PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY, OREGON

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2015



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CONSULTANTS

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY, OREGON PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS June 30, 2015

Jim Young, President 4000 Blimp Blvd. Suite 100 Tillamook, Oregon 97141 Bob Olson, Vice President Suite 100 4000 Blimp Blvd. Tillamook, Oregon 97141 Jack Mulder, Secretary 4000 Blimp Blvd. Suite 100 Tillamook, Oregon 97141 Carolyn Decker, Treasurer

4000 Blimp Blvd. Suite 100 Tillamook, Oregon 97141

John Lewis, Board member Suite 100 4000 Blimp Blvd. Tillamook, Oregon 97141

Michele Bradley, Port Manager and Registered Agent 4000 Blimp Blvd. Suite 100 Tillamook, Oregon 97141

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FINANCIAL SECTION



PARTNERS KAMALA K. AUSTIN, CPA • TONYA M. MOFFITT, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Commissioners Port of Tillamook Bay, Oregon Tillamook, Oregon

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Port of Tillamook Bay, Oregon (the Port), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Port's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Port, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 20 to the financial statements, the Port adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and GASB Statement No. 71 Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68. Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to management's discussion and analysis, schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability, and schedule of contributions, as listed in the table of contents under 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Port's basic financial statements. The introductory section and supplementary information are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Reports on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 29, 2016 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 to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is issued separately and is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Port's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Other Reporting Required by Oregon Minimum Standards

In accordance with Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, we have also issued our report dated April 29, 2016, on our consideration of the Port's compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on compliance.

Merina & Lompany

Merina & Company, LLP West Linn, Oregon April 29, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS INTRODUCTION OF BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ANALYTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE PORT'S FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides a discussion and analysis of the operating results, financial position and future prospects of the Port of Tillamook Bay, a municipal government organized under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 777. It should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, including all accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Definitions:

- *Statement of Net Position* presents the current and long-term portions of assets and liabilities as well as deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources. It may provide a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Port is improving.
- Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position presents information showing how net position changed as a result of current year operations. Regardless of when cash is affected, all changes in net position are reported when the underlying transactions occur. As a result, there are transactions included that do not affect cash until future fiscal periods, e.g. accrued vacation.
- *Statement of Cash Flows* presents information showing how the Port's cash changed as a result of current year operations. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method and includes the reconciliation of operation income to net cash provided by operating activities as required by GASB 34.

Financial Highlights:

- The Port of Tillamook Bay's assets exceeded its liabilities at June 30, 2015 by \$46,222,336 (net position), an increase of \$103,654 or 1% over fiscal year 2013-2014.
- Capital assets increased by \$267,720 or 0.5% from the 2013-2014 year due to the FEMA capital projects that were completed during the year.

Brief discussion of basic financial statements:

The Port of Tillamook Bay (Port) maintained two funds for fiscal year 2014-2015; the General Fund, and the Revenue Bond Fund. Accounting is performed on an accrual accounting basis. Within the General Fund, departments have been designated to identify, define and budget for specific areas of operation, including Administration, Airport, Industrial Park, Utilities, Railroad and Digester. Under the reporting model, the financial statements are comprised of four parts: 1) Basic financial statements, 2) Notes to the basic financial statements, 3) Required Supplementary information, and 4) Supplementary information.

Condensed financial information:

The Port is operated as an enterprise similar to a commercial or business entity organized for profit. The enterprise funds include accounting of operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through service charges. Most other revenue is generated through land rents. Grants are an additional revenue source.

The permanent property tax rate for the Port of Tillamook Bay is .0364 per thousand of assessed value, and was established by the State of Oregon for most municipalities and districts in Oregon in 1997-1998. Not including grant funds received, revenues from property taxes are minimal and represented only approximately 1% of the General Fund revenue for fiscal year 2014-2015. The opportunity to increase this permanent tax rate exists, however, any change would have to be approved by the electors within the Port's geographic boundaries. Of course, the increased revenue would improve revenues for the General Fund and assist in Port operations.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all the Port's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. The capital assets (land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure) are included in this statement are now reported at depreciated value. The Port has analyzed all existing capital assets including purchased asset software and now depreciates capital assets. The *statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position* presents information on the operating and non-operating revenues and expenses of the Port. In addition, it provides information on how well the Port is recovering its costs and generating profits available to re-invest in Port operations.

Conuenseu su	aiemeni oj Nei I		
			Increase
	Balances as of June 30		(Decrease)
	2015	2014	2014 to 2015
Assets			
Current Assets	\$ 1,512,321	\$ 1,211,229	\$ 301,092
Restricted Assets	1,086,752	1,122,531	(35,779)
Other Assets	227,701	-	227,701
Capital Assets, net	53,841,960	53,574,240	267,720
Deferred Outflows of Resources	61,132		61,132
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of			
Resources	\$ 56,729,866	\$ 55,908,000	\$ 821,866
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	6,590,580	5,894,034	696,546
Long Term Liabilities	3,272,493	3,660,284	(387,791)
Liabilities Payable From Restricted	180,000	235,000	(55,000)
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
	464,457	-	464,457
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of			
Resources	10,507,530	9,789,318	718,212
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	46,666,658	46,619,381	47,277
Restricted	103,677	97,058	6,619
Unrestricted	(547,999)	(597,757)	49,758
Total Net Position	46,222,336	46,118,682	103,654
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of			
Resources, and Net Position	\$ 56,729,866	\$ 55,908,000	\$ 821,866

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	Activities for Fiscal Years Ending June 30 2015 2014		-		Dollars 14 to 2015
Operating Revenues					
Land & Building	\$	1,148,849	\$	1,002,659	\$ 146,190
Charges for services		707,339		579,854	127,485
Museum		279,861		-	279,861
Airport Revenues		105,331		104,298	1,033
Railroad Revenues		170,996		196,908	 (25,912)
Total Operating Revenues		2,412,376		1,883,719	528,657
Operating Expenses:					
Personal Services		1,034,549		1,162,850	(128,301)
Materials and Services		2,836,604		1,613,234	1,223,370
Depreciation and amortization		3,378,984		3,025,559	 353,425
Total Operating Expenses		7,250,137		5,801,643	1,448,494
Operating Income (Loss)		(4,837,761)		(3,917,924)	(919,837)
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)		1,543,619		204,075	1,339,544
Grant proceeds		4,112,338		3,808,451	303,887
Change in Net Position		818,196		94,602	723,594
Income Before Special Item					
Special Item		(264,111)		-	 (264,111)
Net Position- Beginning		46,118,682		46,024,080	94,602
Change in Accounting Principle		(450,431)			 (450,431)
Beginning Position Restated		45,668,251			 45,668,251
Net Position- Ending	\$	46,222,336	\$	46,118,682	\$ 103,654

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Analysis of the overall financial position and results of operations:

Due to a number of factors, including the national economy, the overall financial position of the General Fund had a reduction in revenues. The Port continues to absorb railroad debt and make debt service payments from Port operating funds, as it has since the storm damage in 2007. This continues to impact Port operations. In addition, after a deferral of some of the Port's debt service for previous years, this fiscal year the Port began again fulfilling its debt obligations.

The Port operates a manure digester, of which a new facility was constructed. Revenues include selling power to Portland General Electric (PGE) from the methane, collecting CO2 credit revenues, renewable energy credits, bio mass tax credits, and selling the end product of fiber. The Port continues to explore other revenue sources to ensure success of the digester. The Port

has used consultants for this. Revenues have been short and expenses long; a loss was estimated with the budget.

The POTB Board decided in the spring of 2009 to not pursue repair the damaged railroad. Instead, the Board decided to proceed with a variety of FEMA Alternate Projects, designed to improve capital assets with an expected increase in future revenues and activity for the Port. These projects will be funded by FEMA and State of Oregon Lottery Bonds, with design and construction began in the 2011-2012 fiscal year. East side operations are limited to Banks Lumber, and west side operations are limited to the Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad, which has taken over full operational authority and responsibility for maintenance. The total FEMA Alternate Project amount is \$44.6 million. Currently, the Port is working with Oregon Department of Forestry and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department on a Master Plan for a potential trail in the Salmonberry Canyon where the railroad right of way is located.

Analysis of balances and transactions of individual funds:

The General Fund's main revenue is from the rental of industrial property to commercial tenants, airport operations, and water and sewer services. The digester, even while under construction, continues to have a negative financial impact on the general fund due to lack of the ability to maintain a high enough quality of the end products necessary to sell, and to secure contracts for the products. This, hopefully, will enable the Port to improve the quality of the end product for marketing and sales and create a positive cash flow related to operation of the digester.

For the year ending June 30, 2015, the net operating income of the Port's general operations was \$(4,837,761). The General Fund's net position increased by \$52,906. For the year ending June 30, 2014, the Revenue Bond Fund, had an increase in net position of \$50,748. The Port total net position, as of June 30, 2014, was \$46,118,682, an increase from the previous year of \$94,602 Overall, this trend continues because of the dramatic impact of the FEMA projects, which are all capital improvements, and the remainder of the operations staying fairly static. It is anticipated that once the FEMA and other capital projects are completed that this trend will change to a more operational standard, specifically as staff shifts from an emphasis on project completion to regular operations, expected to be during fiscal year 2016-2017.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration:

As of June 30, 2015, the Port had \$53,841,960 in capital assets net of accumulated depreciation. The Port's capital assets increased 0.5% during 2015. This increase is mainly due to FEMA grants that funded various capital projects. For more detailed information regarding the Port's capital assets refer to notes to the basic financial statements.

Capital Assets at Year End

	06/30/14	06/30/15
Land	\$ 4,104,234	\$ 3,993,872
Land Improvements	23,245,014	23,668,241
Buildings	33,552,245	35,156,287
Leasehold Improvements	248,331	248,331
Machinery & Equipment and Rail Equipment	12,470,799	12,554,754
Furniture & Fixtures	19,803	24,803
Intangible Assets	1,767,331	3,871,028
Construction in Progress	4,742,422	4,279,092
Total Capital Assets	80,150,179	83,796,408
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	26,575,939	29,954,448
Net Capital Assets	\$ 53,574,240	\$ 53,841,960

Outstanding Long Term Debt

	 6/30/2014		e	5/30/2015
Bonds:	\$ 665,000		\$	525,000
Notes Payable	 1,708,249			1,454,283
Total Long Term Debt	\$ 2,373,249		\$	1,979,283

The Port's total long-term debt decreased by \$393,966 or 16% during 2015, to \$1,979,283 as the Port continued to pay down previous debt incurred. *L07004 – Repayment of this loan will be forgiven by the State, with the condition the Port remain current on all other outstanding debt owed to Business Oregon (OBDD), formerly Oregon Economic & Community Development (OECDD).

Description of currently known facts, decisions, or conditions that are expected to have a material effect on financial position (net position) or results of operations (revenues, expenses, and other changes in net position):

1. The Federal Aviation Administration and the Oregon Department of Aviation recognizes that it is highly unlikely that the Port airport can generate enough income to support the necessary maintenance of asphalt runways and taxis, and navigational aids. Therefore, these state and federal agencies make available funding opportunities in order for the continued operation of the airport through PMP (Pavement Management Program) and Airport Improvement Programs (AIP).

- 2. As stated previously, due to storm damage to the railroad, activity has been extremely limited on the rail. On the east side of the tracks, there is twenty-six (26) miles of track. The Port continues to receive fees for use of this portion of the rail. On the west side, there is forty-two (42) miles of track available for use. At this time, the only usage is by Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad (OCSR) for passenger trains during certain periods of the year. OCSR has full operations authority and absorb all maintenance of crossings and track, and any improvements are for their business.
- 3. The Port continues to search and apply for grants and loans to complete the capital projects for all aspects of operation, including marketing.
- 4. As of January 1, 2015, the Port entered into an Agreement with the Erickson Group, a tenant who operated the Tillamook Air Museum. The complete impact of this on the Port's financials will not be known until a full fiscal year of operation has occurred, which will be operations through June 30, 2016. The Port immediately hired staff for the museum and started doing renovations and cleaning of the area, as well as increased retail operations and advertising.

Requests for Information:

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Port of Tillamook Bay's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report should be directed to the Port General Manager, Port of Tillamook Bay, 4000 Blimp Boulevard, Suite 100, Tillamook, Oregon, 97141.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements include interrelated sets of financial statements as required by the GASB. In addition, the notes to the basic financial statements are included to provide information that is essential to a user's understanding of the basic financial statements.

PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	2015
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 912,274
Accounts receivables, net of allowance	\$9,799
Property taxes receivable	3,488
Grants receivable	395,661
Inventory	110,799
Prepaid expenses	300
Total current assets	1,512,321
CURRENT RESTRICTED ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,086,752
Total current restricted assets	1,086,752
NONCURRENT ASSETS:	
Capital assets, net	53,841,960
Net pension asset	227,701
Total noncurrent assets	54,069,661
Total assets	56,668,734
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Deferred outflows relating to pension	61,132
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 56,729,866
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	\$ 635,757
Accrued payroll and related expenses	75,234
Accrued vacation	86,752
Other accrued liabilities	106,837
Accrued interest payable	18,545
Long-term debt obligations, current portion	400,416
Line of credit	5,267,039
Total current liabilities	6,590,580
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Long-term debt obligations, net of current portion	1,398,867
Unearned revenue	983,128
Landfill post-closure liability	890,498
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,272,493
LIABILITIES PAYABLE FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS:	
Revenue bonds	180,000
Total liabilities	10,043,073
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Deferred inflows relating to pensions	464,457
NET POSITION:	
Net investment in capital assets	46,666,658
Restricted for debt service	103,677
Unrestricted	(547,999)
Total net position	46,222,336
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	\$ 56,729,866
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic finan	ncial statements.

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PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	2015
OPERATING REVENUES:	
Charges for services	\$ 707,339
Building and land rent	1,148,849
Museum	279,861
Airport revenues	105,331
Railroad revenues	170,996
Total operating revenues	2,412,376
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Personnel services	1,034,549
Materials and services	2,836,604
Depreciation	3,378,984
Total operating expenses	7,250,137
Operating income (loss)	(4,837,761)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):	
Property taxes	48,214
Interest income	11,327
Capital grants	4,112,338
Timber sales	3,031
Miscellaneous income	10,693
Insurance proceeds	367,288
Other nonoperating revenue	633,405
Gain on sale of assets	789,638
Interest expense	(319,977)
Total non-operating income (expenses)	5,655,957
INCOME BEFORE SPECIAL ITEM:	818,196
SPECIAL ITEM	(264,111)
Change in net position	554,085
NET POSITION, BEGINNING, RESTATED	45,668,251
NET POSITION, ENDING	\$ 46,222,336

PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 2,431,873
Cash paid to suppliers	(2,836,195)
Cash paid for personnel services	(1,295,517)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(1,699,839)
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Property taxes received	48,598
Timber sales	3,031
Insurance proceeds	367,288
Non operating revenues	644,098
Net cash provided (used) by non-capital financing activities	1,063,015
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(4,041,430)
Proceeds from sale of assets	900,000
Grant proceeds	4,391,795
Principal payment on notes and bond payable	(393,966)
Interest paid on notes and bond payable	(324,321)
Line of credit proceeds (payments)	611,051
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	1,143,129
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest income	11,327
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	11,327
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	517,632
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING	1,481,394
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING	\$ 1,999,026
CLASSIFIED ON THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 912,274
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,086,752
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,999,026

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	¢	(1, 927, 761)
Operating loss	\$	(4,837,761)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization		3,378,984
Decrease (increase) in:		
Account receivable		19,797
Pension asset		(226,630)
Prepaid expenses		(300)
Inventory		(89,364)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable		113,863
Accrued payroll and related expenses		13,839
Pension liability		(48,177)
Unearned revenue		(25,444)
Other accrued liabilities		1,354
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	(1,699,839)
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH TRANSACTIONS		

Conversion of partial debt balance to grant SPWF Loan- Issued 6/30/2007	\$ 21,897

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Operation - The Port of Tillamook Bay is an Oregon Municipal corporation formed under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 777. It was formed by special election in 1911 to incorporate land at the entrance to Tillamook Bay and named the Port of Bay Ocean. In 1948 at a special election, additional land at the entrance to Tillamook Bay was incorporated into the Port for the purpose of constructing a jetty to protect the bay. In 1953, a special election was held to incorporate 1600 acres of land, two blimp hangars, and various other buildings from the federal government. The commissioners on November 4, 1953 declared that with the inclusion of the territory adjacent to the Port of Tillamook, it was advisable to change the name of the Port of Bay Ocean to the Port of Tillamook Bay. The Port is governed by an elected five-member Board of Directors. The Board members set Port policy, appropriates funds, adopts budgets, and performs other duties required by state laws.

In 1990, the Port acquired approximately 90 miles of railroad from Southern Pacific with grant proceeds secured with the help from the State of Oregon. In December 2007, the Port experienced a major storm which caused significant damage to its railroad infrastructure. The line between Tillamook and the Willamette Valley is no longer in use for freight service from the Industrial Park. Twenty-five miles of open lines are still in use between Banks, Oregon and Cochran Pond, Oregon which provides cargo transportation to commercial and industrial customers along the rail. In addition, thirty-five miles of open lines are still in use near Tillamook, Oregon to provide local passenger train services to tourists.

Reporting entity - In evaluating how to define the government, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units (PCU). The decision to include a PCU in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the reporting entity include the primary government, all organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations that, by the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government, would cause the financial statements to be incomplete or misleading if excluded. Based on this criterion, no component units were included within the Port of Tillamook Bay's reporting entity.

Basis of accounting – The Port's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. Accordingly, the Port utilizes the accrual basis of accounting, whereas revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

The Port uses two funds for state legal compliance and budgeting purposes. These funds are combined and reported as a unitary enterprise similar to a commercial entity organized for profit for financial reporting. Enterprise funds are used to account for operations: (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user fees; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of

revenue earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

The Port distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the Port's ongoing principal operations. The principal operating revenues of the Port include lease income from rental of Port property, train switching and passenger fees, septage receiving, digester fiber sales, electric power sales, and water and sewer fees. Operating expenses include the cost of providing the services mentioned above, as well as administrative expenses. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Cash and cash equivalents - The Port has one bank account at US Bank. The Port also maintains two bank accounts for its funds in a central pool of cash. This pool includes amounts in demand deposits and investments in the Oregon State Treasury Local Government Investment Pool both of which meet the requirements of ORS 294.035 governing allowable depositories. Amounts on deposit with the Local Government Investment Pool are treated as cash, as the account can be accessed as needed. Additionally, there are two accounts with Wells Fargo Bank.

Statement of cash flows - The cash and investment balances held by the Port are pooled for investment purposes. For purposes of the cash flows statements, "Cash and investments" are considered to be cash equivalents since the amounts are readily available for use.

Accounts receivable - Accounts receivable are unsecured and consist primarily of rents due from tenants within the industrial park. The Port's tenants are located in the Pacific Northwest. The Port establishes a reserve for bad debts based on prior history and a review of individual customer accounts. The reserve totaled \$72,095 as of June 30, 2015.

Inventory - Inventories are maintained on a consumption basis of accounting under the lower of cost or market first-in, first-out method where items are purchased for inventory and charged to expense as the items are consumed. Inventory held by the Port consists primarily of fuel for the airport facility.

Prepaid expenses - Prepaid expenses represent amounts paid for normal operating expenses in advance of receiving the related goods or services.

Restricted assets and related liabilities - Assets whose use is restricted to specific purposes by State law or by contract and the related liabilities are segregated on the balance sheet. Assets so classified are held to make payments on bonded indebtedness and for purchase or construction of capital assets. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Port's policy to use restricted resources as they are needed.

Capital assets - All purchased property and equipment are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated property and equipment are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Expenses for additions and improvements with a value of \$5,000 or more and a useful life of

more than one year are capitalized. Capital assets, excluding land and construction in progress are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Assets	Years
Land improvements	15 - 20
Buildings	39 - 40
Leasehold improvements	10
Machinery & Equipment	5 - 10
Rail equipment	15
Furniture and fixtures	7
Intangibles	5 - 15

Contribution of funds from federal, state or local sources for the purpose of purchasing property and equipment are recorded as capital grant revenue when received, in accordance with GASB 33.

Unused compensated absences - Vested or accumulated vacation leave is recorded as an expense and liability when earned by each employee.

Unearned revenue - Grant proceeds and rental income received prior to and earned after year end are recorded as unearned revenue. Unearned revenue at June 30, 2015 was \$983,128.

Deferred outflows /inflows of resources- In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The Port has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is the deferred amounts relating to pensions. This amount is deferred and recognized as an outflow of resources in the period when the Port recognizes pension expense. Deferred outflows are included in the Statement of Net Position.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Port has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. The Port reports deferred amounts related to pensions. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period when the Port recognizes pension income. Deferred inflows are included in the Statement of Net Position.

Pension- For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) and additions to/deductions from OPERS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by OPERS. 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.

Net position - The Port's net position is classified as follows:

Net investment in capital assets- This represents the Port's total investment in capital assets, net of outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets. Debt that has been incurred for capital assets but not yet expended is not included within this component of net position.

Restricted for debt service- This represents resources restricted by bond indentures or from other external sources for use in debt service.

Unrestricted- This represents resources used for the Port's general operations, which are not restricted by third parties.

Property taxes - Assessments of property values are as of July 1 of each year, and the taxes levied are a lien on the properties as of July 1 of the year levied. By July 15 of each year, the Port certifies its property tax levy to Tillamook County, Oregon. Tillamook County makes all assessments of property value and levies, collects, and distributes property taxes for all taxing districts within its boundaries.

Taxes are payable in three installments on November 15, February 15, and May 15 following the levy date and become delinquent May 15. The County pools all tax collections and makes distributions to taxing districts according to their pro-rata share of the total levy of each fiscal year for which collections are received. Property tax revenue is recognized on the accrual basis of accounting. Property taxes levied during the current year are recorded as nonoperating revenue, and any amounts uncollected at year-end are recorded as a current asset.

Use of estimates - Preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions.

These assumptions and estimates affect the amounts and disclosures in the accompanying financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

General Fund - The General Fund is used to account for the operations of the Port's industrial park and railroad operations. These operations include the lease of industrial and commercial property, airport activities including hangar rentals, the air museum, railroad activities, and sewer and water services.

Revenue Bond Fund - The Revenue Bond Fund is used to account for resources accumulated for the purpose of repayment of the Port's revenue bond indebtedness.

Budgets and budgetary accounting - The Port is required by Oregon State Law to adopt an annual appropriated budget. The budgetary fiscal period coincides with the annual reporting period (July 1 through June 30). Appropriated budgets are adopted by the executive body and, accordingly, used as a management control device for all funds. The Port prepared its budget using the accrual basis of accounting for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Original appropriations may be increased or decreased, through resolutions, by transferring amounts between appropriations in the same fund or by transferring from an appropriation in the General Fund to an appropriation in another fund, or they may be increased through the adoption of a supplemental budget. By state law, budget appropriations lapse at year-end.

The Port adopts its budget by the following object classifications within each fund: personnel services, material and services, capital outlay, debt service, transfers to other funds, and contingency.

Expenditures in the General Fund exceeded personnel services appropriations by \$85,084 and debt service appropriations by \$217,202 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Deficit Net Position - The Revenue Bond Fund has a deficit balance of \$138,284 on the full accrual basis. This is a result of recording the bonded debt within this fund while the resources used in repayment of the bond are recorded in the general fund.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Following is a summary of the Port's deposit and investment balances at June 30, 2015:

	2015
Cash deposits	
Cash on hand	\$ 1,800
Bank deposits	 201,406
Total cash and bank deposits	\$ 203,206
Cash and investments	
Investments in the State and Local Government	\$ 1,795,820
Total deposits and investment	\$ 1,999,026
These balances reconcile to the Statement of Net Position as follows:	
Current assets	\$ 912,274
Restricted assets	 1,086,752
	\$ 1,999,026

Deposit and Investment Risk

The following investment risk information is presented for the year ending June 30, 2015 in accordance with GASB 40 *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*.

As of June 30, 2015, the Port had the following cash equivalents:

	Weighted	
	Average	Fair
	Maturity	Value
Investments in the State Treasurer's Local		
Government Investment Pool	0.00	\$1,795,820
Total cash equivalents	0.00	\$1,795,820

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of exposure to fair value losses resulting from rising interest rates. The Port does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. However, the Port has minimal interest rate risks because all of its deposits and investments are held in demand accounts with banks and the Local Government Investment Pool.

Custodial credit risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of a financial institution, the Port would not be able to recover the value of its deposits and investments that are in the possession of the financial institution. The Port's demand deposit accounts and savings accounts with financial institutions are each insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to a maximum of \$250,000. Oregon statutes require depositories qualified to hold public funds to participate in the Oregon Public Funds Collateralization Program (PFCP) in which depositories become part of a multiple financial institution collateral pool and are required to pledge as collateral, securities with a value at least equal to their maximum liability towards protecting public funds in the event one or more of the participating depositories fail. Although the PFCP creates a shared liability structure for participating bank depositories, it does not guarantee that all funds are 100% protected. As of June 30, 2015, the book value of the Port's deposits was \$201,406 and the bank balance was \$308,772. None of the Port's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk as they were collateralized under PFCP.

Credit risk

The Port does not have a formal policy addressing credit risk other than following ORS 294.035 on allowable deposits and investments. The Port uses a Local Government Investment Pool with the State of Oregon for its investments. The fair value of the Port's share of the pool assets approximates its deposits plus accrued interest. The Oregon Short Term Fund is the LGIP for local governments and was established by the State Treasurer. It was created to meet the financial and administrative responsibilities of federal arbitrage regulations. The investments are regulated by the Oregon Short Term Fund Board and approved by the Oregon Investment Council (ORS 294.805 to 294.895). The Port can draw on its deposits in the Pool upon demand, and therefore, classifies this as a cash equivalent. The Local Government Investment Pool is not rated.

Concentration of credit risk

The Port does not limit the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. At June 30, 2015, \$1,795,820 (90%) of its deposits and investments were held in the Local Government Investment Pool. The remainder was held in demand accounts with various banks.

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY TAX

The Port levied property taxes in the amount of \$49,245 for fiscal year ending June 30, 2015. Property taxes receivable as of June 30, 2015 is \$3,488.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity and balances consist of the following for the year ended June 30, 2015:

Capital assets, non depreciable	Balance 06/30/14	Additions	Transfers	Deletions	Balance 06/30/15
Land	4,104,234	-	-	(110,362)	3,993,872
Construction in progress	4,742,422	3,885,247	(4,084,466)	(264,111)	4,279,092
Capital assets, non depreciable	8,846,656	3,885,247	(4,084,466)	(374,473)	8,272,964
Capital assets, depreciable					
Land improvements	23,245,014	-	423,227	-	23,668,241
Buildings	33,552,245	-	1,604,042	-	35,156,287
Leasehold improvements	248,331	-	-	-	248,331
Machinery & Equipment	9,375,749	84,430	-	(475)	9,459,704
Rail equipment	3,095,050	-	-	-	3,095,050
Furniture & Fixtures	19,803	5,000	-	-	24,803
Intangible assets	1,767,331	46,500	2,057,197		3,871,028
Capital assets, depreciable	71,303,523	135,930	4,084,466	(475)	75,523,444
Less: accumulated depreciation					
Land improvements	(8,331,906)	(1,262,074)	-	-	(9,593,980)
Buildings	(11,963,048)	(762,327)	-	-	(12,725,375)
Leasehold improvements	(186,323)	(19,694)	-	-	(206,017)
Machinery & Equipment	(2,714,173)	(1,097,803)	-	475	(3,811,501)
Rail equipment	(1,893,204)	(178,306)	-	-	(2,071,510)
Furniture & Fixtures	(3,268)	(3,295)	-	-	(6,563)
Intangible assets	(1,484,017)	(55,485)	-	-	(1,539,502)
Accumulated depreciation	(26,575,939)	(3,378,984)		475	(29,954,448)
Net depreciable, capital assets	44,727,584	(3,243,054)	4,084,466		45,568,996
Total net capital assets	\$ 53,574,240	\$ 642,193	\$ -	\$ (374,473)	\$ 53,841,960

Construction in progress consists of the FEMA alternative projects as approved by the board. Capital projects are financed by federal grants, state matching funds and internal resources. There was no interest capitalized during the year ended June 30, 2015.

NOTE 6 - SHORT-TERM DEBT

As discussed in Note 16, Port was awarded grant funds from both FEMA and State Lottery Bond proceeds for approved FEMA grant funded Alternate Projects. FEMA funding is on a "reimbursement" basis, requiring the Port to pay vendors first, then request reimbursement. To ensure the Port's ability to pay vendors on schedule, the Board of Commissioners approved establishing lines of credit to be accessed for vendor payment, and reimbursed when grant funds were received. The first was approved by the Board on November 5, 2010, for \$1 million which expires on October 10, 2015. On May 27, 2011, an additional \$5 million line of credit was approved as the number of projects, available construction windows, and related costs increased. This line of credit expires on October 10, 2016. On November 30, 2010, a third line of credit was approved for \$150,000 which was used to pay off a Sterling bank account balance. This line of credit was scheduled to expire on December 10, 2014, but has been extended to a future date. A schedule of changes in short-term debt is as follows:

	Balance	Balance		
Line of Credit:	6/30/2014	Additions	Reductions	6/30/2015
TLC Line of Credit #160	\$ 965,998	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 965,998
TLC Line of Credit #14	149,923	-	149,868	55
TLC Line of Credit #142	3,540,067	4,386,108	3,625,189	4,300,986
Total Line of Credit	\$ 4,655,988	\$ 4,386,108	\$ 3,775,057	\$ 5,267,039

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Notes payable - The Port has various loans with the Oregon Business Development Department (OBDD). These loans were obtained to make various improvements to buildings leased by tenants, cover payroll for a brief period after, and as match money for railroad rehabilitation grants. Interest rates and maturity dates vary from 3.78% to 5%, and maturity dates of 20 to 25 years, respectively. These loans are secured by Port buildings.

The Port also has various loans with the Special Public Works Fund (SPWF) of the State of Oregon. These loans were used to finance improvements to the Port's water and sewer treatment facilities, and to assist with costs incurred in repairing the railroad from the flood damage from 1996. These loans carry interest at rates ranging from 3.32% to 6.5%, and maturity dates of 20 to 25 years. Port real property is pledged as security.

Revenue bond Series 1998 - The Port issued a revenue bond, series 1998, in the amount of \$830,000 for the purpose of refinancing several OBDD loans outstanding. Semiannual interest and annual principal payments vary from 3.5% to 5.125% and \$35,000 to \$60,000, respectively, until the bond will be repaid in 2019. Principal and interest maturities for the current year totaled \$63,325.

Refunding Series 2002 bond - The Port issued a bond, series 2002, in the amount of \$1,145,000 for the purpose of refinancing OBDD obligations and to provide funding for capital projects. Semiannual

interest payments vary from 3.5% to 5.0%, until the bonds are repaid in 2018. Principal and interest maturities for the current year totaled \$106,750.

Columbia Bank - The Port issued a note payable to Columbia Bank in the amount of \$1,400,000 for the purpose of refinancing previously issued debt to the OBDD and SPWF. The note carries interest at 5.5% through January 15, 2014 after which the interest rate will be prime minus half a percentage point. Annual principal and interest payments of \$123,000 are due until the note matures on January 20, 2021, and requires compliance with certain covenants. At June 30, 2015, the Port was in compliance with these covenants or had obtained suitable waivers.

Wells Fargo Bank - The Port issued a note payable to Wells Fargo Bank in the amount of \$650,000 for the purpose of funding equipment acquisitions and facility improvements. The note carries interest at 4.7% with annual principle and interest payment of \$83,887 until the note matures on November 30, 2016, and requires compliance with certain covenants. At June 30, 2015, the Port was in compliance with these covenants or had obtained suitable waivers.

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015:

	Balance June 30, 2014		Additions Reductions		uctions		Balance e 30, 2015	Due within one year		
Bonds:			.				.		<i>.</i>	
Refunding Bond, Series 2002	\$	380,000	\$	-	\$	90,000	\$	290,000	\$	90,000
Revenue Bond, Series 1998		285,000		-	50,000			235,000		55,000
Total Bonds	665,000		-	140,000		525,000			145,000	
Notes Payable:										
OBDD 525179		395,871		-		36,463		359,408		37,861
OBDD Payroll loan C2008004		74,378		-		3,356		71,022		3,498
OBDD SPWF X03002		90,270		-		8,770		81,500		9,062
OBDD SPWF L95003		61,681		-	6,087		55,594			6,705
OBDD, Safe Drinking Water, S01009		121,680		-	7,831		113,849		8,152	
OBDD SPWF L07004		72,363		-	-		72,363			4,237
Refinancing 2004 (Columbia Bank)		650,377		-		106,476		543,901		109,376
Capital Improvement 2006 (Wells Fargo)		229,735	-		73,089		156,646			76,525
Loans Payable	11,894				11,894					-
Total Note Payables	1,708,249				253,966			1,454,283		255,416
	\$ 2,373,249		\$	-	\$	393,966	\$	1,979,283	\$	400,416

Future maturities of bonds payable are as follows:

	Refunding Ser	ies 2002 Bond	Revenue Bond Series 1998						
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest					
2016	\$ 90,000	\$ 12,250	\$ 55,000	\$ 10,634					
2017	100,000	7,500	55,000	7,816					
2018	100,000	2,500	60,000	4,869					
2019	_	-	65,000	1,666					
Total	\$ 290,000	\$ 22,250	\$ 235,000	\$ 24,985					

Future maturities of notes payable are as follows:

	OBDD	525179	OBDD SP	WF X03002	OBDD SPV	VF L95003	OBDD SPWF SO1009			
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Principal Interest		Interest	Principal	Interest		
2016	\$ 37,861	\$ 13,053	\$ 9,062	\$ 2,706	\$ 6,705	\$ 3,080	\$ 8,152	\$ 4,679		
2017	39,312	11,602	9,362	2,405	7,363	4,644	8,488	4,344		
2018	40,819	10,094	9,673	2,094	8,066	2,166	8,836	3,995		
2019	42,384	8,529	9,994	1,773	8,813	1,641	9,199	3,632		
2020	44,009	6,904	10,326	1,441	24,647	899	9,578	3,254		
2021-2025	155,023	9,267	33,083	2,220	-	-	54,126	10,031		
2026-2030		_					15,470	636		
Total	\$ 359,408	\$ 59,449	\$ 81,500	\$ 12,639	\$ 55,594	\$ 12,430	\$ 113,849	\$ 30,571		

					Refinancing 2004 C Bank		Refinancing 2004 Columbia			pital Impro	nt Wells									
	(OBDD SP	WF L	07004			ank		Fargo				OBDD Payroll Loan							
	P	rincipal	Iı	nterest	F	Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest		Principal		nterest				
2016	\$	4,237	\$	3,213	\$	109,376	\$	13,623	\$	76,525	\$	7,362	\$	3,498	\$	2,997				
2017		4,425		3,025		112,457		10,541		80,121		3,766		3,637		2,858				
2018		4,622		2,829		115,589		7,409		-		-		3,798		2,697				
2019		4,827		2,623		118,808		4,190		-		-		3,958		2,537				
2020		5,041		2,408		87,671		1,724		-		-		4,126		2,369				
2021-2025		28,769		8,481		-		-		-		-		23,380		9,095				
2026-2030		20,442		1,525		-		-		-				-		-		28,625		3,716
Total	\$	72,363	\$	24,104	\$	543,901	\$	37,487	\$	156,646	\$	11,128	\$	71,022	\$	26,269				

NOTE 8 - OPERATING LEASES

The Port leases facilities to various individuals and businesses. Rent agreements vary from month-tomonth to 30 years. Determination of the cost and book value of leased facilities is not determinable given the mixed use nature of Port property. As of June 30, 2015, minimum rental payments required under operating leases which have remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year are as follows:

Year	Payments
2016	\$ 416,659
2017	445,398
2018	426,177
2019	402,214
2020	230,529
2021-2025	1,221,770
2026-2030	708,153
	\$ 3,850,900

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan description - Employees of the Port are provided with pensions through the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, the Oregon Legislature has delegated authority to the Public Employees Retirement Board to administer and manage the system. All benefits of the System are established by the legislature pursuant to ORS Chapters 238 and 238A. Tier One/Tier Two Retirement Benefit plan, established by ORS Chapter 238, is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003. The Pension Program, established by ORS Chapter 238A, provides benefits to members hired on or after August 29, 2003. OPERS issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and Actuarial Valuation that can be obtained at http://www.oregon.gov/pers/Pages/section/financial_reports/financials.aspx.

Benefits provided

1. Tier One/Tier Two Retirement Benefit ORS Chapter 238

Pension benefits - The PERS retirement allowance is payable monthly for life. It may be selected from 13 retirement benefit options. These options include survivorship benefits and lump-sum refunds. The basic benefit is based on years of service and final average salary. A percentage (2.0 percent for police and fire employees, 1.67 percent for general service employees) is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Benefits may also be calculated under either a formula plus annuity (for members who were contributing before August 21, 1981) or a money match computation if a greater benefit results.

A member is considered vested and will be eligible at minimum retirement age for a service retirement allowance if he or she has had a contribution in each of five calendar years or has reached at least 50 years of age before ceasing employment with a participating employer

General service employees may retire after reaching age 55. Tier One general service employee benefits are reduced if retirement occurs prior to age 58 with fewer than 30 years of service. Tier Two members are eligible for full benefits at age 60. The ORS Chapter 238 Defined Benefit Pension Plan is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003.

Death benefits - Upon the death of a non-retired member, the beneficiary receives a lump-sum refund of the member's account balance (accumulated contributions and interest). In addition, the beneficiary will receive a lump-sum payment from employer funds equal to the account balance, provided one or more of the following conditions are met:

- the member was employed by a PERS employer at the time of death,
- the member died within 120 days after termination of PERS-covered employment,
- the member died as a result of injury sustained while employed in a PERS covered job, or
- the member was on an official leave of absence from a PERS-covered job at the time of death.

Disability benefits - A member with 10 or more years of creditable service who becomes disabled from other than duty-connected causes may receive a non-duty disability benefit. A disability resulting from a job-incurred injury or illness qualifies a member (including PERS judge members) for disability benefits regardless of the length of PERS-covered service. Upon qualifying for either a non-duty or duty disability, service time is computed to age 58 when determining the monthly benefit.

Benefit changes - After retirement members may choose to continue participation in a variable equities investment account after retiring and may experience annual benefit fluctuations due to changes in the market value of equity investments. Under ORS 238.360 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living changes. Under current law, the cap on the COLA in fiscal year 2015 and beyond will vary based on 1.25 percent on the first \$60,000 of annual benefit and 0.15 percent on annual benefits above \$60,000.

2. OPSRP Pension Program (OPSRP DB)

Pension benefits - The Pension Program (ORS Chapter 238A) provides benefits to members hired on or after August 29, 2003. This portion of OPSRP provides a life pension funded by employer contributions. Benefits are calculated with the following formula for members who attain normal retirement age:

General service: 1.5 percent is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Normal retirement age for general service members is age 65, or age 58 with 30 years of retirement credit.

A member of the OPSRP Pension Program becomes vested on the earliest of the following dates: the date the member completes 600 hours of service in each of five calendar years, the date the member reaches normal retirement age, and, if the pension program is terminated, the date on which termination becomes effective.

Death benefits - Upon the death of a non-retired member, the spouse or other person who is constitutionally required to be treated in the same manner as the spouse receives for life 50 percent of the pension that would otherwise have been paid to the deceased member.

Disability benefits - A member who has accrued 10 or more years of retirement credits before the member becomes disabled or a member who becomes disabled due to job-related injury shall receive a disability benefit of 45 percent of the member's salary determined as of the last full month of employment before the disability occurred.

Benefit changes after retirement - Under ORS 238A.210 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living changes. Under current law, the cap on the COLA in fiscal year 2015 and beyond will vary based on 1.25 percent on the first \$60,000 of annual benefit and 0.15 percent on annual benefits above \$60,000.

3. OPSRP Individual Account Program (OPSRP IAP)

Pension benefits- An IAP member becomes vested on the date the employee account is established or on the date the rollover account was established. If the employer makes optional employer contributions for a member, the member becomes vested on the earliest of the following dates: the date the member completes 600 hours of service in each of five calendar years, the date the member reaches normal retirement age, the date the IAP is terminated, the date the active member becomes disabled, or the date the active member dies.

Upon retirement, a member of the OPSRP Individual Account Program (IAP) may receive the amounts in his or her employee account, rollover account, and vested employer account as a lump-sum payment or in equal installments over a 5-, 10-, 15-, 20-year period or an anticipated life span option. Each distribution option has a \$200 minimum distribution limit.

Death benefits - Upon the death of a non-retired member, the beneficiary receives in a lump sum the member's account balance, rollover account balance, and vested employer optional contribution account balance. If a retired member dies before the installment payments are completed, the beneficiary may receive the remaining installment payments or choose a lump-sum payment.

Recordkeeping - OPERS contracts with VOYA Financial to maintain IAP participant records.

Contributions

PERS funding policy provides for monthly employer contributions at actuarially determined rates. These contributions, expressed as a percentage of covered payroll, are intended to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. This funding policy applies to the PERS Defined Benefit Plan and the Other Postemployment Benefit Plans. Employer contribution rates during the period were based on the December 31, 2011 actuarial valuation as subsequently modified by 2013 legislated changes in benefit provisions. The rates based on a percentage of payroll, first became effective July 1, 2013. Employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2015 were \$61,132, excluding amounts to fund employer specific liabilities. The rates in effect for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 were 10.9 percent for Tier One/Tier Two General Service Member, 8.41 percent for OPSRP Pension Program General Service

members, and 6 percent for OPSRP Individual Account Program.

Pension Assets, Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2015, the Port reported an asset of \$227,701 for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension asset used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2012 rolled forward to June 30, 2014. The Port's proportion of the net pension asset 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 entities, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2014, the Port's proportion was 0.01004 percent, which was unchanged from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2013.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Port recognized pension income of \$274,807. At June 30, 2015, the Port reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred of Res		Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in assumptions	\$	-	\$	-	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		439,372	
Changes in proportion and differences between Port contributions and proportionate share of contributions		-		25,085	
Port contributions subsequent to the measurement date		61,132		-	
Total	\$	61,132	\$	464,457	

\$61,132 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Port contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	-	
2016	\$	(115,296)
2017		(115,296)
2018		(115,296)
2019		(115,296)
2020		(3,273)
Thereafter		-

Actuarial assumptions

The employer contribution rates effective July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2015, were set using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method. For the Tier One/Tier Two component of the PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer contribution rate consisting of (1) an amount for normal cost (the estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by the employees during the current service year), (2) an amount for the amortization of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities being amortized over 20 years. For the OPSRP Pension Program component of the PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer contribution rate consisting of (a) an amount for normal cost (the estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by the employees during the current service year), (b) an amount for the amortization of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities being amortized over 16 years. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2012 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	December 31, 2012 rolled forward to June 30,					
	2014					
Experience Study Report	2012, published September 18, 2013					
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal					
Amortization Method	Amortized as a level percentage of payroll as					
	layered amortization bases over a closed period					
	Tier One/Tier Two UAL is amortized over 20					
	years and OPSRP pension UAL is amortized					
	over 16 years.					
Asset Valuation Method	Market value of assets					
Actuarial Assumptions:						
Inflation Rate	2.75 percent					
Investment Rate of Return	7.75 percent					
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent overall payroll growth					
Mortality	Health retirees and beneficiaries: PF-2000 Sex-					
	distinct, generational per Scale AA, with collar					
	adjustments and set-backs as described in the					
	valuation.					
	Active Members: Mortality rates are a					
	percentage of healthy retiree rates that vary by					
	group, as described in the valuation.					
	Disabled retirees: Mortality rates are a					
	percentage of the RP-2000 statistic combined					
	disabled mortality sex-distinct table.					

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of projected benefits and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Experience studies are performed as of December 31 of even numbered years. The methods and assumptions shown above are based on the 2012 Experience Study which reviewed experience for the four-year period ending on December 31, 2012.

Long-term expected rate of return

To develop an analytical basis for the selection of the long-term expected rate of return assumption, in July 2013 the PERS Board reviewed long-term assumptions developed by both Milliman's capital market assumptions team and the Oregon Investment Council's (OIC) investment advisors. The table below shows Milliman's assumptions for each of the asset classes in which the plan was invested at that time based on the OIC long-term target asset allocation. The OIC's description of each asset class was used to map the target allocation to the asset classes shown below. Each asset class assumption is based on a consistent set of underlying assumptions, and includes adjustment for the inflation assumption. These assumptions are not based on historical returns, but instead are based on a forward-looking capital market economic model.

		Compounded Annual
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Return (Geometric)
Core Fixed Income	7.20%	4.50%
Short-Term Bonds	8.00%	3.70%
Intermediate - Term Bonds	3.00%	4.10%
High Yield Bonds	1.80%	6.66%
Large Cap US Equities	11.65%	7.20%
Mid Cap US Equities	3.88%	7.30%
Small Cap US Equities	2.27%	7.45%
Developed Foreign Equities	14.21%	6.90%
Emerging Foreign Equities	5.49%	7.40%
Private Equities	20.00%	8.26%
Opportunity Funds/Absolute Return	5.00%	6.01%
Real Estate (Property)	13.75%	6.51%
Real Estate (REITS)	2.50%	6.76%
Commodities	1.25%	6.07%
Total	100.00%	
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.75%

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent, as well as what the Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.75 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Dec	1% Decrease (6.75%)		Discount Rate (7.75%)		crease (8.75%)
Port's proportionate share of the net						
pension liability (asset)	\$	482,189	\$	(227,701)	\$	(828,103)

Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued OPERS financial report.

Changes in Plan Provisions Subsequent to Measurement Date

The Oregon Supreme Court on April 30, 2015, ruled that the provisions of Senate Bill 861, signed into law in October 2013, that limited the post-retirement COLA on benefits accrued prior to the signing of the law was unconstitutional. Benefits could be modified prospectively, but not retrospectively. As a result, those who retired before the bills were passed will continue to receive a COLA tied to the Consumer Price Index that normally results in a 2% increase annually. OPERS will make restoration payments to those benefit recipients. OPERS members who have accrued benefits before and after the effective dates of the 2013 legislation will have a blended COLA rate when they retire.

This is a change in benefit terms subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2014, and has not been included in the net pension liability (asset) proportionate shares provided by OPERS.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN - RAILROAD

Railroad employees participate in the Railroad Retirement Program and are immediately eligible to participate. The Railroad Retirement plan is a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan consisting of two parts. Tier I Railroad Retirement is similar to social security with both employee and employer contributing 6.2% of employee compensation. Tier II Railroad Retirement requires an employee

contribution of 3.9% and an employer contribution of 12.10% of employee compensation. The Port's required contribution for the year ended June 30, 2015, was \$1,562.

NOTE 11 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The Port provides its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation plan benefits are not available to employees until termination, death or unforeseeable emergency.

The Port has met the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code to treat the plan assets as available only to plan participants. As such, plan assets and liabilities are no longer reported in the financial statements.

NOTE 12 - INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT - RAILROAD OPERATIONS

In 1991, the Port purchased approximately 90 miles of railroad from Southern Pacific through a \$2,800,000 grant from the Oregon Business Development Department (OBDD).

As of April 6, 1993, an intergovernmental agreement between the Port and the State of Oregon formed the Oregon Tillamook Railroad Authority (OTRA) to administer the operations of the railroad. The OTRA board of directors consists of five members, three are chosen by the State, and two are chosen by the Port. The agreement states that title to the assets, controls, and trains of the railroad will remain with the Port; however, control over the use and disposition of the rail line will rest with the OTRA. OTRA's oversight was intended to bring the railroad up to FRA Class II standards; however, due to significant storm damage in 2007, achieving the standard is unlikely. The OTRA board remains active in spite of limited activity on Port railroads.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Port is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Port carries commercial insurance. No settlements of any claims exceeded the insurance coverage in the past three years.

NOTE 14 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Grant revenue - The Port receives a significant amount of revenue from various governmental grants. These grants are subject to audit/review by the grantor agencies. At this time, as closure of FEMA funded projects is continuing, there is some uncertainty of ineligible reimbursements, if any. At this time, any finding from these audits is not anticipated have a material impact on the financial statements.

Litigation- From time to time the Port may be involved in legal actions, which normally occur in governmental operations. Legal claims are defended by the Port's insurance company and management believes any proceedings known to exist at June 30, 2015, are not likely to have a material adverse impact on the Port's financial position.

NOTE 15 - POLLUTION REMEDIATION

The Port implemented GASB 49 on the accounting and reporting of pollution remediation activities in 2009. The Port has identified a few projects that may be undertaken in future years to remediate possible soil contamination and asbestos in several buildings. As of June 30, 2015, the Port had not incurred any obligating events and has not yet conducted studies necessary to determine remediation alternatives or estimated costs. Therefore, no liability has been recognized.

NOTE 16 - FEMA GRANT AND RELATED CAPITAL PROJECTS

In August of 2010, the Port was awarded up to \$44.6 million grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") of which twenty five percent match for every dollar spent is required. Lottery bond proceeds totaling \$7.8 million were secured as matching funds by the Port through a grant award from the State of Oregon. Additionally, the Port received a grant from the Business Oregon to match equipment purchases, as well as partnering with Stimson Lumber on the Truck Scales Project. Stimson provided the 25% local match. Business Oregon/Infrastructure Finance Authority (IFA) also has issued a combination loan/grant to assist the Port in securing the local match needed on FEMA projects. Grant funds will provide resources for various capital projects on Port property including construction of new buildings, capital improvements, and equipment and real property acquisitions. As of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Port had expended approximately 90% or \$37.44 million of related funds and expects to expend remaining grant funds over the next two years. Certain commitments and contracts have been executed by the Port as part of the capital projects for services including architecture, engineering and construction. Management expects new revenue streams upon completion of the capital projects.

NOTE 17 - CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE COST

State and federal laws and regulations require the Port to place a final cover on its Tillamook Landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for ten years after closure. Although closure and post-closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the Port reports a portion of these closure and postclosure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each statement of net assets date. Total post-closure costs are currently estimated to be \$1,409,706. To date, the landfill has received waste filling 84.84% of its capacity. As a result, the Port has expensed \$1,195,995 of post-closure care costs in prior years as the waste was being received. To date, the Port has incurred \$300,000 of costs applied to its post-closure activities, resulting in an accrual of \$890,498. The Port will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and post-closure care of \$213,711 as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post-closure care in 2015. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. At the current and expected low rate of material to be accepted into the landfill annually, management cannot estimate the year of closure. The Port working with Oregon Department of Environment Quality (DEQ) is currently updating the permit for #1132. DEQ has determined that closure materials can be sourced from the Port property which may significantly reduce the estimated closure costs. The Port's Closure Plan has been accepted by DEQ.

Each year the Port demonstrates financial assurance in connection with the closure and post-closure care activities for the two landfills, #1107 and #1132, by using the local government financial assurance test described in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, paragraph 258.74. Continuing the review from 2013, the most recent analysis, the Port did not meet the stringent percentage requirements with the local government financial assurance test as required by Oregon Administrative Rule 340-94-0140, specifically due to loss of the rail line revenue and additional assets that are under construction not being moved to the asset list. As of March 2014, DEQ determined that financial assurance for #1107 is no longer a liability. The Port has continued working with DEQ on the financial assurance process, and subsequent to the Closure Plan acceptance (expected in early 2016), the Port has a new avenue to explore, looking into the exemption process.

NOTE 18 – SPECIAL ITEMS

Included in the June 30, 2014 balance of construction in progress were capital expenditures attributable to a resort and golf course project with historical costs totaling \$264,111 which consisted of various construction permits, use permits and other capital improvements. As of June 30, 2015, the Port determined assets related to the resort and golf course project were impaired and wrote off the carrying value of these assets. Given the unusual nature of this loss, the Port classified this as a special item on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

NOTE 19 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In September of 2015, the Port signed an Intergovernmental Agency, along with Tillamook County, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department and the Oregon Department of Forestry to further work on establishing a trail system in the rail corridor from Banks to Tillamook.

In late 2015, the Port received two forgivable grant/loans from Business Oregon to further UAS work at Near Space Corporation. The Port is the pass through financial agency for a total of \$1,000,000.

In December of 2015, the Port sold the Headquarters Building and surrounding land to Helping Hands Outreach for \$425,000. The Port will finance the sale for five years.

In February of 2016, the Port sold property to Oregon Department of Transportation for \$80,000 in conjunction with the 101 exchange.

In March of 2016, the Port sold ten acres of land on the corner of Long Prairie and Brickyard Roads for \$325,000.

In April of 2016, the Port entered into a financing agreement to refinance eight loan and lines of credit not to exceed \$2,240,000.

NOTE 20 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68. GASB Statement No. 68 establishes standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. GASB Statement No. 71 addresses an issue regarding application of the transition provisions of GASB Statement No. 68. The Port implemented GASB Statement No. 68 and 71 in the year ending June 30, 2015. Additional information can be found in Note 9 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Note 21 - Change in Accounting Principle.

NOTE 21- CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

Based on implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 and 71, the Port restated the beginning net position on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position as follows:

Net position - beginning (as originally reported)	\$ 46,118,682
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	 (450,431)
Net position - beginning (as restated)	\$ 45,668,251

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required supplementary information includes financial information and disclosures that are required by the GASB but are not considered a part of the basic financial statements.

- Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
- Schedule of Contributions

PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY For the Last Two Fiscal Years

					(b/c) Port's	
Year Ended June 30,	(a) Port's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	of th	(b) Port's portionate share the net pension bility (asset)	(c) Port's covered payroll	proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2015 2014	0.10045440% 0.10045440%	\$	(227,701) 512,634	\$ 680,856 640,247	-33.44% 80.07%	103.60% 91.97%

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were actuarial determined at December 31 and rolled forward to the measurement date.

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirements to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend has been compiled, information is presented only for the years for which the required supplementary information is available.

PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS For the Last Two Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30,	re	(a) atutorily equired atribution	relat statuto	(b) ributions in ion to the rily required ntribution	Cont def	a-b) ribution ciency ccess)	(c) Port's covered payroll	(b/c) Contributions as a percent of covered payroll
2015 2014	\$	61,132 62,203	\$	61,132 62,203	\$	-	\$ 680,856 640.247	8.98% 9.72%

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were actuarial determined at December 31 and rolled forward to the measurement date.

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirements to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10year trend has been compiled, information is presented only for the years for which the required supplementary information is available.

PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2015

NOTE 1 - CHANGES IN PLAN PROVISIONS

A summary of key changes in plan provisions are described in the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System's GASB 68 Disclosure Information which can be found at:

http://www.oregon.gov/pers/EMP/docs/er_general_information/opers_gasb_68_disclosure_information_revised.pdf

NOTE 2 - CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS

A summary of key changes implemented since the December 31, 2011 valuation are described in the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System's GASB 68 Disclosure Information which can be found at:

http://www.oregon.gov/pers/EMP/docs/er_general_information/opers_gasb_68_disclosure_information_revised.pdf

Additional details and a comprehensive list of changes in methods and assumptions can be found in the 2012 Experience Study for the System, which was published on September 18, 2013, and can be found at: <u>http://www.oregon.gov/pers/docs/2012%20Exp%20Study%20Updated.pdf</u>

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Supplementary information includes financial statements and schedules not required by GASB, nor a part of the basic financial statements, but are presented for purposes of additional analysis.

Pursuant to the provisions of Oregon Revised Statute, an individual schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances requires budget and actual be displayed for each fund where legally adopted budgets are required.

Such statements and schedules include:

- Combining Statements
- Budgetary Comparison Schedules

Budgetary Comparison schedules include the following funds:

General Fund

The General Fund is used to account for the operations of the Port's general operational expenses and property tax income that is not reserved for debt service. These operations include the lease of industrial and commercial property, airport activities including hangar rentals, railroad revenues, air museum, and sewer and water services.

Revenue Bond Fund

The Revenue Bond Fund is used to account for resources accumulated for the purpose of repayment of the Port's bonded indebtedness.

PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	GENERAL FUND	REVENUE BOND FUND	TOTAL
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 912,274		\$ 912,274
Accounts receivables, net of allowance	89,799		89,799
Property taxes receivable Grants receivable	3,488 395,661		3,488 395,661
Inventory	110,799		110,799
Prepaid expenses	300		300
Total current assets	1,512,321		1,512,321
CURRENT RESTRICTED ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	983,075	103,677	1,086,752
Total current restricted assets	983,075	103,677	1,086,752
NONCURRENT ASSETS:			
Capital assets, net	53,841,960		53,841,960
Net pension asset	227,701		227,701
Total noncurrent assets	54,069,661		54,069,661
Total assets	56,565,057	103,677	56,668,734
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Deferred outflows relating to pension	61,132	-	61,132
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 56,626,189	\$ 103,677	\$ 56,729,866
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	¢ (20.75)	¢ (001	¢ (05.757
Accounts payable	\$ 629,753		\$ 635,757 75 224
Accrued payroll and related expenses Accrued vacation	75,234 86,752		75,234 86,752
Other accrued liabilities	106,837		106,837
Accrued interest payable	17,588		18,545
Long-term debt obligation, current portion	345,410		400,416
Line of credit	5,267,039) _	5,267,039
Total current liabilities	6,528,619	61,961	6,590,580
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Long-term debt obligations, net of current portion	1,398,867	-	1,398,867
Unearned revenue	983,128	-	983,128
Landfill post-closure liability	890,498		890,498
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,272,493		3,272,493
LIABILITIES PAYABLE FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS:			
Revenue bonds payable		- 180,000	180,000
Total liabilities	9,801,112	241,961	10,043,073
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Deferred inflows relating to pensions	464,457		464,457
NET POSITION:			
Net investment in capital assets	46,901,658	,	46,666,658
Restricted for debt service	(541.00)	- 103,677	103,677
Unrestricted Total net position	(541,038 46,360,620		(547,999) 46,222,336
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	\$ 56,626,189	\$ 103,677	\$ 56,729,866
· · ·			

PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

OPERATING REVENUES:	GENERAL FUND	REVENUE BOND FUND	TOTAL
Charges for services	\$ 707,339	\$ -	\$ 707,339
Building and land rent	1,148,849	Ψ -	1,148,849
Museum	279,861	_	279,861
Airport revenues	105,331	_	105,331
Railroad revenues	170,996		170,996
Total operating revenues	2,412,376		2,412,376
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Personnel services	1,034,549	-	1,034,549
Materials and services	2,836,604	-	2,836,604
Depreciation	3,378,984		3,378,984
Total operating expenses	7,250,137		7,250,137
Operating income (loss)	(4,837,761)	-	(4,837,761)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):			
Property taxes	48,214	-	48,214
Interest income	11,317	10	11,327
Capital grants	4,112,338	-	4,112,338
Timber sales	3,031	-	3,031
Miscellaneous income	10,693	-	10,693
Insurance proceeds	367,288	-	367,288
Other nonoperating revenue	633,405	-	633,405
Gain on sale of assets	789,638	-	789,638
Interest expense	(305,783)	(14,194)	(319,977)
Transfers in (out)	(64,932)	64,932	
Total non-operating income (expenses)	5,605,209	50,748	5,655,957
INCOME BEFORE SPECIAL ITEM:	767,448	50,748	818,196
SPECIAL ITEM	(264,111)		(264,111)
Changes in net position	503,337	50,748	554,085
NET POSITION, BEGINNING, RESTATED	45,857,283	(189,032)	45,668,251
NET POSITION, ENDING	\$ 46,360,620	\$ (138,284)	\$ 46,222,336

PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	GENERAL FUND	REVENUE BOND FUND	TOTAL
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from customers	\$ 2,431,873	\$ -	\$ 2,431,873
Cash paid to suppliers	(2,842,199)	6,004	(2,836,195)
Cash paid for personnel services	(1,295,517)	-	(1,295,517)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(1,705,843)	6,004	(1,699,839)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Property taxes	48,598	-	48,598
Timber sales	3,031	-	3,031
Insurance proceeds	367,288	-	367,288
Nonoperating revenues	644,098	-	644,098
Transfers	(64,932)	64,932	
Net cash flows from noncapital financing activities	998,083	64,932	1,063,015
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Property and equipment additions	(4,041,430)	-	(4,041,430)
Proceeds from sale of assets	900,000	-	900,000
Grant proceeds	4,391,795	-	4,391,795
Payments on notes and bonds payable	(343,966)	(50,000)	(393,966)
Line of credit proceeds (payments) Interest paid on notes and bonds payable	611,051 (309,994)	(14,327)	611,051 (324,321)
	i		
Net cash flows from capital and related financing activities	1,207,456	(64,327)	1,143,129
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVIITES			
Interest income	11,317	10	11,327
Net increase (decrease) in cash	511,013	6,619	517,632
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAF	1,384,336	97,058	1,481,394
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ 1,895,349	\$ 103,677	\$ 1,999,026
Cash and cash equivalents classification on statement of net position:			
Current assets	\$ 912,274	\$ -	\$ 912,274
Restricted assets	983,075	103,677	1,086,752
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,895,349	\$ 103,677	\$ 1,999,026
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET			
CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating income (loss)	\$ (4,837,761)	\$ -	\$ (4,837,761)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to			
net cash used by operating activities:	2 250 004		2 270 004
Depreciation (Increase) decrease in assets	3,378,984	-	3,378,984
Accounts receivable	19,797	-	19,797
Prepaid expenses	(300)	-	(300)
Pension asset	(226,630)	-	(226,630)
Inventory	(89,364)	-	(89,364)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities Accounts payable	107,859	6,004	113,863
Unearned revenue	(25,444)	- 0,004	(25,444)
Payroll liabilities	13,839	-	13,839
Pension liability	(48,177)		(48,177)
Other accrued liabilities	1,354		1,354
Total adjustments	3,131,918	6,004	3,137,922
5		\$ 6,004	\$ (1,699,839)

Conversion of partial debt balance to grant SPWF Loan- Issued 6/30/2007

<u>\$ 21,897</u> <u>- \$ 21,897</u>

PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

		Budgetary	udgetary Budgetary		Budget	
	Actual	Adjustment	Basis	Original	Final	Final Budget
REVENUES:						
Charges for services	\$ 707,339	\$ -	\$ 707,339	\$ 1,035,800	\$ 1,035,800	\$ (328,461)
Building and land rent	1,148,849	-	1,148,849	1,100,000	1,100,000	48,849
Museum	279,861	-	279,861	35,000	35,000	244,861
Airport revenues	105,331	-	105,331	307,700	307,700	(202,369)
Railroad revenues	170,996	-	170,996	266,000	266,000	(95,004)
Property taxes	48,214	-	48,214	43,505	43,505	4,709
Interest income	11,317	-	11,317	2,400	2,400	8,917
Capital grants	4,112,338		4,112,338	4,487,393	4,487,393	(375,055)
Timber sales	3,031	-	3,031	5,000	5,000	(1,969)
Miscellaneous income	10,693		10,693	7,000	7,000	3,693
Other nonoperating revenue	633,405	-	633,405	571,000	571,000	62,405
Insurance proceeds	367,288	-	367,288	20,000	20,000	347,288
Gain on sale of assets	789,638	110,362	900,000	940,000	940,000	(40,000)
Total revenues	8,388,300	110,362	8,498,662	8,820,798	8,820,798	(322,136)
EXPENDITURES:						
Materials and services	2,836,604	(681,773)	2,154,831	2,202,401	2,382,401	227,570
Personnel services	1,034,549	270,531	1,305,080	1,399,996	1,219,996	(85,084)
Capital outlay	-	4,792,614	4,792,614	4,864,643	4,864,643	72,029
Debt service:						
Principle	-	343,966	343,966	304,123	304,123	(39,843)
Interest	305,783	4,211	309,994	132,635	132,635	(177,359)
Depreciation	3,378,984	(3,378,984)		-		
Total expenditures	7,555,920	1,350,565	8,906,485	8,903,798	8,903,798	(2,687)
Revenues over (under) expenditures	832,380	(1,240,203)	(407,823)	(83,000)	(83,000)	(324,823)
OTHER FINANCING SOUDCES (USE	(C) .					
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USE Loan proceeds	5):	611,051	611,051	84,000	84,000	527,051
Transfers out	(64,932)	011,051	(64,932)	(66,000)	(66,000)	1,068
Transfers out	(04,932)		(04,932)	(00,000)	(00,000)	1,008
Total other financing sources (uses)	(64,932)	611,051	546,119	18,000	18,000	528,119
Changes in net position	767,448	(629,152)	138,296	(65,000)	(65,000)	203,296
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING BUDGETARY BASIS			451,049	65,000	65,000	386,049
FUND BALANCE, ENDING BUDGET	ARY BASIS		\$ 589,345	\$ -	\$-	\$ 589,345

PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY REVENUE BOND FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE- BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

		Budgetary	Budgetary	Budget		Variance with			
	Actual	Adjustment	Basis	Original	Final	Final Budget			
REVENUES:									
Interest income	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ 10	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ (15)			
Total revenues	10		10	25	25	(15)			
EXPENDITURES:									
Debt service									
Principal	-	43,996	43,996	50,000	50,000	6,004			
Interest	14,194	133	14,327	15,760	15,760	1,433			
Amortization				1,495	1,495	1,495			
Tatal anna dituna	14 104	44 100	58 202	(7.)55	(7.)55	8 022			
Total expenditures	14,194	44,129	58,323	67,255	67,255	8,932			
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(14,184)	(44,129)	(58,313)	(67,230)	(67,230)	8,917			
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfers in	64,932		64,932	66,000	66,000	(1,068)			
Total other financing sources (uses)	64,932		64,932	66,000	66,000	(1,068)			
Changes in net position	\$ 50,748	\$ (44,129)	6,619	(1,230)	(1,230)	7,849			
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING BUDG	97,058	92,605	92,605	4,453					
FUND BALANCE, ENDING BUDGETA	RY BASIS		\$ 103,677	\$ 91,375	\$ 91,375	\$ 12,302			

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT REQUIRED BY OREGON STATE REGULATION



PARTNERS KAMALA K. AUSTIN, CPA • TONYA M. MOFFITT, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT REQUIRED BY OREGON STATE REGULATION

We have audited the basic financial statements of the Port of Tillamook Bay (the Port) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015 and have issued our report thereon dated April 29 2016. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Port's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in the Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 through 162-10-320 of the *Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations*, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

We performed procedures to the extent we considered necessary to address the required comments and disclosures which included, but were not limited to the following:

- Deposits of public funds with financial institutions (ORS Chapter 295).
- Indebtedness limitations, restrictions, and repayments.
- Budgets legally required (ORS Chapter 294).
- Insurance and fidelity bonds in force or required by law.
- Programs funded from outside sources.
- Highway revenues used for public highways, roads, and streets. The Port does not receive highway revenues.
- Authorized investment of surplus funds. (ORS Chapter 294).
- Public contracts and purchasing (ORS Chapters 279A, 279B, and 279C).
- Accountability for collecting or receiving money by elected officials. The Port does not have any elected officials collecting or receiving money.

In connection with our testing, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe the Port was not in substantial compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in the Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 through 162-10-320 of the *Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations* except as follows:

- 1. Expenditures exceeded appropriations in the General Fund.
 - a. Personnel services \$85,084
 - b. Debt service \$217,202
- 2. The Port failed to include the approved and adopted amounts in the 2015-2016 Budget.

OAR 162-10-0230 Internal Control

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Port's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Port's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Port's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the separately issued Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

A *deficiency* in *internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Commissioners, Oregon Secretary of State Audits Division, and management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Merina & Lompany

Merina & Company, LLP West Linn, Oregon April 29, 2016

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