Annual Financial Report for the

Port Everglades Department of Broward County, Florida

A Major Enterprise Fund of Broward County, Florida

For the Fiscal Years Ended

September 30, 2016 and 2015

Prepared by the Finance Division - Port Everglades Department of Broward County, Florida





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PORT EVERGLADES DEPARTMENT of Broward County, Florida Table of Contents September 30, 2016

	PAGE(S)
INTRODUCTORY SECTION	
Letter of Transmittal	IS.1 – IS.2
FINANCIAL SECTION	
Independent Auditor's Report	FS.1 – FS.3
Management's Discussion and Analysis	FS.4 – FS.14
Financial Statements for the Fiscal Years Ended	
September 30, 2016 and 2015	
Statements of Net Position	FS.15 – FS.16
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position	FS.17
Statements of Cash Flows	FS.18 – FS.19
Notes to Financial Statements	FS.20 – FS.54
Required Supplementary Information	FS.55
Schedule of Funding Progress - Other Post Employment Benefits	FS.56
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability -	
Florida Retirement System Pension Plan	FS.57
Schedule of Contributions - Florida Retirement System Pension Plan	FS.58
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability -	
Florida Retirement System Health Insurance Subsidy Plan	FS.59
Schedule of Contributions - Florida Retirement System Health	
Insurance Subsidy Plan	FS.60
Note to Required Supplementary Information	FS.61
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over	
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters	
Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in	
Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	FS.62 - FS.63
Autoritative mail covernment Auditing standards	10.02 10.00



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PORT EVERGLADES DEPARTMENT – Chief Executive & Port Director's Office 1850 Eller Drive - Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33316 954-523-3404 FAX 954-523-8713

March 22, 2017

Bertha Henry, Broward County Administrator County Auditor 115 South Andrews Avenue Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33315

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are pleased to present the annual financial report of the Port Everglades Department (Port) of Broward County, Florida (County) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016. This report is a complete set of the Port's financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and which were audited by a firm of independent certified public accountants in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (GAGAS).

The Port, originally created in 1927 by a special act of the Florida Legislature, has a jurisdictional area of approximately 2,190 acres. As of September 30, 2016, the Port ranked amongst the world's 3 busiest cruise ports, the 10th busiest international containerized cargo port in the United States, and South Florida's main seaport for receiving petroleum products.

The content of the annual financial report is the responsibility of the Port's management and was prepared by the Finance Division of the Port, which operates as an enterprise fund of the County. This is the seventh fiscal year that the Port has presented a stand-alone, separately-audited annual financial report since the County assumed operating control of the Port in 1994. Because the Port relies solely on its own financial results and does not receive County financial support or ad valorem taxes, the Port's annual financial report serves an important role in providing information about the Port's financial condition to prospective clients, vendors, creditors, debt markets, and credit rating agencies via its standalone, separately-audited financial statements. Additionally, in the audit process, the Port has been subjected to a more rigorous examination than would otherwise occur were Port activities audited solely within the context of the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). This elevated level of financial reporting and audit places the Port on equal footing with other competing seaports.

Information regarding the financial position, changes in financial position, or cash flows of the County, of which the Port is a part, may be found in the County's CAFR for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016. The Port's annual financial report is not a substitute for or source of such information.

The Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) incorporated within the annual financial report provides a highlight of the fiscal year just ended, as well as an insight into future projects that are ongoing and which will serve to further enhance the Port's and County's positive economic impact on the South Florida region. Additionally, substantial information designed to assist users in assessing the Port's financial condition can be found in the Port's financial statements and accompanying notes to financial statements, which, with the MD&A and the independent auditor's report, comprise the financial section of the annual financial report.

Broward County Board of County Commissioners

Mark D. Bogen • Beam Furr • Steve Geller • Dale V.C. Holness • Chip LaMarca • Nan H. Rich • Tim Ryan • Barbara Sharief • Michael Udine

Page 2

March 22, 2017 Page Two

We wish to express our appreciation to the efficient and dedicated services of the entire staff of the Port's Finance Division, who were responsible for assembling and compiling the data comprising the annual financial report. We also wish to thank the County's independent auditors, Crowe Horwath, for their cooperation and assistance.

Sincere appreciation is also expressed to the County Auditor and the County's Finance and Administrative Services Department personnel for their assistance throughout the year in matters pertaining to the financial affairs of the Port.

Sincerely,

Steven Cernak Chief Executive & Port Director

Leah Brasso

Leah Brasso Director of Finance



Crowe Horwath LLP Independent Member Crowe Horwath International

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of County Commissioners Broward County, Florida Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Port Everglades Department (the "Port") of Broward County, Florida (the "County"), an enterprise fund of the County, as of and for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Port's financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to 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 financial position of the Port, as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Port and do not purport to, and not, present fairly the financial position of the County as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter

In February 2015, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application". As disclosed in Note 1, Statement No. 72 is effective for the Port's fiscal year ending September 30, 2016. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements and provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. This Statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of funding progress – other post-employment benefits, schedules of the Port's proportionate share of the net pension liabilities, and schedules of the Port's contributions on pages FS.4-FS.14; FS.56, FS.57 and FS.59; and FS.58 and FS.60, respectively, be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Port's financial statements. The letter of transmittal is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 22, 2017 on our consideration of 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 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.

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Crowe Horwath LLP

Fort Lauderdale, Florida March 22, 2017



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Annual Financial Report

The annual financial report of the Port Everglades Department (the "Port") provides an overview of the Port's financial activities for the fiscal years (FY) ended September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014. The financial statements include the independent auditor's report; statements of net position; statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position; statements of cash flows; and the accompanying explanatory notes to the financial statements. Management's discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with these financial statements and notes.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Port, a department of Broward County, Florida (the "County"), operates as a major enterprise fund of the County. The County, which is operated by the Board of County Commissioners (the "County Commission"), owns the Port. The Port was originally created in 1927 by a special act of the Florida Legislature to create and promote commerce and industry through the operation of a deep-water seaport. The Port's jurisdictional area consists of approximately 2,190 acres, inclusive of land and water, designated for shipping, warehousing, and all other non-residential uses, as approved. The Port owns approximately 1,277 acres.

The County Commission is responsible for legislative and fiscal control of the County. A County Administrator is appointed by the County Commission and is responsible for administrative and fiscal control of all County departments through the administration of directives and policies established by the County Commission. The Port is managed by a Chief Executive & Port Director appointed by the County Administrator and confirmed by the County Commission.

Financial Position

The Port's performance results during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016 and the two preceding fiscal years were as follows:

	FY 2016	FY 2015	FY 2014
Operating revenues (dollars in thousands)	\$ 162,597	\$ 153,451	\$ 153,224
Ship calls	3,959	3,768	3,970
Cruise passengers	3,826,415	3,773,386	4,001,354
TEUs (equivalent number of 20' container units)	1,037,226	1,060,507	1,013,344
Petroleum (barrels)	121,068,561	116,856,258	112,370,083
Tonnage (in 2,000-pound short tons)			
Total waterborne commerce	24,681,331	24,001,663	23,273,318
Containerized cargo	6,692,690	6,693,446	6,529,771
Petroleum	17,095,585	16,509,409	15,889,998

Port operating revenues reached a seventh consecutive record high year of \$162.6 million in FY 2016. This is 6.0% higher than the Port's previous record high of \$153.5 million achieved in FY 2015, and 6.1% higher than in FY 2014, when operating revenues were \$153.2 million. Total operating expenses before depreciation increased to \$83.3 million from \$79.8 million in FY 2015, resulting in operating income of \$52.0 million in FY 2016. The increase in net position of \$43.7 million over the previous fiscal year was due primarily to an increase in vessel, cargo, and passenger services, leasing of facilities, vehicle parking, interest income, and reductions in utilities expense and interest expense.

Total waterborne commerce, measured in short tons (2,000 pounds), reached 24,681,331 tons, which is an increase of 2.8% over the 24,001,663 tons recorded in FY 2015, and an increase of 6.0% from 23,273,318 tons in FY 2014. In FY 2016 and FY 2015, the Port hosted 3,959 and 3,768 ship calls respectively, from vessels ranging from naval warships and mega cruise ships to container ships and tankers of all sizes.

Financial Position (Continued)

Cruise-related activity for the Port, including both cruise revenue and parking revenue, accounted for 39.6% of the operating revenues for FY 2016. Cruise revenue increased \$3.0 million, or 6.0%. This was primarily due to increased passenger counts. Parking, mainly from cruise passengers and activity at the Broward County/Greater Fort Lauderdale Convention Center, generated \$9.1 million in FY 2016 compared to \$8.8 million in FY 2015, and \$8.9 million in FY 2014. The number of multi-day passengers increased to 3,680,549 in FY 2016, or a 1.6% increase from 3,622,229 in FY 2015. The total number of passengers, including both single-day and multi-day, was 3,826,415 in FY 2016, which is an increase of 1.4% over the FY 2015 total of 3,773,386 for the reasons described above.

Containerized cargo accounted for 22.6% of operating revenue in FY 2016. The Port ranks 1st in Florida in international container cargo activity based on total TEUs (20-foot equivalent units, the standard measure for containerized cargo). The Port also ranks 10th among U.S. seaports for containerized cargo trade according to data from the American Association of Port Authorities (AAPA). Containerized cargo activity decreased in FY 2016 to 6,692,690 tons and 1,037,226 TEUs which was a decrease of approximately 0.1% and 2.2% from FY 2015 levels of 6,693,446 tons and 1,060,507 TEUs respectively. From FY 2007 to FY 2016, the volume of containerized cargo billed at the Port increased from 6,060,149 tons to 6,692,690 tons, representing growth of 10.4%, and from 948,680 TEUs to 1,037,226 TEUs, representing growth of 9.3%. Revenue from containerized cargo increased 5.3% in FY 2016 to \$36,703,322 million, up from \$34,846,800 million in FY 2015. This increase is due to volume increases by the Port's top shipping lines.

There are more than 20 different ocean carriers that maintain regular service at the Port. Cargo shippers provide service to more than 150 ports in more than 70 countries. The Port's primary trade lanes remain in the regional Caribbean, Central America, and South America markets, representing nearly 90.3% of the Port's cargo movements. As the nation's leading gateway for trade with Latin America, Port Everglades handled approximately 14.8% of all Latin American trade in the United States, and 37.1% of Florida's total trade with South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. The Port also leads the United States in both exports and imports to and from Latin America. The Port is particularly dominant in Central America, where approximately 36.8% of the Port's containerized cargo volume was destined in FY 2016. With a projected 13.3% share of the entire Central American market in FY 2016, the Port is also 1st among all U.S. seaports operating in that market.

Petroleum movements through the Port generated \$34,868,376 million in operating revenue in FY 2016, an increase of 6.5% compared to \$32,749,162 million in FY 2015, and representing 21.4% of the Port's operating revenue. This revenue increase was partially due to a \$.01 per barrel fire suppression fee implemented in October of 2014 and expiring on September 30, 2016 to pay for fire protection system upgrades at the petroleum berths. Overall throughput volume increased 3.6% to approximately 121.1 million barrels, compared to approximately 116.9 million barrels in FY 2015. This increase was driven by higher regional demand for transportation fuels including gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel.

FY 2016 Event Highlights

Planning & Development

In December of 2015, the Port completed the Seaport Security Enhancement Project which carved out the Greater Fort Lauderdale/Broward County Convention Center from the Port's controlled access area allowing convention attendees unrestricted access to the Convention Center. This project moved the Port's access control point further south on Eisenhower Boulevard, and draped security mesh screening along the east and south ends of the Northport Garage. As part of the County's "Art in Public Places" program, David Dahlquist, a nationally recognized public artist, added glass tiles, clay palm sculptures, and artistic steel canopies to transform the architectural features of this checkpoint into a colorful, welcoming, Everglades-inspired entryway.

FY 2016 Event Highlights (Continued)

In February of 2016, the Port began the pre-construction engineering and design (PED) phase of the harbor deepening and widening project with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This project calls for deepening and widening the Port's Outer Entrance Channel from an existing 45-foot project depth over a 500-foot channel width to a 55-foot depth with an 800-foot channel width, deepening the Inner Entrance Channel and Main Turning Basin from 42 feet to 48 feet, and widening the channels within the Port to increase the margin of safety for ships transiting to berth.

In August of 2016, the Port received notice from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) that the 16.5 acre mangrove enhancement area constructed on the Port in 2015 had met the "Trending Toward Success" criteria. This determination allows the Port to continue moving ahead with planning and design of the Southport Turning Notch Extension project which will extend the existing turning notch from 900 feet to 2,400 feet, allowing for the addition of up to five new berths.

<u>Cruise</u>

On March 13, 2016, the Port broke its own world record for the highest number of cruise passengers sailing in and out on one day with 55,885. On this day, the Port hosted eight cruise ships including Carnival Cruise Line's Carnival Conquest, Celebrity Cruises' Celebrity Silhouette, Holland America Line's Eurodam and Nieuw Amsterdam, Princess Cruises' Regal Princess and Royal Princess, and Royal Caribbean International's Allure of the Seas and Navigator of the Seas. The previous world record, 53,485, was set by the Port earlier in the same cruise season on December 20, 2015.

In June of 2016, the County awarded a \$13.57 million contract for the Slip 2 Extension Project. Slip 2, which is adjacent to recently renovated Cruise Terminal 4, will be extended by 250 feet for a total 1,150 feet of berth length to accommodate larger cruise ships calling at Port Everglades. This project is estimated to be completed in July of 2017.

In June of 2016, the Port became the first U.S. seaport to receive approval from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to pilot test Automated Passport Control and Mobile Passport Control, two programs designed to expedite U.S. Customs clearance of debarking cruise passengers.

<u>Cargo</u>

In September of 2016, the Port and the Panama Canal Authority (ACP) renewed their long-standing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to promote trade opportunities for another five years. This renewal extends both parties' strategic alliance to 2021, and solidifies both entities' dedication to growth and best customer practices. The ACP and Port Everglades first signed an MOU in August of 2009.

<u>Other</u>

In June of 2016, the Port signed an agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to study air emissions. The EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality is working closely with Port Everglades to coordinate research and modeling encompassing all port-related operations, technologies and anticipated growth scenarios. The EPA intends to develop separate emissions estimates for areas outside the Port's jurisdictional boundaries, such as highways and railroads used by Port Everglades customers.

Required Financial Statements

The Port's financial statements report information about the use of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These statements offer short and long-term financial information about its activities.

The statements of net position include all of the Port's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position and provide information about the nature and amounts of investments in resources (assets and deferred outflows of resources) and the obligations to the Port's creditors (liabilities and deferred inflows of resources). They also provide the basis for computing rate of return, evaluating the capital structure of the Port, and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the Port.

The assets and liabilities are presented in a classified format, which distinguishes between current and noncurrent assets and liabilities. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 65, deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources are reported separately from assets and liabilities.

The current fiscal year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. This statement measures the success of the Port's operations and can be used to determine whether the Port has successfully recovered all of its costs through its customer contracts, tariffs, and other charges, as well as its profitability and creditworthiness.

The final required financial statement is the statement of cash flows. The primary purpose of this statement is to provide information about the Port's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period.

The statement reports cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from operating, financing, and investing activities and provides answers to such questions as where the cash came from, what it was used for, and what the change in the cash balance was during the reporting period.

Analysis of Overall Financial Position and Results of Operations

One of the most important questions asked about the Port's financial statements is, "Is the Port as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The statements of net position and the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position report information about the Port's activities in ways that will help answer this question. One can think of the Port's net position — the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources — as one way to measure financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Port's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. However, readers should consider other non-financial factors, such as changes in economic conditions, world events, regulation, and new or changed government legislation.

Statements of Net Position

The statements of net position serve as a useful indicator of the Port's financial position. They distinguish assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with respect to their expected use for current operations or internally-designated use for capital projects. The Port's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$715.5 million and \$671.8 million as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, a \$43.7 million increase from September 30, 2015, and a \$42.0 million increase from September 30, 2014 to September 30, 2015. A condensed comparative summary of the Port's statements of net position as of September 30, 2015, and 2014 are shown below:

Condensed Statements of Net Position (Dollars in Thousands)

A /-	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
Assets Current assets (unrestricted)	\$ 271,490	\$ 232.410	\$ 235,054
Current assets (intestricted)	³ 271,490 17,410	³ 232,410 26,940	³ 235,034 25,424
Other assets	28,846	28,320	27,572
Capital assets, less accumulated depreciation	622,272	633,932	617,377
Total assets	940,018	921,602	905,427
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred charge on refunding	1,265	2,379	3.584
Deferred outflows on pensions	5,387	1,801	1,171
Accumulated decrease in fair value of interest rate swap	4,542	4,797	3,957
Total deferred outflows of resources	11,194	8,977	8,712
Liabilities			
Current liabilities payable from unrestricted assets	9,626	13,943	20,134
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets	17,410	26,940	25,424
Non-current liabilities	208,314	216,503	234,571
Total liabilities	235,350	257,386	280,129
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred inflows on pensions	388	1,435	4,259
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	434,452	425,094	388,482
Restricted for			
Debt service	1,088	1,823	941
Operating and maintenance	15,519	14,993	14,245
Renewal and replacement	3,000	3,000	3,000
Unrestricted	261,415	226,848	223,083
Total net position	\$ 715,474	\$ 671,758	\$ 629,751

The largest portion of the Port's net position represents its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, improvements, and equipment), less the related debt outstanding used to acquire those capital assets. The Port uses these capital assets to provide services to major cruise and cargo shipping lines and their agents for movement of cruise passengers and maritime cargo; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Port's reported investment in capital assets is reported net of debt as "net investment in capital assets," it is noted that the resources required to repay this debt must be provided annually from operations, since the capital assets themselves generally are not sold to liquidate liabilities.

An additional portion of the Port's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions. The remaining unrestricted net position may be used to meet any of the Port's ongoing obligations as defined by the revenue bond covenants.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

A condensed comparative summary of the Port's revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for each of the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 is shown below:

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016		Y 2016 FY 2015		FY 2014
Operating revenues	\$ 162,597	\$	153,451	\$	153,224
Operating expenses (including depreciation)	110,947		107,593		107,406
Operating income	51,650		45,858		45,818
Non-operating revenues (expenses), net	 (10,192)		(8,543)	_	(13,707)
Income before capital contributions	41,458		37,315		32,111
Capital contributions	2,258		10,249		11,333
Transfers out	 -		(5,557)		-
Change in net position	43,716		42,007		43,444
Net position - beginning of year, as restated	 671,758		629,751		586,307 *
Net position - end of year	\$ 715,474	\$	671,758	\$	629,751

* The October 1, 2013 beginning balance in the table above was restated due to the implementation of GASB 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.

The following table details operating revenues by revenue center for each of the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014:

Schedule of Operating Revenues by Revenue Center (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016		FY 2015		FY 2014
Operating revenues					
Cruise	\$ 55,323	\$	52,315	\$	59,422
Containerized cargo	36,703		34,847		33,019
Petroleum	34,868		32,749		29,364
Real estate	16,514		15,486		14,577
Parking	9,136		8,765		8,885
Other	2,830		2,790		2,375
Break Bulk	3,804		3,672		2,767
Bulk	3,419		2,827		2,815
Total operating revenues	\$ 162,597	\$	153,451	\$	153,224

In FY 2016, operating revenues increased 6.0% from \$153.5 million in 2015 to \$162.6 million. The increase can primarily be attributed to a \$7.8 million or 6.1% increase in vessel, cargo, and passenger revenue, \$1.0 million or 6.7% increase in real estate revenue, and \$0.4 million or 4.2% increase in vehicle parking revenue.

In FY 2015, operating revenues increased 0.1% from \$153.2 million in 2014 to \$153.5 million. The increase can primarily be attributed to a \$3.4 million or 11.5% increase in petroleum revenue, \$0.9 million or 6.2% increase in real estate revenue, and \$1.8 million or 5.5% increase in containerized cargo revenue, offset by a \$7.1 million or 11.9% reduction in cruise revenues.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position (Continued)

The following table details operating expenses by function for each of the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014:

Schedule of Operating Expenses by Function (Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>FY 2016</u>		FY 2015	FY 2014
Operating expenses				
Personal services	\$ 20,860	\$	19,180	\$ 18,660
Law enforcement and fire rescue	25,141		24,144	23,190
Maintenance, equipment, and supplies	14,558		14,557	15,017
Contractual services	8,251		7,539	7,742
General and administrative	5,333		5,198	5,035
Insurance	4,942		4,868	5,129
Utilities	4,185		4,358	4,031
Total operating expenses before depreciation	 83,270	-	79,844	 78,804
Depreciation	27,677		27,749	28,602
Total operating expenses	\$ 110,947	\$	107,593	\$ 107,406

In FY 2016, personal services increased \$1.7 million from FY 2015 due to salaries and wages increases and additional staff. Law enforcement and fire rescue services expense increased \$1.0 million primarily due to provider increases. Contractual services increased by \$0.7 million from the FY 2015 amount also due primarily to provider increases. Utilities expense decreased approximately \$0.2 million over FY 2015 due to vendor refunds in FY 2016 for prior year overpayments. Depreciation expense decreased by \$0.1 million due to the disposal of capital assets as well as assets reaching the end of their useful lives, resulting in less depreciation being recorded.

In FY 2015, personal services increased \$0.5 million from FY 2014 due to wage increases and additional staff. Law enforcement and fire rescue services expense increased \$1.0 million primarily due to provider increases. The cost of maintenance, equipment, and supplies also decreased by \$1.2 million over the prior year, primarily due to lower costs related to building and facility maintenance and materials. Contractual services decreased by \$0.2 million from the FY 2014 amount. This decrease was primarily due to a negotiated decrease in monthly parking management costs. Insurance expense decreased from the FY 2014 amount by \$0.3 million, primarily due to a reduction in annual premiums. Utilities expense increased approximately \$0.3 million over FY 2014 due to increases in water usage and rate costs. Depreciation expense decreased by \$0.9 million due to assets reaching the end of their useful lives, resulting in less depreciation being recorded.

In FY 2016, operating income of \$51.7 million increased by \$5.8 million or 12.6% over \$45.9 million in FY 2015, and operating income increased in FY 2015 by \$0.1 million or 0.1% over \$45.8 million in FY 2014 due to the reasons discussed on previous pages.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position (Continued)

The following table presents non-operating revenues and non-operating expenses for each of the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014:

Schedule of Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses) (Dollars in Thousands)

		<u>FY 2016</u>		<u>FY 2015</u>		<u>FY 2014</u>
Non-operating revenues Interest Income	\$	1,808	\$	1,113	\$	763
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital	Ŷ	1,000	Ŷ	1,110	Ψ	100
assets		(1,115)		(138)		16
Other revenues, net		154		1,568		235
Total non-operating revenues		847		2,543		1,014
Non-operating expenses						
Interest expense		(9,429)		(9,561)		(11,942)
Discontinued project costs		(547)		(489)		(1,497)
Other expenses, net		(1,063)		(1,036)		(1,282)
Total non-operating expenses		(11,039)		(11,086)		(14,721)
Non-operating revenues (expenses), net	\$	(10,192)	\$	(8,543)	\$	(13,707)

In FY 2016, net non-operating expense increased by \$1.6 million to \$10.2 million from net expense of \$8.5 million in FY 2015. This increase was the net effect of an increase in interest income of \$0.7 million, an increase in loss on disposal of capital assets of \$1.0 million, and a decrease in property damage cost recoveries of \$1.4 million when the Port recorded the transfer from the close out of Hurricane Wilma Fund for the reimbursement of Hurricane Wilma costs in FY 2015.

In FY 2015, net non-operating expense decreased by \$5.2 million to \$8.5 million from net expense of \$13.7 million in FY 2014. This decrease was the net effect of an increase in interest income of \$0.4 million, an increase in loss on disposal of capital assets of \$0.1 million, an increase in property damage cost recoveries of \$1.4 million from the close out of Hurricane Wilma Fund for the reimbursement of Hurricane Wilma costs, an increase in capitalized interest of \$1.8 million offset by a decrease in discontinued project costs of \$0.8 million, debt service interest expense of \$0.5 million, and other debt service costs of \$0.3 million.

In summary, net position during fiscal years 2016, 2015, and 2014 increased \$43.7 million, \$42.0 million, and \$32.8 million respectively. This increase included a prior period adjustment pertaining to the beginning balance for FY 2014 that reduced total net pension by \$10.6 million as a result of the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements 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".

Capital Improvement Plan

The Port strategically evaluates the need for capital improvements based upon a demand-driven strategy that balances the deployment of capital resources with projected cash flows. Intermediate and long-range capital investment plans are prepared based upon market demand, timing, costs, permitting, financing capabilities, and other factors. These plans are periodically updated to reflect changing events including the global marketplace. Generally, the Port funds capital projects from a combination of operating cash flows, grants, and the issuance of revenue bonds. The Port continuously monitors economic factors and prudently manages its debt against realistic growth and associated cash flow expectations.

Capital Acquisitions and Construction Activities

During FY 2016, the Port put into use approximately \$47.4 million of new and improved capital assets. The major additions were buildings, other improvements, and equipment.

During FY 2015, the Port put into use approximately \$18.2 million of new and improved capital assets. The major additions were roadway improvements, building and land improvements, and security and other equipment.

Capital asset acquisitions are capitalized at cost. Acquisitions are funded primarily with Port revenues, grants, and revenue bonds. The Port had construction commitments of approximately \$51.5 million as of September 30, 2016. Additional information on the Port's capital assets and commitments can be found in Note 4– Capital Assets and Note 14 – Commitments and Contingencies.

Overview of Upcoming Projects

During FY 2016, the Port continued implementing several key projects included in the Port Everglades 20-Year Master/Vision Plan adopted by the Board in June of 2014. These projects include the Southport Turning Notch Extension, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Deepening and Widening Project, Northport and Southport Improvements, Cruise Terminal 25 Improvement/Expansion, and Foreign Trade Zone Relocation. These projects, as further described below, are expected to be completed over the coming years, and will add up to five berths, widen and deepen the channel to 48 feet, plus 1 foot required overdepth, plus one foot allowable overdepth (48+1+1), reconfigure existing space, and implement cruise terminal improvements to accommodate larger cruise ships and better service passenger flows and luggage handling.

Southport Turning Notch (STN) Extension (Berth Additions)

The STN extension project will lengthen the existing deep water turn-around area for cargo ships from 900 feet to 2,400 feet, which will allow for up to five new cargo berths. This project is projected to provide a \$10.7 billion annual increase in economic activity related to the Port, create 3,045 construction jobs in the near term, and 5,529 regional jobs by the year 2027. The design and permitting contract for this project with DeRose Design Consultants was awarded on March 27, 2012, and design and permitting for various elements of the project are continuing at this time.

Westward extension of the existing STN is essential to increasing berthing capacity at the Port. This project will require excavating approximately 8.7 acres of mangrove habitat that was included in a Conservation Easement granted to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) in 1988. To offset this loss, the Port developed the Upland Mangrove Enhancement Project which will convert 16.5 acres of Port land into mangrove habitat. The construction of the Upland Mangrove Enhancement project was completed in July of 2015, and the mangroves must grow for at least one year before FDEP will provide the approval to remove the existing mangroves. Construction for the extension is then expected to begin in FY 2017. Port officials worked closely with Port users, the environmental community, and FDEP to develop the plan for the new mangrove habitat. In addition, the plan supports completing a number of environmental improvements in West Lake Park, part of an overall initiative covering more than 70 acres of the park.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Deepening and Widening Project

The Port must deepen its channel to 48 feet (+1+1 overdepth) and widen it in certain areas to remain competitive with seaports in the southeastern United States that are gearing up for the Panama Canal expansion. The Port already handles post-Panamax ships, those too large to fit through the Panama Canal at its current size. However, the ships must be lightly loaded, which is inefficient and may drive ocean shipping companies to use other ports that have deeper water or are currently dredging deeper.

Overview of Upcoming Projects (Continued)

The project calls for deepening and widening the Outer Entrance Channel from an existing 45-foot project depth over a 500-foot channel width to a 55-foot depth, with an 800-foot channel width, for a flared extension extending 2,200 feet seaward, deepening the Inner Entrance Channel, Southport Access Channel, and Main Turning Basin from 42 feet to 48 feet (+1+1 overdepth) and widening the channels within the Port to increase the margin of safety for ships transiting to berth.

The total cost is estimated to be \$389.3 million, and deepening and widening the channel at the Port is projected to create 4,789 construction jobs in the near term, and 1,491 direct regional jobs in the longer-term.

The Port is currently in the pre-construction engineering and design (PED) phase of this project.

Northport and Southport Improvements

An additional project for Northport will replace the existing bulkheads at Berths 9 and 10 in a new location approximately 175 feet south of their current location, which will widen Slip 1. The programming and design of this project will commence in FY 2017.

The Southport Phase 9B container yard is an approximately 18 acre parcel that will be developed to support container terminal operations. This project is currently in the design and permitting phase with construction beginning in January of 2017, and estimated completion in November of 2017.

Additionally, the Southport Gate Lane addition on McIntosh Road will add an additional outbound lane (increasing outbound lanes to 3) and shift the inbound lanes to the west with a reservation for an additional inbound lane. The objective of the project is to increase efficiency of Southport gate operations and reduce wait times, both inbound and outbound, through the gate. Design for the project is complete, with construction expected to begin in FY 2017.

Cruise Terminal Improvements - Cruise Facility Upgrades

The Slip 2 lengthening project will extend the current slip approximately 250 feet to the west in order to accommodate larger cruise vessels. This project is related to the Cruise Terminal 4 renovations, and is expected to be completed by July of 2017.

The Cruise Terminal 25 Improvements/Expansion project will involve renovating the terminal in order to better service passenger flows and handling of luggage. The design contract for this project was approved by the Board on June 23, 2015. The Port is currently in discussions with Royal Caribbean about the design and construction of these terminal improvements.

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ)

The County (and its predecessor, the Port Everglades Authority) has operated a foreign-trade zone (FTZ) at the Port since 1978, when the Port's Foreign-Trade Zone No. 25 became Florida's first such facility offering businesses duty-related advantages for import and export goods. Under the Port's Master/Vision Plan, the existing 21.87-acre FTZ site #1, containing four warehouse buildings and totaling approximately 390,000 square feet, will be converted to container yard area to replace existing container yards displaced by the STN. Throughout FY 2016, the Port was in discussions with a development team as part of a public-private-partnership (P3) for the project, and construction is expected to begin in early 2017.

Debt Administration

As of September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Port had \$196.1 million, \$217.9 million, and \$238.9 million, respectively, in outstanding long-term revenue bonds. The bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on net revenues as defined in the Bond Resolution. Detailed information regarding the bonds is contained in Note 6 - Long-term Obligations.

The Port's most recent bond ratings on outstanding revenue bonds as of September 30, 2016 are as follows:

Issue	Insured	Fitch Inc.	Moody's Investors Service	Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
2008 Subordinate Port Facilities				
Refunding Revenue	RBC Letter of Credit	-	A2	-
2009A Port Facilities Revenue	No	А	A1	A-
2011A Port Facilities Refunding Revenue	Assured Guarantee	А	A1	A-
2011B Port Facilities Refunding Revenue	Assured Guarantee	А	A1	A-
2011C Port Facilities Refunding Revenue	Assured Guarantee	А	A1	A-

Contacting the Port Department's Financial Management

If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact the Port's Director of Finance, 1850 Eller Drive, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316 USA.



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PORT EVERGLADES DEPARTMENT of Broward County, Florida Statements of Net Position September 30, 2016 and 2015 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2016	
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Unrestricted assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 993	\$ 26,764
Investments	251,234	187,285
Accounts receivable, trade (less estimated uncollectible accounts of		
\$703 in 2016 and \$432 in 2015)	6,424	7,228
Accounts receivable, other (less estimated uncollectible accounts and		
unamortized discounts of \$17 in 2016 and \$29 in 2015)	668	196
Due from other governments	2,716	2,409
Inventories	7,130	5,349
Prepaid items	2,325	3,179
Total current unrestricted assets	271,490	232,410
Restricted assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,957	2,756
Investments	15,453	
Total current restricted assets	17,410	26,940
Total current assets	288,900	259,350
Noncurrent assets		
Restricted assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	13,327	13,327
Investments	15,519	
Total noncurrent restricted assets	28,846	28,320
Capital assets		
Land and land improvements	50,550	50,550
Construction in progress and pending equipment	46,157	76,374
Buildings, piers, and other improvements	560,896	521,121
Equipment and vehicles	175,372	172,862
Property held for leasing	259,087	259,108
Total capital assets	1,092,062	
Less accumulated depreciation	(469,790)	
Total capital assets, net	622,272	
Total noncurrent assets	651,118	662,252
Total assets	940,018	921,602
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred charge on refunding	1,265	2,379
Deferred outflows on pensions	5,387	1,801
Accumulated decrease in fair value of interest rate swap	4,542	
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 11,194	\$ 8,977

PORT EVERGLADES DEPARTMENT of Broward County, Florida Statements of Net Position (Continued) September 30, 2016 and 2015 (Dollars in Thousands)

LIABILITIES	2016	2015	
Current liabilities			
Payable from unrestricted assets			
Accounts payable	\$ 6,576	\$ 10,968	
Accrued liabilities	321	836	
Due to other County funds	306	209	
Due to other governments	1,238	750	
Compensated absences	1,185	1,180	
Total current liabilities payable from unrestricted assets	9,626	13,943	
Payable from restricted assets			
Accrued interest payable	869	934	
Security deposits	3,521	4,191	
Revenue bonds payable	13,020	21,815	
Total payable from restricted assets	17,410	26,940	
Total current liabilities	27,036	40,883	
Noncurrent liabilities Revenue bonds payable, net of discounts and premiums	186,392	199,729	
Compensated absences	1,244	1,209	
Other post employments benefits	651	610	
Fair value of interest rate swap	4,542	4,797	
Net pension liability	15,485	10,158	
Total noncurrent liabilities	208,314	216,503	
Total liabilities	235,350	257,386	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows on pensions	388	1,435	
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for	434,452	425,094	
Debt service	1,088	1,823	
Operating and maintenance	15,519	14,993	
Renewal and replacement	3,000	3,000	
Unrestricted	261,415	226,848	
Total net position	\$ 715,474	\$ 671,758	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

PORT EVERGLADES DEPARTMENT of Broward County, Florida Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2016		2015
Operating revenues			
Vessel, cargo, and passenger services	\$ 135,484	\$	127,734
Lease of facilities	15,815		14,823
Vehicle parking	9,136		8,765
Other	 2,162		2,129
Total operating revenues	 162,597		153,451
Operating expenses			
Salaries and wages	14,927		14,400
Benefits	5,933		4,780
Total personal services expenses	 20,860		19,180
Law enforcement and fire rescue	 25,141		24,144
Maintenance, equipment, and supplies	14,558		14,557
Contractual services	8,251		7,539
General and administrative	5,333		5,198
Insurance	4,942		4,868
Utilities	4,185		4,358
Total non-personal services expenses	 62,410		60,664
Total operating expenses before depreciation	 83,270		79,844
Depreciation	27,677		27,749
Total operating expenses	 110,947		107,593
Operating income	 51,650		45,858
Non-operating revenues (expenses)			
Interest income	1,808		1,113
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	(9,429)		(9,561)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(1,115)		(138)
Discontinued project costs	(547)		(489)
Other, net	(909)		532
Total non-operating expenses	(10,192)		(8,543)
Income before capital contributions and transfers	41,458		37,315
Capital contributions	2,258		10,249
Transfer out	-		(5,557)
Change in net position	 43,716		42,007
Net position, beginning of year	671,758	_	629,751
Net position, end of year	\$ 715,474	\$	671,758

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

PORT EVERGLADES DEPARTMENT of Broward County, Florida Statements of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2016		2015	
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers	\$	162,500	\$	152,779
Payments to suppliers for goods and services		(63,097)		(61,082)
Payments to employees for services		(20,600)		(19,344)
Other cash paid		(552)		(527)
Other cash receipts		154		1,567
Net cash provided by operating activities		78,405		73,393
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:				
Transfer out		-		(5,557)
Net cash used for non-capital financing activities		-		(5,557)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Acquisition of capital assets		(20,063)		(47,400)
Principal payments on bonds		(21,815)		(20,945)
Payment of interest and fiscal charges		(10,253)		(11,123)
Payment of other debt service costs		(394)		(377)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		65		134
Capital contributions		1,951		15,816
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities		(50,509)		(63,895)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of investments		(270,383)		(206,084)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments		214,639		219,338
Interest on investments		1,278		1,099
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities		(54,466)		14,353
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(26,570)		18,294
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		42,847		24,553
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	16,277	\$	42,847
Cash and cash oquivalents - uprestricted assets	\$	993	\$	26,764
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted assets Cash and cash equivalents - restricted assets - current	Φ	993 1,957	φ	26,764 2,756
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted assets - current		13,327		13,327
כמשוו מווע נמשוו פקטועמופוונש - ופשנווגופט מששבוש - ווטווגעוופוונ	\$	16,277	\$	42,847
	Ψ	10,277	φ	42,047

(Continued)

PORT EVERGLADES DEPARTMENT of Broward County, Florida Statements of Cash Flows (Continued) For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2016		2015	
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities				
Operating income	\$	51,650	\$	45,858
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash				
provided by operating activities Depreciation		27,677		27,749
		,		1,040
Miscellaneous non-operating revenues (expenses) Decrease (increase) in assets and deferred outflows of resources:		(398)		1,040
Accounts receivable, trade		804		(913)
Accounts receivable, trade		(231)		(913)
Inventories		(1,781)		312
Prepaid items		97		(33)
Deferred outflows on pensions		(3,586)		(630)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:		(3,300)		(030)
Accounts payable		412		438
Accrued liabilities		(515)		95
Due to other County funds		97		(991)
Due to other governments		488		(144)
Unearned revenue				(510)
Compensated absences		40		62
Security deposits		(670)		723
Other post employment benefits		41		50
Net pension liabilities		5,327		3,083
Deferred inflows on pensions		(1,047)		(2,824)
Net adjustments		26,755		27,535
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	78,405	\$	73,393
Supplemental information				
Non-cash investing, capital, and financing activities	¢	0.700	¢	7 670
Capital assets acquired through current accounts payable Capital contributions	\$	2,768 2,716	\$	7,572 2,409
Amortization of bond discounts and premiums		(317)		2,409 (317)
Amortization of deferred charges		(317)		1,205
Change in fair value of interest rate swap		(255)		840
Change in fair value of investments		(233)		361
		230		501

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



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Note		Page
1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	FS.21
2	Deposits and Investments	FS.25
3	Restricted Assets	FS.29
4	Capital Assets	FS.30
5	Lease Agreements	FS.31
6	Long-term Obligations	FS.32
7	Derivative Instrument – Interest Rate Swap	FS.39
8	Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)	FS.41
9	Retirement Plans	FS.43
10	Major Customers	FS.52
11	Capital Contributions	FS.52
12	Risk Management	FS.53
13	Transactions with Other County Departments	FS.53
14	Commitments and Contingencies	FS.54
15	Subsequent Events	FS.54

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity: These financial statements present the financial position, changes in net position, and cash flows of the Port Everglades Department (the "Port") of Broward County, Florida (the "County") and not the County as a whole. The Port is a department of the County and operates as a major enterprise fund thereof. The County owns Port Everglades, which is operated by the County's Board of County Commissioners (the "County Commission"). The Port, formerly known as Port Everglades Authority ("PEA"), is located within the geographic boundaries of the County and was originally created in 1927 by a special act of the Florida Legislature to create and promote commerce and industry through the operation of a deep-water seaport. The Port's jurisdictional area consists of approximately 2,190 acres, inclusive of land and water, designated for shipping, warehousing, and all other non-residential uses, as approved. The Port owns approximately 1,277 acres.

The County Commission is responsible for legislative and fiscal control of the County. A County Administrator is appointed by the County Commission and is responsible for administrative and fiscal control of all County departments through the administration of directives and policies established by the County Commission.

On March 10, 1992, voters approved a binding referendum to abolish the PEA and transfer control to the County Commission. The Port remained independent until November 22, 1994. Laws of Florida, Chapter 91-346 (Resolution 92-1734) provided for dissolution and required the County to assume all of the Port's assets and obligations. The same law restricts the use of all monies and revenues owned or generated by the Port as being used for Port purposes to the same extent as such revenues could have been used by PEA prior to its dissolution and the transfer of its assets to the County.

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting: The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured, such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The Port is a major enterprise fund of the County and uses the enterprise fund type to account for all of its operations. The financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

The financial statements distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the Port's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Port are charges to customers for services rendered or use of facilities. Operating expenses include employee wages and benefits, the purchase of services, other expenses related to operating the Port, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues or expenses.

C. Implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements: The Port adopted the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016:

1. GASB Statement No. 72 "Fair Market Value Measurement and Application"

Statement No. 72 addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. The definition of fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This Statement requires a government to use valuation techniques which are appropriate under the

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value. The techniques should be consistent with one or more of the following approaches: the market approach, the cost approach, or the income approach. This Statement also establishes a hierarchy of inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value consisting of three levels. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices, included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs, and typically reflect management's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. This Statement also requires disclosures to be made about fair value measurements, the level of fair value hierarchy, and valuation techniques. The adoption of this Statement is reflected in Notes 2 and 7.

2. GASB Statement No. 73 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not Within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68"

Statement No. 73 establishes requirements for defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68 and also amends certain provisions of Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, and Statement No. 68 for pension plans and pensions that are within their respective scopes. This Statement also clarifies the application of certain provisions of Statement No. 67 and No. 68 with regard to information that is required to be presented as notes to the ten year schedules of required supplementary information about investment related factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported, accounting and financial reporting for separately financed specific liabilities of individual employers and nonemployer contributing entities for defined benefit pensions and timing of employer recognition of revenue for the support of nonemployer contributing entities not in a special funding situation. This Statement had no impact on the Port's financial statements.

3. GASB Statement No. 76 "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments"

Statement No. 76 identifies the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) used to prepare financial statements of state and local governmental entities and the framework for selecting those principles. This Statement reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP. The first category of authoritative GAAP consists of GASB Statements. The second category consists of GASB Technical Bulletins and Implementation Guides, and literature of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) cleared by the GASB. This Statement also addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. This Statement had no impact on the Port's financial statements.

D. Deposits and Investments: Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and investments with original maturities at time of purchase of three months or less.

The Port participates in the cash and investment pool maintained by the County. The Port's portion of the pool is presented as "cash and cash equivalents," "investments," or "restricted assets," as appropriate. Earnings are allocated to the Port based on the average daily cash and investment balances. The Port also maintains cash and investments outside of the County pool relating to bond proceeds for the purpose of funding debt service payments and bond reserve requirements, as well as for investment purposes. All investments are carried at fair value as determined from quoted market prices.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Accounts Receivable: The Port invoices customers for vessel, cargo, and passenger services, and leasing of facilities. The Port records accounts receivable at the estimated net realizable value. Accordingly, accounts receivable are shown net of estimated uncollectible accounts and unamortized discounts, as determined by management policies.

F. Due from Other Governments: The amounts due from other governments represent grants receivable from Federal and State governments for their share of amounts expended on various capital projects.

G. Due from or to Other County Funds: During the course of operations, the Port has activity with other County funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from or to other County funds.

H. Inventories and Prepaid Items: Crane and loading bridge spare parts, supplies, and fender inventories are carried at the lower of average cost or market. Fire retardant chemical inventory is recorded using the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market. Prepaid items consist primarily of insurance costs that will benefit future accounting periods.

I. Capital Assets: Capital assets are stated at cost or, if donated, acquisition value on the date of donation. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$1,000 or more for equipment and \$5,000 or more for all other capital assets. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of assets or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

Buildings (including buildings held for leasing)	30 – 50 years
Piers	20 – 50 years
Other improvements	10 – 30 years
Equipment and vehicles	3 – 30 years

J. Capitalization of Interest Costs: Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. The Port incurred interest of \$10,990,000 and \$11,937,000 for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and, of this, \$1,561,000 and \$2,376,000 respectively, was included as part of the cost of construction in progress and assets placed into service.

K. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources: In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The category of deferred outflows of resources reported in the Port's statements of net position is related to debt refunding, the interest rate swap and pensions. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded debt or refunding debt. A deferred outflow of resources has been reported for the accumulated decrease in fair value of the interest rate swap in the statements of net position. Deferred outflows on pension activities are more fully disclosed in Note 1, Section N and Note 9.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources reported by the Port relate to pension activities and are more fully disclosed in Note 1, Section N and Note 9.

L. Long-term Obligations: Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statements of net position. Bond premiums or discounts are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable unamortized bond premium or discount.

M. Compensated Absences: It is the Port's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick leave. The cost of earned but unused vacation pay is accrued as a liability in the period in which the leave is earned. Liabilities for earned but unused sick leave are accrued only to the extent that the leave will result in cash payments at termination.

N. Pensions: In the Statements of Net Position, pension liabilities are recognized for the Port's proportionate share of each pension plan's net pension liability. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan (Pension Plan) defined benefit plan and the Health Insurance Subsidy (HIS) defined benefit plan, and additions to and deductions from the Pension Plan's and the HIS's fiduciary net position, have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Pension Plan and HIS plans. Changes in the net pension liability during the period are recorded as pension expense, deferred outflows of resources, or deferred inflows of resources depending on the nature of the change. Those changes in the net pension liability that are recorded as deferred outflows or resources or deferred inflows of resources that arise from changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs, changes in the proportionate share of the net pension liability, and differences between expected or actual experience, are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the pension plans, and recorded as a component of pension expense beginning with the period in which they arose. Differences between projected and actual investment earnings are reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, and are amortized as a component of pension expense using a systematic and rational method over a five year period.

O. Net Position and Net Position Flow Assumption: Net position represents the residual interest in the Port's assets and deferred outflows of resources after liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are deducted, and consists of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted net position. Net investment in capital assets includes capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by outstanding debt incurred to acquire, construct or improve those assets, excluding unexpended proceeds. The restricted category represents the balance of assets restricted for general use by external parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Unrestricted net position consists of the net position not meeting the definition of either of the other two components.

Sometimes, the Port will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts reported as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Port's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

P. Capital Contributions: Capital contributions consist mainly of grants from Federal and State governments. These capital contributions are recognized as earned as related project costs are incurred.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Q. Reclassifications: Certain amounts presented in the prior year's data have been reclassified in order to be consistent with the current year's presentation. The reclassifications did not affect the total net position of the Port or the changes in net position for the year ended September 30, 2016.

R. Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments

As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Port's deposits and investments consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

	September 30,			
	 2016		2015	
Cash deposits	\$ 16,277	\$	20,462	
Investments: U.S. Treasuries U.S. Agencies World Bank Commercial paper Total investments	 46,669 209,572 - 25,965 282,206		70,443 166,370 389 11,645 248,847	
Total cash and cash equivalents and investments	\$ 298,483	\$	269,309	

Cash and cash equivalents and investments are classified in the statements of net position as follows (dollars in thousands):

	September 30,			
	2016		2015	
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	\$	993 1,957	\$	26,764 2,756
Investments - unrestricted Investments - restricted Non-current assets		251,234 15,453		187,285 24,184
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted Investments - restricted		13,327 15,519		13,327 14,993
Total cash and cash equivalents and investments	\$	298,483	\$	269,309

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Deposits – <u>Custodial Credit Risk</u>: The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the County will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The County mitigates custodial credit risk by generally requiring public funds to be deposited in a qualified public depository pursuant to State Statutes. Under the State Statutes, all qualified public depositories are required to pledge eligible collateral having a market value equal to or greater than the average daily or monthly balance of all public deposits times the depositories' collateral pledging level. The pledging level may range from 25% to 150% depending upon the depositories' financial institution. Any potential losses to public depositors are covered by applicable deposit insurance, sale of securities pledged as collateral, and, if necessary, assessments against other qualified public depositories of the same type as the depository in default.

At September 30, 2016, \$15,254,000 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department, but not in the County's name.

Investments: The Port follows the County's investment practices are governed by Section 218.415 of the Florida Statutes, County Code of Ordinances, Chapter I, Article I, Section 1-10 and the requirements of outstanding bond covenants. The County has a formal investment policy that, in the opinion of management, is designed to ensure conformity with State Statutes and seeks to limit exposure to investment risks. The investment policy specifies the types, issuer, maturity, and performance measurement of investment securities that are permissible. Securities are held to maturity with limited exceptions outlined in the investment policy. Qualified institutions utilized for investment transactions are also addressed within the policy, as well as diversification requirements for the investment portfolio.

Under State Statutes and County Ordinances, the County is authorized to invest in obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, the Florida Local Government Investment Trust, repurchase agreements with primary dealers, commercial paper, bonds, notes or obligations of the State of Florida or any municipality, political subdivision or agency or authority of the State, certificates of deposit, securities in certain open-end or closed-end investment companies or trusts, World Bank notes, bonds and discount notes, obligations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and certain money market funds. The County may also invest in collateralized mortgage obligations and reverse repurchase agreements with the approval of the County's Chief Financial Officer. County policy requires that securities underlying repurchase agreements must have a market value of at least 102% of the cost of the repurchase agreements.

Interest Rate Risk: In accordance with its investment policy, the County manages its exposure to interest rate volatility by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio within the following maturity categories:

Overnight	35%
1 to 30 days	80%
31 to 90 days	80%
91 days to 1 year	70%
1 year to 2 years	40%
2 years to 3 years	25%
3 years to 4 years	20%
4 years to 5 years	15%
5 years to 7 years	10%

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Assets held pursuant to bond covenants are exempt from these maturity limitations. As of September 30, 2016, the portfolio weighted average maturity was 576 days, and was in accordance with the County's investment policy.

<u>Credit Risk</u>: The County's investment policy contains specific rating criteria for certain investments. The policy states that commercial paper, as well as bonds, notes, or obligations of the State of Florida, any municipality or political subdivision, or any agency or authority of the State, if such obligations are rated, must be rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies. Commercial paper not rated must be backed by a letter of credit or line of credit rated in one of the two highest rating categories. Any investments in World Bank notes, bonds, and discount notes must be rated AAA or equivalent by Moody's Investors Service or Standard & Poor's Ratings Services. Investments in Securities and Exchange Commission registered money market funds must have the highest credit quality rating from a nationally recognized rating agency.

The County's investments in U.S. Treasuries and U.S. Agencies, except for investments in the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation which are not rated, are rated AA+ by Standard & Poor's Rating Services and Aaa by Moody's Investors Service. The County's investments in commercial paper are rated A-1 and A-1+ by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and P-1 by Moody's Investors Service. The County's investments in World Bank notes are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's Rating Services and Aaa by Moody's Investors Service.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The County places no limit on the amount that may be invested in securities of the U.S. Government and U.S. Agencies thereof, or government-sponsored corporation securities. The County requires that all other investments be diversified with no more than 5% of the value of the portfolio invested in the securities of any single issuer. GASB Statement No. 40, "*Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 3*" requires disclosure when 5% or more is invested in any one issuer. The investment in the Federal Home Loan Bank is 17.52%, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation is 12.35%, the Federal National Mortgage Corporation is 22.46%, the Federal Farm Credit Bank is 9.73%, and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation is 7.35%.

Fair Value Measurement: The Port categorizes its fair value measurement within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset and liability. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in an active market for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Port does not have any investments that are categorized as Level 1 or 3.

The Port has the following recurring fair value measurements as of September 30, 2016 (dollars in thousands):

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Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

	Significant Other Observable Inpu (Level 2)								
	September 30,								
		2016		2015					
Investments by Fair Value Level									
Debt Securities:									
U.S. Treasuries	\$	46,669	\$	70,443					
U.S. Agencies		209,572		166,370					
Commercial Paper		25,965		11,645					
World Bank				389					
Total Investments at Fair Value	\$	282,206	\$	248,847					
Liability by Fair Value Level									
Derivative Instrument - Interest Rate Swap	\$	4,542	\$	4,797					

- U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Agencies, Commercial Paper and World Bank debt securities are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities relationship to benchmark quoted prices (Level 2 inputs).
- The interest rate swap derivative instrument is valued using the zero coupon method (Level 2 inputs), receives observable quotes from the over-the counter swap markets and is based on models that reflect the contractual terms of the derivative.

The investment balances categorized by fair value above include the Port's investment in the County "pool" and the input levels presented are based on the actual allocation of the underlying investments held directly by the County.

Note 3 - Restricted Assets

Restricted assets of the Port as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 represent amounts restricted for debt service, bond reserves, operating and maintenance, and renewal and replacement under the terms of outstanding bond agreements, as well as refundable customer security deposits. The debt service accounts contain the principal due within one year and the accumulated cash for one-twelfth of the required interest payable for the subsequent year. Under the bond resolutions in effect, the bond reserve accounts contain the required amounts for the debt service reserves prescribed by the Series 2008 and the Series 2009A bonds; the operating and maintenance reserve is the required amount to be set aside to cover two months of operating expenses; and the renewal and replacement reserve is the required amount to be set aside for renewal and replacement of equipment.

As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, assets were restricted for the following purposes (dollars in thousands):

	Septem	ber 30, 2016	Septerr	nber 30, 2015
Debt service accounts	\$	13,889	\$	22,749
Bond reserve accounts		10,327		10,327
Operating and maintenance		15,519		14,993
Renewal and replacement		3,000		3,000
Security deposits		3,521		4,191
	\$	46,256	\$	55,260

As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, restricted assets were classified in the statements of net position as follows (dollars in thousands):

	September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015		
Current assets – restricted					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,957	\$	2,756	
Investments		15,453		24,184	
Noncurrent assets - restricted					
Cash and cash equivalents		13,327		13,327	
Investments		15,519		14,993	
Total restricted assets	\$	46,256	\$	55,260	

Note 4 - Capital Assets

Total capital assets, net

Total capital assets being depreciated, net

Capital asset activity was as follows for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands): Bal Bal

	Balance October 1, 2015	Additions	Deletions	Balance September 30, 2016
Capital assets not being depreciated Land and land improvements	\$ 50,550	\$-	\$ -	\$ 50,550
Property held for leasing - land and land improvements	160,068	<u> </u>		160,068
Construction in progress and pending equipment	70 575	0.000	(07 70 4)	40,000
Construction in progress Pending equipment	72,575 3,799	6,029 1,758	(37,784) (220)	40,820 5,337
Total construction in progress and pending equipment	76,374	7,787	(38,004)	46,157
Total non-depreciable capital assets	286,992	7,787	(38,004)	256,775
			(00,001)	
Capital assets being depreciated Buildings, piers, and other improvements Property held for leasing - buildings, piers, and other	521,121	44,362	(4,587)	560,896
improvements	99,040	-	(21)	99,019
Equipment and vehicles	172,862	3,043	(533)	175,372
Total depreciable capital assets	793,023	47,405	(5,141)	835,287
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings, piers, and other improvements Property held for leasing - buildings, piers, and other	(277,317)	(18,534)	3,415	(292,436)
improvements	(65,886)	(2,062)	21	(67,927)
Equipment and vehicles	(102,880)	(7,081)	534	(109,427)
Total accumulated depreciation	(446,083)	(27,677)	3,970	(469,790)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	346,940	19,728	(1,171)	365,497
Total capital assets, net	\$ 633,932	<u>\$ 27,515</u>	\$ (39,175)	\$ 622,272
	Balance October 1,		B latit	Balance September 30,
	2014	Additions	Deletions	2015
Capital assets not being depreciated	2014			
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land	2014 \$ 50,550	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,550
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements	2014			
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land	2014 \$ 50,550	\$ -		\$ 50,550
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements Construction in progress and pending equipment Construction in progress Pending equipment	2014 \$ 50,550 	\$ - 2,538	\$ - 	\$ 50,550 160,068
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements Construction in progress and pending equipment Construction in progress Pending equipment Total construction in progress and pending	2014 \$ 50,550 	\$ - 2,538 32,440 3,430	\$ - - (9,073) (401)	\$ 50,550 <u>160,068</u> 72,575 <u>3,799</u>
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements Construction in progress and pending equipment Construction in progress Pending equipment Total construction in progress and pending equipment	2014 \$ 50,550 157,530 49,208 770 49,978	\$ - 2,538 32,440 3,430 35,870	\$ - (9,073) (401) (9,474)	\$ 50,550 <u>160,068</u> 72,575 <u>3,799</u> 76,374
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements Construction in progress and pending equipment Construction in progress Pending equipment Total construction in progress and pending	2014 \$ 50,550 	\$ - 2,538 32,440 3,430	\$ - - (9,073) (401)	\$ 50,550 <u>160,068</u> 72,575 <u>3,799</u>
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements Construction in progress and pending equipment Construction in progress Pending equipment Total construction in progress and pending equipment Total non-depreciable capital assets Capital assets being depreciated Buildings, piers, and other improvements	2014 \$ 50,550 157,530 49,208 770 49,978	\$ - 2,538 32,440 3,430 35,870	\$ - (9,073) (401) (9,474)	\$ 50,550 <u>160,068</u> 72,575 <u>3,799</u> 76,374
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements Construction in progress and pending equipment Construction in progress Pending equipment Total construction in progress and pending equipment Total non-depreciable capital assets Capital assets being depreciated Buildings, piers, and other improvements Property held for leasing - buildings, piers, and other	2014 \$ 50,550 157,530 49,208 770 49,978 258,058 508,594	\$ - 2,538 32,440 3,430 35,870 38,408 12,527	\$ - (9,073) (401) (9,474) (9,474)	\$ 50,550 <u>160,068</u> 72,575 <u>3,799</u> <u>76,374</u> <u>286,992</u>
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements Construction in progress and pending equipment Construction in progress Pending equipment Total construction in progress and pending equipment Total non-depreciable capital assets Capital assets being depreciated Buildings, piers, and other improvements	2014 \$ 50,550 157,530 49,208 770 49,978 258,058	\$ - 2,538 32,440 3,430 35,870 38,408	\$ - (9,073) (401) (9,474)	\$ 50,550 160,068 72,575 3,799 <u>76,374</u> <u>286,992</u> 521,121
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements Construction in progress and pending equipment Construction in progress Pending equipment Total construction in progress and pending equipment Total non-depreciable capital assets Capital assets being depreciated Buildings, piers, and other improvements Property held for leasing - buildings, piers, and other improvements	2014 \$ 50,550 157,530 49,208 770 49,978 258,058 508,594 97,973	\$ - 2,538 32,440 3,430 35,870 38,408 12,527 1,717	\$ (9,073) (401) (9,474) (9,474) (9,474)	\$ 50,550 <u>160,068</u> 72,575 <u>3,799</u> <u>76,374</u> <u>286,992</u> 521,121 <u>99,040</u>
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements Construction in progress and pending equipment Construction in progress Pending equipment Total construction in progress and pending equipment Total non-depreciable capital assets Capital assets being depreciated Buildings, piers, and other improvements Property held for leasing - buildings, piers, and other improvements Equipment and vehicles Total depreciable capital assets Less accumulated depreciation	2014 \$ 50,550 157,530 49,208 770 49,978 258,058 508,594 97,973 171,991 778,558	\$ - 2,538 32,440 3,430 35,870 38,408 12,527 1,717 1,398 15,642	\$ (9,073) (401) (9,474) (9,474) (9,474) - (650) (527)	\$ 50,550 160,068 72,575 3,799 76,374 286,992 521,121 99,040 172,862 793,023
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements Construction in progress and pending equipment Construction in progress Pending equipment Total construction in progress and pending equipment Total non-depreciable capital assets Capital assets being depreciated Buildings, piers, and other improvements Property held for leasing - buildings, piers, and other improvements Equipment and vehicles Total depreciable capital assets	2014 \$ 50,550 157,530 49,208 770 49,978 258,058 508,594 97,973 171,991	\$ - 2,538 32,440 3,430 35,870 38,408 12,527 1,717 1,398	\$ (9,073) (401) (9,474) (9,474) (9,474) - (650) (527)	\$ 50,550 <u>160,068</u> 72,575 <u>3,799</u> <u>76,374</u> <u>286,992</u> 521,121 <u>99,040</u> <u>172,862</u>
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements Construction in progress and pending equipment Construction in progress Pending equipment Total construction in progress and pending equipment Total non-depreciable capital assets Capital assets being depreciated Buildings, piers, and other improvements Property held for leasing - buildings, piers, and other improvements Equipment and vehicles Total depreciable capital assets Less accumulated depreciation Buildings, piers, and other improvements Property held for leasing - buildings, piers, and other improvements	2014 \$ 50,550 157,530 49,208 770 49,978 258,058 508,594 97,973 171,991 778,558 (258,999) (64,198)	\$ - 2,538 32,440 3,430 35,870 38,408 12,527 1,717 1,398 15,642 (18,318) (2,338)	\$ - (9,073) (401) (9,474) (9,474) (9,474) - (650) (527) (1,177) - 650	\$ 50,550 <u>160,068</u> 72,575 <u>3,799</u> <u>76,374</u> <u>286,992</u> 521,121 <u>99,040</u> <u>172,862</u> <u>793,023</u> (277,317) (65,886)
Land and land improvements Property held for leasing - land and land improvements Construction in progress and pending equipment Construction in progress Pending equipment Total construction in progress and pending equipment Total non-depreciable capital assets Capital assets being depreciated Buildings, piers, and other improvements Property held for leasing - buildings, piers, and other improvements Equipment and vehicles Total depreciable capital assets Less accumulated depreciation Buildings, piers, and other improvements Property held for leasing - buildings, piers, and other	2014 \$ 50,550 157,530 49,208 770 49,978 258,058 508,594 97,973 171,991 778,558 (258,999)	\$ - 2,538 32,440 3,430 35,870 38,408 12,527 1,717 1,398 15,642 (18,318)	\$ (9,073) (401) (9,474) (9,474) (9,474) (9,474) (527) (1,177)	\$ 50,550 <u>160,068</u> 72,575 <u>3,799</u> <u>76,374</u> <u>286,992</u> 521,121 <u>99,040</u> <u>172,862</u> <u>793,023</u> (277,317)

\$

359,319

617,377

\$

(12,107)

26,301

\$

(272)

\$

(9,746)

346,940

633,932

Note 4 - Capital Assets (Continued)

As of September 30, 2016, property held for leasing included both non-depreciable capital assets (land and land improvements of \$160,068,000) and depreciable capital assets (buildings, piers, and other improvements of \$99,019,000), totaling \$259,087,000, less accumulated depreciation of \$67,927,000 for a net book value of \$191,160,000.

As of September 30, 2015, property held for leasing included both non-depreciable capital assets (land and land improvements of \$160,068,000) and depreciable capital assets (buildings, piers, and other improvements of \$99,040,000), totaling \$259,108,000, less accumulated depreciation of \$65,886,000 for a net book value of \$193,222,000.

Note 5 - Lease Agreements

The Port recognizes a significant portion of its revenue through leasing of real property. A summary of future minimum rentals for non-cancellable leases for the next five fiscal years and in the aggregate is as follows (dollars in thousands):

<u>Amount</u>					
\$	12,287				
	12,314				
	12,160				
	11,152				
	10,194				
	41,615				
	4,427				
	51				
\$	104,200				
	-				

Note 6 - Long-term Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Reductions	Balance September 30, 2016	Due within One Year
- \$ (2,145)	\$ 29,515	\$ 2,230
- (3,355)	63,400	3,520
	12,370	-
	59,220	7,270
	31,640	-
- (16,315)	-	-
- (21,815)	196,145	13,020
- 25	(323)	-
- (342)	3,590	-
- (22,132)	199,412	13,020
57 (1,017)	2,429	1,185
33 (42)	651	-
	15,485	-
37 \$ (23,191)	\$ 217,977	\$ 14,205
2	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27 - 15,485

		Balance						Balance	_	
	October 1,				Р	Reductions		eptember 30, 2015		ue within Dne Year
Revenue bonds payable		2014		Additions		eductions		50, 2015		ne real
2008 Subordinate Port Facilities,										
Refunding	\$	33.735	\$	-	\$	(2,075)	\$	31,660	\$	2,145
2009A Port Facilities	+	69,950	*	-	•	(3,195)	+	66,755	•	3,355
2011A Port Facilities, Refunding		12,370		-				12,370		-
2011B Port Facilities, Refunding, Serial		69,055		-		(9,835)		59,220		-
2011B Port Facilities, Refunding, Term		31,640		-		-		31,640		-
2011C Port Facilities, Refunding		22,155		-		(5,840)		16,315		16,315
Total face amount of revenue bonds										
payable		238,905		-		(20,945)		217,960		21,815
Unamortized bond discounts		(1,257)		-		909		(348)		-
Unamortized bond premiums		5,158		-		(1,226)		3,932		-
Total net revenue bonds payable		242,806		-		(21,262)		221,544		21,815
Compensated absences payable		2,327		1,034		(972)		2,389		1,180
Other post employment benefits		560		98		(48)		610		-
Net pension liability		7,075		3,083	-	-		10,158		-
Total	\$	252,768	\$	4,215	\$	(22,282)	\$	234,701	\$	22,995
			-				-		-	

Note 6 - Long-term Obligations (Continued)

Revenue Bonds Payable: The following is a summary of the major provisions and significant debt service requirements for bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands):

			Interest Pa	ayment	Optional (C Mandatory Redempt	(M)	Final				0ι	utstanding	Septe	mber 30,
Bond Issue 2008 Subordinate	Primary Purpose	Туре	Rate (%)	Dates	Redemption	Year	Maturity Date	. <u> </u>	Issued	Retired / Refunded		2016		2015
Port Facilities Refunding	Refunding Issue	Demand	3.642 *	Monthly	0	2015	9-1-2027	\$	46,145	\$ (16,630)	\$	29,515	\$	31,660
2009A Port Facilities	Capital Improvements	Serial	3.0 - 6.0	3-1 9-1	0	2019	9-1-2025	\$	48,085	\$ (19,835)		28,250		31,605
2009A Port Facilities	Capital Improvements	Term	5.25 - 5.5	3-1 9-1	М	2023	9-1-2029	\$	35,150	\$ -		35,150		35,150
2011A Port Facilities	Refunding Issue	Serial	5.0	3-1 9-1	0	2021	9-1-2025	\$	12,370	\$ -		12,370		12,370
2011B Port Facilities	Refunding Issue	Serial	5.0	3-1 9-1	0	2021	9-1-2023	\$	69,055	\$ (9,835)		59,220		59,220
2011B Port Facilities	Refunding Issue	Term	4.625	3-1 9-1	М	2025	9-1-2027	\$	31,640	\$ -		31,640		31,640
2011C Port Facilities Total face amount of	Refunding Issue revenue bonds pay	Serial /able	1.098 - 3.0	3-1 9-1	N/A	N/A	9-1-2016	\$	54,195	\$ (54,195)	\$	- 196,145	\$	16,315 217,960

*Synthetic fixed rate per swap agreement

The annual debt service requirements for all bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2016 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Fiscal Year(s)	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 13,020	\$ 9,509	\$ 22,529
2018	13,645	8,889	22,534
. 2019	14,320	8,220	22,540
2020	15,010	7,523	22,533
2021	15,730	6,806	22,536
2022-2026	90,805	21,873	112,678
2027-2029	33,615	2,750	36,365
	\$ 196,145	\$ 65,570	\$ 261,715

Note 6 - Long-term Obligations (Continued)

Details of the Port's bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 are provided in the following sections. Terms not defined in these Notes to Financial Statements that are capitalized are defined in the underlying agreements.

Series 2008 Bonds: In July 2008, the Port issued \$46,145,000 of Subordinated Port Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 2008 (the "Series 2008 Bonds"). The Series 2008 Bonds were issued to refund \$43,160,000 of outstanding Series 1998 Bonds. The Series 2008 Bonds bear interest at a weekly variable rate. The variable rate as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 was 0.84% and 0.02%, respectively.

Demand bonds. The Series 2008 Bonds are subject to purchase on the demand of the holder or a mandatory tender for purchase at a price equal to principal plus accrued interest. The Port's remarketing agent is authorized to use its best efforts to sell the repurchased bonds at a price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount by adjusting the interest rate.

An irrevocable Direct-Pay Letter of Credit was issued by the Royal Bank of Canada (RBC) pursuant to a Letter of Credit Reimbursement Agreement dated July 1, 2014, between the County and RBC as a replacement for the original expiring Direct-Pay Letter of Credit provided by the Bank of Nova Scotia. The Letter of Credit was issued in an amount equal to the outstanding \$35,735,000 of original aggregate principal of the Series 2008 Bonds, plus 56 days' interest thereon at the rate of 15% per annum, totaling \$822,000. The Letter of Credit will terminate upon the earlier to occur of RBC's close of business on (a) October 2, 2019 (as extended from time to time) or (b) earlier dates as defined in the Letter of Credit Reimbursement.

In the event that a demand for purchase by an owner or a mandatory tender for purchase of the Series 2008 Bonds is not remarketed, the Trustee, complying with the terms of the Letter of Credit Reimbursement Agreement, is authorized to draw an amount sufficient to pay principal and interest when due and to pay the applicable portion of the purchase price of the Series 2008 Bonds and accrued interest. Letter of Credit drawings to pay the portion of the purchase price of principal not remarketed bear interest at a Base Rate, which is defined as a per annum rate equal to the highest of (i) the sum of the Prime Rate for such day plus 2.5%, (ii) the sum of the Federal Funds Rate for such day plus 3.0%, and (iii) 8%. Within the first 90 days, interest is at the Base Rate. Between 91-180 days, interest is at the Base Rate plus 1%; thereafter, interest is at the Base Rate plus 2%. Letter of Credit drawings that remain outstanding on the first day of the third month following the draw date are payable quarterly, in an amount equal to one-twelfth of the outstanding principal amount plus accrued interest, up to a maximum of two years, after which time the remaining outstanding balance becomes payable in full. As of September 30, 2016, no amounts have been drawn from the Letter of Credit.

The Port, commencing October 1, 2014, is required to pay RBC, on a quarterly basis, in arrears, a facility fee for the Letter of Credit. For the period commencing on July 1, 2014 through termination, the fee may vary based upon the bond ratings from Moody's Investors Services, Standard & Poor's Rating Services, and Fitch Rating Services. The current rate is 0.92% per annum. In addition, the remarketing agent is paid an annual fee equal to 0.045% of the then outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Series 2008 Bonds.

Note 6 - Long-term Obligations (Continued)

Series 2009A Bonds: In July 2009, the Port issued \$83,235,000 of Port Everglades Revenue Bonds Series 2009A (the "Series 2009A Bonds") for the purpose of providing funds, together with other legally available funds to (i) pay all or part of the costs for the Terminal 18 improvements and other capital improvements, (ii) fund a subaccount of the Reserve Account, and (iii) pay certain costs of issuance and expenses relating to the Series 2009A Bonds. The Series 2009A Bonds, Outstanding Bonds, along with any Additional Bonds or Refunding Bonds hereafter issued under the Bond Resolution, are payable from and are equally and ratably secured pursuant to the Bond Resolution by a pledge of and a lien on the Net Revenue of the County derived from the operation of the Port Facilities and the moneys on deposit from time to time in the Funds and Accounts established pursuant to the Bond Resolution (excluding the Rebate Fund and the Operation and Maintenance Fund and the accounts therein), subject to the provisions of the Bond Resolution permitting application thereof for the purposes and on the terms and conditions set forth in the Bond Resolution. The Series 2009A Bonds interest rate ranges from 3% to 6%.

Series 2011 Bonds: On November 22, 2011, the Port issued Port Facilities Refunding Bonds Series 2011A in the amount of \$12,370,000; Port Facilities Refunding Bonds Series 2011B in the amount of \$100,695,000; and Port Facilities Refunding Bonds Series 2011C in the amount of \$54,195,000 (collectively, the "Series 2011 Bonds"), with interest rates ranging from 1.098% to 5% (true interest rate of 4.107%). The proceeds of the issue were used to refund \$53,185,000 of Series 1989A Bonds, \$79,825,000 of Series 1998B Bonds, and \$38,865,000 of Series 1998C Bonds.

Defeased Bonds: The Port has entered into refunding transactions whereby refunding bonds were issued to facilitate the retirement of the Port's obligation with respect to certain outstanding bond issues. The net proceeds of the refunding issues have been placed in irrevocable escrow accounts and invested in U.S. Treasury obligations that, together with interest earned thereon, will provide amounts sufficient for future payments of interest and principal on the bond issues being refunded. The refunded bonds are not included in the statements of net position as a liability, since the Port has legally satisfied its obligation through the refunding process.

The following is a summary of the Port's defeasance transactions from advance refundings (dollars in thousands):

		Principal Ou Septemb	•
Year of Defeasance	Bond Issue Defeased	 2016	 2015
1989	Port Facilities Revenue Bonds Series 1986	\$ 7,930	\$ 15,335

Note 6 - Long-term Obligations (Continued)

Bond Covenants: The Series 2009A and 2011 bond covenants require the Port to do the following:

- 1. Continue in effect the present tariff of rates and fees for, and the present rentals and other charges for the use of, the Port Facilities and the services furnished by the County, until the same are revised as provided in the Bond Resolution;
- Not change, revise, or reduce any such rates, fees, rentals and other charges if such change, revision
 or reduction will result in producing less Gross Revenue, unless such rates, fees rentals and other
 charges as so changed, revised, or reduced will produce sufficient Gross Revenue to comply with the
 following paragraph; and
- 3. Subject to the two preceding paragraphs, from time to time and as often as it appears necessary, revise the rates, fees, rentals, and other charges for the use of the Port Facilities and for the services furnished by the County as may be necessary or proper in order that the Gross Revenue (excluding investment income on funds on deposit in the Construction Fund, Ad Valorem Tax, Rebate, and Operating and Maintenance trust accounts) will at all times be sufficient in each fiscal year to provide an amount at least equal to the sum of the following:
 - a. 100% of the current expenses;
 - b. 125% of the current bond principal and interest requirements;
 - c. 100% of the bond reserve requirement; and
 - d. 100% of the required current deposits to the Renewal & Replacement Fund.

The 2008 Subordinate bond covenants require that gross revenue (excluding investment income on funds on deposit in the Construction Fund) and on investment income on funds on deposit in the Sinking Fund and the Debt Service Reserve Fund will at all times be sufficient in each current fiscal year to provide an amount at least equal to the sum of a, c, and d above and, furthermore, the following:

- a. 100% of the aggregate of current expenses, the reserve account deposit requirement, and the amount required to be deposited in the Renewal & Replacement Fund for the current fiscal year;
- b. 100% of the administrative expenses for the current fiscal year;
- c. 110% of the composite principal and interest requirements for the current fiscal year; and
- d. 100% of the debt service reserve fund deposit requirement for the current fiscal year.

The Port was in compliance with bond indenture requirements as of September 30, 2016 and 2015.

Note 6 - Long-term Obligations (Continued)

Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Debt Service Coverage For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 (Dollars in Thousands)

(Boliars in Mousanas)		2016		2015
Operating revenues		2010		2015
Vessel, cargo, and passenger services	\$	135,484	\$	127,734
Leasing of facilities	Ŷ	15,815	Ψ	14,823
Vehicle parking		9,136		8,765
Other		2,162		2,002
Total operating revenues		162,597		153,324
Eligible non-operating revenues		- /		/ -
Interest income		1,808		1,113
Less O&M reserve interest		(47)		(8)
Less 2008 sinking fund interest		` (1)		(1)
Less 2008 debt service reserve interest		(4)		(4)
Loss on disposals of capital assets		(1,115)		(138)
Refund of prior year's expenditures		3		20
Total eligible non-operating revenues		644		982
Total eligible revenues		163,241		154,306
Operating expenses before depreciation		(83,270)		(79,844)
Eligible non-operating expenses				
Other debt service costs		(383)		(373)
Payment in lieu of taxes		(552)		(527)
		(935)		(900)
Total eligible expenses		(84,205)		(80,744)
Net income available for debt service	\$	79,036		73,562
Debt service requirements - senior lien bonds	\$	28,762	\$	28,758
Actual coverage		2.75		2.56
Required coverage		1.25		1.25
Composite debt service requirements senior and subordinate bonds	\$	32,068	\$	32,068
Actual coverage		2.46		2.29
Required coverage		1.10		1.10

Note 6 - Long-term Obligations (Continued)

The Port's bonds are secured by a pledge of specific revenues. Total pledged revenues to repay the principal and interest of revenue bonds payable as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	September 30,					
		2016		2015		
Current pledged revenues	\$	79,036	\$	73,562		
Current year debt service	\$	32,068	\$	32,068		
Total future pledged revenues	\$	261,715	\$	293,775		
Percentage of debt service to pledged revenues (current year)		40.6%		43.6%		

Current pledged revenues are equivalent to "Net income available for debt service," as shown in the table above. Total future pledged revenues reflect principal and interest payment requirements on a cash basis through fiscal year 2029.

All of the bonds are payable from the net revenues of the Port derived from the operation of Port facilities and the monies on deposit in accounts established pursuant to the bond resolutions. No recourse to the credit or taxing power of the County exists for payment of principal and interest on the bonds. Payment of principal and interest on the Series 2011 bonds is guaranteed under a municipal bond insurance policy issued by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corporation (AGMC). These policies unconditionally guarantee the payment of that portion of the principal and interest on the bonds that have become due for payment but are unpaid by reason of nonpayment by the Port.

Note 7 – Derivative Instrument – Interest Rate Swap

The Port entered into an interest rate swap agreement in July 2008, with Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P. to provide a synthetic fixed rate structure for the \$46,145,000 Series 2008 Bonds that bear interest at a variable weekly rate. Interest rate swaps are considered to be derivative instruments and are carried on the statement of net position at fair value.

The fair value of the interest rate swap is estimated using the income approach from "mid-market" pricing data. The pricing data consists primarily of observable quotes from the over-the-counter swap markets that fall into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72. The income approach utilizes the discounted cash flow methodology which considers the net present value of the future scheduled payments required by the swap, assuming future coupon rates are based on forward rates derived from the relevant yield curve data as of the valuation date. The present value discount factors applied to future scheduled payments are also determined by the LIBOR yield curve data, using the zero coupon method.

Following are disclosures of key aspects of the 2008 interest rate swap agreement.

Objective of the interest rate swap — The interest rate swap agreement was a means to lower the Port's true borrowing costs when compared against fixed-rate bonds at the time of issuance. The intention of the swap was to effectively change the Port's variable interest rate. Based on the swap agreement, the Port pays a synthetic fixed rate of 3.642%.

Terms — The interest rate swap was entered into at the same time that the Series 2008 Bonds were issued in July 2008. The Series 2008 Bonds and the related interest rate swap agreement expire on September 1, 2027. The interest rate swap's original notional amount of \$46,145,000 matches the original principal amount of the Series 2008 Bonds. The outstanding notional amount of the interest rate swap matches the principal amortization schedule of the Series 2008 Bonds. Under the terms of the interest rate swap agreement, the Port pays the counterparty a fixed rate of 3.642% and receives a variable rate payment based on the SIFMA Municipal Swap Index.

Fair value — As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, the swap had a negative fair value of \$4,542,000 and \$4,797,000, respectively. This represented a decrease of \$255,000 as of September 30, 2016 compared to the prior year amount, which was adjusted by approximately \$98,000 from the originally reported amount of \$4,895,000, as required by the implementation of GASB Statement No. 72. The swap's fair value is reported as a deferred outflow of resources as "Accumulated Decrease in Fair Value of Interest Rate Swap" and as a liability as "Fair Value of Interest Rate Swap" in the accompanying statements of net position. The swap's notional amount as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, which equaled the principal outstanding on the Series 2008 Bonds as of those dates, was \$29,515,000 and \$31,660,000, respectively.

Credit risk — As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Port was not exposed to credit risk, because the swap had a negative fair value. However, should interest rates change and the fair value become positive, the Port could be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the swap's fair value. The swap agreement is subject to termination prior to September 1, 2027, upon the occurrence of certain termination events.

Basis risk — Municipal interest rate swaps are normally based on a fixed payment and an indexed variable receipt instead of the actual variable debt payment. Any difference between the indexed variable receipt and the actual market-determined variable rate paid on the bonds is called "basis risk." The Port is exposed to basis risk on its interest rate swap, because the variable rate payments received are based on the weekly SIFMA Municipal Swap Index, which may differ from the interest rates the Port pays on the variable rate debt, which is remarketed every seven days.

Note 7 – Derivative Instrument - Interest Rate Swap (Continued)

Termination risk — Under certain conditions, the Port or the counterparty may terminate the swap. If the swap is terminated, the Port would be exposed to variability in the amount of its debt service payments resulting from changes in the variable interest rate on the Series 2008 Bonds. While this could increase the Port's total debt service, if at the time of termination, the swap has a negative fair value by approximately the amount of such negative fair value, the counterparty would have no claim against the Port for any other compensation.

The interest rate swap agreement does not affect the obligation of the Port under the indenture to repay the principal and variable interest on the Series 2008 Bonds. However, during the term of the swap agreement, the Port effectively pays a fixed rate on the debt. The debt service requirements to maturity for these bonds (presented in this note) are based on that fixed rate. The Port will be exposed to variable rates if the counterparty to the swap defaults or if the swap agreement is terminated. A termination or default of the swap agreement may also result in the Port making or receiving a termination payment.

Swap payment and associated debt – As interest rates vary, the variable-rate interest payments and swap payments will vary. The debt service requirements to maturity of the variable-rate bonds as of September 30, 2016, assuming the synthetic fixed rate of 3.642%, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Year(s)	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 2,230	\$ 1,075	\$ 3,305
2018	2,310	994	3,304
2019	2,395	909	3,304
2020	2,480	822	3,302
2021	2,575	732	3,307
2022-2026	14,340	2,184	16,524
2027	3,185	116	3,301
Total	\$ 29,515	\$ 6,832	\$ 36,347

Note 8 - Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

<u>Plan Description</u>: The Port, as a department of the County, participates in the County's singleemployer, defined-benefit healthcare plan. The plan allows employees and their beneficiaries to continue obtaining health, dental and other insurance benefits upon retirement. The benefits of the plan conform to State Statutes, which are the legal authority for the plan. The plan has no assets and does not issue separate financial reports.

<u>Funding Policy and Annual OPEB Cost</u>: The Port makes no direct contribution to the plan. Retirees and their beneficiaries pay the same group rates as are charged to the Port for active employees. The County's actuaries, in their actuarial valuation, calculate an offset to the cost of these benefits, which is called the Employer Contribution.

The Port's annual OPEB cost for the plan is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The annual required contribution represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years.

The annual OPEB cost for the Port as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 and the related information for the plan are as follows (dollars in thousands):

		Septem	ber 30,	
-		2016		2015
Required contribution rates: Employer Plan members	Pay a	as you go N/A	,	s you go N/A
Annual required contribution	\$	90	\$	101
Interest on net OPEB obligation		23		23
Adjustment to annual required contribution		(30)		(26)
Annual OPEB cost		83		98
Contributions made		(42)		(48)
Increase in net OPEB obligation		41		50
Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year		610		560
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	\$	651	\$	610

The annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation as of September 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 for the Port were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	September 30,				
	 2016	2015		2014	
Annual OPEB cost	\$ 83	\$	98	\$	92
Percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed	50.00 %		49.99 %		47.92 %
Net OPEB obligation	\$ 651	\$	610	\$	560

Note 8 - Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

<u>Funded Status and Funding Progress</u>: The funded status of the County's plan as of October 1, 2015, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Actuarial accrued liability	\$ 24,196
Actuarial value of plan assets	-
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	\$ 24,196
Funded ratio	0.00%
Covered payroll	\$ 265,122
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	
as a percentage of covered payroll	9.13%

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events in the future. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision, as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The required schedule of funding progress presented as required supplementary information is designed to provide multi-year trend information to show whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits. However, the County has not contributed assets to the plan at this time.

<u>Actuarial Methods and Assumptions</u>: Projections of benefits are based on the substantive plan (the plan, as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits in force at the evaluation date and the pattern of sharing benefit costs between the Port and plan members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	October 1, 2015
Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Amortization method	Level percent, closed
Remaining amortization period	22 years
Asset valuation method	Unfunded
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return*	3.75%
Projected salary increases*	3.70% - 7.80%
Healthcare cost trend rate	8.5% initial, 4.5% ultimate

*Includes general inflation at 2.60%

Note 9 – Retirement Plans

All of the Port's eligible employees participate in the Florida Retirement System (FRS). As provided by Chapters 121 and 112, Florida Statutes, the FRS provides two cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit plans administered by the Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, including the Pension Plan and the Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy (HIS Plan). Under Section 121.4501, Florida Statutes, the FRS also provides a defined contribution plan (Investment Plan) alternative to the Pension Plan, which is administered by the State Board of Administration (SBA). As a general rule, membership in the FRS is compulsory for all employees working in a regularly established position for a state agency, county government, district school board, state university, community college, or a participating city or special district within the State of Florida. The FRS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The Florida Legislature establishes and may amend the contribution requirements and benefit terms of all FRS plans.

The plan administrator for FRS prepares and publishes its own stand-alone comprehensive annual financial report, including financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of this report can be obtained from the Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, Bureau of Research and Member Communications, P.O. Box 9000, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-9000; or at the Division's website (www.frs.myflorida.com).

A. Pension Plan

Plan Description - The Pension Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, with a Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) for eligible employees.

The general classes of membership for the Port are as follows:

- Regular Class Members of the FRS who do not qualify for membership in the other classes
- Senior Management Service Class (SMSC) Members in senior management level positions

Employees enrolled in the Pension Plan prior to July 1, 2011, vest after six years of creditable service, and employees enrolled in the Pension Plan on or after July 1, 2011, vest after eight years of creditable service. Regular Class and SMSC members initially enrolled in the Pension Plan before July 1, 2011, once vested, are eligible for normal retirement benefits at age 62 or at any age after 30 years of creditable service. Members in these classes initially enrolled in the Pension Plan on or after July 1, 2011, once vested, are eligible for normal retirement benefits at age 65 or any time after 33 years of creditable service. Early retirement may be taken any time after vesting within 20 years of normal retirement age; however, there is a 5.0% benefit reduction for each year prior to the normal retirement age.

DROP is available under the Pension Plan when the member first reaches eligibility for normal retirement. The DROP allows a member to retire while continuing employment for up to 60 months. While in the DROP, the member's retirement benefits accumulate in the FRS Trust Fund increased by a cost-of-living adjustment each July, and earn monthly interest equivalent to an annual rate of 1.30%. DROP participants with an effective DROP commencement date before July 1, 2011, earn monthly interest equivalent to an annual rate of 6.50%.

Benefits Provided - Benefits under the Pension Plan are computed on the basis of age and/or years of service, average final compensation, and service credit. Credit for each year of service is expressed as a percentage of the average final compensation. For members initially enrolled before July 1, 2011, the average final compensation is the average of the five highest fiscal years' earnings; for members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, the average final compensation is the average final compensation is the average of the eight highest fiscal years' earnings. The total percentage value of the benefit received is determined by calculating the total value of all service, which is based on the retirement plan and/or class to which the member belonged when the service credit was earned.

The following chart shows the percentage value for each year of service credit earned.

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (Continued)

	% Value
Class, Initial Enrollment, and Retirement Age/Years of Service	(Per Year of Service)
Regular Class Members Initially Enrolled Before July 1, 2011	
Retirement up to age 62 or up to 30 years of service	1.60%
Retirement at age 63 or with 31 years of service	1.63%
Retirement at age 64 or with 32 years of service	1.65%
Retirement at age 65 or with 33 or more years of service	1.68%
Regular Class Members Initially Enrolled On or After July 1, 2011	
Retirement up to age 65 or up to 33 years of service	1.60%
Retirement at age 66 or with 34 years of service	1.63%
Retirement at age 67 or with 35 years of service	1.65%
Retirement at age 68 or with 36 or more years of service	1.68%
Senior Management Service Class	2.00%

The benefits received by retirees and beneficiaries are increased by a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) each July. If the member was initially enrolled in the Pension Plan before July 1, 2011, and all service credit was accrued before that time, the annual COLA is 3.0% per year. The annual COLA for retirees with an effective retirement date or DROP date beginning on or after August 1, 2011, who were initially enrolled before July 1, 2011, is a proportion of 3.0% determined by dividing the sum of the pre-July 2011 service credit by the total service credit at retirement multiplied by 3.0%. Pension Plan members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, will not have a COLA after retirement.

Contributions - Effective July 1, 2011, all enrolled members of the Pension Plan, other than DROP participants, are required to contribute 3.0% of their salary to the Pension Plan. In addition to member contributions, governmental employers are required to make contributions to the Pension Plan based on state-wide contribution rates established by the Florida Legislature. These rates are updated as of July 1 of each year. The employer contribution rates by job class for the periods from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016 and from July 1, 2016 through September 30, 2016, respectively, were as follows: Regular – 5.56% and 5.80%, Senior Management Service – 19.73% and 20.05%; and DROP participants 11.22% and 11.33%. The employer contribution rates by job class for the period from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 were as follows: Regular – 6.07%, Senior Management Service – 19.84%, and DROP participants – 11.02%. These employer contribution rates do not include the HIS Plan contribution rate and the administrative cost assessment.

For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, contributions, including employee contributions of \$404,000 and \$391,000, to the Pension Plan for the Port totaled \$1,265,000 and \$1,272,000, respectively.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - At September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Port reported liabilities of \$9,623,000 and \$5,121,000, respectively, for its proportionate share of the Pension Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liabilities were measured as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by actuarial valuations as of July 1, 2016 and July 1, 2015. The Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on its share of the County's 2015-2016 and 2014-2015 fiscal year contributions relative to the 2015-2016 and 2014-2015 fiscal year contributions of all participating members. At June 30, 2016, the Port's proportionate share was 0.038111%, which was a decrease of 0.001539% from its proportionate share was 0.03965%, which was a decrease of 0.0003% from its proportionate share measured at June 30, 2014.

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (Continued)

For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Port recognized pension expense of \$1,339,000 and \$347,000, respectively. In addition, the Port reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Pension Plan from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

As of September 30, 2016		Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected				
and Actual Experience	\$	741	\$	(90)
Change of Assumptions		586		. ,
Net Difference Between Projected				
and Actual Earnings on Pension				
Plan Investments		2,504		-
Changes in Proportion and				
Differences Between Pension				
Plan Contributions and				
Proportionate Share of				
Contributions		201		(243)
Pension Plan Contributions				
Subsequent to the				
Measurement Date	•	286	•	(000)
Total	\$	4,318	\$	(333)
		Deferred Outflows of		Deferred Inflows of
As of September 30, 2015		Outflows of		Inflows of
As of September 30, 2015 Differences Between Expected				
Differences Between Expected	\$	Outflows of	\$	Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$	Outflows of Resources	\$	Inflows of
Differences Between Expected	\$	Outflows of Resources 541	\$	Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience Change of Assumptions	\$	Outflows of Resources 541	\$	Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience Change of Assumptions Net Difference Between Projected	\$	Outflows of Resources 541	\$	Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience Change of Assumptions Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension	\$	Outflows of Resources 541	\$	Inflows of Resources (122)
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience Change of Assumptions Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	\$	Outflows of Resources 541	\$	Inflows of Resources (122)
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience Change of Assumptions Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments Changes in Proportion and	\$	Outflows of Resources 541	\$	Inflows of Resources (122)
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience Change of Assumptions Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Pension Plan Contributions and Proportionate Share of	\$	Outflows of Resources 541	\$	Inflows of Resources (122) (1,223)
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience Change of Assumptions Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Pension Plan Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	\$	Outflows of Resources 541	\$	Inflows of Resources (122)
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience Change of Assumptions Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Pension Plan Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions Pension Plan Contributions	\$	Outflows of Resources 541 340	\$	Inflows of Resources (122) (1,223)
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience Change of Assumptions Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Pension Plan Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions Pension Plan Contributions Subsequent to the	\$	Outflows of Resources 541 340 259	\$	Inflows of Resources (122) (1,223)
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience Change of Assumptions Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Pension Plan Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions Pension Plan Contributions	\$	Outflows of Resources 541 340	\$	Inflows of Resources (122) (1,223)

The deferred outflows of resources related to the Pension Plan for the Port resulting from contributions to the Plan subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Pension Plan will be recognized in pension expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

Years Ending September 30	
2017	\$ 530
2018	530
2019	1,505
2020	992
2021	109
Thereafter	33
Total	\$ 3,699

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - The total pension liability in the July 1, 2016 and 2015 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.60%
Salary Increases	3.25% average, including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	7.60% in 2016 and 7.65% in 2015, net of pension plan
	investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the Generational RP-2000 with Projection Scale BB tables.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2016 and 2015 valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2013. The assumptions used in the July 1, 2016 valuation were unchanged from those used in the prior valuation as of July 1, 2015 with two exceptions: 1) the investment return assumption was decreased from 7.65% to 7.60%; and 2) the mortality assumption applied to members while in FRS covered employment, was updated to better anticipate expected future experience.

The long-term expected rate of return on Pension Plan investments was not based on historical returns, but instead is based on a forward-looking capital market economic model. The allocation policy'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 an adjustment for the inflation assumption. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic and geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation*	Annual Arithmetic Return	Compound Annual (Geometric) Return	Standard Deviation
Cash	1.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.7%
Fixed Income	18.0%	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%
Global Equity	53.0%	8.1%	6.8%	17.2%
Real Estate (Property)	10.0%	6.4%	5.8%	12.0%
Private Equity	6.0%	11.5%	7.8%	30.0%
Strategic Investments	12.0%	6.1%	5.6%	11.1%
Total	100.0%			
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.6%		1.9%

As of September 30, 2016

As of September 30, 2015

Asset Class	Target Allocation*	Annual Arithmetic Return	Compound Annual (Geometric) Return	Standard Deviation
Cash	1.0%	3.2%	3.1%	1.7%
Fixed Income	18.0%	4.8%	4.7%	7.0%
Global Equity	53.0%	8.5%	7.2%	17.7%
Real Estate (Property)	10.0%	6.8%	6.2%	12.0%
Private Equity	6.0%	11.9%	8.2%	30.0%
Strategic Investments	12.0%	6.7%	6.1%	11.4%
Total	100.00%			
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.6%		1.9%

*As outlined in the Pension Plan's investment policy.

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability at June 30, 2016 and 2015 was 7.60% and 7.65%, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions will be made at the statutorily required rates. The Pension Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the discount rate for calculating the total pension liability is equal to the long-term expected rate of return. The FRS Actuarial Assumption Conference is responsible for setting the assumptions used in the valuations of the defined benefit pension plans pursuant to Section 216.136(10), Florida Statutes. In 2016, the rate of return assumption is a prescribed assumption as defined by the Actuarial Standards of Practice No. 27 (ASOP 27) and the 7.60% assumption was adopted by the 2016 FRS Actuarial Assumption Conference.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Position Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate -The following represents the Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 using the discount rate of 7.60% and 7.65%, respectively, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.60% and 6.65%, respectively) or one percentage point higher (8.60% and 8.65%, respectively) than the current rate (dollars in thousands):

As of September 30, 2016	1% Decrease 6.60%	Disc	Current count Rate 7.60%	1% Increase 8.60%
Proportional Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 17,672	\$	9,623	\$ 2,924
As of September 30, 2015	1% Decrease 6.65%	Disc	Current count Rate 7.65%	1% Increase 8.65%

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information regarding the Pension Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued FRS Pension Plan and Other State-Administered Systems Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Payables to the Pension Plan - At September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Port reported payables in the amount of \$100,000 and \$67,000, respectively, for outstanding contributions to the Pension Plan required for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

B. HIS Plan

Plan Description - The HIS Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established under Section 112.363, Florida Statutes, and may be amended by the Florida Legislature at any time. The benefit is a monthly payment to assist retirees of State-administered retirement systems in paying their health insurance costs and is administered by the Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement.

Benefits Provided - For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016, eligible retirees and beneficiaries received a monthly HIS payment of \$5 for each year of creditable service completed at the time of retirement, with a minimum HIS payment of \$30 and a maximum HIS payment of \$150 per month. To be eligible to receive these benefits, a retiree under a State-administered retirement system must provide proof of health insurance coverage, which may include Medicare.

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (Continued)

Contributions - The HIS Plan is funded by required contributions from FRS participating employers as set by the Florida Legislature. Employer contributions are a percentage of gross compensation for all active FRS members. The employer contribution rates for the periods from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 and from July 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 were 1.26% and 1.66%, respectively. HIS Plan contributions are deposited in a separate trust fund from which payments are authorized. HIS Plan benefits are not guaranteed and are subject to annual legislative appropriation. In the event legislative appropriation or available funds fail to provide full subsidy benefits to all participants, benefits may be reduced or cancelled.

For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, contributions to the HIS Plan for the Port totaled \$223,000 and \$164,000, respectively.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - At September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Port reported liabilities of \$5,862,000 and \$5,037,000 respectively, for its proportionate share of the HIS Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2016. The net pension liability measured as of June 30, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014. Liabilities originally calculated as of the July 1, 2014 actuarial valuation date have been recalculated as of June 30, 2015 using a standard actuarial roll-forward technique. The Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on its share of the County's 2015-2016 fiscal year contributions relative to the 2015-2016 fiscal year contributions of all participating members. At June 30, 2016, the Port's proportionate share measured as of June 30, 2015. At June 30, 2015, the Port's proportionate share was 0.04939%, which was a decrease of 0.0002% from its proportionate share measured at June 30, 2014.

For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Port recognized pension expense of \$439,000 and \$327,000, respectively. In addition, the Port reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the HIS Plan from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of		Deferred Inflows of		
As of September 30, 2016	Resources	Resources			
Differences Between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$	\$	(13)		
Change of Assumptions	929				
Net Difference Between					
Projected and Actual Earnings on					
Pension Plan Investments	3				
Changes in Proportion and Differences					
Between Pension Plan					
Contributions and Proportionate			(42)		
Share of Contributions	67				
Pension Plan Contributions					
Subsequent to the Measurement Date	70				
Total	\$ 1,069	\$	(55)		

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (Continued)

As of September 30, 2015	Deferred Outflows of Resources			Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and				
Actual Experience	\$		\$	
Change of Assumptions		396		
Net Difference Between				
Projected and Actual Earnings on				
Pension Plan Investments		3		
Changes in Proportion and Differences				
Between Pension Plan				
Contributions and Proportionate				
Share of Contributions				(50)
Pension Plan Contributions				
Subsequent to the Measurement Date		57		
Total	\$	456	\$	(50)

The deferred outflows of resources related to the HIS Plan resulting from contributions to the HIS Plan subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the HIS Plan will be recognized in pension expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

\$ 166
166
165
165
148
134
\$ 944
\$

Actuarial Assumptions - Actuarial valuations for the HIS plan are conducted biennially. The July 1, 2016 HIS valuation is the most recent actuarial valuation and was used to develop the liabilities as of June 30, 2016. The July 1, 2014 actuarial valuation was used to develop the liabilities for June 30, 2015. Liabilities originally calculated as of the July 1, 2014 actuarial valuation were recalculated as of June 30, 2015 using a standard actuarial roll forward technique. The total pension liabilities as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.60%
Salary Increases	3.25% average, including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	2.85% in 2016 and 3.80% in 2015, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the Generational RP-2000 with Projection Scale BB tables.

The actuarial assumptions that determined the total pension liability as of June 30, 2016 were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2013.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability at June 30, 2016 and 2015 was 2.85% and 3.80%, respectively. In general, the discount rate for calculating the total pension liability is equal to the single rate equivalent to discounting at the long-term expected rate of return for benefit payments prior to the projected depletion date. Because the HIS benefit is essentially funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, the depletion date is considered to be immediate, and the single equivalent discount rate is equal to the municipal bond rate selected by the FRS Actuarial Assumption Conference. The Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index was adopted as the

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (Continued)

applicable municipal bond index. The change between the two measurement dates is due to the changes in the applicable municipal bond index between the dates.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Position Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate -The following represents the Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 using the discount rate of 2.85% and 3.80%, respectively, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.85% and 2.80%, respectively) or one percentage point higher (3.85% and 4.80%, respectively) than the current rate (dollars in thousands):

As of September 30, 2016		Decrease 1.85%				1% Increase 3.85%			
Proportional Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	6,725	\$	5,862	\$	5,145			
As of September 30, 2015	1%	Decrease 2.80%	Disc	Current count Rate 3.80%	19	% Increase 4.80%			
Proportional Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	5,739	\$	5,037	\$	4,451			

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information regarding the HIS Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued FRS Pension Plan and Other State-Administered Systems Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Payables to the HIS Plan - At September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Port reported payables in the amount of \$24,000 and \$17,000, respectively, for outstanding contributions to the HIS plan required for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

C. Investment Plan

The SBA administers the defined contribution plan officially titled the FRS Investment Plan. The Investment Plan is reported in the SBA's annual financial statements and in the State of Florida Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

As provided in Section 121.4501, Florida Statutes, eligible FRS members may elect to participate in the Investment Plan in lieu of the defined benefit pension plan. County employees participating in DROP are not eligible to participate in the Investment Plan. Employer and employee contributions, including amounts contributed to individual member's accounts, are defined by law, but the ultimate benefit depends in part on the performance of investment funds. Benefit terms, including contribution requirements, for the Investment Plan are established and may be amended by the Florida State Legislature. The Investment Plan is funded with the same employer and employee contribution rates that are based on salary and membership class as the Pension Plan. Contributions are directed to individual member accounts, and the individual members allocate contributions and account balances among various approved investment choices. Costs of administering the Investment Plan, including the FRS Financial Guidance Program, are funded through an employer contribution of 0.04% of payroll and by forfeited benefits of plan members. Effective July 1, 2012, allocations to the investment member's accounts, as established by Section 121.72, Florida Statutes, are based on a percentage of gross compensation, by class, as follows: Regular class 6.30% and Senior Management Service class 7.67%.

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (Continued)

For all membership classes, employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and are vested after one year of service for employer contributions and investment earnings. If an accumulated benefit obligation for service credit originally earned under the Pension Plan is transferred to the Investment Plan, the member must have the years of service required for Pension Plan vesting (including the service credit represented by the transferred funds) to be vested for these funds and the earnings on the funds. Nonvested employer contributions are placed in a suspense account for up to five years. If the employee returns to FRS-covered employment within the five-year period, the employee will regain control over their account. If the employee does not return within the five-year period, the employee will forfeit the accumulated account balance. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, the information for the amount of forfeitures was unavailable from the SBA; however, management believes that these amounts, if any, would be immaterial to the Port.

After termination and applying to receive benefits, the member may rollover vested funds to another qualified plan, structure a periodic payment under the Investment Plan, receive a lump-sum distribution, leave the funds invested for future distribution, or any combination of these options. Disability coverage is provided; the member may either transfer the account balance to the Pension Plan when approved for disability retirement to receive guaranteed lifetime monthly benefits under the Pension Plan, or remain in the Investment Plan and rely upon that account balance for retirement income.

The Investment Plan pension expense for the Port totaled \$172,000 and \$145,000 respectively for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

Payables to the Investment Plan - At September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Port reported payables in the amount of \$28,000 and \$18,000, respectively, for outstanding contributions to the Investment Plan required for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

Note 10 - Major Customers

A significant portion of the Port's revenues are directly or indirectly attributed to the activity of two major customers operating out of the Port. The Port's revenues could be materially and adversely affected, should either of these major customers discontinue operations at the Port and not be replaced with comparable activity.

The following tables present major customers contributing to the Port's total operating revenues and accounts receivable, respectively, for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Percent of Operation	-
Customer	2016	2015
Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd. and its affiliates	19.8%	18.0%
Carnival Corporation and its affiliates	13.7%	15.8%
	33.5%	33.8%

	Percent of Account	
Customer	2016	2015
Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd. and its affiliates	23.0%	20.8%
Crowley Liner Services Inc.	10.7%	1.8%
Carnival Corporation and its affiliates	2.6%	17.0%
	36.3%	39.6%

Note 11 - Capital Contributions

Grants and other contributions used to acquire or construct capital assets are classified as capital contributions in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, capital contributions were as follows (dollars in thousands):

		Sept	tembe	r 30,
Contributor - Purpose	-	2016		2015
State of Florida - McIntosh Road Realignment	\$	-	\$	80
State of Florida - ACOE Deepening and Widening		153		-
State of Florida - Southport Turning Notch Extension		1,423		9,503
State of Florida - Slip 2 Westward Lengthening		163		-
Federal - Port Security Improvements		433		666
Donated Assets		86		-
Total capital contributions	\$	2,258	\$	10,249

Note 12 - Risk Management

The Port is exposed to various risks and losses related to alleged torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Port participates in the County's Self-Insured Worker's Compensation program. For its Workers' Compensation exposure, the County purchases excess coverage above a \$1,500,000 retention limit and pays any claims below the retention from its Self-Insurance Fund. The Port (through the Self-Insurance Fund) also purchases commercial insurance for property damage and numerous smaller policies that are required by lease agreements, union contracts, state statutes, etc. The Port does not participate in the County's general liability program, electing instead to purchase its own general liability insurance through an agent in the commercial market. The Port's general liability insurance provides limits of \$75,000,000 per occurrence and has a \$14,950 deductible. The Port has purchased \$75,000,000 in excess terrorism coverage. The Owner Controlled Insurance Program (OCIP) is a large deductible self-insurance program for County construction projects providing qualified participants with workers' compensation, general liability, and environmental insurance coverage. The program has a \$250,000 per occurrence deductible for workers' compensation and general liability claims and a \$25,000 deductible for environmental claims. The Port participates in the OCIP program and makes contributions based on the estimated construction value, insurance costs and estimated potential losses of its projects. On January 1, 2015, the County entered into a contract with Humana to provide for employee health insurance through a self-insurance program with Humana as a third party payer. The County has also purchased stop-loss coverage for the group medical and pharmacy plan with a specific deductible of \$400,000. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in the past three years.

The Port makes payments for the Self-Insurance Programs to the Self-Insurance Fund based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior and current year claims and to establish reserves for all losses. The estimated liabilities for self-insured losses were determined by independent actuarial valuations performed as of September 30, 2016. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). Claim liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends (including frequency and amount of payouts), and other economic and social factors. The claim liability estimates also include amounts for incremental adjustment expenses as well as estimated recoveries from salvage or subrogation. The claim liabilities for the Self-Insurance Programs are reported in the County's Self-Insurance Fund.

Note 13 – Transactions with Other County Departments

The County allocates certain support department costs which include administration, legal, fiscal, purchasing, personnel, audit, and communication costs to other County departments. Certain funds are also charged for the cost of the services provided by the Self-Insurance, Fleet Services, and Print Shop Funds. Costs of approximately \$6,985,000 and \$7,663,000 for these services were allocated to the Port during the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Port contracts directly with Broward Sheriff's Office for law enforcement services at Port Everglades. The cost of these services from the Sheriff's Office was approximately \$16,050,000 and \$15,470,000 for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The Port utilizes the services of the Broward Sheriff's Office Department of Fire Rescue and Emergency Services for fire rescue and emergency medical services at the Port. The cost of these services was approximately \$9,091,000 and \$8,692,000 for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Port reimburses the Broward County Aviation Department for allocated maintenance costs for the landscaping of U.S. 1 at Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport. The cost of these services

Note 13 – Transactions with Other County Departments (Continued)

from the Aviation Department was approximately \$17,000 and \$11,000 for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

At September 30, 2016 and 2015, approximately \$306,000 and \$209,000, respectively, was due to other County funds for services provided.

Note 14 - Commitments and Contingencies

Environmental Hazards: Through voluntary agreement, several petroleum companies having operations located at the Port created and funded an independent corporation, Port Everglades Environmental Corporation ("PEECO"). PEECO was created to address the problem and clean-up of historical petroleum contamination on common areas owned by the Port, including pipeline right-of-ways, loading berths, and roadways adjacent to oil company properties used by the petroleum companies for transportation of their petroleum products. The majority of common areas on which petroleum contamination is known to exist have been accepted for state funded clean-up under Florida's Early Detection Incentive Program. The Port believes that the likelihood of having a material financial liability for petroleum contamination costs not covered by the State of Florida or the oil industry is remote.

<u>Other</u>: Federal and state grants are subject to audit by the grantor agencies to determine if activities comply with conditions of the grants. Management believes that no material liability will arise from any such audits.

At September 30, 2016, the Port had various uncompleted construction projects in process, with commitments totaling approximately \$51,481,000. The retainage payable on these contracts totaled approximately \$1,027,000. Funding of these projects is to be made through a combination of internally-generated funds and grant proceeds.

Note 15 – Subsequent Events

The County, on November 18, 2016, completed the acquisition of the Portside property leasehold interest, which provides the County with additional development entitlements and more flexibility in the design and development of the Convention Center Expansion and Headquarter Hotel projects. The agreement reduced future non-cancellable rental income to the Port by \$134,963,000.

The County, on January 24, 2017, approved an Agreement for Termination to terminate three leases for property owned by Broward County, due to changed business circumstances by the current tenant. This action enabled the parcels to become available for marketing to potential tenants. The agreement reduced future non-cancelable rental income to the Port by \$2,190,000.



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PORT EVERGLADES DEPARTMENT of Broward County, Florida September 30, 2016

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Funding Progress - Other Post Employment Benefits

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Florida Retirement System Pension Plan

Schedule of Contributions - Florida Retirement System Pension Plan

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Florida Retirement System Health Insurance Subsidy Plan

Schedule of Contributions - Florida Retirement System Health Insurance Subsidy Plan

Note to Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Funding Progress – Other Post Employment Benefits

(Dollars in Thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]
10/1/2011	\$0	\$24,800	\$24,800	0.00%	\$231,302	10.72%
10/1/2013	\$0	\$25,389	\$25,389	0.00%	\$242,246	10.48%
10/1/2015	\$0	\$24,196	\$24,196	0.00%	\$265,122	9.13%

This schedule shows the County's actuarial accrued liability (AAL). An estimated 4% of this liability can be attributed to Port Everglades for the 10/1/2015 valuation.

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Florida Retirement System Pension Plan Last Ten Fiscal Years* (Dollars in Thousands)

	2016	2015	2014
Port's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	 0.038111%	0.03965%	0.03995%
Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 9,623	\$ 5,121	\$ 2,438
Port's covered-employee payroll	\$ 13,254	\$ 11,672	\$ 12,894
Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	72.61%	43.87%	18.91%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	84.88%	92.00%	96.00%

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th.

Schedule of Contributions Florida Retirement System Pension Plan Last Ten Fiscal Years* (Dollars in Thousands)

	2016		2015		2014
Contractually required contribution	\$	861	\$ 881	\$	867
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$	(861)	\$ (881)	\$	(867)
Contribution deficiency (excess)		-	-		-
Port's covered-employee payroll	\$	13,457	\$ 13,035	\$	13,164
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		6.40%	6.76%		6.59%

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of September 30th.

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Florida Retirement System Health Insurance Subsidy Plan Last Ten Fiscal Years* (Dollars in Thousands)

	2016			2015		2014						
Port's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.05030%		30% 0.04939%		0.05030% 0.04939%		.05030% 0.04939%		0.05030% 0.04939%		0	.04959%
Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	5,862	\$	5,037	\$	4,637						
Port's covered-employee payroll	\$	13,254	\$	11,672	\$	12,894						
Port's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		44.23%		43.15%		35.96%						
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		0.97%		0.50%		0.99%						

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th.

Schedule of Contributions Florida Retirement System Health Insurance Subsidy Plan Last Ten Fiscal Years* (Dollars in Thousands)

	2016		 2015		2014	
Contractually required contribution	\$	223	\$ 164	\$	158	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$	(223)	\$ (164)	\$	(158)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)		-	-		-	
Port's covered-employee payroll	\$	13,457	\$ 13,035	\$	13,164	
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		1.66%	1.26%		1.20%	

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of September 30th.

Note 1 - Pension Information

The discount rate used to measure the pension liability of the Pension Plan at June 30, 2016 was decreased from 7.65% to 7.60%. The FRS Actuarial Assumption Conference is responsible for setting the assumptions used in the valuations of the defined benefit pension plans pursuant to Section 216.136(10), Florida Statutes. The rate of return assumption is a prescribed assumption as defined by the Actuarial Standards of Practice No. 27 (ASOP 27) and the 7.60% assumption was adopted by the 2016 FRS Actuarial Assumption Conference.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of County Commissioners Broward County, Florida Fort Lauderdale, Florida

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Port Everglades Department (the "Port") of Broward County, Florida (the "County"), an enterprise fund of the County, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Port's financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 22, 2017. As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Port and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the County, the changes in its financial position, or where applicable, its cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, 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.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Crowe Howard UP

Crowe Horwath LLP

Fort Lauderdale, Florida March 22, 2017