Regularly Scheduled Airline Service.
 - b. DELTA or a DELTA Affiliated Airline domestic arrivals and departures.
 - c. Non-scheduled irregular or delayed international charter arrivals when the expected delay for the flight to use the Terminal 2 facility will exceed 90 minutes and the use of an IAF gate will not interfere with the scheduled use of that gate. Such interference shall be defined as the overlap of the non-scheduled use with the scheduled use such that the scheduled flight will have to be relocated to another concourse for its operation or will have to wait for a gate due to the unavailability of any gate. DELTA has committed to MAC to designate an individual on site to give necessary approvals.
 3. So long as DELTA leases gates G1-G10 or any supplemental or replacement gates and unless otherwise agreed by MAC and DELTA, DELTA has committed to MAC that it shall provide all Ground Handling at the IAF gates subject to either (i) air carrier self-handling rights contained in AIP grant assurances, at rates that do not exceed those specified in the applicable IATA ground handling agreement, or (ii) the authorized use of a third party ground handling company to provide Ground Handling at the IAF gates upon a requesting airline executing the memorandum of understanding included as Exhibit W. Further, so long as DELTA leases gates G1-G10 or any supplemental or replacement gates and unless otherwise agreed by MAC and DELTA, DELTA has committed to MAC to provide Airlines with reasonable access to DELTA data and communications systems at gates G1-G10; provided, however, that Airlines shall not have a right to utilize DELTA's computer equipment, make alterations to the gate holdroom or millwork, or use any system or equipment that DELTA reasonably determines may jeopardize or interfere with DELTA's operations.
 4. So long as DELTA leases gates G1-G10, no Airline aircraft, other than a DELTA aircraft, will remain on gates G1-G10 over two hours if a narrow-body or three hours if a wide-body. So long as DELTA leases gates G1-G10 or any supplemental or replacement gates and unless otherwise agreed by MAC and DELTA, DELTA has committed to MAC that it will coordinate any moving of

aircraft with MAC's operations department, FAA and appropriate federal inspections agencies.

5. AIRLINE, if it self-handles, or DELTA, if it provides Ground Handling to AIRLINE, on gates G1-G10, shall handle and dispose of all international waste on AIRLINE's aircraft in accordance with the requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture.

So long as DELTA leases gates G1-G10 or any supplemental or replacement gates and unless otherwise agreed by MAC and DELTA, DELTA has committed to MAC that it will perform all maintenance, repair, and operation of MAC jet bridges provided by MAC as part of the IAF as and to the extent set forth in Section VIII.E. So long as DELTA leases gates G1-G10 or any supplemental or replacement gates and unless otherwise agreed by MAC and DELTA, DELTA has committed to MAC to make the MAC jet bridges available for use by all users of the IAF without charges in addition to those required to be paid hereunder.

6. The use by an Airline, including AIRLINE, if applicable, under this Section III.C. of a gate leased by DELTA shall be subject to the following conditions as well as applicable charges set forth herein:

- a. Any such Airline shall be responsible for the payment of all applicable fees and charges for its use of DELTA's premises pursuant to this Section III.C., including but not limited to appropriate IAF charges and overtime fees, and DELTA shall be released from any liability therefor.
- b. Except for Airlines landing under an emergency or other irregular operation, such Airline shall have an Airline Operating Agreement and Terminal Building Lease or other agreement with MAC. Such agreement shall include a provision that provides, in connection with such Airline's use of the premises of DELTA under this Section III.C.: (i) Airline shall indemnify, defend, release, and save harmless DELTA to the same extent that Airline indemnifies, defends, releases, and saves harmless MAC through its agreement for the period of use; (ii) the insurance and indemnification obligations therein shall inure to the benefit of the DELTA for the period of use; and (iii) Airline shall (A) ensure that its agents, employees, and contractors are properly qualified prior to operating any and all equipment, (B) secure jetway doors upon completion of use, and (C) be responsible for any cost DELTA or MAC incurs due to damage caused to DELTA's or MAC's premises or equipment (e.g. passenger boarding bridge) by Airline. DELTA shall be an intended third party beneficiary of such provision. If AIRLINE uses DELTA's premises under this Section III.C., AIRLINE hereby agrees, (i) it shall indemnify, defend, release, and save harmless DELTA to the same extent that AIRLINE indemnifies, defends, releases, and saves harmless MAC through this Agreement for the period of use, (ii) its insurance and indemnification obligations herein shall inure to the benefit of DELTA for the period of the use, and (iii) AIRLINE shall (A)

- c. ensure that its agents, employees, and contractors are properly qualified prior to operating any and all equipment, (B) secure jetway doors upon completion of use, and (C) be responsible for any cost DELTA or MAC incurs due to damage caused to DELTA's or MAC's premises or equipment (e.g. passenger boarding bridge) by AIRLINE. DELTA is an intended third-party beneficiary of the foregoing sentence.
- d. DELTA shall not be required to indemnify, defend, release, or save harmless MAC, its employees or agents with regard to any claim for damages or personal injury arising out of any other Airline's use of DELTA's premises under this Section III.C., except to the extent caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of DELTA.
- e. DELTA shall not be liable to any Airline or any of its agents, employees, servants or invitees, for any damage to persons or property due to the condition or design or any defect in DELTA's premises used by any Airline under this Section III.C. which may exist or subsequently occur, and any such Airline, with respect to it and its agents, employees, servants and invitees shall be deemed to have expressly assumed all risk and damage to persons and property, either proximate or remote, by reason of the present or future condition or use of DELTA's premises under this Section III.C.

7. MAC shall ensure that any such Airline using DELTA's premises under this Section III.C. has in full force and effect MAC's required insurance coverages, except Airlines without a written agreement with the MAC.

D. USE OF COMMON USE SPACE AND PUBLIC AREAS

MAC shall have exclusive control and management of Common Use Space in accordance with this Agreement and MAC's Rules and Regulations and Ordinances. AIRLINE's, its Affiliates' and its Alliance Partners' passengers, employees, officers, invitees, contractors, subcontractors, agents, and representatives shall have the right to use the space, facilities and conveniences of the Airport provided by MAC for use by aircraft passengers and other persons, including, without limitation, the circulation space, restrooms, lobbies, concession space, and other like facilities; provided, however, that such use (1) shall be in common with others authorized to so use such facilities, space, and conveniences, (2) shall be only at the times, to the extent and in the manner for which they are made available for use, and (3) shall be subject to applicable security directives and requirements and MAC's Rules and Regulations and Ordinances.

IV. PREMISES LEASED AND EQUIPMENT LICENSED HEREUNDER

A. LEASED PREMISES

1. For the Term of this Agreement, MAC, in consideration of the compensation, covenants, and agreements set forth herein to be kept and performed by AIRLINE, hereby leases to AIRLINE, upon the conditions set forth in this Agreement, the Premises in Terminal 1 as described and identified in Exhibit J

IV. Premises Leased and Equipment Licensed Hereunder

and the initial assignment of aircraft parking positions as described and identified in Exhibit D. AIRLINE shall lease these Premises on an Exclusive Use Space, Preferential Use Space, Joint Use Space, or Common Use Space basis as follows:

Ground Transportation Center Offices	Exclusive Use Space
Office	Exclusive Use Space
Baggage make-up area and claim office	Exclusive Use Space
Airline Clubs	Exclusive Use Space
Operations areas	Exclusive Use Space
Enclosed storage areas	Exclusive Use Space
Ticket counter (including kiosk space)	Preferential Use Space
Holdroom	Preferential Use Space
Aircraft parking positions on Terminal Apron	Preferential Use Space
Outbound baggage area (DELTA)	Preferential Use Space
Outbound baggage belt area (other airlines)	Joint Use Space
Tug drive	Joint Use Space
Inbound baggage area	Joint Use Space
Baggage claim area	Joint Use Space
IAF sterile circulation corridor	Joint Use Space
IAF Inspections Area	Joint Use Space
IAF baggage claim	Joint Use Space
IAF ticketing and baggage recheck	Joint Use Space
Common Use Ticket Counter	Common Use Space
Common Use Holdroom	Common Use Space
Common Use Ramp	Common Use Space

MAC and AIRLINE may, from time to time, add, subject to availability, additional space to the various Premises of AIRLINE by jointly executing revised Exhibits J or D as appropriate. Space added to AIRLINE's Premises shall be subject to all of the terms, conditions, requirements, and limitations of this Agreement and AIRLINE shall pay to MAC all rents, fees, and charges applicable to such additional space in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

- MAC shall provide, repair, and maintain the following fixtures, equipment and services within Common Use Space: computer equipment, holdroom podium and seating, utilities, ticket counters, aircraft parking areas, non-proprietary signage, snow removal, and cleaning of the holdroom and ticketing area. MAC may, but is not required to, provide ticketing kiosks and automated bag drop devices for the Common Use Space.
- MAC-Owned Systems and Equipment. MAC hereby grants to AIRLINE a limited non-exclusive license to use, subject to MAC's control and maintenance, all current and future MAC-Owned Systems and Equipment at the Airport in the ordinary course of its business at the Airport and otherwise in accordance with this Agreement. Subject to MAC's obligations herein, AIRLINE agrees to accept and use the MAC-Owned Systems and Equipment in "as is" condition, without any representations or warranties of any kind whatsoever, except to the extent

IV. Premises Leased and Equipment Licensed Hereunder

expressly set forth herein, from MAC as to any matters concerning the MAC-Owned Systems and Equipment, and further agrees to assume all risk of loss, damage and injury arising out of, or alleged to have arisen out of, AIRLINE's use of the MAC-Owned Systems and Equipment except to the extent arising from the negligence or willful misconduct of MAC or any of its contractors, or subcontractors or any of their respective employees, agents, or representatives; provided, however, that if (a) AIRLINE suffers damages due to the negligence or willful misconduct of MAC or its employees in connection with the MAC-Owned Systems and Equipment, and (b) a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines disapprove the purchase of a policy under Section VI.M that would have provided insurance coverage for such damages and as a result such damages are not covered by insurance, AIRLINE hereby waives any claim it may have against MAC or its employees for such damages to the extent they would have been covered by the aforementioned insurance. AIRLINE hereby waives all claims to special, indirect, and consequential damages, which shall include but not be limited to, losses of use, income, profit, financing, business and reputation, that might be asserted by AIRLINE against MAC or its commissioners, officers, employees, or directors, in connection with MAC's providing or maintaining the MAC-Owned Systems and Equipment, except (a) to the extent such damages arise from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of MAC or its commissioners, officers, directors, or employees, in which case AIRLINE may recover from parties and in amounts in accordance with common law unaltered by this Agreement, or (b) damages recoverable under insurance policies described herein, or would have been so recoverable if insurance had been properly maintained in accordance with this Agreement. The foregoing shall not waive any rights or obligations under Minnesota Statutes Section 466.01 *et seq.* or limit any other form of immunity available to MAC or its commissioners, officers, employees, or directors under law or at equity. All content and data feeds on MAC-Owned Systems and Equipment shall be subject to MAC control and written approval, not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed; provided however, that the foregoing shall not be deemed to grant MAC any license or right to use AIRLINE's intellectual property without AIRLINE's authorization. MAC during the Term of this Agreement shall, in accordance with applicable statutes or regulations, operate, maintain, and keep in good repair the MAC-Owned Systems and Equipment and essential instruments thereof (other than (w) Preferential Use Space kiosks which shall be maintained and operated by the applicable Airline, (x) any proprietary systems owned by an Airline, (y) the Inbound BHS and the Outbound BHS so long as they are being maintained by DELTA, and (z) PBBs which shall be maintained and operated as described further herein). MAC shall make repairs thereto, though caused by negligence of AIRLINE or its employees, agents, or invitees, and MAC may recover from AIRLINE such portion of the cost of such repairs caused by negligence of AIRLINE or its employees, agents, or invitees as is not recoverable through MAC's insurance on such damaged or destroyed structures or facilities.

B. EXCLUSIVE/PREFERENTIAL USE AREAS IN TERMINAL 1

- Subject to the terms and conditions hereof and MAC's obligations and express representations and warranties, if any, herein, MAC will provide existing space

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to AIRLINE in "as is" condition. MAC will provide the following for any newly constructed space and for space that is significantly remodeled by MAC (whether paid for by MAC or AIRLINE), in accordance with MAC Design and Construction Standards and applicable codes:

- a. Terminal Building - Main Floor (ticketing area).
 - 1) Finished flooring, finished ceiling, entrance doors and walls enclosing gross rental area. The floor immediately behind ticket counter shall be surfaced with terrazzo flooring or an equivalent alternative upon which AIRLINE may install resilient matting.
 - 2) Conditioned air.
 - 3) Standard lighting fixtures installed and maintenance thereof exclusive of relamping and/or relocation.
 - 4) Finished accessible ticket counter shell or sectional unit (front, top, ends and turrets; AIRLINE to provide inserts.
 - 5) Uniform lighting fixture and airline identification signage suspended over ticket counter; content to be supplied by AIRLINE and subject to MAC's reasonable approval; maintenance of fixtures including re-lamping.
 - 6) Digital displays on wall directly behind the ticket counter AIRLINE to provide content. Material displayed shall be subject to the approval of MAC.
 - 7) Electrical service (120V – 208 AC, 3 phase, 4 wire) to panel within leased space, data conduit and wiring. All other wiring, conduits, ducts and outlets in this space to be installed by AIRLINE.
- b. Terminal Building - Offices.
 - 1) Finished flooring, finished ceilings, entrance doors and walls enclosing gross rental area.
 - 2) Conditioned air.
 - 3) Standard lighting fixtures installed and maintenance thereof exclusive of relamping and/or relocation.
 - 4) Electrical service (120V-AC) through duplex receptacles about ten feet apart along walls enclosing gross rental area. All other wiring, conduits and fittings to be installed by AIRLINE.

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- c. Terminal Building - Operations and baggage make-up areas.
 - 1) Finished concrete floors, exposed concrete structure above, standard pedestrian and manual overhead doors in unpainted concrete block walls enclosing gross rental area.
 - 2) Standard lighting fixtures installed and maintenance thereof exclusive of relamping and/or relocation.
 - 3) Electrical service (120V - 208 AC, 3 phase, 4 wire) to panel within or adjoining leased space; 120V electrical service through duplex receptacles about 15 feet apart (48 inches above floor) along walls enclosing gross rental area. All other wiring, conduits and fittings to be installed by AIRLINE.
 - 4) Heating and ventilation.
- d. Concourses - Operations Areas.
 - 1) Finished concrete floors, exposed structure above, exterior walls, standard pedestrian and manual overhead doors, and unpainted concrete block enclosing leased area.
 - 2) Standard lighting fixtures installed and maintenance thereof exclusive of relamping and/or relocation.
 - 3) Electrical service (120V – 208 AC, 3 phase, 4 wire) to panel within or adjoining enclosed leased space. All other wiring, conduit, duct, fittings and outlets in this space to be installed by AIRLINE.
 - 4) Cold and hot water and sanitary sewer service to designated point within gross rental area, to which AIRLINE may connect and install fixtures at AIRLINE's expense.
 - 5) Standard fin-tube radiation, unit heaters, VAV boxes and steam and/or hot water for heating gross rental area. Packaged air conditioning units and distribution duct work for previously designated areas.
- e. Concourses - Gate Lobbies.
 - 1) Finished carpeted floor, finished ceilings, and painted block walls enclosing lobby.
 - 2) Conditioned air.
 - 3) Standard lighting fixtures installed and maintenance thereof including relamping.

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- 4) Electrical service (120V-AC) through duplex receptacles about 10 feet apart along walls enclosing gross rental area. All other wiring, conduit and fittings to be installed by AIRLINE.
2. AIRLINE will provide the following for its Exclusive Use Space and Preferential Use Space in both the main terminal building and the concourses, in addition to installation and maintenance required of the AIRLINE under Subparagraph 1 above, in accordance with MAC Design and Construction Standards and applicable codes, for newly constructed space and for any space that is significantly remodeled:
- a. All partitions subject to MAC approval as to materials, methods of attachment and workmanship.
 - b. All utilities, including cost of all roughing-in, and all electrical, mechanical and plumbing fixtures for exclusive use of AIRLINE, except as provided above (other than for the outbound baggage area (DELTA), which will be provided by the MAC).
 - c. All furniture, equipment and fixtures necessary for the conduct of AIRLINE's business, including gate lobby seating, ticket counter inserts, AIRLINE owned jet bridges, scales and baggage handling equipment (other than for the outbound baggage area (DELTA), which will be provided by the MAC), including housings and doors as required, signs and flight schedules, which shall all be subject to approval of MAC, acting reasonably.
 - d. All electrical energy consumed by AIRLINE, excluding lighting in baggage make-up area, gate lobbies, the outbound baggage area (DELTA) and mezzanine, to be metered separately and paid for by AIRLINE to the utilities company or MAC at rates not exceeding those published for equivalent power consumption at this location.
 - e. Electricity for lighting in outbound baggage area (DELTA), baggage make-up area, gate lobbies, and mezzanine will be provided by MAC.
 - f. All other services and supplies not provided in Paragraph 1 of this Section IV.B. All installations by AIRLINE shall conform with the requirements of applicable local, state and federal building standards, submitted for MAC approval prior to construction, and shall be performed by competent contractors acceptable to MAC, acting reasonably.

C. JOINT USE SPACE - BAG CLAIM AREAS

1. MAC will provide in the Joint Use Space - bag claim area, all on the ground floor, the following:
 - a. Finished floors and ceiling, finished walls, for all space excepting porter's toilet.

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- b. Standard lighting and maintenance thereof including re-lamping.
 - c. Heating and mechanical ventilation of space.
 - d. Baggage claim carousels.
2. Airlines using the Joint Use Space - bag claim area will provide the following in the Joint Use Space - bag claim area, and shall pay the pro rata share of the cost thereof:
- a. All furniture, equipment (other than baggage handling equipment) and fixtures necessary from time to time.
 - b. All other services and supplies not provided by MAC under Paragraph 1 above.

D. MEASUREMENT OF SPACE

In calculating the area of space to be added to or deleted from this Agreement, all measurements to determine the area of space leased or used in Terminal 1 shall be made from the primary interior surface of the exterior walls and from the centerline to centerline of each interior wall, or, in the absence of such interior wall, the point where such said centerline would be located if such interior wall existed.

E. ACCOMMODATION OF OTHER AIRLINES

1. Promptly upon request from MAC, AIRLINE shall provide MAC with a copy of its public schedule on file with the FAA and a gate plot showing all times when its aircraft are scheduled to be utilizing each gate within AIRLINE's Preferential Use Space ("Preferential Use Gates") or Common Use Space ("Common Use Gates") including aircraft type, projected arrival and departure times, and point of origin or destination, including activities by subtenants or airlines being accommodated.
2. In furtherance of the public interest of having the Airport's capacity fully and more effectively utilized, it is recognized by AIRLINE and MAC that from time to time during the Term of this Agreement it may become necessary for the AIRLINE to accommodate another Airline within its Premises or for MAC, acting reasonably and in accordance with the terms and conditions hereof, unilaterally to require AIRLINE to accommodate another Airline(s) within AIRLINE's Premises as required for the following:
 - a. To comply with any applicable rule, regulation, order or statute of any governmental entity that has jurisdiction over MAC, and to comply with federal grant assurances applicable to MAC.
 - b. To implement a Capital Project at the Airport.
 - c. To facilitate the providing of air services at the Airport by an Airline ("Requesting Airline") when (i) MAC does not have sufficient space

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available to accommodate the Requesting Airline at existing Common Use Gates or on unassigned gates, (ii) no other Airline serving the Airport is willing to accommodate the Requesting Airline's operational needs or requirements for facilities at reasonable costs or on other reasonable terms, and (iii) MAC has determined, in accordance with the terms of Section 4 below, that AIRLINE is underutilizing its facilities or has capacity available.

- d. To accommodate, on a short-term basis, the irregular activity ("Irregular Need") of another Airline (an "Irregular Need Airline") when no other Airline serving the Airport is willing to accommodate the Irregular Need of Airline. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent possible, AIRLINE shall accommodate its own Irregular Need on its Preferential Use Gate(s). When such activity may not be accommodated on AIRLINE'S Preferential Use Gate(s), AIRLINE shall seek accommodation from other Airlines on its own through coordination among such Airlines' supervisors and managers. In the event accommodation cannot be found on another Airline's premises, AIRLINE may seek assistance from MAC. MAC's options shall include assigning use of non-leased gate premises, assigning a remote parking location, or requiring accommodation for an Irregular Need Airline on another Airline's Preferential Use Gate or Common Use Gate.
 - e. To accommodate a flight that has declared an emergency and such flight shall have priority over all other flight scheduling.
3. In responding to a request for facilities from a Requesting Airline or an Irregular Need Airline, MAC shall first work with the Requesting Airline or Irregular Need Airline to use existing Common Use Space or unassigned space in the same terminal as Requesting Airline operates (if applicable), if any is available.
 4. When necessary because MAC is not able to accommodate a Requesting Airline and no Airline serving the Airport is willing to accommodate the Requesting Airline's operational needs or requirements for facilities at reasonable costs or on other reasonable terms, MAC shall make a determination as to whether any Airline has underutilized facilities or capacity available. In making such determination MAC shall act reasonably. Such determinations by MAC shall take into consideration the following:
 - a. The then existing utilization of AIRLINE's Premises (including any requirements for spare gates and accommodation of AIRLINE's Affiliates), the existing utilization of other Airlines of their premises, and any bona fide plan of AIRLINE or any other Airline for the increased utilization of the AIRLINE's Premises or such Airline's premises to be implemented within twelve (12) months thereafter (any non-public information provided by AIRLINE regarding planned or proposed routes, schedules or operations shall be treated as confidential by MAC to the maximum extent permitted by law).

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- b. The need for compatibility among the current schedules and any bona fide plan of AIRLINE or another Airline to modify its schedule, including RON requirements, flight times, operations, operating procedures and equipment of AIRLINE (and its Affiliate(s)) or any other Airline and those of the Requesting Airline as well as the need for labor harmony, facilities, resources, and other relevant factors.

- c. The following turn times and gate occupancy:

The Requesting Airline must vacate the Preferential Use Gate(s) at least 45 minutes before the Accommodating Airline needs to commence using the Preferential Use Gate for enplaning passengers. The maximum gate occupancy by domestic narrow body aircraft for a Requesting Airline or an Irregular Need Airline shall be 45 minutes for an arrival, 45 minutes for a departure, or 1 hour and 30 minutes for a combined turn. The maximum scheduled gate occupancy by domestic wide body aircraft for a Requesting Airline or an Irregular Need Airline shall be 1 hour for an arrival, 1 hour for a departure, or 2 hours for a combined turn. The maximum gate occupancy by international narrow body aircraft for a Requesting Airline or an Irregular Need Airline shall be 1 hour for an arrival, 1 hour for a departure, or 2 hours for a combined turn. The maximum scheduled gate occupancy by international wide body aircraft for a Requesting Airline or an Irregular Need Airline shall be 1 hour and 15 minutes for an arrival, 1 hour and 15 minutes for a departure, or 2 hours and 30 minutes for a combined turn.

5. If MAC determines, using the factors above, that AIRLINE should accommodate a Requesting Airline, the following procedures shall apply:
 - a. Before MAC accommodates a Requesting Airline within AIRLINE's Premises, MAC must give AIRLINE ten (10) business days prior written notice of its intent, describing the Requesting Airline's request and MAC's efforts to accommodate it. AIRLINE must accept accommodation or notify MAC within ten (10) business days after AIRLINE's receipt of such notice that it wishes to meet with MAC to show cause why the accommodation should not be made.
 - b. If, after providing notification and, if requested, meeting with AIRLINE, MAC, acting reasonably, requires AIRLINE to accommodate the Requesting Airline, AIRLINE shall determine which of AIRLINE's Preferential Use Gates and ticket counters (if needed) will be used for the accommodation and the accommodation shall continue until the earliest of the date: (i) the Requesting Airline discontinues the flight or no longer requires accommodation; (ii) a Common Use Gate or unassigned space becomes available during a time that will accommodate the Requesting Airline's requested aircraft and schedule; or (iii) another Airline is willing to accommodate the Requesting Airline.

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- c. Either the Requesting Airline or AIRLINE may, six months after an accommodation commences, and no more often than once every six months thereafter, request that MAC review whether a Common Use Gate, unassigned space, or another Airline's Preferential Use Gate is available during a time that will accommodate the Requesting Airline's requested aircraft and schedule. MAC will reconsider all the factors in Section 4 in reviewing this request to relocate the Requesting Airline's operation.
 - d. During an Irregular Need, AIRLINE'S scheduled operations will have priority over any Accommodated Airline on its Premises. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event an Irregular Need of AIRLINE prevents its accommodation of a Requesting Airline, AIRLINE shall accommodate the Requesting Airline on another Preferential Use Gate assigned to AIRLINE when one becomes available, provided, however that AIRLINE agrees to use reasonable efforts to select a gate in close proximity to the gate originally designated by AIRLINE for the accommodation.
6. In the event that any portion of AIRLINE's Premises are used to accommodate a Requesting Airline or an Irregular Need Airline (in each such case, an "Accommodated Airline"), the following provisions shall apply:
- a. AIRLINE shall not be required to change its current or future flight schedule as published on the day MAC receives the request from the Accommodated Airline.
 - b. Any aircraft occupying a gate longer than the timeframes set forth in Section IV.E.4.c. above may be required by AIRLINE to vacate the gate to accommodate other operations. Should this occur, upon AIRLINE's request MAC will notify the Accommodated Airline as soon as MAC becomes aware of the requirement, but in any event no later than 15 minutes before the time that actual vacating is required. Failure to vacate shall result in the imposition of reasonable overtime fees by AIRLINE to the Accommodated Airline. If an Accommodated Airline does not vacate a gate as required, and AIRLINE requires the use of such gate, upon AIRLINE's request MAC shall instruct the Accommodated Airline to remove its aircraft to another location leased by the Accommodated Airline or to a remote location as designated by MAC's agent. If failure of the Accommodated Airline to remove its aircraft results in AIRLINE requiring remote parking from MAC, MAC shall invoice the Accommodated Airline for any remote parking fees that would be charged to AIRLINE, and AIRLINE shall have no liability therefor.
 - c. The Accommodated Airline shall be responsible for the payment of all applicable fees and charges for its use of AIRLINE's premises, including but not limited to appropriate FIS charges and overtime fees, and AIRLINE shall be released from any liability therefor.

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- d. For the use of a Preferential Use Gate, AIRLINE shall be authorized to charge the Accommodated Airline no more than the sum of: (a) the Terminal 1 Common Use Gate Fee, and (b) a reasonable administrative fee, not to exceed fifteen percent (15%) of (a). For space other than gates, AIRLINE shall be authorized to charge the Accommodated Airline the sum of (x) the Accommodated Airline's pro-rata share of the rent and fees paid by AIRLINE for the space, and (y) a reasonable administrative fee, not to exceed fifteen percent (15%) of (x).
- e. Except for Irregular Need Airlines who are not Signatory Airlines or airlines landing under an emergency, MAC shall require the Accommodated Airline to execute an Airline Operating Agreement and Terminal Building Lease or other agreement with MAC. Such agreement shall include a provision that provides, in connection with Accommodated Airline's use of the premises of the Airline providing accommodations (the "Accommodating Airline"): (i) Accommodated Airline shall indemnify, defend, release, and save harmless the Accommodating Airline to the same extent that the Accommodating Airline indemnifies, defends, releases, and saves harmless MAC through its agreement for the period of accommodation, (ii) the insurance and indemnification obligations therein shall inure to the benefit of the Accommodating Airline for the period of accommodation, and (iii) Accommodated Airline shall (A) ensure that its agents, employees, and contractors are properly qualified prior to operating any and all equipment, (B) secure jetway doors upon completion of use, and (C) be responsible for any cost Accommodating Airline or MAC incurs due to damage caused to Accommodating Airline's premises or equipment (e.g. passenger boarding bridge) by the Accommodated Airline. Accommodating Airline shall be an intended third party beneficiary of such provision. If AIRLINE is or becomes an accommodated Requesting Airline or Irregular Need Airline, in connection with its use of the Accommodating Airline's premises, AIRLINE hereby agrees, (i) it shall indemnify, defend, release, and save harmless the Accommodating Airline to the same extent that AIRLINE indemnifies, defends, releases, and saves harmless MAC through this Agreement for the period of accommodation, (ii) its insurance and indemnification obligations herein shall inure to the benefit of the Accommodating Airline for the period of the accommodation, and (iii) Airline shall (A) ensure that its agents, employees, and contractors are properly qualified prior to operating any and all equipment, (B) secure jetway doors upon completion of use, and (C) be responsible for any cost Accommodating Airline or MAC incurs due to damage caused to Accommodating Airline's premises or equipment (e.g. passenger boarding bridge) by AIRLINE. Any such Accommodating Airline is an intended third-party beneficiary of the foregoing sentence. An Accommodating Airline shall not be required to accommodate an Airline if such Airline's insurance and indemnification obligations are not satisfied. This Section shall not apply to Airlines without a written agreement with the MAC including such an Irregular Need Airline that is not a Signatory Airline or does not otherwise have

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- any agreement with MAC or that are landing at the Airport in the event of an emergency.
- f. AIRLINE shall not be required to indemnify, defend, release, or save harmless MAC, its employees or agents with regard to any claim for damages or personal injury arising out of any Accommodated Airline's use of AIRLINE's premises, except to the extent caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of AIRLINE.
 - g. AIRLINE shall not be liable to any Accommodated Airline or any of its agents, employees, servants or invitees, for any damage to persons or property due to the condition or design or any defect in the Premises which may exist or subsequently occur, and such Accommodated Airline, with respect to it and its agents, employees, servants and invitees shall be deemed to have expressly assumed all risk and damage to persons and property, either proximate or remote, by reason of the present or future condition or use of AIRLINE'S Premises.
 - h. MAC shall be responsible for ensuring that such Accommodated Airline has in full force and effect MAC's required insurance coverages, except Airlines without a written agreement with the MAC which may include an Irregular Need Airline that is not a Signatory Airline or that are landing at the Airport in the event of an emergency.
 - i. No Accommodated Airline shall have the right to use AIRLINE's computer equipment or make physical alterations to the gate holdroom or millwork.
 - j. Without limiting any other provision of this Agreement, AIRLINE's duty to accommodate another Airline shall be conditioned on and subject to the satisfaction of all requirements of this Section IV.E.6 by the Accommodated Airline.
7. In the event of a labor stoppage or other event which results in the permanent cessation or substantial reduction in AIRLINE's flights at the Airport, AIRLINE will immediately take all reasonable efforts, including but not limited to, moving of aircraft or equipment, providing access to AIRLINE's holdrooms and jet bridges or anything else in AIRLINE's control, in order to accommodate the operations of other Airlines providing air service to the Airport; provided that: (a) AIRLINE at all times will have access to its Premises and equipment for operational reasons and (b) AIRLINE shall not be required to take any action which would interfere with its ability to re-institute service upon cessation of labor stoppage or other event. Subject to a mutually acceptable agreement between MAC and AIRLINE covering such use, AIRLINE shall have the right to charge the fees set forth in Section IV.E.6.d. above and to require reasonable advance payment for such use of AIRLINE's gates, holdroom areas, and loading bridges.

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8. Except as expressly set forth herein, the foregoing shall not be deemed to abrogate, change, or affect any restrictions, limitations or prohibitions on assignment or use of the AIRLINE's Premises by others under this Agreement and shall not in any manner affect, waive or change any of the provisions thereof.

F. WIDE BODY AND BOEING 757 ACCESS

Notwithstanding any other provisions in this Agreement, so long as DELTA leases such gates and unless otherwise agreed by MAC and DELTA, DELTA has committed to MAC that it will accommodate the requirements of any Requesting Airline for scheduled wide body or Boeing 757 (or similarly sized aircraft) service at one of its gates within Terminal 1, provided that: (1) Requesting Airline must not be able physically to accommodate such wide body or Boeing 757 (or similarly sized aircraft) service on any of its own leased premises; and (2) MAC will make all reasonable efforts to provide access for any narrow body aircraft operated by DELTA which is displaced. Any such Airline accommodated by Delta shall be deemed an "Accommodated Airline" and shall be subject to the applicable provisions of Section IV.E.6. above.

G. ACCESS AND RELOCATION

MAC shall have the right at any time or times to (a) close, relocate, reconstruct, change, alter, or modify any means of access to or egress from the Airport or AIRLINE's Premises, and (b) relocate AIRLINE's Premises in connection with the OI Program or other MAC Commission-approved Capital Improvement Program, either temporarily or permanently; provided that MAC provides reasonable notice to AIRLINE and that a reasonably convenient and adequate means of access, ingress, and egress or replacement portion of Premises, as applicable, shall exist or be provided in lieu thereof. This right is subject to the following conditions:

1. There shall not be a net increase in AIRLINE's Premises without AIRLINE's consent.
2. MAC must consult with AIRLINE to take any Premises away from AIRLINE.
3. Reasonable replacement facility space shall be provided.
4. Cost of work including Capital Costs associated with reestablishing AIRLINE's "in-kind" facilities, shall be borne by MAC and allocated to the appropriate cost center.
5. MAC shall compensate AIRLINE for the unamortized cost of any leasehold improvements to the extent that such improvements cannot be reused by AIRLINE in AIRLINE's new or existing space at the Airport.
6. If loss of space is 60 days or less there shall be no rent adjustment. If loss of space is temporary but greater than 60 days, AIRLINE's rent will be proportionately abated and the amount of the rent abatement shall be allocated to the appropriate cost center. If the loss of space is permanent, the Premises and

corresponding rent shall be adjusted by a written lease amendment executed by the parties.

H. SHORT TERM GATES

The holdrooms, aircraft parking positions and operations space associated with gates as shown on Exhibit V (hereinafter referred to as "Short Term Gates") shall be made available to Airlines on the following basis in order to promote Airport access on fair and reasonable terms:

1. AIRLINE shall lease Short Term Gate space under its control on the same basis as provided in this Agreement, except as provided in this Section.
2. MAC may, in its discretion, cancel the lease of a Short Term Gate leased by AIRLINE if an Airline is proposing to add additional air service and desires to lease a gate directly from MAC or MAC needs to convert a Short Term Gate to Common Use Space to accommodate such additional air service. The following procedures shall be followed before a Short Term Gate lease may be cancelled:
 - a. If an Airline is proposing to add additional air service and desires to lease a gate directly from MAC, MAC may in its discretion issue a notice to AIRLINE cancelling the lease of the applicable Short Term Gate. Such notice may become effective no earlier than ninety (90) days after it is delivered.
 - b. In the event of a decision to cancel a Short Term Gate, MAC will work with AIRLINE in good faith to accommodate AIRLINE's schedule pursuant to the procedures of Section IV.E.
 - c. MAC may extend the time periods set forth in this provision for good cause, e.g. the unavailability of replacement jet bridges or other ground equipment.
3. In the event MAC cancels the lease of a Short Term Gate pursuant to this Section IV.H., it shall compensate AIRLINE for the unamortized cost of improvements made to the leased premises of a Short Term Gate. AIRLINE shall retain and remove AIRLINE property (e.g. jet bridge or other ground equipment, computers, inserts) or may negotiate their sale.
4. The appearance of a Short Term Gate shall be "generic" i.e. generic carpet, neutral wall finishes and no distinguishing colors on the podium or backwall except as to improvements existing as of the date of this Agreement. AIRLINE may hang corporate banners or posters and name identification signs so long as they can be detached without significantly damaging the premises or AIRLINE commits to restoring the premises without cost to MAC.
5. If AIRLINE is leasing only one gate, MAC will not cancel the lease on such gate until all other Short Term Gates (excluding B14, B16, D1, D5) have been reclaimed by MAC provided that AIRLINE has maintained for each

of the previous twelve consecutive months, and continues to maintain in its published schedule, an Average Daily Utilization at least equal to three departures on such Short Term Gate and AIRLINE has not been in default on any rental, security deposit, PFC or other payment obligation to MAC under this Agreement during the prior twelve consecutive months. For purposes of this provision "Average Daily Utilization" shall mean the number of AIRLINE's and any Affiliated Airline's scheduled aircraft departures using the gate with aircraft of fifty or more seats in a calendar month, divided by the number of days in that calendar month; provided, however, that if AIRLINE's or the Affiliated Airline's actual flight activity differs by more than five percent (5%) from its published schedule in any calendar month, MAC shall use AIRLINE's or the Affiliated Airline's actual total departures for purpose of calculating Average Daily Utilization.

6. If AIRLINE is leasing three (3) or fewer holdrooms from MAC, MAC agrees to not cancel the lease of more than one Short Term Gate AIRLINE may be leasing in accordance with the procedures identified in Section IV.H.2. as long as AIRLINE has adhered to the payment and utilization requirements identified within Section IV.H.5. for all leased gates for the previous twelve (12) consecutive months.
7. With respect to DELTA's Short Term Gates, MAC shall have the right to designate (a) Gate B14 as a Short Term Gate in which case Gate D5 shall no longer be designated a Short Term Gate and the terms and conditions of this Section IV.H. shall no longer apply to Gate D5 and/or (b) Gate B16 as a Short Term Gate, in which case Gates D1 shall no longer be designated a Short Term Gate and the terms and conditions of this Section IV.H. shall no longer apply to Gate D1.

I. RELINQUISHMENT OF PREMISES

1. Notice of Intent to Relinquish Premises

If AIRLINE desires to relinquish any of its Premises, AIRLINE shall provide written notice to MAC thirty (30) days in advance of such relinquishment and shall identify in such notice all areas it wishes to relinquish. MAC shall make its best efforts to lease such areas to another Airline, to the extent the proposed relinquished Premises is suitable for another Airline.
2. Non-Waiver of Responsibility

AIRLINE shall continue to be solely responsible pursuant to this Agreement for the payment of all rents, charges and fees related to the Premises until another Airline commences payment for said Premises as provided below.

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3. Reduction of Rents, Fees, and Charges

AIRLINE's rents, fees and charges related to that portion of the Premises taken by another Airline, pursuant to such Airline's agreement with MAC, shall be reduced in the amount of the rent, fees and charges paid by such other Airline. This reduction shall begin only when the Airline that contracted with MAC for its use of the Premises begins payment for the Premises and shall end if such Airline becomes delinquent in payment for the Premises.

J. OUTBOUND BAGGAGE AREAS

MAC will provide an outbound baggage area that will include a Joint Use Space outbound baggage area for shared Airline use and a Preferential Use Space outbound baggage area for Airline use that is not shared.

K. SURRENDER OF PREMISES

1. Upon termination of this Agreement in its entirety, whether by its terms or by earlier cancellation, AIRLINE's rights to use the Premises, facilities, rights, licenses, services and privileges hereby given shall cease, and AIRLINE shall forthwith surrender possession to MAC.
2. All structures, fixtures, improvements, equipment and other property bought, installed, erected or placed by AIRLINE on the Premises or elsewhere on the Airport, including without limiting the generality thereof storage tanks, pipes, pumps, wires, poles, machinery and air conditioning equipment, shall be deemed to be personal property and remain the property of the AIRLINE, and AIRLINE shall have the right to remove the same if AIRLINE is not then in default; provided that, if AIRLINE elects to remove such property, AIRLINE shall remove its property within a period of ninety (90) days after termination, and shall restore the Premises to substantially the same condition as its condition as of the commencement of the Term hereof, ordinary wear and tear or damage by the elements, fire, explosion and other casualty excepted, but including any environmental restoration required of AIRLINE hereunder.
3. If AIRLINE's property is not so removed and the Premises restored prior to the expiration of the aforesaid period of ninety (90) days MAC shall thereafter have the right, by giving AIRLINE written notice thereof, to remove and store such property at AIRLINE'S cost, provided that MAC may immediately remove any property that is materially interfering with Airport operations after giving AIRLINE a reasonable opportunity to remove such property. If AIRLINE does not reimburse MAC for the costs of such removal and storage within an additional ninety (90) days thereafter, MAC may take title to such property and (a) take possession of such property, or (b) alternatively, cause such property to be sold or otherwise disposed of as MAC may elect, and AIRLINE hereby constitutes MAC its agent for the purpose of such removal and sale, and authorizes MAC in its sole discretion to determine the method of disposition. AIRLINE shall be responsible for any and all reasonable costs incurred by MAC in the removal of AIRLINE's property from the Premises and the disposition

V. Rent, Fees, and Charges

4. thereof and for restoration of the Premises to substantially the same condition as existed prior to such removal, reasonable wear and tear and damage by casualty excepted. MAC shall pay over to AIRLINE any amount received from disposition of AIRLINE's property in excess of the cost of removal, disposition, and restoration. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for any of AIRLINE'S aircraft, aircraft engines, and aircraft parts not so removed from the Premises within the aforesaid ninety (90) day period, MAC shall thereafter have the right, by giving AIRLINE prior written notice thereof, to cause such property to be removed and stored at AIRLINE'S cost and expense but MAC may not sell or take ownership of such property.
5. MAC reserves the right to make a reasonable rental charge covering the period following termination of the Agreement to the date of removal of AIRLINE'S property or until MAC gives AIRLINE notice of taking title thereto, or removal thereof, as set out above, provided that no charge shall be made for the first thirty (30) days following termination of the Agreement.

L. TELECOMMUNICATIONS ROOMS AND FIBER/CABLING

MAC may provide AIRLINE access to MAC telecommunication rooms, fiber-optic cable and associated infrastructure, depending on availability, pursuant to a separate license agreement. To the extent AIRLINE uses MAC telecommunication rooms, fiber-optic cable and associated infrastructure, AIRLINE agrees to do so according to the terms and conditions set forth in a MAC provided license agreement that is reasonably acceptable to AIRLINE, which shall be executed by MAC and AIRLINE. To the extent AIRLINE installs fiber/cabling within the Airport, AIRLINE agrees to follow MAC's Design and Construction Standards for such installation.

M. MONTH TO MONTH PREMISES

AIRLINE and MAC agree that the month-to-month premises shown on Exhibit T attached hereto are leased to AIRLINE on a month-to-month term; and that all of the terms and conditions of this Agreement, other than Article II, shall apply to such month-to-month premises.

V. RENTS, FEES, AND CHARGES**A. GENERAL**

For use of the Premises, facilities, rights, licenses, services and privileges granted hereunder, AIRLINE agrees to pay MAC during the Term of this Agreement the rents, fees and charges as hereinafter described. Other than landing fees and the charges specified under Section V.B.8.a through h., all rents, fees and charges under Articles V and VI of this Agreement shall apply only to AIRLINE's use of Terminal 1. AIRLINE's use of Terminal 2 shall be governed by Ordinance 115, as the same has been or may be amended, or any other applicable ordinance.

B. RENTS, FEES, AND CHARGES

1. Landing Fees

AIRLINE shall pay to MAC monthly landing fees to be determined by multiplying the number of 1,000-pound units of AIRLINE's Total Landed Weight during the month by the then-current landing fee rate. The landing fee rate shall be calculated according to procedures set forth in Article VI.

2. Common Use Space Charges.

AIRLINE shall pay for its use of the Common Use Space, calculated according to procedures set forth in Article VI.

3. Terminal Apron Fees

AIRLINE shall pay to MAC monthly Terminal Apron fees to be determined by multiplying the number of lineal feet of Terminal Apron Preferential Use Space that is leased to AIRLINE (excluding Concourses A and B) during the month by the then-current Terminal Apron rate. AIRLINE shall pay to MAC monthly Terminal Apron fees associated with the Terminal Apron Preferential Use Space that is leased to AIRLINE for Concourses A and B to be determined by multiplying the number of lineal feet at the rate of fifty percent (50%) of the lineal feet associated with the Terminal Apron of Concourses A and B during the month by the then-current Terminal Apron rate. The Terminal Apron rate shall be calculated according to the procedures set forth in Article VI hereof.

4. Terminal 1 Building Rents and Surcharge

AIRLINE shall pay to MAC monthly Terminal 1 rentals and the Terminal 1 Repair and Replacement Surcharge for its Exclusive Use Space (janitored and unjanitored), Preferential Use Space and Joint Use Space in Terminal 1. The Terminal 1 rental rates shall be calculated according to the procedures set forth in Article VI.

Terminal 1 rentals and Terminal 1 Repair and Replacement Surcharge for Joint Use Space (except the IAF) shall be prorated among Signatory Airlines using the Joint Use Formula.

Terminal 1 rentals for Preferential Use Space and Exclusive Use Space shall be determined by multiplying the square feet of the applicable space times the then current Terminal 1 rental rate according to the procedures set forth in Article VI.

The Terminal 1 Repair and Replacement Surcharge for Preferential Use Space and Exclusive Use Space shall be determined by multiplying the applicable square feet of the space times the then current Terminal 1 Repair and Replacement Surcharge rate.

5. Carrousel and Conveyor Charges

AIRLINE shall pay to MAC monthly carrousel and conveyor charges based upon Operation and Maintenance Expenses and Debt Service. The carrousel and conveyor charges shall be calculated according to the procedures set forth in Article VI and shall be prorated among Signatory Airlines using the Joint Use Formula, provided however, that as long as DELTA operates and maintains the Inbound BHS and Outbound BHS, such costs incurred by DELTA will be charged to AIRLINE as specified in Sections VIII.C and VIII.D.

6. IAF Gate Fees

If AIRLINE does not lease the applicable IAF gate as Preferential Use Space, AIRLINE shall pay to MAC monthly IAF gate fees determined by multiplying the number of arrivals at the IAF by AIRLINE's propeller aircraft, narrow-body jet aircraft, and wide-body jet aircraft by \$400, \$800, and \$1,200, respectively. MAC may reasonably increase these rates at any time with 60 days' advance written notice to AIRLINE.

7. IAF Use Fees

AIRLINE shall pay to MAC monthly IAF use fees determined by multiplying the number of AIRLINE's international passengers arriving at the IAF during the month by the IAF use fee rate. The IAF use fee rate shall be calculated according to procedures set forth in Article VI.

8. Other Fees and Charges

AIRLINE shall pay to MAC reasonable fees for the various other services provided by MAC to AIRLINE. These services include, but may not be limited to, the following:

- a. Use of Terminal 2 and the Terminal 2 ramp at rates established from time to time by MAC.
- b. Use of valet parking for AIRLINE's employees at rates set forth in MAC Policies.
- c. Use of designated employee parking facilities by AIRLINE's employees at rates established from time to time by MAC.
- d. Non-routine Terminal Apron cleaning and other special services requested by AIRLINE at rates that reflect the costs incurred by MAC.
- e. Security and personnel identification badges for AIRLINE's personnel at rates established from time to time by MAC.
- f. Charges for the cost of separately metered water and sewer and other such utilities not otherwise included in the calculation of rents, fees, and charges.

- g. Other charges as described in Section VI.M.
- h. Other charges as described in Section VI.K.

C. MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

1. Contents and Due Date

Without any demand therefor AIRLINE shall furnish MAC on or before the 10th day of each and every month, the IAF reports and an accurate written report of AIRLINE's operations during the preceding month, setting forth all data necessary to calculate the AIRLINE's fees and charges due under this Agreement. Said report shall be in a format prescribed by MAC and shall include the following: (a) AIRLINE's actual aircraft revenue flight arrivals at the Airport by type of aircraft, Maximum Certificated Gross Landing Weight of each type of aircraft, and Total Landed Weight; (b) the total number of Enplaned Passengers, Deplaned Passengers, and Non-Revenue Passengers and Through Passengers of AIRLINE at the Airport, breaking Enplaned Passengers into originating and connecting passengers; (c) the amount of domestic and international cargo, mail, and express packages (in pounds) enplaned and deplaned by AIRLINE at the Airport; (d) the total number of scheduled and nonscheduled aircraft operations at the Airport; and (e) a summary reflecting all of AIRLINE's actual flight activity by aircraft type for gates, and the IAF. MAC may require AIRLINE to submit such reports through a portal or other database prescribed by MAC.

AIRLINE shall also provide to MAC a separate report for each Affiliated Airline. AIRLINE shall provide to MAC additional reports MAC may reasonably request.

2. Failure to Report

If AIRLINE fails to furnish MAC with the monthly activity report by the due date, AIRLINE's landing fees, IAF gate fees, and IAF use fees, as provided for hereinafter, shall be determined by assuming that AIRLINE's activity factor, as appropriate for each fee, for such month was one hundred percent (100 percent) of its activity factor, as appropriate for each fee, during the most recent month for which such data are available for AIRLINE. Any necessary adjustment in such fees shall be calculated after an accurate report is delivered to MAC by AIRLINE for the month in question. Resulting surpluses or deficits shall be applied as credits or charges to the appropriate invoices in the next succeeding month.

3. Inspection and Maintenance of Records

AIRLINE shall maintain records, accounts, books and data with respect to its operations at the Airport sufficient to permit MAC to calculate and verify the rents, fees and charges due under this Agreement, which shall cover a period of not less than three (3) years beyond the end of AIRLINE's fiscal year in which such record was created. Such records shall be subject to inspection and audit by MAC at all reasonable times.

D. SECURITY DEPOSITS

1. Unless AIRLINE has provided regularly scheduled passenger, all cargo or combination flights to and from the Airport for the twelve (12) months immediately prior to AIRLINE's execution of this Agreement (or immediately prior to the assignment of this Agreement to AIRLINE) without an act or omission having occurred that would have been an event of default under Article XIV of this Agreement if this Agreement had been in effect during this period, AIRLINE shall provide MAC upon the execution of this Agreement (or upon the assignment of this Agreement to AIRLINE) with a contract bond, irrevocable letter of credit or other security acceptable to MAC ("Contract Security") in an amount equal to the total of three (3) months' estimated rents, fees and charges payable by AIRLINE under Article V of this Agreement plus three (3) months' estimated PFC collections under this Article V, to guarantee the faithful performance by AIRLINE of all of its obligations under this Agreement and the payment of all rents, fees, and charges due hereunder and of all PFCs due to MAC. Such Contract Security shall be in such form and with such company licensed to do business in the State of Minnesota as shall be acceptable to MAC within its reasonable discretion.
2. AIRLINE shall be obligated to maintain Contract Security in an amount equal to MAC's estimate of three months' rents, fees, and charges plus three (3) months' estimated PFC collections payable hereunder and to maintain this Contract Security in effect until the expiration of twelve (12) consecutive months (including any period prior to AIRLINE's execution of this Agreement during which AIRLINE provided regularly scheduled flights to and from the Airport) during which no event of default under Article XIV of this Agreement (and for any such prior period, no act or omission that would have been such an event of default hereunder) has occurred. If such Contract Security should be canceled, AIRLINE shall provide a renewal or replacement Contract Security for the period required pursuant to this Section. AIRLINE shall provide at least sixty (60) days prior written notice of the date on which any Contract Security expires or is subject to cancellation.
3. If an event of default, beyond any applicable notice and cure period, under Section XIV. A. 1, 2, or 5 of this Agreement shall occur, MAC shall have the right, by written notice to AIRLINE given at any time within ninety (90) days of such event of default, to impose or reimpose the requirements of this Section on AIRLINE. In such event, AIRLINE shall within ten (10) days from its receipt of such written notice provide MAC with the required Contract Security and shall thereafter maintain such Contract Security in effect until the expiration of the required period during which no event of default under Article XIV of this Agreement occurs. MAC shall have the right to reimpose the requirements of this Section on AIRLINE each time an event of default occurs during the Term of this Agreement. MAC's rights under this Section shall be in addition to all other rights and remedies provided it under this Agreement.
4. To the extent that AIRLINE holds any property interest in PFC funds collected for the benefit of MAC, AIRLINE hereby pledges to MAC and grants MAC a

first priority security interest in such funds, and in any and all accounts into which such funds are deposited.

5. Affiliated Airlines are excluded from the Contract Security requirement in this Section V.D.

E. PAYMENT PROVISIONS

1. Terminal rentals for Exclusive Use Space and Preferential Use Space, fees per the Joint Use Formula, and Terminal Apron Fees shall be due and payable the first day of each month in advance without invoice from MAC.
2. Within ten (10) days following the last day of each month, AIRLINE shall transmit to MAC payment for the amount of landing fees, IAF gate fees, and IAF use fees incurred by AIRLINE during said month, as computed by AIRLINE without invoice from MAC.
3. For Common Use Space charges, AIRLINE shall transmit to MAC payment within ten (10) days following receipt of an invoice from MAC, for the charges incurred by AIRLINE during the previous month.
4. All other rents, fees, or charges set forth herein, including supplemental billings for year-end adjustments, if any, shall be due within thirty (30) days of the date of the invoice therefor.
5. The acceptance by MAC of any payment made by AIRLINE shall not preclude MAC from verifying the accuracy of AIRLINE's report and computations or from recovering any additional payment actually due from AIRLINE.
6. Any payment not received within thirty (30) days of the due date shall accrue interest at the rate of 1.5 percent per month measured from the due date until paid in full.
7. Payments shall be made to the order of the "Metropolitan Airports Commission." AIRLINE agrees to use electronic transfer of funds as the method of payment.
8. Any non-electronic payments shall be sent to the following address or such other place as may be designated by MAC from time to time:

Metropolitan Airports Commission
NW-9227 PO Box 1450
Minneapolis, MN 55485

F. NET AGREEMENT

This is a net agreement with reference to rents, fees, and charges paid to MAC. AIRLINE shall pay all taxes, fees, or assessments of whatever character that may be lawfully levied, assessed, or charged by any governmental entity upon the property, real and personal, occupied, used, or owned by AIRLINE, or upon the rights of AIRLINE to

occupy and use the Premises, or upon AIRLINE's improvements, fixtures, equipment, or other property thereon, or upon AIRLINE's rights or operations hereunder. AIRLINE shall have the right at its sole cost and expense to contest the amount or validity of any tax or license as may have been or may be levied, assessed, or charged.

G. NO OTHER FEES AND CHARGES

Except as expressly provided for this Agreement, no further rents, fees, or similar charges shall be charged against or collected from AIRLINE by MAC for the Premises, facilities, rights and licenses expressly granted to AIRLINE in this Agreement. Further, except as expressly provided for in this Agreement, including but not limited to Section III.B.3., or MAC Rules and Regulations and Ordinances, no further rents, fees, or similar charges shall be charged against or collected from AIRLINE's shippers, and receivers of freight and express packages and its suppliers of goods and services, by MAC for the Premises, facilities, rights and licenses granted to AIRLINE in this Agreement.

H. PASSENGER FACILITY CHARGES

MAC expressly reserves the right to assess and collect PFCs in accordance with the PFC Regulations. The following shall apply to the collection of PFCs:

1. AIRLINE shall hold the net principal amount of all PFCs that are collected by AIRLINE or its agents on behalf of MAC in trust for MAC as and to the extent required by the PFC Regulations. For purposes of this Section, net principal amount shall mean the total principal amount of all PFCs that are collected by AIRLINE or its agents on behalf of MAC, reduced by all amounts that AIRLINE is permitted to retain pursuant to the PFC Regulations.
2. In the absence of additional regulations governing the treatment of refunds, any refunds of PFCs due to passengers as a result of changes of itinerary shall be paid proportionately out of the net principal amount attributable to such PFCs and the amount that AIRLINE was permitted to retain under the PFC Regulations attributable to such PFCs. AIRLINE hereby acknowledges that the net principal amount of all PFCs collected on behalf of MAC shall remain at all times the property of MAC, except to the extent of amounts refunded to passengers pursuant to the preceding sentence (which shall remain the property of MAC until refunded and become the property of the passenger upon and after refund) or are otherwise not considered property of the airport operator under the PFC Regulations. Other than the amounts that AIRLINE is entitled to retain pursuant to the PFC Regulations, AIRLINE shall be entitled to no compensation.
3. In the event AIRLINE fails to remit PFC revenues to MAC within the time limits required by the PFC Regulations, such event shall be an event of default subject to Article XIV of this Agreement.

I. NON-WAIVER

The acceptance of fees by MAC for any period or periods after a default of any of the terms, covenants and conditions herein contained to be performed, kept and observed by AIRLINE, shall not be deemed a waiver of any right on the part of MAC to terminate this

Agreement for failure by AIRLINE to perform, keep or observe any of the terms, covenants or conditions of this Agreement.

J. NON-SIGNATORY LANDING FEES

The landing fee rate charged to any Airline that is not a Signatory Airline shall be in accordance with the rates established by ordinance from time to time by MAC.

K. AFFILIATED AIRLINES

Affiliated Airlines (including AIRLINE if it is an Affiliated Airline) shall not count for the purpose of apportioning the fixed (i.e. 20%) portion of the Joint Use Formula, but their Enplaned Passengers shall be included in assessing and apportioning the variable (i.e. 80%) portion of the Joint Use Formula to the Airline for which they are an Affiliate while flying as an Affiliate of such Airline at the Airport. If AIRLINE has designated an Airline as an Affiliated Airline, AIRLINE hereby unconditionally guarantees all rents, fees and charges including passenger facility charges of any Affiliated Airline so designated by AIRLINE while it is flying on behalf of AIRLINE at the Airport, and upon receipt of notice of payment default by such Affiliated Airline (with a copy to AIRLINE), AIRLINE will pay such amounts to MAC on demand pursuant to the payment provisions of this Agreement. AIRLINE must give MAC thirty (30) days advance written notice in order to designate an Airline as an Affiliated Airline or to revoke such status.

L. ALLIANCE PARTNERS

Alliance Partners shall not count for the purpose of apportioning the fixed (i.e. 20%) portion of the Joint Use Formula, but their Enplaned Passengers shall be included in assessing and apportioning their share of the variable (i.e. 80%) portion.

VI. CALCULATION OF RENTS, FEES, AND CHARGES

A. GENERAL

Each Fiscal Year, rents, fees, and charges will be reviewed and recalculated based on the principles and procedures set forth in this Article VI. The annual costs associated with each of the indirect cost centers shall be allocated to each of the applicable Airport Cost Centers based on the allocations as set forth in Exhibit M, Indirect Cost Center Allocation, which allocations may be reasonably adjusted from time to time by MAC and approved by a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines. Such approval may not be unreasonably withheld. Such allocation adjustment shall be deemed approved by a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines unless MAC receives, within forty-five (45) days after emailing or mailing such allocation adjustment: (a) written responses from a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines and such responses signify that a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines disapprove of such allocation adjustment or (b) a certificate from the chair of the MSP Airport Affairs Committee stating such disapproval, with supporting documentation establishing that a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines disapprove of such allocation adjustment.

B. CALCULATION/COORDINATION PROCEDURES

1. AIRLINE shall provide to MAC: (a) on or before August 1 of each year a preliminary estimate of Total Landed Weight and Enplaned Passengers for the succeeding calendar year of AIRLINE and each Affiliated Airline, unless separately reported to MAC by such Affiliated Airline; and (b) on or before October 1 of each year a final estimate of such weight. If the final estimate is not so received, MAC may continue to rely on the preliminary estimate for the MAC budgeting process. MAC will utilize the forecast in developing its preliminary calculation of Total Landed Weight and Enplaned Passengers for use in the calculation of rents, fees, and charges for the ensuing Fiscal Year.
2. On or before October 15 of each Fiscal Year, MAC shall submit to AIRLINE a preliminary calculation of rents, fees, and charges for the ensuing Fiscal Year. The preliminary calculation of rents, fees, and charges will include, among others, MAC's estimate of all revenue items, Operation and Maintenance Expenses, Debt Service, Capital Outlays, required deposits, including amounts necessary to be deposited in the Coverage Account in order to meet MAC's rate covenant under the Trust Indenture, and Rentable Space.
3. Within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the preliminary calculation of rents, fees, and charges, if requested by the Signatory Airlines, MAC shall schedule a meeting between MAC and the Signatory Airlines to review and discuss the proposed rents, fees, and charges.
4. MAC shall then complete a calculation of rents, fees, and charges at such time as the budget is approved, taking into consideration the comments or suggestions of AIRLINE and the other Signatory Airlines.
5. If, for any reason, MAC's annual budget has not been adopted by the first day of any Fiscal Year, the rents, fees, and charges for the Fiscal Year will initially be established based on the preliminary calculation of rents, fees, and charges until such time as the annual budget has been adopted by MAC. At such time as the annual budget has been adopted by MAC, the rents, fees, and charges will be recalculated, if necessary, to reflect the adopted annual budget and made retroactive to the first day of the Fiscal Year and any difference shall be charged, credited, or refunded to AIRLINE and paid or credited by AIRLINE or MAC, as applicable, within thirty (30) days thereafter.
6. If, during the course of the year, MAC believes significant variances exist in budgeted or estimated amounts that were used to calculate rents, fees, and charges for the then current Fiscal Year, MAC may after notice to Airlines adjust the rents, fees, and charges to reflect current estimated amounts.

C. LANDING FEES

MAC shall calculate the landing fee rate in the following manner and as illustrated in Exhibit N.

1. The total estimated “Airfield Cost” shall be calculated by totaling the following annual amounts:
 - a. The total estimated direct and allocated indirect Operation and Maintenance Expenses allocable to the Airfield cost center.
 - b. The estimated direct and allocated indirect Debt Service net of amounts paid from PFCs or grants allocable to the Airfield cost center.
 - c. The cost of Runway 17/35 deferred and not yet charged will be charged through December 31, 2035 at \$79,535.16 annually.
 - d. The Landing Fee Repair and Replacement Amount.
 - e. The amount of any fine, assessment, judgment, settlement, or extraordinary charge (net of insurance proceeds) paid by MAC in connection with the operations on the Airfield, to the extent not otherwise covered by Article X hereof.
 - f. The amounts required to be deposited to funds and accounts pursuant to the terms of the Trust Indentures, including, but not limited to, its Debt Service reserve funds directly or indirectly allocable to the Airfield cost center. MAC agrees to exclude from the calculation of landing fees the amounts which it may deposit from time to time to the maintenance and operation reserve account and the Coverage Account established and maintained pursuant to the Senior Trust Indenture except for such amounts which are necessary to be deposited to the Coverage Account in order for MAC to meet its rate covenants under the Trust Indentures.
2. The total estimated Airfield Cost shall be adjusted by the total estimated annual amounts of the following items to determine the “Net Airfield Cost”:
 - a. Service fees received from the military, to the extent such fees relate to the use of the Airfield;
 - b. General aviation and non-signatory landing fees;
 - c. Debt Service on the Capital Cost, if any, disapproved by a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines.
3. The Net Airfield Cost shall then be divided by the estimated Total Landed Weight (expressed in thousands of pounds) of the Signatory Airlines operating at

the Airport to determine the landing fee rate per 1,000 pounds of aircraft weight for a given Fiscal Year.

D. TERMINAL APRON FEES

MAC shall calculate the Terminal Apron rate in the following manner and as illustrated in Exhibit N.

1. The total estimated “Terminal Apron Cost” shall be calculated by totaling the following annual amounts:
 - a. The total estimated direct and allocated indirect Operation and Maintenance Expenses allocable to the Terminal Apron cost center.
 - b. The estimated direct and allocated indirect Debt Service net of amounts paid from PFCs or grants allocable to the Terminal Apron cost center (excluding hydrant fueling repairs and modifications).
 - c. The cost of Concourse A and B Apron Area deferred and not yet charged will be charged through December 31, 2035 at \$159,950.19 annually.
 - d. The amounts required to be deposited to funds and accounts pursuant to the terms of the Trust Indentures, including, but not limited to, its Debt Service reserve funds directly or indirectly allocable to the Terminal Apron cost center. MAC agrees to exclude from the calculation of Terminal Apron fees the amounts which it may deposit from time to time to the maintenance and operation reserve account and the Coverage Account established and maintained pursuant to the Senior Trust Indenture except for such amounts which are necessary to be deposited to the Coverage Account in order for MAC to meet its rate covenants under the Trust Indentures.
 - e. The Terminal Apron Repair and Replacement Amount.
2. The Terminal Apron Cost shall then be divided by the total estimated lineal feet of Terminal Apron, to determine the Terminal Apron rate per lineal foot for a given Fiscal Year. For the purposes of this calculation, lineal feet of Terminal Apron shall be computed as the sum of the following:
 - a. Lineal feet of the Terminal Apron (excluding the Terminal Apron associated with Concourses A & B); and
 - b. Fifty percent (50%) of lineal feet of the Terminal Apron associated with Concourse A & B.

E. TERMINAL 1 BUILDING RENTS

MAC shall calculate the Terminal 1 building rental rate for unjanitored and janitored space in the Terminal 1 building as set forth in subsections 1 and 2 of this Section VI.E.

1. MAC shall calculate the Terminal 1 building rental rate for unjanitored space in the Terminal 1 building in the following manner and as illustrated in Exhibit N.
 - a. The total estimated Terminal Building Cost shall be calculated by totaling the following annual amounts:
 - 1) The total estimated direct and allocated indirect Operation and Maintenance Expenses allocable to the Terminal Building cost center.
 - 2) The estimated direct and allocated indirect Debt Service net of amounts paid from PFCs or grants allocable to the Terminal Building cost center.
 - 3) The cost of Concourse A, B, C and D deferred and not yet charged will be charged through December 31, 2035 at \$2,910,547.40 annually.
 - 4) The amounts required to be deposited to funds and accounts pursuant to the terms of the Trust Indentures, including, but not limited to, its Debt Service reserve funds directly or indirectly allocable to the Terminal 1 cost center. MAC agrees to exclude from the calculation of Terminal Rents the amounts which it may deposit from time to time to the maintenance and operation reserve account and the Coverage Account established and maintained pursuant to the Senior Trust Indenture except for such amounts which are necessary to be deposited to the Coverage Account in order for MAC to meet its rate covenants under the Trust Indentures.
 - b. The total estimated Terminal Building Cost shall be reduced by the total estimated annual amounts of the following items to determine the "Net Terminal Building Cost":
 - 1) Reimbursed expense:
 - a) IAF Operation and Maintenance Expenses;
 - b) Carrousel and conveyor Debt Service and Operation and Maintenance Expense;
 - c) Ground power;
 - d) Loading dock;
 - e) Concession utilities, and
 - f) Items described in Section VI.K. and VI.M. to the extent directly reimbursed.

- 2) Janitorial Operation and Maintenance Expenses incurred by MAC.
- c. The Net Terminal Building Cost shall then be divided by the total estimated Rentable Space in the Terminal 1 building to determine the Terminal 1 building rental rate per square foot for unjanitored space for a given Fiscal Year. (See Initial Rentable Square Footage, Exhibit O).
2. MAC shall calculate the Terminal 1 building rental rate for janitored space by totaling the following rates and as illustrated in Exhibit N:
 - a. The Terminal 1 building rental rate per square foot for unjanitored space for a given Fiscal Year, as calculated in this Section; and
 - b. An additional rate per square foot, the janitored rate, calculated by dividing the total estimated direct Janitorial Operation and Maintenance Expenses, as determined by MAC, by the total janitored space in the Terminal 1 building (excluding MAC and mechanical space).

F. CARROUSEL AND CONVEYOR CHARGE

1. MAC shall calculate the carrousel and conveyor charge by totaling the following annual amounts: equipment charges associated with the carrousel and conveyor (if any), including annual Debt Service; Operation and Maintenance Expense; and service charge (if any).
2. MAC shall prorate the carrousel and conveyor charge among the Signatory Airlines using the Joint Use Formula.
3. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, so long as DELTA operates and maintains the Inbound BHS and Outbound BHS, such costs incurred by DELTA will be charged to AIRLINE as specified in Sections VIII.C and VIII.D.

G. IAF USE FEES

The IAF use fee for use of the IAF shall be based upon:

1. The cost of the maintenance and operation of the International Arrivals Facility which may include, but is not limited to:
 - a. utilities;
 - b. cleaning;
 - c. maintenance (including the costs of maintaining the security equipment that existed as of April 1998);
 - d. police, fire, and administrative cost allocation;
 - e. costs of providing passenger baggage carts, if any;

- f. costs of providing staff parking for federal inspections agency staff; and
 - g. \$35,064 per month for recoupment for lost rental area in the G Concourse.
2. Costs associated with the operation of dual international arrivals facility locations at the Airport, based on the appropriate allocation of costs between the two facilities, not otherwise funded by the federal inspections agencies including, but not limited to additional personnel and equipment used by those agencies; and
 3. Estimated direct and allocated indirect Debt Service, if any.

Each Fiscal Year, the IAF use fee shall be calculated by first summing the budgeted costs for items (1) through (3) above and then dividing by total estimated passengers arriving at the IAF. AIRLINE shall be billed for IAF use fees monthly, and such use fees shall be set annually at an estimated charge through MAC's budget process and then adjusted at year end for actual costs and actual passengers arriving at the IAF pursuant to certified audit by MAC's external auditors and such difference shall be charged, refunded, or credited to AIRLINE and paid or credited by AIRLINE or MAC within thirty (30) days thereafter.

On a monthly basis for compensation for use of gates G1-G10 for scheduled international aircraft arrivals, so long as the applicable gates are leased by DELTA, MAC shall pay DELTA, \$400, \$800 and \$1,200, for each arrival by, respectively, propeller aircraft, narrow-body jet aircraft or wide-body aircraft at the IAF. MAC may reasonably increase these rates at any time with 60 day advance written notice to DELTA.

H. YEAR-END ADJUSTMENTS OF RENTS, FEES, AND CHARGES

1. As soon as practical following the close of each Fiscal Year, but in no event later than July 1, MAC shall furnish AIRLINE with an accounting of the costs actually incurred and revenues and credits actually realized during such Fiscal Year with respect to each of the components of the calculation of the rents, fees, and charges calculated pursuant to this Article broken down by rate making Airport Cost Center.
2. In the event AIRLINE's rents, fees, and charges billed during the Fiscal Year exceed the amount of AIRLINE's rents, fees, and charges required (as recalculated based on actual costs and revenues), such excess shall be refunded or credited to AIRLINE.
3. In the event AIRLINE's rents, fees, and charges billed during the Fiscal Year are less than the amount of AIRLINE's rents, fees, and charges required (as recalculated based on actual costs and revenues), such deficiency shall be charged to AIRLINE in a supplemental billing.
4. This section does not apply to Common Use Space charges. This provision shall survive an expiration or termination of this Agreement.

I. REVENUE SHARING

1. Subject to Section VI.J, in conjunction with its year-end adjustments of rents, fees and charges, MAC will rebate to AIRLINE a percentage of the Annual Gross Revenues for Selected Concessions for the most recent Fiscal Year under the following schedule ("Revenue Sharing").
 - a. For Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020, if the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage for the most recent Fiscal Year is one percent or less, the Revenue Sharing percentage for that Fiscal Year shall be 31.00%. For Fiscal Years after 2020, if the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage for the most recent Fiscal Year is one percent or less, the Revenue Sharing percentage for that Fiscal Year shall be 33.00%.
 - b. For Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020, if the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage for the most recent Fiscal Year is more than one percent, the Revenue Sharing percentage for that Fiscal Year shall be the sum of (i) 31.00% and (ii) one-half of the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage. For Fiscal Years after 2020, if the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage for the most recent Fiscal Year is more than one percent, the Revenue Sharing percentage for that Fiscal Year shall be the sum of (i) 33.00% and (ii) one-half of the Enplaned Passenger Growth Percentage.
2. The total Revenue Sharing rebate shall be allocated among the Signatory Airlines according to their pro rata share of Enplaned Passengers for the most recent Fiscal Year and shall be structured as a post-year-end rebate to AIRLINE issued by MAC no later than 240 days following each Fiscal Year, subject to correction following any applicable audit. If AIRLINE is in default, as specified in Section XIV.A., beyond any applicable notice and cure period, MAC shall have the right, (a) for monetary defaults, to set off against any Revenue Sharing rebate otherwise due AIRLINE under this Section the amounts, if any, then due and owing by AIRLINE to MAC under this Agreement, and (b) for non-monetary defaults for which damages can be reasonably estimated in MAC's reasonable discretion, to withhold from the Revenue Sharing otherwise due AIRLINE under this Section such amount that is reasonably necessary to cure the default and/or remedy the damage to MAC plus an additional 25 percent (25%) so long as such default remains uncured. Any amounts withheld may be withheld by MAC until the applicable default is cured; at which such time MAC shall rebate any amount withheld to AIRLINE, less any amounts actually incurred by MAC to cure such default and any amounts necessary to remedy financially calculable harm to MAC that actually occurred due to such default. Any offset or reduction in the total rebate payable to any Airline made pursuant to (a) above shall be retained by MAC. Any offset or reduction in the total rebate payable to any Airline made pursuant to (b) above (but not amounts merely withheld) shall be retained by MAC, less any amount rebated to AIRLINE. An Affiliated Airline of AIRLINE shall not be entitled to Revenue Sharing, however its Enplaned Passengers shall be included in the calculation of AIRLINE's share of Revenue Sharing. An EAS Airline shall not be entitled to Revenue Sharing.

3. Notwithstanding the foregoing, MAC shall have the right to reduce the amount of Revenue Sharing with respect to any Fiscal Year to the extent necessary so that the Net Revenues of the MAC taking into account the Revenue Sharing for such Fiscal Year will not be less than 1.25x of the total Debt Service of MAC for such Fiscal Year. In the event that the Revenue Sharing is reduced in any Fiscal Year by any amount (the "Deferred Revenue Sharing Amount") as a result of the operation of this Article VI, MAC will accrue the Deferred Revenue Sharing Amount and credit such amount to the Signatory Airlines in the subsequent Fiscal Year (or, if such amount may not be credited in accordance with this Article VI in such subsequent Fiscal Year, then such amount will be credited in the next succeeding Fiscal Year in which such credit may be issued in accordance with this Article VI).

J. REVERSION TO ALTERNATE RATE STRUCTURE

1. Notwithstanding anything in the Lease or any other agreement between MAC and AIRLINE, in the event AIRLINE is not in compliance with any payment obligation under any agreement with the MAC during the period following any applicable notice and cure period herein or therein and continuing until payment of any such amounts (the "Payment Default Period"), MAC will have the right, upon written notice to AIRLINE (provided that, if AIRLINE is in bankruptcy, no notice shall be required for the effectiveness of MAC's exercise of such right, in each case so long as AIRLINE is invoiced by MAC for the amounts payable pursuant to the Alternate Rate Structure instead of Section V.B and Article VI and all such invoices reference the additional amounts due as a result of such payment default and set forth the applicable rates that are then in effect as a result of such payment default), to: (i) have AIRLINE's payment obligations under the Lease during the Payment Default Period be governed by the Alternate Rate Structure instead of the rate structure set forth in Section V.B and Article VI, and (ii) apply the amount of any Rate Differential for AIRLINE during such period and the amount of any accrued and unpaid Revenue Sharing credits (if any) otherwise due to AIRLINE pursuant to Article VI for the Payment Default Period against any amounts owed by AIRLINE to MAC to the extent necessary to cure such payment defaults.

K. AIRLINE SERVICES PROVIDED BY MAC IN TERMINAL 1

1. Scope and Costs

In accordance with the terms of this Section VI.K, AIRLINE agrees to reimburse MAC for providing the services described in this Section that generally benefit the Signatory Airlines using Terminal 1 or that primarily benefit AIRLINE. Except as and to the extent set forth in Section VI.K.4. below, MAC is under no obligation to provide any of these airline services. However, if MAC agrees to provide the services it shall charge AIRLINE as specified in this Section VI.K.

2. Existing Services

For existing services historically provided by Airlines, the costs of providing such services will be recovered by MAC as follows: (a) if the services generally benefit the Airlines utilizing Terminal 1, the costs will be assessed using the Joint Use Formula; or (b) if the services primarily benefit a limited number of Airlines utilizing Terminal 1, MAC will directly bill those Airlines benefiting from the services their pro rata share based on Enplaned Passengers.

These airline services include but are not limited to porter services, security line management services, and technology related services such as flight information displays, ticket counter back wall monitors, and content management systems (but exclude future services, Employee Screening services, and services addressed elsewhere in this Agreement), the costs of which are not otherwise included in and recovered through the other rents, fees and charges assessed under this Article VI. Additionally, these airline services shall also include security costs for law enforcement officers within the ticketing or baggage claim or concourse areas of Terminal 1 to the extent these law enforcement officers are specifically requested by one or more Signatory Airlines and are in addition to the law enforcement officers MAC typically provides.

3. Future Services

For future related airline services provided by MAC, AIRLINE shall reimburse MAC for the costs of such services in the manner described in Section VI.K.2, unless such costs are disapproved by a Majority-In-Interest of the Terminal 1 Signatory Airlines in accordance with the procedures in Section VII.B.1. Majority-In-Interest review shall not be required any services that primarily benefit a limited number of Airlines if those Airlines agree to pay for and be directly billed for those services.

4. Terminal 1 Airline Employee Screening

Effective January 1, 2019, MAC shall begin performing (through a 3rd party contractor) the screening of AIRLINE's and its contractors' and subcontractors' employees who enter secure areas from within Terminal 1 ("Employee Screening."). This does not include AIRLINE employees entering secure, SIDA, or AOA areas from outside Terminal 1 such as the Airfield gates or other buildings at the Airport. The indemnification obligations of AIRLINE set forth in Section X.A. shall apply to this Section. MAC shall have sole and absolute discretion establishing Employee Screening locations and, subject to fulfilling its obligations in this Section, MAC makes no guarantee that existing AIRLINE or MAC screening locations will continue to be operated or available for screening functions; provided, however, that such locations shall be sufficient to perform the Employee Screening in a timely manner. Should MAC elect not to provide Employee Screening at an existing AIRLINE operated Employee Screening location, AIRLINE may continue to provide Employee Screening for its own

employees and contractors at its own cost and expense at such location, provided that MAC may require such location to be closed at any time, in MAC's sole discretion, and AIRLINE may elect to close such location at any time. Employee Screening will be performed at locations that screen employees of other tenants, contractors, and subcontractors at the Airport and/or MAC's and its contractors' and subcontractors' employees. At any time, MAC may elect to transfer responsibility for Employee Screening to the Transportation Security Administration (or successor agency) if and to the extent the Transportation Security Administration (or successor agency) is willing to assume such responsibility, and AIRLINE shall reasonably cooperate with MAC to facilitate such move. Any expense MAC incurs for Employee Screening attributed to Signatory Airlines will be prorated among the Signatory Airlines using the Joint Use Formula and AIRLINE's proportionate share shall be billed to AIRLINE directly. MAC may, upon 365 days' advance notice to AIRLINE, stop performing Employee Screening.

L. TERMINAL 1 COMMON USE SPACE CHARGES

Use of and charges for Common Use Space in Terminal 1 shall be governed under a Memorandum of Understanding between MAC and any Airline that desires to use such Common Use Space at Terminal 1. AIRLINE agrees that such Memorandum of Understanding will be superseded and no longer in effect if a MAC Ordinance and/or Rules or Regulations are adopted that governs use of and charges for Common Use Space at Terminal 1.

M. MAC-OWNED SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT AND UTILITIES INSURANCE COSTS

MAC may seek to procure certain insurance policies, additional coverages and/or additional limits for the benefit of MAC and/or Airlines that insure against losses incurred by MAC and/or Airlines related to the failure or outage of MAC-Owned Systems and Equipment and/or the failure or outage of utilities or services described in Section VIII.A.4 (such as power, water, gas, fiber, HVAC, etc.). In connection with such procurement, upon AIRLINE's timely request, AIRLINE shall have the opportunity to participate in the procurement and review of any such insurance policies (including the continuation of policies not yet in place as of the effective date of this Agreement if premiums will increase by more than 10%), and MAC shall consider, in good faith, AIRLINE's comments, position, and concerns regarding such procurement. If any such policies are procured, AIRLINE shall reimburse MAC for premiums and other related costs of such insurance policies in the manner described below, unless such insurance policies are disapproved by a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines in accordance with the procedures in Section VII.B.1 and as modified below, in which case MAC may still elect to procure such insurance policies, but may not charge such insurance premium costs directly to Airlines, but such insurance premium costs will be reasonably allocated by MAC to all Airport Cost Centers that benefit from such insurance policies. Eighty percent (80%) of the premium costs for such insurance policies that are not disapproved by a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines (except that, for purposes of disapproval under this section, the MII rules will be altered by replacing references to a majority of all Signatory Airlines with reference to a majority of all Signatory Airlines responding to the notice) shall be allocated on a reasonable basis by MAC to Terminal 1 and Terminal

2, and twenty percent (20%) of such premium costs shall be reasonably allocated to other Airport Cost Center(s) that benefit from such insurance policies. Such insurance premium costs allocated to Terminal 1 will be charged to Terminal 1 Signatory Airlines using the Joint Use Formula. Such allocated insurance premium costs allocated to Terminal 2 will be included in Terminal 2 rates and charges prescribed by MAC Ordinance. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, any insurance policies procured under this Section VI.M. shall be primary with respect to any damages covered thereby and respond prior to any insurance AIRLINE is required to maintain hereunder, provided that where more than one party is at fault each party's insurance shall be primary with respect to that party's portion of the liability.

VII. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

A. GENERAL

1. Subject to the provisions of Sections B and D of this Article, MAC may incur costs to plan, design, and construct Capital Projects to preserve, protect, enhance, expand, or otherwise improve the Airport System, or parts thereof, at such time or times as it deems appropriate, and may recover through airline rents, fees, and charges the costs of such Capital Projects.
2. MAC will use its best efforts to obtain and maximize federal and state grants, including MNDOT and AIP grants.
3. Subject to the provisions of this Article, MAC may pay the Capital Cost associated with any Capital Project using funds lawfully available for such purposes as it deems appropriate, and may issue Airport Bonds and Other Forms of Indebtedness in amounts sufficient to finance any Capital Project.
4. Nothing in this Agreement, including this Article VII, shall be interpreted: (a) to impair the authority of MAC to (i) impose a Passenger Facility Charge or (ii) use the Passenger Facility Charge revenue as required by the PFC legislation or PFC Regulations; (b) to restrict MAC from financing, developing or assigning new capacity at the Airport with Passenger Facility revenue if and to the extent such restriction would not violate the PFC legislation or PFC Regulations; (c) to preclude MAC from funding, developing, or assigning new capacity at the Airport with PFC revenue in any manner required by the PFC legislation or the PFC Regulations; or (d) to prevent MAC from exercising any other right it is required to retain by the PFC legislation or PFC Regulations if and to the extent it is so required to be retained by the PFC legislation or PFC Regulations.
5. Annually MAC shall submit to each Signatory Airline a report on the Capital Projects that MAC plans to commence during a Fiscal Year. MAC may from time to time amend or supplement such report for the then-current Fiscal Year by providing supplementary notice to each Signatory Airline. The report (or supplemental report) shall contain the following information:
 - a. A description of each Capital Project, together with a statement of the need for and benefits to be derived from each Capital Project.

- b. A schedule of estimated project costs and proposed funding sources for each Capital Project.
 - c. A notice requesting MII approval of the Capital Projects, if any, that are subject to MII review.
6. If MAC determines that it is in the Airport's interest to purchase improvements, equipment or to make other capital expenditures which are outside the scope of this Agreement but which may benefit an Airline, MAC may enter into a supplemental agreement with the affected Airline to provide for the payment of the costs of such purchase.

B. CAPITAL PROJECTS SUBJECT TO MII REVIEW

MAC may not recover through airline rents, fees, or charges the Capital Costs, including the Off-Airport Aircraft Noise Costs, of any Capital Project in the Airfield Cost Center whose gross project costs exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) without being approved by a Majority-in-Interest of Signatory Airlines.

1. Each Capital Project, which is subject to this Section B, shall be deemed to be "Approved by a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines" unless MAC receives, within forty-five (45) days after emailing or mailing the report specified in Section A of this Article, either: (a) written responses from a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines and such responses signify that a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines disapprove such Capital Project or (b) a certificate from the chair of the MSP Airport Affairs Committee, with supporting documentation establishing that a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines disapprove such Capital Project.
2. MAC may proceed with any Capital Project that was disapproved by a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines; provided, however, that MAC may not recover through airline rents, fees, or charges the Capital Costs, including the Off-Airport Aircraft Noise Costs, of any disapproved Capital Project.

C. CAPITAL PROJECTS NOT SUBJECT TO MII REVIEW

Without the prior approval of a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines, MAC may incur costs to plan, design, and construct at such time or times as it deems appropriate, and may recover through airline rents, fees, and charges the costs of the following Capital Projects:

1. Any Capital Project that is not in the Airfield Cost Center.
2. Any Capital Project in the Airfield Cost Center that is necessary to comply with a rule, regulation, or order of any governmental agency, other than an ordinance of MAC, which has jurisdiction over the operation of the Airport.
3. Any Capital Project in the Airfield Cost Center that is necessary to satisfy a final judgment against MAC rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

4. Any Capital Project in the Airfield Cost Center that is necessary to repair casualty damage, the cost of which exceeds the proceeds of applicable insurance; provided that the MAC may recover the Capital Cost of such repair only to the extent that the cost of reconstruction or replacement exceeds the insurance proceeds available for such purposes.

D. MAJORITY-IN-INTEREST WAIVER

AIRLINE agrees that MAC may include in its capital improvement program up to \$72 million per Fiscal Year (in 2018 dollars) for miscellaneous Capital Projects ("Contingency Projects") as determined by MAC. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, these Contingency Projects may include at MAC's discretion projects to be included in the Airfield Cost Center, and this Agreement shall be deemed to be AIRLINE'S approval (if required) of any such Capital Project without any requirement for Majority-In-Interest review.

E. TERMINAL 1 OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

MAC is in the process of planning and implementing the OI Program. The OI Program is a series of projects through 2023 to completely overhaul Terminal 1 arrivals and departures level, for the benefit of passengers and the entire Airport community. AIRLINE acknowledges that elements of the OI Program, including but not limited to the following, will materially impact and change AIRLINE's operations both during and after the construction of the program:

1. Remodeling and relocation of airline ticket offices and baggage service offices.
2. Installation of ticket counter backwall monitors, which will be owned and maintained by MAC. Implementation of content management system to operate ticket counter backwall monitors.
3. Installation of automated bag drop devices throughout the ticket lobby.
4. Installation of new inbound baggage system.

AIRLINE agrees to cooperate with MAC in good faith to ensure the efficient and timely completion of the OI Program and acknowledges that such cooperation may require reasonable accommodation of other Airlines within AIRLINE's Preferential Use Space and Exclusive Use Space in accordance with Section IV.E. The drawings and the estimated timelines associated with the various phases of each project associated with the OI Program are available to AIRLINE upon request of MAC. MAC shall cooperate with AIRLINE and the other Signatory Airlines and shall use commercially reasonable efforts to minimize, to the greatest extent possible, the adverse impact of the OI Program on AIRLINE's operations.

F. CONCOURSE G PROJECT

Subject to finalization of plans and financing therefor, MAC intends to improve the customer experience at Concourse G of Terminal 1 by expanding, modernizing, and reallocating square footage in Concourse G intended to improve circulation, holdroom, concession, and Airline Club space to support the current Flight activities and anticipated future Flight activities at Concourse G (collectively, the "Concourse G Project"), and

AIRLINE acknowledges that MAC intends to undertake the Concourse G Project; provided, however, that AIRLINE's acknowledgement shall in no way limit MAC's rights or obligations under the MAC Board of Commissioners-adopted Capital Improvement Program (CIP); a copy of the most recent CIP is available on the MAC website.

VIII. INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND UTILITIES

A. OBLIGATIONS OF MAC

1. MAC shall maintain and operate the Airport in conformance with all rules and regulations of the FAA and any other governmental agency having jurisdiction thereover, provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require MAC to enlarge the Airport, to make expansions or additions to the landing areas, runways or taxiways, or other appurtenances of the Airport. In limitation of the foregoing, it is expressly agreed that if funds for the provision, maintenance and operation of the control tower, instrument landing system, ground control approach and/or other air navigation aids or other facilities required or permitted by the United States and needed by AIRLINE for AIRLINE's operation at the Airport, which are now, or may hereafter be furnished by the United States, are discontinued MAC shall not be required to furnish such facilities; provided, however, that if AIRLINE cannot operate from the Airport or its operations are materially impaired due to such services no longer being provided, AIRLINE shall have the right to seek rent abatement from MAC during such period.
2. Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, MAC during the Term of this Agreement shall, in accordance with acceptable FAA standards, and other applicable statutes or regulations, operate, maintain, and keep in good repair the Airport, including vehicular parking spaces, and all appurtenances, facilities and services therein, including, without limiting the generality hereof, all field lighting and other appurtenances, facilities and services which MAC is to furnish hereunder, Common Use Space, Joint Use Space, and public space. MAC shall make repairs thereto, though caused by negligence of AIRLINE or its employees, agents, or invitees. MAC may recover from AIRLINE such portion of the cost of such repairs caused by negligence of AIRLINE or its employees, agents, or invitees as is not recoverable through MAC's insurance on such damaged or destroyed structures or facilities.
3. It is further agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall prevent MAC from making such commitments to the Federal Government or to the State of Minnesota as may be required in order to qualify for the expenditure of Federal or State funds on the Airport. Such commitments shall be without prejudice to AIRLINE's right to claim damages therefrom. In furtherance of the foregoing, MAC shall:
 - a. Keep the Airport reasonably free from obstructions, including the removal and clearing of snow, grass, stone, or other foreign matter as necessary and with reasonable promptness from the runways, taxiways

and loading areas, and areas immediately adjacent thereto in order to insure the safe, convenient, and proper use of the Airport by AIRLINE and others.

- b. Keep public areas of Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 adequately supplied, equipped, furnished and decorated, and operate and maintain a public address system and adequate directional signs in Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 and throughout the Airport, including but not limited to signs indicating the location of public restaurants, restrooms, newsstands, telephones, telegraph, baggage counters, and all other facilities for passenger or public use in Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 or elsewhere on the Airport.
4. MAC shall:

Provide and supply adequate heat, conditioned air, water and adequate lighting for Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 and loading ramps, and adequate field lighting on or for the Airport (See Section IV.B. for certain obligations), and provide reasonable access to existing sewer, water, heating/cooling, electrical and other available utilities in Terminal 1 and Terminal 2, with cost of connection to be borne by Airlines. MAC shall make diligent and commercially reasonable efforts to supply AIRLINE with these services; provided, however, that if MAC makes such diligent and commercially reasonable efforts, but fails to provide any of said utilities or services, said failure shall not constitute a constructive eviction. Further, MAC shall not be liable to AIRLINE for, and AIRLINE expressly releases and discharges MAC from, any and all claims, demands and causes of action that the AIRLINE may now or hereafter have against MAC, and any reduction in rents, fees and charges, arising or alleged to have arisen out of any interruption of utility services (i) to the extent any utility shall become unavailable from any public utility company, public authority, or any other independent person or entity supplying or distributing such utility except to the extent caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of MAC, its contractor, or subcontractor or any of their respective employees, agents, or representatives, or (ii) for any interruption in any service hereunder (including, without limitation, any heating, ventilation or air-conditioning) caused by the making of any necessary repairs or improvements except to the extent caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of MAC, its contractor, or subcontractor or any of their respective employees, agents, or representatives, or (iii) which results from any cause beyond the MAC's reasonable control and not caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of MAC, its contractor, or subcontractor or any of their respective employees, agents, or representatives; provided, however, that if (a) AIRLINE suffers damages due to the negligence or willful misconduct of MAC or its employees in connection with utilities, and (b) a Majority-In-Interest of Signatory Airlines disapprove the purchase of a policy under Section VI.M that would have provided insurance coverage for such damages and as a result such damages are not covered by insurance, AIRLINE hereby waives any claim it may have against MAC or its employees for such damages to the extent they would have been covered by the aforementioned insurance.

AIRLINE hereby waives all claims to special, indirect, and consequential damages, which shall include but not be limited to, losses of use, income, profit, financing, business and reputation, that might be asserted by AIRLINE against MAC or its commissioners, officers, employees, or directors, in connection with MAC's providing or maintaining utilities, except (a) to the extent such damages arise from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of MAC or its commissioners, officers, directors, or employees, in which case AIRLINE may recover from parties and in amounts in accordance with common law unaltered by this Agreement, or (b) damages recoverable under insurance policies described herein, or would have been so recoverable if insurance had been properly maintained in accordance with this Agreement. The foregoing shall not waive any rights or obligations under Minnesota Statutes Section 466.01 *et seq.* or limit any other form of immunity available to MAC or its commissioners, officers, employees, or directors under law or at equity. All content and data feeds on utility systems shall be subject to MAC control and written approval, not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed; provided, however, the foregoing shall not be deemed to grant MAC any license or right to use AIRLINE's intellectual property without AIRLINE's authorization.

- a. Provide janitors and other cleaners necessary to keep the areas outlined in Exhibit P, the unleased Rentable Space, and the field and runway areas of the Airport at all times safe, clean, neat, orderly, sanitary, and presentable. AIRLINE may provide janitorial services in its Preferential Use holdroom areas if in the judgment of MAC's Executive Director the level of cleaning meets MAC's consistently applied standards.
 - b. Provide space in Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 and arrange for the professional operation of restaurants for the purpose of selling food, beverages, and merchandise to the public.
5. MAC shall perform maintenance in Terminal 1, Terminal 2, and surrounding areas in compliance with Exhibit P and as further defined in this Article. Any changes to that responsibility must be incorporated as an amendment to this Agreement.
6. MAC by its authorized officers, employees, agents, contractors, subcontractors, or other representatives, shall have the right (at such times as may be reasonable under the circumstances and with as little interruption of AIRLINE's operation as is reasonably practicable) to enter AIRLINE's Exclusive Use Space, Preferential Use Space, Joint Use Space, or Common Use Space for the following purposes:
- a. To inspect such space to determine whether AIRLINE has complied and is currently in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.
 - b. Upon reasonable notice to perform such maintenance, cleaning, or repair as MAC's Executive Director deems necessary, if AIRLINE fails to perform its obligations under this Article VIII, and to recover the reasonable cost of such maintenance, cleaning, or repair from AIRLINE.

7. With regard to the IAF, MAC shall:
- a. Operate, maintain, and keep the IAF space in good condition and repair and shall keep it adequately supplied, equipped, furnished and decorated, and operate and maintain adequate directional signs.
 - b. Provide janitors and other cleaners reasonably necessary to keep the IAF space, including Federal office space, safe, clean, neat, orderly, sanitary, and presentable.

B. OBLIGATIONS OF AIRLINE

1. Subject to MAC or its contractor providing janitorial and cleaning services as specified in Section VIII.A.4 and Exhibit P and MAC's other express obligations herein, AIRLINE shall, in accordance with Exhibit P, attached hereto, be responsible for and shall perform or cause to be performed janitorial, maintenance, and repair of its Preferential Use Space and its Exclusive Use Space such that it is in a neat and orderly condition and shall repair or replace as needed all improvements, installations, fixtures and equipment to be initially installed by it hereunder. Where damage is caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of MAC, its officers, agents, or employees, AIRLINE may recover from MAC the cost of repairs to that extent but, except as set forth in Section VI.M., only to the extent that the cost of such repairs is not recoverable through insurance of AIRLINE on such improvements, installations, fixtures and equipment. AIRLINE shall not commit nor permit any waste of or to the Premises or to apron areas adjacent to AIRLINE's holdroom. Explicitly in furtherance of the foregoing the AIRLINE shall:
 - a. Whether alone or in conjunction with other Airlines at the Airport provide sufficient porter service and common bag claim service in the area designated for the convenience of AIRLINE's passengers, and
 - b. Not permit the accumulation in its Preferential Use Space or Exclusive Use Space or on the apron area adjacent to its holdroom of rubbish, debris, waste material, or anything detrimental to health or unsightly or likely to create a fire hazard, but shall make prompt disposition thereof.
2. Subject to MAC's Rules and Regulations and Ordinances and MAC Design and Construction Standards, AIRLINE may, from time to time, install additional facilities and improvements and modify or expand existing facilities or improvements in its Exclusive Use Space and Preferential Use Space, including, without limitation, installing carpet in holdrooms, updating wall finishes, and making other cosmetic changes. Before entering into any contract for such work, or commencing work with its own personnel, AIRLINE shall first submit to MAC for its prior written approval a request (in a form reasonably prescribed by MAC) accompanied by a set of complete construction plans and specifications for the proposed work. The work shall not unreasonably interfere with the operation of the Airport and Flights to and from the same on a 24 hours per day, 7 days per week basis. In completing the work approved the AIRLINE shall:

- a. If requested by MAC (but only to the extent required by law), require the contractor and any subcontractor to furnish a performance bond and payment bond, approved as to form and substance by MAC.
 - b. Deliver to MAC “as built” drawings, if applicable, of the work actually performed by it and shall keep such drawings current showing any changes or modification made in or to its Exclusive Use Space and Preferential Use Space.
3. With regard to the IAF, AIRLINE is responsible for handling and disposing of all international waste on AIRLINE’s aircraft in accordance with the applicable requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture.

C. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF OUTBOUND BHS

1. MAC owns the Outbound BHS. As a matter of efficiency, MAC desires DELTA to operate and maintain the Outbound BHS. In consultation with DELTA, MAC will provide the technology infrastructure necessary to host the system, including physical rooms, network and server/storage equipment. Therefore, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Agreement, but subject to the terms of this Section, DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA will, in accordance with acceptable FAA and TSA standards, and other applicable statutes or regulations, operate, maintain and keep in good repair the Outbound BHS. In performing such services:
 - a. DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA will train its personnel or cause its contractors to train their personnel in proper baggage system maintenance procedures.
 - b. DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA will operate, maintain and repair (or cause its contractor to operate, maintain and repair) the Outbound BHS according to manufacturer’s specifications, if any, and in accordance with industry practices.
 - c. DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA records of such training and maintenance will be kept by DELTA and summaries of this information will be made available to MAC as requested. Such maintenance reports will include activities related to predictive (*i.e.*, replacement of wear parts) and preventative (*i.e.*, lubrication, exercise, etc.) maintenance as well as any corrective maintenance.
 - d. Except with respect to the Baggage Re-Controls Project being constructed by DELTA on MAC’s behalf, no equipment modifications or additions will be made to the Outbound BHS without MAC’s advance written consent.
 - e. DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA’s operation and maintenance responsibilities for the Outbound BHS shall include purchase of any necessary maintenance parts and supplies as well as spare part replacement; provided, however, MAC shall make available to

DELTA for performance of these services the spare parts from initial construction of the Outbound BHS and shall assist DELTA and its contractor in enforcing warranty claims against the supplier and installation contractor for the Outbound BHS.

- f. Except with respect to the Baggage Re-Controls Project being constructed by DELTA on MAC’s behalf, DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA’s operation and maintenance responsibilities for the Outbound BHS shall not include any obligation to incur Capital Costs or to undertake any Capital Project in connection with the Outbound BHS; provided, however, for purposes of the Outbound BHS, a “Capital Project” shall include without limitation the performance of any extraordinary, non-recurring major maintenance of the Outbound BHS, provided that any single item of the foregoing has a Capital Cost of \$30,000 or more and a useful life in excess of three years.
 - g. MAC and DELTA have agreed to cooperate on the information technology roles required by each party to accomplish the responsibilities set forth in this Section.
2. MAC shall reimburse DELTA for its actual costs, without markup, of operating and maintaining the Outbound BHS as follows:
- a. On or about September of each year, DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA will submit to MAC for MAC’s approval, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed, a maintenance schedule and budget for the Outbound BHS for the upcoming Fiscal Year. The budget will include DELTA’s estimate of amounts to be paid to DELTA’s contractors and employees (at fully-loaded rates) for performing the services. The budget will also include a pass-through of all rental and other charges assessed by MAC to DELTA for storage space that is used exclusively in connection with DELTA’s operation and maintenance services for the Outbound BHS for such Fiscal Year (initially estimated at 3,500 square feet). The budget, as approved by MAC for a Fiscal Year, is referred to herein as the “Outbound BHS Budgeted Cost.”
 - b. The Outbound BHS Budgeted Cost for a Fiscal Year shall be prorated between DELTA, on the one hand, and the other Airlines that use the Outbound BHS, on the other hand, on the basis of that proportion which the number of DELTA’s Enplaned Passengers at Terminal 1 (on the one hand) and the other Airlines’ Enplaned Passengers at Terminal 1 (on the other hand) for such Fiscal Year bears to the total number of Enplaned Passengers of all such Airlines (DELTA and other Airlines) at Terminal 1 for such Fiscal Year.
 - c. MAC shall pay DELTA, or credit against DELTA’s rents, fees and charges owed by DELTA to MAC under DELTA’S Lease, on a quarterly basis, the other Airlines’ share (as determined in Section VIII.C.2.b above) of the Outbound BHS Budgeted Cost. MAC shall allocate the

- other Airlines' share (as determined in Section VIII.C.2.b above) of the Outbound BHS Budgeted Cost to the other Airlines by using the Joint Use Formula (omitting DELTA and its Enplaned Passengers from the calculation) and collect such amounts directly from the other Airlines.
- d. If a Signatory Airline fails to pay its share of the Outbound BHS Budgeted Cost in a timely fashion, such costs may be added to an appropriate Airport Cost Center, at MAC's sole discretion.
 - e. DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA will report to MAC no later than March 1 of each year DELTA's actual costs, without markup, of operating and maintaining the Outbound BHS during the previous Fiscal Year ("Outbound BHS Actual Cost"). DELTA and MAC have agreed that such report will be supported by back-up documentation to the reasonable satisfaction of MAC. The Outbound BHS Actual Cost will be reconciled against the Outbound BHS Budgeted Cost for such Fiscal Year and all payments based thereon shall be adjusted according to Section VI.H.
3. For and in consideration of DELTA's agreement to provide the operation and maintenance services for the Outbound BHS, AIRLINE hereby waives all claims to special, indirect, and consequential damages that might be asserted by AIRLINE against DELTA, MAC or their respective officers, directors, contractors, employees or agents in connection with the maintenance and operation of the Outbound BHS. AIRLINE agrees that DELTA is an express third party beneficiary of such waiver.
 4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Lease, if an event of default occurs under Section VIII.C of DELTA's lease due to DELTA's failure to perform its operation and maintenance obligations with respect to the Outbound BHS, MAC's sole remedy shall be for actual, direct damages and/or to terminate DELTA's right and obligation to operate and maintain the Outbound BHS.
 5. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Agreement, DELTA may elect at a time upon no less than 180 days' advance notice to MAC to cease performing operation and maintenance services with respect to the Outbound BHS.
 6. If DELTA ceases to operate and maintain the Outbound BHS pursuant to Section VIII.C.4 or VIII.C.5 above, MAC shall appoint such other contractor or Airline to perform such services as MAC deems appropriate. Thereafter, DELTA's share (calculated as described in Section VIII.C.2.b) of MAC's or such third-party provider's actual costs of operating and maintaining the Outbound BHS shall be included in DELTA's rents, fees and charges under this Lease and MAC's payment obligation under Section VIII.C.2.c shall terminate.

7. Except as stated in this Section VIII.C, in no event shall MAC have any affirmative duty to operate, maintain, or repair the Outbound BHS, or pay for its operation, maintenance, or repair.
8. Future upgrades to the Outbound BHS may become necessary over time and MAC and DELTA have agreed to meet and mutually negotiate the scope and funding of those upgrades which will be subject to MAC Board approval.
9. Notwithstanding DELTA's or other MAC contractor's operation and maintenance of the Outbound BHS, if AIRLINE's operations unreasonably interfere with the operation of the Outbound BHS as determined by MAC in its sole yet reasonable discretion, MAC shall provide a warning to AIRLINE the first time this occurs in a twelve (12) month period. For any subsequent unreasonable interference in a twelve (12) month period, \$1,000 shall be assessed to AIRLINE as liquidated damages for each such unreasonable interference. The liquidated damages calculated pursuant to this Section are not intended as a penalty. The liquidated damages above are in addition to any other remedy available to MAC under this Agreement, at law, or in equity. Any liquidated damages collected pursuant to this Section VIII.C.9. shall be applied to reduce the carousel and conveyor charges or, if DELTA is maintaining the Outbound BHS, shall be provided to DELTA to reduce the overall Outbound BHS cost.

D. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF INBOUND BHS

1. MAC owns the Inbound BHS. As a matter of efficiency, MAC desires DELTA to operate and maintain the Inbound BHS. Effective January 1, 2019, or another date mutually agreed to by MAC staff and DELTA, subject to the terms of this Agreement, DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA will, in accordance with acceptable FAA and TSA standards, and other applicable statutes or regulations, operate, maintain and keep in good repair the Inbound BHS. In performing such services:
 - a. DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA will train its personnel or cause its contractors to train their personnel in proper baggage system maintenance procedures.
 - b. DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA will operate, maintain and repair (or cause its contractor to operate, maintain and repair) the Inbound BHS according to manufacturer's specifications, if any, and in accordance with industry practices.
 - c. DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA that computerized records of such training and maintenance will be kept by DELTA and summaries of this information will be made available to MAC as requested. Such maintenance reports will include activities related to predictive (*i.e.*, replacement of wear parts) and preventative (*i.e.*, lubrication, exercise, etc.) maintenance as well as any corrective maintenance.

- d. Except as expressly set forth herein, no equipment modifications or additions will be made to the Inbound BHS without MAC's advance written consent.
 - e. DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA's operation and maintenance responsibilities for the Inbound BHS will include purchase of any necessary maintenance parts and supplies as well as spare part replacement; provided, however, MAC shall make available to DELTA for performance of these services the spare parts from initial construction of the Inbound BHS and MAC shall assist DELTA and its contractor in enforcing warranty claims against the supplier and installation contractor for the Inbound BHS.
 - f. DELTA's operation and maintenance responsibilities for the Inbound BHS shall not include any obligation to incur Capital Costs or to undertake any Capital Project in connection with the Inbound BHS; provided, however, for purposes of the Inbound BHS, a "Capital Project" shall include without limitation the performance of any extraordinary, non-recurring major maintenance of the Inbound BHS, provided that any single item of the foregoing has a Capital Cost of \$30,000 or more and a useful life in excess of three years.
2. MAC shall reimburse DELTA for its actual costs, without markup, of operating and maintaining the Inbound BHS as follows:
- a. On or about September of each year, DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA will submit to MAC for MAC's approval, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed, a maintenance schedule and budget for the Inbound BHS for the upcoming Fiscal Year. The budget will include DELTA's estimate of amounts to be paid to DELTA's contractors and employees (at fully-loaded rates) for performing the services. The budget will also include a pass-through of any rental and other charges assessed by MAC to DELTA for storage space that is used exclusively in connection with DELTA's operation and maintenance services for the Inbound BHS. The budget, as approved by MAC for a Fiscal Year, is referred to herein as the "Inbound BHS Budgeted Cost."
 - b. The Inbound BHS Budgeted Cost for a Fiscal Year shall be allocated among the Airlines at Terminal 1 using the Joint Use Formula for such Fiscal Year.
 - c. MAC shall pay DELTA, or credit against DELTA's rents, fees and charges owed by DELTA to MAC under DELTA'S Lease, on a quarterly basis, the other Airlines' share (as determined in Section VIII.D.2.b above) of the Inbound BHS Budgeted Cost.
 - d. If any Signatory Airline fails to pay its share of the Inbound BHS Budgeted Cost in a timely fashion, such costs may be added to an appropriate Airport Cost Center, at MAC's sole discretion.

- e. DELTA and MAC have agreed that DELTA will report to MAC no later than March 1 of each Fiscal Year DELTA's actual costs, without markup, of operating and maintaining the Inbound BHS during the previous Fiscal Year ("Inbound BHS Actual Cost"). Such report shall be supported by back-up documentation to the reasonable satisfaction of MAC. The Inbound BHS Actual Cost will be reconciled against the Inbound BHS Budgeted Cost for such Fiscal Year and all payments based thereon will be adjusted according to Section VI.H. Any Inbound BHS Actual Costs that are not paid by a Signatory Airline, plus any costs incurred by MAC for the Inbound BHS, may be added to an appropriate cost center, at MAC's sole discretion.
3. For and in consideration of DELTA's agreement to provide the operation and maintenance services for the Inbound BHS, AIRLINE hereby waives all claims to special, indirect, and consequential damages that might be asserted by AIRLINE against DELTA, MAC or their respective officers, directors, contractors, employees or agents in connection with the maintenance and operation of the Inbound BHS. AIRLINE agrees that DELTA is an express third party beneficiary of such waiver.
4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Agreement, if an event of default occurs under Section VIII.D of DELTA's lease due to DELTA's failure to perform its operation and maintenance obligations with respect to the Inbound BHS, MAC's sole remedy shall be for actual, direct damages and/or to terminate DELTA's right and obligation to operate and maintain the Inbound BHS.
5. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Agreement, DELTA may elect at any time upon no less than 180 days' advance notice to MAC to cease performing operation and maintenance services with respect to the Inbound BHS.
6. As part of DELTA's operation and maintenance of the Inbound BHS, DELTA has agreed, after consulting with MAC and other Terminal 1 Airlines, to assign and/or allocate the baggage carousels and other related belts and components in a reasonable and nondiscriminatory manner so that the Inbound BHS functions as intended and provides all Deplaning Passengers at Terminal 1 with checked baggage with reasonable access to the Inbound BHS. DELTA has agreed to reasonably cooperate with MAC and other Terminal 1 Airlines to develop procedures to assign and/or allocate the baggage carousels and other related belts and components. To the extent AIRLINE uses the Inbound BHS, AIRLINE agrees to reasonably cooperate with MAC and DELTA regarding assignment and allocation of the baggage carousels and other related belts and components.
- a. If MAC or another Terminal 1 Airline believes DELTA is not assigning and/or allocating the baggage carousels and other related belts and components in the manner described above or DELTA is not following any applicable baggage carousel assignment or allocation procedures, such Airline or MAC, as applicable, must first attempt to cooperate with

- DELTA to address its concerns. If, after a reasonable attempt by MAC or such Airline and DELTA to cooperate to address such concerns, MAC shall investigate the alleged issue (if it hasn't already) and MAC may, but it not required to either: (a) (i) request DELTA assign or allocate the baggage carrousel and other related belts and components in a specific manner to address such concerns, and (ii) if DELTA agrees with such assignment or allocation, DELTA agrees to implement such direction from MAC in such manner, or (b), if DELTA does not agree with such assignment or allocation, MAC may, after sixty (60) days' notice take over responsibility from DELTA for allocating and/or assigning the baggage carrousel and other related belts and components, and DELTA agrees to relinquish such responsibility to MAC in such case, provided that (x) MAC shall assign and/or allocate the baggage carrousel and other related belts and components in a reasonable and nondiscriminatory manner so that the Inbound BHS functions as intended and provides all Deplaning Passengers at Terminal 1 with checked baggage with reasonable access to the Inbound BHS, and (y) MAC shall reasonably cooperate with DELTA and other Terminal 1 Airlines to develop procedures to assign and/or allocate the baggage carrousel and other related belts and components.
- b. MAC may, if approved by a Majority-In-Interest of the Terminal 1 Signatory Airlines (excluding Affiliated Airlines) in accordance with the procedures in Section VII.B.1, implement a dynamic baggage allocation system in the Inbound BHS. In such event, DELTA shall integrate the dynamic baggage allocation system into operations consistent with the general requirements of this provision and MAC, DELTA, and other Terminal 1 Airlines will cooperate to develop the dynamic baggage allocation system procedures, rules, and parameters.
7. If DELTA ceases to operate and maintain the Inbound BHS pursuant to Section VIII.D.4 or VIII.D.5 above, MAC shall appoint such other contractor or Airline to perform such services as MAC deems appropriate. Thereafter, DELTA's share (calculated as described in Section VIII.D.2.b) of MAC's or such third-party provider's actual costs of operating and maintaining the Inbound BHS shall be included in DELTA's rents, fees and charges under this Lease and MAC's payment obligation under Section VIII.D.2.c shall terminate.
8. Except as stated in this Section VIII.D, in no event shall MAC have any affirmative duty to operate, maintain, or repair the Inbound BHS, or pay for its operation, maintenance, or repair.

E. PASSENGER BOARDING BRIDGES (PBBs)

1. Provision or Replacement of PBBs

AIRLINE acknowledges that MAC may, at its discretion, provide or replace AIRLINE-owned or MAC-owned passenger boarding bridges and associated equipment where required (e.g. 400 Hz power, pre-conditioned air, luggage lifts, etc.) ("PBB(s)") within Terminal 1.

2. Ownership and Disposal

a. As of the date of this Agreement, MAC owns the PBBs within Terminal 1 as shown below identified by the PBBs gate number. PBBs not shown below are owned either by AIRLINE or other Signatory Airlines at the Airport.

Concourse A gates, Concourse B gates, C1-C8, C11-C27, D1, D5, D6, E1-E6, E11, E13, E15, F5, F8, F10-F16, G1, G2, G4, G5, G6A/B, G8, G9, G19, G20, G22.

b. If MAC replaces an AIRLINE-owned PBB, AIRLINE agrees to transfer the existing PBB, without warranty of any kind, to MAC at no charge and MAC agrees to dispose of the existing PBB and incorporate any salvage value into the PBB replacement project. AIRLINE shall provide MAC with a Bill of Sale or Transfer Agreement in a form reasonably acceptable to MAC and AIRLINE.

c. Where applicable and as directed by AIRLINE, AIRLINE agrees to remove and relocate an existing PBB at no cost to MAC. Existing PBBs may be designated for refurbishment instead of being disposed.

d. MAC will pay for and own all PBBs that it elects to replace per this Section E.

3. Maintenance and Operation

AIRLINE is responsible for all maintenance, repair, and operation of PBBs that AIRLINE owns, and shall pay all costs of maintaining, repairing and operating the PBBs that AIRLINE owns.

For Terminal 1 only, AIRLINE is responsible for all maintenance, repair, and operation of PBBs owned by MAC that AIRLINE uses, and shall pay all costs of maintaining, repairing and operating those PBBs; and shall comply with the following conditions relating to equipment training, maintenance and potential equipment modification needs.

- a. AIRLINE will train its personnel in proper PBB maintenance procedures in accordance with the recommendations and requirements noted in the training section of the O & M manuals that come with each bridge.
- b. AIRLINE will operate and maintain the PBB according to the manufacturer's specifications as again outlined in the associated O & M manual(s), or as modified by mutual agreement with MAC. Purchase of any necessary maintenance parts and supplies as well as spare part replacement shall be the responsibility of the AIRLINE. Computerized records of such training and maintenance will be kept by the AIRLINE and summaries of this information will be made available to MAC on an as requested basis. Such maintenance reports shall include activities related to predictive (i.e. replacement of wear parts) and preventative (i.e. lubrication, exercise, oil changes, etc.) maintenance as well as any corrective maintenance.
- c. Air conditioning units shall be considered as appurtenances integral to the PBB, and will be operated and maintained by the AIRLINE under the same O & M conditions as outlined in this Agreement.
- d. No equipment modifications or additions will be made without MAC's advance written consent as outlined in the standard MAC construction permit process.
- e. On or about July 1 of each year, AIRLINE shall submit to MAC for MAC's approval, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or denied, a 12-month maintenance schedule for each MAC-owned PBB being maintained by AIRLINE.
- f. AIRLINE shall report to MAC no later than March 1 any repair and maintenance completed on each PBB within the past Fiscal Year, and the cost expended for all repairs and maintenance.
- g. AIRLINE shall make the MAC owned PBB's available for use by other airlines that use AIRLINE's gates without additional charge.

In the event that AIRLINE fails, after the applicable notice and cure period, to meet its responsibilities under this Section VIII.E.3, MAC shall have the right, but no obligation, to perform any such responsibilities. AIRLINE shall reimburse MAC upon demand for any costs incurred by MAC plus an administrative fee of fifteen percent (15%) of such costs.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, AIRLINE's operation and maintenance responsibilities for MAC owned PBBs shall not include any obligation to incur Capital Costs or to undertake any Capital Project in connection with the PBBs unless such Capital Project is a direct result of AIRLINE not maintaining such PBB in accordance with this Section; provided, however, for purposes of the PBBs, a "Capital Project" shall include without limitation the performance of any extraordinary, non-recurring major

maintenance of the PBBs, provided that any single item of the foregoing has a Capital Cost of \$30,000 or more and a useful life in excess of three years.

4. Insurance and Indemnification

AIRLINE agrees to indemnify and hold harmless MAC for the use and operation of any PBBs by AIRLINE, its Affiliated Airlines or its subtenants as and to the extent required by the general indemnity set forth in Section X.A.

5. Accessibility

AIRLINE is responsible for the provision of accessible facilities related to the use of both AIRLINE-owned and MAC owned PBBs used by AIRLINE to individuals with disabilities, if and to the extent required by applicable federal laws and regulations, including 49 CFR 27 and applicable Americans with Disabilities Act rules of the Department of Transportation and Department of Justice for airport operators. AIRLINE is responsible for the provision of accessible services related to the use of all PBBs used by AIRLINE to individuals with disabilities, if and to the extent required by applicable federal laws and regulations, including applicable Air Carrier Access Act rules for carriers.

IX. DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION OF PREMISES

A. DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION

1. If any building of MAC in which AIRLINE occupies Premises hereunder shall be partially damaged by fire, explosion, the elements, the public enemy, or other casualty, but shall not be rendered thereby untenable, the same shall be repaired with due diligence by MAC. If the damage shall be so extensive as to render such building untenable in whole or in part but capable of being repaired in ninety (90) days, the same shall be repaired with due diligence by MAC and the rent payable hereunder with respect to the portion of AIRLINE's Premises so rendered untenable shall be proportionately paid up to the time of such damage and shall thence forth cease and be abated until such time as such untenable portion of such building shall be fully restored to tenable condition.
2. If any such building is completely destroyed by fire, explosion, the elements, the public enemy, or other casualty, or be so damaged that the same cannot reasonably be repaired with due diligence by MAC within ninety (90) days of such casualty, MAC shall, within sixty (60) days of such casualty give AIRLINE written notice that it intends or does not intend to repair or reconstruct such building, as follows:
 - a. If MAC elects to repair and reconstruct the building, then the same shall be repaired with due diligence by MAC and the rent payable hereunder with respect to the portion of AIRLINE's Premises rendered untenable as a result of such casualty shall be proportionately paid up

to the time of such casualty and shall thenceforth cease and be abated until such time as such untenable portion of such building shall be restored to tenable condition.

- b. If MAC determines not to repair or reconstruct such building (whether by delivery of notice to said effect or by deemed notice as hereinafter described), then this Agreement shall be deemed terminated as to the portion of the AIRLINE's Premises rendered untenable as a result of such casualty with respect to such portion, and rent payable hereunder with respect to such portion shall be proportionately paid through the date of such casualty and shall thenceforth cease.

If no written notice of intention to repair and restore is timely received by AIRLINE within the above-referenced sixty (60) day period, then MAC shall be deemed to have elected not to repair or reconstruct the building. Except as expressly set forth in this Article IX, MAC shall have no obligation to repair or rebuild any of the facilities at the Airport in the event of damage by the elements, fire, explosions or other casualty or causes beyond the control of MAC.

- c. Proceeds of any insurance maintained by MAC payable with respect to such casualty shall be applied to such repair or reconstruction or shall be credited to the appropriate Airport Cost Centers.

B. FORCE MAJEURE

Except as expressly provided in this Agreement, neither MAC nor AIRLINE shall be deemed to be in default hereunder if either party is prevented from performing any of the obligations, other than payment of rents, fees and charges hereunder, by reason of strikes, boycotts, labor disputes, embargoes, shortages of energy or materials, acts of the public enemy, terrorism, weather conditions and the results of acts of nature, riots, rebellion, sabotage, or any other similar circumstances for which it is not responsible or which are not within its control.

X. INDEMNITY AND LIABILITY INSURANCE

A. INDEMNIFICATION

1. AIRLINE agrees to indemnify, defend, save and hold harmless MAC and its Commissioners, officers, and employees (collectively, "Indemnitees") from and against any and all liabilities, losses, damages, suits, actions, claims, judgments, settlements, fines or demands of any person other than an Indemnitee arising by reason of injury or death of any person, or damage to any property, including all reasonable costs for investigation and defense thereof (including but not limited to attorneys' fees, court costs, and expert fees), of any nature whatsoever arising out of or incident to (a) the use or occupancy of, or operations of AIRLINE at or about the Airport (unless such use or occupancy or operations are pursuant to another agreement with MAC that provides for indemnification under its terms in which case those terms shall apply), or (b) the acts or omissions of AIRLINE's officers, agents, employees, contractors, subcontractors, licensees, or invitees,

regardless of where the injury, death or damage may occur (unless such acts or omissions are pursuant to another agreement with MAC that provides for indemnification under its terms in which case those terms shall apply), unless such injury, death or damage is caused by (i) the negligent act or omission or willful misconduct of an Indemnitee whether separate or concurrent with negligence of others, including AIRLINE or (ii) the breach by an Indemnitee of this Agreement. MAC shall give AIRLINE reasonable notice of any such claims or actions. In indemnifying or defending MAC, AIRLINE shall use legal counsel reasonably acceptable to MAC and shall control the defense of such claim or action.

2. AIRLINE further agrees that if a prohibited incursion into the Air Operations Area occurs, or the safety or security of the Air Operations Area, the Airfield, or other sterile area safety or security is breached by or due to the negligence or willful act or omission of any of AIRLINE's employees, agents, or contractors and such incursion or breach results in a civil penalty action being brought against the MAC by the U.S. Government, AIRLINE agrees to reimburse MAC for all expenses, including attorney fees, incurred by MAC in defending against the civil penalty action and for any civil penalty or settlement amount paid by MAC as a result of such incursion or breach of airfield or sterile area security; provided, however, MAC shall allow AIRLINE to participate in both the defense of, and any settlement discussions to resolve, such civil penalty. MAC shall notify AIRLINE of any allegation, investigation, or proposed or actual civil penalty sought by the U.S. Government for such incursion or breach. Civil penalties and settlement and associated expenses reimbursable under this Paragraph include but are not limited to those paid or incurred as a result of violation of 49 CFR 1542, "Airport Security," FAR Part 108, "Airplane Operator Security," or FAR Part 139, "Certification and Operations: Land Airports Serving Certain Air Carriers."
3. The provisions of this Article shall survive the expiration of this Agreement with respect to matters arising before such expiration or before early termination or before relinquishment of Premises.

B. LIABILITY INSURANCE

1. AIRLINE shall provide, without cost or expense to MAC, and maintain in force throughout the full Term hereof the following insurance coverages as appropriate, insuring AIRLINE and MAC against the liabilities set forth in Subsection A next above:
 - a. Aircraft liability insurance and comprehensive general public liability insurance for claims of property damage, bodily injury, or death allegedly resulting from AIRLINE's activities into, on, and leaving any part of the Airport, in an amount not less than four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000) per occurrence for Airlines operating aircraft over one hundred (100) seats, and not less than two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) for Airlines operating aircraft with ninety-nine (99) or fewer seats, and not less than one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000)

- for Airlines operating aircraft with fifty-nine (59) or fewer seats. For purposes of this Section, the number of seats is determined based upon the largest aircraft in AIRLINE's fleet.
- b. Liquor liability insurance for any facility of AIRLINE serving alcoholic beverages on the Airport in an amount not less than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000).
 - c. Hangarkeepers liability insurance in an amount adequate to cover any non-owned property in the care, custody and control of AIRLINE on the Airport, but in any event in an amount not less than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000).
 - d. Automobile liability insurance in an amount adequate to cover vehicles operating on the Airport in an amount not less than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) combined single limit.
2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Article, MAC may allow the insurance coverage required herein to be provided through a self-insurance plan established by AIRLINE. The self-insurance plan may consist of a combination of primary, excess umbrella insurance and self-insurance protection and must be no less than the limits stated in the Article. The self-insurance plan must be approved in writing by MAC prior to becoming effective at the Airport. If AIRLINE requests MAC's approval of a self-insurance plan, it must submit a copy of its self-insurance plan current financial statements annually showing the limits of its established self-insurance retention and proof of the primary and excess umbrella insurance, provided AIRLINE shall not be required to submit such financial statements if such financial statements are available at no charge through public sources. If the self-insurance plan is approved by the MAC and becomes effective, AIRLINE shall not increase the self-insurance retention levels stated in the self-insurance plan approved by MAC.
 3. MAC, in operating the Airport, will carry and maintain comprehensive general liability insurance in such amounts as would normally be maintained by public bodies engaged in carrying on similar activities. MAC presently carries three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000) of comprehensive general liability insurance.
 4. MAC reserves the right to reasonably adjust the limits of coverage required hereunder from time to time throughout the period of this Agreement. In such event, MAC shall provide AIRLINE with written notice of such adjusted limits and AIRLINE shall comply within sixty (60) days of receipt thereof to the extent such coverage is available on commercially reasonable terms to AIRLINE.
 5. All policies of insurance required herein shall be with companies reasonably acceptable to MAC that are licensed, authorized, eligible, or admitted to conduct business with in the State of Minnesota and having a current A.M. Best Key Rating of at least A- VII or its international equivalent and shall name MAC as an additional insured to the extent AIRLINE is required to indemnify MAC

- pursuant to Subsection A above. AIRLINE shall provide a copy of the additional insured endorsement to such policy at MAC's request. Each such policy shall provide that such policy may not be materially changed (e.g., coverage limits reduced below the minimum specified in this Agreement) or otherwise materially altered, or cancelled by the insurer during its term without first giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to MAC. Certificates of valid policies of insurance with required coverages shall be delivered to MAC. AIRLINE agrees to allow MAC to inspect, at AIRLINE's headquarters, any insurance policies required of AIRLINE under this Agreement upon reasonable notice to AIRLINE if reasonably necessary in MAC's capacity as an additional insured (or if MAC was required to be an additional insured hereunder and AIRLINE failed to include MAC as an additional insured, in connection with a claim against MAC); provided, however, that an AIRLINE representative shall have the right to be present at such inspection and neither MAC nor its employees, contractors, or representatives, may take any photographs, make any copies, or otherwise reproduce, in whole or in part, any portion of the policies nor shall such persons or entities disclose the contents thereof outside of MAC unless such disclosure is required due to pursuit of a claim by or against MAC under such insurance in its capacity as an additional insured. MAC and AIRLINE understand and agree that MAC is obligated to protect trade secret data in accordance with the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act and further, that MAC shall give AIRLINE reasonable opportunity to demonstrate the trade secret status of any data relating to AIRLINE's insurance, and to procure a court order protecting the same, prior to MAC's release of the same.
6. Before the expiration of any then current policy of insurance, AIRLINE shall deliver to MAC evidence that such insurance coverage has been renewed.
 7. If at any time AIRLINE shall fail to obtain or to maintain in force the insurance required herein, MAC may notify AIRLINE of its intention to purchase such insurance for AIRLINE's account. If AIRLINE has not delivered evidence of insurance to MAC before the date on which the current insurance expires, MAC may provide such insurance by taking out policies in companies satisfactory to it. Such insurance shall be in amounts no greater than those stipulated herein or as may be in effect from time to time. The amount of the premiums paid for such insurance by MAC shall be paid by AIRLINE upon receipt of MAC's billing therefor, with interest at the prime interest rate announced by a major money center bank.
 8. MAC shall cause Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 including the loading piers, but exclusive of improvements, facilities and fixtures constructed or installed by AIRLINE and concessionaires as their separate leasehold improvements, to be insured throughout the Term of the Agreement for not less than 90 percent of its and their full insurable value against perils of fire, extended coverage, vandalism, and malicious mischief. MAC shall also carry boiler and pressure vessel explosion, sprinkler leakage and glass breakage insurance. AIRLINE shall be relieved from liability under this Article X and Commission waives all right of recovery from AIRLINE hereunder for damage or destruction of its property insured hereunder to the extent but not beyond the extent that such cost of repair

is recoverable through such insurance provided, however, that AIRLINE shall reimburse the Commission for any increase in premium resulting from inclusion therein of a waiver of subrogation endorsement.

9. AIRLINE shall cause all improvements, installations, fixtures and equipment installed by it hereunder to be insured throughout the Term of the Agreement for not less than 90 percent of their full insurable value against perils of fire, extended coverage, vandalism and malicious mischief, and with pressure vessel coverage.

C. OTHER INSURANCE

Subject to Section VI.M., MAC may carry additional insurance in such amounts and of such types as would normally be maintained by public bodies engaged in carrying on similar activities.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY

1. Indemnification

AIRLINE hereby indemnifies and agrees to defend, protect, and hold harmless, MAC and its Commissioners, officers, employees and agents, and their respective successors (hereafter "Environmental Indemnitees"), from and against any and all losses, liabilities, fines, damages, injuries, penalties, response costs, or claims of any and every kind whatsoever paid, incurred or asserted against, or threatened to be asserted against, any Environmental Indemnitee, relating to or regarding the release of any Environmentally Regulated Substances or violation of Environmental Laws arising out of or as a result of AIRLINE'S use or Lease of the Premises, including both within the Premises and on the Airport, (hereinafter "Environmental Claims") including, without limitation: (a) all consequential damages; (b) the reasonable costs of any investigation, study, removal, response or remedial action, as well as the preparation and implementation of any monitoring, closure or other required plan or response action (i) as and to the extent required under applicable Environmental Laws for the current use of the affected portions of the Airport, as directed by the MPCA or other regulating authority, or (ii) as to the extent required by applicable Environmental Laws or the MPCA to allow for a Planned Future Use; (c) all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by any Environmental Indemnitee in connection therewith, including but not limited to, reasonable attorneys' fees and reasonable fees for professional services or firefighting or pollution control equipment related to spills, releases or unintended discharges; and (d) any costs arising from any inaccuracy, incompleteness, breach or misrepresentation under Subsections D.2. of this Article and Section XVI.B.4. of this Agreement. This indemnification, and AIRLINE'S obligations hereunder, shall survive the cancellation, termination or expiration of the Term of this Agreement with respect to matters arising prior thereto. This indemnity and not the general indemnity shall govern AIRLINE'S indemnification, defense, and hold harmless obligations for Environmental Claims.

2. Claims Relating to Environmentally Regulated Substances

AIRLINE represents and warrants that subsequent to November 1, 1989, to the best of AIRLINE'S actual knowledge, except as previously disclosed to the MAC or any applicable regulatory body as required, (a) no enforcement, investigation, cleanup, removal, remedial or response action or other governmental or regulatory actions have been asserted against AIRLINE with respect to the Premises, pursuant to any Environmental Laws or relating to Environmentally Regulated Substances; (b) no violation or noncompliance with Environmental Laws has occurred with respect to AIRLINE'S past or present operations conducted on the Premises; (c) no claims have been made or been threatened by any third party against the AIRLINE with respect to the Premises relating to Environmental Laws or Environmentally Regulated Substances, including by any governmental entity, agency or representative (collectively "Governmental Entity").

3. Testing and Reports

AIRLINE shall provide to MAC within ten (10) business days of request, a copy of any notice regarding violation of any Environmental Law arising out of AIRLINE'S past or present operations on the Premises, a copy of any inquiry regarding violations by Environmental Law arising out of AIRLINE'S past or present operations on the Premises by any Governmental Entity, a copy of any reports required by the Environmental Laws regarding violation of any Environmental Law arising out of AIRLINE'S past or present operation of the Premises, or a copy of any notice of the emission or release of Environmentally Regulated Substances in violation of any Environmental Law arising out of AIRLINE'S past or present operations on the Premises. If MAC has a reasonable basis to believe that AIRLINE is not meeting the obligations of Section XVI.B.3. of this Agreement, MAC may by notice require AIRLINE to conduct a reasonable review of its records for such documents as MAC reasonably believes have not been provided and submit any such documents as required.

4. Notification

AIRLINE shall notify MAC in writing within fifteen (15) business days of any matter that AIRLINE obtains knowledge of that may give rise to an indemnified claim under Subsection D.1. of this Article or that constitutes any emission or release or any threatened emission or release of any Environmentally Regulated Substance in, on, under or about the Premises or the Airport arising out of AIRLINE'S past or present operations which is or may be in violation of the Environmental Laws. AIRLINE shall promptly follow the notification procedures outlined in the MSP Integrated Spill Response and Coordination Plan ("Integrated Plan") regarding any spills, releases or accidental discharges that occur on the Airport. AIRLINE shall use commercially reasonable efforts to notify MAC of any spill of Environmentally Regulated Substances at the Premises or at the Airport which requires notification to a regulatory agency pursuant to any applicable Environmental Law.

5. Right to Investigate

Subject to Subsections D.3. and D.6. of this Article, upon reasonable notice to AIRLINE, MAC shall have the right, but not the obligation or duty, at any time from and after the date of this Agreement, to investigate, study and test the Premises (at MAC's own expense, unless otherwise provided herein) during normal business hours, except under emergency circumstances, to determine whether Environmentally Regulated Substances are located in, on or under the Premises or the Airport, or were emitted or released therefrom, which are not in compliance with Environmental Laws. In conducting such investigation, MAC shall not unreasonably interfere with AIRLINE'S operations on and use of the Premises. AIRLINE shall be entitled to have a representative present during such investigation. Upon the reasonable request of MAC, AIRLINE shall provide a list of any and all Environmentally Regulated Substances used by AIRLINE at the Airport that are required to be listed in the MSP NPDES permit.

6. Right to Take Action

MAC shall have the right, but not the duty or obligation, to take whatever reasonable action it deems appropriate to protect the Premises from any material impairment to its value resulting from any escape, seepage, leakage, spillage, discharge, deposit, disposal, emission or release of Environmentally Regulated Substances from the Premises or the Airport which is not in full accordance with any Environmental Law and arises out of AIRLINE'S past or present operations during the Term of this Agreement. The MAC shall notify the AIRLINE of its intention to take such action in writing thirty (30) days before proceeding under this Subsection D.6. Within that thirty (30) day period, AIRLINE shall have the opportunity to take whatever reasonable action is deemed appropriate by MAC or provide MAC a binding commitment to do so within a reasonable time. If AIRLINE does not take such action or provide a binding commitment within the thirty (30) day period, MAC may proceed under the terms of this Subsection D.6. MAC shall not be obligated to provide such 30 days' advance notice if doing so may reasonably result in material harm to person or property, but, in such circumstance, MAC shall provide as much advance notice as reasonably practicable under the circumstances. All costs associated with any action by the MAC in connection with this provision, including but not limited to reasonable attorneys' fees, shall be subject to Subsection D.1. of this Article.

7. Environmental Responsibility

a. Spill Coordination and Responsibility

AIRLINE agrees to implement the Integrated Plan. AIRLINE is obligated to ensure that it has adequate resources to respond to a discharge, including retaining a discharge recovery contractor and providing the necessary equipment to respond to a discharge, in accordance with the Integrated Plan. AIRLINE agrees to supply, upon request by MAC, a copy of AIRLINE'S Spill Prevention, Control and

Countermeasure ("SPCC") plan, if AIRLINE is required to maintain by MPCA or EPA, which details the steps and measures AIRLINE intends to take to prevent spills from occurring on the Airport, the spill preparedness and training that AIRLINE has in place, the response actions AIRLINE intends to take and the notification procedures to be implemented by AIRLINE in the event of a spill at the Airport (caused by AIRLINE) in accordance with the Integrated Plan.

Annually, AIRLINE shall verify to MAC that it is complying with this Section D.7 and the Integrated Plan as detailed in the plan.

Subject to all other terms of this Agreement, if MAC incurs costs related to a spill or other environmental expenses related to Environmentally Regulated Substances as a result of its exercise of its rights pursuant to Section D.6 above, unless due to the gross negligence of MAC, MAC will bill AIRLINE for all MAC's actual third party costs incurred, plus a fifteen percent (15%) administrative fee on such incurred costs, provided that such administrative fee cannot exceed \$200,000 per incident. AIRLINE shall pay MAC within thirty (30) days of AIRLINE'S receipt of the invoice. AIRLINE may then determine which AIRLINE, AIRLINE agent, AIRLINE clientele or other party, is responsible for such costs and AIRLINE may seek reimbursement from such parties at AIRLINE'S expense.

b. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency ("MPCA") Permits

AIRLINE agrees to make application as a co-permittee on and comply with the MSP NPDES Permit.

AIRLINE (i) shall only conduct vehicle and aircraft maintenance in accordance with the applicable terms and conditions of the MSP NPDES Permit, and (ii) shall only store waste materials outside in accordance with the applicable terms and conditions of the MSP NPDES permit. AIRLINE shall ensure its dumpsters are covered at all times except when being filled with waste and shall prevent its equipment from having releases to stormwater.

AIRLINE is prohibited from, to the extent in violation of the MSP NPDES permit, discharging wash waters with detergents or containing Environmentally Regulated Substances to stormwater, except as provided below. For products containing Environmentally Regulated Substances that may be exposed to stormwater as part of AIRLINE'S operation on the Premises (e.g. pavement deicers, rubber removal chemicals, detergents, etc.), AIRLINE use shall be limited to those products which are approved by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

c. Tanks

AIRLINE shall own and hold title to any aboveground storage tanks installed at any time by AIRLINE at the Premises, and shall apply for and obtain in AIRLINE's or any affiliated company's name any permits required by applicable laws in connection with such tanks. Installation of any underground tanks by AIRLINE shall be prohibited, and any installation of any above ground tanks shall require the written approval of MAC. AIRLINE and MAC acknowledge and agree that any tanks installed on the Premises by AIRLINE during the Term of this Agreement will remain under the ownership and control of AIRLINE until such tanks are removed from the Premises by AIRLINE or AIRLINE no longer leases the premises containing such tanks, whichever is earlier. With respect to tanks closed after January 1, 2019, at the expiration or termination of this Agreement, AIRLINE is required to remove all tanks which it installed within the Premises in accordance with applicable Environmental Laws and provide information to MAC which adequately demonstrates that the tanks have been closed and removed in accordance with applicable Environmental Laws; provided, however, that in the event AIRLINE demonstrates to the reasonable satisfaction of MAC that removal of any such tank is impractical, infeasible or unreasonably costly relative to the benefits of removal, such tank may be closed in place in accordance with applicable Environmental Laws. Provided further, that AIRLINE's obligation to remove or close any tank under this subsection may be waived upon written consent from MAC, which consent may be withheld, conditioned or delayed in its sole yet reasonable discretion. Should a release from any tank installed or operated by AIRLINE be discovered, AIRLINE shall be required to conduct all remediation or corrective action required to bring the Premises into compliance with applicable Environmental Laws or as required pursuant to Section X.D.1 above.

d. Miscellaneous Environmental Operating Conditions

AIRLINE agrees to take steps to implement, maintain and comply with the then-applicable MPCA approved plans or procedures including the Integrated Spill Plan, Recovered Fuels Plan, Oil/Water Separator Plan, and any required procedures as required by the then-applicable MPCA AST program or other MPCA regulations.

XI. ASSIGNMENT, SUBLETTING, AND GROUND HANDLING

A. ADVANCE APPROVAL

Except as provided in this Article, and except with respect to arrangements in effect on the date of execution of this Agreement for which the consent of MAC has previously been obtained, AIRLINE shall have no right to assign or sublease this Agreement, without the prior written consent of MAC, which rights of consent are granted to MAC

by MAC Ordinance No. 58 §11(a), and which rights are absolute and expressly reserved to the MAC hereby.

1. AIRLINE, when requesting an approval of an assignment or sublease under this Article, shall include with its request a copy of the proposed agreement, if prepared, or a detailed summary of the material terms and conditions to be contained in such agreement. Any proposed agreement or detailed summary thereof shall provide the following information:
 - a. The Premises to be assigned, sublet or used;
 - b. The terms;
 - c. If a sublease, the rentals and fees to be charged; and
 - d. All material terms and conditions of the assignment or sublease that MAC may reasonably require.

If the agreement is subsequently executed, AIRLINE shall submit a fully executed copy of such agreement to MAC promptly upon the execution thereof.

2. MAC shall have the right to examine the terms of any agreement or arrangement submitted to it for approval pursuant to this Article and determine whether such agreement or arrangement is most appropriately characterized as an assignment or sublease, regardless of AIRLINE's characterization of such agreement or arrangement.
3. If AIRLINE fails to obtain written approval from MAC prior to the effective date of any such assignment or sublease, MAC, in addition to the rights and remedies set forth in Article XIV, shall have the right to refuse to recognize such agreement, and the assignee or sublessee Airline shall acquire no interest in this Agreement or any rights to use the Premises.

B. ASSIGNMENT

1. AIRLINE shall not assign this Agreement, in whole or part, without the advance written approval of MAC.
2. It shall not be unreasonable for MAC to disapprove or condition an assignment of the Agreement under any or all of the following circumstances, among others:
 - a. MAC determines that the proposed assignee is not substantially as creditworthy as the AIRLINE, unless AIRLINE agrees to guarantee the obligations of the proposed assignee.
 - b. The proposed assignment is either (1) for less than the entire Premises or (2) for less than the remainder of the Term, or both (1) and (2).

- c. The proposed assignment does not require the assignee to accept and comply with all provisions of the Agreement, including but not limited to accepting Signatory Airline status.

3. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Section shall not be interpreted to preclude the assignment of this Agreement in whole and AIRLINE's rights and obligations hereunder to a parent, subsidiary, or merged company; provided that, such parent, subsidiary, or merged company conducts an Air Transportation Business at the Airport and that such parent, subsidiary, or merged company assumes all rights and obligations hereunder. Written notice of such assumption shall be provided by the parent, subsidiary, or merged company prior to the effective date of such assignment.

C. SUBLEASE AGREEMENT

1. AIRLINE shall not sublet its Premises, except to an Affiliated Airline or Alliance Partner, in whole or part, without the advance written approval of MAC. AIRLINE may sublet or license the Premises to an Affiliated Airline or an Alliance Partner without the advance written approval of MAC.
2. It shall not be unreasonable for MAC to disapprove or condition a sublease of AIRLINE's Premises if the proposed sublessee is not an Air Transportation Company and MAC reasonably concludes that the space can be used by another Air Transportation Company.
3. AIRLINE may, subject to a sublease approved by MAC, charge a sublessee of its Premises:
 - a. A reasonable charge for any services provided by AIRLINE;
 - b. A reasonable charge for any AIRLINE-owned property provided by AIRLINE or actual costs other than rentals incurred by AIRLINE; and
 - c. Reasonable rentals not to exceed one hundred fifteen percent (115%) of AIRLINE's rentals for such portion of the Premises.
4. AIRLINE shall remain fully and primarily liable during the Term of this Agreement for the payment of all rents, fees, and charges due and payable to MAC for the Premises that are subject to a sublease agreement, and the AIRLINE shall remain fully responsible for the performance of all of its other obligations hereunder, unless otherwise agreed to by MAC.

D. GROUND HANDLING AGREEMENT

1. AIRLINE shall be entitled to provide Ground Handling services to other Airlines in Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 and Terminal Ramp, subject to MAC's Rules and Regulations and Ordinances and Section III.C of this Agreement, if applicable.
2. AIRLINE shall not contract with other companies, excluding Signatory Airlines for Ground Handling services in Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 and Terminal Ramp for AIRLINE's aircraft, without advance written approval of MAC, which shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed so long as such Ground Handling service provider has executed a permit or other agreement reasonably required by MAC to provide such services at the Airport.
3. AIRLINE shall remain fully and primarily liable during the Term of this Agreement for the payment of all rents, fees, and charges due and payable to MAC for the Premises that are subject to a Ground Handling agreement, and the AIRLINE shall remain fully responsible for the performance of all of its other obligations hereunder, unless otherwise agreed to by MAC.
4. MAC reserves the right to charge third parties other than Airlines a reasonable Ground Handling fee not to exceed 5% of gross receipts and a reasonable annual administrative fee, and require such third party to enter into a license agreement with MAC for their right to provide Ground Handling services to AIRLINE or Airlines. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, a third party that is a wholly owned subsidiary of AIRLINE, shall not be charged the Ground Handling fee for Ground Handling services provided to AIRLINE, but shall still be charged the annual administrative fee and the Ground Handling fee for Ground Handling services provided to other Airlines.
5. Ground Handling rights outside Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 will be addressed in separate agreements between MAC and the affected airlines.

E. BANKRUPTCY

Any receiver, trustee, custodian, or other similar official appointed pursuant to any proceeding relating to bankruptcy, reorganization, or other relief as set forth in Section XIV.A.8., herein shall agree to:

1. Perform promptly every obligation of AIRLINE under this Agreement until this Agreement is either assumed or rejected under the Federal Bankruptcy Code;
2. Pay on a current basis all rents, fees and charges set forth in this Agreement;
3. Reject or assume this Agreement within sixty (60) days of filing a petition under the Federal Bankruptcy Code;

4. Cure or provide adequate assurance of a prompt cure of any default of the AIRLINE under this Agreement;
5. Provide to MAC such adequate assurance of future performance under this Agreement as may be requested by MAC, including the procurement of a bond from a financially reputable surety covering any costs or damages incurred by MAC in the event that MAC, within five (5) years after assumption or assignment of this Agreement, exercises its rights to relet the Premises.
6. In addition to the other rights of MAC hereunder, to the extent necessary, to effect its rights under Section VI.J of the Lease in any future bankruptcy involving AIRLINE pursuant to the doctrines of setoff and/or recoupment.

XII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Except in respect to proceedings in unlawful detainer, in the event of any dispute, claim or controversy arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the breach, termination, enforcement, interpretation or validity thereof, the parties shall use their best efforts to settle the dispute by negotiation. If MAC and AIRLINE are still unable to resolve their dispute, each agrees to consider submitting such dispute to mediation or other acceptable form of alternate dispute resolution.

XIII. [INTENTIONALLY OMITTED]

XIV. EVENTS OF DEFAULT; REMEDIES

A. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

The occurrence and continuation of any one or more of the following shall constitute an event of default:

1. AIRLINE fails to make payment in full when due of any rents, fees, charges or any other amount payable hereunder within five business days after its receipt of written notice thereof from MAC;
2. AIRLINE shall fail to make any PFC remittance to MAC in a timely fashion and does not remedy such failure within five business days after its receipt of written notice thereof from MAC, or shall fail to timely comply with its PFC reporting requirements to the MAC and does not remedy such failure five business days after its receipt of written notice thereof from MAC, or any other entity, in connection with PFCs collected on behalf of MAC;
3. AIRLINE fails to submit a Monthly Activity Report to MAC on or before the 10th day of each month and does not submit such report within five business days after notice of such failure from MAC;

AIRLINE shall make or permit any unauthorized assignment or transfer of this Agreement, or any interest herein, or of the right to use or possession of the Premises, or any part thereof, and AIRLINE does not remedy such situation five business days after its receipt of written notice thereof from MAC;

4. Any insurance required by the terms hereof shall at any time not be in full force or effect;
5. Failure of AIRLINE to perform, comply with, or observe, in any material respect, any other term, condition or covenant of this Agreement not identified elsewhere in Section A of this Article within thirty (30) days after receipt of notice from MAC of such failure, or for such longer period of time as may be reasonably necessary to cure the event of default, but only for such longer period if: (a) AIRLINE is reasonably capable of curing the event of default and (b) AIRLINE promptly and continuously undertakes to cure and diligently pursues the curing of the event of default at all times until such event of default is cured;
6. Any representation or warranty of a material fact made by AIRLINE herein or in any certificate or statement furnished to the MAC pursuant to or in connection with this Agreement proves untrue in any material and adverse respect as of the date of issuance or making thereof;
7. (a) AIRLINE shall commence any case, proceeding or other action (i) under any existing or future law of any jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or relief of debtors, seeking to have an order for relief entered with respect to AIRLINE, or seeking to adjudicate AIRLINE a bankrupt or insolvent, or seeking reorganization, arrangement, adjustment, liquidation, dissolution, composition or other relief with respect to AIRLINE or any of its debts, or (ii) seeking appointment of a receiver, trustee, custodian or other similar official for AIRLINE or for all or any substantial part of any of its property; or (b) AIRLINE shall make a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors; or (c) there shall be commenced against AIRLINE any case, proceeding or other action of nature referred to in clause (a) above or seeking issuance of a warrant of attachment, execution, distraint or similar process against all or any substantial part of any of its property, which case, proceeding or other action results in the entry of an order for relief or remains undismissed, unvacated, undischarged and unbonded for a period of sixty (60) days; or (d) AIRLINE shall take any action consenting to or approving of any of the acts set forth in clause (a) or (b) above; or (e) AIRLINE shall generally not, or shall be unable to, pay its debts as they become due or shall admit in writing its inability generally to pay its debts as they become due;
8. Any unappealable money judgment, writ or warrant of attachment or similar process, or any combination thereof, that may reasonably materially and adversely impact AIRLINE's operations hereunder and involves an amount in excess of \$50,000,000 shall be entered or filed against the AIRLINE or any of its assets and shall remain undischarged, unvacated, unbonded and unstayed for a

period of sixty (60) days or in any event later than five (5) days prior to the date of any proposed sale or execution thereunder;

9. Any act occurs that deprives AIRLINE permanently of any material right, power or privilege necessary for the conduct and operation of its Air Transportation Business; or
10. If AIRLINE ceases to provide scheduled air service at the Airport for a period of thirty (30) consecutive days or abandons or fails to use its Exclusive Use Space for a period of thirty (30) consecutive days, except when such cessation or abandonment is due to the default of MAC or the circumstances described in Section IX.B.

B. REMEDIES

If an event of default occurs hereunder, MAC, at its option, may at any time thereafter, do one or more of the following as MAC in its sole discretion shall elect, to the extent permitted by, and subject to compliance with any mandatory requirements of, applicable law then in effect:

1. Declare all rents, fees and other charges payable hereunder, whether currently or hereafter accruing, to be immediately due and payable;
2. Proceed by appropriate court action or actions, either at law or in equity, to enforce performance by AIRLINE of the applicable covenants and terms of this Agreement or to recover damages for the breach thereof;

Enter and take possession of the Premises, (and remove and store at AIRLINE'S cost any property including aircraft owned by parties other than AIRLINE) and/or the rights of the AIRLINE hereunder without such re-entry terminating AIRLINE'S obligations for the full Term hereof, which remedy shall be in addition to all other remedies at law or in equity, including action for forcible entry and lawful detainer, for ejectment or for injunction;
3. Terminate all rights of AIRLINE under this Agreement (without terminating the continuing obligation of AIRLINE to fulfill its past and future obligation hereunder) and in such case AIRLINE further agrees to indemnify and hold harmless MAC against all loss in rents, fees, and charges and other damages which MAC shall incur by reason of such termination, including, without limitation, costs of restoring and repairing the Premises and putting the same in rentable condition, costs of reletting the Premises to another Airline (including without limitation AIRLINE improvement costs and related fees), loss or diminution of rents and other damage which MAC incurs by reason of such termination, and all reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses incurred in enforcing the terms of this Agreement;
4. In the event of any default hereunder, AIRLINE shall reimburse MAC for all reasonable fees and costs incurred by MAC, including reasonable attorneys' fees, relating to such default and/or the enforcement of MAC'S rights hereunder; and

5. Apply all Contract Security granted by AIRLINE to any unpaid obligations of AIRLINE hereunder.

XV. TERMINATION

A. TERMINATION BY MAC

This Agreement may be terminated by MAC pursuant to the provisions of Article XIV above and as otherwise specified in this Agreement.

B. TERMINATION BY AIRLINE

1. If MAC shall fail to perform, comply with, or observe, in any material respect, any term, condition or covenant of this Agreement within thirty (30) days after receipt of notice from AIRLINE of such failure, or for such longer period of time as may be reasonably necessary to cure the event of default but only for such longer period if: (a) MAC is reasonably capable of curing the event of default and (b) MAC promptly and continuously undertakes to cure and diligently pursues the curing of the event of default at all times until such event of default is cured, then AIRLINE, if not then in default beyond any applicable notice and cure period, may, without limiting any of its other rights and remedies against MAC, at its option cancel this Agreement and thereby terminate this Agreement.
2. It is further understood and agreed that, at any time when AIRLINE is not then in default, it may cancel this Agreement on sixty (60) days' notice in writing to MAC upon the happening of any one of the following events:
 - a. Issuance by any court of competent jurisdiction of an injunction in any way preventing or restraining the use of the Airport or any part thereof essential for AIRLINE'S operations hereunder and the remaining in force of such injunction for a period of at least ninety (90) days. Inability of the AIRLINE to use the Airport or any part thereof essential for AIRLINE'S operations hereunder for a period of not less than ninety (90) days because of fire, explosion, earthquake, or other casualty or acts of God or the public enemy, unless within sixty (60) days of the casualty, MAC gave AIRLINE written notice of its intention to repair or reconstruct, as provided in Section IX.A. herein.
 - b. The lawful assumption by the United States of America or any authorized agency thereof of the operation, control, or use of the Airport and the facilities thereon or any substantial part or parts thereof, in such manner as substantially to restrict AIRLINE for a period of not less than ninety (90) days from operating thereon for the carrying of passengers, cargo, express, property, and United States mail.
 - c. Termination or the suspension or substantial modification for a period of not less than ninety (90) days of the operating authority of the AIRLINE to serve the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area through the Airport

by final order of the DOT or other governmental agency, federal or state, having jurisdiction over the AIRLINE.

3. If any of the foregoing continues for a period of less than ninety (90) days, AIRLINE shall have the right upon written notice to MAC to abatement of rents, fees and charges to the extent and for the period that AIRLINE is unable to carry on its operations hereunder.

C. TERMINATION BY GOVERNMENT TAKING

If the Premises, or any portion thereof, shall be taken by governmental authority through exercise of its power of eminent domain or other authority justifying such taking, the Agreement shall terminate with respect to such portion of the Premises and the rents, fees and charges in respect to the Premises shall cease as of the date possession is taken by the taking authority, and MAC shall be entitled to all damages payable by reason of taking, subject to the claim of AIRLINE for the value of its leasehold, which claim or claims as to validity and amount shall be a matter for determination between AIRLINE and MAC, and if AIRLINE and MAC cannot reach a determination, then by the court having jurisdiction of such proceeding, provided that nothing herein contained shall preclude AIRLINE from asserting any claims or rights it may have against such governmental authority as to its separate property, leasehold improvements, and trade fixtures.

XVI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. INTERPRETATION

Nothing herein shall be construed or interpreted in any manner whatsoever as limiting, relinquishing or waiving MAC's right of control over the operation of the Airport, and it is understood and agreed that this Agreement is entered into in recognition of the aforesaid rights and functions of MAC. Subject to the foregoing, this Agreement and the rights of the parties hereunder shall be interpreted in the light of the following:

1. Severability

If any covenant, condition or provision herein is held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such covenant, condition or provision shall be deemed amended to conform to applicable laws so as to be valid or enforceable or, if it cannot be so amended without materially altering the intention of the parties, it shall be stricken. If stricken, all other covenants, conditions and provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect provided that the striking of such covenants, conditions or provisions does not materially prejudice either MAC or AIRLINE in either of their respective rights and obligations contained in the valid covenants, conditions or provisions of this Agreement.

2. No Oral Agreements

All agreements related to the conditions, agreements, and understandings between the parties concerning the use and occupancy of the Airfield, Terminal Apron, Terminal 1, and Terminal 2 shall be in writing, duly authorized and

executed by the respective parties and may not be amended, changed, modified, or altered without the written consent of the parties hereto. Nothing herein shall preclude the adoption and enforcement of MAC Rules and Regulations and Ordinances and MAC Policies including but not limited to, Ordinance 115, MSP Field Rules, and Terminal 2 Operating Procedures.

B. COMPLIANCE WITH LAW

1. AIRLINE shall not use the Airport or any part thereof, or knowingly permit the same to be used by any of its employees, officers, agents, subtenants, invitees, or licensees for any illegal purposes. AIRLINE shall, at all times during the Term of this Agreement, comply with all applicable regulations, ordinances, and laws of any Municipal, County, or State government or of the U.S. Government, and of any political division or subdivision or agency, authority, or commission thereof which may have jurisdiction to pass laws or ordinances or to make and enforce rules or regulations with respect to the uses hereunder of the Premises (and, to the extent not in conflict with the foregoing, MAC's Rules and Regulations and Ordinances). AIRLINE agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold MAC harmless from any and all costs incurred by MAC with respect to AIRLINE's failure to comply with any applicable lawful regulations, ordinances, and laws of any Municipal, County, or State government or of the U.S. Government, and of any political division or subdivision or agency, authority, or commission thereof which may have jurisdiction to pass laws or ordinances or to make and enforce rules or regulations with respect to the uses hereunder of the Premises (and, to the extent not in conflict with the foregoing, MAC's Rules and Regulations and Ordinances) as and to the extent required under the general indemnity set forth in Section X.A. hereof. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in this Agreement is intended to waive AIRLINE'S right to challenge the authority or legality of a law, ordinance or regulation.
2. At all times during the Term of this Agreement, AIRLINE shall, in connection with its activities and operations at the Airport:
 - a. Comply with and conform to all present and future applicable lawful statutes and ordinances, and regulations promulgated thereunder, of all Federal, State, and other government bodies of competent jurisdiction that apply to or affect, either directly or indirectly, AIRLINE or AIRLINE's operations and activities under this Agreement. AIRLINE shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. Section 12101 and federal regulations promulgated thereunder 28 C.F.R. parts 35, 36, and 37.
 - b. Make, at its own expense, all non-structural improvements, repairs, and alterations to its Exclusive Use Space and Preferential Use Space (subject to prior written approval of MAC), equipment, and personal property that are required to comply with or conform to any of such statutes and ordinances.

- c. Reimburse MAC for AIRLINE's proportionate share of all non-structural improvements, repairs, and alterations to its Joint Use Space that are required to comply with or conform to any of such statutes and ordinances.
- d. At all times during the Term of this Agreement, AIRLINE shall be an independent contractor.
- e. AIRLINE shall be solely and fully responsible for ensuring that Airline's operations, wherever they may occur at the Airport, and any improvements made by AIRLINE pursuant to this Agreement, shall comply with the applicable provisions of Title II and Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq., as amended from time to time ("ADA"), and the Air Carrier Access Act, 49 U.S.C. § 41705, as amended from time to time ("ACAA"), including without limitation any obligation to provide boarding and deplaning assistance at the Airport. In the event of a violation of or non-compliance with the applicable provisions of Title II or III of the ADA or the ACAA, AIRLINE shall develop a work plan to correct such violation or non-compliance. MAC's approval of or acceptance of any aspect of AIRLINE's activities under this Agreement shall not be deemed or construed in any way as a representation that such item, activity or practice complies with the ADA or the ACAA. MAC shall comply with the ADA and the ACAA as applicable to any facilities constructed by MAC and any improvements made by MAC at the Airport as well as any operations, services, or procedures offered or controlled by MAC.

3. Compliance with Environmental Laws

AIRLINE shall keep and maintain and shall conduct its operations on the Airport in connection with this Agreement, in full compliance with all applicable Environmental Laws. AIRLINE shall further ensure that its employees, agents, contractors and subcontractors occupying or present on the Airport in connection with this Agreement, and any other invitees or persons conducting any activities on the Airport under the control of AIRLINE in connection with this Agreement comply with all applicable Environmental Laws. By virtue of its operational control of the Premises, AIRLINE shall be fully responsible for obtaining in AIRLINE'S name all necessary permits or other approvals under the Environmental Laws and shall have full responsibility for signing and submitting any necessary applications, forms, documentation, notifications or certifications relating thereto. Upon request of MAC, AIRLINE shall provide copies to MAC of any such applications, forms, documents, notifications or certifications.

C. ADDITIONAL FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. General Civil Rights Provisions

AIRLINE agrees to comply with pertinent statutes, Executive Orders and such rules as are promulgated to ensure that no person shall, on the grounds of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability be excluded from participating

in any activity conducted with or benefiting from Federal assistance. If AIRLINE transfers its obligation to another, the transferee is obligated in the same manner as AIRLINE.

This provision obligates AIRLINE for the period during which the property is owned, used or possessed by AIRLINE and the Airport remains obligated to the Federal Aviation Administration. This provision is in addition to that required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

2. Compliance with Nondiscrimination Requirements

During the performance of this Agreement, AIRLINE, for itself, its assignees, and successors in interest (hereinafter referred to as the "AIRLINE") agrees as follows:

- a. Compliance with Regulations: AIRLINE (hereinafter includes consultants) will comply with the Title VI List of Pertinent Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities, as they may be amended from time to time, which are herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this Agreement.
- b. Nondiscrimination: AIRLINE, with regard to the work performed by it during the Agreement, will not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in the selection and retention of subcontractors, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment. AIRLINE will not participate directly or indirectly in the discrimination prohibited by the Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities, including employment practices when the Agreement covers any activity, project, or program set forth in Appendix B of 49 CFR part 21.
- c. Solicitations for Subcontracts, Including Procurements of Materials and Equipment: In all solicitations, either by competitive bidding, or negotiation made by AIRLINE for work to be performed under a subcontract, including procurements of materials, or leases of equipment, each potential subcontractor or supplier will be notified by AIRLINE of AIRLINE'S obligations under this Agreement and the Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities on the grounds of race, color, or national origin.
- d. Information and Reports: AIRLINE will provide all information and reports required by the Acts, the Regulations, and directives issued pursuant thereto and will permit access to its books, records, accounts, other sources of information, and its facilities as may be determined by MAC or the Federal Aviation Administration to be pertinent to ascertain compliance with such Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities and instructions. Where any information required of AIRLINE is in the exclusive possession of another who fails or refuses to furnish the information, AIRLINE will so certify to MAC or the Federal Aviation Administration, as appropriate, and will set forth what efforts it has made to obtain the information.

- e. Sanctions for Noncompliance: In the event of AIRLINE'S noncompliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of this Agreement, MAC will impose such contract sanctions as it or the Federal Aviation Administration may determine to be appropriate, including, but not limited to:
- 1) Withholding payments to AIRLINE under the Agreement until AIRLINE complies; and/or
 - 2) Cancelling, terminating, or suspending the Agreement, in whole or in part.
- f. Incorporation of Provisions: AIRLINE will include the provisions of subparagraphs (a) through (f) in every subcontract, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment, unless exempt by the Acts, the Regulations and directives issued pursuant thereto. AIRLINE will take action with respect to any subcontract or procurement as the sponsor or the Federal Aviation Administration may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions including sanctions for noncompliance. Provided, that if AIRLINE becomes involved in, or is threatened with litigation by a subcontractor, or supplier because of such direction, AIRLINE may request MAC to enter into any litigation to protect the interests of MAC. In addition, AIRLINE may request the United States to enter into the litigation to protect the interests of the United States.
3. Title VI Clauses for Transfer of Real Property Acquired or Improved Under the Airport Improvement Program
- a. AIRLINE, for itself, its heirs, personal representatives, successors in interest, and assigns, as a part of the consideration hereof, does hereby covenant and agree as a covenant running with the land that:
- 1) In the event facilities are constructed, maintained, or otherwise operated on the property described in this Agreement for a purpose for which a Federal Aviation Administration activity, facility, or program is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits, AIRLINE will maintain and operate such facilities and services in compliance with all requirements imposed by the Nondiscrimination Acts and Regulations listed in the Pertinent List of Nondiscrimination Authorities (as may be amended) such that no person on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, will be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the use of said facilities.
- b. With respect to this Agreement, in the event of breach of any of the above Nondiscrimination covenants, MAC will have the right to terminate the Agreement and to enter, re-enter, and repossess said lands and facilities thereon, and hold the same as if the (lease, license, permit, etc.) had never been made or issued.

4. Clauses for Construction/Use/Access to Real Property Acquired Under the Activity, Facility or Program
- a. AIRLINE, for itself, its heirs, personal representatives, successors in interest, and assigns, as a part of the consideration hereof, does hereby covenant and agree, as a covenant running with the land, that (1) no person on the ground of race, color, or national origin, will be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the use of said facilities, (2) that in the construction of any improvements on, over, or under such land, and the furnishing of services thereon, no person on the ground of race, color, or national origin, will be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination, (3) that the lessee will use the premises in compliance with all other requirements imposed by or pursuant to the List of Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities.
- b. With respect to this Agreement, in the event of breach of any of the above nondiscrimination covenants, MAC will have the right to terminate the lease and to enter or re-enter and repossess said land and the facilities thereon, and hold the same as if said Agreement had never been made or issued.
5. Title VI List of Pertinent Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities
- During the performance of this Agreement, AIRLINE, for itself, its assignees, and successors in interest (hereinafter referred to as the "AIRLINE") agrees to comply with the following nondiscrimination statutes and authorities; including but not limited to:
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC § 2000d *et seq.*, 78 stat. 252) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin);
 - 49 CFR part 21 (Non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the Department of Transportation—Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964);
 - The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, (42 USC § 4601) (prohibits unfair treatment of persons displaced or whose property has been acquired because of Federal or Federal-aid programs and projects);
 - Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC § 794 *et seq.*), as amended (prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability); and 49 CFR part 27;
 - The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 USC § 6101 *et seq.*) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of age);

- Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 USC § 471, Section 47123), as amended (prohibits discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, or sex);
 - The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 (PL 100-209) (broadened the scope, coverage and applicability of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, by expanding the definition of the terms “programs or activities” to include all of the programs or activities of the Federal-aid recipients, sub-recipients and contractors, whether such programs or activities are Federally funded or not);
 - Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability in the operation of public entities, public and private transportation systems, places of public accommodation, and certain testing entities (42 USC §§ 12131 – 12189) as implemented by U.S. Department of Transportation regulations at 49 CFR parts 37 and 38;
 - The Federal Aviation Administration’s Nondiscrimination statute (49 USC § 47123) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, and sex);
 - Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, which ensures nondiscrimination against minority populations by discouraging programs, policies, and activities with disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations;
 - Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency, and resulting agency guidance, national origin discrimination includes discrimination because of limited English proficiency (LEP). To ensure compliance with Title VI, you must take reasonable steps to ensure that LEP persons have meaningful access to your programs (70 Fed. Reg. at 74087 to 74100);
 - Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, which prohibits you from discriminating because of sex in education programs or activities (20 USC 1681 et seq).
6. AIRLINE, by accepting this Agreement, agrees for itself and its successors and assigns that it will not make use of the Airport premises in any manner which might interfere with the landing and taking off of aircraft from the Airport or otherwise constitute a hazard. In the event the aforesaid covenant is breached, MAC reserves the right to enter upon the Airport premises and cause the abatement of such interference at the expense of AIRLINE.
7. AIRLINE, by accepting this Agreement, expressly agrees for itself and its successors and assigns that it will not erect nor permit the erection of any

structure or object, nor permit the growth of any tree on the Airport premises, above the main sea level elevation that would exceed FAR Part 77 standards or elevations affecting the Airport navigable airspace. In the event the aforesaid covenants are breached, MAC reserves the right to enter upon the permitted premises and to remove the offending structure or object and cut the offending tree, all of which shall be at the expense of AIRLINE.

D. ECONOMIC NONDISCRIMINATION

AIRLINE agrees to furnish service on a reasonable, and not unjustly discriminatory basis to all users thereof, and to charge reasonable, and not unjustly discriminatory prices for each unit or service, provided that AIRLINE may be allowed to make reasonable and nondiscriminatory discounts, rebates, or other similar types of price reductions to volume purchasers.

E. GRANTING OF MORE FAVORABLE TERMS

MAC covenants and agrees not to enter into any lease, contract, or agreement with any other Airline making use of the Airport with more favorable terms, rates or charges or which unjustly discriminates against AIRLINE’s use of the Airport, unless the same rights, privileges, terms, rates, charges and concessions are concurrently and automatically made available to AIRLINE. Without limiting the generality thereof, the foregoing shall not be construed to limit the right of MAC to enter into agreement with any other Airline at varying terms, rates, and conditions for leasing hangars and ground areas.

F. CONSENTS, APPROVALS, AND NOTICES

1. Wherever in this Agreement the consent or approval of MAC or AIRLINE is required, such consent or approval shall mean the consent or approval of the Executive Director in writing on behalf of MAC and a representative designated by AIRLINE in writing on behalf of AIRLINE.
2. All notices required by this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be given by registered or certified mail by depositing the same in the U.S. mail in the continental United States, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, or by personal or courier delivery or by reputable overnight courier or by email with proof of delivery or receipt. Either party shall have the right, by giving written notice to the other, to change the address at which its notices are to be received. Notice shall be given to:

a. MAC:

Director of Commercial Management and Airline Affairs Metropolitan
Airports Commission
6040 28th Avenue South
Minneapolis MN 55450

If by email, to the email address of the current Director of Commercial
Management and Airline Affairs.

b. AIRLINE:

[as set forth below
in AIRLINE's
signature page hereto]

If by email, to the email address of the employee designated by
AIRLINE.

c. If notice is given in another manner or place, it shall also be given at the
place and in the manner specified above.

d. The effective date of such notice, consent, or approval shall be the date
of the receipt as shown by the U.S. Postal Service Return Receipt or the
courier receipt, the email confirmation, or the date personal delivery is
certified, unless provided otherwise in this Agreement.

G. WAIVER

1. Waiver of any provision of this Agreement by either party shall not be deemed
binding unless such waiver is in writing, signed by the party making the waiver
and addressed to the other party, nor shall any custom or practice which may
evolve between the parties in the administration of the terms of this Agreement
be construed to waive or lessen the right of either party to insist upon the
performance of the other party in strict accordance with the terms of this
Agreement.
2. Waiver by either party of breach of any covenant, condition, or agreement herein
by the other party shall not operate as a waiver of any subsequent breach by such
other party or release such other party from its obligation under the terms of the
Agreement.

H. APPLICABLE LAW AND FORUM SELECTION

1. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance
with the applicable laws of the State of Minnesota, and the Rules and Regulations
and Ordinances of MAC as well as applicable federal law.
2. Subject to Article XII, any cause of action, claim, suit, demand, or other case, or
controversy arising from or related to this Agreement shall only be brought in a
state district court located in the county of Hennepin, Minnesota or in a federal
district court located in Minnesota. The parties irrevocably admit themselves to,
and consent to, the jurisdiction of either or both of said courts. The provisions of
this Section shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

I. SUCCESSORS

All covenants, stipulations, and agreements in this Agreement shall extend to and bind
the legal representatives, successors, and assigns of the respective parties hereto.

J. INSPECTION

1. MAC shall have the right, but not the obligation or duty, to inspect AIRLINE's
operations at all reasonable times and upon reasonable prior written notice to
AIRLINE, for any purpose connected with this Agreement, in the exercise of
MAC's governmental functions, for the purpose of determining whether
AIRLINE is fulfilling the obligations imposed on it under the provisions of this
Agreement.
2. If inspection reveals that AIRLINE is not fulfilling such obligations or any
thereof, and MAC has sent AIRLINE written notice to that effect, and AIRLINE
has not within thirty (30) days proceeded to the fulfillment thereof, MAC may
proceed to do the work necessary to such fulfillment, and AIRLINE shall
reimburse MAC in the amount of the cost thereof plus a 15 percent
administrative charge.
3. The failure of MAC to inspect or monitor or give AIRLINE notice of a default or
a notice of a hazardous or unsafe condition with respect to AIRLINE's operations
under this Agreement shall not release AIRLINE from its liability to perform its
obligations under this Agreement or impose any liability on MAC.
4. AIRLINE shall have the right to inspect the Airport or any part thereof at any
reasonable time, upon request to the Executive Director and the granting of such
request by the Executive Director, such request not to be unreasonably denied,
and the Executive Director or the Executive Director's representative shall
accompany AIRLINE's representative on any and all inspections.

K. QUIET ENJOYMENT

So long as AIRLINE is not in default in its obligations hereunder, MAC covenants and
agrees that AIRLINE shall have, hold and enjoy peaceful and uninterrupted possession of
all of the Premises and of its rights to operate in, to and from the Airport as hereby
granted.

L. NON-LIABILITY OF AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES

1. No member, officer, agent, director, or employee of MAC or AIRLINE shall be
charged personally or held contractually liable by or to the other party under any
term or provision of this Agreement or because of any breach thereof or because
of its or their execution or attempted execution.

2. AIRLINE expressly agrees that MAC shall not be liable to AIRLINE, its contractors, agents, officers, employees, passengers, or invitees for personal injury or for any loss or damage to real or personal property occasioned by flood, fire, earthquake, lightning, windstorm, hail, explosion, riot, strike, civil commotion, aircraft, smoke, vandalism, malicious mischief, or acts of civil authority, or other casualty except to the extent caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of MAC, its contractors, subcontractors, agents or any of their employees or officers.
3. MAC expressly agrees that AIRLINE shall not be liable to MAC, its contractors, agents, officers, employees, or invitees for personal injury or for any loss or damage to real or personal property occasioned by flood, fire, earthquake, lightning, windstorm, hail, explosion, riot, strike, civil commotion, aircraft, smoke, vandalism, malicious mischief, or acts of civil authority, or other casualty except to the extent caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of AIRLINE, its contractors, subcontractors, agents or any of their employees or officers.
4. The provisions of this Section shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

M. NO PARTNERSHIP OR AGENCY

Nothing contained in this Agreement is intended or shall be construed in any respect to create or establish any relationship other than that of lessor and lessee, and nothing herein shall be construed to establish any partnership, joint venture or association or to make AIRLINE the general representative or agent of MAC for any purpose whatsoever.

N. SECURITY

In conjunction with AIRLINE's operations at Airport, reasonable access shall be made available for both persons and vehicles to AIRLINE's aircraft parked in designated parking areas via Terminal 1 or Terminal 2 doors, field access gates, passenger loading bridges, and the ramp gates to the SIDA, AOA, or other defined security area. In order to maintain the security of restricted areas on Airport, AIRLINE will be responsible for the control of persons and vehicles entering the SIDA via the ramp gates to and from AIRLINE's aircraft. AIRLINE agrees to implement and maintain security measures with respect to access control to and from AIRLINE's aircraft and with respect to the use of the SIDA, as required by federal regulations. Such security measures shall be reduced to writing and be provided to the Airport Security Coordinator. AIRLINE agrees to implement and maintain, as a minimum, the following security measures concerning access control to and from the SIDA:

1. During all hours, access points to the SIDA shall be secured and locked.
2. AIRLINE and its agents shall challenge any persons not recognized as being authorized to have access to the SIDA from AIRLINE's operations.
3. AIRLINE and its agents shall restrict the activities of its employees who are authorized to be in the SIDA to that portion of the SIDA in which AIRLINE is authorized to operate.

4. AIRLINE and its agents are responsible for ensuring that personnel are trained in the security procedures described in this Agreement and in all other security procedures, Rules and Regulations and Ordinances developed by MAC. MAC may require attendance at courses conducted by MAC.
5. AIRLINE and its agents shall not allow any unescorted person into the SIDA unless that person has a valid Airport identification badge. Identification badges shall not be considered valid unless the color code of the badge corresponds with the location in which such person may enter, as designated by MAC. People who do not have valid identification badges to be present on the SIDA shall be escorted at all times they are present on the SIDA by a person with a valid identification badge and valid escort endorsement. Issuance of AOA SIDA identification badges shall be made only by MAC and shall be at the sole discretion of MAC. Airport identification badges shall be denied to people not meeting security requirements.
6. AIRLINE and its agents shall abide by the Airport's security program and comply with applicable security procedures including, but not limited to, the wearing of security identification badges by AIRLINE's and its agents' personnel and clearly identifying each of AIRLINE's vehicles by placing AIRLINE's company or agent's name on each vehicle, and fully comply with any vehicle identification or licensing system adopted by MAC.
7. AIRLINE and its agents shall immediately notify the Airport Police of any suspicious activities observed in or about the SIDA.
8. Any unresolved questions concerning Airport security shall be directed to the Airport Security Coordinator.
9. AIRLINE further agrees to reimburse MAC for any penalties or fines levied against MAC by the FAA, Transportation Security Administration, or Customs and Border Patrol due to AIRLINE's or its agents' failure to abide by any applicable security measures.
10. The Airport Security Coordinator or his or her designated alternate will periodically evaluate compliance with this Section. Failure of AIRLINE to fully comply with the procedures set forth in this Section shall be sufficient grounds for MAC to immediately take any and all necessary corrective measures until security that is acceptable to MAC is restored. AIRLINE shall pay any costs of such corrective measures, plus an administrative fee of fifteen percent (15%) of such costs.
11. AIRLINE must immediately return each MAC-issued security identification badge to the airport badging office upon expiration of badge or upon termination of badgeholder's employment or contract. Further, AIRLINE must promptly report any loss or theft of an individual's MAC-issued security identification, the termination of any badgeholder whose security identification is not recovered, or the suspension of any badgeholder.

12. AIRLINE must comply within established timelines with any security audits conducted by the MAC including audits of airport-issued security badges.
13. AIRLINE and AIRLINE contractors must comply with the applicable provisions of MAC Ordinance 117 (or as amended).

O. SUBORDINATION TO AGREEMENTS WITH THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

This Agreement shall be subordinate and subject to the terms of any existing or future agreement between MAC and the United States, relative to the development, operation, or maintenance of the Airport, including but not limited to “Sponsor’s Grant Assurances” or like agreement that has been or may be furnished by MAC to the United States of America, its boards, commissions, or agencies, including without limitation the FAA, or any other agreement that is required by applicable laws as a condition precedent to receiving Federal financial assistance for development of the Airport and other Airport programs and activities. In the event that the FAA or its successors require any modifications or changes in this Agreement as a condition precedent to the granting of funds for the further improvement of the Airport or otherwise complying with the MAC’s assurances or like agreements, AIRLINE shall not withhold its consent to such amendments, modifications, revisions, supplements or deletions of any of the terms, conditions or requirements of this Agreement as may reasonably be required to obtain such funds. MAC agrees to provide AIRLINE with advance written notice of any provisions that would adversely modify the material terms of this Agreement.

This Agreement and all the provisions hereof shall be subject to whatever right the United States Government now has or in the future may acquire affecting the control, operation, regulation, and taking over of said Airport or the exclusive or non-exclusive use of the Airport by the United States during the time of war or national emergency.

P. PFC ACT AND ASSURANCES

1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, no provision of this Agreement shall impair the authority of MAC to impose a Passenger Facility Charge or to use the Passenger Facility Charge revenue as provided in the Aviation Safety and Capacity Expansion Act of 1990, 49 U.S.C. § 40117 (the “PFC Act”).
2. AIRLINE acknowledges that MAC has given to the United States of America, acting by and through the FAA, certain assurances set forth in the PFC Act and implementing regulations at 14 C.F.R. Part 158 (“PFC Assurances”), and AIRLINE agrees that this Agreement shall be subordinate and subject to the PFC Assurances.
3. In the event that the FAA or its successors require any modifications or changes in this Agreement as a condition precedent to the collection of PFCs or otherwise complying with the PFC Act, AIRLINE shall not withhold its consent to such amendments, modifications, revisions, supplements or deletions of any of the terms, conditions or requirements of this Agreement as may reasonably be required to collect PFCs or comply with the PFC Act. MAC agrees to provide

AIRLINE with advance written notice of any provisions that would adversely modify material terms of this Agreement.

Q. NO EXCLUSIVE RIGHT

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to grant to AIRLINE any exclusive right or privilege within the meaning of Section 308 of the Federal Aviation Act for the conduct of any activity on the Airport.

R. CONCERNING DEPRECIATION AND INVESTMENT CREDIT

Neither AIRLINE nor any successor of AIRLINE under this Agreement may claim depreciation or an investment credit under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), with respect to the Premises. AIRLINE represents as an irrevocable election under Code Section 142(b)(1)(B) that it will not claim such depreciation or investment credit with respect to the Premises. MAC acknowledges this AIRLINE representation and election as part of its books and records.

S. ATTORNEYS’ FEES

In any action brought by either party for the enforcement of any provisions of this Agreement, the party prevailing in said action shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney’s fees from the other party, unless the court shall otherwise award.

T. SAVINGS

MAC and AIRLINE acknowledge that they have thoroughly read this Agreement, including all exhibits thereto, and have sought and received whatever competent advice and counsel was necessary for them to form a full and complete understanding of all rights and obligations herein. MAC and AIRLINE further acknowledge that this Agreement is the result of extensive negotiations between them and that this Agreement shall not be construed against either party by reason of that party’s preparation of all or part of this Agreement.

U. MASTER TRUST INDENTURES

1. Subordination of Facilities Construction Credits

The obligations of MAC under this Agreement, if any, which constitute Facilities Construction Credits or other forms of rental credits, are made subject and subordinate to the terms and payment provisions of the MAC revenue obligations issued pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, § 473.608, Subd. 12a., and the terms and provisions of Senior Trust Indenture which controls the issuance of such obligations, including MAC’s obligation to meet its rate covenants under the Trust Indentures.

2. Airline Cooperation

- a. The AIRLINE agrees that it will cooperate with MAC, the underwriters and their counsel to satisfy any ongoing disclosure requirements

necessary under applicable law in order to market the MAC revenue obligations, including provision of annual reports of AIRLINE or any parent.

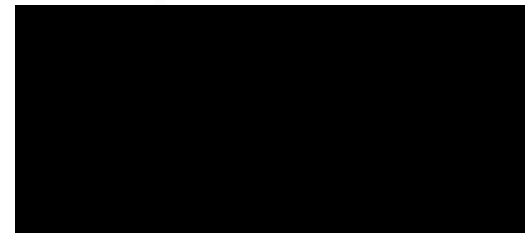
- b. AIRLINE shall cooperate with MAC and the underwriters of MAC's revenue obligations so that the provisions of Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are complied with.

V. AIRLINE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

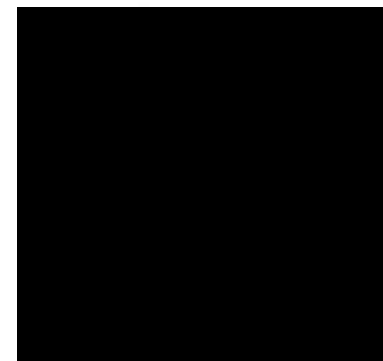
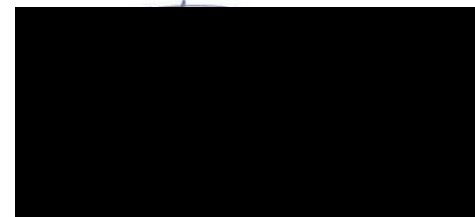
Exhibit Z (if applicable) is hereby incorporated into this Agreement by reference.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed by their duly authorized officers on the dates below.

METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION



DELTA AIR LINES, INC.



E HIBIT B
ANJARY 1, 2018

Airfield Cost Center

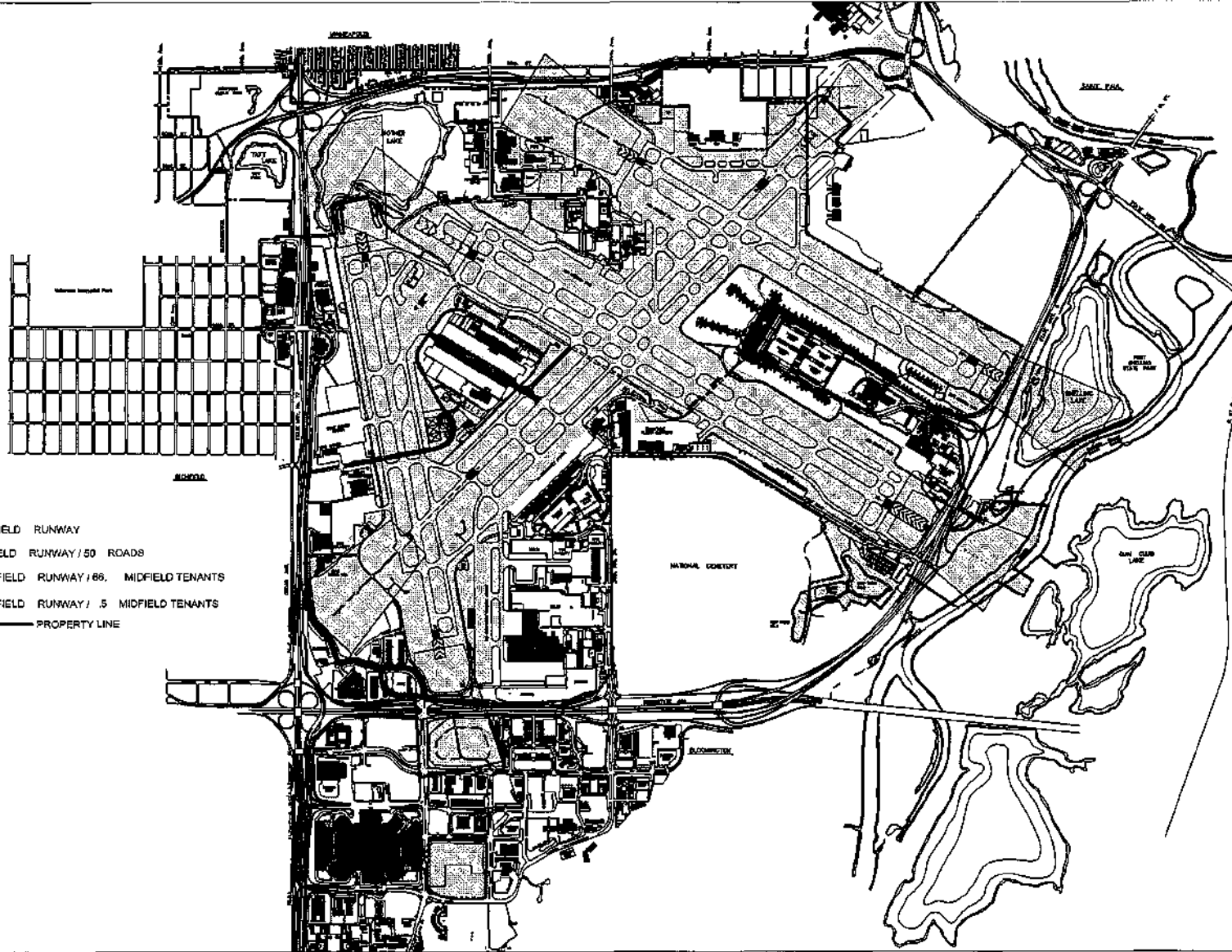


EXHIBIT C

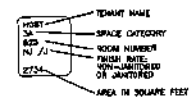
Date : JANUARY 1, 2019
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LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan Airports Commission
2040 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450



Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOBBY
- 1C PUBLIC TOILET
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TAG SHED
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER USE
- 2I AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONGRESSION / MISC. SPACE
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-Y NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MEDICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL ARRIVALS MESH
- J UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- UJ NON-UNOCCUPIED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS / ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
THE TERMINAL BUILDING

Area

FM002

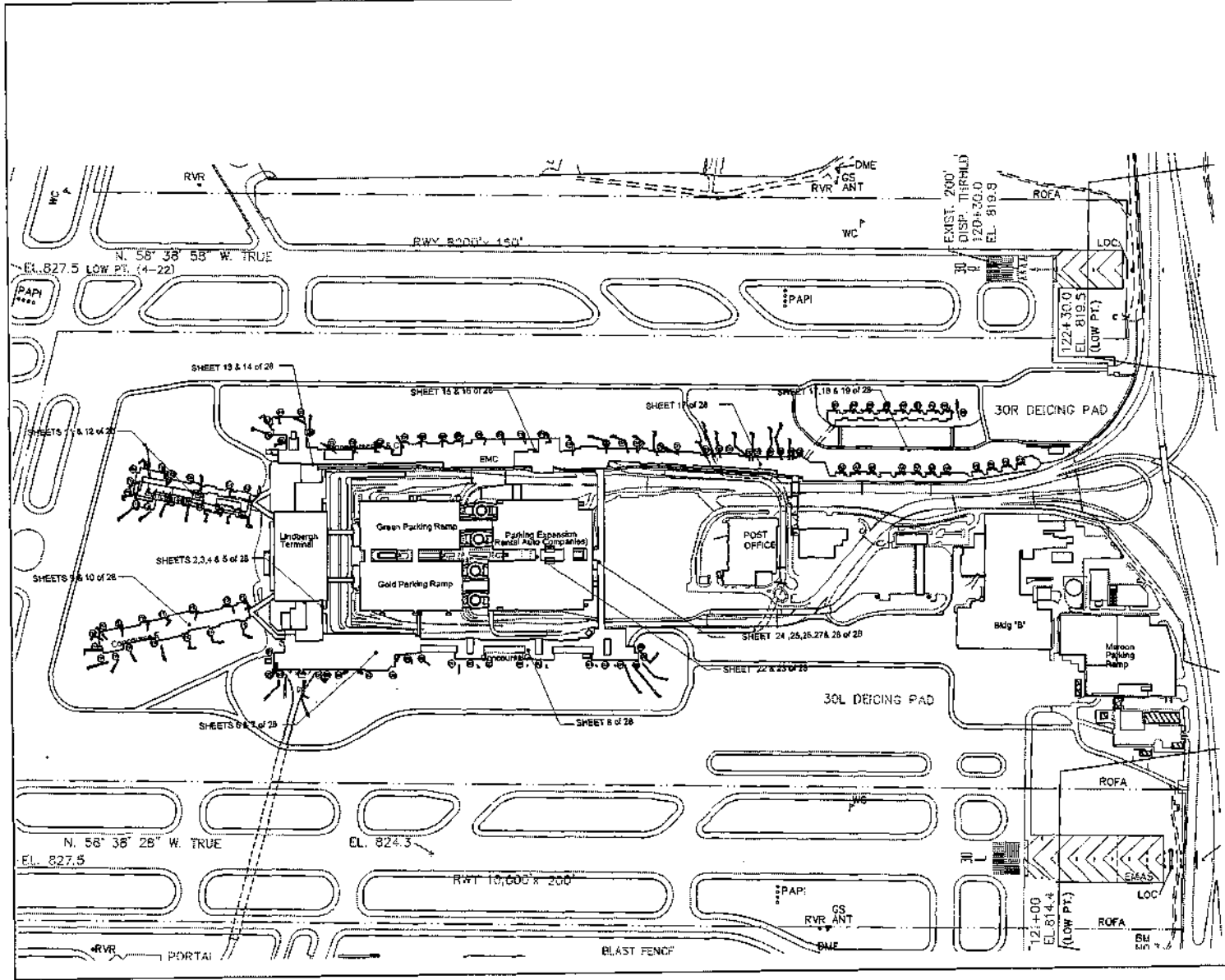


EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

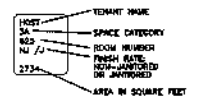
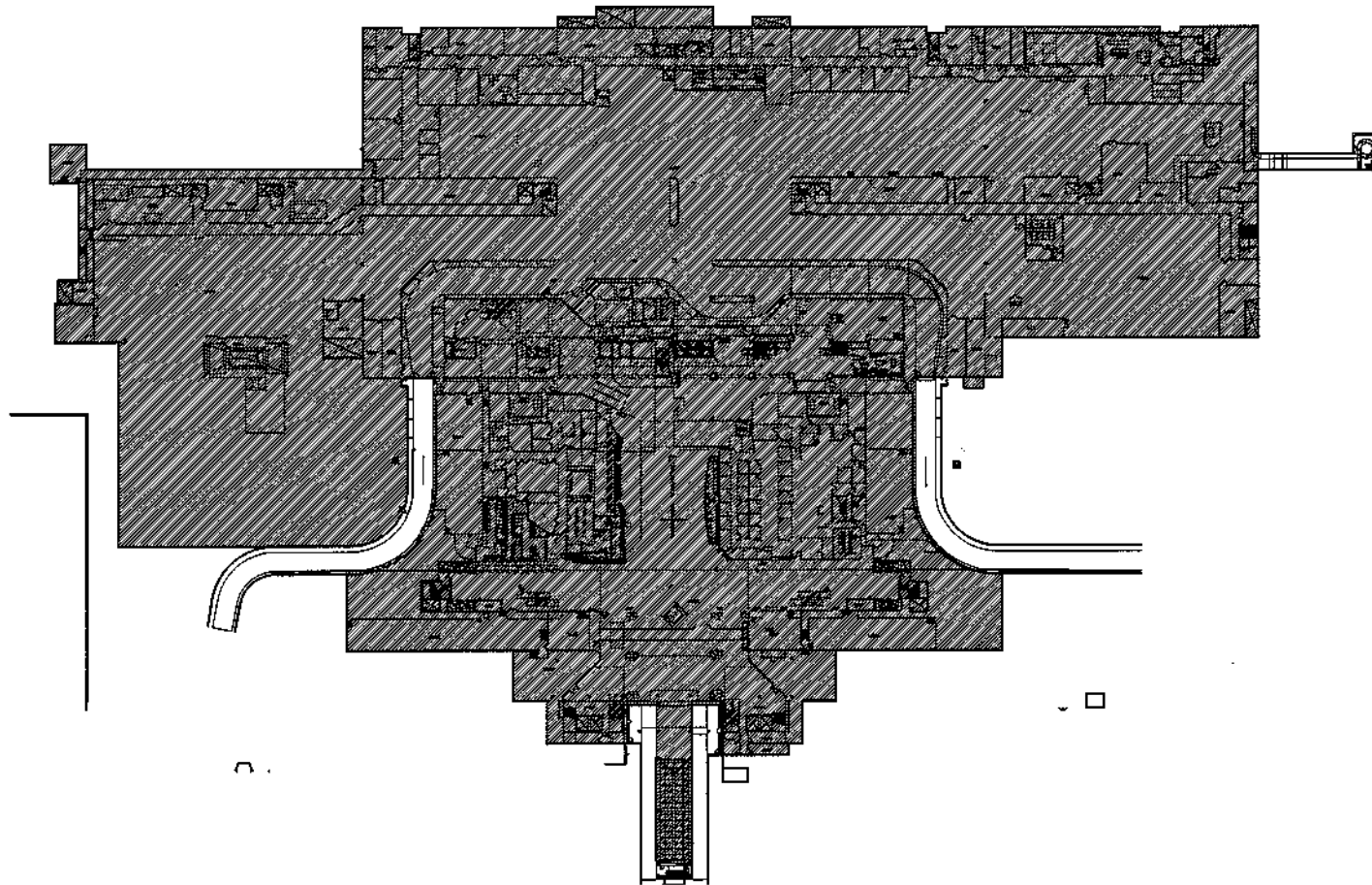
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LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
8040 26th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450



Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILET
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TUGWAY COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE ESC SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONVESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3A-V NON-AIRLINE MECC SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MECC SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A MTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B MTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C MTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D MTL ARRIVALS MEDS
- J UNIFORMED SPACE
- MJ NON-UNIFORMED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

TERMINAL BUILDING

**Area
MAIN TERMINAL
BASEMENT PLAN**


FM100

EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

Page 3 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
6045 29th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450

HOBT — TENANT NAME
 SA — SPACE CATEGORY
 RD — ROOM NUMBER
 NJ — FINISH (DIBED, PAINTED, OR JANTORED)
 AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TSP OFFICE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MECH. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION /
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3W-1 NON-AIRLINE MECH. SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MECH. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOW HATCHED)
- 7A INTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL ARRIVALS MECH
- J UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- NJ NON-JANTORED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
THE
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
**MAIN TERMINAL
BAGGAGE CLAIM**

FM101

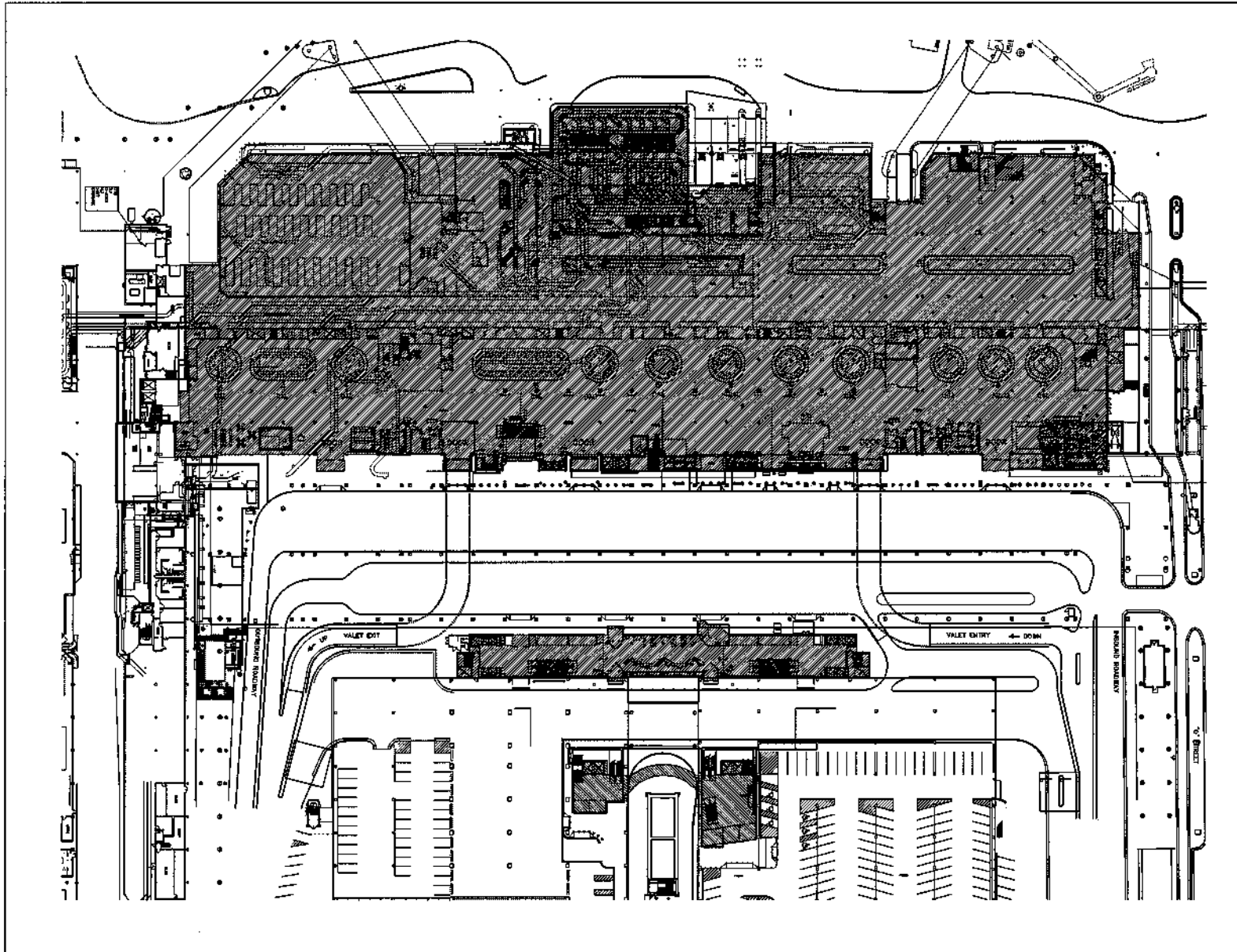



EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

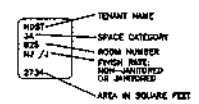
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LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
6040 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55420



 TENANT NAME
 SPACE CATEGORY
 ROOM NUMBER
 FINISH CODE
 NON-VENTILATED OR UNRECORDED
 AREA IN SQUARE FEET

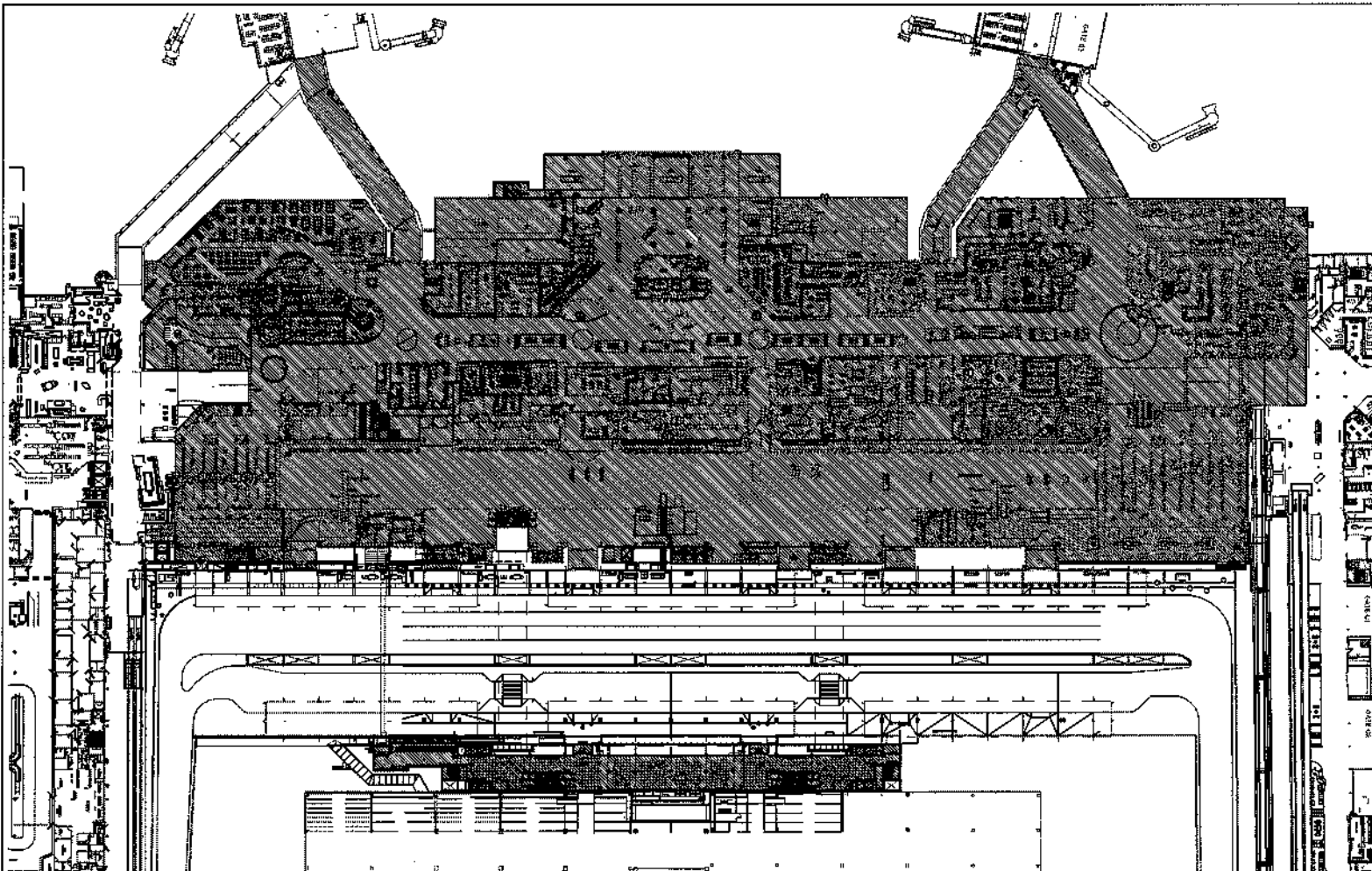
Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TAXI DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 2A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 2G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 2H-F NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN MATCHED)
- 7A INT'L ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INT'L ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INT'L ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INT'L ARRIVALS MISC.
- J JANITORED SPACE
- UJ NON-VENTILATED SPACE

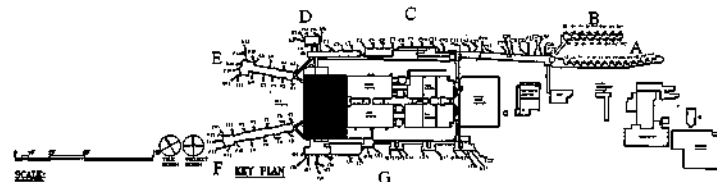
MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
THE
TERMINAL BUILDING

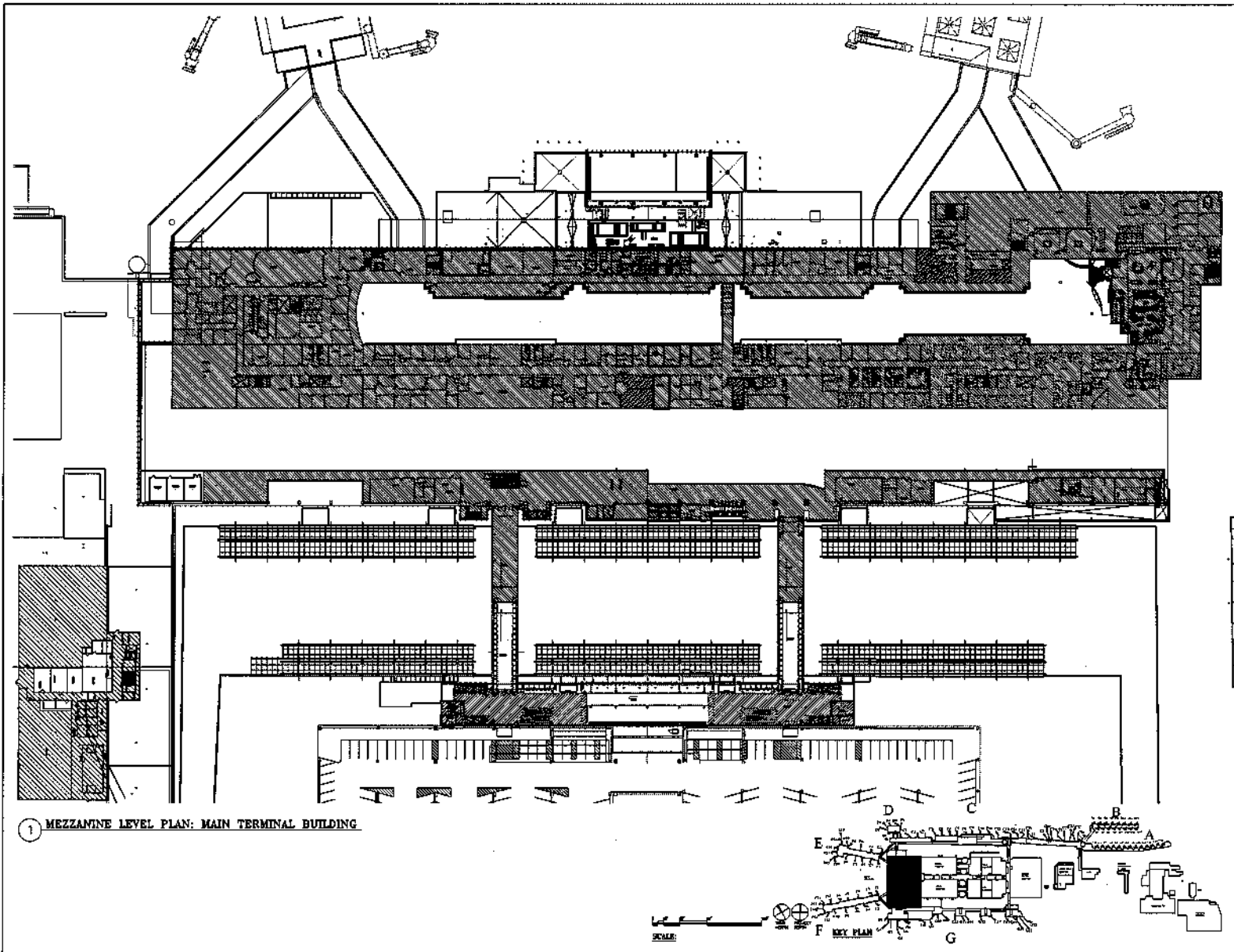
4TH
MAIN TERMINAL
TICKETING LEVEL

FM102



① MAIN LEVEL PLAN: MAIN TERMINAL BUILDING





① MEZZANINE LEVEL PLAN: MAIN TERMINAL BUILDING

EXHIBIT C

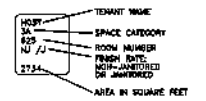
Date : JANUARY 1, 2019
Page 5 of 28

LEGEND

▨ TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan Airports Commission
6940 29th Avenue SE,
Minneapolis, MN 55450



Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TSO DESK
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2I AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3A-4W NON-AIRLINE NSFC SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE NSFC SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL ARRIVALS MECH
- U UNUNITED SPACE
- NJ NON-MANTORED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
THE TERMINAL BUILDING

APRIL
MAIN TERMINAL
MEZZANINE


FM103

EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

Page **6 of 28**

LEGEND

 **TERMINAL BUILDING AREA**



Metropolitan Airports Commission
 9840 28th Avenue So.,
 Minneapolis, MN 55439

KEY

---	TENANT NAME
SA	SPACE CATEGORY
102	ROOM NUMBER
101 / J	FLOOR / BASE
2724	NON-MANTORED OR JANITORED
	AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE TUG SPACE
- 2A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3B-W NON-AIRLINE WSGD SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE WSGD SPACE
- S MECHANICAL
- U UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A MTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B MTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C MTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D MTL ARRIVALS MESH
- J JANITORED SPACE
- NJ NON-JANITORED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS / ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
TRD
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
CONCOURSE G

FM106

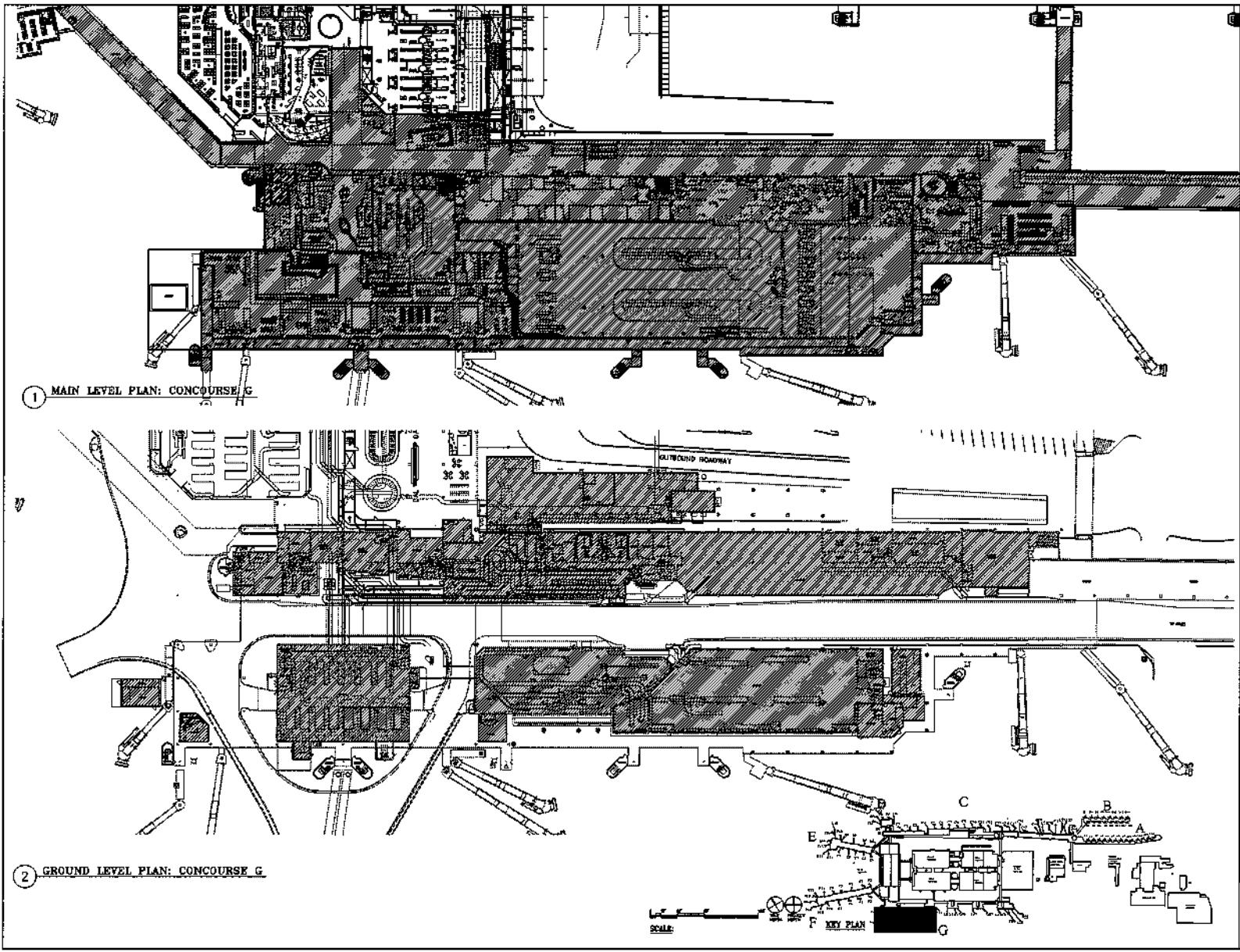


EXHIBIT C

Date: JANUARY 1, 2019

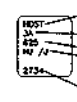
Page 7 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
6849 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55425


 1A - TOWN NAME
 2B - SPACE CATEGORY
 3C - ROOM NUMBER
 4D - FINISH RATE
 5E - NON-MATCHED OR UNFINISHED
 AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

1A	PUBLIC	CIRCULATION
1B	PUBLIC	LOBBY
1C	PUBLIC	TOILETS
2A	AIRLINE	TICKET COUNTER
2B	AIRLINE	AIRLINE SPACE
2C	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP
2D	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE CLAIM
2E	AIRLINE	GATE LOBBY
2F	AIRLINE	TSS OFFICE
2G	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP CONTROL
2H	AIRLINE	TRAVELER SERVICE CENTER
2I	AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
3A-P	NON-AIRLINE	CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
3G	NON-AIRLINE	AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
4A-H	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
4A-Z	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
5	Mechanical	UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN MATCHED)
6	Mechanical	UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN UNMATCHED)
7A	INT'L AIRPORTS	PROCESSING
7B	INT'L AIRPORTS	LEFTS
7C	INT'L AIRPORTS	TOILET
7D	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7E	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7F	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7G	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7H	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7I	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7J	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7K	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7L	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7M	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7N	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7O	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7P	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7Q	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7R	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7S	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7T	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7U	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7V	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7W	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7X	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7Y	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED
7Z	INT'L AIRPORTS	NEED

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
THE
TERMINAL BUILDING**

**Area
CONCOURSE G**

FM107

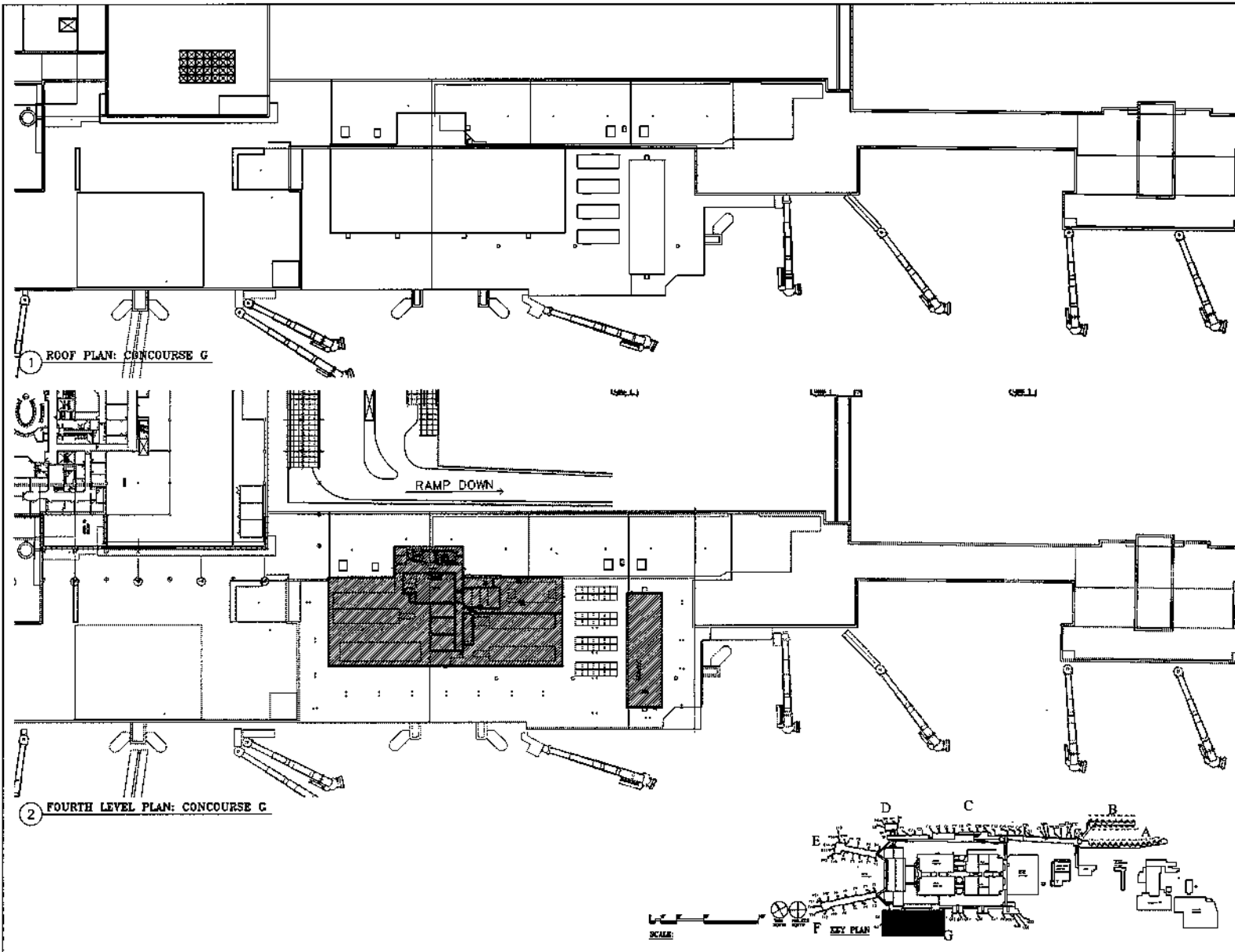


EXHIBIT C

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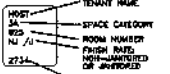
Page 8 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
8045 29th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55425



 TENDANT NAME
 SA SPACE CATEGORY
 100 ROOM NUMBER
 101 FINISH DATE
 102 UNFINISHED OR APPROVED
 103 AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

1A	PUBLIC CIRCULATION
1B	PUBLIC LOUNGE
1C	PUBLIC TOILET
2A	AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
2B	AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
2C	AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
2E	AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
2F	AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
2G	AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
2H	AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
2J	AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
3A-F	NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
3G	NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITY
3H-V	NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
4A-Z	NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
5	MECHANICAL
6	UNOCCUPIED SPACE (S-O-N UNFINISHED)
7A	INT'L AIRMALE PROCESSING
7B	INT'L AIRMALE OFFICE
7C	INT'L AIRMALE TOILET
7D	INT'L AIRMALE MECH
J	UNFINISHED SPACE
NJ	NON-UNFINISHED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS / ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
THE
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
CONCOURSE G

FM108

① MAIN LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE G

② GROUND LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE G

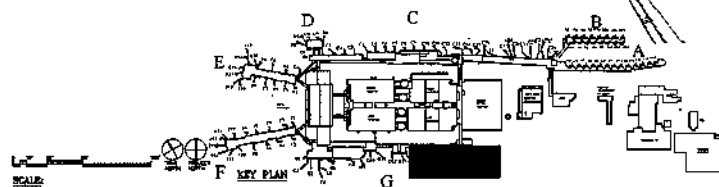


EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

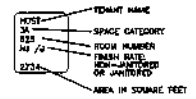
Page 9 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
8648 25th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450



Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TOWBAR STORAGE USE
- 2J AIRLINE USE SPACE
- 2K AIRLINE CONVICTION /
- 2L AIRLINE FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-N NON-AIRLINE AIRC. SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE AIRC. SPACE
- 5 MEDICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INT'L ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INT'L ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INT'L ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INT'L ARRIVALS MESH
- J UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- NJ NON-UNOCCUPIED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

**THE
TERMINAL BUILDING**

**Area
CONCOURSE F**

FM110

① MAIN LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE F

② GROUND LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE F

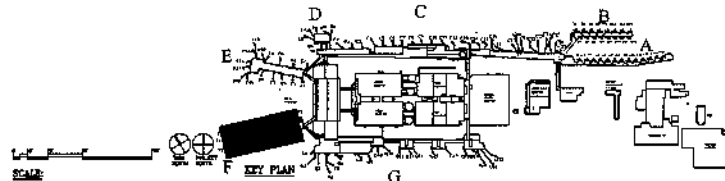



EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019


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LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
8045 29th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450


 TENANT NAME
 SPACE CATEGORY
 ROOM NUMBER
 FRESH WATER
 NON-UNMANTORED OR UNAPPROVED
 AREA IN SQUARE FEET

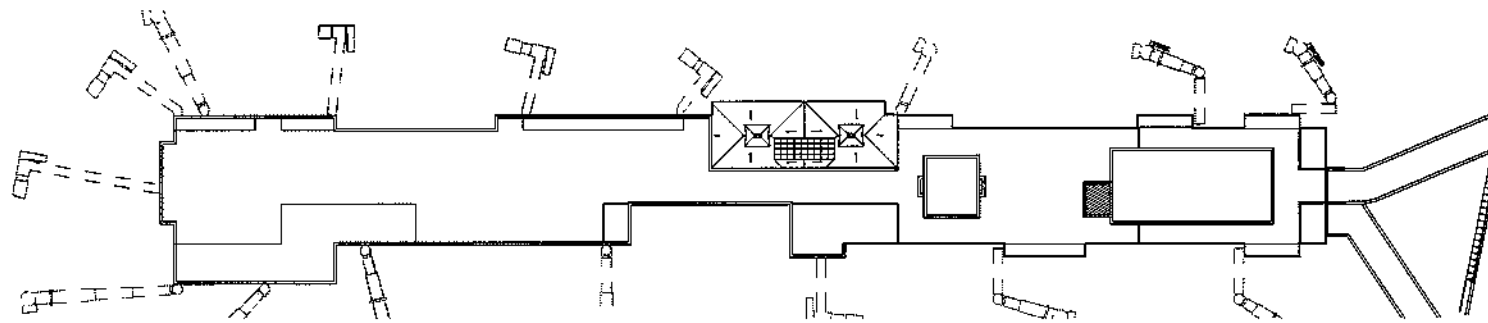
Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILET
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BRIGADE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BRIGADE COLUMN
- 2E AIRLINE GATE DOOR
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE USC SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-V NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-X NON-AIRLINE MISC SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A MFL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B MFL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C MFL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D MFL ARRIVALS MECH
- J UNMANTORED SPACE
- NJ NON-UNMANTORED SPACE

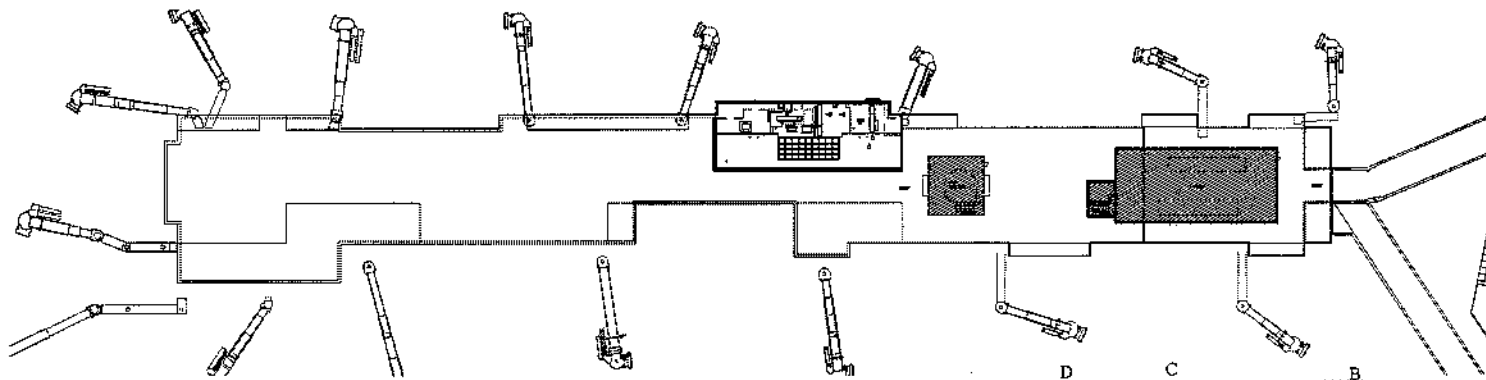
**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
THE
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
CONCOURSE F

FM111



① FOURTH LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE F



② THIRD LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE F

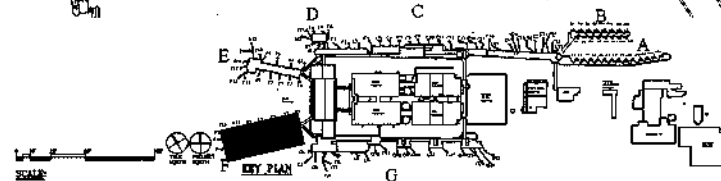


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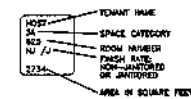
Page 11 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
6049 EBEL Avenue So,
Minneapolis, MN 55450



 TENANT NAME
 SPACE CATEGORY
 ROOM NUMBER
 FINISH RATE
 NON-JANITORED OR JANITORED
 AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TAG DROP
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP CONDUIT
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 2K AIRLINE CONCOURSE /
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-W NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INTL. AIRRIMS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL. AIRRIMS OFFICE
- 7C INTL. AIRRIMS TOILET
- 7D INTL. AIRRIMS MECH
- J JANITORED SPACE
- NJ NON-JANITORED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS / ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

TERMINAL BUILDING

**Area
CONCOURSE E**

FM112

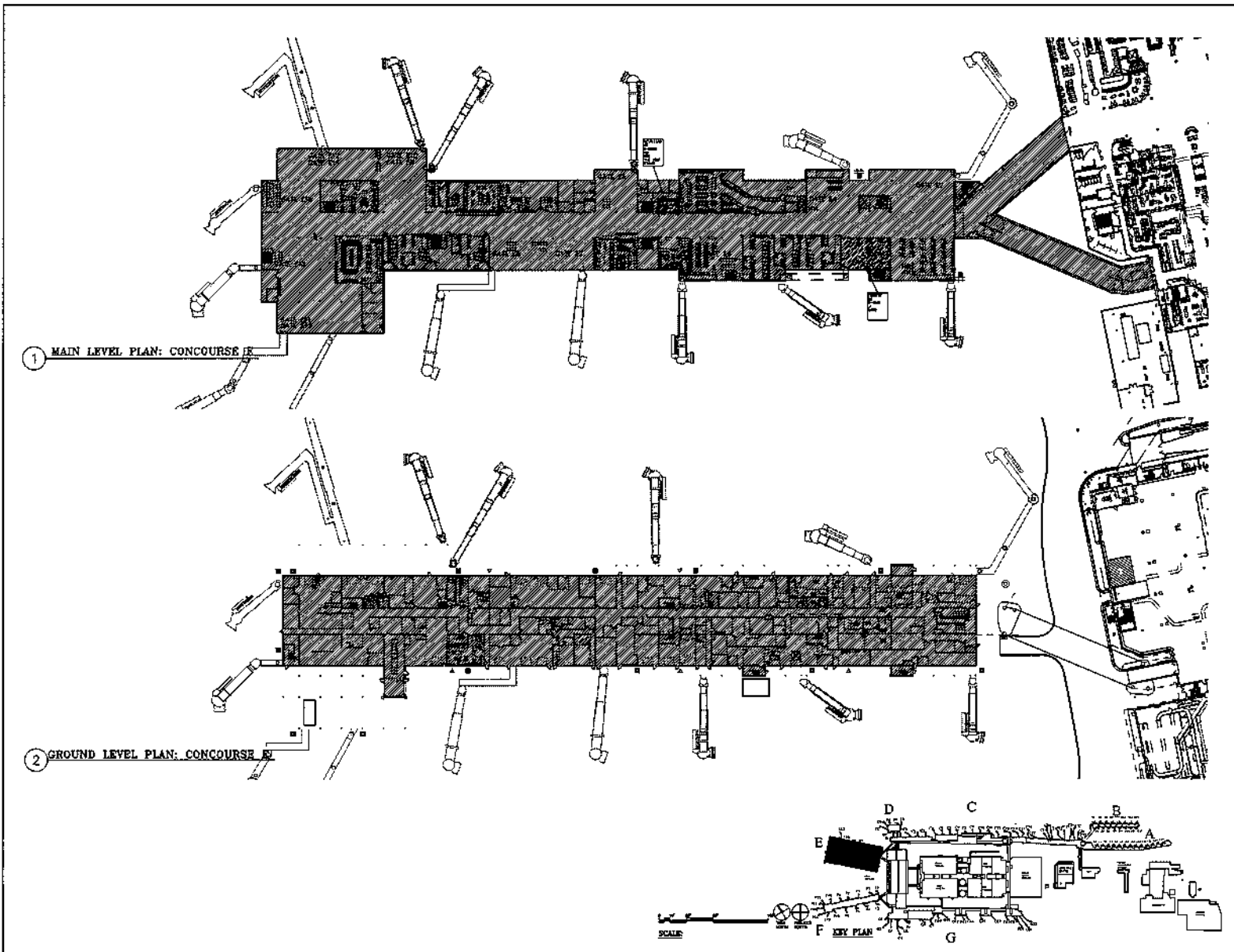


EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019
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LEGEND

TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan Airports Commission
8040 23th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55426

TENANT NAME
 SPACE CATEGORY
 ROOM NUMBER
 FINISH DATE
 NOT-IMPROVED OR IMPROVED
 AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DOCK
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP OSMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 2K-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3M-V NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INTL. ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL. ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL. ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL. ARRIVALS MESH
- J JANITORED SPACE
- NI NON-IMPROVED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS / ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
THE TERMINAL BUILDING

Area CONCOURSE E

FM113

1 ROOF PLAN: CONCOURSE E

2 THIRD LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE E

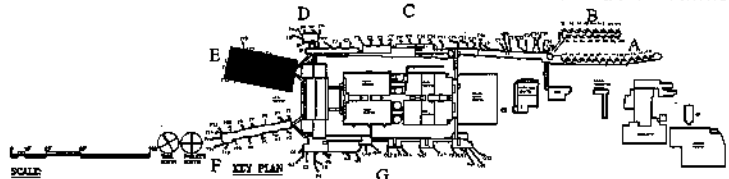


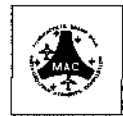
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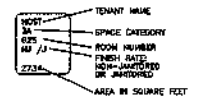
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LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
8040 29th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55425



 TENANT NAME
 SPACE CATEGORY
 ROOM NUMBER
 FINISH GATE
 SHOWN IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED
 AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOBBY
- 1C PUBLIC TOILET
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE HANDOFF
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG SPACE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2I AIRLINE TUG SPACE
- 2A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3A-V NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNENCLOSED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 6
- 7A INT'L ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INT'L ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INT'L ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INT'L ARRIVALS MECH
- 8 UNIMPROVED SPACE
- NU NON-UNIMPROVED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS / ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
THE
TERMINAL BUILDING

AND
CONCOURSE C & D

FM115

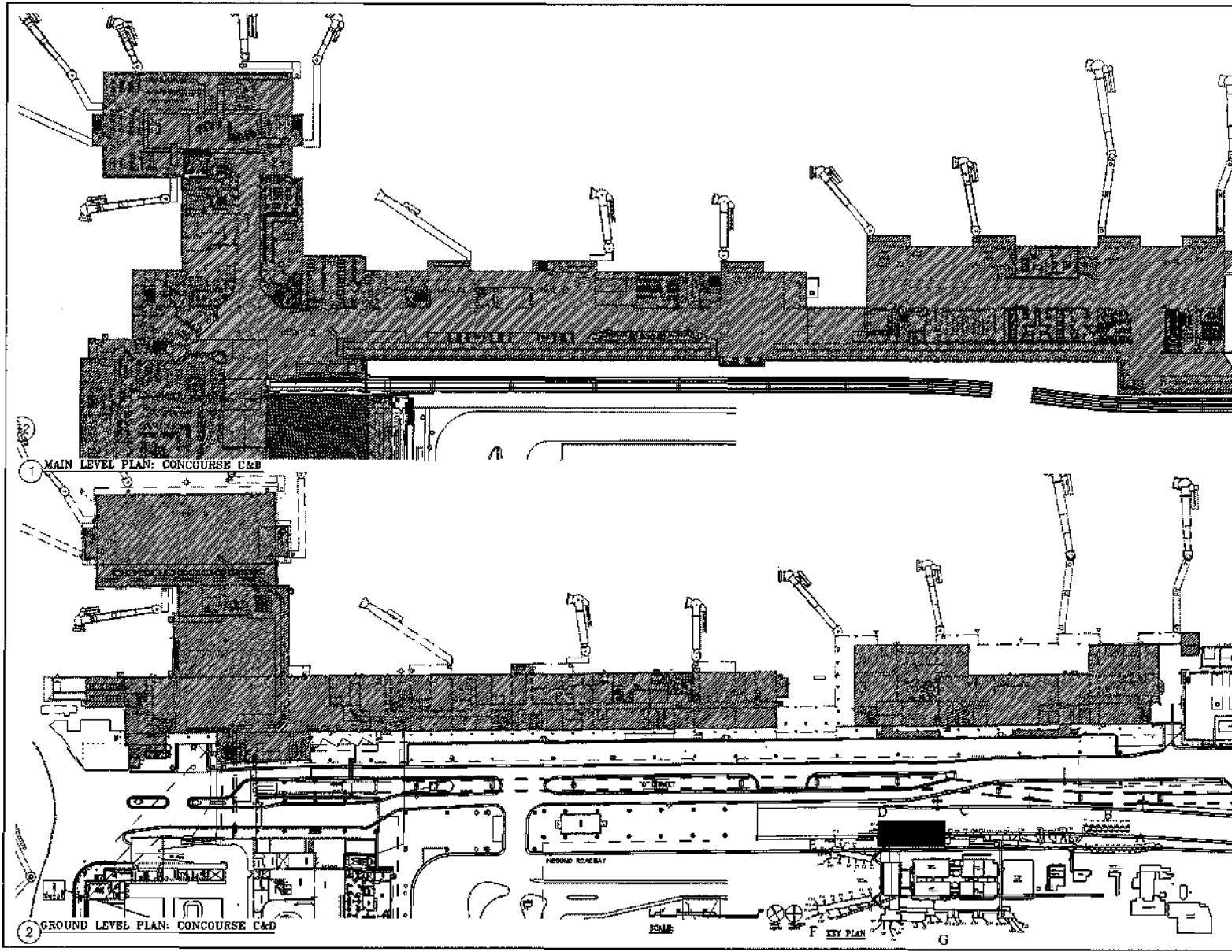



EXHIBIT C

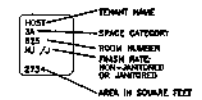
Date : JANUARY 1, 2019
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LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
5040 23rd Avenue S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55450


 TENANT NAME
 101-102 - SPACE OUTDOOR
 103 - ROOM NUMBER
 104 - FRESH WATER
 105 - SANITIZED OR JANITORED
 275 - AREA IN SQUARE FEET

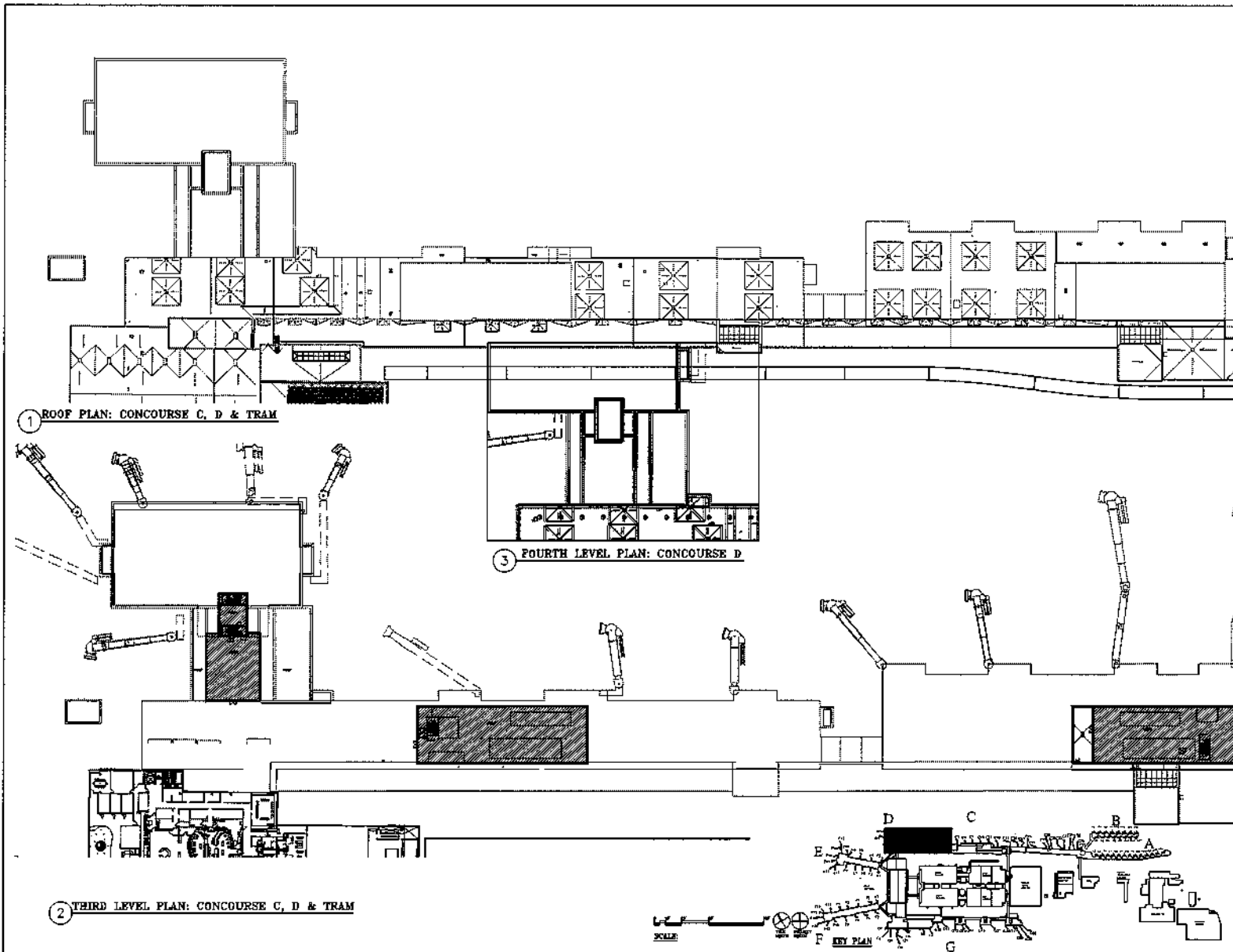
Space Category Key

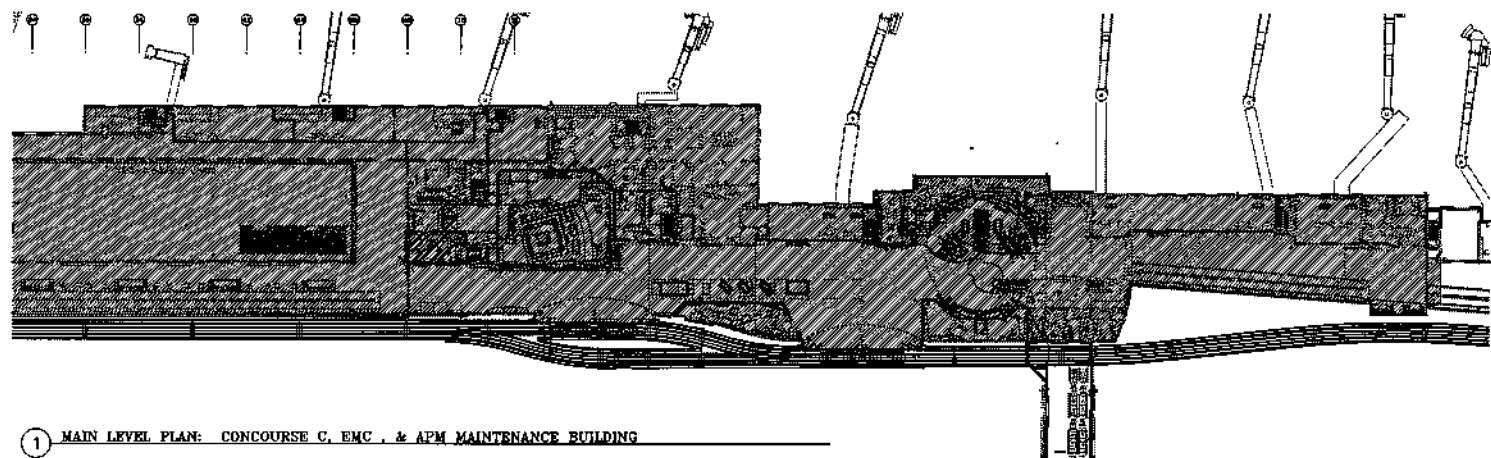
- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENDRIT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-Y NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE MISC SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A MTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7C MTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7D MTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7E MTL ARRIVALS MESH
- J MONITORED SPACE
- M NON-MONITORED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
THIS
TERMINAL BUILDING

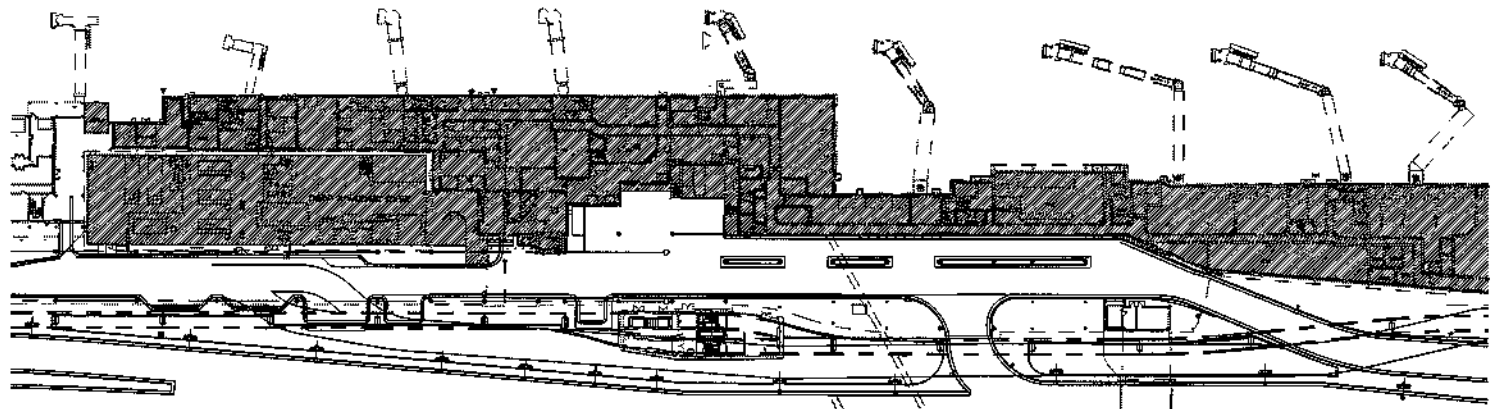
Area
CONCOURSE C - D

FM116





① MAIN LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE C, EMC, & APM MAINTENANCE BUILDING



② GROUND LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE C, EMC, & APM MAINTENANCE BUILDING

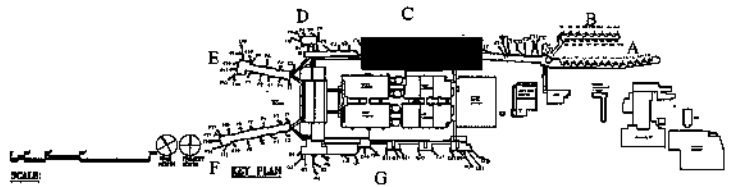


EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

Page 15 of 28

LEGEND

TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan
Airports
Commission
9046 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450

TOYUNT NAME
SPACE CATEGORY
ROOM NUMBER
FLOOR NAME
YEAR-BUILT
OR JANITORED
AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DOCK
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP CONCOURSE
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2I AIRLINE CONCOURSE /
- 2J NON-AIRLINE CONCOURSE /
- 2K NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 2L NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 2M NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 4 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL ARRIVALS MECH
- 8 UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 9 NON-JANITORED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS / ST PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
THE TERMINAL BUILDING


Area
CONCOURSE C

FM11B

EXHIBIT C

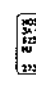
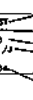
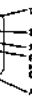
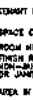
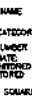

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019
Page 16 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
2645 26th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55440

Space Category Key

1A	PUBLIC	CORRIDOR
1B	PUBLIC	LOUNGE
1C	PUBLIC	TOILET
2A	AIRLINE	TICKET COUNTER
2B	AIRLINE	AIRLINE SPACE
2C	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP
2D	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE CLAIM
2E	AIRLINE	GATE LOBBY
2F	AIRLINE	TUG DRIVE
2G	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
2H	AIRLINE	TENANT COMMON USE
2J	AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
3A-F	NON-AIRLINE	CONCESSION /
		FOOD & BEVERAGE
3C	NON-AIRLINE	AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
3A-W	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
6A-2	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
8		UNOCCUPIED SPACE
9		MECHANICAL
		(SHOWN MATCHED)
7A		INT'L ARRIVALS PROCESSING
7B		INT'L ARRIVALS OFFICE
7C		INT'L ARRIVALS TOILET
7D		INT'L ARRIVALS MEN
J		UNFITTED SPACE
KJ		NON-ANTICIPATED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
TR16
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
CONCOURSE C

FM120

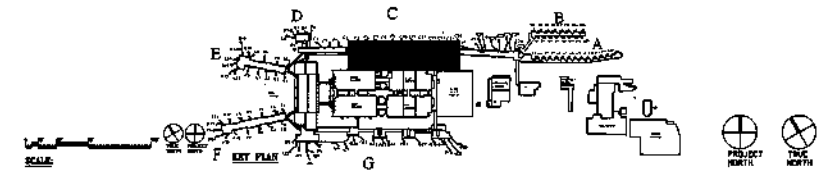
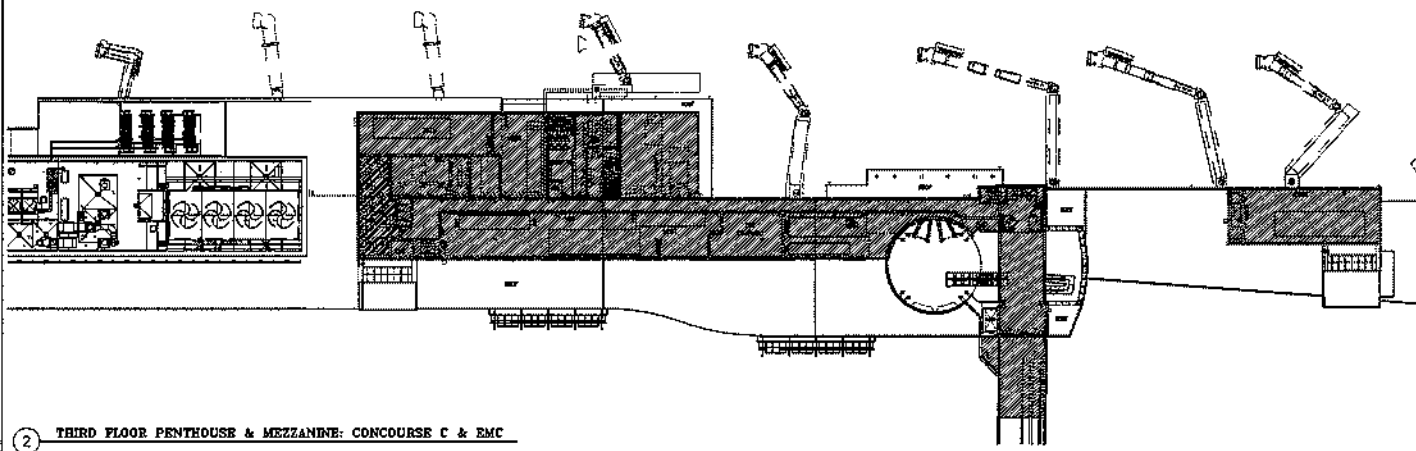
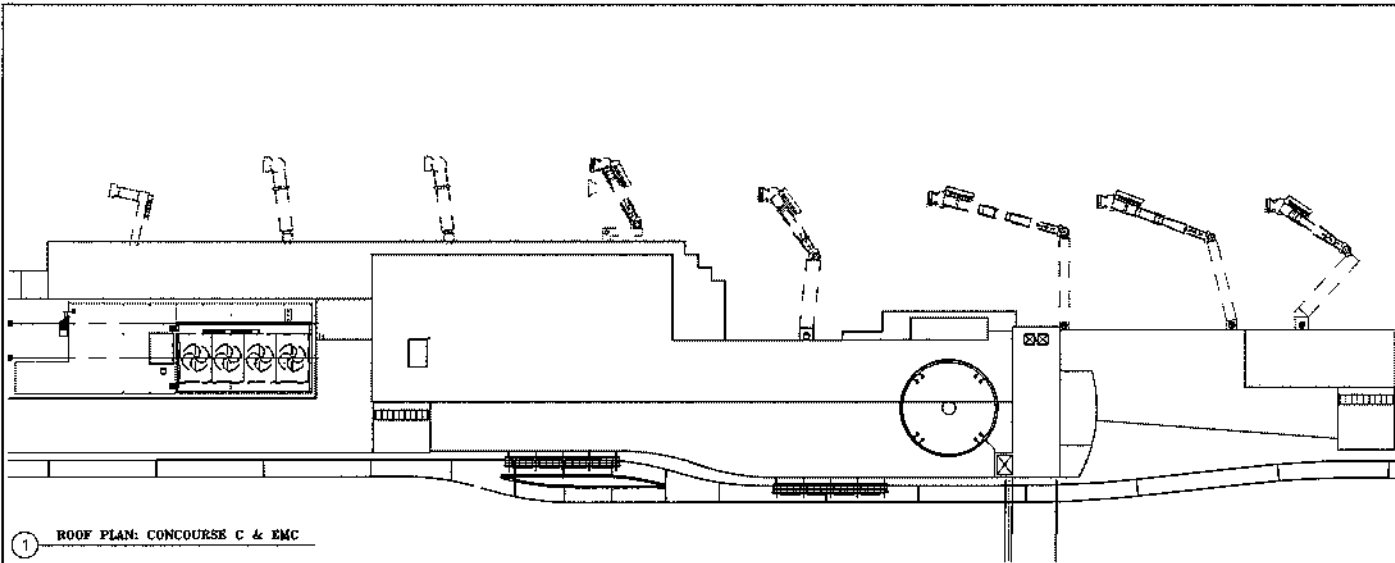


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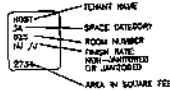
Date: JANUARY 1, 2019
Page 17 of 28

LEGEND

TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan Airports Commission
8040 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55425



Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1B PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1C PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1D PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1E PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1F PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1G PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1H PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1I PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1J PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1K PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1L PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1M PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1N PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1O PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1P PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1Q PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1R PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1S PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1T PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1U PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1V PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1W PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1X PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1Y PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1Z PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 2A AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2D AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2E AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2F AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2G AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2H AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2I AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2J AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2K AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2L AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2M AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2N AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2O AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2P AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2Q AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2R AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2S AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2T AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2U AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2V AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2W AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2X AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2Y AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2Z AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 3A NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3B NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3D NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3E NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3F NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3I NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3J NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3K NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3L NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3M NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3N NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3O NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3P NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3Q NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3R NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3S NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3T NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3U NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3V NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3W NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3X NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3Y NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3Z NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 4A MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4B MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4C MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4D MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4E MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4F MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4G MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4H MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4I MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4J MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4K MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4L MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4M MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4N MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4O MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4P MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4Q MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4R MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4S MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4T MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4U MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4V MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4W MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4X MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4Y MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4Z MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5A UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5B UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5C UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5D UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5E UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5F UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5G UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5H UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5I UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5J UNOCCUPIED SPACE
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- 5T UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5U UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5V UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5W UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5X UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5Y UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 5Z UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6A UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6B UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6C UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6D UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6E UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6F UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6G UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6H UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6I UNOCCUPIED SPACE
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- 6K UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6L UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6M UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6N UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6O UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6P UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6Q UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6R UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6S UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6T UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6U UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6V UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6W UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6X UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6Y UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 6Z UNOCCUPIED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
THE TERMINAL BUILDING

FROM CONCOURSE C

FM121

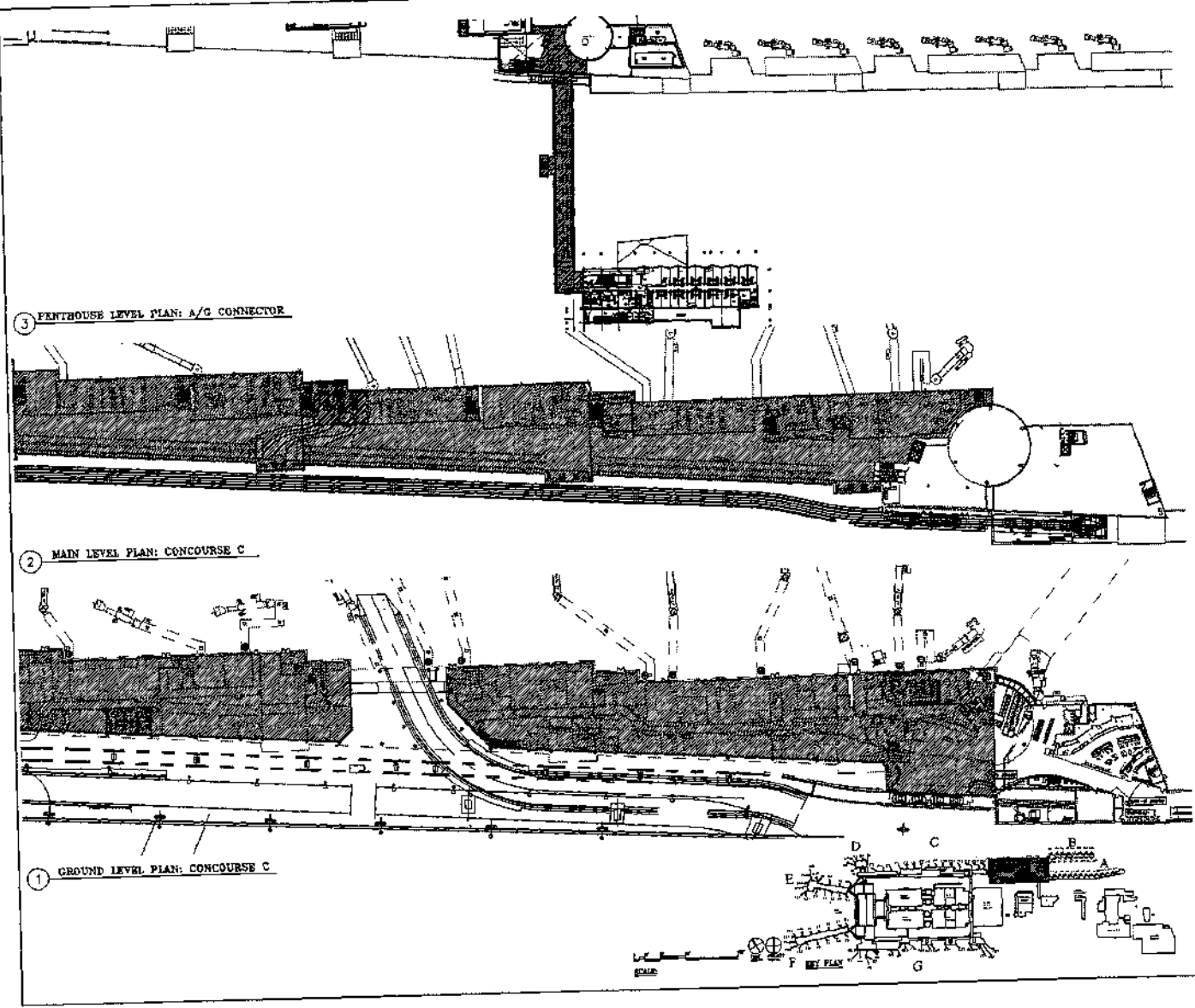


EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

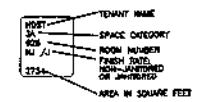
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LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan
Airports
Commission
6049 28th Avenue So,
Minneapolis, MN 55456


 TENANT NAME
 HATCHED AREA IN SQUARE FEET
 SOLID LINE ROOM NUMBER
 DASHED LINE FINISH STATE
 DOTTED LINE NON-VENTILATED OR UNVENTILATED

Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOBBY
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE HANDLING
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2H AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 2J AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION /
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO REPAIR FACILITIES
- 3W-1 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (GREEN HATCHED)
- 7A MFL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B MFL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C MFL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D MFL ARRIVALS MESH
- J UNVENTILATED SPACE
- KJ NON-VENTILATED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
This
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
CONCOURSE C

FM122

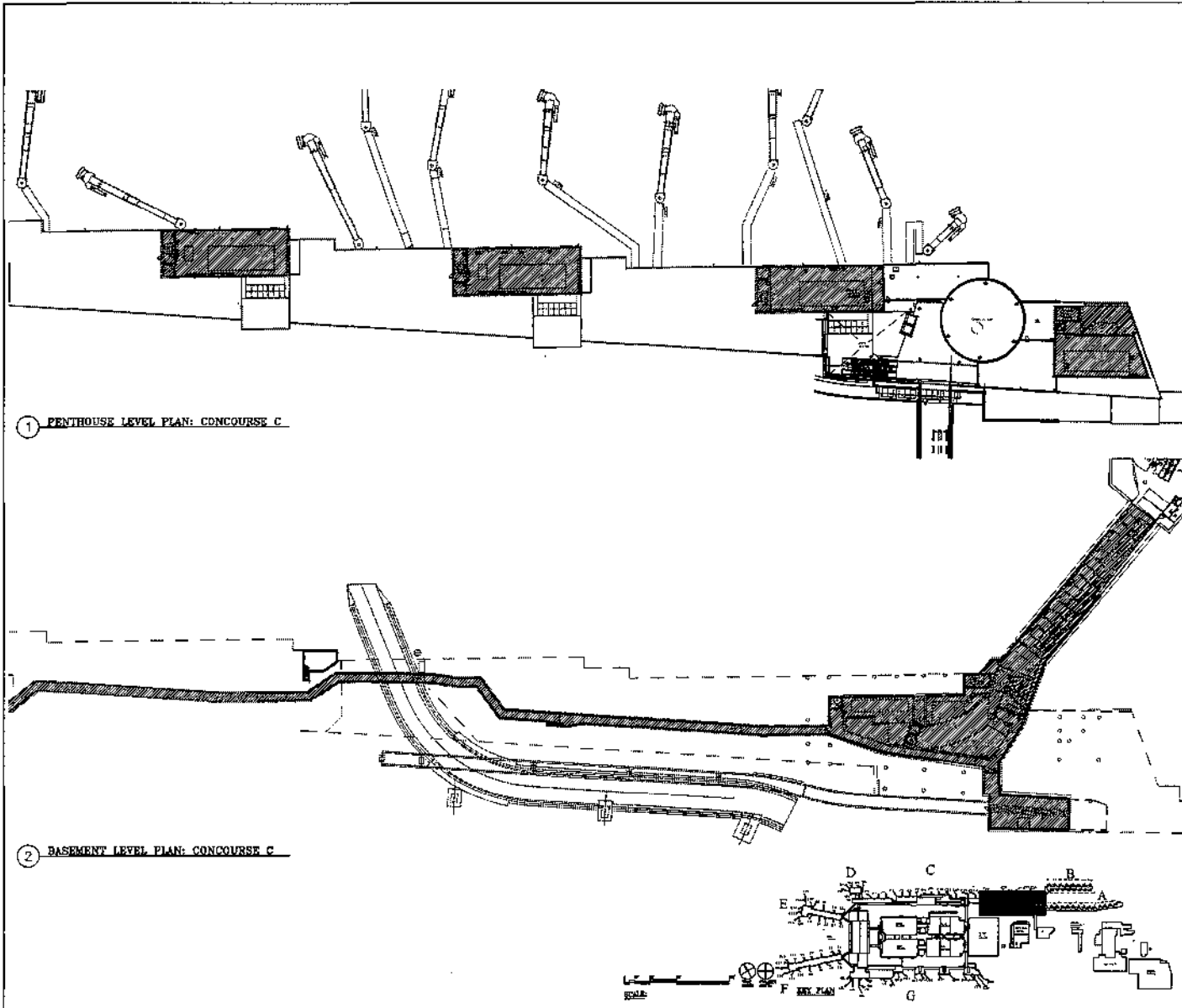



EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

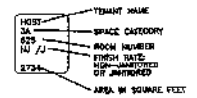
Page 19 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
8940 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450



Space Category Key

1A	PUBLIC	CIRCULATION
1B	PUBLIC	LOUNGE
1C	PUBLIC	TOILETS
2A	AIRLINE	TICKET COUNTER
2B	AIRLINE	AIRLINE SPACE
2C	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP
2D	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE CLAIM
2E	AIRLINE	GATE LOBBY
2F	AIRLINE	TUG DRIVE
2G	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
2H	AIRLINE	TENANT COMMON USE
2I	AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
2J-F	NON-AIRLINE	CONCESSION /
3C	NON-AIRLINE	FOOD & BEVERAGE
3H-Y	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
4A-2	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
5	METABOLIC	
6	UNOCCUPIED SPACE	(SHOW HATCHED)
7A	INT'L ARRIVALS	PROCESSING
7B	INT'L ARRIVALS	OFFICE
7C	INT'L ARRIVALS	TOILET
7D	INT'L ARRIVALS	MESH
J	JAMUPED SPACE	
NI	NON-INTENDED SPACE	

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
THE
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
CONCOURSE A

FM124

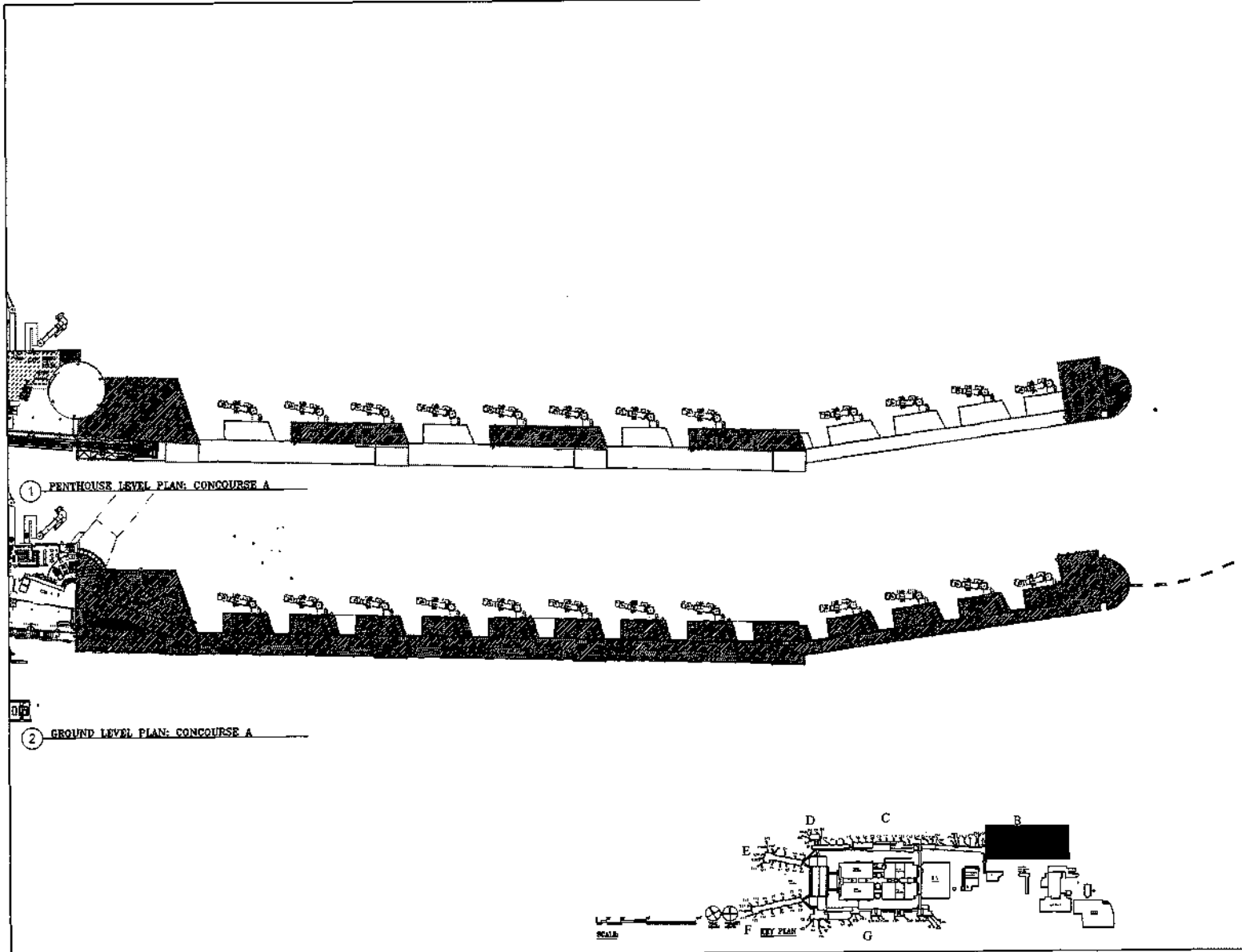


EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

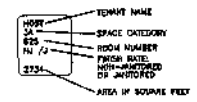
Page 20 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
6640 29th Avenue SE
Minneapolis, MN 55450



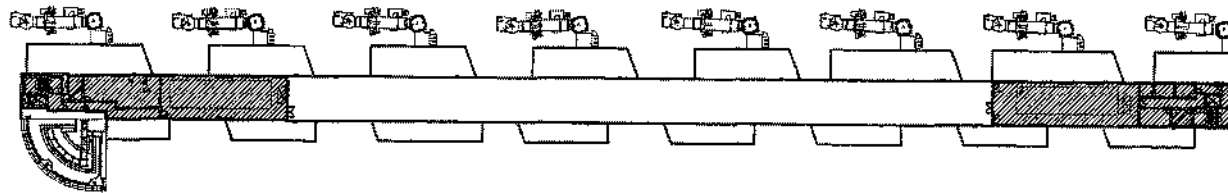
Space Category Key

1A	PUBLIC	CIRCULATION
1B	PUBLIC	LOUNGE
1C	PUBLIC	TOILESS
2A	AIRLINE	TICKET COUNTER
2B	AIRLINE	WARRIAGE SPACE
2C	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP
2D	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE CLAIM
2E	AIRLINE	GATE LOBBY
2F	AIRLINE	TUR CREW
2G	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
2H	AIRLINE	TRAVEL COMMON USE
2I	AIRLINE	MSA SEAT
3A-P	NON-AIRLINE	CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
3C	NON-AIRLINE	AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
3A-U	NON-AIRLINE	MISC SPACE
4A-Z	NON-AIRLINE	MISC SPACE
5	MECHANICAL	UNOCCUPIED SPACE
6	MECHANICAL	(SHOW MATCHED)
7A	INT'L ARRIVALS	PROCESSING
7B	INT'L ARRIVALS	OFFICE
7C	INT'L ARRIVALS	TOILET
7D	INT'L ARRIVALS	MEDIA
J	JANITORED	SPACE
NJ	NON-JANITORED	SPACE

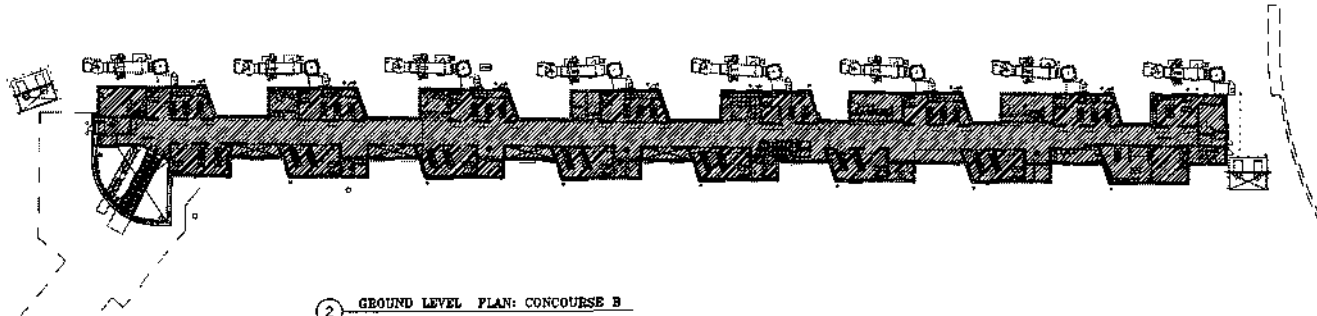
**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
THE
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
CONCOURSE B

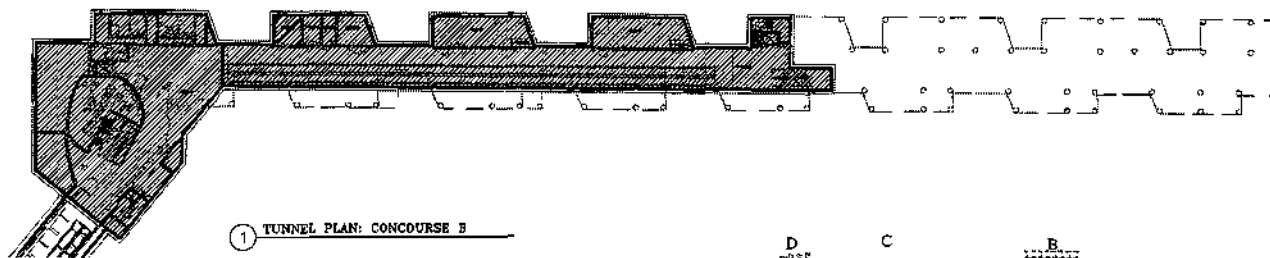
FM125



③ PENTHOUSE PLAN: CONCOURSE B



② GROUND LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE B



① TUNNEL PLAN: CONCOURSE B

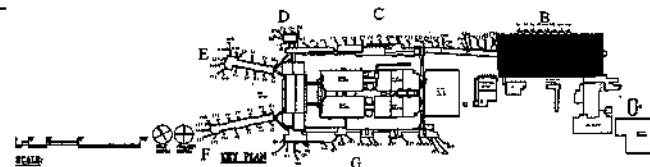



EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

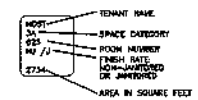
Page 21 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
6040 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55436

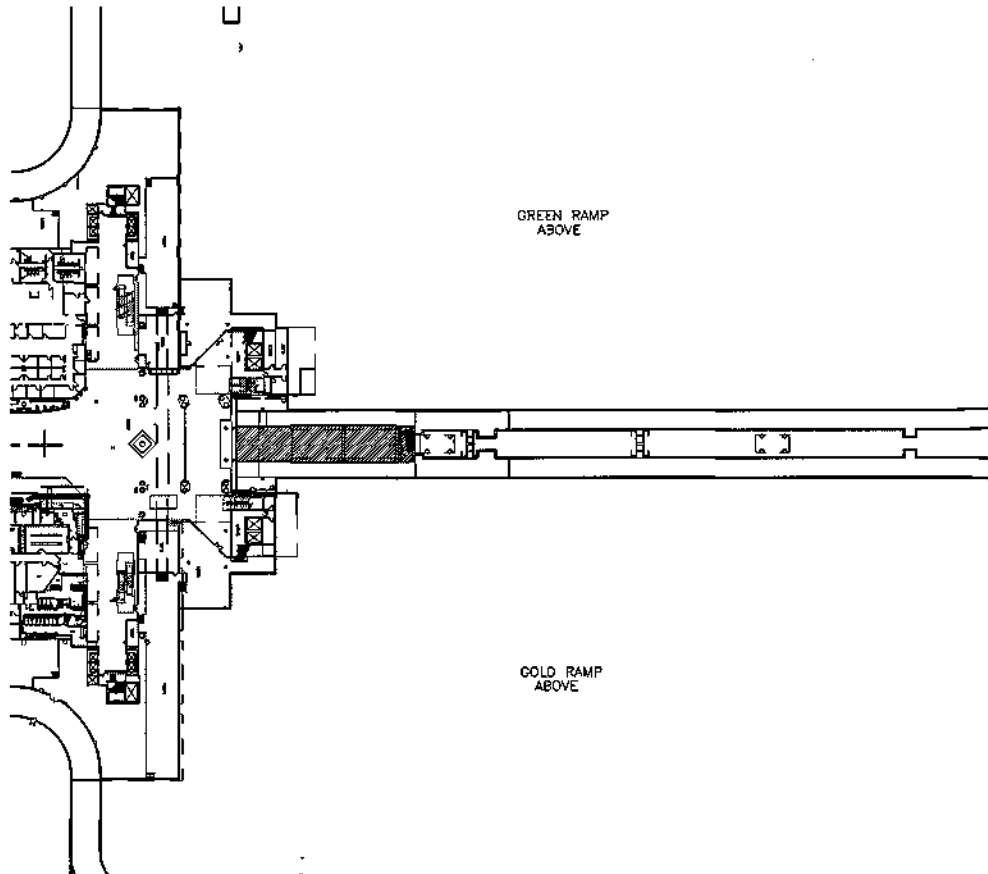


Space Category Key

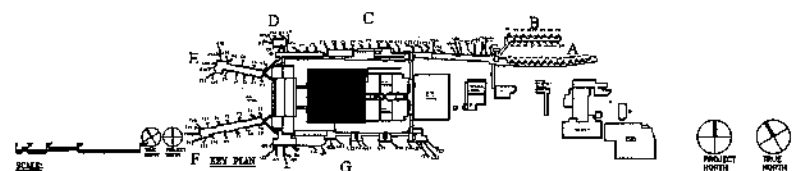
- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TRAVEL COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AWAITING SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG BARGE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENDANT COMMON USE
- 2I AIRLINE CONC. SPACE
- 2A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 30 NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3A-Y NON-AIRLINE ASSE SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE MISC SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNFINISHED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 6 UNFINISHED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL ARRIVALS METR
- 3 JANITORED SPACE
- 4J NON-UNFURNISHED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
The
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
**HUB AREA
BASEMENT PLAN**



1 BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN: GREEN/GOLD PARKING & HUB TRAM



FM126

EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

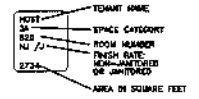
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LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
9649 26th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450



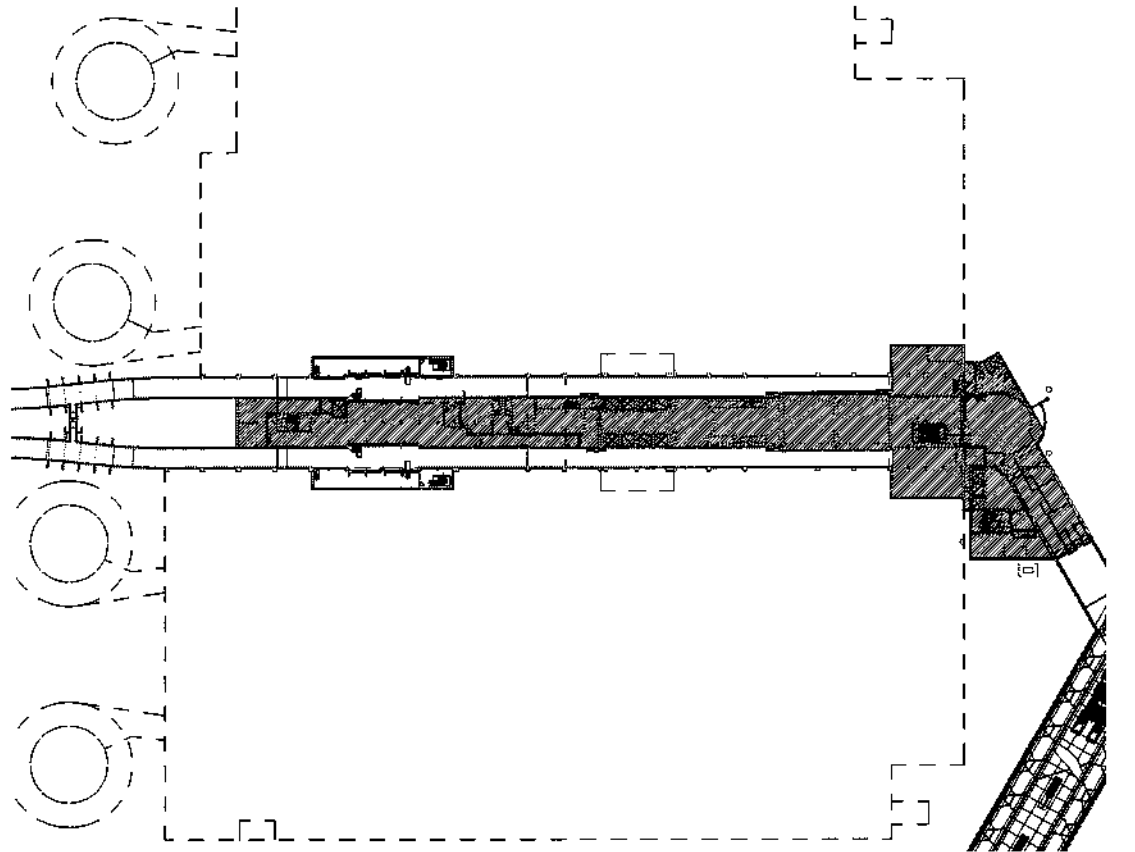
Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILET
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TRAVEL DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TOURIST COMMON USE
- 3J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONVENTION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECH/ELECTRICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A IAPL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B IAPL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C IAPL ARRIVALS PORTLET
- 7D IAPL ARRIVALS WALK
- J JANITORED SPACE
- NJ NON-JANITORED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
THE
TERMINAL BUILDING

AREA
**HUB AREA
BASEMENT**

FM135



1 BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN: BLUE/RED PARKING & HUB TRAM

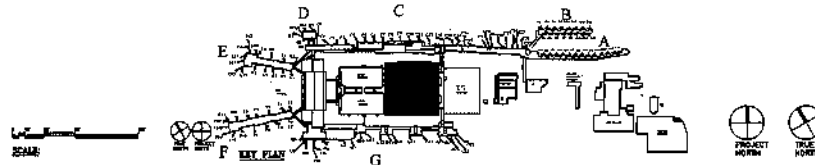



EXHIBIT C

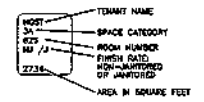
Date: JANUARY 1, 2019
Page 23 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan Airports Commission
6540 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450



 TITANT NAME
 SPACE CATEGORY
 ROOM NUMBER
 FINISH (AID)
 NON-MAINTAINED
 OR MAINTAINED
 AREA IN SQUARE FEET

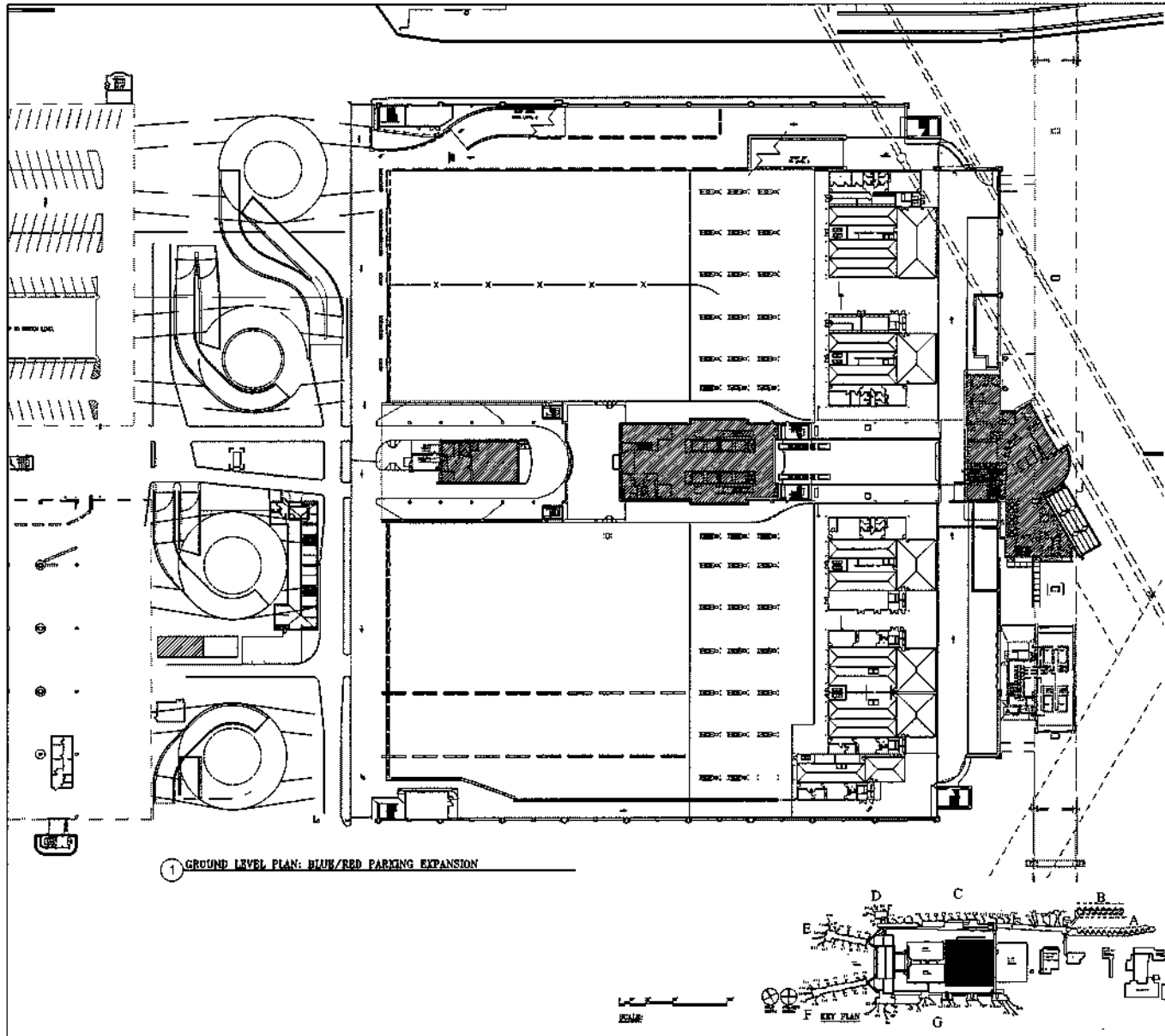
Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOBBY
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG OFFICE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COWBOY
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COWBOY USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3A-M NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- S MECHANICAL
- U UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL ARRIVALS MEN
- J JANITORED SPACE
- M NON-MAINTAINED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
HUB AREA
GROUND LEVEL

FM137




① GROUND LEVEL PLAN: BLUE/RED PARKING EXPANSION

EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

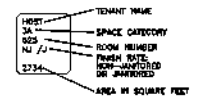
Page 24 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
8040 29th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55426



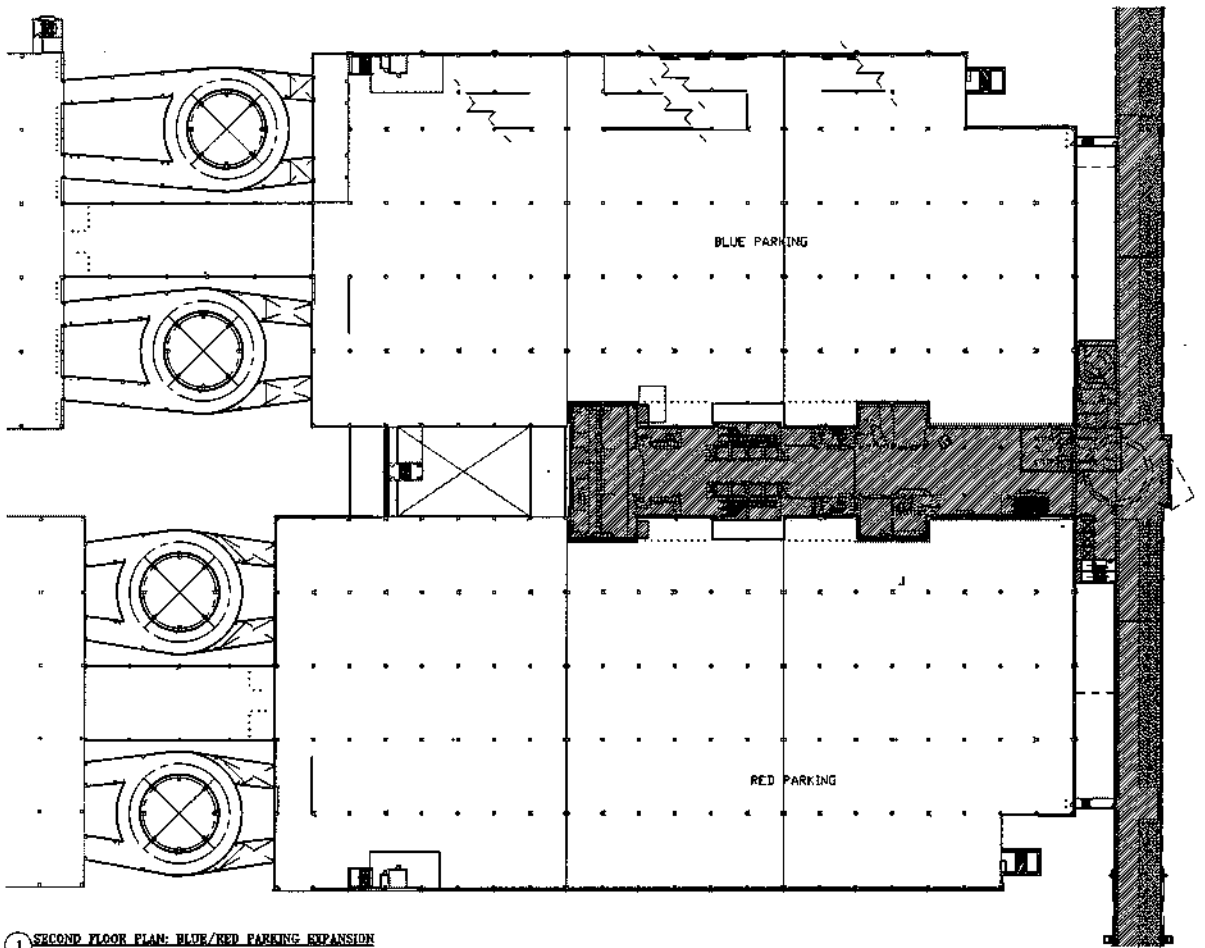
Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOBBY
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENSILE COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 2A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3A-Y NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE MISC SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL ARRIVALS MESH
- J UNATTENDED SPACE
- NJ NON-ATTENDED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
THE
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
**RED AND BLUE
RAMPS**

FM138



1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN: BLUE/RED PARKING EXPANSION

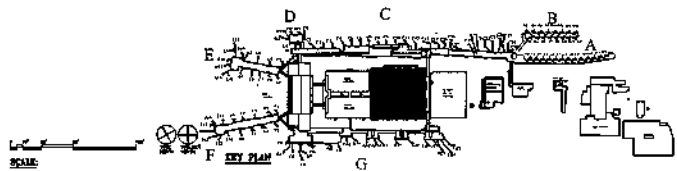


EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

Page 25 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
8643 Dahl Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450

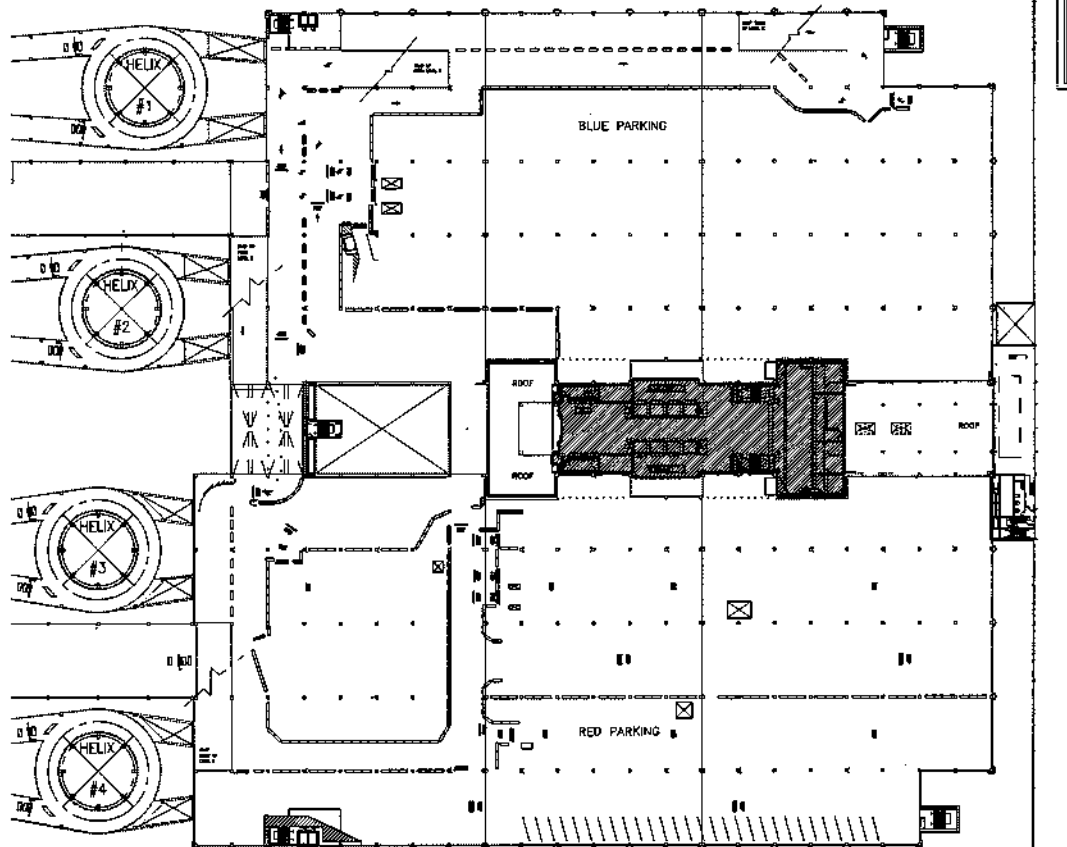
TENANT NAME
 3A ————— SPACE CATEGORY
 101 / J ——— ROOM NUMBER
 2234 ——— FRESH PAINT
 OR JANITORED
 X ——— AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

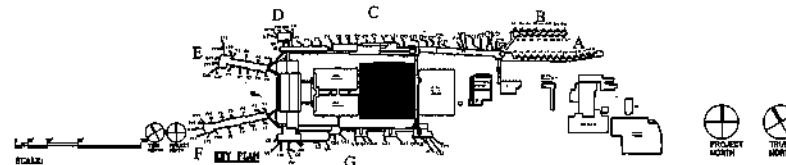
- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOBBY
- 1C PUBLIC TOILET
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3J NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3A-1 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 8 MECHANICAL
- 8 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INT'L AIRPORTS PROCESSING
- 7B INT'L AIRPORTS OFFICE
- 7C INT'L AIRPORTS TOILET
- 7D INT'L AIRPORTS MISC.
- J UNJANITORED SPACE
- NJ NON-JANITORED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
**T18A
TERMINAL BUILDING**

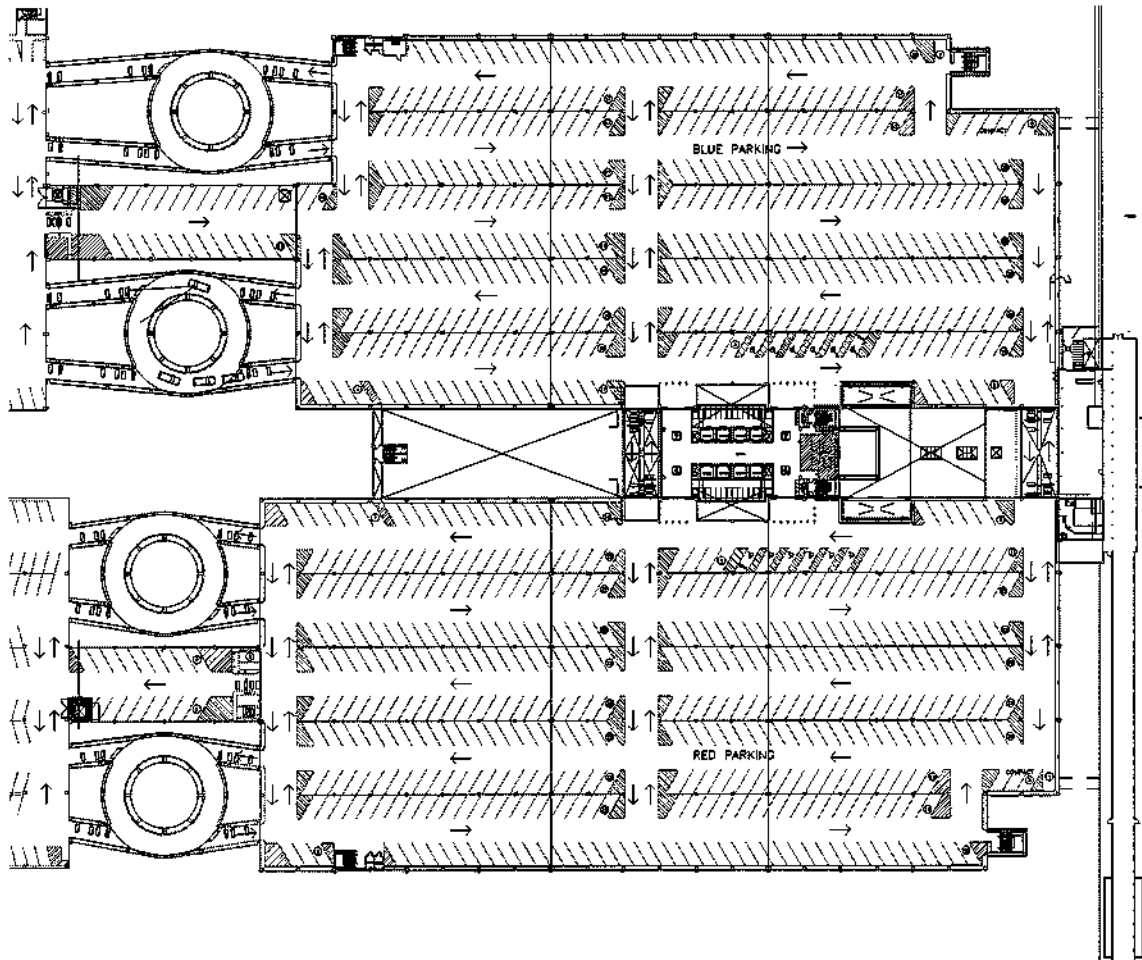
**Area
HUB AREA
THIRD FLOOR**



1 THIRD FLOOR PLAN: BLUE/RED PARKING



FM139



① FOURTH FLOOR PLANS: BLUE/RED PARKING

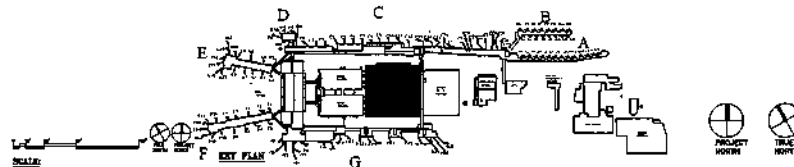


EXHIBIT C

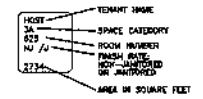
Date : JANUARY 1, 2019
Page 26 of 28

LEGEND

TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
8043 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450



Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOBBY
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TIE DOWN
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TYPICAL COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3E NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3M-Y NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 6 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 7A (SHOWN HATCHED) INTL. ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL. ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL. ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL. ARRIVALS MISC.
- J JANITORED SPACE
- NJ NON-JANITORED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
THE
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
**HUB AREA
FOURTH FLOOR**


FM140

EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019


Page 27 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan
Airports
Commission
9340 20th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55456

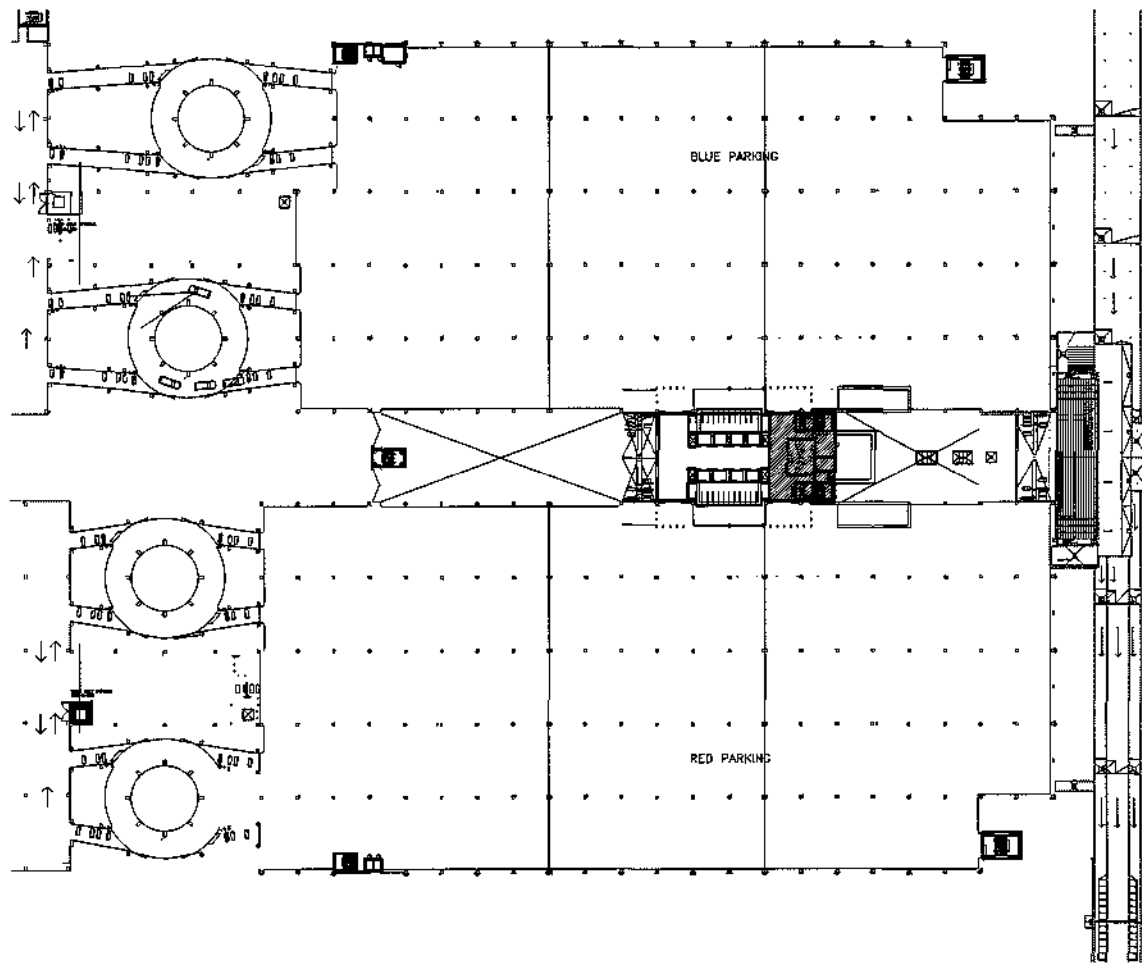
 KEY
 HSGT - TENANT NAME
 3A - SPACE CATEGORY
 20 - ROOM NUMBER
 W / J - FRESH AIR, NON-JANITORED OR JANITORED
 275A - AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

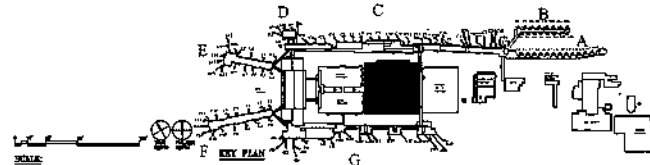
- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TIRAMIT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE LEG. SPACE
- 2A-F NON-AIRLINE CONcession / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE MISC SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 6
- 7A INTL. ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL. ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL. ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL. ARRIVALS HOOH
- J JANITORED SPACE
- NJ NON-JANITORED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
THE
TERMINAL BUILDING

Area
HUB AREA
FIFTH FLOOR



① FIFTH THROUGH EIGHTH FLOOR PLANS: BLUE/RED PARKING



FM141

EXHIBIT C

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

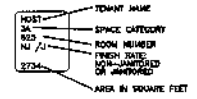
Page 28 of 28

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan Airports Commission
 6940 25th Avenue So.
 Minneapolis, MN 55450



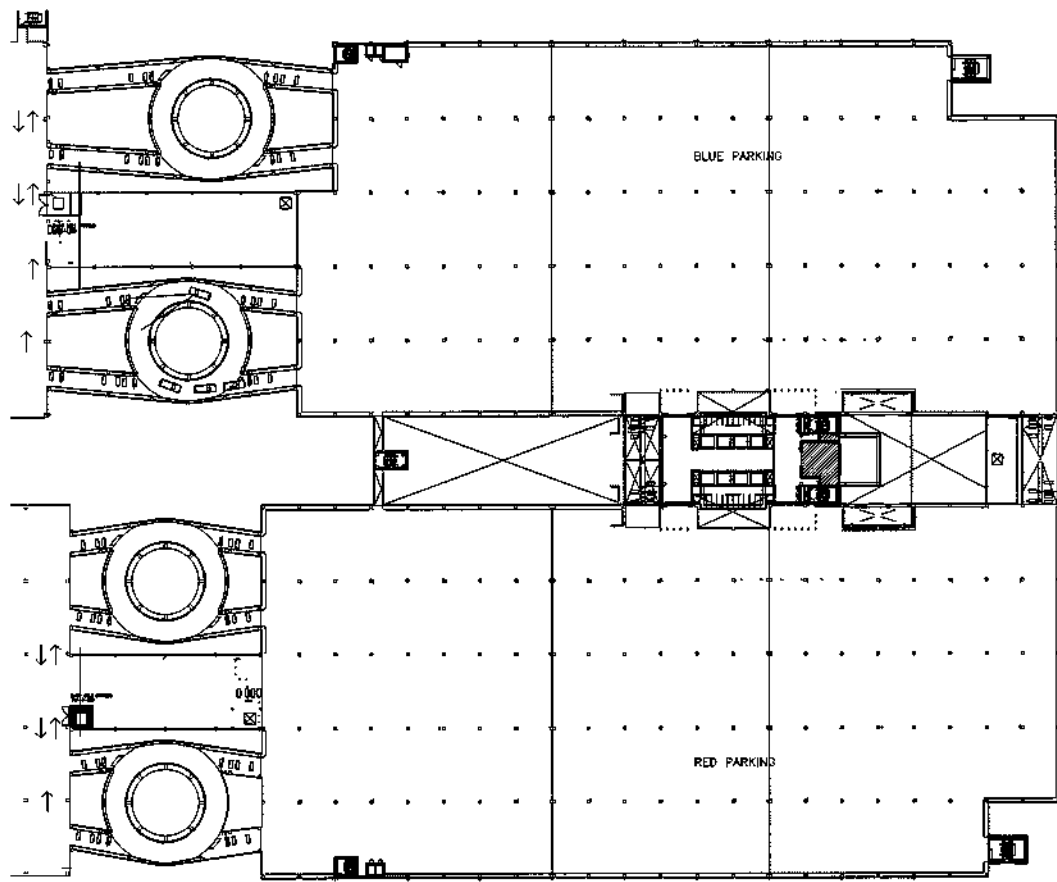
Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOBBY
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TOWBAR COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 2A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 30 NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 30-1 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- S MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN MATCHED)
- 7A INTL AIRRALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL AIRRALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL AIRRALS TOILET
- 7D INTL AIRRALS MOCH
- J UNTOILET SPACE
- NJ NON-MATCHED SPACE

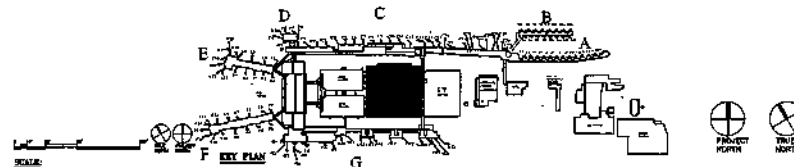
MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
TERMINAL BUILDING

HUB AREA
SIXTH FLOOR

FM142



① SIXTH FLOOR PLANS: BLUE/RED PARKING



**Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport
Airline Operating Agreement and Terminal Building Lease
Exhibit D**

TERMINAL APRON EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2019

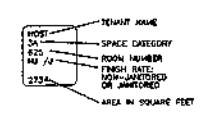
Airline	January 1, 2019
American (E11, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16)	590
Frontier (E3)	139
MAC (E1, B Hardstand)	219
Delta (A, B, C, D, F, G)	8,966
United (E5, E6, E7, E8, E9, E10)	785
Spirit (E2, E4)	302
Total (lineal feet)	11,001

EXHIBIT D

Date: JANUARY 1, 2019
 Page 1 of 2
 LEGEND



Metropolitan
 Airports
 Commission
 6640 28th Avenue So.
 Minneapolis, MN 55450

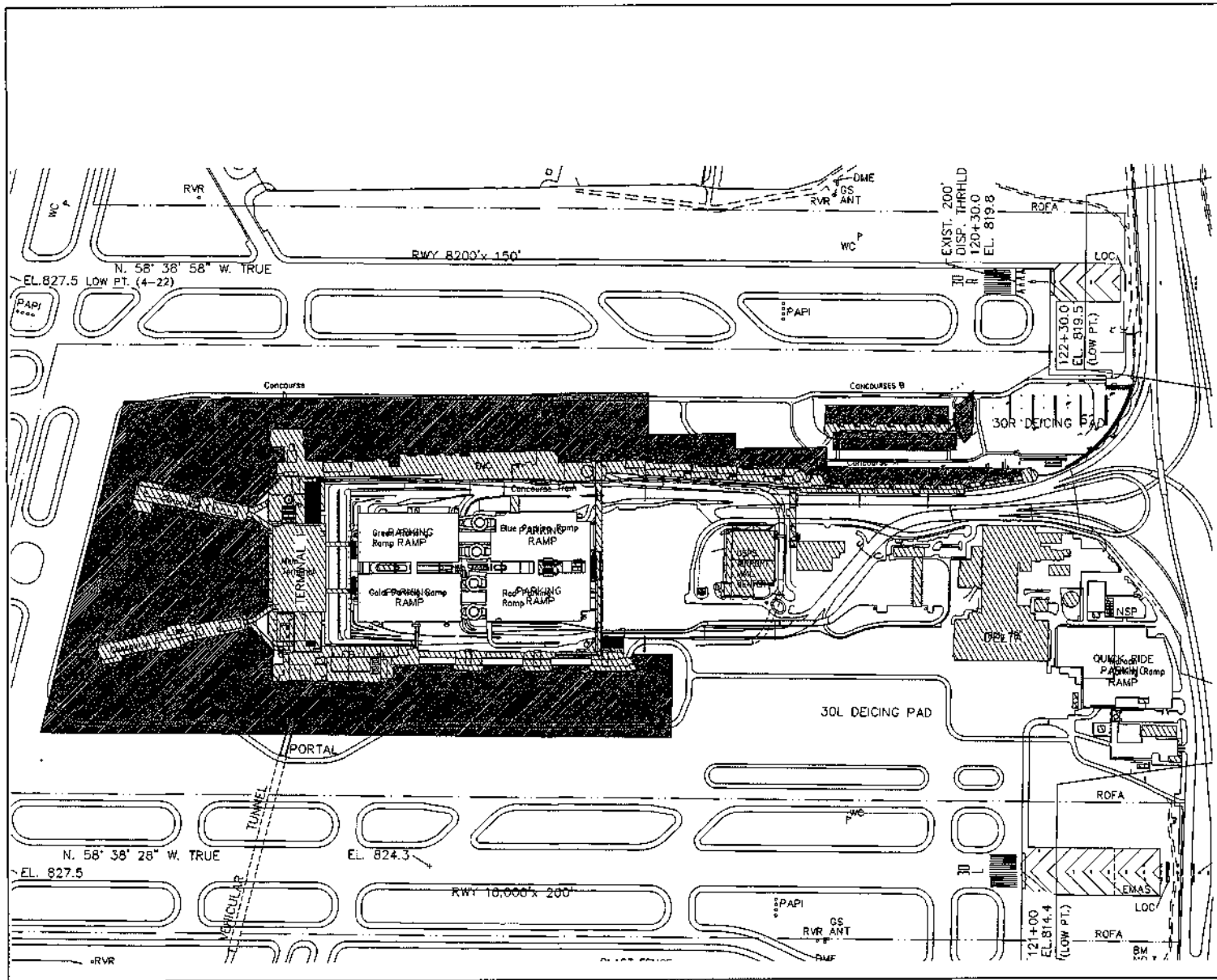


Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2H AIRLINE WALK SPACE
- 2J AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-W NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-W NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 6
- 7A RPTL APPELLS PROCESSING
- 7B RPTL APPELLS OFFICE
- 7C RPTL APPELLS TOILET
- 7D RPTL APPELLS MESH
- J UNLIMITED SPACE
- NJ NON-UNLIMITED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS / ST. PAUL
 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
 THE
 TERMINAL
 APRON DETAIL
 Area

FM001



APRON LENGTH	
PIER G	2376 L.F.
PIER F	2344 L.F.
PIER E	1964 L.F.
PIER D&C	3180 L.F.
PIER A	1253 L.F.
PIER B	1020 L.F.
GRAND TOTAL	12137 L.F.

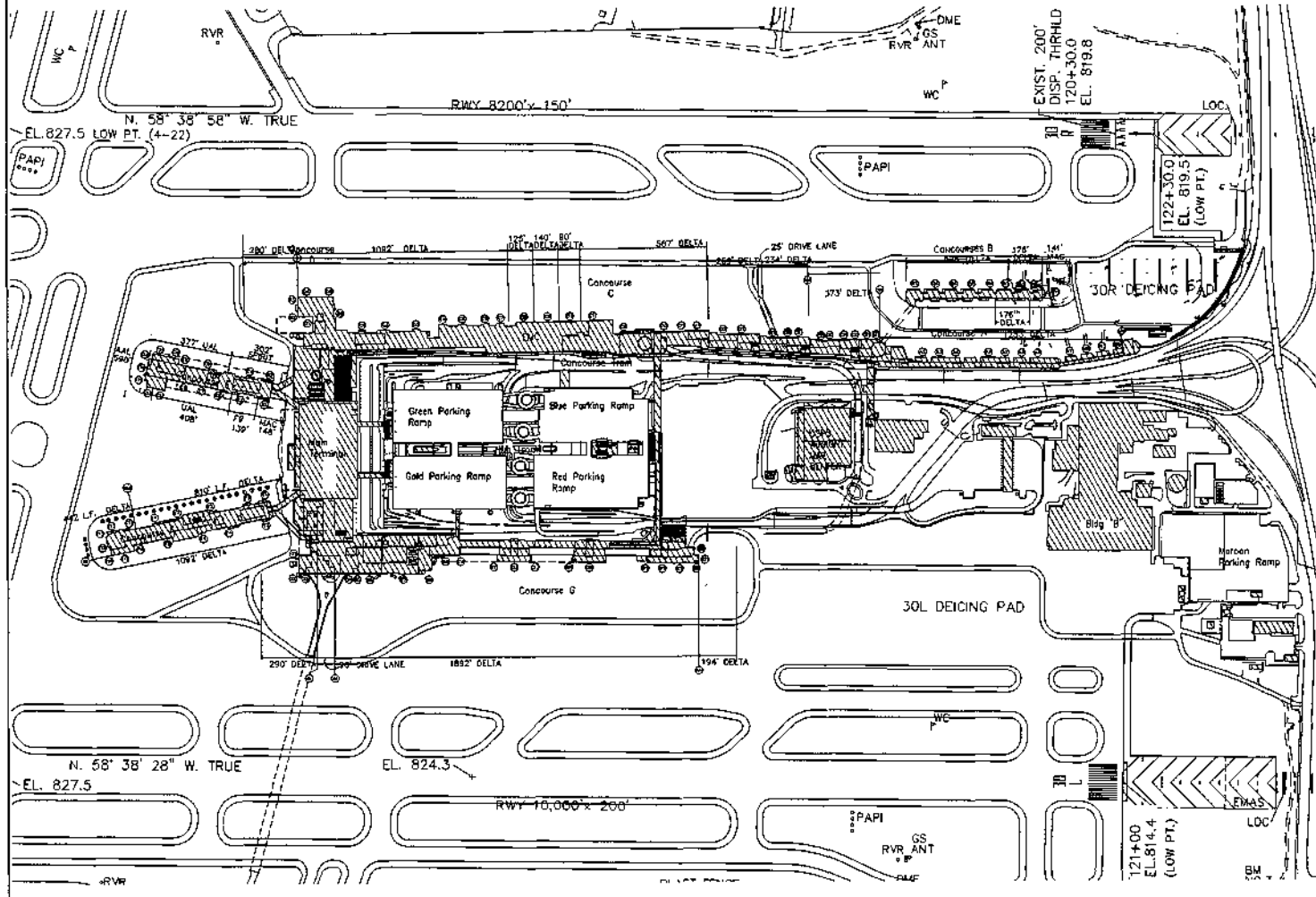


EXHIBIT D

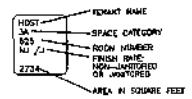
Date : JANUARY 1, 2019
Page 2 of 2

LEGEND

- LEASED AREA
- SHARED AREA
- MTM LEASED AREA
- SHORT TERM LEASE AREA



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
6940 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55429



- ### Space Category Key
- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
 - 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
 - 1C PUBLIC TOILET
 - 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
 - 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
 - 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
 - 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
 - 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
 - 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
 - 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMPANY
 - 2H AIRLINE TOWBAR COMPANY USE
 - 2I AIRLINE MISC SPACE
 - 2J AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
 - 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
 - 3B-A NON-AIRLINE MISC SPACE
 - 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE MISC SPACE
 - 0 MEDICAL
 - 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
 - 7A INTL. ARRIVALS PROCESSING
 - 7B INTL. ARRIVALS OFFICE
 - 7C INTL. ARRIVALS TOILET
 - 7D INTL. ARRIVALS MEDICAL
 - J UNFLOORED SPACE
 - NU NON-UNFLOORED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
**THIS
TERMINAL
APRON DETAIL**
Area

FM001

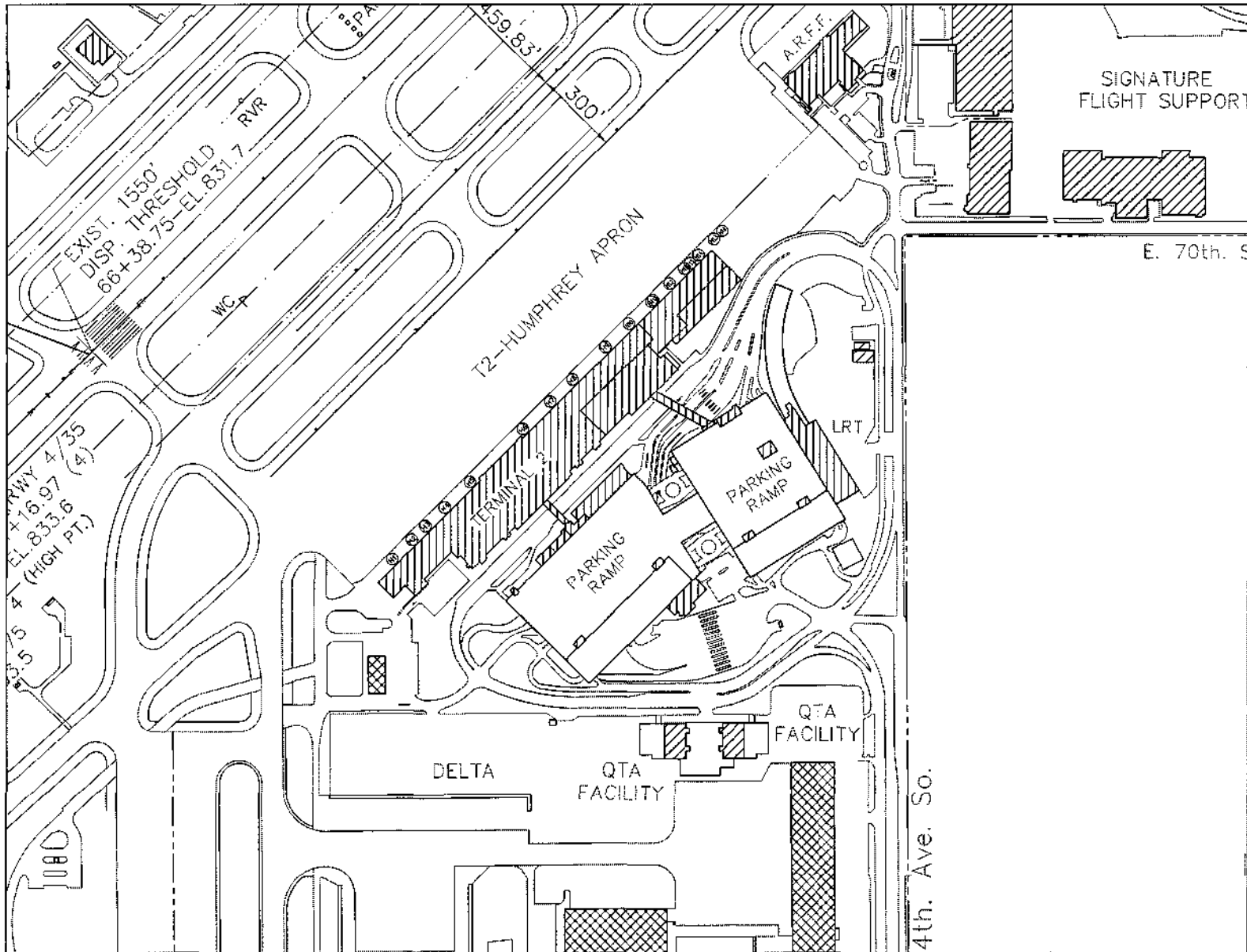


EXHIBIT E

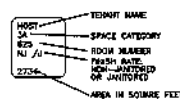
Date: JANUARY 1, 2019
Page 1 of 4

LEGEND

TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan Airports Commission
9040 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450



Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILET
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TIDY DESK
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMBIN
- 2H AIRLINE TRAVEL CONSUM USE
- 2I AIRLINE TRAVEL SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONFESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-1 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 METROPOLITAN
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A RITL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B RITL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C RITL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D RITL ARRIVALS MESH
- 8 UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 9 NON-UNOCCUPIED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

T18A

Area
HUMPHREY TERMINAL

FM000

EXHIBIT E

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

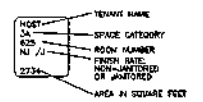
Page 2 of 4

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan Airports Commission
 8040 28th Avenue So.
 Minneapolis, MN 55450



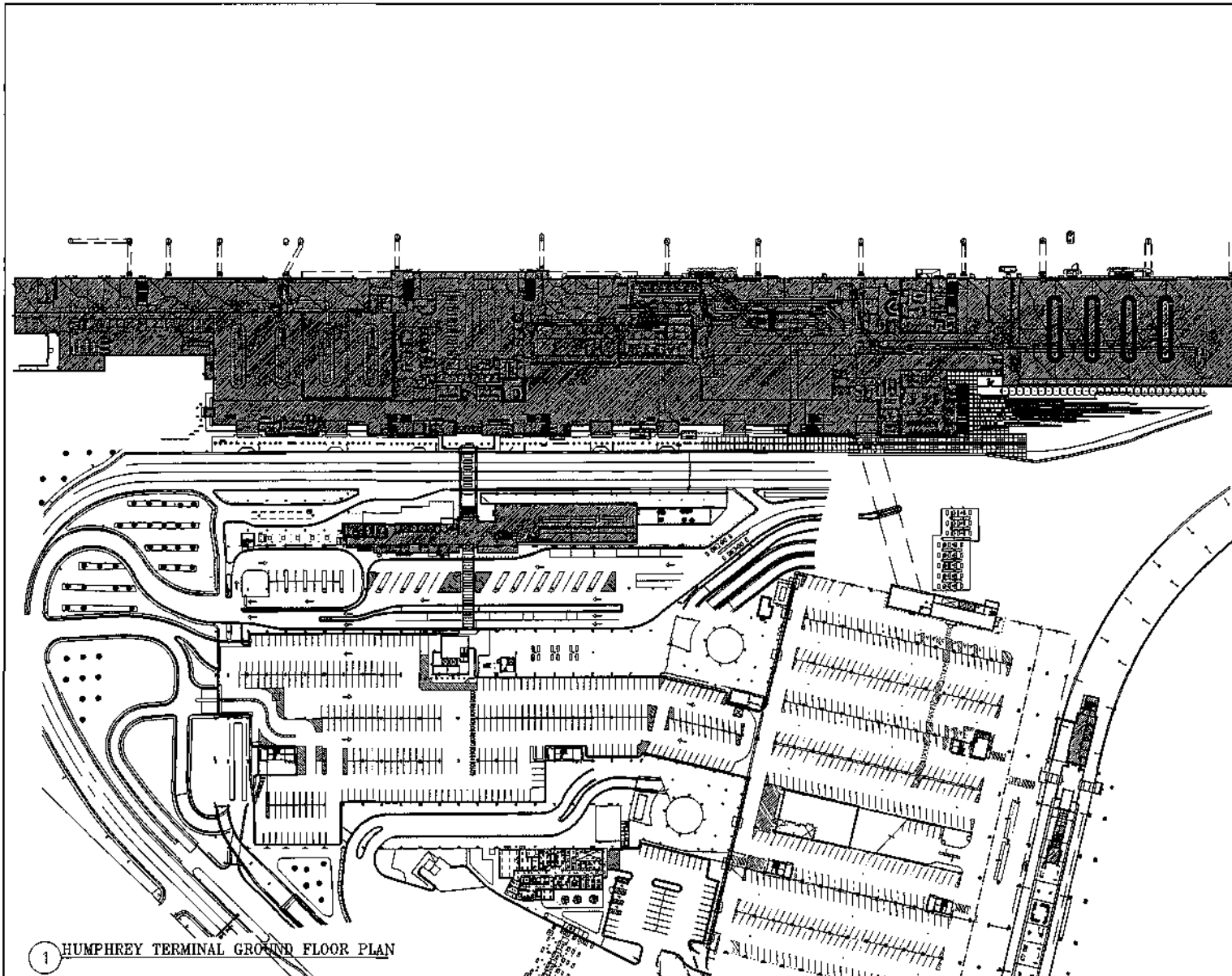
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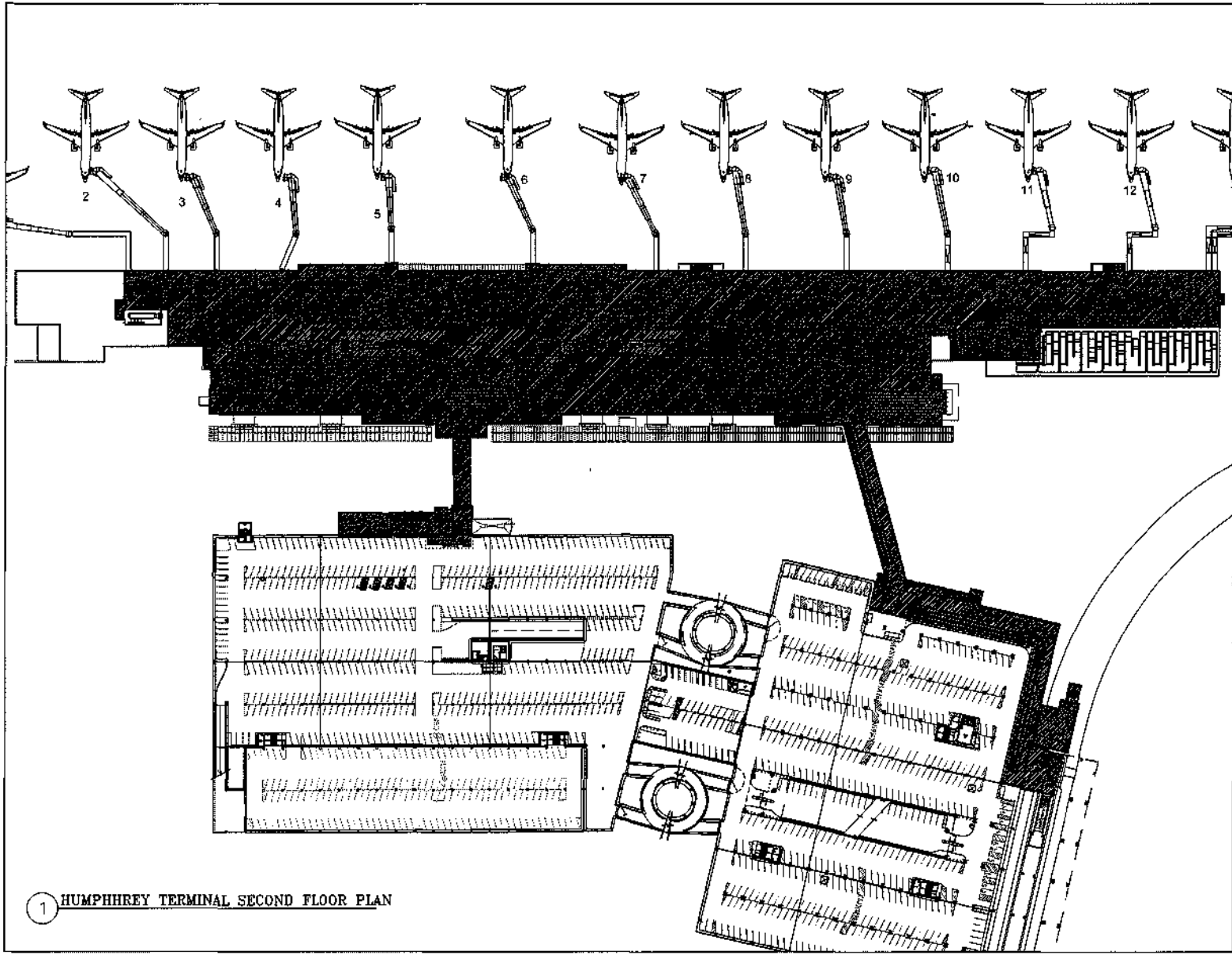
- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG SPACE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COVARD
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3A-Y NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 6
- 7A IPTL AIRPORTS PROCESSING
- 7B IPTL AIRPORTS OFFICE
- 7C IPTL AIRPORTS TOILET
- 7D IPTL AIRPORTS MECH
- 8 UNIFORMED SPACE
- 9 UNIFORMED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS / ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Title

Area
HUMPHREY TERMINAL GROUND FLOOR PLAN





1 HUMPHREY TERMINAL SECOND FLOOR PLAN

EXHIBIT E

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019
Page 3 of 4

LEGEND

TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan Airports Commission
8040 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450

TENDRY NAME
 SPACE CATEGORY
 ROOM NUMBER
 FINISH RATE: NOT-JANITORED OR JANITORED
 AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

- 11 PUBLIC SECTOR/STATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOBBIES
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE BOARD
- 2F AIRLINE TID SPACE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENDRY COMMON USE
- 2I AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-V NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-E NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL ARRIVALS METR
- J UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- MJ NON-JANITORED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS / ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
TAB

Area HUMPHREY TERMINAL SECOND FLOOR PLAN

EXHIBIT E

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

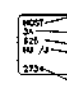
Page 4 OF 4

LEGEND

 TERMINAL BUILDING AREA



Metropolitan
Airports
Commission
8649 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55459


 TENDRY NAME
 SPACE CATEGORY
 ROOM NUMBER
 ROOM NAME
 NON-HATCHED
 OR HATCHED
 AREA IN SQUARE FEET

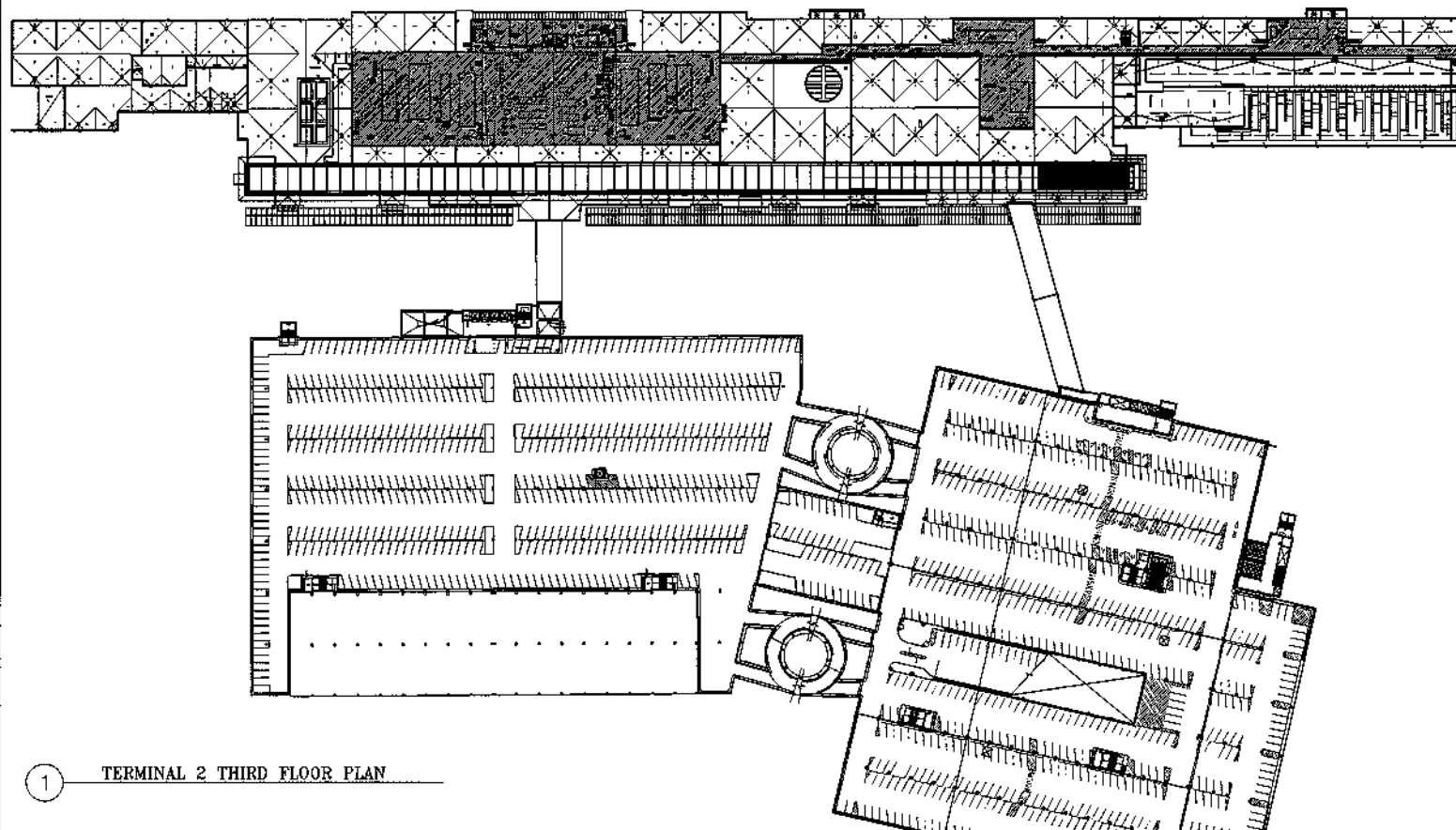
Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TSS DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENDRY CLEANING USE
- 2I AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-W NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INT'L AIRRALS PROCESSING
- 7B INT'L AIRRALS OFFICE
- 7C INT'L AIRRALS TOILET
- 7D INT'L AIRRALS TECH
- 8 UNHATCHED SPACE
- 9A NON-AIRRALS SPACE

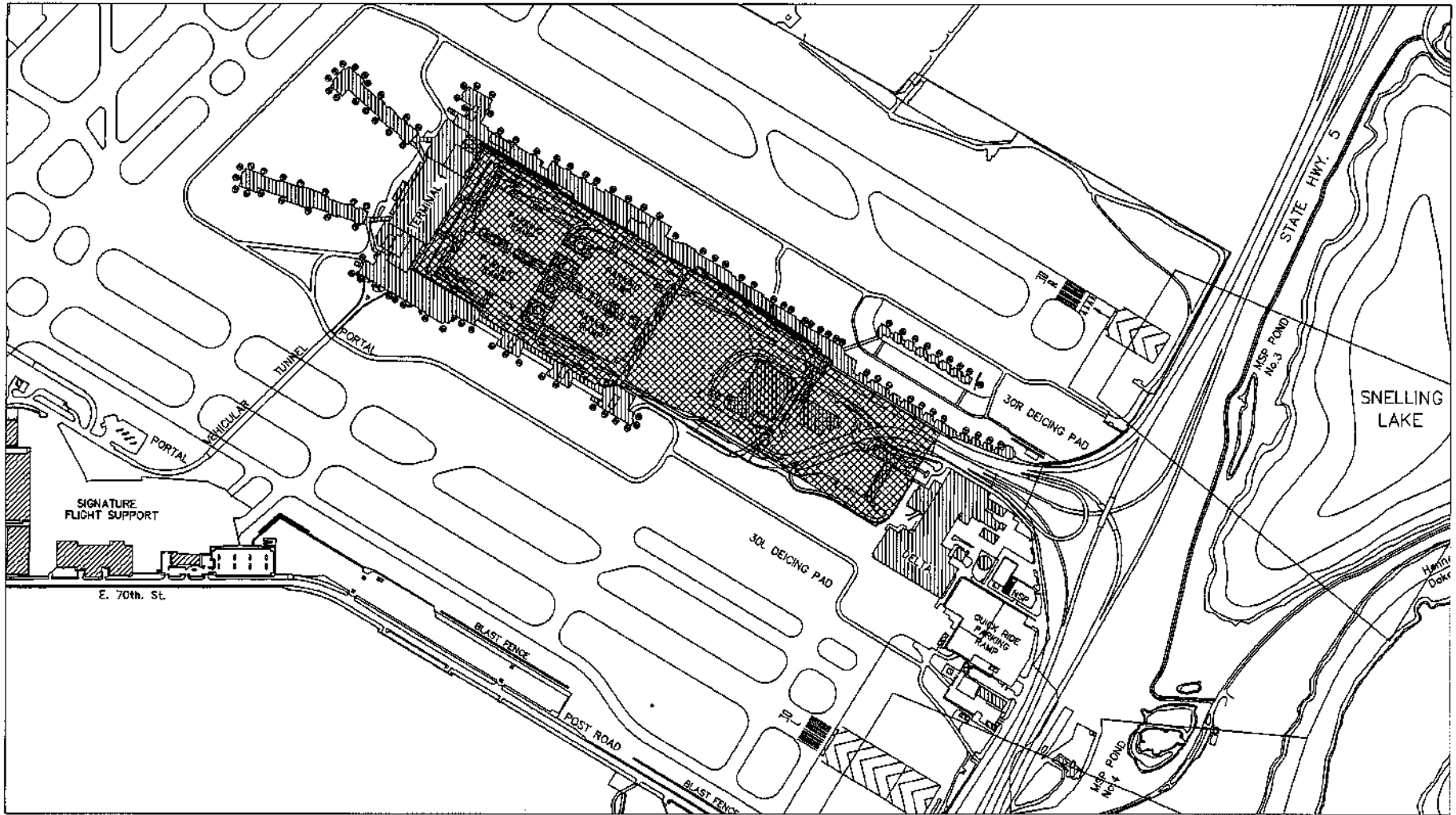
MINNEAPOLIS/ST PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

TRM

Area
HUMPHREY TERMINAL
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



1 TERMINAL 2 THIRD FLOOR PLAN



INFORMATION
NOT VERIFIED



LANDSIDE AREA

EXHIBIT F

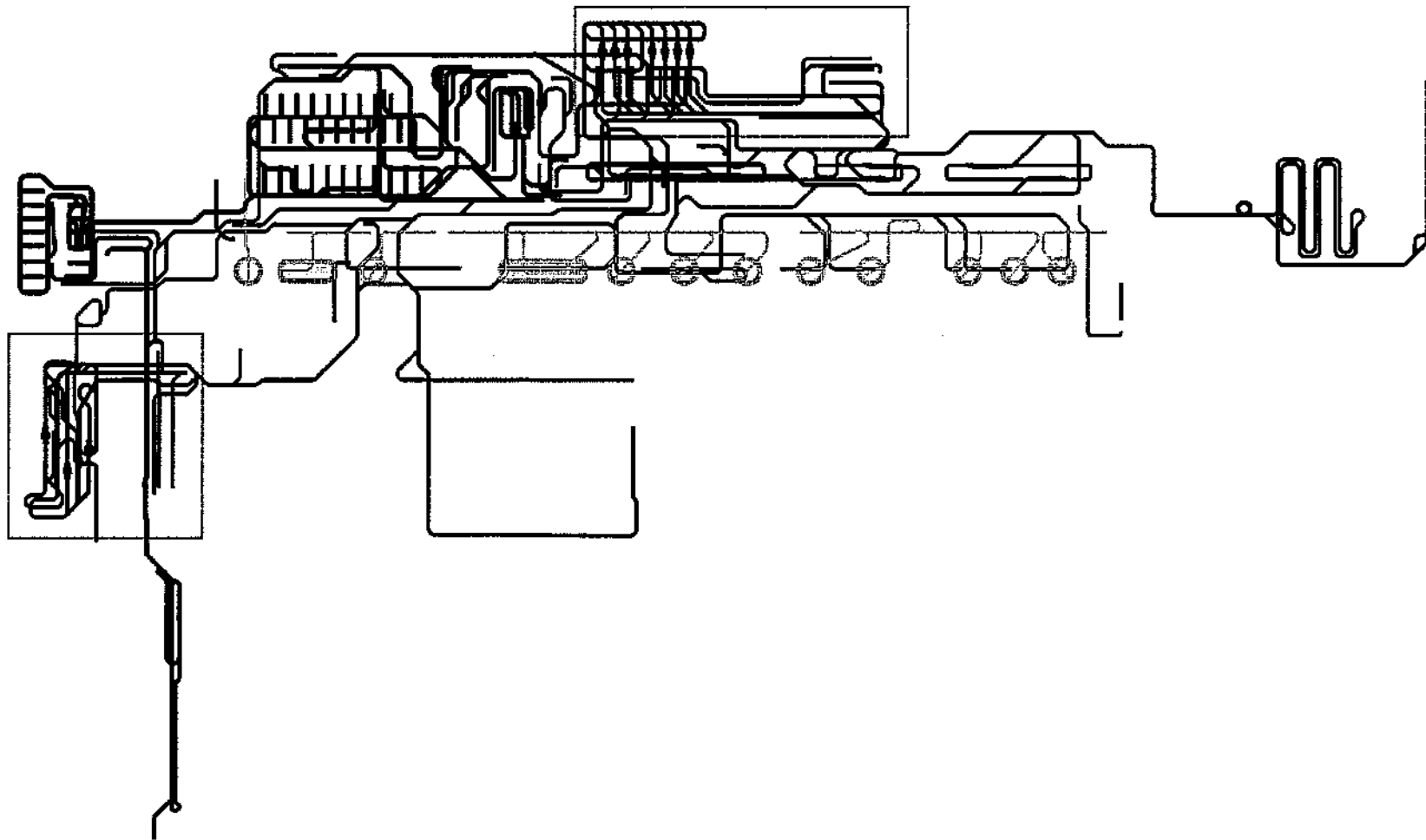
JANUARY 1, 2019

Other Areas

Other Areas includes, but is not limited to, the following MAC facilities:

- Cargo Area
- Other Roads (Non AOA and Non Terminal Area)
- Hangars and Other Buildings (Includes any other MAC facility not flowing to airline rates and charges)

Exhibit G Other Areas



▭ INBOUND
TOTAL LENGTH OF SYSTEM: 2,652'-7"

■ OUTBOUND
TOTAL LENGTH OF SYSTEM: 31,270'-11"

TOTAL LENGTH OF OB'S: 33,954'-6"

Metropolitan Airports Commission
 Minneapolis - St. Paul International Airport

Airline Operating Agreement & Terminal Building Lease - 2019

Delta Air Lines, Inc.

Space Adjustments Effective January 1, 2019

Description: Delta adds space to LT-TC4A (188 s.f.). Delta relinquishes C-2160 (490 s.f.) and a portion of F-2210 (37 s.f.).

Finance Billed Space	January 1, 2019
Airline Ticket Counter (UJ)	5,943
Airline Space (UJ)	245,393
Airline Baggage Makeup (UJ)	63,286
Airline Gate Lobby (J)	153,077
Airline Misc. Space (UJ)	2,363
Total	470,062
Ramp (lineal feet)	8,966

EXHIBIT J

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

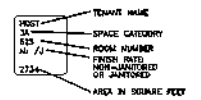
Page 1 of 16

LEGEND

 DAL



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
8040 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55426



Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOBBY
- 1C PUBLIC TOILET
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TIC BOWE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MECH.
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-V NON-AIRLINE WHEL SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE WEL SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 6
- 7A RFL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B RFL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C RFL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D RFL ARRIVALS MECH
- 4 UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 4J NON-JANITORED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS / ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

**TERMINAL
DELTA**

**Level
MAIN TERMINAL
BASEMENT PLAN**

FM100

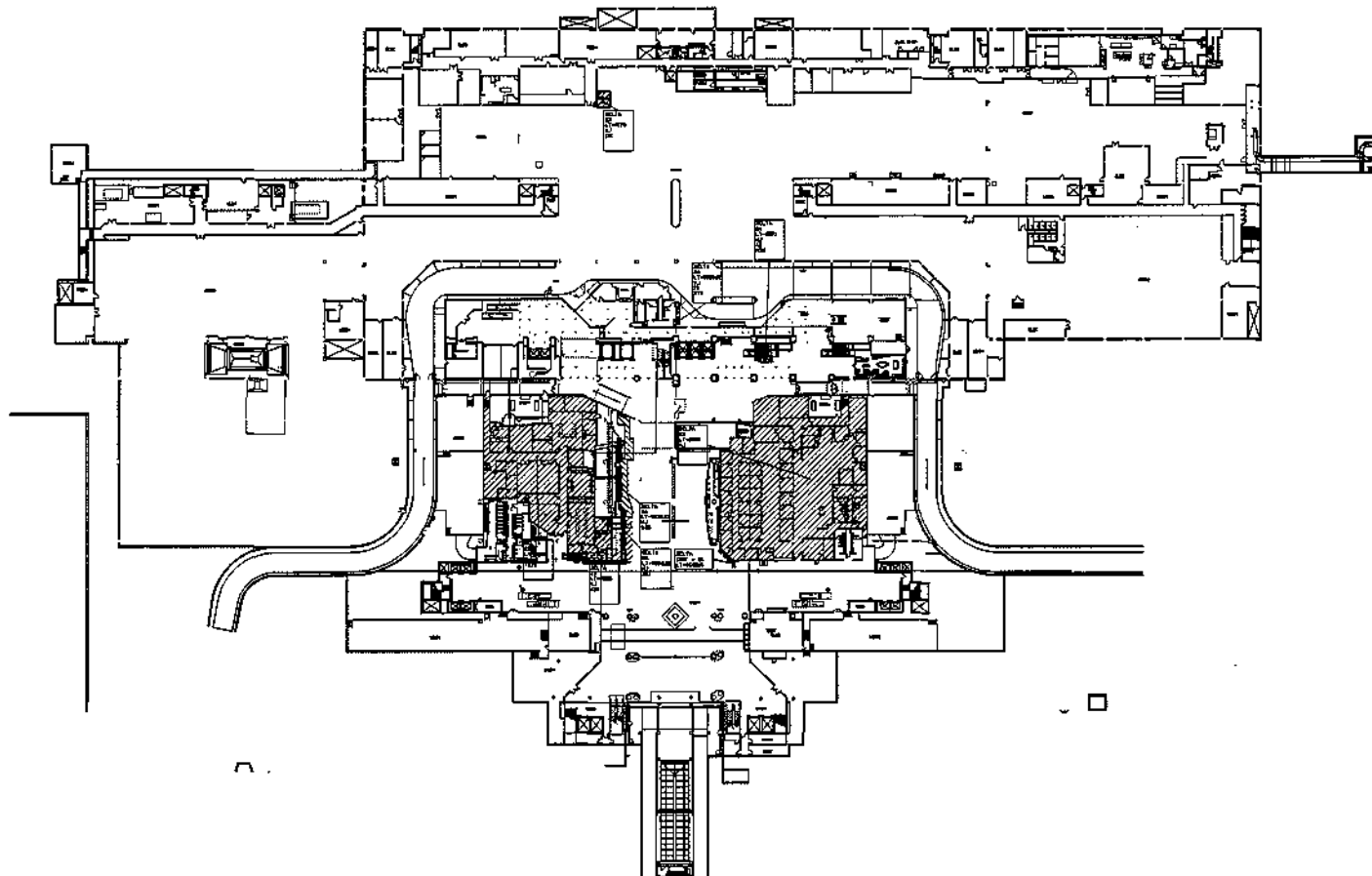
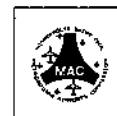


EXHIBIT J

Date: JANUARY 1, 1919
Page 2 of 16

LEGEND

 DAL



Metropolitan
Airports
Commission
5949 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450

HOST: _____ TENANT NAME
 3A _____ SPACE CATEGORY
 NU/JJ _____ ROOM NUMBER
 2724 _____ FINISH RATE
 _____ NOT-ANTICORDED
 _____ OR JAINTERRED
 _____ AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CONCINATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILET
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2I AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-V NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 1 MECHANICAL
- 2 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A MITL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B MITL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C MITL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D MITL ARRIVALS MECH
- J JAINTERRED SPACE
- NJ NON-JAINTERRED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

The DELTA

Area
MAIN TERMINAL
BAGGAGE

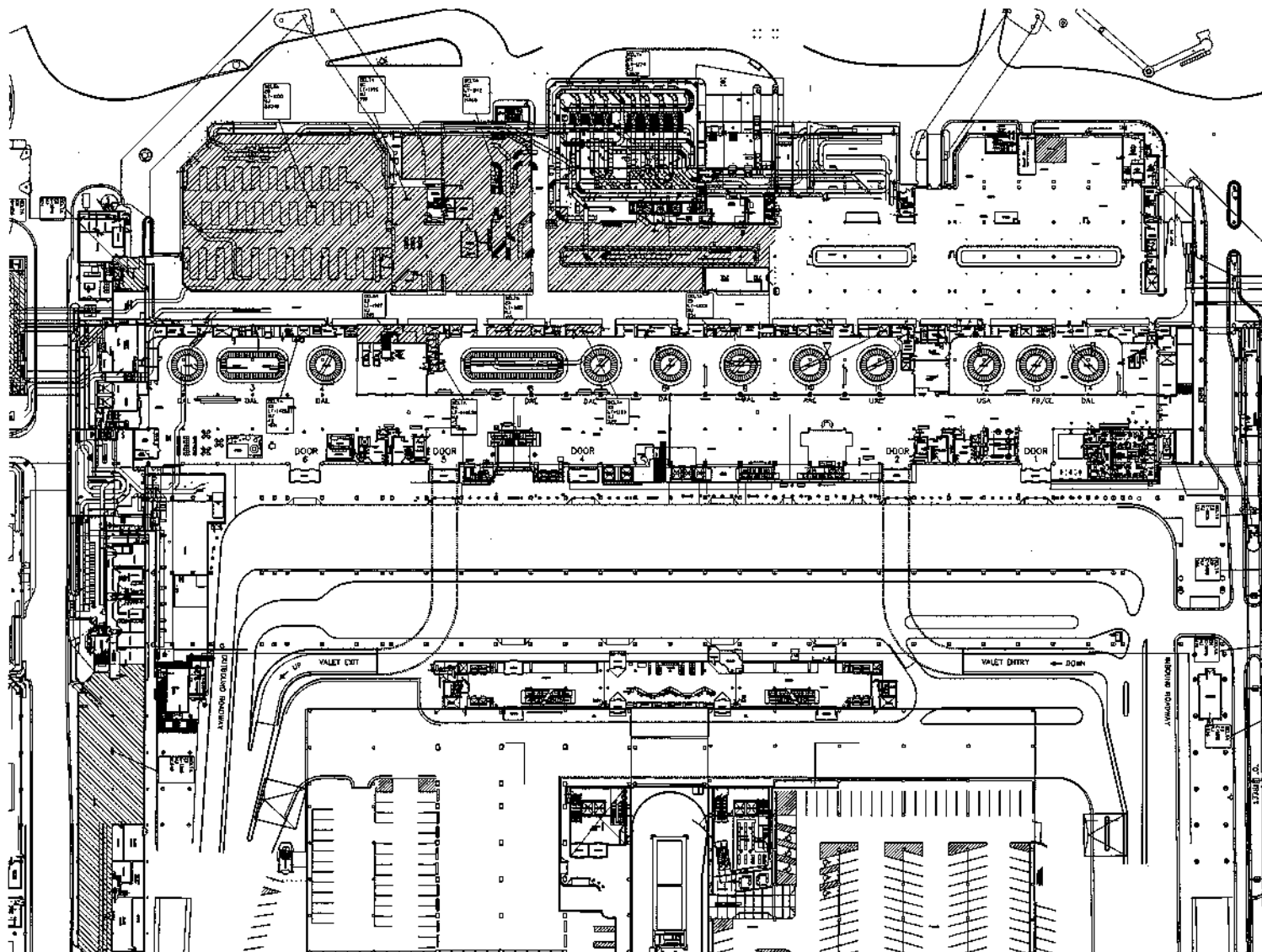


EXHIBIT J

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

Page 3 of 16

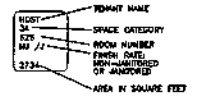
LEGEND



DAL



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
640 25th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55410



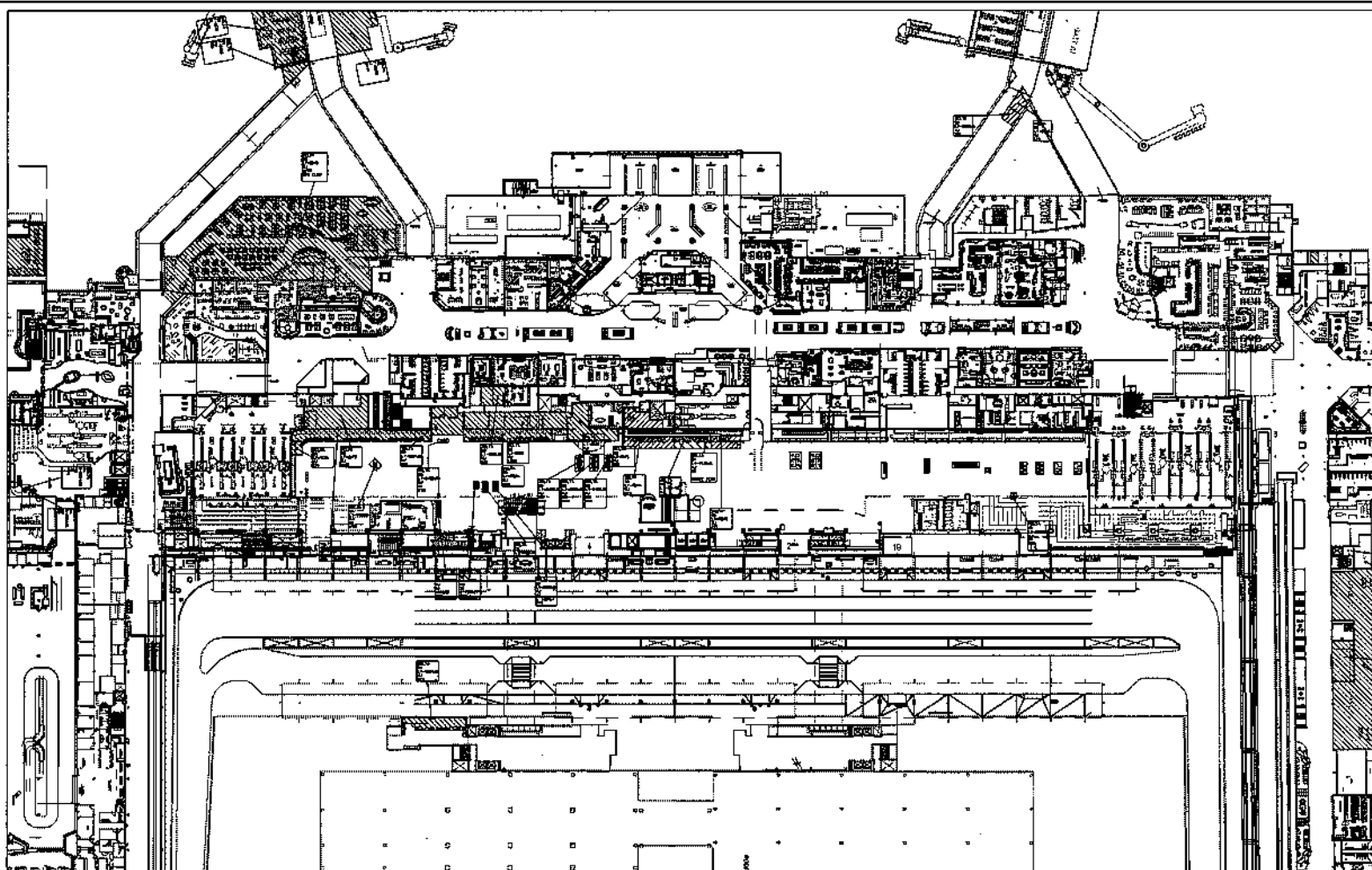
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- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOLLETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TOWAY COLLUM USE
- 3 AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE COMMERCE / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-F NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN UNOCCUPIED)
- 7A INTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL ARRIVALS LOBBY
- 7 UNOCCUPIED SPACE
- 8 NON-UNOCCUPIED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
TRIP
DELTA

Area
**MAIN TERMINAL
TICKETING LEVEL**

FM102



① MAIN LEVEL PLAN: MAIN TERMINAL BUILDING

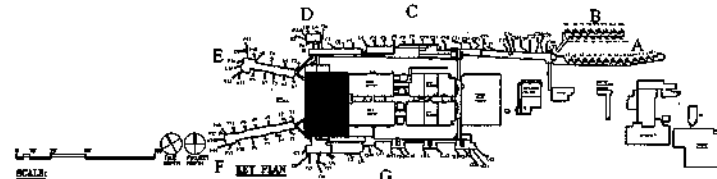


EXHIBIT J

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

Page 4 of 16

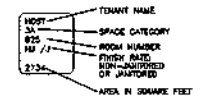
LEGEND



DAL



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
6049 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55409



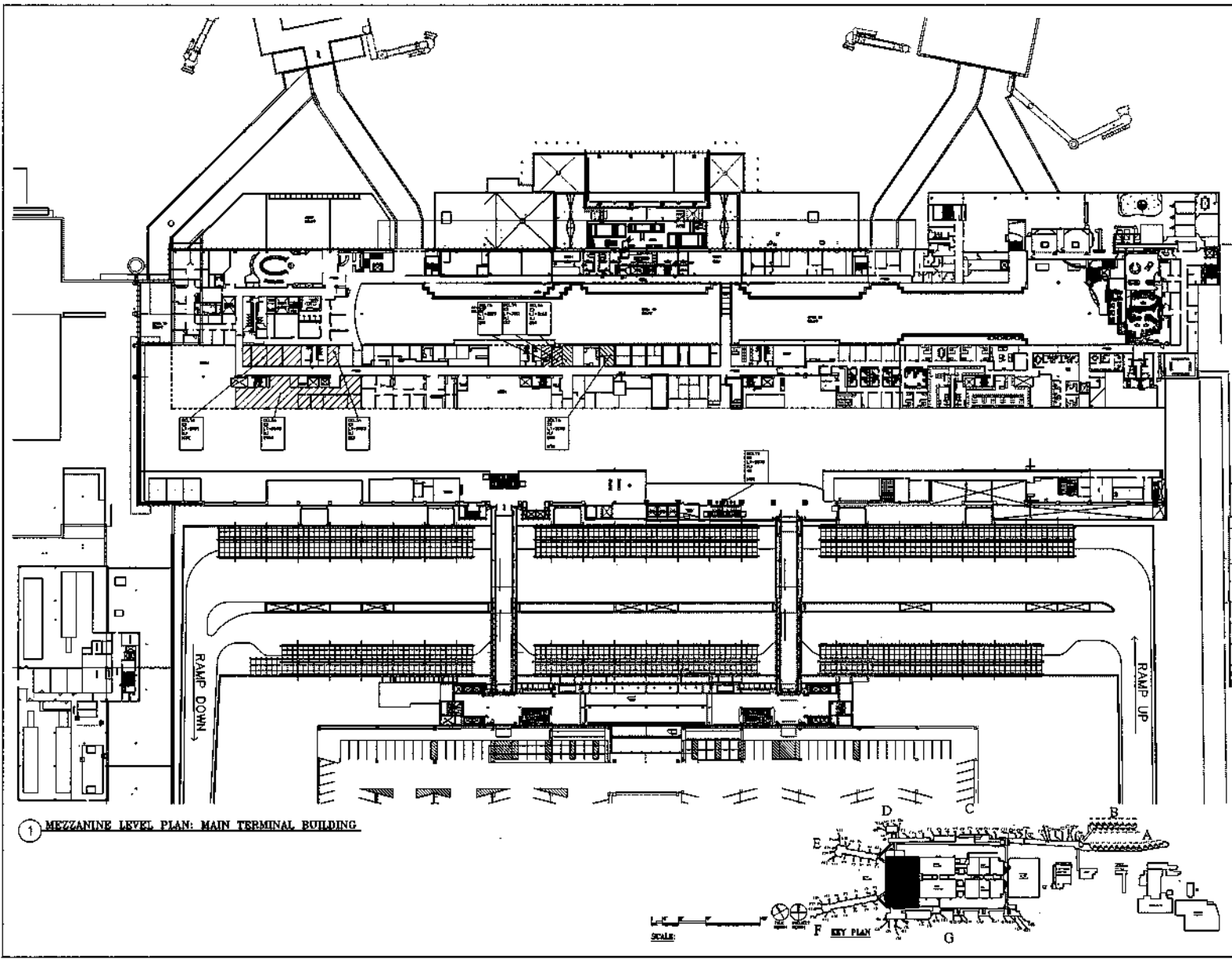
Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILET
- 2A PUBLIC TOILET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TELECOM COMMON USE
- 2I AIRLINE CONC. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-4 NON-AIRLINE IMGC. SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE IMGC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INTL. ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL. ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL. ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL. ARRIVALS MECH
- 8 UNFINISHED SPACE
- 9A NON-JANITORED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS/ST PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
THE DELTA

**MAIN TERMINAL
MEZZANINE**

FM103



① MEZZANINE LEVEL PLAN: MAIN TERMINAL BUILDING

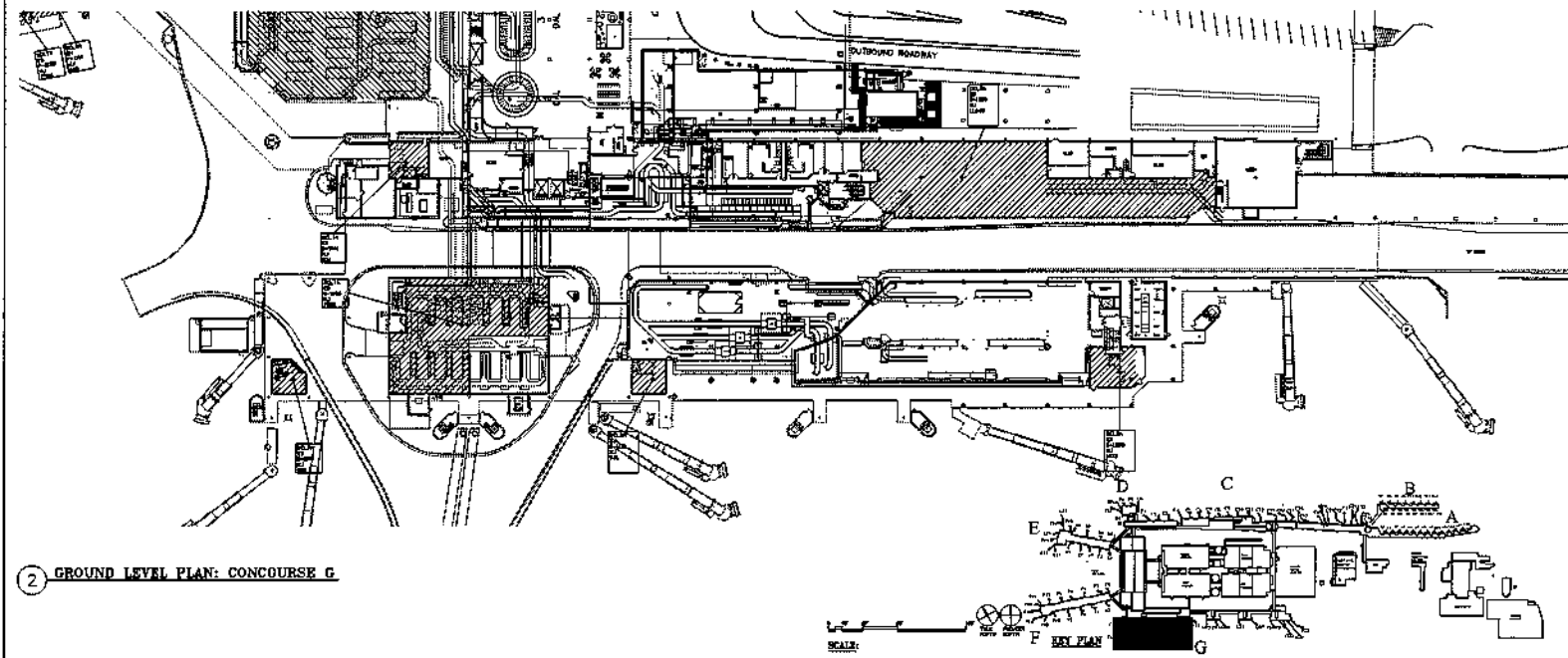
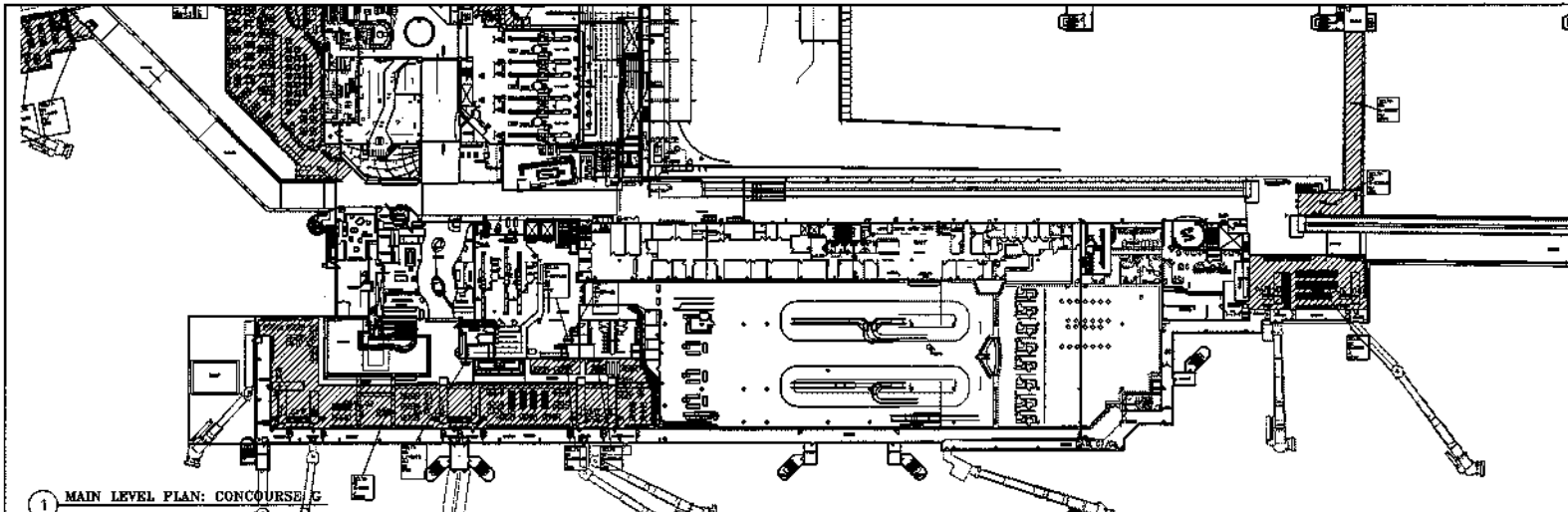


EXHIBIT J

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

Page **5 of 16**

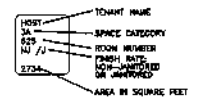
LEGEND



DAL



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
1046 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55456



Space Category Key

1A	PUBLIC	CIRCULATION
1B	PUBLIC	LOBBY
1C	PUBLIC	STREET
2A	AIRLINE	TICKET COUNTER
2B	AIRLINE	AIRLINE SPALL
2C	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP
2D	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE CLAIM
2E	AIRLINE	GATE LOBBY
2F	AIRLINE	TOILET
2G	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
2H	AIRLINE	TOYNT COMMON USE
2J	AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
2A-F	NON-AIRLINE	CONCOURSE J
3C	NON-AIRLINE	FOOD & BEVERAGE
3A-V	NON-AIRLINE	AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
4A-Z	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
S	MISCELLANEOUS	
U	UNOCCUPIED SPACE	(SHOWN HATCHED)
7A	INTL. ARRIVALS	PROCESSING
7B	INTL. ARRIVALS	OFFICE
7C	INTL. ARRIVALS	ROULET
7D	INTL. ARRIVALS	MEDIA
J	MONITORED SPACE	
M	NON-MONITORED SPACE	

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

TWO

DELTA

**Area
CONCOURSE G**

FM106

EXHIBIT J

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

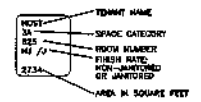
Page 6 of 16

LEGEND

 DAL



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
5049 28th Avenue So,
Minneapolis, MN 55409


 TENANT NAME
 ROOM NAME
 FINISH RATE
 NON-ARMORED OR UNARMORED
 AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILET
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2I AIRLINE USE SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3A-Y NON-AIRLINE USE SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE USE SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 6
- 7A INTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL ARRIVALS MECH
- 8 ARMORED SPACE
- 9 NON-ARMORED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS / ST PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

THE
DELTA

Area
CONCOURSE G

FM108

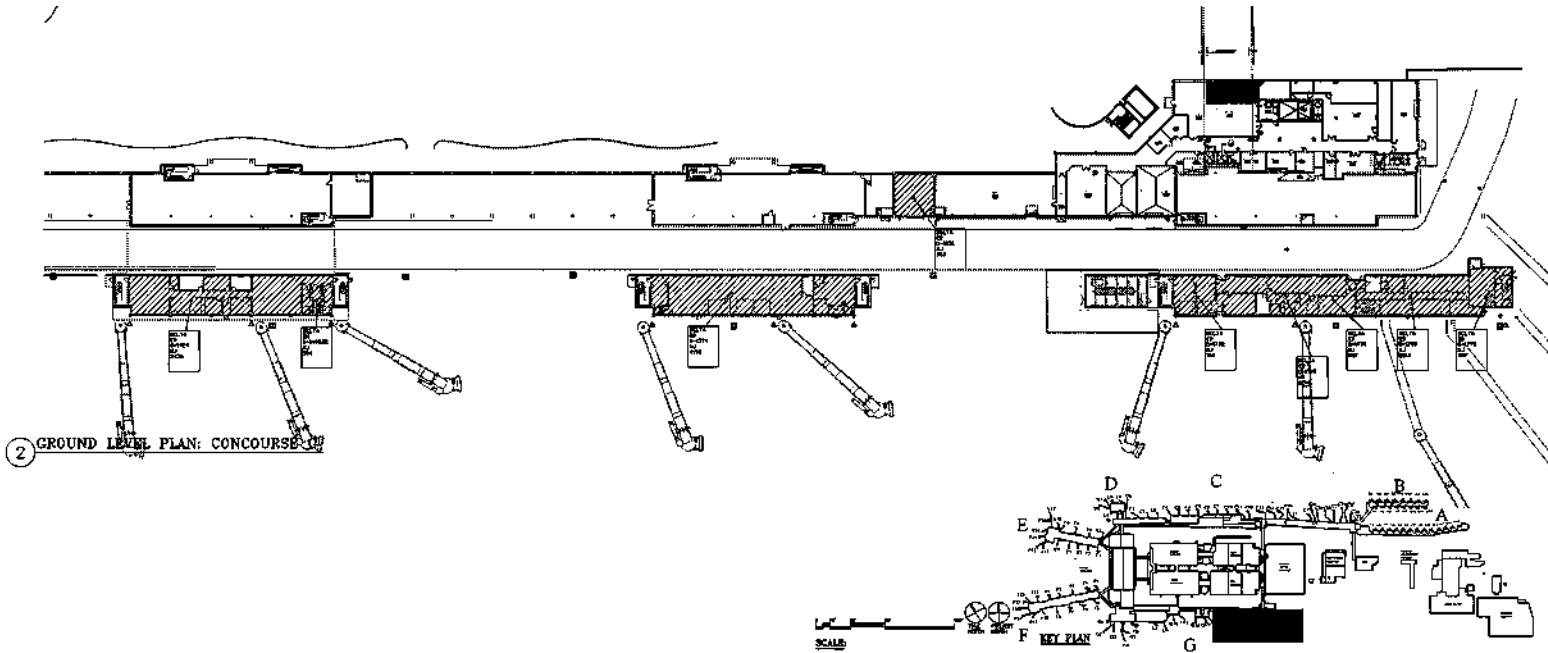
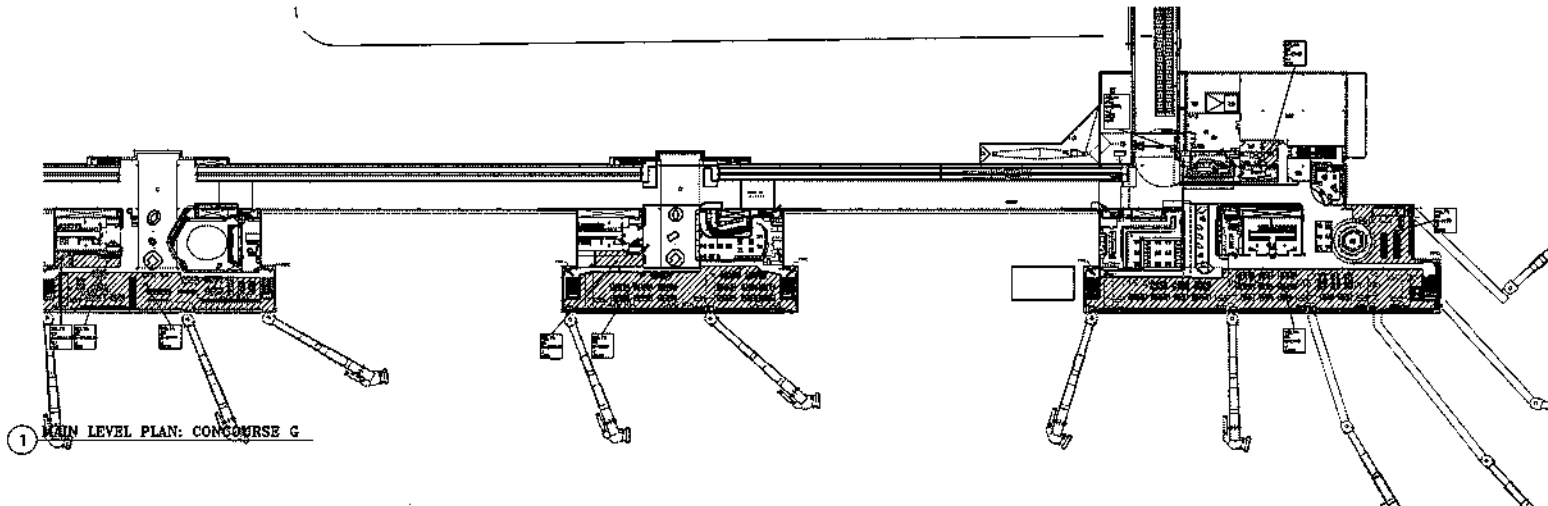


EXHIBIT J

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

Page 7 of 18







LEGEND

 DAL



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
9040 29th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55459

KEY

-  TENANT NAME
-  SPACE CATEGORY
-  ROOM NUMBER
-  FINISH DATE
-  UNFINISHED OR UNPROVED
-  AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

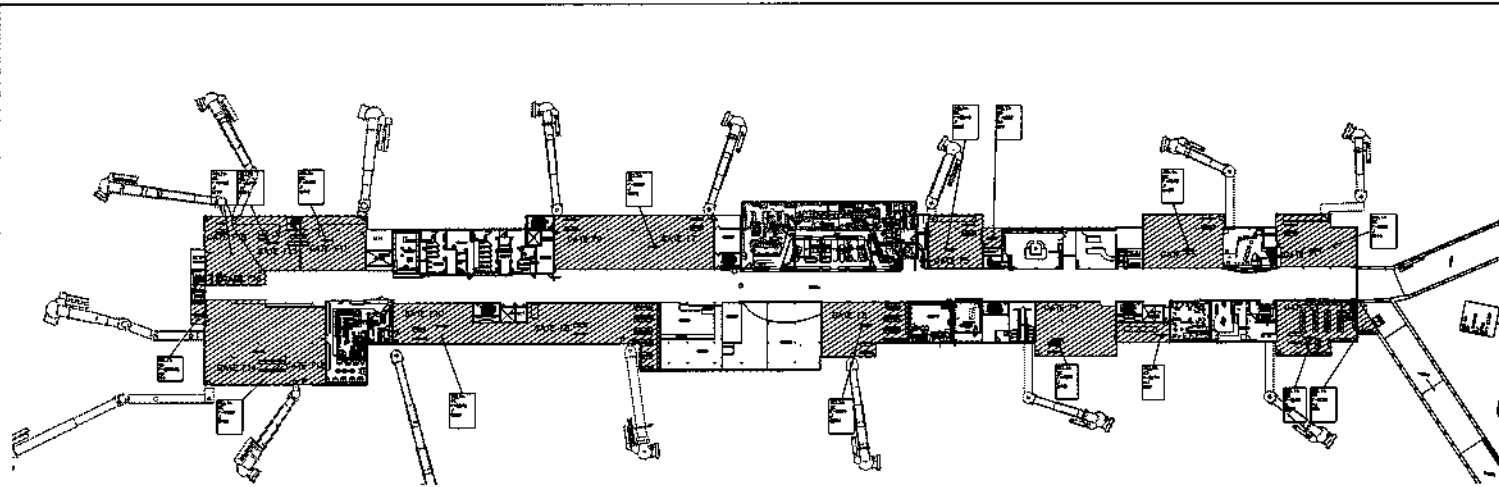
- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TICKETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BRIDGE HANDUP
- 2D AIRLINE BRIDGE CLEAN
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BRIDGE HANDUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TOWBAR COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE BRG. SPACE
- 3A-F NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION /
- 3G NON-AIRLINE FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3H NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 4A-1 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INTL. ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL. ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL. ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL. ARRIVALS HIGH
- J UNFINISHED SPACE
- HJ NON-JANITORED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

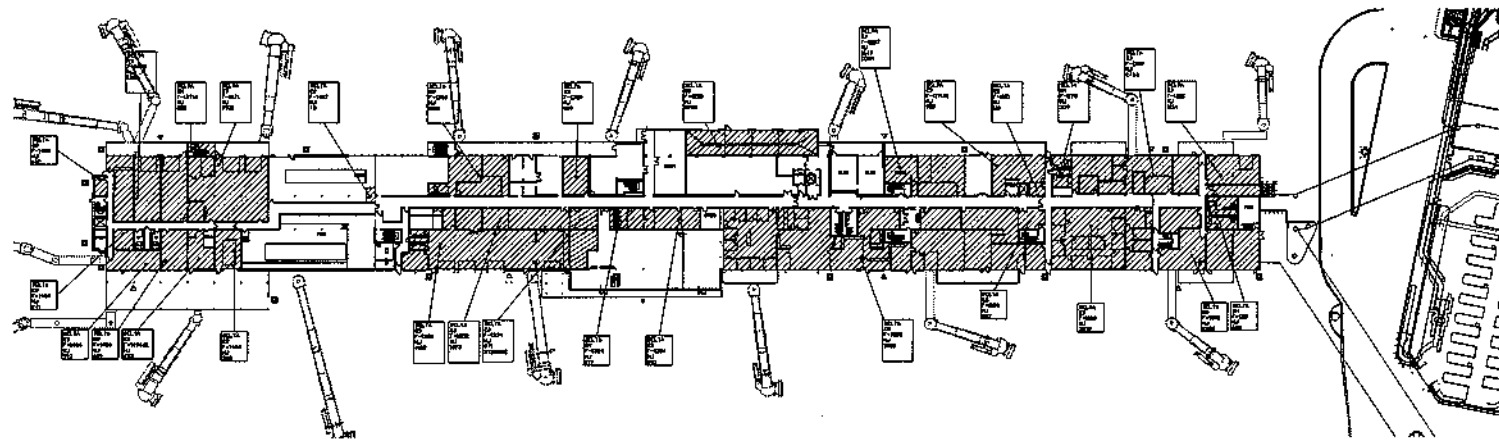
101

DELTA

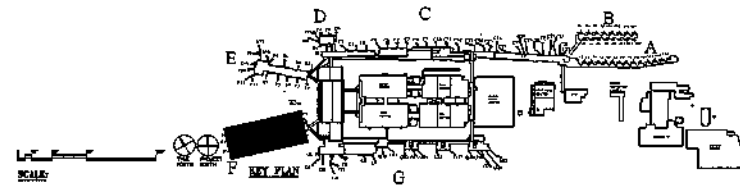
**Area
CONCOURSE F**



① MAIN LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE F



② GROUND LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE F



FM110

EXHIBIT J

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

Page 8 of 16

LEGEND

 DAL



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
6040 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55425

NOTE: TO NAME NAME
SA SPACE CATEGORY
R/R ROOM NUMBER
N/A N/A
LTA AREA IN SQUARE FEET

Space Category Key

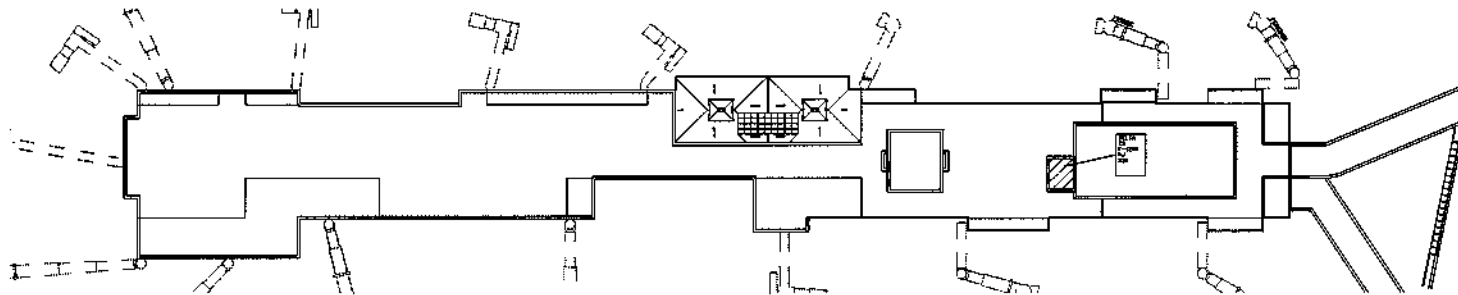
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1B	PUBLIC	LOUNGE
1C	PUBLIC	TRAVEL
2A	AIRLINE	TICKET COUNTER
2B	AIRLINE	AIRLINE SPACE
2C	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP
2D	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE CLAIM
2E	AIRLINE	GATE LOBBY
2F	AIRLINE	TRAVEL OFFICE
2G	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
2H	AIRLINE	TRAVEL COMMON USE
2J	AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
3A-F	NON-AIRLINE	CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
3G	NON-AIRLINE	AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
3H-W	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
4A-Z	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
S	MEDICAL	
E	UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)	
7A	INTL. ARRIVALS	PROCESSING
7B	INTL. ARRIVALS	OFFICE
7C	INTL. ARRIVALS	TOILET
7D	INTL. ARRIVALS	MEDIA
J	UNMANTORED SPACE	
N	NON-MANTORED SPACE	

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

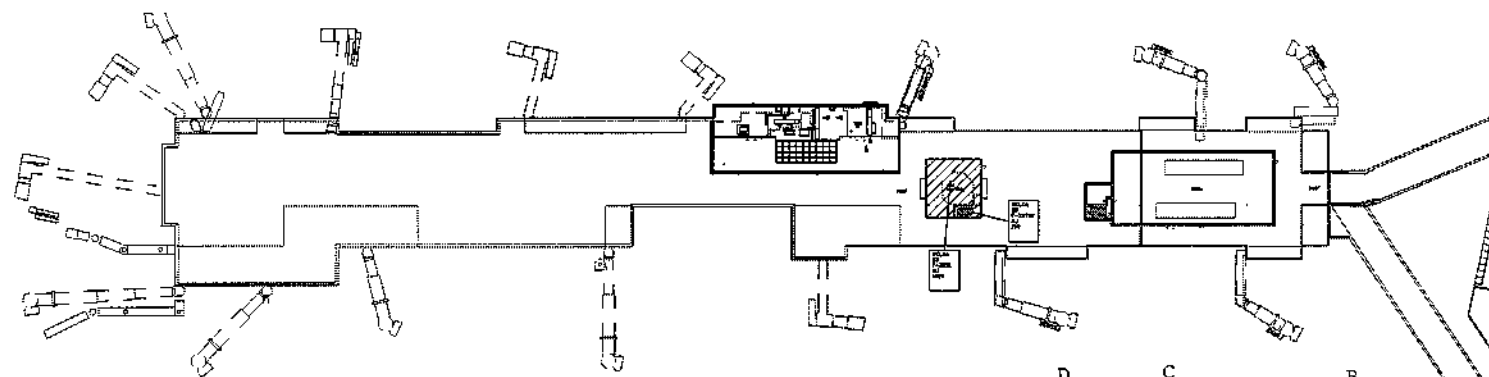
THE
DELTA

Area
CONCOURSE F

FM111



① FOURTH LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE F



② THIRD LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE F

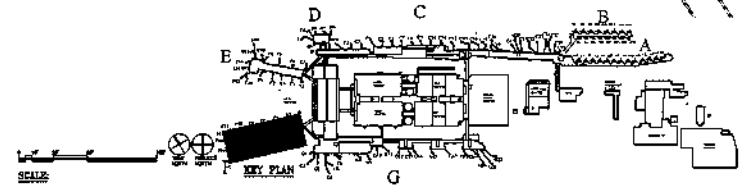
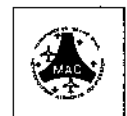


EXHIBIT J

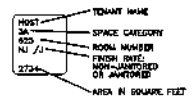
Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

Page 9 of 16

LEGEND



Metropolitan Airports Commission
 5545 29th Avenue SE
 Minneapolis, MN 55455



Space Category Key

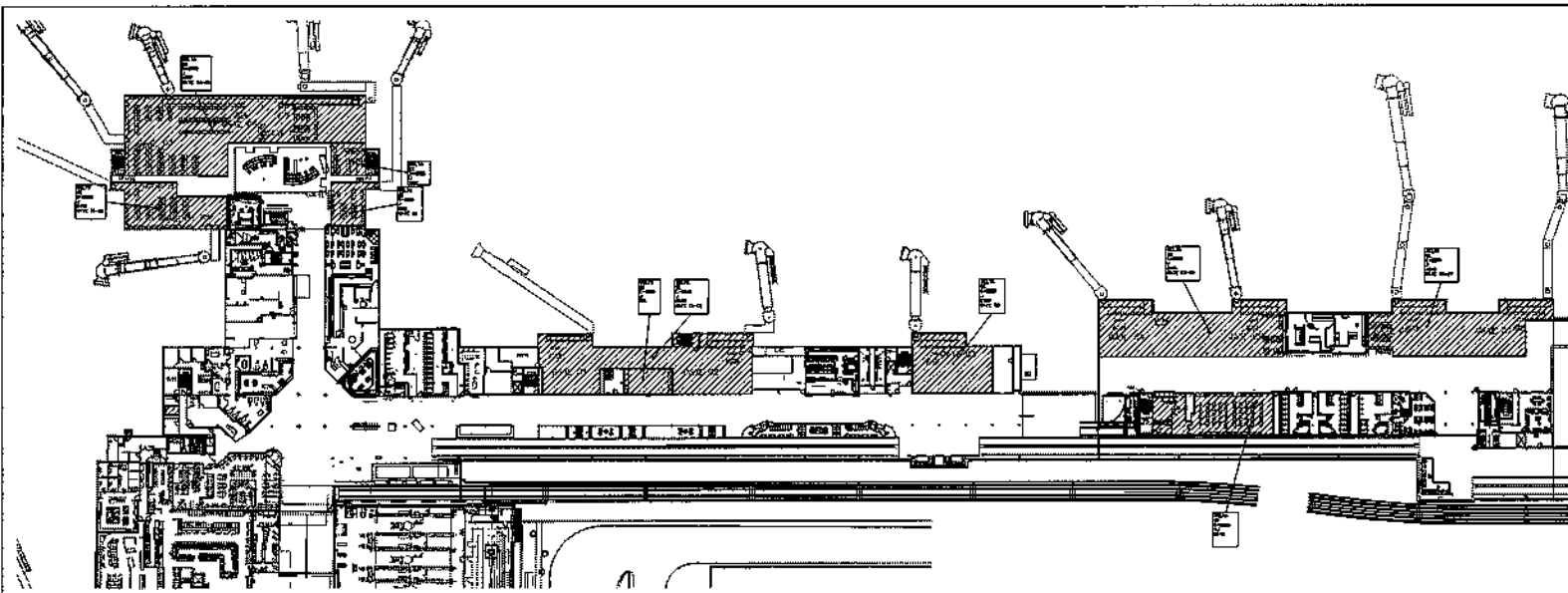
- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOLLIER
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRSIDE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT OCCUPANCY USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3A-7 NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3D-4 NON-AIRLINE USE, TRUCK
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL
- 6 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A MTL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B MTL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C MTL ARRIVALS TOLLET
- 7D MTL ARRIVALS HIGH
- J AUTHORIZED SPACE
- NU NON-AUTHORIZED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

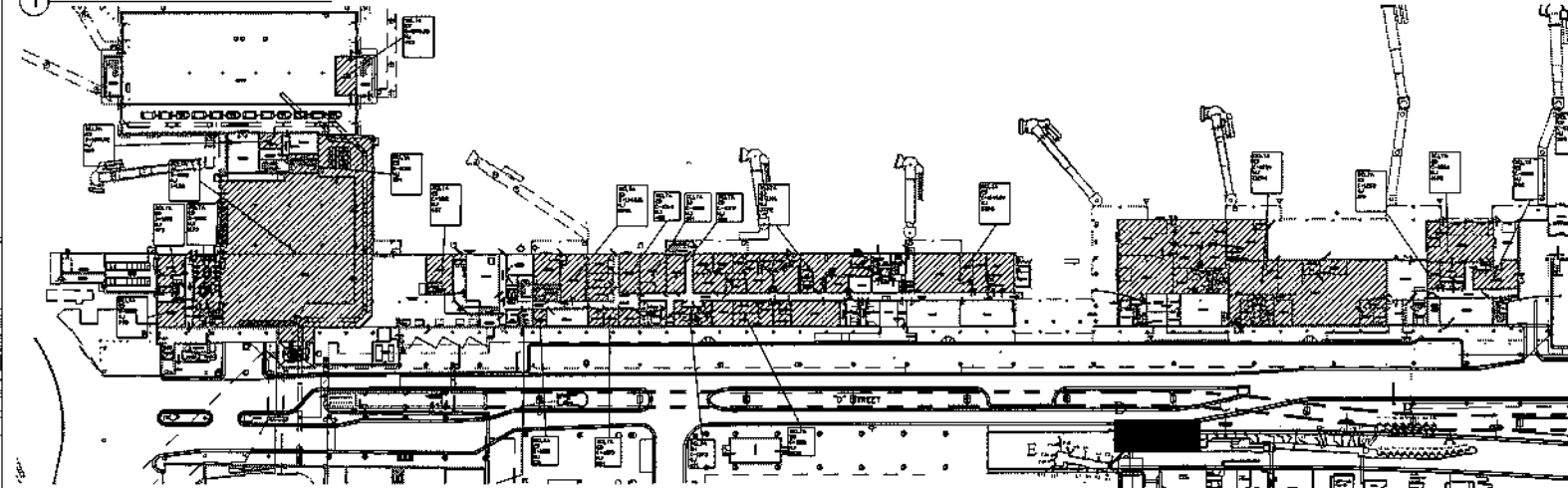
THE DELTA

Area CONOURSE C - D

FM115



① MAIN LEVEL PLAN: CONOURSE C&D



② GROUND LEVEL PLAN: CONOURSE C

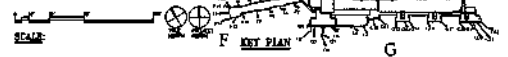


EXHIBIT J

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

Page 10 of 16

LEGEND



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
8049 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450

SYMBOL	TENANT NAME
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90	90
91	91
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99	99
100	100

Space Category Key

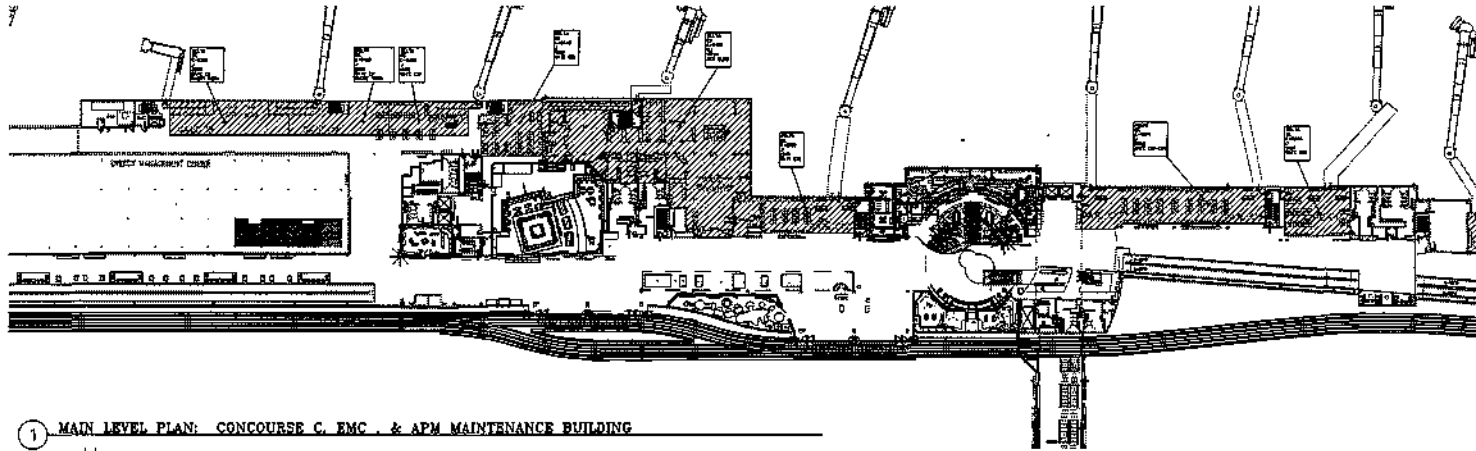
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1B	PUBLIC	LOBBY
1C	PUBLIC	TOILETS
1D	AIRLINE	TICKET COUNTER
2A	AIRLINE	AIRLINE SPACE
2B	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE HANDUP
2C	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE CLAIM
2D	AIRLINE	GATE LOBBY
2E	AIRLINE	TUG DRIVE
2F	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE HANDUP COMMON
2G	AIRLINE	TENANT COMMON USE
2H	AIRLINE	ISSUE SPACE
3A-F	NON-AIRLINE	CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
3C	NON-AIRLINE	AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
3D-W	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
4A-Z	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
5	MECHANICAL	UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
7A	INTL. ARRIVALS	PROCESSING
7B	INTL. ARRIVALS	OFFICE
7C	INTL. ARRIVALS	TOILET
7D	INTL. ARRIVALS	WASH
J	JANITORY	SPACE
NJ	NON-JANITORY	SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

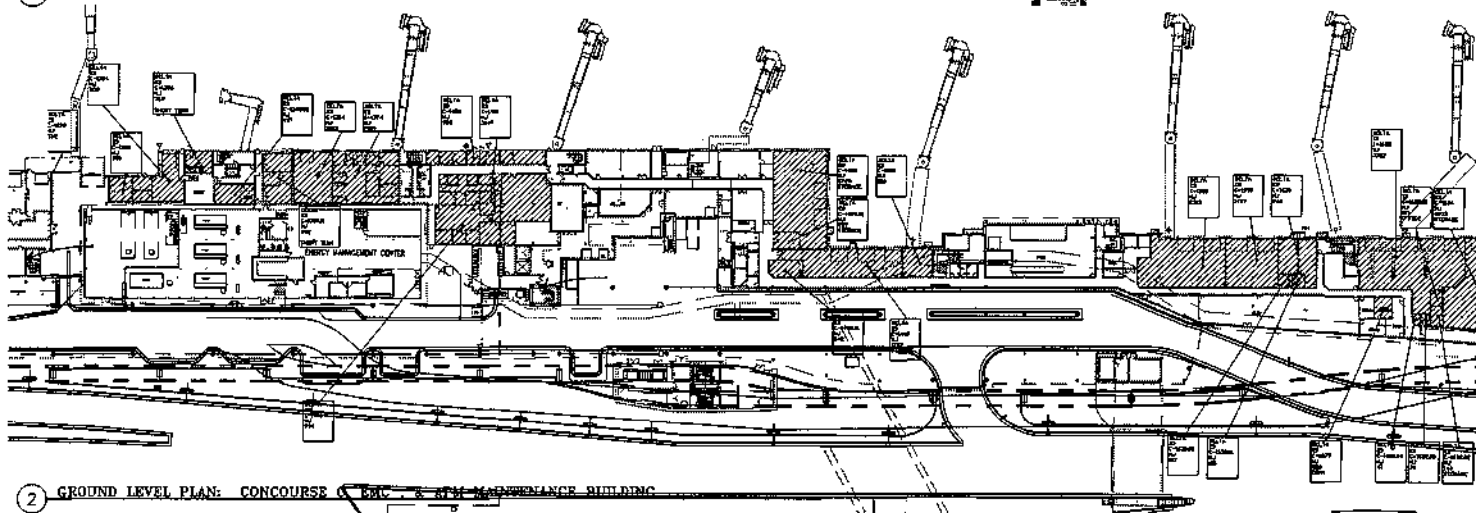
The
DELTA

Area
CONCOURSE C

FM118



1 MAIN LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE C, EMC & APM MAINTENANCE BUILDING



2 GROUND LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE C, EMC & APM MAINTENANCE BUILDING

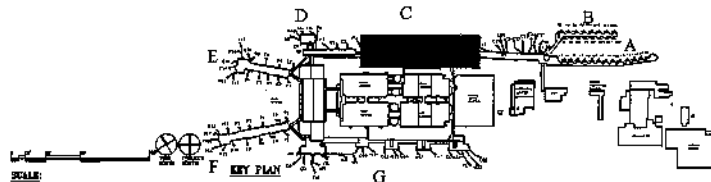
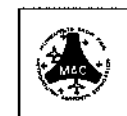


EXHIBIT J

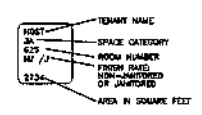
Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

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LEGEND



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
6040 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55406



Space Category Key

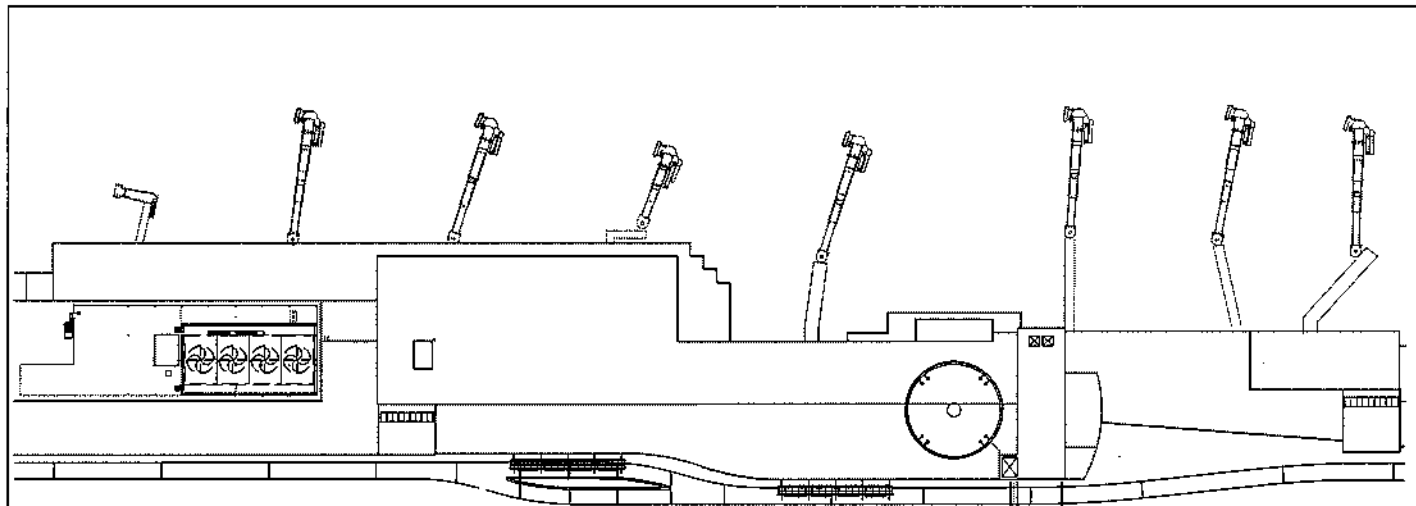
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- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TOILET
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE HANDLING
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG CLONE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE HANDLING COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 2K-1 AIRLINE CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3C NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3H-1 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3H-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN MATCHED)
- 6
- 7A DEFL. ARRIVAL PROCESSING
- 7B DEFL. ARRIVAL DESK
- 7C DEFL. ARRIVAL TISLET
- 7D DEFL. ARRIVAL MECH
- 7E UNVENTED SPACE
- 7F NON-VENTED SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

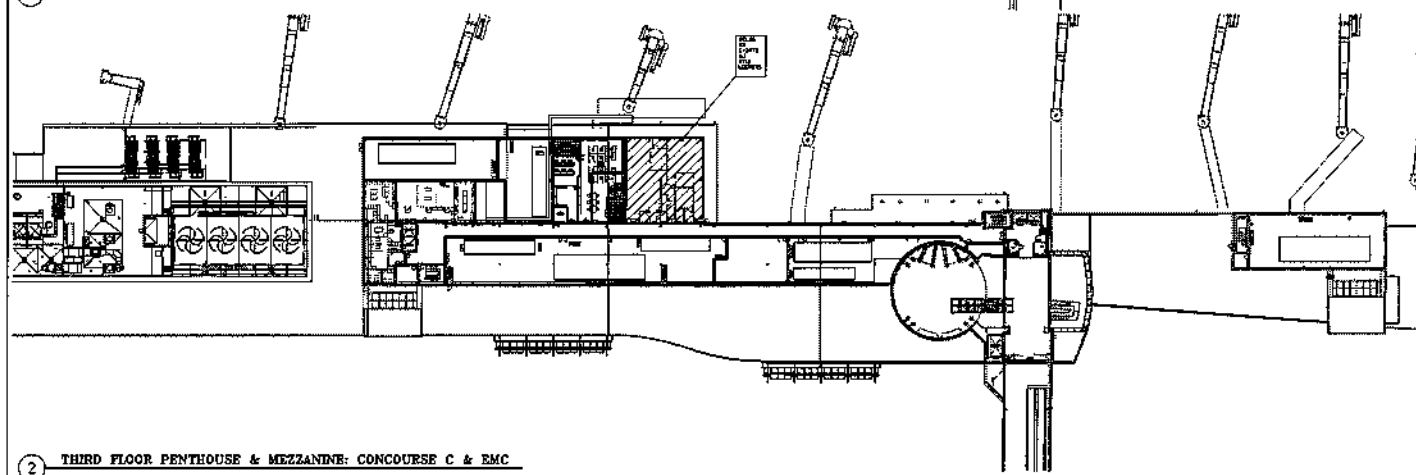
**THE
DELTA**

CONCOURSE C

FM120



1 ROOF PLAN: CONCOURSE C & EMC



2 THIRD FLOOR PENTHOUSE & MEZZANINE: CONCOURSE C & EMC

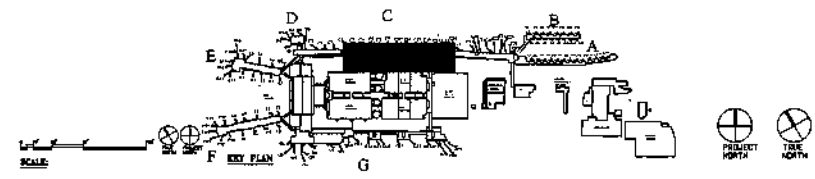


EXHIBIT J

Date: JANUARY 1, 2019

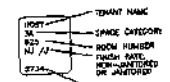
Page 12 of 16

LEGEND

 DAL



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
1040 48th Avenue St.
Minneapolis, MN 55430



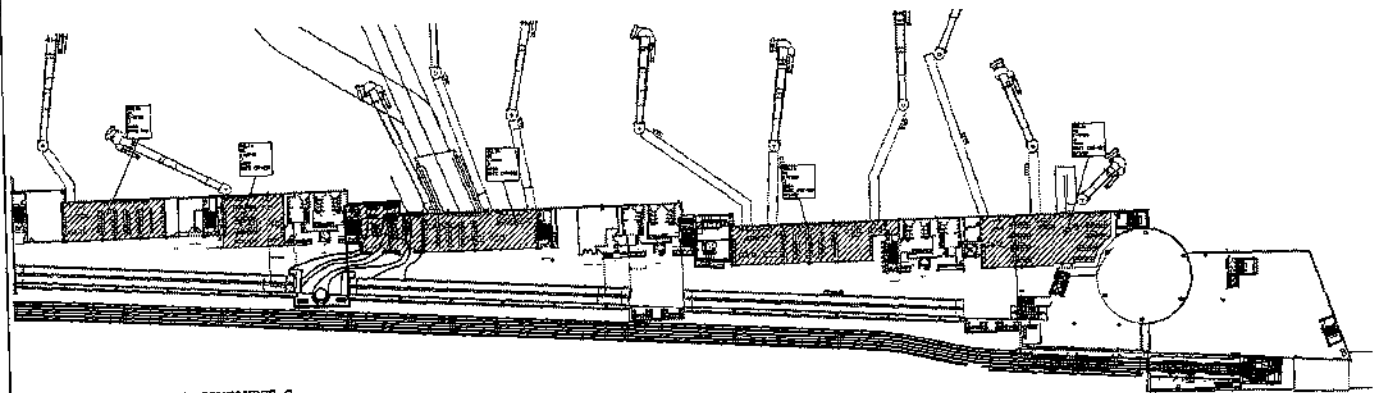
Space Category Key

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1B	PUBLIC	COLLAGE
1C	PUBLIC	TOILET
2A	AIRLINE	TOILET COUNTER
2B	AIRLINE	AIRLINE SPACE
2C	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP
2D	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE CLAIM
2E	AIRLINE	GATE LOBBY
2F	AIRLINE	TUG DRIVE
2G	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE MAKEUP CORRIDOR
2H	AIRLINE	TOILET COUNTER HOSE
2I	AIRLINE	REST LOBBY
2J	AIRLINE	CONCRETE /
2K-F	NON-AIRLINE	FOOD & BEVERAGE
3G	NON-AIRLINE	AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
3M-1	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
3M-2	NON-AIRLINE	MEG SPACE
5	Mechanical	UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
7A	MET. AIRPORTS	PROCESSING
7B	MET. AIRPORTS	OFFICE
7C	MET. AIRPORTS	TOILET
7D	MET. AIRPORTS	MEN
J	UNIFORMED SPACE	
M	NON-UNIFORMED SPACE	

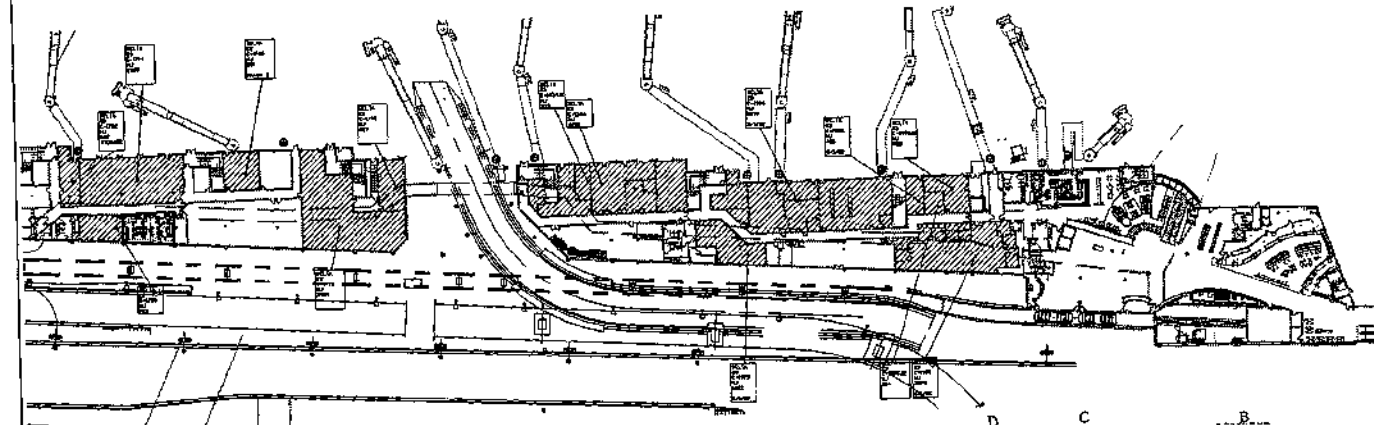
**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
THE
DELTA

AT&T
CONCOURSE C

FM121



2 MAIN LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE C



1 GROUND LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE C

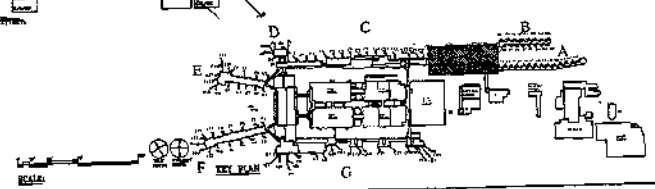


EXHIBIT J

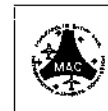
Date: JANUARY 1, 2019

Page 13 of 16

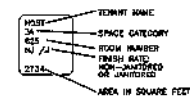
LEGEND



DAL



Metropolitan
Airports
Commission
8040 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55456



Space Category Key

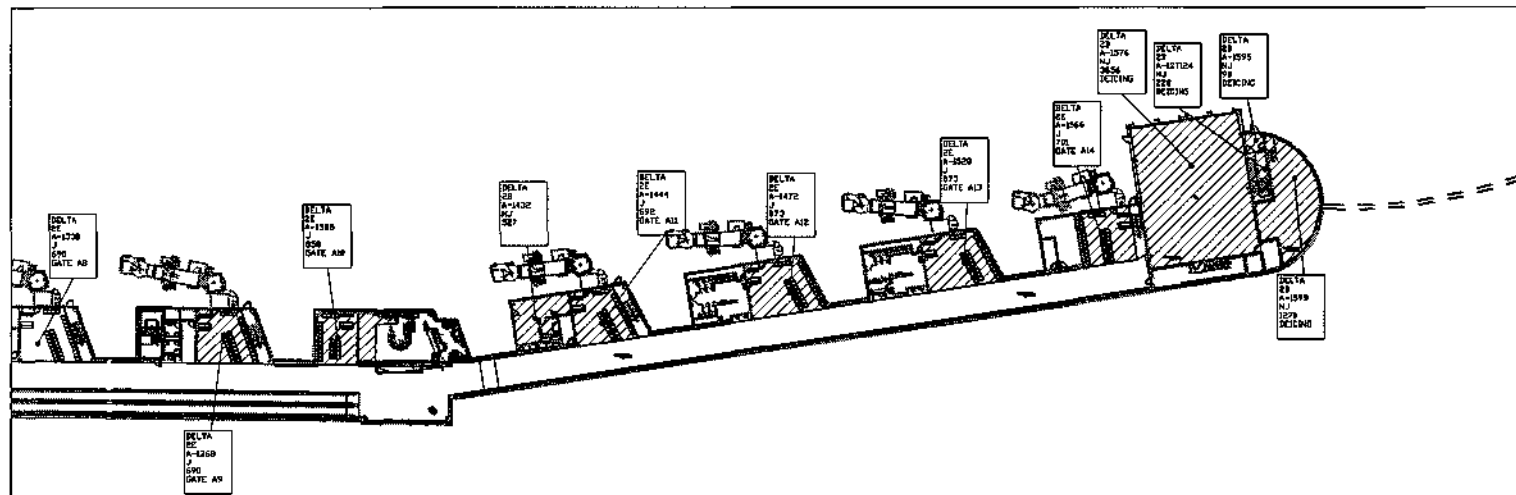
- 1A PUBLIC CONCOURSE
- 1B PUBLIC LOUNGE
- 1C PUBLIC TICKETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMAND
- 2H AIRLINE TOWAY COMMAND USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 3A-P NON-AIRLINE CONCESSION /
- 3G NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3A-1 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-2 NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 5 MECHANICAL UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INT'L ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INT'L ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INT'L ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INT'L ARRIVALS MESH
- J JANITORED SPACE
- M4 NON-JANITORED SPACE

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

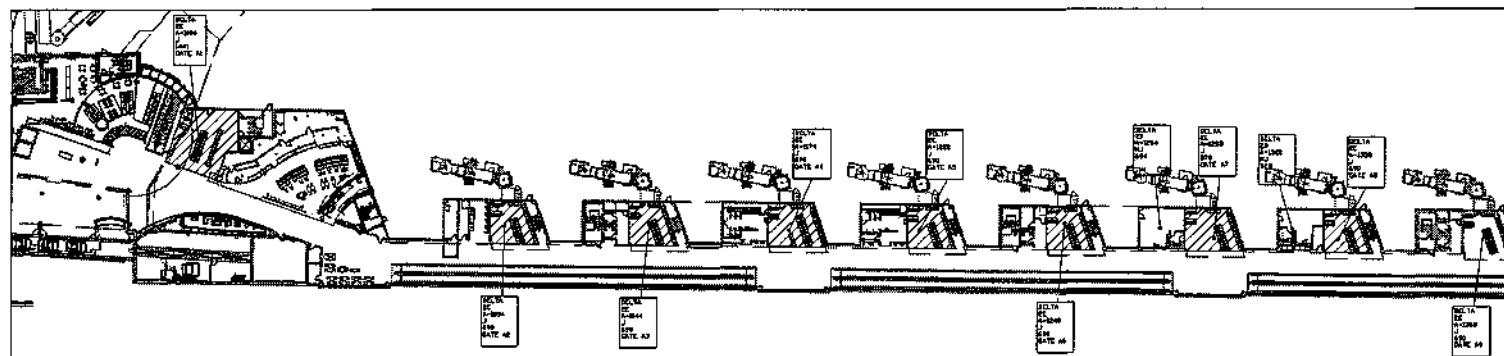
TRIP
DELTA

Area
CONCOURSE A

FM123



2 GROUND LEVEL PLAN, CONCOURSE A, SECTION 2



1 GROUND LEVEL PLAN, CONCOURSE A, SECTION 1

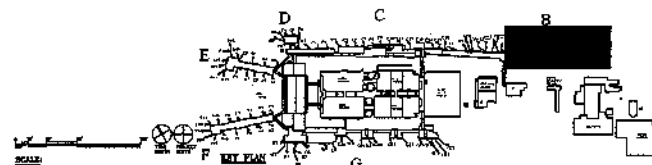


EXHIBIT J

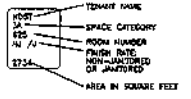
Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

Page **14** of 16

LEGEND



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
9040 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450

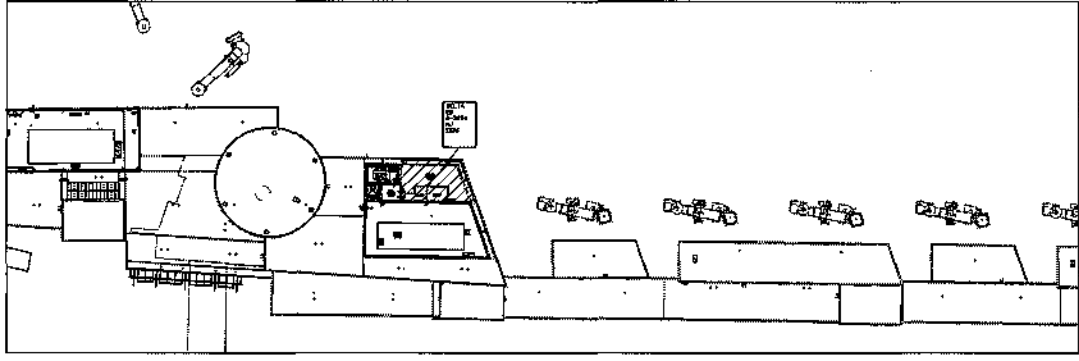


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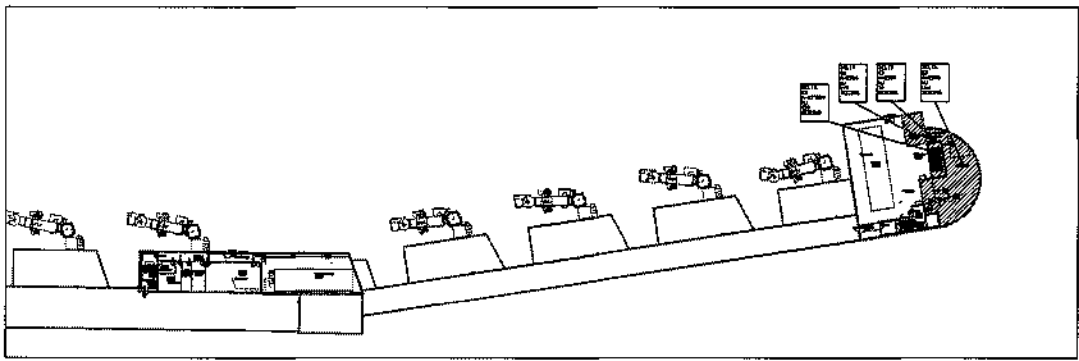
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1B	PUBLIC	LOUNGE
1C	PUBLIC	TOILETS
2A	AIRLINE	TICKET COUNTER
2B	AIRLINE	AIRLINE SPACE
2C	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE SERVICE
2D	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE CLAIM
2E	AIRLINE	CARE LOBBY
2F	AIRLINE	TRAVEL STORE
2G	AIRLINE	BAGGAGE HANDLING COMMON
2H	AIRLINE	TERRACE COMMON USE
2J	AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
3A-F	NON-AIRLINE	CONCESSION / FOOD & BEVERAGE
3G	NON-AIRLINE	AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
3H-F	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
4A-Z	NON-AIRLINE	MISC. SPACE
5	MECHANICAL	UNOCCUPIED SPACE
6	MECHANICAL	(SHOWY MATCHED)
7A	INTL. ARRIVALS	PROCESSING
7B	INTL. ARRIVALS	OFFICE
7C	INTL. ARRIVALS	TOILET
7D	INTL. ARRIVALS	MEDIA
J	UNOCCUPIED	SPACE
K	NON-MONITORED	SPACE

**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
This
DELTA
Area
CONCOURSE A

FM124



① **PENTHOUSE LEVEL PLAN: BEGINNING OF CONCOURSE A**



② **MAIN LEVEL PLAN: END OF CONCOURSE A**

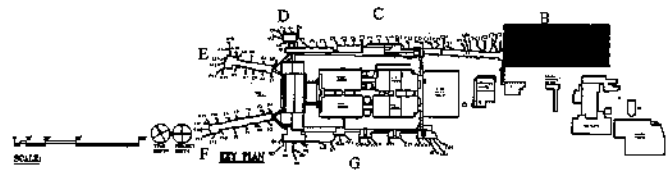


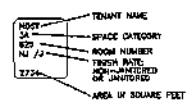
EXHIBIT J

Date: JANUARY 1, 2019
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LEGEND



Metropolitan Airports Commission
5040 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450



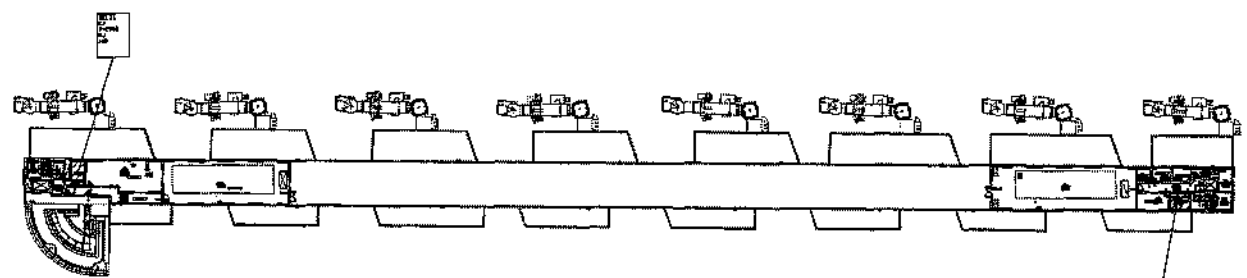
Space Category Key

- 1A PUBLIC CIRCULATION
- 1B PUBLIC LOBBY
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE ELC DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE MAKEUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TENANT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 2K AIRLINE CONCOURSE /
- 3E NON-AIRLINE FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3F NON-AIRLINE AUTO RENTAL FACILITIES
- 3G-1 MISC. SPACE
- 3G-2 MISC. SPACE
- 4 MEDICAL
- 5 UNOCCUPIED SPACE (DOWN HATCHES)
- 7A RITL ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B RITL ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C RITL ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D RITL ARRIVALS MEZH
- J UNUNITIZED SPACE
- K1 NON-UNITIZED SPACE

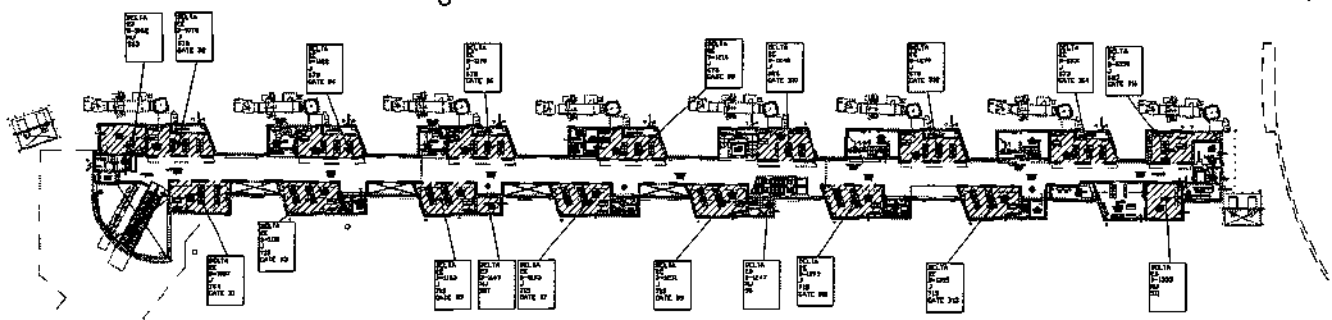
MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
TRM
DELTA

Area
CONCOURSE B

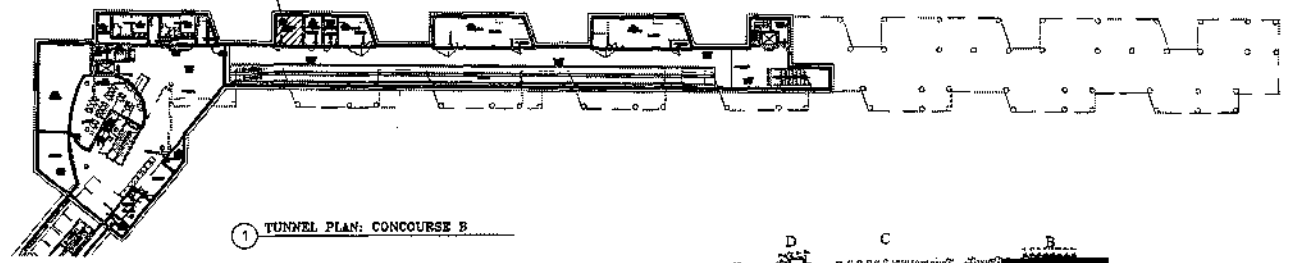
FM125



3 PENTHOUSE PLAN: CONCOURSE B



2 GROUND LEVEL PLAN: CONCOURSE B



1 TUNNEL PLAN: CONCOURSE B

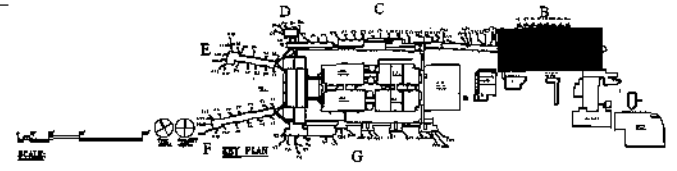


EXHIBIT J

Date : JANUARY 1, 2019

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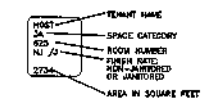
LEGEND



DAL



**Metropolitan
Airports
Commission**
6940 28th Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55450



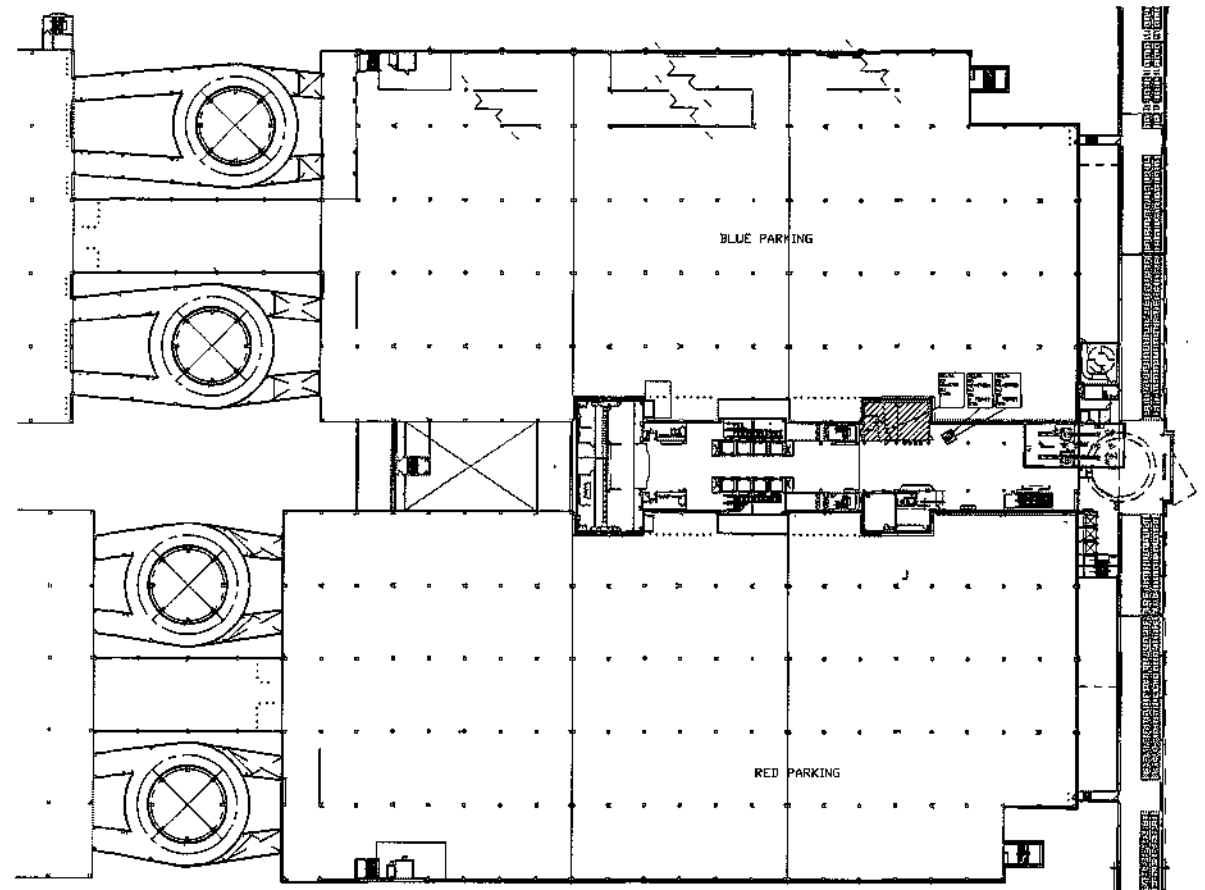
Space Category Key

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- 1B PUBLIC LOBBY
- 1C PUBLIC TOILETS
- 2A AIRLINE TICKET COUNTER
- 2B AIRLINE AIRLINE SPACE
- 2C AIRLINE BAGGAGE HANDLUP
- 2D AIRLINE BAGGAGE CLAIM
- 2E AIRLINE GATE LOBBY
- 2F AIRLINE TUG DRIVE
- 2G AIRLINE BAGGAGE HANDLUP COMMON
- 2H AIRLINE TIGHT COMMON USE
- 2J AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 2A-F NON-AIRLINE GATE/ISSUES /
- 3C NON-AIRLINE FOOD & BEVERAGE
- 3A-V NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- 4A-Z NON-AIRLINE MISC. SPACE
- S MECHANICAL
- U UNOCCUPIED SPACE (SHOWN HATCHED)
- 7A INTL. ARRIVALS PROCESSING
- 7B INTL. ARRIVALS OFFICE
- 7C INTL. ARRIVALS TOILET
- 7D INTL. ARRIVALS MESH
- J UNAUTHORIZED SPACE
- NJ NON-AUTORIZED SPACE

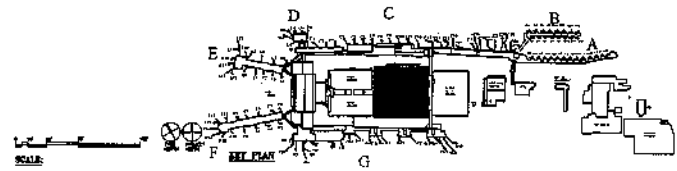
**MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
The
DELTA

Area
**BLUE RED
PARKING SECOND LEVEL**

FM136



1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN: BLUE/RED PARKING EXPANSION



APPENDIX E

PROPOSED FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

[Closing Date]

Metropolitan Airports Commission
Minneapolis, Minnesota

\$206,020,000
Minneapolis-St. Paul
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds
Series 2024A
(Governmental/Non-AMT)

\$465,125,000
Minneapolis-St. Paul
Metropolitan Airports Commission
Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds
Series 2024B
(Private Activity/AMT)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Metropolitan Airports Commission (the "Commission") in connection with the issuance by the Commission of its (a) \$206,020,000 Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A (Governmental/Non-AMT) (the "Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds"), and (b) \$465,125,000 Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024B (Private Activity/AMT) (the "Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds," and together with the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds, the "Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds"). The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are being issued pursuant to Section 473.601 et seq. of the Minnesota Statutes (the "Act"), the Master Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2000, as amended (the "Master Subordinate Indenture"), by and between the Commission and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., successor trustee to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (successor by merger to Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, National Association), as trustee (the "Subordinate Trustee"), and a Twenty-Second First Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of August 1, 2024 (the "Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture," and together with the Master Subordinate Indenture, the "Subordinate Indenture"), by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee. Issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds has been authorized by Resolution No. 2577, adopted by the Commission on July 15, 2024 (the "Resolution"). Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Subordinate Indenture.

In connection with the issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, we have examined: (a) a copy of the Act; (b) a certified copy of the Resolution; (c) executed copies of the Master Subordinate Indenture and the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture; (d) an executed copy of the Master Trust Indenture, dated as of June 1, 1998, as amended, by and between the Commission and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., successor trustee to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (successor by merger to Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, National Association, formerly known as Norwest Bank Minnesota, National Association), as trustee; (e) certifications of the Commission, the Subordinate Trustee, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as representative of the underwriters of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds (the "Underwriters"), Frasca & Associates, LLC, as municipal advisor to the Commission, and others; (f) an executed copy of the Tax Compliance Certificate, dated the date hereof, relating to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds and other matters (the "Tax Certificate"); (g) opinions of the Commission's

General Counsel, counsel to the Subordinate Trustee and counsel to the Underwriters; and (h) such other documents as we deemed relevant and necessary in rendering the opinions set forth herein. We have assumed the genuineness of all documents and signatures presented to us (whether as originals or as copies) and the due and legal execution and delivery thereof by, and the validity against, any parties, other than the Commission, thereto. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents, and of the legal conclusions contained in the opinions, referred to in this paragraph.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions are taken or omitted or events do occur or whether any other matters come to our attention after the date hereof. We call attention to the fact that the obligations of the Commission, the security provided therefor, as contained in the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds and the Subordinate Indenture, may be subject to general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion, and are subject to the provisions of applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium or similar laws relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally, now or hereafter in effect, and to the limitations on legal remedies against public corporations in the State of Minnesota. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, penalty, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, waiver or severability provisions contained in the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds or the Subordinate Indenture. We have not undertaken any responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the Official Statement dated July 24, 2024, or any other offering material relating to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds and express no opinion relating thereto.

Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds constitute the valid and binding limited obligations of the Commission secured by a pledge of and lien upon and are a charge upon and are payable from the Net Pledged Revenues, certain funds and accounts held by the Subordinate Trustee under the Subordinate Indenture, and other amounts payable under the Subordinate Indenture.
2. The Master Subordinate Indenture and the 2024 Supplemental Subordinate Indenture have been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Commission and, assuming the due authorization, execution and delivery by the Subordinate Trustee, constitute the valid and binding obligations of the Commission, enforceable against the Commission in accordance with their terms. The Subordinate Indenture creates a valid pledge, to secure the payment of the principal of and interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, of the Net Pledged Revenues, certain funds and accounts held by the Subordinate Indenture under the Subordinate Indenture, and other amounts payable under the Subordinate Indenture, subject to the provisions of the Subordinate Indenture permitting the application thereof for the purposes and on the terms and conditions set forth therein.
3. The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are not general obligations of the Commission. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the Commission, the City of Minneapolis, the City of St. Paul, the State of Minnesota or any political subdivision or public agency of the State of Minnesota is pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. None of the properties of the Airport System are subject to any mortgage or other lien for the benefit of the owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

4. Under existing laws, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, interest on the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax on individuals. Interest on the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations.

5. Under existing laws, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, interest on the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, except for interest on any Subordinate Series 2024B Bond for any period during which such Subordinate Series 2024B Bond is held by a “substantial user” of the facilities financed by the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds or a “related person” within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, (the “Code”). Interest on the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds is a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. Interest on the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations.

6. Additionally (a) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds is not includible in taxable net income of individuals, estates and trusts for State of Minnesota income tax purposes, but is includible in the calculation of taxable income of corporations and financial institutions for State of Minnesota franchise tax purposes, (b) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the State of Minnesota alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals, estates and trusts, and (c) interest on the Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds is an item of tax preference for purposes of the State of Minnesota alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals, estates and trusts.

The opinions set forth in numbered paragraphs 4 and 5 above regarding the exclusion of interest from gross income of the recipient is subject to continuing compliance by the Commission with covenants regarding federal tax law contained in the Subordinate Indenture and the Tax Certificate. Failure to comply with such covenants could cause interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds to be included in gross income retroactive to the date of issue of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. Although we are of the opinion that interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes, the accrual or receipt of interest on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds may otherwise affect the federal income tax liability of the recipient. The extent of these other tax consequences will depend upon the recipient’s particular tax status or other items of income or deduction. We express no opinion regarding any such consequences.

Our engagement with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update, revise or supplement this opinion letter.

Very truly yours,

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APPENDIX F

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

This Continuing Disclosure Certificate (this “Certificate”) is executed and delivered by the Metropolitan Airports Commission (the “Commission”) in connection with the issuance of its (a) Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A (Governmental/Non-AMT) (the “Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds”), and (b) Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024B (Private Activity/AMT) (the “Subordinate Series 2024B Bonds,” and together with the Subordinate Series 2024A Bonds, the “Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds”).

The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds were issued pursuant to the Master Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2000, as amended (the “Master Subordinate Indenture”), by and between the Commission and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., successor trustee to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (successor by merger to Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, National Association), as trustee (the “Subordinate Trustee”), and the Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, dated as of August 1, 2024 (the “Twenty-Second Supplemental Subordinate Indenture,” and together with the Master Subordinate Indenture, the “Subordinate Indenture”), by and between the Commission and the Subordinate Trustee.

Additionally, the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds have been authorized by Resolution No. 2577 adopted by the Commission on July 15, 2024. The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds were issued under and in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Sections 473.601, et seq.

In consideration of the purchase of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds by the Participating Underwriter (as defined below), the Commission covenants and agrees as follows:

Section 1. Purpose of the Certificate. This Certificate is being executed and delivered by the Commission for the benefit of the Holders and Beneficial Owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriter in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5).

Section 2. Definitions. In addition to the definitions set forth in the Subordinate Indenture, which apply to any capitalized term used in this Certificate unless otherwise defined herein, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

“*Annual Report*” means any Annual Report provided by the Commission pursuant to, and as described in, Sections 3 and 4 hereof.

“*Beneficial Owner*” means any person which (a) has or shares the power, directly or indirectly, to vote or consent with respect to, to make investment decisions concerning the ownership of, or to dispose of ownership of, any Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds (including persons holding Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries), or (b) is treated as the owner of any Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds for federal income tax purposes.

“*Dissemination Agent*” means the Commission, or any successor Dissemination Agent designated in writing by the Commission and which has filed with the Commission a written acceptance of such designation.

“*EMMA System*” means the MSRB’s Electronic Municipal Market Access system, or such other electronic system designated by the MSRB.

“*Financial Obligation*” shall mean, for purposes of the Listed Events set out in Section 5(a)(10) and Section (5)(b)(8) of this Certificate, a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term “Financial Obligation” shall not include municipal securities (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as to which a final official statement (as defined in the Rule) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

“*Holders*” means either the registered owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, or if the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company or other recognized securities depository, any applicable participant in its depository system.

“*Listed Events*” means any of the events listed in Section 5(a) or 5(b) hereof.

“*MSRB*” means the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, or any successor thereto.

“*Obligated Person*” means the Commission and each airline or other entity using the Airport System under a lease or use agreement extending for more than one year from the date in question and including bond debt service as part of the calculation of rates and charges, under which lease or use agreement such airline or other entity has paid amounts equal to at least 20% of the Revenues of the Airport System for the prior two Fiscal Years of the Commission.

“*Official Statement*” means the Official Statement, dated July 24, 2024, prepared and distributed in connection with the initial sale of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

“*Participating Underwriter*” means any of the original underwriters of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with the offering of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

“*Rule*” means Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“*SEC*” means the Securities and Exchange Commission.

“*State*” means the State of Minnesota.

Section 3. Provision of Annual Reports.

(a) The Commission shall provide, or shall cause the Dissemination Agent to provide, to the MSRB through the EMMA System (in an electronic format and accompanied by identifying information all as prescribed by the MSRB) an Annual Report which is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 hereof by not later than 210 days after the end of the Commission’s fiscal year in each fiscal year. The Commission’s first Annual Report shall be due July 29, 2025 (for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024). Not later than 15 Business Days prior to said date, the Commission shall provide the Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent (if other than the Commission). The Annual Report may be submitted as a single document or as separate documents comprising a package, and may include by reference other information as provided in Section 4 hereof. The audited financial statements of the Commission may be submitted separately from the balance of the Annual Report if they are not available by the date of submission, provided such

financial statements are submitted within 210 days after the end of the Commission's fiscal year. If the Commission's fiscal year changes, the Commission, upon becoming aware of such change, shall give notice of such change in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(e) hereof.

(b) If by 15 Business Days prior to the date specified in subsection (a) for providing the Annual Report to the MSRB, the Dissemination Agent (if other than the Commission) has not received a copy of the Annual Report, the Dissemination Agent shall contact the Commission to determine if the Commission is in compliance with subsection (a).

(c) If the Commission is unable to provide to the MSRB or the Dissemination Agent (if other than the Commission), an Annual Report by the date required in subsection (a), the Commission shall send a notice to the MSRB through the EMMA System in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit A.

(d) The Dissemination Agent (or the Commission, as applicable) shall confirm in writing to the Commission that the Annual Report has been filed as required hereunder, stating the date filed.

(e) The Commission acknowledges that Delta Air Lines, Inc. ("*Delta*") is the only Obligated Person other than the Commission at present and is required by federal law to file annual reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Commission takes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such filings by Delta or by any future Obligated Person. Unless no longer required by the Rule to do so, the Commission agrees to use its reasonable best efforts to cause Delta (to the extent Delta is not otherwise required under federal law to do so), and any future Obligated Person, to make Annual Reports available as contemplated by this Section 3. Any change in Obligated Persons shall be reported by the Commission in connection with the Annual Reports.

Section 4. Content of Annual Reports.

(a) The Commission's Annual Report shall contain or incorporate by reference the following, updated to incorporate information for the most recent fiscal or calendar year, as applicable (the tables referred to below are those appearing in the Official Statement):

(i) Audited financial statements of the Commission, updated to incorporate information for the most recent fiscal year, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated to apply to governmental entities from time to time by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, and as further modified according to applicable State law. If the Commission's audited financial statements are not available by the time the Annual Report is required to be filed pursuant to Section 3(a) hereof, the Annual Report shall contain unaudited financial statements in a format similar to the usual format utilized by the Commission, and the audited financial statements shall be filed in the same manner as the Annual Report when they become available;

(ii) Table 1 — Metropolitan Airports Commission, Irrevocably Committed PFCs (only if such information changes);

(iii) Table 2 — Metropolitan Airports Commission, Existing Senior Bonds;

(iv) Table 3 — Metropolitan Airports Commission, Existing Subordinate Bonds;

(v) Table 5 — Metropolitan Airports Commission, Historical Debt Service Coverage;

(vi) Table 10 — Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, O&D and Connecting Enplaned Passengers;

(vii) Table 12 — Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, Aircraft Operations;

(viii) Table 13 — Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, Aircraft Landed Weight;

(ix) Table 14 — Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, Air Carriers Serving the Airport;

(x) Table 15 — Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, Air Carrier Market Share, Total Enplaned Passengers;

(xi) Table 17 — Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, Air Carrier Market Share, Total Cargo Handled;

(xii) Table 19 — Metropolitan Airports Commission, Summary of Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position;

(xiii) Table 20 — Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, Airline Revenue;

(xiv) Table 21 — Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, Airline Cost Per Enplaned Passenger;

(xv) Table 22 — Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, Landing Fee Rates for Signatory Airlines;

(xvi) Table 23 — Metropolitan Airports Commission, Top Ten Operating Revenue Providers;

(xvii) Table 24 — Metropolitan Airports Commission, Top Ten Operating Revenue Sources;

(xviii) Table 31 — Metropolitan Airports Commission, Approved PFC Applications (only total approved collection authority and total actual collections need be reported); and

(xix) Table 32 — Metropolitan Airports Commission, Annual Collections of PFCs.

(b) All or any portion of the information of the Annual Report may be incorporated in the Annual Report by cross reference to any other documents which have been filed with the MSRB.

(c) Information contained in an Annual Report for any fiscal year containing any modified operating data or financial information (as contemplated by Section 8 hereof) for such fiscal year shall explain, in narrative form, the reasons for such modification and the effect of such

modification on the Annual Report being provided for such fiscal year. If a change in accounting principles is included in any such modification, such Annual Report shall present a comparison between the financial statements or information prepared on the basis of modified accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of former accounting principles.

Any or all of the items above may be included by specific reference to other documents, including official statements of debt issues of the Commission or related public entities, which have been submitted to the MSRB. If the document included by reference is a final official statement, it must be available from the MSRB. The Commission shall clearly identify each such other document so included by reference.

Section 5. Reporting of Significant Events.

(a) The Commission shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds not later than ten business days after the occurrence of the event:

1. Principal and interest payment delinquencies;
2. Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
3. Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
4. Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
5. Adverse tax opinions with respect to the tax status of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds or the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determination of taxability or of a Notice of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB);
6. Tender offers;
7. Defeasances;
8. Rating changes;
9. Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the obligated person; or
10. Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Department, any of which reflect financial difficulties

Note: for the purposes of the event identified in subparagraph (9), the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for an Obligated Person in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Obligated Person, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governmental body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order

confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Obligated Person.

(b) The Commission shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, if material, not later than ten business days after the occurrence of the event:

1. Unless described in paragraph 5(a)(5) hereof, adverse tax opinions or other material notices or determinations by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to the tax status of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds or other material events affecting the tax status of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds;

2. Modifications to rights of the Beneficial Owners and/or Holders of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds;

3. Optional, unscheduled or contingent bond calls;

4. Release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds;

5. Non-payment related defaults;

6. The consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving an Obligated Person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Obligated Person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms;

7. Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee; or

8. Incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the Commission, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the Commission, any of which affect security holders.

(c) The Commission shall give, or cause to be given, in a timely manner, notice of a failure to provide the annual financial information on or before the date specified in Section 3(a) hereof, as provided in Section 3 hereof.

(d) Whenever the Commission obtains knowledge of the occurrence of a Listed Event described in Section 5(b) hereof, the Commission shall determine if such event would be material under applicable federal securities laws.

(e) If the Commission learns of an occurrence of a Listed Event described in Section 5(a) hereof, or determines that knowledge of a Listed Event described in Section 5(b) hereof would be material under applicable federal securities laws, the Commission shall within ten business days of occurrence file a notice of such occurrence with the MSRB through the EMMA System in electronic format, accompanied by such identifying information as is prescribed by the MSRB. Notwithstanding the foregoing, notice of the Listed Event described in subsections (a)(7) or (b)(3) hereof need not be given under this subsection any earlier than the notice (if any) of the underlying

event is given to the Holders and Beneficial Owners of the affected Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds pursuant to the Subordinate Indenture.

(f) The Commission intends to comply with the Listed Events described in Section 5(a)(10) and Section 5(b)(8), and the definition of “Financial Obligation” in Section 2, with reference to the Rule, any other applicable federal securities laws and the guidance provided by the SEC in Release No. 34-83885 dated August 20, 2018 (the “2018 Release”), and any further amendments or written guidance provided by the SEC or its staff with respect to the amendments to the Rule effected by the 2018 Release.

Section 6. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The Commission’s obligations under this Certificate shall terminate upon the legal defeasance, prior redemption or payment of amounts fully sufficient to pay and discharge the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, or upon delivery to the Dissemination Agent (if other than the Commission) of an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel to the effect that continuing disclosure is no longer required.

Section 7. Dissemination Agent. From time to time, the Commission may appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Certificate, and may discharge any such Dissemination Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent (if other than the Commission) shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for its services hereunder and reimbursement of its out of pocket expenses (including, but not limited to, attorneys’ fees). The Dissemination Agent (if other than the Commission) shall not be responsible in any manner for the content of any notice or report prepared by the Commission pursuant to this Certificate.

Section 8. Amendment; Waiver. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Certificate, the Commission may amend this Certificate, and any provision of this Certificate may be waived, provided that all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) If the amendment or waiver relates to the provisions of Sections 3(a), 4, or 5 hereof, it may only be made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal (including regulatory) requirements, change in law (including rules or regulations) or in interpretations thereof, or change in the identity, nature or status of an obligated person with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, or the type of business conducted;

(b) The undertaking, as amended or taking into account such waiver, would, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of the original issuance of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances; and

(c) The amendment or waiver either (i) is approved by the Holders of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds in the same manner as provided in the Subordinate Indenture for amendments to the Subordinate Indenture, as applicable, with the consent of Holders, or (ii) does not, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, materially impair the interests of the Holders or Beneficial Owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

In the event of any amendment or waiver of a provision of this Certificate, the Commission shall describe such amendment in the next Annual Report, and shall include, as applicable, a narrative explanation of the reason for the amendment or waiver and its impact on the type (or in the case of a change of accounting principles, on the presentation) of financial information or operating data being presented by the Commission. In addition, if the amendment relates to the accounting principles to be followed in preparing financial statements, (i) notice of such change shall be given in the same manner as for a Listed

Event under Section 5(e) hereof, and (ii) the Annual Report for the year in which the change is made should present a comparison (in narrative form and also, if feasible, in quantitative form) between the financial statements as prepared on the basis of the new accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles.

Section 9. Additional Information. Nothing in this Certificate shall be deemed to prevent the Commission from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Certificate or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is required by this Certificate. If the Commission chooses to include any information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event in addition to that which is specifically required by this Certificate, the Commission shall have no obligation under this Certificate to update such information or include it in any future Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

Section 10. Default. In the event of a failure of the Commission to comply with any provision of this Certificate, any Holder or Beneficial Owner of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds may take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking mandate or specific performance by court order, to cause the Commission or the Dissemination Agent (if other than the Commission), as the case may be, to comply with its obligations under this Certificate. A default under this Certificate shall not be deemed an Event of Default under the Subordinate Indenture and the sole remedy under this Certificate in the event of any failure of the Commission or the Dissemination Agent (if other than the Commission) to comply with this Certificate shall be an action to compel performance.

Section 11. Duties, Immunities and Liabilities of Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent shall have only such duties as are expressly and specifically set forth in this Certificate, and the Commission agrees to indemnify and save the Dissemination Agent, its officers, directors, employees and agents, harmless against any claims, losses, expenses and liabilities which such Dissemination Agent may incur arising out of or in the exercise or performance of the powers and duties given to the Dissemination Agent hereunder, including the costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees) of defending, in any manner or forum, against any claim of liability, but excluding liabilities due to the Dissemination Agent's negligence or willful misconduct, subject to the Subordinate Indenture. The obligations of the Commission under this Section shall survive resignation or removal of the Dissemination Agent and payment of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds.

Section 12. Beneficiaries. This Certificate shall inure solely to the benefit of the Commission, the Dissemination Agent, the Participating Underwriter and the Holders and Beneficial Owners from time to time of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

Section 13. Governing Law. This Certificate shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has hereunto signed and executed this Continuing Disclosure Certificate this 7th day of August, 2024.

METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION

By _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

EXHIBIT A

NOTICE TO MUNICIPAL SECURITIES RULEMAKING BOARD
OF FAILURE TO FILE ANNUAL REPORT

Name of Issuer: Metropolitan Airports Commission

Name of Bond Issue: Minneapolis–St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A (Governmental/Non-AMT)

Minneapolis–St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission Subordinate Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2024B (Private Activity/AMT)

Date of Issuance: August 7, 2024

CUSIP: 603827____

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Metropolitan Airports Commission (the “Commission”) has not provided an Annual Report with respect to the above named Bonds as required by Section 3 of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate, dated August 7, 2024, executed by the Commission for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the above referenced bonds. The Commission anticipates that the Annual Report will be filed by _____, 20__.

Dated: _____, 20__

METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION

By _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

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APPENDIX G

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

Introduction

Unless otherwise noted, the information contained under the caption “—General” below has been provided by DTC. The Commission makes no representations as to the accuracy or the completeness of such information. The Beneficial Owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds should confirm the following information with DTC, the Direct Participants or the Indirect Participants.

NEITHER THE COMMISSION NOR THE SUBORDINATE TRUSTEE WILL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, TO INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS, OR TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WITH RESPECT TO (A) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT, OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (B) ANY NOTICE THAT IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO THE OWNERS OF THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS UNDER THE SUBORDINATE INDENTURE, (C) THE SELECTION BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY PERSON TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF A PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS; (D) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OR INTEREST DUE TO THE OWNERS OF THE SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS; (E) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE OWNERS OF SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS; OR (F) ANY OTHER MATTER REGARDING DTC.

General

DTC will act as securities depository for the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds. The Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully registered Subordinate Series 2024 Bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world’s largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC’s participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct

Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). DTC has a Standard & Poor’s rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Subordinate Series 2024 Bond (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co. or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not affect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults and proposed amendments to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of the notices be provided directly to them.

While the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are in the book-entry-only system, redemption notices will be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds of a maturity are being redeemed, DTC’s practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC’s MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Commission as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.’s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Commission or the Subordinate Trustee on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Subordinate Trustee or the Commission, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Commission or the Subordinate Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Commission or the Subordinate Trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, certificates representing the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds are required to be printed and delivered.

The Commission may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, certificates representing the Subordinate Series 2024 Bonds will be printed and delivered to DTC.

The information in this Appendix G concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the Commission believes to be reliable, but neither the Commission nor the Underwriters take any responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

BENEFICIAL OWNERS WILL NOT RECEIVE PHYSICAL DELIVERY OF SUBORDINATE SERIES 2024 BONDS AND WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED BY THE SUBORDINATE TRUSTEE AS OWNERS THEREOF, AND BENEFICIAL OWNERS WILL BE PERMITTED TO EXERCISE THE RIGHTS OF OWNERS ONLY INDIRECTLY THROUGH DTC AND THE DTC PARTICIPANTS.

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MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION
SUBORDINATE AIRPORT REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2024A (GOVERNMENTAL/Non-AMT) AND SERIES 2024B (PRIVATE ACTIVITY/AMT)



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