



**Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy**

December 22, 2022

Audit Committee, Commissioners, and Executive Director
Port of Tacoma
Tacoma, Washington

Contracted CPA Firm's Audit Report on Financial Statements

We have reviewed the audit report issued by a certified public accounting (CPA) firm on the financial statements of the Port of Tacoma for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. The Port contracted with the CPA firm for this audit and requested that we accept it in lieu of performing our own audit.

Based on this review, we have accepted this report in lieu of the audit required by RCW 43.09.260. The Office of the Washington State Auditor did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on those financial statements.

This report is being published on the Office of the Washington State Auditor website as a matter of public record.

Sincerely,

Pat McCarthy, State Auditor
Olympia, WA

Americans with Disabilities

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, we will make this document available in alternative formats. For more information, please contact our Office at (564) 999-0950, TDD Relay at (800) 833-6388, or email our webmaster at webmaster@sao.wa.gov.

Port of Tacoma

Financial Report
December 31, 2021

Port of Tacoma Financial Report

**For The Year Ended
December 31, 2021**

Table of Contents

Independent auditor's report	1-3
Management's discussion and analysis	4-14
Financial statements	
Statements of net position—enterprise fund	15-16
Statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position—enterprise fund	17
Statements of cash flows—enterprise fund	18-19
Statements of net position—post-employment health care benefits trust fund	20
Statements of changes in net position—post-employment health care benefits trust fund	21
Notes to financial statements	22-72
Required supplementary information	
Schedule of Port of Tacoma's share of net pension asset/liability (NPA/NPL)	73
Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund—Schedule of changes in Port of Tacoma's net OPEB asset and related ratios	74
Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund—Schedule of Port of Tacoma's contributions	75

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners
Port of Tacoma
Tacoma, Washington

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 Port of Tacoma (the Port), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Port'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 Port, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, 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 audit 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* (Government Auditing Standards), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Port and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Port adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as of January 1, 2020. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

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 Port's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Port'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 Port's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information, as listed 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 audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 1, 2022, on our consideration of the Port's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Port'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 Port's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

RSM US LLP

Seattle, Washington
April 1, 2022

Port of Tacoma

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 and 2020

INTRODUCTION

The Port of Tacoma's (the Port) Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of financial activities and performance introduces the Port's 2021 and 2020 financial statements, which include the Enterprise Fund as well as the Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund. Port management prepared this MD&A and readers should consider it in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto.

The Enterprise Fund accounts for all activities and operations of the Port except for the activities included within the Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund.

The notes are essential to a full understanding of the data contained in the financial statements. This report also presents certain required supplementary information regarding pension and other post-employment benefits.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial section of this annual report consists of three parts: MD&A, the basic financial statements, and the notes to the financial statements. The financial statements include: the statements of net position, the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and the statements of cash flows of the Enterprise Fund. The report also includes the following two basic financial statements for the Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund: statements of net position and statements of changes in net position.

The statements of net position and the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position illustrate whether the Port's financial position has improved as a result of the year's activities. The statements of net position present information on all of the Port's assets and deferred outflows, and liabilities and deferred inflows, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as an indicator of whether the financial position of the Port is improving or deteriorating. The statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position show how the Port's net position changed during the year. These changes are reported in the period in which the underlying event occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Fund financial statements: A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Port uses two funds, an Enterprise Fund, which is a type of proprietary fund that reports business-type activities, and the Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund.

Formation of The Northwest Seaport Alliance

The ports of Seattle and Tacoma (home ports) joined forces in August 2015 to unify management of marine cargo facilities and business to strengthen the Puget Sound gateway and attract more marine cargo and jobs to the region by creating The Northwest Seaport Alliance (NWSA). The NWSA is a special purpose governmental entity established as a Port Development Authority (PDA), similar to Public Development Authorities formed by cities and counties. The PDA is governed by the two ports as equal members (each a "Managing Member" and, collectively, "Managing Members") with each port acting through its elected commissioners. As approved, the charter for the NWSA (Charter) may be amended only by mutual agreement of the Managing Members. Each port will remain a separate legal entity, independently governed by its own elected commissioners.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

Membership Interests

The home ports made an initial contribution of certain cargo terminals and related marine cargo business activities to the NWSA through license agreements (Licensed Properties). Under these agreements, the NWSA was charged with managing the properties as an agent on behalf of the Managing Members.

The initial contribution of each home port to the NWSA was 50% (based on the value of the contributed facilities using cash flow forecasts for each parcel that went to the NWSA) with a revaluation review that was settled in 2019 by the Managing Members.

The revaluation review determined that a material change in cash flows from Licensed Properties had occurred since the initial valuation and the Port of Seattle agreed to contribute an additional \$32 million to the NWSA. This additional contribution was in recognition that certain forecasted revenue streams not secured by long-term contractual agreements in the initial valuation may not be achieved due to the assumed redevelopment of Terminal 5. This additional contribution by the Port of Seattle will be made to the NWSA in three installments. The first installment of \$11 million was made in March 2020, the second installment was made in March 2021 and the final installment is expected to be made in 2024 and may be adjusted if the actual redevelopment costs are less than the Terminal 5 redevelopment program authorization. The 2020 and 2021 contributions were distributed to the homeports and the subsequent contribution will also be distributed to the homeports.

The Managing Members also authorized the distribution of these affirmation payments to the home ports equally after the NWSA receives the funds from the Port of Seattle. These transactions do not impact NWSA's net position but will increase cash and reduce investment in joint venture for the Port of Tacoma. These distributions are being recorded as they are incurred.

Financial Framework

The NWSA intends to support the credit profiles of both home ports, and its financial framework will preserve both ports' commitment to financial strength and fiscal stewardship. The NWSA distributes cash to each home port based on cash flow from operations, calculated pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles, capital grant contributions and interest. Cash distributions based on cash flow from operations and capital grant contributions are to be made no less than quarterly based on each home port's membership interests and investment interest income is distributed annually.

The NWSA is responsible for capital investments, including renewal and replacement projects and new development. Such capital investments, or post-formation assets, will be treated as tenant improvements owned by the NWSA. The ports of Seattle and Tacoma work cooperatively with the NWSA to develop an annual capital investment plan for approval by each Managing Member. Funding will be provided by joint contributions from the home ports; cash flow from operations will be distributed to the home ports and not retained by the NWSA for funding capital investments. Each Managing Member must approve its capital contributions.

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

The NWSA Charter recognizes that each home port’s respective share of revenues received by the NWSA with respect to the Licensed Properties has been, or may be, pledged in connection with the home port’s bond obligations. Under the Charter, the Managing Members instruct the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to manage the PDA in a prudent and reasonable manner in support of the home ports’ respective bond covenants. The home ports shall keep the CEO and the NWSA management informed of their respective bond obligations, and each shall notify the other home port of any proposed change to such home port’s governing bond resolutions as soon as practicable before adoption. The Charter does not modify or alter the obligations of each home port with respect to its own bond obligations. The NWSA does not assume any obligations to the home ports’ bond holders.

With respect to bonds of each home port that were outstanding at the time of the formation of the NWSA, the Managing Members established a requirement for the NWSA to calculate and establish a minimum level of net income from the NWSA equal to the amount required for the home ports to meet their bond rate covenants in effect at the time of formation of the NWSA (“Bond Income Calculation,” initially calculated to be \$90 million). The Charter requires the Bond Income Calculation to be reviewed annually as part of the NWSA budget process. Due to the refunding of all Port of Tacoma bonds and most of the Port of Seattle bonds outstanding at the time of formation, the minimum Bond income has been reduced to approximately \$21.9 million.

Funding

Working capital cannot be redirected to fund capital construction as defined in the Charter. Future funding needs are evaluated during the annual budget process or if the working capital reserve should decline below a target minimum established by the Managing Members. Managing Members must vote affirmatively to approve additional working capital contributions. The NWSA has generated enough cash from operations to cover its working capital requirements through 2021 and the 2022 NWSA budget did not anticipate additional funding needs.

Further information on the formation and operations of the NWSA can be found in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, and Note 17, Joint Venture.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

Financial position summary - Enterprise Fund: The statements of net position present the financial position of the Enterprise Fund of the Port. The statements include all of the Port's assets and liabilities of the Enterprise Fund. Net position serves as an indicator of the Port's financial position. The Port's current assets consist primarily of cash, investments, accounts receivable, related-party receivables - joint venture, current portion of leases receivable, asset held for sale, and prepayments and other current assets. A summarized comparison of the Port's Enterprise Fund assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at the close of calendar year-end follows (dollars in thousands):

	2021	Restated* 2020	2019
Current assets	\$ 153,747	\$ 153,823	\$ 194,755
Capital and intangible assets, net	895,728	914,526	936,166
Long-term investments	94,058	79,925	74,682
Investment in joint venture	258,304	219,655	177,197
Leases receivable - non-current	203,125	210,321	-
Other assets	19,004	1,914	7,862
Total assets	\$ 1,623,966	\$ 1,580,164	\$ 1,390,662
Deferred outflows of resources	\$ 73,436	\$ 89,032	\$ 74,154
Current liabilities	\$ 44,899	\$ 44,449	\$ 69,653
Long-term debt, net	565,407	587,449	609,000
Other long-term liabilities	157,177	173,151	156,763
Total liabilities	767,483	805,049	835,416
Deferred inflows of resources	\$ 230,380	\$ 217,155	\$ 6,086
Net investment in capital assets	315,679	317,218	295,714
Restricted net position for bond reserves	18,317	18,227	17,536
Restricted net position for Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust	2,362	1,947	1,888
Unrestricted	363,181	309,600	308,176
Total net position	\$ 699,539	\$ 646,992	\$ 623,314

*Beginning net position for 2020 was adjusted for the adoption of GASB No. 87, *Leases* (see Note 1).

Balances included in 2019 were not restated as this was not practical to do so.

In 2021, the Port adopted Government Accounting Standard Board Statement No. 87, *Leases* (GASB No. 87) and restated its 2020 financial statements to reflect requirements of GASB No. 87 as of January 1, 2020. See Notes 1 and 7 for additional information. The adoption of GASB No. 87 increased leases receivable and deferred inflows of resources by \$210.3 million and \$213.6 million, and current portion of leases receivable by \$7.2 million and \$3.3 million, on December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

In 2021, the Port's total net position increased by \$52.5 million and 8.0% over the prior year to \$699.5 million. Of this amount, \$315.7 million is the net investment in capital assets, \$18.3 million is restricted for bond reserves, \$2.4 million is restricted assets for the Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust, and \$363.2 million is unrestricted and can be used to finance operating activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

In 2020, the Port's total restated net position, increased by \$23.7 million and 3.8% over the prior year to \$647.0 million at December 31, 2020. Of this amount, \$317.2 million is the net investment in capital assets, \$18.2 million is restricted for bond reserves, \$1.9 million is restricted for the Post-Employment Health Benefits Trust, and \$309.6 million is unrestricted and can be used to finance operating activities.

The Port's 2019 total net position of \$623.3 million increased by \$17.7 million over the prior year. Of this amount, \$295.7 million is the net investment in capital assets, \$17.5 million is restricted for bond reserves, \$1.9 million is restricted assets for the Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust, and \$308.2 million is unrestricted and can be used to finance operating activities.

The Port's net investment in capital assets represents infrastructure and capital assets for Port terminal and real estate facilities. In 2021, the net investment in capital assets was comparable to the prior year as the net capital asset decrease of \$18.8 million was offset by payments for bond principal. In 2020, the net investment in capital assets increased by \$21.5 million as payments for bond principal and commercial paper (short-term debt) of \$45.7 million were offset by decrease in net capital assets of \$21.6 million and the spend down of the remaining bond proceeds from the 2016 Revenue Bonds. In 2019, the net investment in capital assets decreased by \$14.7 million due primarily to a decrease in remaining unspent bond proceeds from the 2016 Revenue Bonds of \$15.1 million, and a \$16.3 million decrease in net capital assets, offset by a net decrease in outstanding debt of \$16.7 million.

2021 Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position versus the Prior Year

The Port's adoption of GASB No. 87 on January 1, 2020, had a significant impact on the presentation of revenues and interest income on the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position for 2021 and 2020, reducing operating revenues by the interest component of lease payments received and increasing non-operating interest income for the same amount (no change in net position). The interest income on leases subject to GASB No. 87 for December 31, 2021, and restated December 31, 2020, were \$8.6 million and \$8.5 million, respectively. The statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position presented below excludes the reduction from lease interest income related to GASB No. 87 in operating revenues, and therefore excludes the same amount from non-operating revenues to better represent the changes in operating revenues (see financial statements for further information).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (dollars in thousands):

	2021	2020	2019
Operating income			
Operating revenues (including lease interest income)**	\$ 31,793	\$ 26,776	\$ 27,372
Joint venture income	55,998	38,782	47,979
Total operating revenues	87,791	65,558	75,351
Operating expenses	36,075	41,963	41,954
Total operating income	51,716	23,595	33,397
Non-operating revenues (expenses):			
Ad valorem tax revenues	23,836	23,132	20,921
Interest on general obligation bonds	(4,356)	(4,674)	(4,804)
Net ad valorem tax revenues	19,480	18,458	16,117
Interest income**	1,430	2,501	5,733
Net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments	(1,588)	1,827	2,137
Interest expense	(16,414)	(17,770)	(20,085)
Other non-operating income (expenses), net	(2,392)	80	1,645
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	516	5,096	5,547
Increase in net position before capital grant contributions and special item	52,232	28,691	38,944
Capital grant contributions	315	825	700
Increase in net position before special item	52,547	29,516	39,644
Special item	-	-	(21,977)
Increase in net position	52,547	29,516	17,667
Net position, beginning of year, as previously reported*	646,992	623,314	605,647
Adjustment related to adoption of GASB No. 87		(5,838)	-
Net position, beginning of year as restated	646,992	617,476	605,647
Net position, end of year	\$ 699,539	\$ 646,992	\$ 623,314

*Beginning net position for 2020 was adjusted for the adoption of GASB No. 87, Leases (see Note 1)

Balances included in 2019 were not restated as this was not practical to do so.

**GASB No. 87 lease interest is included in operating revenues and excluded from non-operating revenues (see financial statements)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

2021 Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position versus the Prior Year

Compared with the prior year, total revenue of \$87.8 million was \$22.0 million and 34% higher. Port revenues of \$31.8 million increased by \$5.0 million, 19%, over the prior year. Revenue from real estate and service activities of \$30.0 million was \$4.5 million above the prior year from two incremental new leases (29 new offset by 27 terminated) and escalations on existing leases. Auto revenues of \$2.1 million were \$0.5 million over the prior year driven by an increase in auto units of 41%, as Nissan rebounded from the prior year's COVID-19 related plant closures earlier in the year. However, the significant increase in auto units received in the Spring was followed with lower volume during the second half of the year due to the auto chip shortage.

NWSA joint venture income of \$56.0 million increased by \$17.2 million, 44% over the prior year as NWSA's net position before Managing Members contributions and distributions increased by \$34.4 million over the prior year due a rebound in cargo that increased revenue by \$17.3 million, lower operating expenses of \$3.9 million and an increase in net non-operating income from asset and grant contributions of \$13.2 million. Container volumes rebounded from the COVID-19 pandemic that interrupted cargo operations throughout the supply chain increasing by 13% over the prior year and, increasing revenue by \$15.3 million. Non-container business revenues increased by \$2.0 million over the prior year driven by higher breakbulk cargo tonnage of 43%, offset by a decrease in auto revenue due to a decrease in auto units of 1%. Real estate revenues of \$13.7 million were \$0.8 million higher than the prior year from new leases. NWSA's operating expenses declined primarily due to higher prior year crane removal costs at Terminal 5 and Husky Terminal and paving at Terminal 46, offset by current year increases in revenue related operating costs to support the increase in cargo volumes. Net nonoperating income increased by \$13.2 million from higher grant contributions related to Terminal 5 redevelopment and asset contributions from the Terminal 18 terminal operator.

Port operating expenses of \$36.1 million were \$5.9 million below the prior year primarily from the non-cash pension expense reduction of \$4.7 million and lower environmental stormwater compliance and habitat mitigation project spending. The reductions were offset by revisions to the support services agreements with the NWSA that reduced the amount of administrative and security costs charged to the NWSA.

The decrease in pension expense was the result of the state pension plans' higher than expected return on pension plan investments of 28.7% (overall for Washington Department of Retirement Plans). The strong investment performance resulted in a net pension asset of \$16.7 million in the current year compared to a net pension liability of \$7.5 million in 2020 and deferred inflows of resources increased to \$20 million.

Depreciation declined by \$1.5 million as assets become fully depreciated and are replaced by assets of the NWSA.

As a result, operating income of \$51.7 million was \$28.1 million higher than the prior year.

Net tax levy increased by \$1.0 million due to an increase in the tax levy of \$0.7 million and slight decrease in GO bond interest expense of \$0.3 million.

Interest income and fair market value adjustments on the Port's investments were below the prior year by \$4.5 million as interest income was down \$1.1 million due to lower interest rates and the non-cash market value decrease on investments was \$3.4 million above the prior year. Interest expense of \$16.4 million declined by \$1.3 million due to lower variable rates and bonds and refunding in April 2021 that lowered interest rates.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

Net non-operating expense increased by \$2.5 million primarily due to construction contributions to the cities of Fife and Tacoma related to the Lower Wapato habitat development site, offset by the receipt of Harbor Maintenance Tax (Water Resources and Development Act 2106) funds in the amount of \$2.7 million which were transferred to the NWSA to fund capital and expense Water Resources Development Act 2106 approved projects.

Capital grant contributions of \$0.3 million were from environmental remediation and security grants. Prior year grant income of \$0.8 million were security grants for security equipment at Lot F and an IT firewall, and ecology grants of \$0.1 million funded environmental projects at Arkema and Portac.

This resulted in an increase in net position of \$52.5 million, which was \$23.0 million, 78%, above the prior year.

2020 Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position versus the Prior Year

Total operating revenues were \$65.6 million in 2020 and \$75.4 million in the prior year. Port operating revenue for the year ended December 31, 2020, of \$26.8 million was comparable to 2019 operating revenue. Industrial real estate revenue was up \$0.7 million as increases of \$2.3 million from new leases and escalations were offset by reductions of \$1.6 million for terminated leases. Auto imports and revenues were down \$0.7 million with auto volume down 47% over the prior year from COVID-19 related plant and retail closures and Nissan's internal management struggles that hurt customer demand and sales.

NWSA joint venture income of \$38.8 million declined by \$9.2 million compared to the prior year as the COVID-19 pandemic interrupted cargo operations throughout the supply chain decreasing cargo volume and revenue by \$10.7 million and (5%). Container volumes were down 12%, non-container volumes also declined with breakbulk tonnage down 20% and auto units down 13%. NWSA joint venture operating expenses increased \$7.1 million primarily from costs to modernize container terminals for ultra-large ships that require larger cranes and associated terminal infrastructure improvements which included costs for the disposition of old cranes at two terminals, paving repairs and costs related to the expected restructuring of a long-term agreement for the development of the second phase of Terminal 5.

Port operating expense of \$42.0 million was comparable to the prior year, as the Port initiated cost reduction measures due to COVID-19 to lower outsourced and facilities maintenance costs, environmental project spending and port labor costs. These reductions were offset by asset disposal costs for building demolitions of \$0.6 million.

As a result, operating income including lease interest of \$29.5 million was \$9.8 million below the prior year.

The 2020 net non-operating income was \$5.1 million compared to \$5.5 million in the prior year. Ad valorem tax revenue increased by \$2.2 million compared to the prior year due to new construction and property valuation increases in Pierce County. The tax revenue increase, paired with lower interest rates on general obligation debt due to a bond refunding in the prior year, increased net ad valorem tax revenue by \$2.3 million. Interest income and fair market value adjustments on the Port's investments of \$4.3 million were down \$3.5 million as interest income was down \$3.2 million due to lower interest rates and the non-cash market value increase on investments was \$0.3 million less than the prior year. Interest expense of \$17.7 million was down \$2.3 million due to lower variable rates and the bond refundings in prior years that lowered interest rates.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

Other non-operating income was \$0.1 million compared to \$1.6 million in the prior year. Asset disposal costs increased by \$2.2 million and the Port committed \$0.5 million to the Taylor Way heavy haul corridor construction project. Offsetting these expenses were the gains on the sale of buildings on 2602 and 2608 Port of Tacoma Rd of \$2.1 million and proceeds from the Hylebos remediation settlement of \$0.7 million.

Capital grant contributions were \$0.8 million and \$0.1 million more than the prior year. Current year FEMA grants of \$0.7 million funded security projects and ecology grants of \$0.1 million funded environmental projects at two port parcels on the Blair peninsula. In 2019 the Port recorded a contribution of \$22.0 million in the form of cash and land to the State Route 167 (SR-167) Completion Project which is part of the Puget Sound Gateway Program. This contribution qualified for treatment as a special item.

As a result of the above activity, the increase in net position of \$28.7 million was \$10.1 million less than the prior year.

Capital assets: The Port's investment in capital assets, net of depreciation, for its business activities as of December 31, 2021, amounted to \$895.7 million. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, intangible assets, and construction in process. The Port's investment in capital assets, net of depreciation, for its business activities as of December 31, 2020, amounted to \$914.5 million. See Note 3, Capital and Intangible Assets, for additional information.

Capital spending for the years ended December 31 are summarized by major project/category in the table below (dollars in thousands):

	2021	2020
Description:		
Habitat Development - Lower Wapato Creek	\$ 5,537	\$ 361
Facility and building improvements	1,507	2,034
Machinery and equipment	460	520
Information technology infrastructure	228	124
Property acquisition	27	2,006
Auto terminal development	-	482
Total	<u>\$ 7,759</u>	<u>\$ 5,527</u>

Debt Administration

Long-term debt: At December 31, 2021, the Port's long-term debt, including current portion outstanding totaled \$583.4 million. Of this amount, general obligation bonds outstanding were \$151.5 million and revenue bonds outstanding were \$431.9 million. At December 31, 2020, the Port's long-term debt, including current portion outstanding totaled \$602.8 million. Of this amount, general obligation bonds outstanding were \$159.7 million and revenue bonds outstanding were \$443.1 million.

In April 2021, the Port issued Revenue Bonds par value \$18.1 million with a coupon rate of 0.69% to refund 2016 General Obligation Bonds par value of \$18.1 million. The newly issued General Obligation Bonds were issued at par and the net proceeds were \$18.1 million. The net proceeds from the issuance of the General Obligation Bonds were used to call the old debt in the amount of \$18.1 million. Bond issue costs associated with the refunding were \$83,000 and paid from Port cash. The refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance and the Series 2016 General Obligation Bonds were removed from the Port's financial statements. As a result of the refunding of the 2016 General Obligation Bonds, the Port reduced its total debt service requirements by \$638,000 which accumulates into an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$628,000 over the life of the bonds. The refunding bonds are described in more detail in Note 5 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

In October 2020, the Port issued Revenue Bonds par value \$26.1 million with a coupon rate of 1.35% to refund 2014B Revenue Bonds par value of \$26.1 million to reduce interest expense. The newly issued Revenue Bonds were issued at par and the net proceeds were \$26.1 million. The refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance and the Series 2014B Revenue Bonds were removed from the Port's financial statements. As a result of the refunding of the 2014B Revenue Bonds, the Port reduced its total debt service requirements by \$1.4 million which accumulates into an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$1.3 million over the life of the bonds. The refunding bonds are described in more detail in Note 5 of this report.

The Port utilizes interest rate payment agreements (derivatives) to manage interest rate risk. The swap agreements synthetically fix or "lock-in" interest rates on variable-rate revenue bond debt by providing cash flows that are intended to offset the variable-rate bond payments, leaving the Port with the fixed payment identified in each swap agreement. The Port does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. These instruments are designated as cash-flow hedges on the trade date and are recognized on the statements of net position at fair value.

The Port requests bond ratings prior to issuing debt. Moody's and Standard & Poor's rated the Port's debt as follows:

Description	Moody's	Standard & Poor's
General Obligation (Senior Lien)	Aa2	AA-
Revenue Bonds (Senior Lien)	Aa3	AA
Revenue Bonds (Subordinate)	A1	AA

Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund: The Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund (the Trust) accounts for the assets of the employee benefit plan held by the Port in a trustee capacity. A summarized comparison of the assets, liabilities and net position of the Trust and changes in net position for the years ended December 31, are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2021	2020	2019
Total assets	\$ 4,789	\$ 4,944	\$ 4,930
Total liabilities	-	-	-
Total net position	\$ 4,789	\$ 4,944	\$ 4,930
Total additions	\$ (37)	\$ 168	\$ 172
Total deductions	(118)	(154)	(228)
Increase (decrease) in net position	(155)	14	(56)
Net position - beginning of year	4,944	4,930	4,986
Net position - end of year	\$ 4,789	\$ 4,944	\$ 4,930

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Concluded)

COVID-19: On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization characterized COVID-19 as a global pandemic. A significant portion of the cargo that moves through the Port’s gateway is to and from Asia, specifically China. In 2020, the Port’s joint venture NWSA experienced a decline in cargo as a result of economic shutdowns around the world to limit the spread of the virus that fueled global unemployment and stifled both production and consumer spending. The latter half of 2020 saw a significant rebound in consumer demand as the U.S. economy re-opened. The increased cargo continued in 2021 due to inventory replenishment and a surge in e-commerce orders resulting in the stabilization of container cargo. We believe that until the pandemic is under control, it has the potential to continue to have a negative impact on our operating results and financial condition. The extent of the impact of COVID-19 on the Port’s operational and financial performance at this time are uncertain and the Port cannot reasonably estimate the related impact to its business, operating results and financial condition.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

The Port of Tacoma designed this financial report to provide our citizens, customers, investors and creditors with an overview of the Port’s finances. If you have questions or need additional information, please visit our website at www.portoftacoma.com or contact: Chief Financial Officer, P.O. Box 1837, 1 Sitcum Way, Tacoma, Washington, 98401-1837, Telephone 253.383.5841, Fax 253.597.7573.

Financial Statements

Port of Tacoma

Enterprise Fund

Statements of Net Position

December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021	Restated* 2020
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 1,588	\$ 1,112
Investments, at fair value	122,299	126,985
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	872	785
Grants receivable	280	360
Taxes receivable	535	601
Related-party receivables - joint venture	6,220	6,752
Leases receivable - current	7,187	3,302
Prepayments and other current assets	6,926	6,086
Assets held for sale	7,840	7,840
Total current assets	<u>153,747</u>	<u>153,823</u>
Non-current assets:		
Long-term investments:		
Restricted bond reserves at fair value	18,317	18,227
Other long-term investments	75,741	61,698
Total long-term investments	<u>94,058</u>	<u>79,925</u>
Capital and intangible assets:		
Land	574,057	573,918
Buildings	98,124	100,289
Improvements	670,574	673,833
Machinery and equipment	87,633	86,623
Intangible assets	33,691	33,691
Construction in process	15,688	7,827
Total capital and intangible asset	<u>1,479,767</u>	<u>1,476,181</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	583,554	561,417
Less accumulated amortization	485	238
Capital and intangible assets, net	<u>895,728</u>	<u>914,526</u>
Investment in joint venture	258,304	219,655
Leases receivable, net of current portion	203,125	210,321
Net OPEB asset	2,285	1,914
Net pension asset	16,719	-
Total non-current assets	<u>1,470,219</u>	<u>1,426,341</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,623,966</u>	<u>\$ 1,580,164</u>
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives	\$ 65,665	\$ 80,594
OPEB deferred outflow	179	228
Pension deferred outflow	2,140	2,411
Advance refunding deferred losses	5,452	5,799
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 73,436</u>	<u>\$ 89,032</u>

See notes to financial statements.

* Beginning net position for 2020 was adjusted for the adoption of GASB No. 87, Leases (see Note 1)

Port of Tacoma

Enterprise Fund

Statements of Net Position

December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021	Restated* 2020
Liabilities and Net Position		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 16,395	\$ 15,260
Payroll and taxes payable	5,830	5,560
Accrued interest	1,812	1,909
Related party payables - joint venture	2,842	6,327
Current portion of long-term debt	18,020	15,393
Total current liabilities	44,899	44,449
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term debt:		
General obligation bonds, net	144,767	153,093
Revenue bonds, net	420,640	434,356
Net long-term debt	565,407	587,449
Other long-term liabilities:		
Interest rate payment agreements	65,665	80,594
Net pension liability	-	7,541
Environmental liability	33,886	28,171
Other	57,626	56,845
Other long-term liabilities	157,177	173,151
Total non-current liabilities	722,584	760,600
Total liabilities	\$ 767,483	\$ 805,049
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Leases deferred inflow	\$ 210,312	\$ 213,623
Pension deferred inflow	19,966	3,337
OPEB deferred inflow	102	195
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 230,380	\$ 217,155
Net position* :		
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 315,679	\$ 317,218
Restricted net position for bond reserves	18,317	18,227
Restricted net position for Post-Employment Health Benefits Trust	2,362	1,947
Unrestricted	363,181	309,600
Total net position	\$ 699,539	\$ 646,992

See notes to financial statements.

* Beginning net position for 2020 was adjusted for the adoption of GASB No. 87, Leases (see Note 1).

Port of Tacoma

Enterprise Fund

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021	Restated* 2020
Operating revenues:		
Property revenue	\$ 23,175	\$ 18,179
Joint venture income	55,998	38,782
Total operating revenues	79,173	56,961
Operating expenses:		
Operations	2,753	4,229
Maintenance	1,002	3,829
Administration	3,872	4,250
Security	1,651	260
Environmental	1,248	2,368
Total operating expenses, before depreciation and amortization	10,526	14,936
Depreciation	25,302	26,789
Amortization	247	238
Depreciation and amortization	25,549	27,027
Total operating expenses	36,075	41,963
Operating income	43,098	14,998
Non-operating revenues (expenses):		
Ad valorem tax revenue	23,836	23,132
Interest on general obligation bonds	(4,356)	(4,674)
Net ad valorem tax revenues	19,480	18,458
Leases interest income, net	8,618	8,543
Interest income	1,430	2,501
Net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments	(1,588)	1,827
Interest expense	(16,414)	(17,716)
Other non-operating income (expense), net	(2,392)	80
Total non-operating revenues (expenses), net	9,134	13,693
Increase in net position, before capital grant contributions	52,232	28,691
Capital grant contributions	315	825
Increase in net position	52,547	29,516
Net position:		
Net position, beginning of year*	646,992	623,314
Adjustment related to adoption of GASB 87 (see Note 1)	-	(5,838)
End of year	\$ 699,539	\$ 646,992

See notes to financial statements.

* Beginning net position for 2020 was adjusted for the adoption of GASB No. 87, Leases (see Note 1).

Port of Tacoma

Enterprise Fund

Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021	Restated* 2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from customers	\$ 23,088	\$ 18,998
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(2,584)	(9,918)
Cash paid to employees	(10,856)	(6,953)
Cash received from (paid to) related party - joint venture	379	4,894
Cash received (paid) for other operating income (expense)	(1,239)	(320)
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,788	6,701
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:		
Cash received from operating grants	177	147
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	177	147
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	21	2,061
Borrowings on commercial paper	-	25,000
Repayments on commercial paper	-	(50,000)
Principal payments on general obligation and revenue bonds and other debt	(15,393)	(17,044)
Proceeds from refunding bond issues	18,075	26,075
Repayment of refunded bonds	(18,075)	(26,075)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(7,759)	(5,527)
Cash paid to NWSA for harbor maintenance tax funds	(2,744)	-
Interest paid on general obligation and revenue bonds and other debt	(24,586)	(26,187)
Interest received on long-term leases	8,662	8,597
Interest paid on long-term leases	(44)	54
Cash received from federal and state grants	218	318
Cash received from property taxes for general obligation bonds	23,903	23,029
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(17,722)	(39,699)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investments	(159,094)	(204,459)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities	148,134	235,074
Cash used to fund investment in NWSA	(47,682)	(65,509)
Cash distributions received from joint venture	66,521	65,043
Interest received on investments	1,354	2,607
Net cash provided by investing activities	9,233	32,756
Net increase (decrease) in cash	476	(95)
Cash:		
Beginning of year	1,112	1,207
End of year	\$ 1,588	\$ 1,112

(Continued)

Port of Tacoma

**Enterprise Fund
Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)
Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2021	Restated* 2020
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 43,098	\$ 14,998
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	25,302	26,789
Amortization	247	238
Lease interest	(247)	640
Cash paid for non-operating income (expense)	(1,239)	(319)
Cash distributions received from related party - joint venture	(66,521)	(65,043)
Changes in assets and liabilities and deferred inflows / outflows:		
(Increase) decrease in related-party receivables - joint venture	(1,699)	4,864
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(87)	179
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	(840)	37
Decrease in investment in joint venture	10,523	26,261
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	382	(53)
Increase (decrease) in environmental liabilities	5,715	(141)
Increase (decrease) in payroll and taxes payable	269	(498)
(Decrease) increase in long-term liabilities	(6,298)	1,417
Increase (decrease) in net deferred pension and OPEB assets and liabilities	182	(2,668)
Total adjustments and changes	(34,310)	(8,297)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 8,788	\$ 6,701
Noncash investing and financing activities:		
Capital asset additions and other purchases financed with accounts payable	\$ 2,075	\$ 266
Capital construction payable to related party - joint venture	(2,677)	(1,851)
Distributions receivable from related party - joint venture	2,938	5,170
(Decrease) increase in fair value of investments	(1,588)	1,827

See notes to financial statements.

* Beginning net position for 2020 was adjusted for the adoption of GASB No. 87, Leases (see Note 1).

Port of Tacoma

Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund
Statements of Net Position
December 31, 2021 and 2020
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021	2020
Assets		
Cash	\$ 206	\$ 346
Fixed income securities, at fair value	4,583	4,598
Total assets	4,789	4,944
Plan Liabilities	-	-
Net position held in trust for other post-retirement benefits	\$ 4,789	\$ 4,944

See notes to financial statements.

Port of Tacoma

Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund
Statements of Changes in Net Position
Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021	2020
Additions:		
Employer contributions	\$ -	\$ -
Net decrease in fair value of investments	(112)	85
Interest	75	83
Total additions	(37)	168
Deductions:		
Benefit payments	105	141
Administrative expenses	13	13
Total deductions	118	154
Change in net position	(155)	14
Net position held in trust for other post-retirement benefits		
Beginning of year	4,944	4,930
End of year	\$ 4,789	\$ 4,944

See notes to financial statements.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting entity: The Port of Tacoma (the Port) is a municipal corporation of the State of Washington created in 1918 under provisions of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 53.04.010 et seq. The Port has geographic boundaries co-extensive within Pierce County, Washington, and is situated on Commencement Bay in Puget Sound.

The Port is independent from Pierce County government and is administered by a five-member Board of Commissioners elected by Pierce County voters. The Commission delegates administrative authority to an Executive Director and administrative staff to conduct operations of the Port. The County levies and collects taxes on behalf of the Port. Pierce County provides no funding to the Port. Additionally, Pierce County does not hold title to any of the Port's assets, nor does it have any right to the Port's surpluses.

In August 2015, the ports of Seattle and Tacoma formed the NWSA, a special purpose governmental entity established as a Port Development Authority (PDA) under provisions of the RCW 53.04.010 et seq. similar to Public Development Authorities formed by cities and counties. Each Port Commission is a Managing Member of the NWSA. The NWSA's financial activity began effective January 1, 2016.

The Port of Seattle and Port of Tacoma (home ports) made an initial contribution of certain cargo terminals and related marine cargo business activities to the NWSA through license agreements (Licensed Properties). Effective January 1, 2016, the accounting for revenues and expenses associated with Licensed Properties became the responsibility of the NWSA and the ownership of the Managing Members is accounted for as a joint venture by the home ports. Additional information about the formation of the NWSA is presented in the MD&A and Note 17, Joint Venture.

The State Legislature granted qualifying ports the authority to create a PDA for the management of maritime activities and to allow ports to act cooperatively and use financial resources strategically, while remaining separate entities and complying with federal regulations. Pursuant to the PDA statute, if a PDA is created jointly by more than one port district, the PDA must be managed by each port district as a member, in accordance with the terms of the statute and the Charter. Any port district that creates a PDA must oversee the affairs, operations and funds of the PDA to correct any deficiency, and ensure that the purposes of each program undertaken are reasonably accomplished. The statute permits a PDA, in managing maritime activities of a port district or districts, to own and sell real and personal property; to enter into contracts; to sue and be sued; to loan and borrow funds; to issue bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness; to transfer funds, real or personal property, property interests or services; and to perform community services related to maritime activities managed by the PDA. As discussed, the statute allows, but the Charter prohibits, the NWSA to issue bonds, borrow funds or enter into other debt instruments. By statute, PDAs do not have the power of eminent domain or the power to levy taxes or special assessments. In transferring real property to a PDA, the port district or districts creating the PDA must impose appropriate deed restrictions necessary to ensure the continued use of the property for the public purpose for which the property is transferred.

The NWSA is governed by its Managing Members, with each Managing Member acting pursuant to the Charter through its elected commissioners. The Managing Members appoint a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) who is responsible for hiring staff and entering into service agreements with the Managing Members as needed. In addition, both Managing Members may provide services through shared service agreements with a portion of staff time allocated to, and paid by, the NWSA.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Port reports all of its activities and operations, except for the activities included with the Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund, in the Enterprise Fund. Enterprise funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises with the intent that the cost of providing goods and services to customers is financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The Port tracks activity of the Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust in a Fiduciary Fund. Fiduciary Funds are used to accumulate resources to fund pension and other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plans.

Nature of business: The Enterprise Fund is used to account for the general operations of the Port, as more fully described below:

The Port is authorized by Washington law to provide and charge rentals, tariffs and other fees for docks, wharves and similar harbor facilities, including associated storage and traffic handling facilities, for waterborne commerce. The Port may also provide freight and passenger terminals, and transfer, as well as storage facilities for other modes of transportation, including air, rail and motor vehicles. The Port may acquire and improve lands for sale or lease for industrial or commercial purposes and may create industrial development districts.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting and presentation: The financial statements of the Port have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as applied to government units, and the Port is accounted for as a business-type activity. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Port accounts for its activities in its Enterprise Fund and Fiduciary Fund on a flow of economic resources measurement focus and the full-accrual basis of accounting where revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Grants are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. The accounting records of the Port are maintained in accordance with methods prescribed by the State Auditor under the authority of Chapter 43.09 RCW. The Port also follows the Uniform System of Accounts for Port Districts in the State of Washington.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Significant estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates made by the Port include estimates surrounding environmental liabilities and estimates associated with pension and OPEB accounting. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19) a pandemic. COVID-19 has disrupted economic markets and the impact has been widespread across all industries. The pandemic continues to disrupt the global supply chain and port operations. In response to the pandemic, management has considered whether its estimates should be re-evaluated. The Port has determined that no changes were necessary at this time. The Port will continue to monitor the economic environment and evaluate potential impacts on the financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Significant risks and uncertainties: The Port is subject to certain business risks that could have a material impact on future operations and financial performance. These risks include economic conditions, collective bargaining disputes, federal, state and local government regulations, and changes in law.

The formation of the NWSA is intended to eliminate pricing competition between the home ports by creating a unified gateway to allow for coordination of customer relationships, to improve capacity utilization between the home ports and to rationalize strategic capital investments. The formation of the NWSA may or may not successfully address these risks, and may create new risks, including the risks associated with undertaking a new joint venture with an outside entity, the risk associated with the operating and financial performance of additional facilities, and exposure to the financial strength of the Port of Seattle to make future capital expenditures.

Under the NWSA Interlocal Agreement and the Charter, the Port has agreed to work cooperatively with the Port of Seattle and, accordingly, has agreed not to act unilaterally with respect to certain matters. Decisions that could have a material effect on the Port, including new business agreements and leases or amendments to existing agreements and leases and future capital contributions to the NWSA, must be approved by each Managing Member and, accordingly, the Port will need to reach an agreement with the Port of Seattle on these matters prior to executing any changes.

The Charter requires that the NWSA maintains the Bond Income Calculation and not take any action that would reasonably reduce its income below this minimum net operating income level unless each Managing Member votes separately to approve that action. This minimum net operating level is established based on the amount required at formation of the NWSA for the home ports to meet their then-current bond rate covenants and may not always reflect the amount required to meet bond rate covenants on a go-forward basis.

If net income before depreciation of the NWSA is not sufficient for either port to be in compliance with a rate covenant (as described in each home port's governing bond resolutions in effect as of the effective date), then (i) upon that home port's request, the NWSA shall hire an independent third-party consultant to perform an analysis and make recommendations for actions needed to achieve bond covenant compliance; (ii) if the consultant recommends an action that the NWSA is unwilling, unable or refuses to undertake, either Managing Member can require dissolution of the NWSA following the dispute resolution process even if within the "Initial Period" (as defined in the Charter, "the expiration of 20 years following the NWSA's formation"); and (iii) the NWSA shall have at least four months to respond, act and or dissolve following its receipt of the consultant's recommended action, unless a shorter time is required by the applicable bond covenants.

Cash: Cash represents cash and demand deposits. The Port maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts which are covered by the Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC) of the State of Washington.

Trade accounts receivable: Trade accounts receivable are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful accounts based on a review of all outstanding amounts. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying delinquent accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts. Trade accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of receivables previously written off are recorded when received. The allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2021 and 2020, was \$49,000 and \$25,000, respectively.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Investments: Investments, unrestricted and restricted, except for the investments in the Washington State Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) are stated at fair value, which is the price that would be received in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The LGIP is similar to a money market fund recognized by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The LGIP invests in U.S. Agency Securities, Repurchase Agreements, U.S. Treasury Securities, Interest Bearing Bank Deposits and Certificates of Deposit. The investments are limited to high-quality obligations with limited maximum and average maturities. The pool is valued at amortized cost. Interest income on investments is recognized in non-operating revenues as earned. Changes in the fair value of investments are recognized on the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. The Port's general policy is to not hold more than 20% of its holdings in any one investment. See Note 2 for further information.

Investment in joint venture: The Port adopted joint-venture accounting beginning January 1, 2016, to account for its 50% share in the NWSA. The Port's investments and the Port's 50% share of NWSA's net income and cash distributions will be presented on the statements of net position as investment in joint venture. The Port's 50% of the NWSA's net income and losses are presented on the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position as joint venture income. Additional information about the NWSA is presented in the MD&A and Note 17, Joint Venture.

Bond reserves - restricted: Required bond reserves and unspent bond proceeds, if any, are not available for current expenses when constraints placed on their use are legally enforceable due to (1) externally imposed requirements by creditors; (2) laws or regulations of other governments; and (3) constitutional provisions or enabling legislation are included in this category.

Prepayments and other current assets: Consist of prepaid expenses for various items as well as maintenance supplies. Maintenance supply inventories of \$3.6 million and \$3.4 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, are valued at net realizable value, which approximates cost using the weighted-average method.

Capital assets and depreciation and amortization: Capital assets are recorded at cost.

The Port's policy is to capitalize all asset additions greater than \$20,000 and with an estimated life of more than three years. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method. The following lives are used:

	Years
Buildings and improvements	10-75
Machinery and equipment	3-20

Preliminary costs incurred for proposed projects are reported as construction in process on the statements of net position during construction of the facility. As projects are constructed, the project costs are transferred to the appropriate capital asset account; charges that relate to abandoned projects are expensed when the project is abandoned.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Intangible assets: Intangible assets consist of assets that lack physical substance, are nonfinancial in nature and whose initial useful life extends beyond one reporting period and intangible right to use assets for leases. Intangible assets primarily consist of a land exchange and right-of-way rights and are classified with capital assets in the accompanying financial statements. Management has determined that there are no factors that would limit the useful life of these assets; therefore, they are considered indefinite-lived assets and are not being amortized and totaled \$32.3 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020. Intangible right to use assets related to leases were \$0.9 million and \$1.2 million, net of amortization at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 7).

Net position: Net position consists of net investment in capital and intangible assets, restricted and unrestricted net position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debts should be included in this component of net position. This calculation excludes unspent debt proceeds, if any.

The Port's net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Port or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments.

Net investment in capital assets consists of the following at December 31 (dollars in thousands):

	2021	Restated 2020
Capital and intangible assets, net	\$ 895,728	\$ 914,526
Less:		
Net bond premium	43,600	47,621
Advance refunding deferred losses	(5,453)	(5,799)
Long-term debt, including current portion	539,827	555,220
Capital related accrual and accounts payable	2,075	266
Net investment in capital assets	<u>\$ 315,679</u>	<u>\$ 317,218</u>

The restricted component of net position was \$20.7 million and \$20.2 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and consisted primarily of bond reserves, as required per certain bond agreements.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The unrestricted component of net position is the net amount of the assets and deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted components of net position.

Retentions payable: The Port enters into construction contracts that may include retention provisions such that a certain percentage of the contract amount is held for payment until completion of the contract and acceptance by the Port. The Port's policy is to pay the retention due only after completion and acceptance have occurred. Retentions payable totaled \$31,000 and \$28,000 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Retentions payable are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the accompanying statements of net position.

Federal and state grants: The Port may receive federal and state grants as reimbursement for construction of facilities, environmental programs and terminal security infrastructure and maintenance. These grants are recognized on a reimbursement basis and included in capital contributions on the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Commercial paper and current portion of long-term debt: Commercial paper includes borrowings with original maturities of less than one year and current portion of long-term debt is the portion of long-term debt payable within 12 months (see Notes 4 and 5).

Interest rate payment agreements: The Port accounts for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts (collectively referred to as derivatives) on the statements of net position at fair value. The payment instruments were designated as highly effective cash flow hedges at December 31, 2021 and 2020 (see Note 5).

Refunds of debt: Proceeds from bond defeasance are deposited in an irrevocable trust, with an escrow agent to service the debt on the refunded bonds. Accordingly, the defeased bonds and the related Trust, are not recorded on the Port's financial statements. The difference between the reacquisition price and the carrying amount of defeased debt results in either a gain or loss that is amortized over the life of the new debt or old debt, whichever is shorter (see Note 5).

Employee benefits: The Port accrues unpaid vacation and sick leave benefit amounts as earned and payable upon termination. These benefits are accrued at current rates of compensation. Accrued vacation and sick leave included in payroll and taxes payable amounted to \$1.4 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, at December 31, 2021, and \$1.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, at December 31, 2020.

Vacation and sick leave paid in 2021 were \$1.4 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, and \$1.1 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, in 2020. The estimated total amount of vacation and sick leave expected to be paid in 2022 is \$1.4 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

The Port provides health care benefits for eligible employees through the HRA VEBA Trust, which is a nonprofit, multiple employer voluntary employees' beneficiary association (VEBA) authorized under Internal Revenue Code 501(c)(9). The HRA VEBA Trust offers a funded health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) plan available to certain governmental employers in the Northwest (Washington, Oregon and Idaho). The Trust is managed by a Board of Trustees elected by the plan participants, participating employers, or the board itself, depending on the Trustee position. The Port has two plans, one of which was closed to new employees hired after July 1, 2015 (VEBA5); the second plan is open to all eligible employees. The Port contributed \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million to eligible employee VEBA accounts in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Port offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all Port employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. In accordance with GASB authoritative guidance, accounting and reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plans, employee assets are not reflected in the Port's financial statements. This plan is fully funded and held in an external trust.

Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust: The Port provides major medical coverage for eligible retired employees through the single-employer Post-Employment Defined Benefit Health plan (the Plan). The Plan is administered through the Port's self-insured medical plan. The Port established the Port of Tacoma Post-Employment Healthcare Funding Obligation Trust (the Trust) to be used solely for the cost of medical coverage for eligible Plan participants and for the payment of the cost of administering the Plan. The Port is the sole administrator and fiduciary of the Trust.

The net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) other than pensions asset complied with the provisions of GASB Statement Nos. 74 and 75 (see Note 9). The Plan's audited financial statements for 2021 and 2020 may be found on pages 19 and 20 of this report.

Pensions: The Port's full-time and qualifying part-time employees participate in the cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee defined benefit retirement plans administered by the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems (DRS). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems Plan (PERS) and additions to/deductions from PERS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value (see Note 8).

Environmental remediation costs: The Port environmental remediation policy requires accrual of pollution remediation obligation amounts when (a) one of the following specific obligating events is met and (b) the amount can be reasonably estimated. Obligating events include imminent endangerment to the public; permit violation; Port named as party responsible for sharing costs; Port named in a lawsuit to compel participation in pollution remediation; or commenced or legally obligated to commence pollution remediation. Potential cost recoveries such as insurance proceeds, if any, are evaluated separately from the Port's pollution remediation obligation. Costs incurred for pollution remediation obligations are typically recorded as non-operating environmental expenses unless the expenditures relate to the Port's principal ongoing operations, in which case, they are recorded as operating expenses. Costs incurred for pollution remediation obligations can be capitalized if they meet specific criteria. Capitalization criteria include preparation of property in anticipation of a sale; preparation of property for use if the property was acquired with known or suspected pollution that was expected to be remediated; performance of pollution remediation that restores a pollution-caused decline in service utility that was recognized as an asset impairment; or acquisition of property, plant and equipment that have a future alternative use not associated with pollution remediation efforts. See Note 12 for additional details.

Security deposits: Under the terms of certain licensed property lease agreements, the Port's customers or tenants are required to provide security in the event of delinquencies in rent payment, default, or other events defined in these agreements. The security amounts are determined by lease terms. The Port held \$4.7 million and \$3.5 million in security deposits at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, which are recorded as other long-term liabilities on the statements of net position.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred outflow and inflow of resources: Deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period(s). The Port reports deferred outflows on the statements of net position for its fair value of hedging derivatives, pension and OPEB plans, and for the deferred cost of advance refunded bonds. Deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period(s). The Port records deferred inflow of resources on the statements of net position for its leases, pension and OPEB plans.

Operating and non-operating revenues and expenses: Property rental revenues are charges for use of the Port's facilities and are reported as operating revenue. Joint venture income is the Port's proportionate share of the NWSA net income earned on licensed home port assets and is reported as operating revenue. Ad valorem tax levy revenues and other revenues generated from non-operating sources are classified as non-operating. Operating expenses are costs primarily related to property rental activities. Interest expense and other expenses incurred not related to the normal operations of the Port's property rental activities are classified as non-operating.

Reclassifications and presentation: Certain reclassifications of prior years' balances have been made to conform with the current year presentations. These reclassifications did not affect the ending net position or the change in net position. However, there was reclassification in net investment in capital assets to include capital related accounts payable and accrual in net position for the years presented on the financial statements. Current assets decreased by \$61.7 million as a result of the reclassification of the investments from current investment to long-term investments due to their maturity dates. Asset held for sale was reclassified from non-current asset to current asset as the Port has initiated an active program to locate a buyer after the property was relisted for sale in 2021, and the property has a carrying value of \$7.8 million.

Recent accounting pronouncements: In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The statement removes the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) as an appropriate benchmark interest rate in hedging derivative instruments and leases and addresses accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2021. The Port is currently evaluating the effect of the adoption of this standard on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The statement addresses issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements and provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. The Port is currently evaluating the effect of the adoption of this standard on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In June 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. The statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. The Port is currently evaluating the effect of the adoption of this standard on its financial statements and related disclosures.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recent accounting pronouncements adopted: In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021, as postponed by Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. The adoption of this standard increased lease receivables and deferred inflows of resources of \$213.6 million and increased net non-operating interest revenue by \$8.5 million and an offsetting decrease in operating revenue of \$9.3 million.

The Port adopted the standard as of January 1, 2020, and accordingly the 2020 financial statements have been restated as summarized below (dollars in thousands):

	2020 As Previously Reported	Restatement Related to Adoption of GASB 87	2020 As Restated
Statements of net position			
Current assets:			
Current assets, excluding leases receivable and prepayments*	\$ 144,435	\$ -	\$ 144,435
Leases receivable - current	-	3,302	3,302
Prepayments and other current assets	6,780	(694)	6,086
Capital and intangible assets:			
Capital assets, excluding lease and other	1,442,490	-	1,442,490
Intangible assets - lease and other	32,264	1,427	33,691
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(561,417)	(238)	(561,655)
Non-current assets:			
Non-current assets, excluding leases receivable, investment in joint venture and other assets *	79,925	-	79,925
Leases receivable	-	210,321	210,321
Investment in joint venture	219,710	(55)	219,655
Other assets *	7,697	(5,783)	1,914
Total assets	\$ 1,371,884	\$ 208,280	\$ 1,580,164

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

	2020 As Previously Reported	Effect of Restatement Related to Adoption of GASB 87	2020 As Restated
Current liabilities:			
Other current liabilities, excluding accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 29,189	\$ -	\$ 29,189
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15,022	238	15,260
Long term debt, net	587,449	-	587,449
Non-current liabilities:			
Interest rate payment agreements	80,594	-	80,594
Net pension liability	7,541	-	7,541
Environmental liability	28,171	-	28,171
Other	55,894	951	56,845
Total liabilities	803,860	1,189	805,049
Deferred inflows of resources	3,532	213,623	217,155
Net position:			
Net Investment in capital assets	316,029	1,189	317,218
Restricted net position for bond reserves	18,227	-	18,227
Restricted net position for Post Employment Health Care Benefits Trust	1,947	-	1,947
Unrestricted	317,321	(7,721)	309,600
Total net position	\$ 653,524	\$ (6,532)	\$ 646,992

* Certain items from the previously issued 2020 financial statements were reclassified to conform to current year's presentation; see "reclassification and presentation" section in Note 1

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Concluded)

	2020 As Previously Reported	Effect of Restatement Related to Adoption of GASB 87	2020 As Restated
Statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position			
Operating revenues:			
Property rentals	\$ 27,470	\$ (9,291)	\$ 18,179
Joint venture income	38,782	-	38,782
	66,252	(9,291)	56,961
Operating expenses:			
Other operating expenses, excluding operations and depreciation and amortization	10,720	(13)	10,707
Operations	4,508	(279)	4,229
Depreciation and amortization	26,789	238	27,027
	42,017	(54)	41,963
Non-operating income (expense), net:			
Other non-operating income (expense), net, excluding lease interest income, net	5,150	-	5,150
Lease interest income, net	-	8,543	8,543
Capital contributions	825	-	825
Increase in net position	30,210	(694)	29,516
Net position, beginning of the year	\$ 623,314	\$ -	\$ 623,314
Adjustment related to adoption of GASB No. 87	-	(5,838)	(5,838)
Net position, end of year as restated	\$ 653,524	\$ (6,532)	\$ 646,992

In January 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. The statement addresses a variety of topics, including the effective date of new lease guidance in interim financial reports, reporting intra-entity transfers for defined benefit pension plans or other postemployment benefit plans, reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits, certain requirements for postemployment benefit arrangements, measurement of assets and liabilities associated with asset retirement obligations, public entity risk pool reporting, nonrecurring fair value measurements, and terminology used to refer to derivative instruments. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The Port evaluated and adopted this standard and concluded that there was no material impact to the financial statements and related disclosures.

In June 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*. The statement amends the criteria for reporting governmental fiduciary component units to improve consistency and comparability in reporting on fiduciary component units and Internal Revenue Service Section 457 plans. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The Port evaluated and adopted this standard and concluded that there was no material impact to the financial statements and related disclosures.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Deposits and Investments

Discretionary deposits: The Port's cash and cash equivalents of \$1.6 million and \$1.1 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 respectively, were deposited in qualified depositories as required by state statute. Deposits in excess of federal depository insurance coverage are covered by the Public Deposit Protection Commission of the State of Washington (PDPC). The PDPC is a statutory authority under Chapter 39.58 RCW. Currently, all well-capitalized public depositories with the state are required to collateralize uninsured public deposits at 50%.

Investments: State of Washington statutes authorize the Port to invest in direct obligations of the U.S. Government, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, certain corporate notes, supranationals and municipal bonds. These investments must be placed with or through qualified public depositories of the State of Washington.

Risks:

Concentration risk: Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The Port's investment guidelines require diversification and sets limits on amount of investments by security and by issuer.

Interest rate risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Port's investment guideline is to maximize investment return while preserving liquidity. To the extent possible, the Port will attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements.

Credit risk: Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The Washington State LGIP is an unrated external investment pool, as defined by the GASB.

Custodial credit risk: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Port will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of the outside party. To minimize this risk, the Port's policy requires that all security transactions are settled "delivery versus payment." This means that payment is made simultaneously with the receipt of the security. These securities are delivered to the Port's safekeeping bank. Except for the Washington State LGIP, the Port's investment securities are registered, or held by the Port of Tacoma or its agent in the Port of Tacoma's name. The certificates of deposit are covered by the PDPC of the State of Washington. The PDPC is a statutory authority under Chapter 39.58 RCW. The PDPC approves which banks and thrifts can hold state and local government deposits and monitors collateral pledged to secure uninsured public deposits. This secures public treasurers' deposits when they exceed the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) by requiring banks and thrifts to pledge securities as collateral.

The LGIP manages a portfolio of securities that meet the maturity, quality, diversification and liquidity requirements set forth by the GASB for external investment pools that elect to measure, for financial reporting purposes, investments at amortized cost. The funds are limited to high-quality obligations with regulated maximum and average maturities to minimize both market and credit risk.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

The LGIP transacts with its participants at a stable net asset value per share of \$1.00, the same method used for reporting. LGIP participants may contribute and withdraw funds on a daily basis. Participants must inform the Office of the State Treasurer of any contribution or withdrawal over \$1 million no later than 9 a.m. on the same day the transaction is made. Contributions or withdrawals for \$1 million or less can be requested at any time prior to 10 a.m. on the day of the transaction. However, participants may complete transactions greater than \$1 million when notification is made between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m., at the sole discretion of the Office of the State Treasurer. All participants are required to file with the State Treasurer documentation containing the names and titles of the officials authorized to contribute or withdraw funds.

Restricted investments: Investments that are limited as to the manner in or purpose for which they may be used as imposed on by external persons or bodies, through constitutional provision, or via enabling legislation. The Port's restricted investments include revenue bond reserves and insurance reserves.

Investments and restricted investments for the Enterprise Fund on the statements of net position at December 31 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2021	2020
Investments	\$ 198,040	\$ 188,683
Bond reserves	18,317	18,227
Total deposits and investments	<u>\$ 216,357</u>	<u>\$ 206,910</u>

See Note 9 for disclosures regarding the fiduciary fund investments.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

The tables below identify the type of investments, concentration of investments in any one issuer, and maturities of the Port investment portfolio (excluding investments held by the Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund, see Note 9 for investment detail for the Trust) as of December 31 (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	2021				Percentage of Total Portfolio
	Maturities (in years)				
	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-3	More than 3	
Certificate of Deposit	\$ 342	\$ 342	\$ -	\$ -	0.2%
Escrow Deposit with US Bank	55	55	-	-	0.0%
Corporate Bonds	8,230	-	8,230	-	3.8%
Federal Home Loan Bank	7,966	1,011	1,981	4,974	3.7%
Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	5,919	-	-	5,919	2.7%
Federal National Mtg Assn	4,886	-	-	4,886	2.3%
Municipal Bonds	43,671	1,705	-	41,966	20.2%
Supranationals	9,960	-	7,989	1,971	4.6%
United States Treasury Bonds	15,764	-	5,926	9,838	7.3%
State Local Investment Pool*	119,564	119,564	-	-	55.2%
Total investments	\$ 216,357	\$ 122,677	\$ 24,126	\$ 69,554	100.0%
Percentage of total portfolio		56.7%	11.2%	32.1%	100.00%

Investment Type	2020				Percentage of Total Portfolio
	Maturities (in years)				
	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-3	More than 3	
Certificate of Deposit	\$ 340	\$ 340	\$ -	\$ -	0.2%
Escrow Deposit with US Bank	55	55	-	-	0.0%
Federal Farm Credit Bank	2,015	-	2,015	-	1.0%
Federal Home Loan Bank	1,032	-	1,032	-	0.5%
Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	14,009	-	3,003	11,006	6.8%
Federal National Mtg Assn	7,019	2,026	-	4,993	3.4%
Municipal Bonds	41,934	4,303	798	36,833	20.3%
Supranationals	8,017	-	8,017	-	3.9%
United States Treasury Bonds	5,341	-	-	5,341	2.5%
State Local Investment Pool*	127,148	127,148	-	-	61.4%
Total investments	\$ 206,910	\$ 133,872	\$ 14,865	\$ 58,173	100.0%
Percentage of total portfolio		64.7%	7.2%	28.1%	100.0%

* Investments in Washington State Local Government Investment Pool. The investments in the pool are valued at amortized cost of the pool shares.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Concluded)

The tables below identify the credit risk of the Port's investment portfolio as of December 31 (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	2021							
	Moody's Equivalent Credit Ratings							
	Fair Value	A2	A1	Aa3	Aa2	Aa1	Aaa	No Rating
Certificate of Deposit	\$ 342	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 342
Corporate Bonds	8,230	-	3,976	-	-	-	4,254	-
Escrow Deposit with US Bank	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Federal Home Loan Bank	7,966	-	-	-	-	-	7,966	-
Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	5,919	-	-	-	-	-	5,919	-
Federal National Mtg Assn	4,886	-	-	-	-	-	4,886	-
Municipal Bonds	43,671	-	544	2,827	13,819	6,371	17,917	2,193
Supranationals	9,960	-	-	-	-	-	9,960	-
United States Treasury Bonds	15,764	-	-	-	-	-	10,954	4,810
State Local Investment Pool*	119,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,564
Total	\$ 216,357	\$ -	\$ 4,520	\$ 2,827	\$ 13,819	\$ 6,371	\$ 61,856	\$ 126,964

Investment Type	2020							
	Moody's Equivalent Credit Ratings							
	Fair Value	A2	A1	Aa3	Aa2	Aa1	Aaa	No Rating
Certificate of Deposit	\$ 340	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 340
Escrow Deposit with US Bank	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Federal Farm Credit Bank	2,015	-	-	-	-	-	2,015	-
Federal Home Loan Bank	1,032	-	-	-	-	-	1,032	-
Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	14,009	-	-	-	-	-	14,009	-
Federal National Mtg Assn	7,019	-	-	-	-	-	7,019	-
Municipal Bonds	41,934	2,038	563	4,995	12,942	8,295	13,101	-
Supranationals	8,017	-	-	-	-	-	8,017	-
United States Treasury Bonds	5,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,341
State Local Investment Pool*	127,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,148
Total	\$ 206,910	\$ 2,038	\$ 563	\$ 4,995	\$ 12,942	\$ 8,295	\$ 45,193	\$ 132,884

* Investments in Washington State Local Government Investment Pool. The investments in the pool are valued at amortized cost of the pool shares.

See Note 16 for fair value measurement disclosures of the Port's investments.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3. Capital and Intangible Assets

The following activity took place in capital and intangible assets during 2021 (dollars in thousands):

	2021				
	Beginning of Year	Additions	Transfers	Retirements and Other	End of Year
Capital and intangible assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 573,918	\$ -	\$ 192	\$ (53)	\$ 574,057
Intangible assets	32,264	-	-	-	32,264
Construction in process	7,827	7,759	(841)	943	15,688
Total capital and intangible assets not being depreciated	614,009	7,759	(649)	890	622,009
Capital and intangible assets being depreciated/amortized:					
Buildings	100,289	-	151	(2,316)	98,124
Improvements	673,833	-	(622)	(2,637)	670,574
Machinery and equipment	86,623	-	1,120	(110)	87,633
Intangible leased assets	1,427	-	-	-	1,427
Total capital and intangible assets being depreciated/amortized	862,172	-	649	(5,063)	857,758
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:					
Buildings	(74,261)	(2,943)	-	1,630	(75,574)
Improvements	(415,234)	(19,573)	-	1,426	(433,381)
Machinery and equipment	(71,922)	(2,787)	-	110	(74,599)
Intangible leased assets	(238)	(247)	-	-	(485)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(561,655)	(25,550)	-	3,166	(584,039)
Net capital and intangible assets being depreciated/amortized	300,517	(25,550)	649	(1,897)	273,719
Net capital and intangible assets	\$ 914,526	\$ (17,791)	\$ -	\$ (1,007)	\$ 895,728

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3. Capital and Intangible Assets (Concluded)

The following activity took place in capital and intangible assets during 2020 (dollars in thousands):

	2020				
	Beginning of Year (restated)	Additions	Transfers	Retirements and Other	End of Year
Capital and intangible assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 567,120	\$ -	\$ 6,798	\$ -	\$ 573,918
Intangible assets	32,264	-	-	-	32,264
Construction in process	7,313	5,527	(5,167)	154	7,827
Total capital and intangible assets not being depreciated	606,697	5,527	1,631	154	614,009
Capital and intangible assets being depreciated/amortized:					
Buildings	102,792	-	1,085	(3,588)	100,289
Improvements	683,388	-	(5,680)	(3,875)	673,833
Machinery and equipment	87,409	-	2,964	(3,750)	86,623
Intangible leased assets	1,427	-	-	-	1,427
Total capital and intangible assets being depreciated/amortized	875,016	-	(1,631)	(11,213)	862,172
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:					
Buildings	(74,485)	(2,903)	-	3,127	(74,261)
Improvements	(396,993)	(20,932)	-	2,691	(415,234)
Machinery and equipment	(72,642)	(2,954)	-	3,674	(71,922)
Intangible leased assets	-	(238)	-	-	(238)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(544,120)	(27,027)	-	9,492	(561,655)
Net capital and intangible assets being depreciated/amortized	330,896	(27,027)	(1,631)	(1,721)	300,517
Net capital and intangible assets	\$ 937,593	\$ (21,500)	\$ -	\$ (1,567)	\$ 914,526

Note 4. Commercial Paper

The Port is authorized to use Subordinate Lien Revenue Notes (commercial paper) in an amount not to exceed \$100 million. The Port issues commercial paper to provide interim financing for capital asset projects. The draws are secured by a bank letter of credit expiring on March 15, 2025.

The term of the commercial paper ranges from 1 to 270 days. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no advances outstanding.

The terms in this agreement are consistent with the Port's publicly issued variable rate bonds and do not contain unusual clauses for additional events of default or termination events different than the Port's publicly traded bonds and are not subject to acceleration in the event of default.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 4. Commercial Paper (Concluded)

Commercial paper activity during 2021 and 2020 was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Beginning balance, January 1, 2020	\$ 25,000
Advances	25,000
Repayments	(50,000)
Balance, December 31, 2020	-
Advances	-
Repayments	-
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ -

Note 5. Long-Term Debt

The Port's long-term debt activity by type of debt for 2021 and 2020 is presented in the following tables (dollars in thousands):

2021									
Description and Date of Issue	**** Type	Original Coupon Rate	Original True Interest Cost ***	Earliest Year of Call	Last Year of Maturity	December 31, 2020	Issuance	Refundings/ Repayments	December 31, 2021
General Obligation Bonds									
02/25/16	DB	1.06-2.36%	1.994%	*	2025	\$ 18,075	\$ -	\$ (18,075)	\$ -
09/08/16	A Bonds	3.00-5.00%	2.705%	2026	2038	106,155	-	(2,320)	103,835
09/06/17	Bonds	2.50-3.40%	3.177%	2027	2038	17,910	-	(775)	17,135
04/08/21	DB	0.690%	0.690%	*	2025	-	18,075	(3,483)	14,592
						142,140	18,075	(24,653)	135,562
Net premium						17,531			15,980
Less current portion						(6,578)			(6,775)
Total long-term general obligation bonds, net of current portion						\$ 153,093			\$ 144,767
Revenue Bonds									
03/07/08	Bonds	Variable Rate	Variable Rate	*	2036	\$ 59,150	\$ -	\$ (3,205)	\$ 55,945
07/15/09**	Bonds	Variable Rate	Variable Rate	*	2044	122,180	-	-	122,180
09/08/16	A Bonds	4.00-5.00%	2.552%	2026	2034	36,535	-	-	36,535
09/08/16	B Bonds	2.00-5.00%	3.642%	2026	2043	101,170	-	(655)	100,515
09/30/19	A Bonds	5.00%	1.822%	N/A	2031	32,295	-	(2,450)	29,845
09/30/19	A Bonds	Variable Rate	Variable Rate	*	2035	38,115	-	-	38,115
10/29/20	A DB	1.35%	1.350%	*	2029	23,635	-	(2,505)	21,130
						413,080	\$ -	\$ (8,815)	404,265
Net premium						30,091			27,620
Less current portion						(8,815)			(11,245)
Total long-term revenue bonds, net of current portion						\$ 434,356			\$ 420,640

* Currently callable by the Port but intent is to pay off in accordance with stated maturity dates.

** This bond issue was originally issued as 2008B and, during 2009, the bonds were reissued to secure a better rate. The new bond issue is still referred to as 2008B in all official documents.

*** Original True Interest Cost (TIC) is the rate necessary to discount the amounts payable on the respective principal and interest payment dates to the purchase price received for the new issue of bonds. TIC considers the time value of money and all costs associated with issuing the bonds.

**** Direct Borrowings (DB) are bonds held by banks.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

2020										
Description and Date of Issue	**** Type	Original Coupon Rate	Original True Interest Cost ***	Earliest Year of Call	Last Year of Maturity	December 31, 2019	Issuance	Refundings/ Repayments	December 31, 2020	
General Obligation Bonds										
02/25/16	DB	1.06-2.36%	1.994%	*	2025	\$ 21,506	\$ -	\$ (3,431)	\$ 18,075	
09/08/16	A	Bonds	3.00-5.00%	2.705%	2026	2038	106,155	-	-	106,155
09/06/17		Bonds	2.50-3.40%	3.177%	2027	2038	18,670	-	(760)	17,910
							146,331	\$ -	\$ (4,191)	142,140
Net premium							19,042			17,531
Less current portion							(4,191)			(6,578)
Total long-term general obligation bonds, net of current portion						\$ 161,182			\$ 153,093	
Revenue Bonds										
03/07/08	Bonds	Variable Rate	Variable Rate	*	2036	\$ 62,230	\$ -	\$ (3,080)	\$ 59,150	
07/15/09**	Bonds	Variable Rate	Variable Rate	*	2044	122,180	-	-	122,180	
06/04/14	A	DB	2.50%	2.536%	*	2021	4,368	-	(4,368)	-
10/24/14	B	DB	2.55%	2.550%	*	2029	26,075	-	(26,075)	-
09/08/16	A	Bonds	4.00-5.00%	2.552%	2026	2034	36,535	-	-	36,535
09/08/16	B	Bonds	2.00-5.00%	3.642%	2026	2043	101,800	-	(630)	101,170
09/30/19	A	Bonds	5.00%	1.822%	N/A	2031	34,630	-	(2,335)	32,295
09/30/19	A	Bonds	Variable Rate	Variable Rate	*	2035	38,115	-	-	38,115
10/29/20	A	DB	1.35%	1.350%	*	2029	-	26,075	(2,440)	23,635
							425,933	\$ 26,075	\$ (38,928)	413,080
Net premium							32,529			30,091
Less current portion							(10,644)			(8,815)
Total long-term revenue bonds, net of current portion						\$ 447,818			\$ 434,356	

* Currently callable by the Port but intent is to pay off in accordance with stated maturity dates.

** This bond issue was originally issued as 2008B and, during 2009, the bonds were reissued to secure a better rate. The new bond issue is still referred to as 2008B in all official documents.

*** Original True Interest Cost (TIC) is the rate necessary to discount the amounts payable on the respective principal and interest payment dates to the purchase price received for the new issue of bonds. TIC considers the time value of money and all costs associated with issuing the bonds.

**** Direct Borrowings (DB) are bonds held by banks.

General obligation bonds: General obligation bonds are limited tax general obligations of the Port. The Port has outstanding bonds that are publicly issued or bonds that are direct borrowings held by a bank. The Port uses ad valorem tax revenues to pay the general obligation bond principal and the related interest. Ad valorem tax revenues may not be used to pay revenue bond debt. Per Chapter 53.36 RCW, the Port may incur general obligation bond debt up to 0.25% of the assessed value of the taxable property in the Port district without a vote. At December 31, 2021, the assessed value of the taxable property was \$159,202.6 million; therefore, total general obligation bond debt allowable without a vote was \$398.0 million. The Port's outstanding non-voted general obligation bond debt as of December 31, 2021, was \$135.6 million, resulting in a remaining non-voted general obligation bond capacity of \$263.0 million.

In April 2021, the Port issued general obligation bonds par value \$18.1 million with a coupon rate of 0.69% through direct borrowing to refund 2016 General Obligation Bonds par value of \$18.1 million. The newly issued General Obligation Bonds were issued at par and the net proceeds were \$18.1 million. The net proceeds from the issuance of the General Obligation Bonds were used to call the old debt in the amount of \$18.1 million. Bond issue costs associated with the refunding were \$83,000 and paid from Port cash. The refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance, and the Series 2016 General Obligation Bonds were removed from the Port's financial statements.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

The terms in these direct borrowing agreements are consistent with the Port's publicly issued variable-rate bonds and contain similar clauses that address events of default and termination events. In addition, the direct borrowing agreements are not subject to acceleration in the event of default.

As a result of the refunding of the 2016 General Obligation Bonds, the Port reduced its total debt service requirements by \$0.6 million which accumulates into an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$0.6 million over the life of the bonds.

Direct borrowing general obligation bonds: The 2021 general obligation bonds with an outstanding balance at December 31, 2021, of \$14.6 million are refunding bonds held by a bank that expire in 2025. The bonds are fixed-rate bonds with original coupon rate of 0.69%. The bonds are funded by the Port's tax levy. The terms in the direct borrowing agreement are consistent with the Port's publicly issued general obligation bonds and contain similar clauses that address significant default and termination events. In addition, the direct borrowing agreement is not subject to acceleration upon an event of default.

Revenue bonds: The revenue bonds are secured by a pledge of the Port's net operating revenues as defined by bond documents. The outstanding revenue bonds are publicly issued or are held by banks through direct borrowings. Revenue bond proceeds finance acquisition, expansion, improvement and equipping Port terminal and industrial development facilities. The Port has pledged future net operating revenues to repay \$515.9 million in bond principal and interest through 2044. In 2021, revenue bond principal and interest were \$17.6 million and total revenues and leases interest income were \$87.8 million. During 2020, revenue bond principal and interest were \$23.4 million and total restated revenues were \$65.5 million. The revenue bonds contain coverage requirements related to maintaining adequate net revenues to support debt service.

Revenue bond direct borrowings: The 2020 revenue bonds with an outstanding balance at December 31, 2021, of \$21.1 million are refunding bonds held by a bank that expire in 2029. The bonds are fixed-rate bonds with original coupon rate of 1.35%. The terms in the direct borrowing agreement are consistent with the Port's publicly issued general obligation bonds and contain similar clauses that address significant default and termination events. In addition, the direct borrowing agreement is not subject to acceleration upon an event of default.

In 2020, the Port began the year with two direct borrowing agreements with banks for the Port's fixed rate bonds. The Port had a direct borrowing agreement with a bank for the 2014A fixed-rate revenue bonds that was set to expire in December 2021 which the Port paid off early during 2020.

In October 2020, the Port issued Revenue Bonds par value \$26,075,000 with a coupon rate of 1.35% via direct borrowings with a bank to refund 2014B Revenue Bonds par value of \$26,075,000 with a coupon rate of 2.55%. The newly issued Revenue Bonds were issued at par and the net proceeds were \$26,075,000. The net proceeds from the issuance of the Revenue Bonds were used to call the old debt in the amount of \$26,075,000. Bond issue costs associated with the refunding were \$38,000 and paid from Port cash. The refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance and the Series 2014B Revenue Bonds were removed from the Port's financial statements. The terms in these direct borrowing agreements are consistent with the Port's publicly issued variable-rate bonds and contain similar clauses that address events of default and termination events. In addition, the direct borrowing agreements are not subject to acceleration in the event of default.

As a result of the refunding of the 2014B Revenue Bonds, the Port reduced its total debt service requirements by \$1,431,000 which accumulates into an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$1,331,000 over the life of the bonds.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Variable-rate servicing agreements: The Port entered into reimbursement agreements with banks to provide letter of credit support on its variable-rate bonds. The reimbursement agreements have terms that are between two and three years.

Interest rate payment agreements (swaps): The Port entered into four swaps so that it may mitigate interest rate risk associated with the Port's variable-rate debt. The swaps synthetically fix or "lock-in" interest rates on variable revenue bond debt by requiring the Port to pay a fixed interest rate on the nominal value of the swap and receive variable interest rate cash flows that are intended to offset the variable-rate bond payments, leaving the Port with the fixed payments identified in each swap agreement.

The Port's existing swap contracts and the outstanding notional amounts at December 31, 2021, are detailed as follows. No cash was paid from the Port to the counterparty when the swaps were created (dollars in thousands):

SWAP Reference	Type	Notional Amount	Notional Amount	Options	Start Date	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Terms
2	Pay-fixed interest rate swap	\$ 30,000	\$ 20,019	None	9/25/08	9/25/08	12/1/36	Pay 3.320%, receive 70% of LIBOR (1)
3	Pay-fixed interest rate swap	80,000	64,375	None	9/20/07	7/28/11	12/1/40	Pay 4.155%, receive 70% of LIBOR (1)
4	Pay-fixed interest rate swap	130,000	106,170	None	9/20/07	7/26/12	12/1/41	Pay 4.200%, receive 70% of LIBOR (1)
5	Pay-fixed interest rate swap	20,000	16,545	None	9/20/07	7/25/13	12/1/42	Pay 4.229%, receive 70% of LIBOR (1)
		<u>\$ 260,000</u>	<u>\$ 207,109</u>					

(1) One-month London Interbank Offered Rate.

The following table reflects the outstanding variable-rate debt that is matched to outstanding swap agreements (dollars in thousands):

Variable-Rate Debt	Outstanding Principal December 31, 2021	Outstanding Principal December 31, 2020
2008	\$ 55,945	\$ 59,150
2008B	122,180	122,180
2019A	38,115	38,115
Unhedged debt	(9,131)	(5,234)
	<u>\$ 207,109</u>	<u>\$ 214,211</u>

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

The following summarizes the change in fair value of the Port's pay-fixed, receive variable interest rate payment agreements at December 31, 2021 and 2020 (dollars in thousands):

SWAP Reference	2021 Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at 12/31/21		Original Notional Amount
	Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount	
2	Deferred outflow	\$ 1,255	Debt	\$ (3,796)	\$ 30,000
3	Deferred outflow	4,671	Debt	(20,360)	80,000
4	Deferred outflow	7,779	Debt	(35,659)	130,000
5	Deferred outflow	1,224	Debt	(5,850)	20,000
		<u>\$ 14,929</u>		<u>\$ (65,665)</u>	<u>\$ 260,000</u>

SWAP Reference	2020 Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at 12/31/20		Original Notional Amount
	Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount	
2	Deferred outflow	\$ (1,109)	Debt	\$ (5,051)	\$ 30,000
3	Deferred outflow	(4,551)	Debt	(25,031)	80,000
4	Deferred outflow	(7,936)	Debt	(43,438)	130,000
5	Deferred outflow	(1,281)	Debt	(7,074)	20,000
		<u>\$ (14,877)</u>		<u>\$ (80,594)</u>	<u>\$ 260,000</u>

Note: Swap Reference 1 was terminated in 2016.

Risks: The Port mitigates swap-related risk by following its Payment Agreement Guidelines. These guidelines are published in the Port's Annual Budget document within its Debt Guidelines. The guidelines manage each of the risks below:

Counterparty or credit risk: The Port's derivative instruments are held by three separate counterparties. By agreement, the Port requires posting of collateral when the counterparty owes to the Port on the swap termination value (market value). The credit ratings for each of the counterparties are as follows (dollars in thousands):

SWAP Reference	Notional Amount	Bank Counterparty	Credit Worthiness		Termination Value
			Moody's	S&P	
2	\$ 30,000	Goldman Sachs	A1	A+	\$ (3,796)
3	80,000	Dexia	Baa3	BBB	(20,360)
4	130,000	Dexia	Baa3	BBB	(35,659)
5	20,000	Merrill Lynch	A2	A-	(5,850)
	<u>\$ 260,000</u>				<u>\$ (65,665)</u>

Note: Swap Reference 1 was terminated in 2016.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Termination risk: The Port or its counterparties may terminate a derivative instrument if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. If the swap counterparty's credit rating deteriorates below A3/A- (Moody's/Standard & Poor's), the Port may terminate the swap at market value; however, the Port may, at its option, continue in the swap. The Port requires the posting of collateral and works with financially strong counterparties to help mitigate this risk.

Basis risk: The Port pays a daily interest rate to its bondholders and receives 70% of one-month LIBOR from its swap counterparties. In exchange for the fixed swap rates associated with using the LIBOR index, the Port bears the risk that it could incur a shortfall between the variable rate paid on the bonds and the variable rate received on the swaps.

Rollover risk: The Port matched the term of its existing swap contracts to the term of the underlying debt so that it minimizes its exposure to rollover risk.

Foreign currency risk: The Port's derivative instruments are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Contingencies: If the Port's credit rating falls below A3/A- (Moody's/Standard & Poor's) for the swap with Goldman Sachs or below Baa2/BBB (Moody's/Standard & Poor's) for the other swaps, the Port bears the risk that its counterparties may terminate the agreement. The Port is prohibited by RCW 39.96 from posting collateral. The Port's subordinate lien credit rating is A1/AA- (Moody's/Standard & Poor's) at December 31, 2021.

Debt service for fixed- and variable-rate bonds estimated future payments: The debt service requirements for fixed-rate general obligation, revenue bonds and the debt service requirements for the 2008 Subordinate-Lien Variable Rate Revenue Bonds, 2008B Subordinate-Lien Variable Rate Revenue Bonds, 2019A Subordinate-Lien Variable Rate Revenue Bonds and active swaps outstanding as of December 31, 2021, are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Fixed Rate Bonds			Variable Rate Bonds			
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swap, Net (1)	Total
Years ending December 31:							
2022	\$ 14,690	\$ 13,905	\$ 28,595	\$ 3,330	\$ 223	\$ 8,303	\$ 11,856
2023	15,211	13,461	28,672	3,465	219	8,010	11,694
2024	15,753	12,992	28,745	3,605	215	7,705	11,525
2025	16,348	12,483	28,831	3,750	211	7,387	11,348
2026	16,900	11,972	28,872	3,900	206	7,057	11,163
2027-2031	86,015	48,759	134,774	28,460	957	29,839	59,256
2032-2036	71,585	30,472	102,057	47,550	679	19,331	67,560
2037-2041	63,970	14,114	78,084	-	550	7,132	7,682
2042-2046	23,115	1,701	24,816	122,180	330	47	122,557
	<u>\$ 323,587</u>	<u>\$ 159,859</u>	<u>\$ 483,446</u>	<u>\$ 216,240</u>	<u>\$ 3,590</u>	<u>\$ 94,811</u>	<u>\$ 314,641</u>

- (1) This amount represents the cash that is due to the counterparty based on the terms of the pay-fixed interest rate swap. The amounts for the subsequent years are based on the assumption that interest rate conditions that existed during 2021 will remain the same over the term of the derivative contracts.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5. Long-Term Debt (Concluded)

The fixed and variable debt obligations estimated future payments separated by direct borrowings as of December 31, 2021, are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	GO Bonds		Direct Borrowing		Revenue Bonds		Revenue Direct Borrowing		Interest Rate
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Swaps
Years ending December 31:									Swap, Net (1)
2022	\$ 3,235	\$ 5,281	\$ 3,540	\$ 101	\$ 8,675	\$ 8,461	\$ 2,570	\$ 285	\$ 8,303
2023	3,350	5,163	3,606	76	9,085	8,190	2,635	251	8,010
2024	3,495	5,014	3,683	51	9,480	7,927	2,700	215	7,705
2025	3,645	4,860	3,763	26	9,920	7,629	2,770	179	7,387
2026	7,600	4,697	-	-	10,360	7,340	2,840	141	7,057
2027-2031	43,415	18,080	-	-	56,945	31,446	7,615	189	29,839
2032-2036	41,075	7,580	-	-	84,560	23,571	-	-	19,331
2037-2041	15,155	892	-	-	48,815	13,772	-	-	7,132
2042-2046	-	-	-	-	145,295	2,031	-	-	47
	<u>\$ 120,970</u>	<u>\$ 51,567</u>	<u>\$ 14,592</u>	<u>\$ 254</u>	<u>\$ 383,135</u>	<u>\$ 110,367</u>	<u>\$ 21,130</u>	<u>\$ 1,260</u>	<u>\$ 94,811</u>

- (1) This amount represents the cash that is due to the counterparty based on the terms of the pay-fixed interest rate swap. The amounts for the subsequent years are based on the assumption that interest rate conditions that existed during 2021 will remain the same over the term of the derivative contracts.

The paying agent for the Port's bonded debt is:

U.S. Bank
Fiscal Agencies - 7 East
101 Barclay Street
New York, NY 10286

Note 6. Risk Management

The Port is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; damage to, theft of, and destruction of assets or cargo; natural disasters; and employee injuries. To limit its exposure, the Port purchases a variety of insurance policies. For general liability, the Port purchases \$150 million in coverage, subject to a \$25,000 deductible. All risk property insurance is purchased on a replacement value basis for most properties, subject to a limit of \$400 million and a per occurrence deductible of \$0.5 million. For flood losses a sub-limit of \$75 million applies and a per occurrence deductible of \$0.5 million for all flood zones. For earthquake and business interruption losses, sub-limits of \$100 million apply. Insurance coverage for earthquake is subject to a deductible defined as 5% of the value of the damaged property, with a minimum of \$0.5 million.

With the exception of losses which may arise from employee injuries, earthquakes and/or floods, no deductible exceeds \$0.5 million. The self-insured retention for workers' compensation coverage is \$1.3 million.

Insurance coverage for the past three years has been sufficient to cover all claim settlements.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6. Risk Management (Concluded)

The Port is self-insured for its regular medical coverage. The liability for unpaid medical claims is included in payroll and taxes payable on the accompanying statements of net position and is expected to be paid in 2022. Excess loss coverage has been purchased through an outside provider to limit individual loss to \$0.1 million. Self-insured claim activity for December 31, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2021	2020	2019
Claims liability, beginning of year	\$ 1,949	\$ 1,855	\$ 1,645
Claims reserve	5,537	5,879	5,684
Payments on claims	(5,594)	(5,785)	(5,474)
Claims liability, end of year	<u>\$ 1,892</u>	<u>\$ 1,949</u>	<u>\$ 1,855</u>

The Port maintains a self-insurance program for workers' compensation. The estimated liability for workers' compensation is included in payroll and taxes payable on the accompanying statements of net position. At December 31, 2021, the estimated self-insurance liability for workers' compensation was \$0.5 million and this amount is expected to be paid in 2022. The liability for unpaid claims represents the estimated future indemnity, medical, rehabilitation and legal costs for all open claims.

Workers' compensation claim activity for December 31, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2021	2020	2019
Claims liability, beginning of year	\$ 333	\$ 578	\$ 458
Claims incurred during the year	60	251	238
Changes in estimate for prior year claims	754	179	447
Payments on claims	(643)	(675)	(565)
Claims liability, end of year	<u>\$ 504</u>	<u>\$ 333</u>	<u>\$ 578</u>

Note 7. Lease

Effective January 1, 2020, the Port adopted GASB No. 87, *Leases*, as discussed in more detail in Note 1. The Port, as a lessor, leases land and facilities under long-term agreements at market rates with terms ranging from 1 to 50 years. The leases typically include provisions for rent changes based on the consumer price index or other market indexes, resulting in additional variable lease revenues that are not included in the measurement of the lease receivables.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7. Lease (Continued)

Total operating revenue from leases in 2021 were \$15.6 million which includes principal and interest. Total operating revenue in 2020 for long-term leases totaled \$14.0 million which includes principal and interest. Minimum future rental revenue from long-term leases is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Principal	Interest
Years ending December 31:		
2022	\$ 7,187	\$ 8,423
2023	6,127	8,160
2024	5,441	7,925
2025	4,552	7,726
2026	6,132	7,506
2027-2031	32,786	33,561
2032-2036	37,598	26,414
2037-2041	30,066	19,364
2042-2046	19,678	14,129
2047-2051	15,777	10,850
2052-2056	15,501	7,370
2057-2061	12,533	4,762
2062-2066	14,101	1,933
2067-2071	2,833	163
Total	<u>\$ 210,312</u>	<u>\$ 158,286</u>

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7. Lease (Continued)

The Port leases aquatic land and building space for technology infrastructure and the agreements do not contain variable payments and residual value guarantees. The Port's intangible "right to use" assets are included in capital and intangible assets as intangible assets - lease and other liabilities on the statements of net position and are presented below for the years ended December 31, (dollars in thousands):

2021				
	Beginning of Year	Additions	Retirements and Other	End of Year
Leased assets being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 170	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 170
Building space	1,257	-	-	1,257
Total leased assets being depreciated	1,427	-	-	1,427
Less accumulated amortization:				
Land	(6)	(7)	-	(13)
Building space	(232)	(241)	-	(473)
Total accumulated depreciation	(238)	(248)	-	(486)
Net, leased assets	\$ 1,189	\$ (248)	\$ -	\$ 941

2020				
	Beginning of Year (restated)	Additions	Retirements and Other	End of Year
Leased assets being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 170	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 170
Building space	1,257	-	-	1,257
Total leased assets being depreciated	1,427	-	-	1,427
Less accumulated amortization:				
Land	-	(6)	-	(6)
Building space	-	(232)	-	(232)
Total accumulated depreciation	-	(238)	-	(238)
Net, leased assets	\$ 1,427	\$ (238)	\$ -	\$ 1,189

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7. Lease (Concluded)

Minimum future lease payments for the leases are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Principal	Interest
Years ending December 31:		
2022	\$ 258	\$ 34
2023	269	23
2024	280	12
2025	8	5
2026	8	5
2027-2031	48	20
2032-2036	59	8
2037-2041	12	-
Total	<u>\$ 942</u>	<u>\$ 107</u>

Note 8. Pension Plans

Pension plan: The Port's full-time and qualifying part-time employees participate in one of the statewide local government retirement systems administered by the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems, under cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee defined benefit retirement plans.

Historical trend and other information regarding each plan are presented in the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems annual comprehensive financial report. A copy of this report may be obtained at:

Department of Retirement Systems
Communications Unit
P. O. Box 48380
Olympia, WA 98504-8380
Internet Address: www.drs.wa.gov

Plan description and benefits: Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) was established in 1947, and its retirement benefit provisions are contained in chapters 41.34 and 41.40 RCW. PERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement system composed of three separate pension plans for membership purposes. PERS Plan 1 and PERS Plan 2 are defined benefit plans, and PERS Plan 3 is a defined benefit plan with a defined contribution component.

PERS members include elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme, Appeals and Superior Courts; employees of the Legislature; employees of district and municipal courts; employees of local governments; and higher education employees not participating in higher education retirement programs.

PERS is composed of and reported as three separate plans for accounting purposes: Plan 1, Plan 2/3 and Plan 3. Plan 1 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 1 members. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members.

Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefits of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of Plan 2/3 may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as the terms of the plans define. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered a single plan for accounting purposes.

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

The PERS1 plan is closed to new entrants. PERS 1 members were vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. PERS Plan 1 provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Retirement benefits are calculated using 2% of the member's Average Final Compensation (AFC) times the member's years of service. AFC is the average of the member's 24 consecutive highest-paid service credit months. Members are eligible for retirement from active status at any age with at least 30 years of service, at age 55 with at least 25 years of service, or at age 60 with at least five years of service.

PERS Plan 1 retirement benefits are actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor benefit. Members retiring from inactive status before the age of 65 may also receive actuarially reduced benefits.

Other benefits include duty and nonduty disability payments, an optional Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA), and a one-time, duty-related death benefit, if found eligible by the Washington State Department of Labor & Industries.

The PERS Plan 1 member contribution rate is established by statute at 6%. The employer contribution rate is developed by the Office of the State Actuary (OSA) and includes an administrative expense component that is currently set at 0.18%.

PERS Plan 2 members are vested after completing five years of eligible service. Plan 3 members are vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after 10 years of service or after five years of service if 12 months of that service are earned after age 44. PERS Plan 2/3 provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Retirement benefits for Plan 2 are calculated using 2% of the member's AFC times the member's years of service. Retirement defined benefits for Plan 3 are calculated using 1% of AFC times the member's years of service. AFC is the monthly average of the member's 60 consecutive highest-paid service credit months. PERS Plan 2/3 has no cap on years of service credit.

Members are eligible for retirement with a full benefit at age 65 with at least five years of service credit. Retirement before age 65 is considered an early retirement. PERS Plan 2/3 members who have at least 20 years of service credit and are 55 years of age or older are eligible for early retirement with a reduced benefit. The benefit is reduced by a factor that varies according to age for each year before age 65. PERS Plan 2/3 retirement benefits are actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor benefit. Other PERS Plan 2/3 benefits include duty and nonduty disability payments; a COLA based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3% annually; and a one-time, duty-related death benefit, if found eligible by the Washington State Department of Labor & Industries.

The PERS Plan 2/3 employer and employee contribution rates are developed by the OSA to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3. The Plan 2/3 employer rates include a component to address the PERS Plan 1 unfunded actuarial accrued liability, currently set at 4.87%, and an administrative expense that is currently set at 0.18%.

PERS Plan 3 members are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan. PERS Plan 3 defined contribution benefits are totally dependent on employee contributions and investment earnings on those contributions. PERS Plan 3 members choose their contribution rate when joining membership and can change rates only when changing employers. As established by chapter 41.34 RCW, Plan 3 defined contribution rates are set at a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 15%; members have six rate options to choose from. Employers do not contribute to the defined contribution benefits.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

Contributions: The required contribution rates, expressed as a percentage of covered payrolls, as of December 31, were:

2021

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2	PERS Plan 3
Employer*	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%
Employee	6.00%	6.36%	***

2020

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2	PERS Plan 3
Employer*	12.86%	12.86%	12.86%
Employee	6.00%	7.90%	***

* The employer rates include the employer administrative expense fee of 0.18% for 2021 and 2020

** Plan 3 defined benefit portion only

*** Rate selected by PERS 3 members, 5% minimum to 15% maximum

The Port made contributions of \$1.0 million to PERS 1 and \$1.6 million to PERS 2/3 during 2021 and \$1.1 million to PERS 1 and \$1.8 million to PERS 2/3 during 2020, and the employees made the required contributions. The Port's required contributions for the years ended December 31 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Year	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2/3	Total
2021	\$ 1,076	\$ 1,758	\$ 2,834
2020	1,012	1,684	2,696

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

Pension assets (liabilities), pension expense, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pensions: The Port's proportion of the net pension asset (liability) was based on a projection of the Port's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating agencies, actuarially determined. The Port's proportionate share of net pension asset (liability) for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the net pension asset (liability) was measured as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, are presented in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	Total
2021	\$ (1,763)	\$ 18,482	\$ 16,719
2020	(5,124)	(2,417)	(7,541)
	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	
2021	0.1444%	0.1855%	
2020	0.1451%	0.1890%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.0007%	-0.0034%	

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Port reported the following pension benefit (dollars in thousands):

	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	Total
2021	\$ 1,310	\$ 6,048	\$ 7,358
2020	1,477	1,826	3,303

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Port reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

2021	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	Total
Sources of deferred outflow of resources:			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Changes in assumptions (1)	-	27	27
Differences between expected and actual experience (1)	-	898	898
Changes in proportionate differences between Port contributions and proportionate share of contributions (1)	-	88	88
Port contributions subsequent to measurement date	415	712	1,127
Total	\$ 415	\$ 1,725	\$ 2,140

Sources of deferred inflow of resources:			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments (2)	\$ (1,957)	\$ (15,446)	\$ (17,403)
Changes in assumptions (1)	-	(1,313)	(1,313)
Differences between expected and actual experience (1)	-	(226)	(226)
Changes in proportionate differences between Port contributions and proportionate share of contributions (1)	-	(1,024)	(1,024)
Total	\$ (1,957)	\$ (18,009)	\$ (19,966)

2020	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	Total
Sources of deferred outflow of resources:			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Changes in assumptions (1)	-	34	34
Differences between expected and actual experience (1)	-	865	865
Changes in proportionate differences between Port contributions and proportionate share of contributions (1)	-	92	92
Port contributions subsequent to measurement date	538	882	1,420
Total	\$ 538	\$ 1,873	\$ 2,411

Sources of deferred inflow of resources:			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments (2)	\$ (29)	\$ (122)	\$ (151)
Changes in assumptions (1)	-	(1,651)	(1,651)
Differences between expected and actual experience (1)	-	(303)	(303)
Changes in proportionate differences between Port contributions and proportionate share of contributions (1)	-	(1,232)	(1,232)
Total	\$ (29)	\$ (3,308)	\$ (3,337)

- (1) The recognition period for each plan is equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees provided with pensions through the pension plan, which was determined at the beginning of the measurement date.
(2) The recognition period is a closed, five-year period for all plans.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

As of December 31, 2021, deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Port's contributions subsequent to the measurement date were \$1.1 million and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	Total
Years ending December 31:			
2022	\$ (518)	\$ (4,493)	\$ (5,011)
2023	(475)	(4,215)	(4,690)
2024	(449)	(3,991)	(4,440)
2025	(515)	(4,166)	(4,681)
2026	-	(123)	(123)
Thereafter	-	(9)	(9)
Total	<u>\$ (1,957)</u>	<u>\$ (16,997)</u>	<u>\$ (18,954)</u>

As of December 31, 2020, deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Port's contributions subsequent to the measurement date were \$1.4 million and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	Total
Years ending December 31:			
2021	\$ (129)	\$ (1,261)	\$ (1,390)
2022	(4)	(498)	(502)
2023	40	(215)	(175)
2024	64	12	76
2025	-	(168)	(168)
Thereafter	-	(187)	(187)
Total	<u>\$ (29)</u>	<u>\$ (2,317)</u>	<u>\$ (2,346)</u>

Actuarial assumptions: The 2021 pension liability/asset for each of the plans was determined using the most recent actuarial valuation completed in 2021 with a valuation date of June 30, 2020, with the results rolled forward to June 30, 2021. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020, valuation was based on the results of the 2013-2018 Demographic Experience Study Report and the 2019 Economic Experience Study. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2020 actuarial valuation report. The 2020 pension liability/asset for each of the plans were determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, with the results rolled forward to June 30, 2020. Besides the discount rate, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019, valuation were based on the results of the 2013-2018 Experience Study Report and the 2019 Economic Experience Study. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2019 actuarial valuation report.

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2021 actuarial valuation report, and are as follows:

Inflation: 2.75% total economic inflation; 3.50% salary inflation (2020: 2.75% for total economic inflation; 3.50% for salary inflation).

Salary increases: In addition to the base 3.50% salary inflation assumption, salaries are also expected to grow by promotions and longevity (2020: salaries were expected to grow 3.50%).

Investment rate of return: 7.40% (2020: 7.40%)

Mortality rates: Mortality rates in 2021 were developed using the Society of Actuaries' Pub.H-2010 mortality rates, which vary by member status (e.g., active, retiree, or survivor), as the base table. OSA applied age offsets for each system, as appropriate, to better tailor the mortality rates to the demographics of each plan. OSA applied the long-term MP-2017 generational improvement scale, also developed by the Society of Actuaries, to project mortality rates for every year after the 2010 base table. Mortality rates are applied on a generational basis; meaning, each member is assumed to receive additional mortality improvements in each future year throughout their lifetime.

Mortality rates in 2020 were developed using the Society of Actuaries' Pub.H-2010 mortality rates, which vary by member status (e.g., active, retiree, or survivor), as the base table. OSA applied age offsets for each system, as appropriate, to better tailor the mortality rates to the demographics of each plan. OSA applied the long-term MP-2017 generational improvement scale, also developed by the Society of Actuaries, to project mortality rates for every year after the 2010 base table. Mortality rates are applied on a generational basis; meaning, each member is assumed to receive additional mortality improvements in each future year throughout their lifetime.

Assumption and method changes: There were no changes in assumptions since the last valuation. There were changes in methods since the last valuation.

- For purposes of the June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation Report (AVR), a non-contribution rate setting valuation under current funding policy, the OSA introduced temporary method changes to produce asset and liability measures as of the valuation date. See high-level summary below. OSA will revert back to the methods outlined in the 2019 AVR when preparing the 2021 AVR, a contribution rate-setting valuation, which will serve as the basis for 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report results.
- To produce measures at June 30, 2020, unless otherwise noted in the 2020 AVR, OSA relied on the same data, assets, methods, and assumptions as the June 30, 2019 AVR. OSA projected the data forward one year reflecting assumed new hires and current members exiting the plan as expected. OSA estimated June 30, 2020 assets by relying on the fiscal year-end 2019 assets, reflecting actual investment performance over FY 2020, and reflecting assumed contribution amounts and benefit payments during FY 2020. OSA reviewed the actual June 30, 2020, participant and financial data to determine if any material changes to projection assumptions were necessary. OSA also considered any material impacts to the plans from 2021 legislation. See the 2020 AVR for more information.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.40% for all plans (2020: 7.40%). To determine that rate, an asset sufficiency test was completed to test whether each pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments for current plan members. Based on the assumptions described in OSA's certification letter within the DRS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.40% was used to determine the total liability.

Sensitivity of the net pension liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate: The table below presents the net pension liability (asset) of the Port, calculated using the discount rate of 7.40% as well as what the Port's net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1 percentage point lower (6.40%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.40%) than the current rate (dollars in thousands):

	Pension Trust	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
December 31, 2021:				
Discount rate		6.40%	7.40%	8.40%
Proportionate share of net pension liability	PERS 1	\$ 3,004	\$ 1,763	\$ 681
Proportionate share of net pension liability/(asset)	PERS 2/3	(5,265)	(18,482)	(28,810)
December 31, 2020:				
Discount rate		6.40%	7.40%	8.40%
Proportionate share of net pension liability	PERS 1	\$ 6,418	\$ 5,124	\$ 3,995
Proportionate share of net pension liability/(asset)	PERS 2/3	15,038	2,417	(7,977)

Long-term expected rate of return: The OSA selected a 7.40% long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments using a building-block method (2020: 7.40% long-term expected rate of return). In selecting this assumption, the OSA reviewed the historical experience data, considered the historical conditions that produced past annual investment returns, and considered Capital Market Assumptions (CMA's) and simulated expected investment returns provided by the Washington State Investment Board (WSIB). The WSIB uses the CMAs and their target asset allocation to simulate future investment returns at various future times.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Pension Plans (Concluded)

Estimated rates of return by asset class: Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, is summarized in the tables below. The inflation component used to create the table is 2.20% for June 30, 2021 and 2020, and represents WSIB's most recent long-term estimate of broad economic inflation.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	% Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return Arithmetic
Fixed income	20%	2.20%
Tangible assets	7%	5.10%
Real estate	18%	5.80%
Global equity	32%	6.30%
Private equity	23%	9.30%
	<u>100%</u>	

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued DRS financial reports. Additional actuarial and pension plan information is included in the DRS 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, including descriptions of actuarial data, assumptions, methods, and plan provisions relied on for the preparation of GASB No. 67 and GASB No. 68. Additional details regarding this information are included in OSA's 2019 Actuarial Valuation Report on the OSA website leg.wa.gov/osa.

Note 9. Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund

The Port provides major medical coverage for eligible retired employees through the Plan. The Plan is a single employer plan administered through the Port of Tacoma's self-insured medical plan. The Port established the Trust to be used solely for the cost of medical coverage for eligible Plan participants and for payment of the cost of administering the Trust. The Port is the sole administrator and fiduciary of the Trust. Management and funding of the Trust is the responsibility of the Port Treasurer. The Port shall have the right at any time, and from time to time, to modify, alter or amend the Plan in whole or in part effective as of a specified date, pursuant to the laws of the State of Washington.

The Plan's audited financial statements for December 31, 2021 and 2020, may be found on pages 19 and 20 of this report.

Plan description: The Plan provides major medical coverage, subject to a deductible, and a maximum benefit limit of \$2,000,000 per person for eligible retired employees and qualified dependent spouses. Retirees and their spouses are eligible for Port-paid, post-employment medical benefits upon attainment of age 60 through the age of 69, provided they have completed a minimum of 15 years of service and are eligible to retire under PERS. Employees retiring before the age of 60 are eligible for Port-paid, post-employment medical benefits for up to 10 years, provided they have completed 20 years of service and are eligible to retire under PERS. The Plan is closed to employees hired on or after March 15, 2007. The Plan does not require employee or retiree contributions. There are 10 active members, 13 inactive members and zero inactive members entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits in the Plan.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund (Continued)

The Port will fund the Plan as necessary (on a pay-as-you go basis) to enable the Plan to pay vested accrued benefits to participants as they become due. However, the Trust was fully funded at its inception and it has not needed additional contributions from the Port.

Summary of accounting policies: The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Medical benefits that are in accordance with the Plan are recognized when due. Contributions to the Plan, if required, will be recognized in the period that the contributions are made.

The Plan is administered through a qualifying trust per paragraph 4, item (b), of GASB No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. An actuarial valuation was completed in January 2022 with results based on the December 31, 2021, actuarial valuation date with a measurement date and reporting date of December 31, 2021. For the prior year, the actuarial valuation was completed in January 2021 with results based on the December 31, 2020, actuarial valuation date with a measurement date and reporting date of December 31, 2020.

Rate of return: The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was increased from 1.93% at December 31, 2020, to 2.25% in December 31, 2021 (based on the December 31, 2021, Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Rate Index), to better reflect future expectation.

The changes in net OPEB asset were as follows at December 31, 2021 (dollars in thousands):

	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Net Position (b)	Net OPEB (Asset) Liability (a-b)
Beginning balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 3,030	\$ 4,944	\$ (1,914)
Service cost	65	-	65
Interest	58	-	58
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(513)	-	(513)
Changes of assumptions	(31)	-	(31)
Benefit payments	(105)	(105)	-
Contributions - employer	-	-	-
Net investment income	-	(37)	37
Administrative expense	-	(13)	13
Net changes	(526)	(155)	(371)
Ending balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 2,504	\$ 4,789	\$ (2,285)

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund (Continued)

OPEB expense for December 31, 2021, is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Service cost	\$	65
Interest		58
Net investment income		(110)
Administrative expense		13
Deferred (inflows) outflows of resources:		
Differences between expected and actual experience		(588)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		61
Changes in assumptions		87
Contributions - employer		-
OPEB income	\$	(414)

The changes in net OPEB asset were as follows at December 31, 2020 (dollars in thousands):

	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Net Position (b)	Net OPEB (Asset) Liability (a-b)
Beginning balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 2,851	\$ 4,930	\$ (2,079)
Service cost	60	-	60
Interest	93	-	93
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(46)	-	(46)
Changes of assumptions	213	-	213
Benefit payments	(141)	(141)	-
Contributions - employer	-	-	-
Net investment income	-	168	(168)
Administrative expense	-	(13)	13
Net changes	179	14	165
Ending balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 3,030	\$ 4,944	\$ (1,914)

OPEB expense for December 31, 2020, is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Service cost	\$	60
Interest		93
Net investment income		(94)
Administrative expense		13
Deferred (inflows) outflows of resources:		
Differences between expected and actual experience		(403)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		31
Changes in assumptions		241
Contributions - employer		-
OPEB income	\$	(59)

Note 9. Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund (Continued)

Actuarial methods and assumptions: Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality and the health care cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits is determined by an independent actuary. The results are based on the December 31, 2021, actuarial valuation date with a measurement date and reporting date of December 31, 2021, for the current year. The results of the prior year were based on the December 31, 2020, actuarial valuation date with a measurement date and reporting date of December 31, 2020.

The 2021 actuarial valuation method used was entry age normal; the assumption for salary increases was 3.0%. The Mortality improvement scale was changed from MP-2020 to MP-2021 to better reflect future expectation. The medical trend was changed from 6.25% graded to 5.75% over two years and following the Getzen model thereafter to 6.0% grading to 5.5% over two years and following the Getzen model thereafter.

The 2020 actuarial valuation method used was entry age normal; the assumption for salary increases was 3.0%. The Mortality improvement scale was changed from MP-2019 to MP-2020 to better reflect future expectation. The medical trend rate was updated to 6.25% in 2021 grading to 5.75% over two years and following the Getzen model thereafter until reaching an ultimate rate of 4.04% in 2075.

Discount rate: The discount rate was increased to 2.25% in 2021 and was based on the December 31, 2021, Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Rate Index to better reflect future expectation. The discount rate and long-term rate of return for 2020 was 1.93% and was based on the December 31, 2020, Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Rate Index.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund (Continued)

Sensitivity of the net OPEB asset to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the net OPEB asset of the Port, as well as what the Port'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 discount rate (dollars in thousands):

	1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
December 31, 2021	1.25%	2.25%	3.25%
	\$ 2,187	\$ 2,285	\$ 2,378
December 31, 2020	0.93%	1.93%	2.93%
	\$ 1,788	\$ 1,914	\$ 2,034

Sensitivity of the net OPEB asset to changes in the health care cost trend rates: The following represents the net OPEB asset calculated using the stated health care cost trend assumption, as well as what the 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 assumed trend rate (dollars in thousands):

	1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
December 31, 2021	\$ 2,403	\$ 2,285	\$ 2,158
December 31, 2020	\$ 2,069	\$ 1,914	\$ 1,747

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the recognized OPEB benefit was \$414,000 and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$ 167	\$ (50)
Change in assumptions	12	
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(52)
Total	\$ 179	\$ (102)

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the recognized OPEB benefit was \$59,000 and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$ 97	\$ (67)
Change in assumptions	131	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(128)
Total	<u>\$ 228</u>	<u>\$ (195)</u>

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, differences between expected and actual experience are amortized over the average remaining service lives of all participants which for the current period is one year. Asset gains or losses are amortized over five years. Plan amendments are recognized immediately. Changes in actuarial assumptions are amortized over the average remaining service lives of all participants.

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

Years ending December 31, 2021:

2022	\$ 20
2023	12
2024	15
2025	30
Total	<u>\$ 77</u>

Years ending December 31, 2020:

2021	\$ 74
2022	(9)
2023	(17)
2024	(15)
Total	<u>\$ 33</u>

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund (Continued)

Investments:

Investment policy: As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Plan's investments were deposited in qualified depositories as required by state statutes. Those statutes authorize the Trust to invest in direct obligations of the U.S. Government, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, commercial paper and certain municipal bonds. Investments are valued at fair value. The following is the Plan's asset allocation at December 31:

Asset Class	Target allocation	
	2021	2020
Fixed income	96%	97%
Cash	4%	3%
	100%	100%

Rate of return: The annual money-weighted rate of return on the OPEB plan investments, net of investment expense for December 31, 2021 and 2020, was 2.25% and 1.93%, respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expenses, adjusted for changing amounts actually invested.

Risks:

Interest rate risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Port's investment guideline is to maximize investment return while preserving liquidity. To the extent possible, the Port will attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements using the specific-identification method. The tables below present investment types, durations and amount by issuer.

Credit risk: Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The Trust investments are rated AA+ by Moody's equivalent credit rating as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Custodial credit risk: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty or the Trust, the Port will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of the outside party. The deposits and investments are covered by the PDPC of the State of Washington. The PDPC is a statutory authority under Chapter 39.58 RCW. The PDPC approves which banks and thrifts can hold state and local government deposits and monitors collateral pledged to secure uninsured public deposits. This secures public treasurers' deposits when they exceed the amount insured by the [FDIC](#) by requiring banks and thrifts to pledge securities as collateral.

Concentration risk: Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The Port's investment guidelines require diversification and set limits on amount of investments by security and by issuer.

Trust deposits and investments: The Trust's cash and cash equivalents of \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were deposited in qualified depositories as required by state statute.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund (Continued)

The Trust follows the Port's investment guidelines as presented in Note 2, Deposits and Investments. The tables below identify the type of investments, concentration of investments in any one issuer and maturities of the Trust portfolio as of December 31 (dollars in thousands):

	2021				
	Maturities (in years)				
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less Than 1	1-3	More Than 3	Percentage of Total Portfolio
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 303	\$ 303	\$ -	\$ -	6.6%
Federal National Mortgage Association	499	252		247	10.9%
United States Treasury Bonds	3,781	507	1,840	1,434	82.5%
Total investments	\$ 4,583	\$ 1,062	\$ 1,840	\$ 1,681	100.0%
Percentage of total portfolio		23.2%	40.1%	36.7%	100.0%

	2020				
	Maturities (in years)				
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-3	More Than 3	Percentage of Total Portfolio
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 922	\$ 612	\$ 310	\$ -	20.1%
Federal National Mortgage Association	1,014	504	257	253	22.1%
United States Treasury Bonds	2,662	202	1,312	1,148	57.8%
Total investments	\$ 4,598	\$ 1,318	\$ 1,879	\$ 1,401	100.0%
Percentage of total portfolio		28.7%	40.9%	30.4%	100.0%

The Plan's investments are measured and reported on a fair value basis classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data.

Additional information about the Port's application of fair value measurements can be found in Note 16, Fair Value Measurements.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund (Concluded)

Fair value of Trust investments as of December 31, 2021:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ -	\$ 303	\$ 303
Federal National Mortgage Association	252	247	499
United States Treasury Bonds	3,781	-	3,781
Total Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund	<u>\$ 4,033</u>	<u>\$ 550</u>	<u>\$ 4,583</u>

Fair value of Trust investments as of December 31, 2020:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 612	\$ 310	\$ 922
Federal National Mortgage Association	761	253	1,014
United States Treasury Bonds	2,662	-	2,662
Total Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund	<u>\$ 4,035</u>	<u>\$ 563</u>	<u>\$ 4,598</u>

Note 10. Property Taxes

The County Treasurer acts as an agent to collect property taxes levied in the county for all taxing authorities. Taxes are levied annually on January 1, on property values listed as of the prior May 31. The lien date is January 1. Assessed values are established by the County Assessor at 100% of fair market value. A revaluation of all property is required every six years.

Taxes are due in two equal installments on April 30 and October 31. Collections are distributed monthly to the Port by the County Treasurer.

The Port is permitted by law to levy up to 45 cents per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for general Port purposes. The rate may be adjusted for either of the following reasons:

- (a) Washington State law in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 84.55 limits the growth of regular property taxes, but it allows additional amounts for new construction. The Port is allowed to raise revenues in excess of the limit if approved by a majority of the voters as provided in RCW 84.55.050.
- (b) The Port may voluntarily levy taxes at a lower rate.

Special levies approved by the voters are not subject to the above limitations.

In 2021 the Port's regular tax levy was \$0.173 per \$1,000 on a total assessed valuation of \$137.7 billion for a total regular levy amount of \$23.8 million. In 2020 the Port's regular tax levy was \$0.184 per \$1,000 on a total assessed valuation of \$125.8 billion, for a total regular levy amount of \$23.1 million.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 11. Commitments and Other Long-Term Liabilities

Commitments: The Port has entered into contractual agreements for terminal maintenance, infrastructure improvements, environmental projects and professional services. At December 31, 2021, these future commitments are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Description	Remaining Commitments
Terminal projects	\$ 3,657
Environmental	2,200
Consulting and other	1,310
	<u>\$ 7,167</u>

The Port agreed to purchase support services from the NWSA during NWSA's startup and transition period. The support services received by the Port include executive management, commercial management, planning, and environmental support services. During the transition period, the agreements will be renewed annually. Additional information regarding commitments of the NWSA is presented in Note 17, Joint Venture.

Other long-term liabilities: Port deferred commitments of \$50.0 million and \$56.8 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, consist of the following at December 31, 2021:

In December 2019, the Port Commission approved a resolution committing the Port to a contribution of \$22.0 million for the State Route 167 (SR-167) Completion Project, which is part of the Puget Sound Gateway Program. The SR 167 Completion Project, one of two Puget Sound Gateway Program projects will build the remaining four miles of SR 167 between Meridian Avenue in Puyallup and I-5, completing a long-planned connection to I-5 and will help ensure that people and goods move more reliably through the Puget Sound region.

In 2013, the Port executed a land swap with a joint venture comprised of the Puyallup Tribe (the Tribe) and private parties. This agreement was initially approved by the Port commission in 2008. This agreement is deemed essential for the development of the Blair waterway and the continued relationships with the Port's customers. The agreement required the Port to transfer 24.4 acres of land to the Tribe, and in exchange, the Tribe will cutback 12.5 acres of the Blair waterway for the Port's use as a right-of-way. As a part of this agreement, the Port agreed to pay for dredging the channel width from 650 feet to 850 feet at some point in the future. The estimated cost of this project is \$28.0 million. The Port accounted for this transaction as a "like-kind" property exchange without commercial substance. The assets received in this exchange have an indefinite life and, therefore, per GASB 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*, will be recorded as intangible assets on the statements of net position. Also, since the acquired assets have an indefinite life, they will not be amortized.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 12. Environmental Liabilities

The Port monitors properties throughout the tideflats for current and potential effects of hazardous substances. The Port has identified or in some cases has been designated by state or federal government with the responsibility to address remediation activities such as site assessments and cleanups.

Existing environmental liabilities on property and facilities licensed to NWSA will remain the responsibility of the Port. However, environmental liabilities that arise from development of new facilities for NWSA customers will be the responsibility of NWSA.

Future expenditures for environmental remediation obligations using the expected cash flow technique were \$33.9 million and \$28.2 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. This liability is included in environmental liability on the accompanying statements of net position. Recoveries of environmental remediation costs from other parties are recorded as a reduction of the related costs using the expected cash flow technique. Significant remediation obligations are discussed in the following paragraphs:

The Port purchased property on the General Central Peninsula in 2006 for redevelopment. It was known to be contaminated but under the purchase and sale agreement the Port was indemnified. In 2012 additional contamination was discovered which resulted in a settlement with the previous owners for cash of \$7.2 million in 2021 to pay for future environmental costs. A portion of those costs are expected to be capitalized and are included in the environmental liability. The capital and expense environmental remediation obligation is \$9.2 million and \$2.0 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

In 2017, a feasibility study was completed for the redevelopment of a log processing facility for future terminal expansion. In 2018, a settlement was reached with the previous owner and a cash payment of \$8.6 million was received to pay for future environmental costs. A portion of those costs are expected to be capitalized and are included in the environmental liability. The capital and expense environmental remediation obligation is \$8.7 million and \$11.4 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The Port discovered contamination on the Blair Peninsula on land formally used for a naval shipyard, fuel storage and mineral fiber insulation manufacturing. A portion of these costs are expected to be capitalized. The environmental remediation obligation net of cost recoveries is \$12.7 million and \$10.0 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The Port transferred land to the Tribe in 1988 under the 1988 Puyallup Land Settlement Agreement. The terms of the agreement obligated the Port to remediate the property in the event of future development. In April 2008, the parties entered into a land swap agreement for several of the same parcels for the development of marine terminals. The environmental remediation obligation is \$5.9 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The Port owns land within the boundaries of the Commencement Bay near the Shore Tideflats Superfund Site, for which a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study have been performed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Washington State Department of Ecology, pursuant to the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act and the Model Toxics Control Act. Remedial actions are currently underway or complete at all known sites. The environmental remediation obligation for the Hylebos waterway superfund site is \$0.6 million and \$0.9 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The estimated cost of the environmental remediation projects expected to be capitalized in future periods is approximately \$31.9 million and \$13.7 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 13. Contingencies

The Port is named as a defendant in various lawsuits incidental to carrying out its function. The Port believes its ultimate liability, if any, will not be material to the financial statements.

Note 14. Major Customers

The ports of Tacoma and Seattle joined forces in August 2015 to unify management of marine cargo facilities and business to strengthen the Puget Sound gateway and attract more marine cargo and jobs to the region by creating The Northwest Seaport Alliance. Effective January 1, 2016, the accounting for revenues and expenses associated with properties licensed to the NWSA became the responsibility of the NWSA and that activity is reflected on the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position as joint venture income. Joint venture income in 2021 was \$56.0 million and 70.7% of total operating revenues of \$79.2 million. Joint venture income in 2020 was \$38.8 million and 68.1% of total operating revenues of \$57.0 million. Further information on joint venture activity with the NWSA can be found in Note 17, Joint Venture.

Note 15. Related-Party Transactions

The commissioners of the Port and the Executive Director also serve as officers and directors of other private and public agencies. The Revised Code of Washington, Section 53, authorizes the Port District to cooperate and invest with such agencies, including trade centers, economic development and other municipal entities. The Port supports such agencies in its normal course of business.

The Port commissioners also govern the NWSA. The NWSA is a separate governmental entity established as a Port Development Authority and is governed by the ports of Tacoma and Seattle as equal members (each a "Managing Member" and, collectively, "Managing Members") with each port acting through its elected commissioners.

The Port hired an Executive Director in June 2019, replacing the previous CEO that served dual roles as the CEO of the Port and NWSA. Additional information on the formation of the NWSA and related-party activities are presented in the MD&A, Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, and Note 17, Joint Venture.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 16. Fair Value Measurements

The Port's assets and liabilities that are measured and reported on a fair value basis are classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data.

In determining the appropriate levels, the Port performs a detailed analysis of the assets and liabilities that are subject to the guidance. The Port's fair value measurements are evaluated by an independent third-party vendor. The third-party vendor uses a variety of methods when pricing these securities that incorporate relevant observable market data to arrive at an estimate of what a buyer in the marketplace would pay for a security under current market conditions. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets assessed at the measurement date. An active market for the asset is a principal market in which transactions for the asset are open to many and occur with sufficient frequency and volume. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets where there isn't sufficient activity, and/or where price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers (some brokered markets, for example), or in which little information is released publicly. Level 2 investments that do not have observable trade data are valued using the present value of expected future cash flow model option or the adjusted discounted cash flow model technique. The Port does not have any Level 3 assets or liabilities at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The Port has four swaps outstanding so that it may mitigate interest rate risk. The swaps synthetically fix or "lock-in" interest rates on variable revenue bond debt by providing cash flows that are intended to offset the variable-rate bond payments, leaving the Port with the fixed payment identified in each swap agreement. The fair value of the interest rate swap agreement (used for purposes other than trading) are the estimated amounts the Port would pay to terminate the swap agreement at the reporting date, taking into account current interest rates for the swap agreement and the creditworthiness of the swap counterparty and the third-party bond insurer.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 16. Fair Value Measurements (Concluded)

The tables below present the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value by level within the hierarchy at December 31, (dollars in thousands):

Fair value of assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2021:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Investments - Enterprise Fund:			
Corporate Bonds	\$ 4,254	\$ 3,976	\$ 8,230
Federal Home Loan Bank	-	7,966	7,966
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	-	5,919	5,919
Federal National Mortgage Association	-	4,886	4,886
Municipal Bonds	2,323	41,348	43,671
Supranationals	-	9,960	9,960
United States Treasury Bonds	10,954	4,810	15,764
Total investments - Enterprise Fund	\$ 17,531	\$ 78,865	\$ 96,396
Long-term liabilities - interest rate swaps	\$ -	\$ 65,665	\$ 65,665

Fair value of assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Investments - Enterprise Fund:			
Federal Farm Credit Bank	\$ -	\$ 2,015	\$ 2,015
Federal Home Loan Bank	-	1,032	1,032
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	-	14,009	14,009
Federal National Mortgage Association	2,025	4,994	7,019
Municipal Bonds	938	40,996	41,934
Supranationals	-	8,017	8,017
United States Treasury Bonds	-	5,341	5,341
Total investments - Enterprise Fund	\$ 2,963	\$ 76,404	\$ 79,367
Long-term liabilities - interest rate swaps	\$ -	\$ 80,594	\$ 80,594

Note 17. Joint Venture

The home ports share net income and cash distributions from the NWSA on a 50/50 basis. The Port's 50% share of NWSA net income and cash distributions are presented on the statements of net position as investment in joint venture. The NWSA joint venture income is recorded monthly and the cash distributions from the NWSA are generally received in the following month.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 17. Joint Venture (Continued)

The investment in joint venture as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, is presented as follows (dollars in thousands):

	January 1, 2021	2021 Activity	December 31, 2021
Description:			
Working capital contributions	\$ 25,500	\$ -	\$ 25,500
Capital construction contributions	213,407	46,941	260,348
Noncash capital work-in-process	8,906	-	8,906
Total contributions	247,813	46,941	294,754
Joint venture income	259,207	55,998	315,205
Cash distributions from joint venture	(287,365)	(64,290)	(351,655)
End balance	\$ 219,655	\$ 38,649	\$ 258,304

	January 1, 2020	2020 Activity	Restated December 31, 2020
Description:			
Working capital contributions	\$ 25,500	\$ -	\$ 25,500
Capital construction contributions	148,598	64,809	213,407
Noncash capital work-in-process	8,906	-	8,906
Total contributions	183,004	64,809	247,813
Joint venture income	220,480	38,782	259,262
Adjustment related to adoption of GASB No. 87	(55)	-	(55)
Joint venture income, as restated	220,425	38,782	259,207
Cash distributions from joint venture	(226,287)	(61,078)	(287,365)
End balance	\$ 177,142	\$ 42,513	\$ 219,655

The home ports generally fund NWSA's capital contribution requirements in the following month, after the amount due is determined. During 2021 and 2020, the Port contributed \$46.9 million and \$64.8 million, respectively, for capital construction projects in accordance with the capital investment plan approved by the Managing Members. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, \$2.8 million and \$6.3 million, respectively, were payable to the NWSA and are presented on the statements of net position as related-party payable - joint venture.

Cash distributions from the NWSA are generally received in the following month. The Port's receivable for cash distributions earned through December 31, 2021 and 2020, were \$2.9 million and \$5.2 million, respectively, and are presented on the statements of net position as related-party receivables - joint venture.

Port of Tacoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 17. Joint Venture (Concluded)

The Port and the NWSA have entered into agreements to provide support services to each other during NWSA's start-up and transition period as the NWSA works to set up back-office infrastructure and staff positions. The support services provided by the Port to the NWSA include equipment and facilities maintenance, security, facilities development, finance and accounting, procurement, public affairs, information technology, risk management, and office infrastructure. The costs for these services provided by the Port to the NWSA are based on agreed-upon direct charges and allocations. These support services totaled \$31.5 million in 2021 and \$31.8 million in 2020.

Support services provided by the NWSA to the Port include executive management, commercial management, planning and environmental support services. The costs for these services provided by the NWSA to the Port are based on agreed-upon direct charges and allocations. These support services totaled \$1.1 million in 2021 and \$1.4 million in 2020.

The Port invoices the net amount of the support services, capital construction spending and operating costs incurred for NWSA operations to the NWSA monthly, and payments are typically received in the following month. The net amount of these receivables at December 31, 2021 and 2020, was \$3.3 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, and is included in related-party receivables - joint venture on the statements of net position.

Summarized statements of net position and statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position of the NWSA for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2021	Restated 2020
Total assets and deferred outflows	\$ 1,854,519	\$ 1,801,918
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	1,316,889	1,352,626
Total net position	<u>\$ 537,630</u>	<u>\$ 449,292</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 150,320	\$ 133,003
Total operating expenses	103,661	107,605
Operating income	<u>46,659</u>	<u>25,398</u>
Non-operating income (expense), net	7,795	(1,287)
Lease Interest Income, net	52,085	51,324
Capital grant contributions	<u>5,457</u>	<u>2,129</u>
Increase in net position before Managing Member contributions and distributions	111,996	77,564
Managing Members contributions and distributions, net	<u>(23,658)</u>	<u>18,462</u>
Increase in net position	88,338	96,026
Net position, beginning of year	449,292	353,376
Adjustment related to adoption of GASB No. 87	-	(110)
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 537,630</u>	<u>\$ 449,292</u>

The NWSA financial report may be obtained at: <https://www.nwseaportalliance.com>.

Port of Tacoma

Required Supplementary Information

Enterprise Fund

Schedule of Port of Tacoma's Share of Net Pension Asset/Liability (NPA/NPL)

December 31, 2021

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015 (1)
PERS Plan 1							
Port's proportion of NPL	0.144%	0.145%	0.161%	0.160%	0.177%	0.190%	0.187%
Port's proportionate share of NPL	\$ 1,763	\$ 5,124	\$ 6,172	\$ 7,165	\$ 8,412	\$ 10,213	\$ 9,803
Port's covered payroll (plan year)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38	\$ 72	\$ 70	\$ 67	\$ 84
Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll (plan year)	0.0%	0.0%	16391.8%	9951.4%	12017.1%	15243.3%	11732.9%
Plan fiduciary net pension position as a percentage of the total pension liability	88.7%	68.6%	67.1%	63.2%	61.2%	57.0%	59.1%
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,077	\$ 1,012	\$ 1,189	\$ 1,032	\$ 1,059	\$ 1,136	\$ 954
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(955)	(1,057)	(1,108)	(1,118)	(963)	(1,152)	(954)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 122	\$ (45)	\$ 81	\$ (86)	\$ 96	\$ (16)	\$ -
Port's covered payroll (Port's fiscal year)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72	\$ 70	\$ 67	\$ 84
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll (Port's fiscal year)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1532%	1376%	1719%	1141%
PERS Plan 2/3							
Port's proportion of NPL	0.186%	0.189%	0.206%	0.2042%	0.2265%	0.2395%	0.2397%
Port's proportionate share of (NPA)/NPL	\$ (18,482)	\$ 2,417	\$ 2,004	\$ 3,487	\$ 7,869	\$ 12,057	\$ 8,565
Port's covered payroll (plan year)	\$ 22,209	\$ 21,269	\$ 23,210	\$ 21,200	\$ 20,352	\$ 23,892	\$ 21,554
Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll (plan year)	-83.2%	11.4%	8.6%	16.4%	38.7%	50.5%	39.7%
Plan fiduciary net pension position as a percentage of the total pension liability	120.3%	97.2%	97.8%	95.8%	91.0%	85.8%	89.2%
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,759	\$ 1,684	\$ 1,789	\$ 1,631	\$ 1,479	\$ 1,526	\$ 1,252
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,590)	(1,746)	(1,770)	(1,641)	(1,479)	(1,526)	(1,252)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 169	\$ (62)	\$ 19	\$ (10)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Port's covered payroll (Port's fiscal year)	\$ 22,276	\$ 22,042	\$ 22,405	\$ 21,887	\$ 20,352	\$ 23,892	\$ 21,554
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll (Port's fiscal year)	7.1%	7.9%	7.9%	7.5%	7.1%	6.2%	5.8%

(1) Schedule is intended to show information for ten years; however, due to implementation of GASB Statement 68 in 2015, prior years not available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

See Note 8 of the financial statements for additional information on the plan.

Port of Tacoma

Required Supplementary Information

Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund
Schedule of Changes in Port of Tacoma's Net OPEB Asset and Related Ratios
December 31, 2021
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability:					
Service cost	\$ 65	\$ 60	\$ 72	\$ 75	\$ 89
Interest	58	93	103	101	111
Change of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(513)	(46)	(210)	(983)	-
Changes of assumptions	(31)	213	48	369	-
Benefit payments	(105)	(141)	(216)	(207)	(384)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(526)	179	(203)	(645)	(184)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	3,030	2,851	3,054	3,699	3,883
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	2,504	3,030	2,851	3,054	3,699
Plan fiduciary net position:					
Contributions - employer	-	-	-	-	-
Net investment income	(37)	168	172	85	44
Benefit payments	(105)	(141)	(216)	(207)	(418)
Administrative expense	(13)	(13)	(12)	(12)	(13)
Net change in fiduciary net position	(155)	14	(56)	(134)	(387)
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	4,944	4,930	4,986	5,120	5,507
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	4,789	4,944	4,930	4,986	5,120
Net OPEB asset ending (a)-(b)	\$ 2,285	\$ 1,914	\$ 2,079	\$ 1,932	\$ 1,421
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	191.3%	163.2%	172.9%	163.3%	138.4%
Covered payroll	\$ 1,223	\$ 1,223	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,615	\$ 1,488
Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered payroll	186.8%	156.5%	144.4%	119.6%	95.5%

Port of Tacoma

Required Supplementary Information

Port of Tacoma

Post-Employment Health Care Benefits Trust Fund

Schedule of Port of Tacoma's Contributions

December 31, 2021

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Schedule of contributions:					
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contribution in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution deficiency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Schedule of investment returns:					
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	2.25%	1.93%	3.26%	3.41%	3.10%