Presentation to Port Commission

Financing Capital Projects

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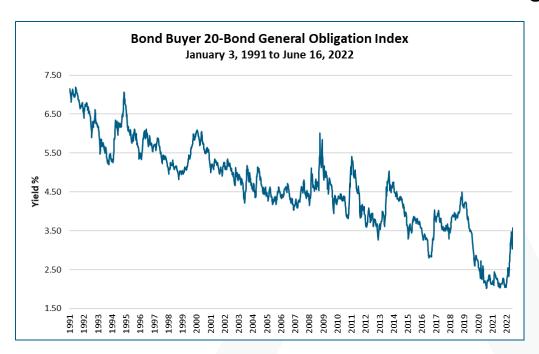
Bond Market

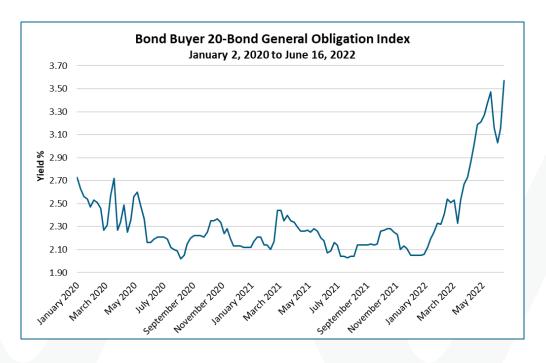
- Inflation, which can have a negative impact on the fixed income assets, has been a top focus in the bond markets this year
 - In May 2022, the annualized inflation rate was 8.6%, the highest since December 1981
 - Inflation has been exacerbated by the reduction in oil due to sanctions on Russia and the disruption of exports from China due to COVID lockdowns
- Interest rates have been increasing this year, punctuated by periods of volatility
- The Federal Reserve has entered the battle against inflation through tightening money policy
 - Increasing the short-term Federal Funds rate by 1.50% in three step increases; more expected
 - Reducing balance sheet holdings through Quantitative Tightening, the opposite of the Quantitative Easing policy of the past several years
- Borrowing rates are increasing, but as we'll see, rates are still relatively low from a historical perspective



Bond Market

- Interest rates reached historical lows in August 2020
- Rates remained low throughout 2021
- Interest rates have been volatile and increasing since the start of 2022





The 20-Bond Index is the average yield on 20 general obligation bonds with 20-year maturities with an average rating equivalent to Moody's Aa2 and S&P's AA. Source: Bond Buyer





Financing Options

- Port Cash
 - Operating Income
 - Reserves
 - Tax Levy
 - Industrial Development Levy
- State/Federal Low Interest Grants and Loans
- Bank Loans
- Bond Issues



Steps in Debt Issuance



Advisor

Develop Plan of Finance

- Determine borrowing amount and how it fits with existing and future debt
- Where to obtain the funding
- Hire underwriter, if negotiated sale

Prepare Documents

- Reimbursement Resolution
- Bond Resolution
- Official Statement
- Rating Presentation

Sale

- Interest rates are set
- Bond Purchase Agreement signed (underwritten)



Closing

• Funds Available



Tax Status

- Tax-Exempt
 - Bond interest is exempt from Federal income tax (for purchasers of the bonds)
 - Typical requirements
 - Governmental purpose; private activity bonds with public hearing
 - Limits on private activity
 - Reasonable expectation for spending proceeds; arbitrage restrictions
 - Bank qualified (BQ): Less than \$10 million of tax-exempt bonds issued in a year

Taxable

- Bond interest is federally taxable
- More expensive debt
- No IRS restrictions
 - No Limits on private activity
- Tax credit / Direct subsidy bonds
 - Build America Bonds, Clean Renewable Energy Bonds, Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds, etc.





Types of Bonds by Security

- General Obligation Bonds
 - Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds (UTGO)
 - Voter approved
 - Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds (LTGO)
 - Secured by pledge of taxes collected by Port
 - Other sources may be used to pay debt
 - Capacity limited by State law
- Revenue Bonds
 - Paid by revenues of the Port
 - Tax collections are not pledged but can be used to cover operating costs
 - Capacity limited by demonstrated ability to pay
- Special Revenue Bonds
 - Issued by Port for a private company which is responsible for debt
 - Security for the bonds is based on the lease payments from the company
 - The Port has no liability for payment on the bonds



Bank Loans and Bond Issues

Bond Issues

- Typically used to finance long term debt
- Sold to the public through an investment banking firm (underwriter)
- Bond rating
- Typically Include a "call provision" allowing for prepayment after 10 years
- Ongoing disclosure requirements

Bank Loans

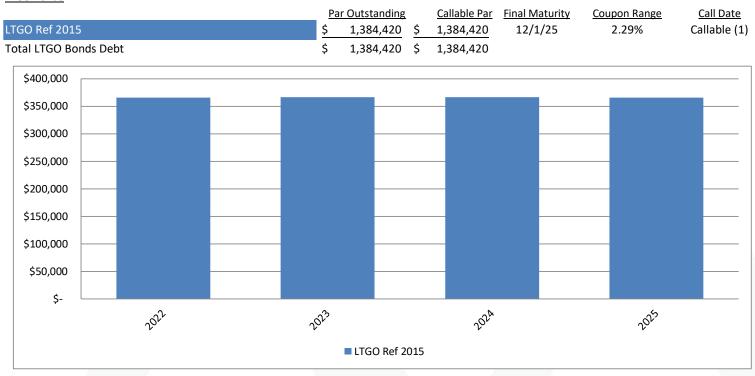
- Typically cost effective for smaller borrowing amounts and shorter maturities
- No rating or official statement
- Often more flexible terms
- Reduced ongoing disclosure



Port Outstanding Debt

Port currently has the following LTGO debt outstanding

LTGO Bonds



(1) Callable, with a declining penalty. See Bond Resolution.

Notes:

The Port has a CERB loan maturing in 2040 with an interest rate of 2.00% with \$793,645 outstanding as of 12/31/21. The Port has a Dept of Transportation CARB loan maturing in 2040 at 2.00% with \$750,000 outstanding as of 12/31/21. Source: Port's audited financial statement for years 2019-2020



Industrial Development District Levy

- A port may levy an Industrial Development District levy
 - According to the 2010 Official Statement, the Port imposed an Industrial Development District levy from 1986 though 1991
 - The Port may have the option for a second levy period
- An Industrial Development District levy allows port districts to collect \$2.70 / \$1,000 x the Assessed Valuation of the Port in the base year for a period not to exceed 20 years
 - 2022 Assessed Valuation: \$11,968,469,197
 - The maximum amount to be collected during the multi-year period is $$2.70/$1,000 \times $11.968 \text{ billion} = 32.3 million (plus amount permitted for new construction)
- Funding can be used for infrastructure, economic development, addressing environmental concerns





General Obligation Statutory Debt Capacity

Debt capacity is limited by State law and the ability to pay

2022 Collection Year Assessed Valuation (1)	\$ 11,968,469,197
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Limited Tax General Obligation Debt Capacity (Non-voted)	
Limited Tax General Obligation Debt Capacity (0.25% of Assessed Valuation)	\$ 29,921,173
Less: Outstanding Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds and Other Obligations (2)	(2,928,065)
Plus: Cash and Investments in Bond Fund	
Remaining Capacity (Non-Voted)	\$ 26,993,108
Total General Obligation Debt Capacity (Voted and Non-voted)	
Total General Obligation Debt Capacity (0.75% of Assessed Valuation)	\$ 89,763,519
Less: Outstanding Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds	-
Less: Outstanding Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds and Other Obligations	(2,928,065)
Plus: Cash and Investments in Bond Fund	_
Remaining Capacity (Total)	\$ 86,835,454

- (1) Per Clallam County Assessor's Office.
- (2) Includes CERB and CARB loans.



Revenue Bond Debt Capacity

- Limited by ability to pay
- Calculated as debt service coverage (minimum 1.25x)
- Realistic coverage 1.5 to 2.0x
- Assumptions
 - Balance of tax levy used to offset Operating Expenses
 - Based on 2021 preliminary
 - Tax exempt bonds, 4.5% interest rate
 - 20 year maturity
- Borrowing Capacity
 - 1.75x \$17.5 million

Operating Revenues	\$ 10,218,846
Operating Expenses	9,007,688
Net Operating Revenues (Expenses)	1,211,158
Ad Valorem Taxes	1,599,023
Less: LTGO Debt Service	(416,761)
Net Ad Valorem Taxes	1,182,262
Net Non-Operating Surplus (Deficit)	(45,300)
Total Other Revenues	1,136,962
Balance Available for Debt Service	2,348,120
Revenue Bond Debt Service	1,341,783
Balance for Other Purposes	1,006,337
Debt Service Coverage	1.75x
Borrowing Capacity	\$ 17,453,826





Thank You!



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