

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Port of Houston Authority 111 East Loop North, Houston, TX 77029 Phone: 713.670.2400 • Fax: 713.670.2554 porthouston.com Prepared by: Office of the Controller, Port of Houston Authority

On the cover: A close up of the Super Post Panamax ship-to-shore crane at Bayport Container Terminal. This is 1 of 3 new cranes in the Port's portfolio as Port Houston gets READY for the future.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

> Prepared By: Office of the Controller Port of Houston Authority



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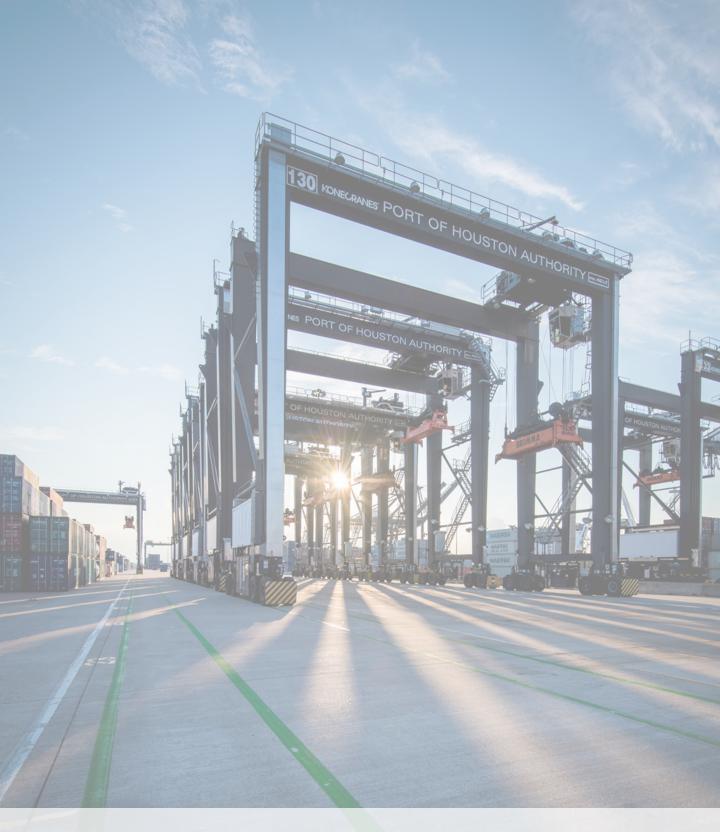
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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



Port of **Houston** Authority 111 East Loop North Houston, Texas 77029-4326

Office: 713.670.2400 portofhouston.com

May 5, 2021

Port Commission

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas

Houston, Texas

Dear Commissioners:

We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas ("Authority") for the year ended December 31, 2020. Dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest million within this letter of transmittal, and to the nearest thousand in the Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), financial statements and the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Responsibility for the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of presentation, as well as all disclosures, rests with management of the Authority. To the best of its knowledge the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the Authority. We have included disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the Authority's financial position.

Profile of the Authority

Originally constituted in 1911, the Authority is an independent political subdivision of the state of Texas, operating as a navigation district under Chapter 5007, Texas Special District Local Laws Code, having boundaries generally coterminous with Harris County, Texas. Governance of the activities of the Authority is the responsibility of the Port Commission composed of seven commissioners. Two are appointed by Harris County Commissioners Court, two by the City Council of the City of Houston, one by the City Council of the City of Pasadena and one by the Harris County Mayors' and Councils' Association. The chairman of the Port Commission is jointly appointed by the governing bodies of Harris County and the City of Houston.

The Authority had 682 active, regular employees as of December 31, 2020 and in addition, utilized 442 full-time equivalent workers throughout the year hired from local longshoremen union halls.



The greater Port of Houston ("Port of Houston") opened as a deep draft port in November 1914. The Houston Ship Channel (the "Channel"), the heart of the Port of Houston complex, extends 52 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico to the City of Houston. The Port of Houston consists of not only the Authority's public terminals and wharves, but also includes more than 200 privately-owned facilities along the upper half of the Channel. The Port of Houston is host to the world's second largest petrochemical complex and is ranked first in the nation in total tonnage and foreign waterborne tonnage.

Some of the privately-owned terminals within the Port of Houston compete directly with the Authority's terminals, but serve to increase commerce through competitive rates. The Authority neither regulates the tariffs charged by, nor derives any revenues from, any of the privately-owned terminals, except for certain lease payments, harbor fees for fire protection and emergency services, and certain payments that may be received from private terminals located at the Bayport Industrial Complex.

Business of the Authority

The Authority owns and operates a diverse group of facilities designed to accommodate a variety of cargo, including general cargo, containers, grain, coal, pet coke, dry and liquid bulk and project and heavy-lift cargo. The Authority continues to make capital infrastructure improvements and operate its terminals to achieve optimum utilization of its assets. In addition to its 3,557 acres of developed properties, the Authority also owns 4,271 acres of undeveloped properties, including dredged material placement areas.

The Authority's Turning Basin Terminal in the upper Channel area is a multipurpose complex of breakbulk and general cargo wharves with substantial dockside facilities, as well as open and enclosed short-term storage space. Wharf 32, located within this terminal, was specifically designed for handling project and heavy-lift cargo, and has 36 acres of heavy-duty paved marshalling area.

The Manchester Terminal, considered part of the Turning Basin Terminal complex, is a liquid bulk facility on a 16 acre leased site.

The Authority's container cargo facilities are Barbours Cut Container Terminal ("BCT") and Bayport Container Terminal ("Bayport"), which handle approximately two-thirds of all the containerized cargo in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico area.

BCT is located in the cities of Morgan's Point and La Porte, and at the mouth of Galveston Bay, three and a half hours sailing time to the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico. In addition to its container handling and storage facilities, facilities for intermodal rail service and connecting terminal warehouses are available at BCT. A modernization program is underway to increase cargo handling efficiency and increase annual capacity from 1.2 million to 2 million twenty-foot equivalent units ("TEUs") when completed.

Bayport is located within an industrial complex in southeast Harris County linked by the Bayport Channel to the Houston Ship Channel. Bayport's proximity to BCT benefits the customers at Bayport due to competitive trucking charges and affordable ancillary services. At the completion of current development activities, Bayport is expected to annually handle 2.3 million TEUs.

Care Terminal, Jacintoport Terminal, the Bulk Materials Handling Plant, the grain elevator at Woodhouse Terminal, and the grain elevator at the Turning Basin Terminal are leased by the Authority to third-party operators. In addition, 58 acres at the Authority's Beltway 8 property is leased for petrochemical liquid bulk storage. The world's largest ethane export complex is

located in part on 16.3 acres of leased property along the north side of the Bayport channel and is now being developed to operate a liquid bulk dock to handle crude oil and condensate. Certain wharves at BCT, Care Terminal, Jacintoport Terminal, the Bulk Materials Handling Plant, Sims Bayou, and in the Turning Basin Terminal area may be subject to preferential, but not exclusive, berthing arrangements.

The Authority also provides railroad rights-of-way to rail operators, licenses pipeline rightsof-way and crossings, issues marine construction permits, and maintains expansive areas for dredged material.

The Authority owns approximately 165 miles of railroad track with operating rights on an additional 10 miles of track and 734 acres of rights-of-way with storage yard capacity for railroad cars near its facilities. These yards are located on property made available to the Port Terminal Railroad Association, an association of line railroads that serve the Port of Houston.

The Authority also owns or manages over 12,750 acres of submerged land in Harris County. In 2020, the Authority continued to expand its leasing program to begin leasing these lands to owners of adjacent property.

As the Non-Federal Sponsor of the Houston Ship Channel, the Authority has provided to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("Corps") over 7,000 acres of land in Harris County and Galveston Bay as dredge material placement areas. The Authority performs environmental management and operational oversight of these placement areas through professional services and maintenance contracts, the cost of which has been reduced by 30-60% over the past five years.

The Houston Ship Channel Expansion Channel Improvement Project ("Project 11") was authorized with the year-end adoption of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020. The project will enable deeper draft and generally larger ships to call further upstream to the heart of the Channel petrochemical reach, and allow for more efficient and safer transportation through Galveston Bay to the Channel endpoint at the Turning Basin. Additional widening of the ship channels serving the container terminals is expected to assure the capability of those channels to satisfy the growing demand for containerized cargo in the future.

For additional information, please refer to the Table of Physical Characteristics of the Port Facilities of the Authority in the Statistical Section of this Annual Report, under Operating Information (Schedule 18).

Economic Outlook

In late February 2021 Federal Reserve Chairman Powell testified to Congress that the economy continues to be defined by the course of the COVID-19 virus and the measures to control its spread. Although the economy grew 4% in the fourth quarter of 2020, it still contracted -3.5% for the year, and the recent rebound has slowed while weakness continues in certain sectors of the economy. Improvement in the labor markets has also slowed considerably, as high levels of joblessness has been particularly concentrated in the low-wage employment market. In addition, inflation has rebounded in part due to agricultural commodity prices but remains below the Federal Reserve's 2% target.

Initial jobless claims through February continued to hold well over 700,000 per week. Powell stated that in August 2020 the Federal Reserve emphasized the importance of maximum employment as a broad and inclusive goal, and so it is not expected to change monetary policy should a strong labor market return. Regarding inflation, Powell reiterated that "following periods when inflation has been running below 2 percent, appropriate monetary policy will

likely aim to achieve inflation moderately above 2 percent for some time." The Fed remains with its federal funds target range of 0.00% to 0.25%.

The Consumer Price Index ("CPI") for all items increased 1.4% in 2020. The index for all items less food and energy also rose 1.6% percent over the 12-month period. The food index increased 3.9% in 2020, a larger increase than the 2019 rise of 1.8%, and the energy index declined 7.0% in 2020 after rising 3.4% in 2019. The Authority uses a CPI measure as the basis for periodic rate adjustments in many lease agreements and marine terminal services agreements.

On the fiscal front, President Biden's \$1.9 trillion stimulus proposal is pending, though not expected to pass through the Senate's budget resolution process until later in 2021.

Financial Planning

In accordance with statutory requirements, the Port Commission reviews and approves an annual budget and a one-year capital plan. The Authority also develops a five-year forecast and a long-range plan addressing goals, strategies, and priorities.

For 2021, the Authority budgeted revenues of \$422 million. While representing a 3% decrease from the 2020 budgeted revenues of \$437 million, this 2021 budget illustrates growth of 5% from 2020 results which were impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. Budgeted nonoperating revenues in 2021 reflect an expected increase in federal grant reimbursements and reduced interest income. Total expenses are budgeted at \$356 million, a 7% increase versus the prior year, due primarily to higher terminal operating and labor costs, depreciation and amortization, and anticipated interest expense associated with financing Project 11. Excluding revenues and expenses related to property tax-supported debt and collection, the Authority projects net income of \$67 million for 2021 or 35% lower than the 2020 budget. The Authority also expects to generate cash flows of about \$153 million in 2021.

During 2020, the Authority invested \$113 million in capital improvements, funded primarily from the Authority's general fund and in part from grant monies received from federal and other governmental programs.

In 2021, the Authority expects to commit \$238 million for various capital projects. Approximately \$161 million will be allocated to its container terminals for continuing development of Bayport and modernization at BCT, while \$28 million is designated for channel development projects, and another \$25 million relates to improvements at the general cargo and bulk terminals. The remaining 2021 capital budget funds are planned to be used for real estate purchases, building renovations, and security and information technology investments. As described below in Major Initiatives, as local sponsor of the Houston Ship Channel the Authority will be responsible for funding a portion of the Houston Ship Channel Expansion Project beginning as early as 2021. Funding sources may include cash generated by operations, industry contributions, revenue-backed debt instruments or lines of credit of the Authority and appropriations from the federal government.

Major Initiatives

Houston Ship Channel Expansion Project

This project, labeled "Project 11" as it represents the eleventh major ship channel expansion project since the mid-nineteenth century, is critical to safely and efficiently sustaining national energy security, domestic manufacturing growth, thriving U.S. exports, and expanding job opportunities. As the local sponsor of the nation's number one busiest waterway, the Authority is partnering with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as well as private industry on a

plan to expand the channel at an accelerated pace. Project 11 will widen the channel by 170 feet along its Galveston Bay reach, from 530 feet to 700 feet. It will also deepen upstream segments to 45 feet, make other safety and efficiency improvements, and craft new environmental features. With the help of industry partners, the plan is to begin this work as early as 2021, making the channel safer and more efficient and ensuring this waterway will continue to remain the national economic treasure it is today.

Strategic Plan

In response to new challenges and opportunities, and in accordance with the statutory requirement to re-evaluate the strategic plan every five years, the Authority engaged in a collaborative and comprehensive evaluation of its priorities in 2019.

The Authority's new Strategic Plan, designed and approved by the Port Commission in 2020, defines success and provides a roadmap for optimal alignment of staff and resources under the strategic goals of *People, Infrastructure, Partnerships* and *Stewardship*. This plan guides staff decision-making to maintain the Authority's sustainability and competitive advantage, in pursuit of its mission, to *Move the World and Drive Regional Prosperity*, and vision, to become *America's Distribution Hub for the Next Generation*.

Terminal Improvements

The Authority evaluates its strategic plans to help ensure a competitive position in the global marketplace. This can only be accomplished by focusing on consistent and quality levels of service to all customers and stakeholders, optimizing expansion and redevelopment activities, and investing in terminal infrastructure and technologies. Containerized cargo is handled by the Authority at the BCT and Bayport terminals, which have a combined 24 operating ship-to-shore ("STS") cranes, 107 rubber-tired gantry ("RTG") cranes, 11 empty container handling machines, additional heavy-duty tractors, and other cargo handling equipment.

In 2020, work at Bayport continued with the new 50-acre grounded and wheeled container storage and marshaling area known as Container Yard 7 ("CY7"). CY 7 construction was complete in Q4 2020 and concluded expansion on the west end of the terminal. In 2020, the Authority also saw the continued expansion of container storage and marshaling at Container Yard 2 South ("CY 2 South"). The leased CY 2 South site consists of approximately 17 acres with a footprint similar to that of CY 7. The tenant that carried out this work also returned 19 acres to the Authority; that formerly leased site will now be transitioned to its master planned usage as additional grounded container storage for loaded cargo.

Redevelopment of Wharf 5 also began in Q2 2020, to accommodate three STS cranes under construction and set for delivery to Bayport in Q3 2021. Upon their delivery and commissioning, three on-site STS cranes will be relocated from Bayport to BCT. While the fleet size at Bayport will remain at 12 STS cranes, these new three STS cranes will be the largest on the Gulf Coast, with the current total of six Post Panamax and six Super Post Panamax cranes updating to three Post Panamax and nine Super Post Panamax cranes.

In 2019 the Authority ordered nine hybrid RTG cranes that were delivered in Q4 2020, which raised the total fleet size to 57. Ordered in 2020, Q3 2021 is expected to see delivery of another nine hybrid RTG cranes currently under construction, bringing the total at Bayport to 66.

The entry gate into the Bayport complex was also expanded in 2020 from one lane to two, to accommodate increasing container volumes. South of Port Road, the Bayport South Rail Spur project continued construction throughout 2020 with an anticipated completion date in 2021,

and pre-development work began on more than 180 acres of land for future container terminal support. This site is expected to be dedicated to tenant-leased property that could be used for warehousing, intermodal opportunities, and maintenance and repair facilities.

At BCT, the reconstruction of Container Yard 1 and 2 North was completed in Q4 2020, with redevelopment of over 15 acres of the most utilized container yard at BCT, located in close proximity to facility wharves. Meanwhile, the reconstruction of Wharf 3 continued throughout 2020, with completion scheduled for Q1 2021.

The delivery of three STS cranes from Bayport will accompany the reconstruction effort of Wharf 3, raising the fleet size of 100-gage cranes to 10, and the overall fleet count at BCT to 15. Following a predetermined phasing plan, two older 50-gage cranes were taken out of service in 2020 to allow for the arrival of the incoming three 100-gage cranes. When complete, BCT will house seven 100-gage Super Post Panamax, three 100-gage Post Panamax and five 50-gage Post Panamax STS cranes.

Eight hybrid RTG cranes were delivered to BCT in Q1 2020. This brought the total fleet size at BCT to 50. These cranes utilize the latest hybrid technology available, growing to a total of 24 the Authority's hybrid fleet serving both terminals. There were also seven empty container handling machines delivered in Q1 2020, growing that fleet size to 11. An additional seven empty container handling machines are expected to be delivered in Q1 2021 to support anticipated empty container volume growth.

Finally, BCT Entry Gate Facility expansion and construction continued throughout 2020. When completed in Q1 2022, this gate will consist of 29 entry lanes, to increase velocity into the terminal and support the future growth of the facility. This will also transition the entry gate from a two-stage complex to one stage, mirroring the processing found at Bayport today.

Port Security and Emergency Operations (PSEO)

The Port Security and Emergency Operations ("PSEO") division worked alongside other divisions and departments during 2020 and into 2021 to minimize the impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak. Thermal scanners were installed at building entrances; critical supplies such as masks, gloves, disinfectant wipes, and hand sanitizer were located and purchased in a very competitive market; a contract for building disinfection was put in place and repeatedly put into use; and preventative procedures were formulated in conjunction with the People Division and a cross-functional team. A few statistics to illustrate the efforts expended for this unprecedented crisis include 283 gallons of hand sanitizer, 154,760 disinfectant wipes (over 18 miles when stacked end to end), and 33,513 masks distributed to Authority employees.

Cybersecurity, a shared responsibility among several divisions including Information Technology and PSEO, took another step forward with the establishment of a local Information Sharing ("ISAO") mechanism for cybersecurity. Using a membership in a cyber ISAC ("Information Sharing and Analysis Center"), purchased by the Authority's partners at the Houston Ship Channel Security District, timely information is distilled by Authority staff for dissemination to facilities along the Channel, enhancing cybersecurity for the entire Port of Houston.

Environment

The Environmental Affairs Department manages the Authority's environmental affairs through the administration of an environmental management system ("EMS") and various environmental programs, including air quality, waste management, drinking water, storm water, wastewater, remediation, and compliance auditing. The Authority was the world's first publicly owned port to certify its EMS under the newest international standard, ISO 14001:2015. The Authority has also committed to receiving 100% renewable energy through a 10-year electricity contract entered into in 2020.

Tenants operating on Authority property are audited periodically for compliance with the environmental terms of their leases. In 2020, the Authority conducted 31 compliance audits of tenant and Authority facilities.

Technology

The principal responsibility of the Technology Division is to support Authority-wide applications, infrastructure, and information security. The Information Technology Master Plan for 2020-2022 is the blueprint for the division as an internal service provider. With support from Port Security Grants for cybersecurity and security camera replacements, multi-project programs continue to be in flight and aligned to the Authority's Strategic Plan.

Financial Information

The accounting policies of the Authority and this report conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for local governmental units as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. A summary of significant accounting policies can be found in Note 1 of the financial statements.

It is the policy of the Authority to record nonoperation-related sources of income and expense outside of the Operating income section of the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Accordingly, during 2020 the Authority recognized \$235,000 of contributions to state and local agencies in the Nonoperating revenues (expenses) section of the statements.

The integrity and accuracy of data in these financial statements and supplemental schedules, including estimates and judgments relating to matters not concluded at year-end, are the responsibility of the management of the Authority. However, by state statute, the Harris County Treasurer serves as the treasurer of the Authority with certain responsibilities related to bank accounts and funds of the Authority and tax bonds issued by the Authority.

We direct the reader's attention to the Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") section immediately following the independent auditor's report, which provides an analytical overview of the Authority's financial activities and serves as an introduction to the basic financial statements.

Internal Control

Management, with oversight from the Audit Committee of the Port Commission, is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls. The Authority's Internal Audit Department ("IAD") enhances focus and provides structure to this function. The IAD adheres to the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing as issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors (commonly referred to as the "Red Book"), and the Government Auditing Standards (commonly referred to as the "Yellow Book") as promulgated by the Government Accountability Office. Management utilizes IAD's annual internal audit plan, supported by an enterprise risk assessment, as a tool in fulfilling its responsibilities. Management also utilizes its best estimates and judgment to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls.

In developing and evaluating the Authority's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal accounting controls. The objectives of internal controls are to provide

management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Due to inherent limitations in any internal controls, misstatements arising from error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of internal controls to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework. Management believes the Authority's financial accounting controls, with ongoing internal audit reviews and statutory audit functions, adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of properly recorded financial transactions.

Independent Audit

The financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 listed in the foregoing Table of Contents were audited by independent audit firms appointed by the Port Commission. The audit opinion rendered by BKD, LLP for December 31, 2020 is included in the Financial Section of this report.

Certificates of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada ("GFOA") awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Authority for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. This was the 46th consecutive year that the Authority has achieved this award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental entity must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. Management believes the current report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements.

The Government Treasurers' Organization of Texas ("GTOT") sponsors an Investment Policy Certification Program designed to provide assistance to local governments in developing policies that fully comply with the Texas Public Funds Investment Act, and to recognize outstanding examples of written investment policies. The Authority was first awarded a Certificate of Distinction for its investment policy in March 2013 and received additional certificates every 2 years thereafter, including March of 2021. The GTOT certificate is valid for two years.

Acknowledgements

We express our appreciation to all who assisted and contributed to the preparation of this report.

In addition, we would like to thank the members of the Port Commission and the staff of the Authority for their support in planning and conducting the financial affairs of the Authority in a responsible and progressive manner, to ensure fiscal transparency and accountability, and to maintain the Authority's financial statements in conformance with the highest professional standards.

Roger Guenther Executive Director

Tim Finley Chief Financial Officer

Curtis Duncan Controller

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Port of Houston Authority Texas

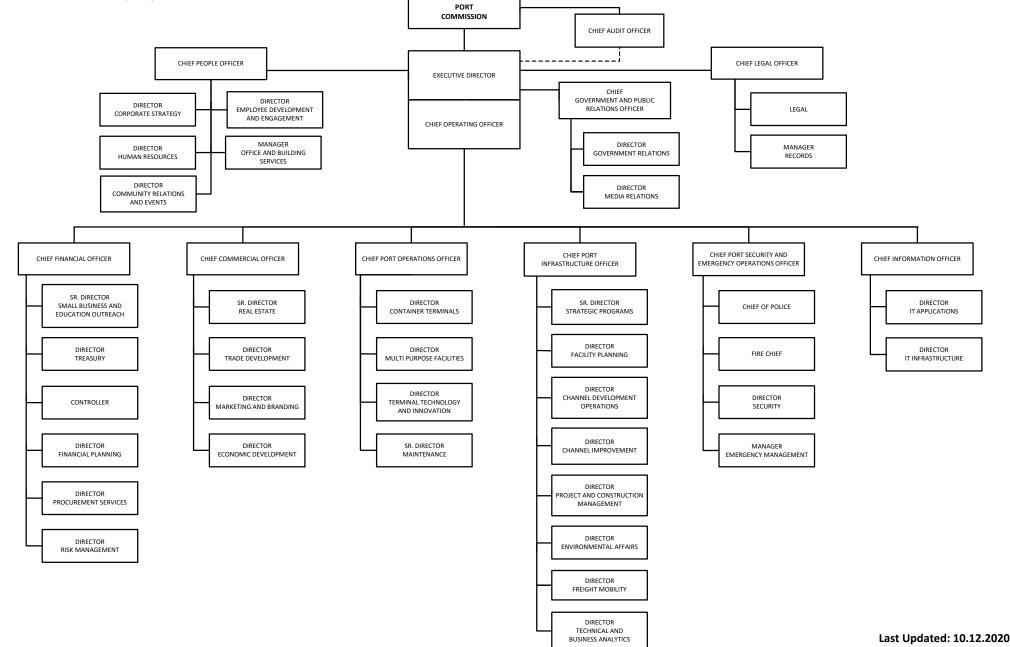
For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2019

Christophen P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

Port of Houston Authority Organizational Chart



Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Directory of Officials

Port Commission

Ric Campo, Chairman Dean E. Corgey, Commissioner Clyde E. Fitzgerald, Commissioner Stephen H. DonCarlos, Commissioner Roy D. Mease, Commissioner Wendolynn "Wendy" Montoya Cloonan, Commissioner Cheryl D. Creuzot, Commissioner

Other Officials

Roger D. Guenther, Executive Director Thomas J. Heidt, Chief Operating Officer Rich Byrnes, Chief Port Infrastructure Officer Jeff Davis, Chief Port Operations Officer Erik A. Eriksson, Secretary and Chief Legal Officer Tim Finley, Chief Financial Officer Kerrick Henny, Chief Government and Public Relations Officer John Moseley, Chief Commercial Officer Jessica Shaver, Chief People Officer Charles Thompson, Chief Information Officer Marcus Woodring, Chief Port Security and Emergency Operations Officer Maxine N. Buckles, Chief Audit Officer Dylan Osborne, County Treasurer

FINANCIAL SECTION

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Independent Auditor's Report

Port Commission Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Houston, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities and the fiduciary activities of Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas (the Authority), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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



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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities and the fiduciary activities of the Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, pension and other postemployment information as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The introductory section, supplementary information and statistical section as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Port Commission Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas

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

Prior Year Audited by Other Auditors

The 2019 financial statements were audited by other auditors, and their report thereon, dated April 21, 2020, expressed an unmodified opinion.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we also have issued our report dated May 5, 2021, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BKD,LIP

Houston, Texas May 5, 2021

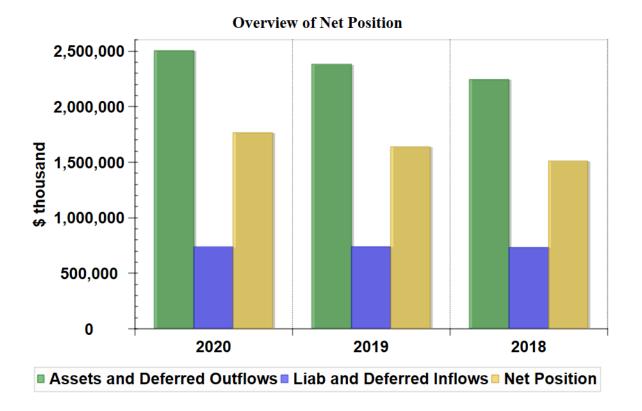


Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (unaudited)

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas ("Authority") provides an overview of the activities and financial performance for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The MD&A supplements the basic financial statements by presenting certain information regarding the statements and an analysis of the Authority's overall financial position and results of operations. Additionally, this section contains information surrounding capital assets and long-term debt activity during the year and concludes with a discussion regarding budgeting and economic factors effecting the Authority.

The information contained in this MD&A has been prepared by management and should be considered in conjunction with the financial statements and the accompanying notes, which follow this section and are integral to the data contained in the financial statements. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars.



Net position is the difference between the Authority's assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as an indicator of whether the Authority's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

Financial highlights for fiscal year 2020

- The net position of the Authority at December 31, 2020 was \$1,766,779, increasing \$127,846 or 8% over the prior year.
- The Authority's total assets and deferred outflows of resources increased by \$124,934 or 5% during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. The majority of this change stems from an increase in capital assets of \$150,963, an increase in Net Other Postemployment Benefits ("OPEB") assets of \$18,141, and an increase in receivables (net of allowance of uncollectibles) of \$9,759. These are offset by a decrease in cash and investments of \$47,154, a decrease in prepaid and other noncurrent assets of \$4,095 and a decrease in deferred outflows of resources related to bond refunding of \$3,729.
- The Authority's total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources decreased by \$2,912 or less than one percent; the majority of this change stems from a decrease in long-term debt, net of current maturities of \$37,343, offset by an increase of \$16,634 in Accounts payable and other current liabilities, an increase of \$11,754 in deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, an increase of \$8,061 in deferred gain on bond refunding and an increase in other noncurrent liabilities of \$3,055.
- Current assets exceeded current liabilities by \$339,864.
- Net investment in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation and debt) grew 16% to \$1,294,888.
- Operating revenues were \$390,732, reflecting a less than one percent decline from the prior year.
- Total operating expenses were \$302,660, reflecting a less than one percent increase over the prior year.
- The Authority generated operating income of \$88,072 in 2020 and \$89,876 in 2019.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The Authority's basic financial statements consist of the following: 1) Statements of Net Position, 2) Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, 3) Statements of Cash Flows, and 4) Notes to the Financial Statements. Fiduciary fund statements associated with the Authority's Defined Contribution and OPEB plans (each, a "Fiduciary Trust Fund") are included as well. This report also contains required supplementary information.

The Statements of Net Position present information on all of the Authority's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as net position.

The Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position present information showing how the Authority's net position changed during the fiscal year. Changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that are expected to result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected property taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). The Authority follows enterprise fund accounting and reporting requirements, including the accrual basis of accounting and application of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") pronouncements, hence there are Statements of Cash Flows included as part of the basic financial statements.

Financial Analysis

The largest portion of the Authority's net position (73%) reflects its net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets. The Authority uses these assets to provide services to its customers; consequently these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Authority's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the Authority's net position (4%) represents resources that are restricted for debt service and net OPEB assets. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position (22%) may be used to meet the Authority's ongoing obligations.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Condensed Statements of Net Position

(in thousands)

	2020	2019	2018
Assets Current and other assets Capital assets Total Assets	\$ 600,492 <u>1,892,430</u> 2,492,922	\$ 623,109 <u>1,741,467</u> 2,364,576	\$ 529,199 1,697,616 2,226,815
Deferred Outflows of Resources	12,204	15,616	19,040
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,505,126	2,380,192	2,245,855
Liabilities Long-term liabilities (including current portion) Other liabilities Total Liabilities	616,630 91,335 707,965	650,123 79,121 729,244	676,312 54,869 731,181
Deferred Inflows of Resources	30,382	12,015	3,316
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	738,347	741,259	734,497
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted Total Net Position	1,294,888 75,386 <u>396,505</u>	1,119,856 56,851 462,226 $5,1628,022$	1,050,604 44,646 416,108
	<u>\$ 1,766,779</u>	\$ 1,638,933	<u>\$ 1,511,358</u>

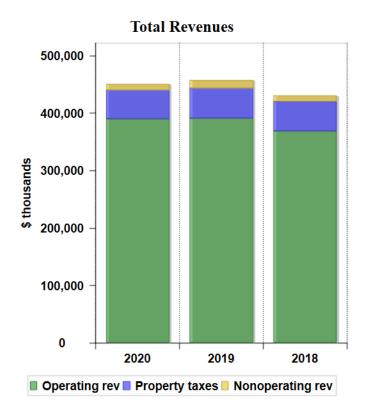
The Authority's net position increased by \$127,846 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. Net investment in capital assets increased \$175,032 resulting primarily from a net increase in capital assets of \$150,963 and a decrease in outstanding bonds payable of \$36,073. During fiscal year 2020, restricted net position increased \$18,535 resulting in an increase in net OPEB assets of \$18,141, while unrestricted net position decreased \$65,721.

The Authority's net position increased by \$127,575 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. Net investment in capital assets increased \$69,252, resulting primarily from a net increase in capital assets of \$43,851 and a decrease in outstanding bonds payable of \$27,236. During fiscal year 2019, the restricted net position increased \$12,205 resulting in an increase in net OPEB assets of \$11,505, while the unrestricted net position increased \$46,118.

Key elements of these increases in net position are identified in the following schedule of Changes in Net Position and related explanations.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Changes in Net Position (in thousands)

	2020			2019		2018	
Operating revenues:			·				
Vessel and cargo services	\$	357,386	\$	365,086	\$	344,272	
Rental of equipment and facilities	+	21,665	*	18,065	+	18,079	
Grain elevator		1,263		1,439		1,182	
Bulk materials		3,911		4,265		4,131	
Other		6,507		2,582		1,652	
Nonoperating revenues:							
Investment income		9,810		13,017		9,319	
Other		833		1,282		345	
Nonoperating revenues related to property taxes:							
Property taxes		48,965		51,060		50,951	
Investment income on bond proceeds		349		967		721	
Total Revenues		450,689		457,763		430,652	
Operating expenses:							
Maintenance and operations of facilities		178,606		177,121		157,524	
General and administrative		46,225		50,420		49,608	
Depreciation and amortization		77,829		74,020		72,027	
Nonoperating expenses:							
Contributions to state and local agencies		235		4,327		2,095	
Loss on disposal of assets		126		4		1	
Other		-		107		1,440	
Nonoperating expenses related to property taxes:							
Interest expense on unlimited tax bonds		23,526		24,451		28,927	
Property tax collection expense		1,100		1,100		1,100	
Other		384		410		420	
Total Expenses		328,031		331,960		313,142	
Income before capital contributions		122,658		125,803		117,510	
Capital contributions from federal agencies		5,188		1,772		5,219	
Changes in net position		127,846		127,575		122,729	
Net position, January 1		1,638,933		1,511,358		1,388,629	
Net position, December 31	\$	1,766,779	\$	1,638,933	\$	1,511,358	



In 2020, operating revenues decreased \$705 to \$390,732 reflecting a less than one percent decline from prior year. This is due primarily to a decrease in Vessel and cargo services revenue, partially offset by other operating revenue. The Authority's container facilities' volume remained at 3.0 million twenty-foot equivalent units ("TEUs") for the year, with a slight decrease of less than 1% from 2019, while total Authority tonnage decreased 3% to 46.9 million tons in 2020. This decrease is primarily due to the worldwide pandemic. Other operating revenues increased \$3,925 or 152% primarily due to Submerged Land revenue.

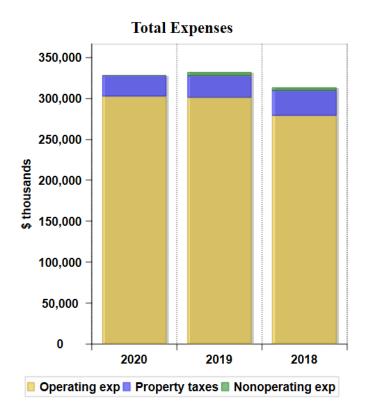
Nonoperating revenues related to property taxes in fiscal 2020 decreased \$2,713 due to a decrease in property valuations and a decline in tax rates from \$0.01074 in 2019 to \$0.00991 in 2020 per \$100 assessed valuation. This is primarily due to the bond refunding highlighted in Note 6.

Nonoperating revenues in 2020 decreased \$3,656 due primarily to lower interest income as a result of lower interest rates.

In 2019, operating revenues increased \$22,121 or 6% to \$391,437 due primarily to an increase in Vessel and cargo services revenue. The Authority's container facilities' volume increased to 3.0 million TEUs for the year, an increase of 11% from 2018, while total Authority tonnage increased 2% to 48.1 million tons in 2019. Other operating revenues increased \$930 or 56% primarily due to a rise in dredge material placement fees, as well as in pipeline license fees.

Nonoperating revenues related to property taxes in fiscal 2019 increased \$355 due to an increase in property valuations, though tax rates declined slightly from \$0.01155 in 2018 to \$0.01074 in 2019 per \$100 assessed valuation.

Nonoperating revenues in 2019 increased \$4,635 due primarily to improved interest income and higher market valuation of investments.



For fiscal 2020, Operating expenses increased \$1,099 or less than 1%.

Nonoperating expenses related to property taxes, reflecting predominantly interest expense on unlimited tax bonds, decreased \$951 over 2019.

Nonoperating expenses in 2020 decreased \$4,077 due to fewer contributions for projects.

For fiscal 2019, Operating expenses increased by \$22,402 or 8%, primarily due to higher maintenance and operation of facilities expenses resulting from growth in container volumes. General and administrative expenses increased by \$812 or 2% primarily due to investments in information technology and related initiatives. Depreciation increased by \$1,993 or 3% due primarily to new assets at the container terminals.

Nonoperating expenses related to property taxes, reflecting predominantly interest expense on unlimited tax bonds, decreased \$4,486 over 2018.

Nonoperating expenses in 2019 increased \$902 due to contributions for projects.

Capital Assets

The Authority's investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2020 totaled \$1,892,430 (net of accumulated depreciation), an increase of \$150,963 or 8.7% over the prior year.

Major capital asset activity (before depreciation) during 2020 included the following:

- Land and channel improvements and land use rights increased by \$5,819 primarily due to the purchase of wetland mitigation credits and land acquisitions of eight acres at Turning Basin and nine acres at Bayport.
- Improvements other than buildings increased \$60,422 primarily due to construction at Container Yard 7 at Bayport and Wharf 46 pavement stabilization at Turning Basin.
- Machinery and equipment net increase totaled \$20,662 in 2020. This increase primarily consisted of the purchase of eight rubber tired gantry ("RTG") cranes and six container handlers at Barbours Cut, and the purchase of vehicles Authority-wide.
- Intangible assets increased \$2,955 primarily due to the Smart GATE-3 Operating Systems at the container terminals, the PSIM Situational Awareness Software, and JD Edwards and Navis N4 improvements.
- Construction-in-progress increased \$125,651 in 2020 due to various projects including Wharf 3 reconstruction, gate expansion, and the Container Yard 1 & 2 rehabilitation at Barbours Cut, and additionally, three container wharf cranes at Bayport and Houston Ship Channel Expansion project expenditures.
- Accumulated depreciation net of retirements increased by \$64,546 in 2020.

The Authority's investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2019, was \$1,741,467 (net of accumulated depreciation), an increase of \$43,851 or 2.6% over the prior year.

Major capital asset activity (before depreciation) during 2019 included the following:

- Land and channel improvements and land use rights increased by \$4,379, primarily due to land acquisitions: seven acres at Bayport and five acres at Turning Basin.
- Improvements other than buildings increased \$9,253 primarily due to Wharf 2 construction at Bayport and Wharf 17 fender system construction at Turning Basin.
- Buildings increased \$274 due to C-1 building renovations at Barbours Cut.
- Machinery and equipment net increase totaled \$16,944 in 2019. This increase consisted primarily of the purchase of a wharf crane at Bayport and the purchase of vehicles Authority-wide.
- Intangible assets increased \$970 due to the SharePort records management system.
- Construction-in-progress increased \$82,226 due to various projects including Container Yard 7 and the Rail Spur at Bayport; additionally, Wharf 3 reconstruction and eight RTG cranes at Barbours Cut.
- Accumulated depreciation net of retirements increased by \$70,195 in 2019.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Capital Assets

(net of depreciation) (in thousands)

	_	2020	 2019	 2018
Land and channel improvements Land use rights - intangible Buildings Improvements other than buildings Railroads Machinery and equipment Computer software - intangible Construction-in-progress	\$	487,273 15,861 57,890 793,806 19,250 247,121 3,302 267,927	\$ 483,987 13,328 62,548 773,494 20,533 243,365 1,936 142,276	\$ 479,950 12,986 67,247 803,509 21,833 249,928 2,113 60,050
Total Capital Assets, net	\$	1,892,430	\$ 1,741,467	\$ 1,697,616

Additional information on the Authority's capital assets can be found in Note 4 in the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Debt

At the end of 2020, the Authority had total debt outstanding of \$587,154 (net of premiums/discounts), consisting of Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds ("General Obligation Bonds"), for which debt service is funded from ad valorem taxes approved by Harris County taxpayers, levied by the Harris County Commissioners Court on behalf of the Authority, and collected by the Harris County Tax Assessor-Collector.

At the end of 2019, the Authority had total debt outstanding of \$623,227 (net of premiums/discounts), consisting of General Obligation Bonds.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Outstanding Debt

General Obligation Bonds (net of premiums/discounts) (in thousands)

	`	/	
	 2020	 2019	 2018
General Obligation Bonds			
Unlimited Tax Port Improvement Bonds	\$ -	\$ 89,694	\$ 89,831
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds	 587,154	533,533	 560,632
Total General Obligation Bonds	587,154	623,227	650,463
Less Current Maturities	 (23,005)	 (21,735)	 (21,185)
Long-Term Debt (net of unamortized premiums/discounts)	\$ 564,149	\$ 601,492	\$ 629,278

During 2020, the authority issued \$248,965 par value of Series 2020A-1, Series 2020A-2, and Series 2020B unlimited tax refunding bonds at a premium for substantial net present value

savings (see Note 6). The bond proceeds net of issuance cost were used to current refund \$287,825 par value relating to Series 2010B, 2010C, 2010D1, 2010D2, 2010E, and advance refund \$19,535 par value related to Series 2011A. Interest expense for 2020 on the unlimited tax bonds decreased by \$925.

The Authority's total debt principal outstanding decreased \$80,130 during 2020. The key factors for this decrease were the scheduled debt service payment of \$21,735 and the refunding of \$307,360 of General Obligation Bonds, partially offset by the issuance of \$248,965 related to Series 2020A-1, 2020A-2, and 2020B.

During 2019, the Authority issued no new debt. The Authority's total debt principal outstanding decreased \$21,185 during 2019 due to scheduled debt service payments. Interest expense for 2019 on the unlimited tax bonds decreased by \$4,476.

A summary of the Authority's General Obligation bond ratings is provided in the table below:

Year	Fitch	Moody's	S & P
2020	AA	Aaa	AAA
2019	AA	Aaa	AAA

In December 2018, the Authority entered into a five-year \$100 million note purchase financing agreement. As of December 2020, this line of credit was outstanding and unused.

Additional information on the Authority's debt can be found in Note 6 in the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Economic Factors

Several factors were considered in preparing the Authority's operating budget for the 2021 fiscal year, including the anticipated rate of recovery domestically and globally from the COVID-19 pandemic; related cargo and tonnage projections; and expected growth in domestic and international trade. The Authority's budgets and other financial information are made available on its website (https://porthouston.com), as part of its commitment to financial transparency.

The Authority reviews information published by various research and advisory organizations, including the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") World Economic Outlook, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's Survey of Professional Forecasters, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Regional and U.S. Economic Updates.

In 2021, the IMF is projecting global GDP to grow a strong 5.5%, despite uncertainty over COVID-19 and the global vaccine rollout. Growth is expected to vary significantly across countries and fiscal policies, bolstered in part by strong policy measures in the U.S. and Japan and high levels of pent-up demand. Global growth for 2022 is forecast to be 4.2%.

The Consumer Price Index ("CPI") for all items increased 1.4% in 2020. The index for all items less food and energy also rose 1.6% percent over the 12-month period. The food index increased 3.9% in 2020, a larger increase than the 2019 rise of 1.8%. The energy index declined 7.0% in 2020 after rising 3.4% in 2019. The Authority uses a CPI measure as the basis for periodic rate adjustments in many lease agreements and marine terminal services agreements.

The Authority's 2021 budget reflects expected growth of container export loads above 2020 levels at 3% and import loads at 6%, with a 14% increase in empty container volume. Steel tonnage is expected to increase by 13% in 2021, while general cargo growth is projected at a 3% increase.

Requests for Information

The financial report is designed to provide an overview of the Authority's finances for those with an interest in the Authority's finances. Questions concerning the information provided in this report, or requests for additional information, should be addressed to the Office of the Controller, Port of Houston Authority, 111 East Loop North, Houston, Texas 77029.

Statements of Net Position As of December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

	2020			2019	
			·		
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	222,202	\$	175,160	
Short-term investments		109,920		130,530	
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles) Restricted assets		53,035		43,276	
Cash and cash equivalents		15,114		18,290	
Property tax receivables		46,445		44,417	
Prepaid and other current assets		7,488		8,784	
Total Current Assets		454,204		420,457	
Noncurrent Assets					
Investments		109,619		180,029	
Net OPEB asset		29,646		11,505	
Prepaid and other noncurrent assets		7,023		11,118	
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)					
Land and channel improvements		487,273		483,987	
Land use rights - intangible		15,861		13,328	
Buildings		57,890		62,548	
Improvements other than buildings		793,806		773,494	
Railroads		19,250		20,533	
Machinery and equipment		247,121		243,365	
Computer software - intangible		3,302		1,936	
Construction-in-progress		267,927		142,276	
Total Capital Assets, net		1,892,430		1,741,467	
Total Noncurrent Assets		2,038,718	. <u> </u>	1,944,119	
Total Assets		2,492,922		2,364,576	
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions		11,447		11,130	
Deferred loss on bond refunding		757		4,486	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		12,204		15,616	
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$</u>	2,505,126	\$	2,380,192	

Statements of Net Position As of December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

	2020			2019	
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$	75,244	\$	58,610	
Fees received in advance and other reserves	Φ	10,457	Φ	13,498	
Liabilities payable from restricted assets:					
Current maturities of long-term debt Unlimited tax bonds		22.005		21 725	
		23,005		21,735	
Accrued interest payable		5 (2)		7.012	
Unlimited tax bonds		5,634		7,013	
Total Current Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets		28,639		28,748	
Total Current Liabilities		114,340		100,856	
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Long-term debt, net of current maturities		564,149		601,492	
Net pension liability		12,526		13,001	
Other noncurrent liabilities		16,950		13,895	
		-)		-)	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		593,625	·	628,388	
Total Liabilities		707,965	·	729,244	
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions		578		2,026	
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB		19,693		7,939	
Deferred gain on bond refunding		10,111		2,050	
6 6		,		· · · · ·	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		30,382		12,015	
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources		738,347		741,259	
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:		1,294,888		1,119,856	
Debt Service		45,740		45,346	
Net OPEB asset		29,646		11,505	
Unrestricted		396,505		462,226	
		· · · ·			
Total Net Position		1,766,779		1,638,933	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position	\$	2,505,126	\$	2,380,192	

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(in thousands)

		2020		2019
One verting revenues				
Operating revenues	¢	257 296	¢	265.000
Vessel and cargo services	\$	357,386	\$	365,086
Rental of equipment and facilities		21,665		18,065
Grain elevator Bulk materials		1,263 3,911		1,439 4,265
Other		6,507		4,203 2,582
Total operating revenues		390,732		391,437
Operating expenses				
Maintenance and operations of facilities		178,606		177,121
General and administrative		46,225		50,420
Depreciation and amortization		77,829		74,020
Total operating expenses		302,660		301,561
Operating income		88,072		89,876
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)				
Investment income		9,810		13,017
Contributions to state and local agencies		(235)		(4,327)
Loss on disposal of assets		(126)		(4)
Other, net		833		1,175
Total nonoperating revenues		10,282		9,861
Income before nonoperating revenues (expenses) related to				
property taxes		98,354		99,737
Nonoperating revenues (expenses) related to property taxes				
Property taxes, net of estimated uncollectible amounts		48,965		51,060
Investment income on bond proceeds		349		967
Interest expense on unlimited tax bonds		(23,526)		(24,451)
Property tax collection expense		(1,100)		(1,100)
Other, net		(384)		(410)
Total nonoperating revenues related to				
property taxes		24,304		26,066
Income before capital contributions		122,658		125,803
Capital contributions from federal agencies		5,188		1,772
Change in net position		127,846		127,575
Net position, January 1		1,638,933		1,511,358
Net position, December 31	\$	1,766,779	\$	1,638,933



Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

		2020		2019
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers	\$	387,132	\$	390,870
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	Ψ	(61,342)	Ψ	(54,049)
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services		(108,569)		(100,367)
Cash paid for employees for services		(56,267)		(55,460)
Cash received for other services		4,166		3,196
Cash received for other purposes		7,606		196
Net cash provided by operating activities		172,726		184,386
The cash provided by operating activities		172,720		104,500
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Contributions paid to others		(235)		(4,327)
Property tax collection expenses paid		(1,791)		(1,561)
Other non operating revenue		597		1,140
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		(1,429)		(4,748)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		47 416		17 100
Property taxes received		47,416		47,423
Contributions received from federal agencies		946		2,165
Interim financing costs		(1,742)		(111)
Repayment of long-term debt and funding of escrow		(329,095)		(21,185)
Proceeds from issuance of debt		299,080		-
Interest on long-term debt		(17,431)		(29,098)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(228,920)		(115,591)
Proceeds from retirement of assets		237		93
Net cash used in capital financing activities		(229,509)		(116,304)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of investments		(217,430)		(334,815)
Proceeds from maturities of investments		309,595		359,657
Interest on investments		9,913		12,092
Net cash provided by investing activities		102,078		36,934
		102,070	•	30,951
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		43,866		100,268
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1		193,450		93,182
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	\$	237,316	\$	193,450
-	-		:	<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents Unrestricted	\$	222,202	\$	175,160
Cash and cash equivalents Restricted		15,114		18,290

Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

		2020	2019
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activitie	es:		
Operating Income	\$	88,072 \$	89,876
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization		77,829	74,020
Provision for doubtful accounts		812	191
Pension\OPEB deferred inflows		10,306	5,076
Pension\OPEB deferred outflows		(316)	3,118
Changes in assets and liabilities			
(Increase) in trade and other receivables		(7,226)	(22)
Decrease \ (increase) in prepaids and other current assets		1,465	(4,681)
Decrease in dredging expenses paid in advance		3,911	2,920
Increase in accounts payable and other liabilities		16,677	26,169
(Decrease) in net pension\OPEB liability and compensated absences		(22,841)	(12,243)
Increase / (decrease) in fees received in advance		4,037	(38)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	172,726 \$	184,386
Noncash investing, capital and financing activities			
Increase in fair value of investments	\$	(28) \$	(1,024)
Capital contributions from federal agencies	φ	7,090	2,848
Capital asset acquisitions included in accounts payable		8,966	23,208
			,

Statements of Fiduciary Net Position As of December 31, 2020 and 2019

(in thousands)

	2020			2019
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,020	\$	3,599
Investment Securities Domestic Equity International Equity Fixed Income Balanced Funds*		115,649 27,294 130,915 13,438		120,891 23,696 118,042 2,517
Accrued investment income Total Assets		371 290,687		821 269,566
Liabilities				
Administrative fees		-		-
Investment Expenses Total Liabilities		52 52		56 56
Net position restricted for pension / OPEB**	\$	290,635	\$	269,510

Pension (and other employee benefit) Trust Funds

* Mutual Funds that include both equity and fixed income securities

**Net position restricted for OPEB	\$ 95,148	\$ 82,262
Net position restricted for Defined Contribution	4,236	2,840
Net Position restricted for Pension	 191,251	 184,408
	\$ 290,635	\$ 269,510

Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

	 2020	 2019
Additions:		
Employer contributions	\$ 17,130	\$ 10,379
Net investment income	17,509	17,243
Total additions	 34,639	 27,622
Deductions:		
Benefit payments and withdrawals	(13,196)	(10,494)
Administrative expenses	 (318)	 (336)
Total deductions	(13,514)	(10,830)
Net increase in net position	21,125	16,792
Net position restricted for pension /		
OPEB , beginning of year	269,510	252,718
Net position restricted for pension /		
OPEB, end of year	\$ 290,635	\$ 269,510

Pension (and other employee benefit) Trust Funds

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas ("Authority") is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas, operating as a navigation district pursuant to Chapter 5007 of the Texas Special District Laws Code. The Port Commission, composed of seven commissioners, governs the Authority. Harris County, Texas ("County") and the City of Houston each appoint two commissioners to the Port Commission and jointly appoint the chairman. The City of Pasadena and the Harris County Mayors' and Councils' Association ("Association") each appoint one commissioner. Under state law, the County Treasurer serves as the treasurer of the Authority. The Authority is not a component unit of the County, the City of Houston, the City of Pasadena, or the Association, since none of these entities exercises financial control over the Authority. The Authority is considered a primary government entity satisfying the following criteria: (a) no entity appoints a voting majority of its governing body; (b) it is legally separate from other entities; and (c) it is fiscally independent of other state and local governments. Each Fiduciary Trust Fund is not included as part of the primary government as its activities are fiduciary in nature.

The financial statements of the Authority include operations and activities of the Authority, and its blended component unit for which the Port Commission has financial accountability as defined below and its fiduciary component units, as described below. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations.

Blended Component Unit

The Port Development Corporation ("PDC") was organized by the Authority under the State of Texas Development Corporation Act of 1979. PDC is a nonprofit corporation that previously issued industrial development revenue bonds to promote and develop commercial, industrial and manufacturing enterprises and to promote and encourage employment and public welfare and is currently legally active. PDC is considered a blended component unit of the Authority as the governing boards of the Authority and PDC are the same, and the Authority has operational responsibility for the PDC and is able to impose its will on PDC, as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 14, *"The Financial Reporting Entity,"* as amended. There has been no financial activity for PDC since 2007.

Fiduciary Component Units

The Pension Plan is for eligible retirees and Port Houston employees hired before 2012. The Pension Plan has a variety of investment accounts that support the funds

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fiduciary Component Units (continued)

for the ongoing payment of benefits. The Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan primarily provides health insurance benefits for retirees. The 401(a) Plan is for eligible employees hired on or after August 1, 2012. Contributions are only made by the Authority, which also establishes the vesting schedule. In addition, contribution percentages are based on the employee's years of service.

Basis of Accounting

The Authority follows enterprise fund accounting and reporting requirements, including the accrual basis of accounting and application of GASB pronouncements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Authority's 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 and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are used to record certain transactions, such as pension benefits, other postemployment benefits, allowances for doubtful accounts, loss contingencies, and insurance recoveries. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash, highly liquid time deposits, investments in local government investment pools, money market mutual funds, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased are classified herein as cash and cash equivalents.

The requirements of GASB Statement No. 79, "*Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*" (GASB 79), are applicable to the Authority. GASB 79 addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain external investment pools and pool participants. Specifically, it establishes criteria for an external investment pool to qualify for making the election to measure all of its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes, and further outlines additional note disclosure requirements for governmental entities that participate in those pools.

GASB 79 delinks money market local government investment pools from Securities

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

and Exchange Commission Rule 2a-7, enabling such pools to continue to utilize amortized cost for valuation and financial reporting, so that the \$1.00 per unit value they pursue will not need to change to a fluctuating price. As a prerequisite to the continued use of amortized cost, GASB 79 puts forth risk-mitigating measures such as limits on certain repurchase collateral investments, daily and weekly liquidity buckets, and "Know Your Customer" provisions, among others. The Port adheres to these provisions.

Investments

The Authority's cash equivalents, excluding certain investments in local government investment pools, and investments are recorded at fair value based upon quoted market prices in active or inactive markets for similar assets with the difference between the purchase price and market price being recorded as investment income. Gains or losses due to market valuation changes as well as realized gains or losses are recognized in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

Accounts Receivable

Trade receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. Allowances are estimated at approximately 4% of total accounts receivable, based on historical experience. Bad debts are written off against the accounts receivable allowance when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of receivables previously written off are recorded as a reduction of expenses when received.

Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

Maintenance Dredging

The cost of periodic maintenance dredging of berthing areas adjacent to the Authority's wharves, and of certain ship channels not maintained by the federal government, is capitalized in prepaid and other current assets and amortized over two years. Amortization for 2020 and 2019 amounted to \$5,351 and \$3,014, respectively, and is included in depreciation and amortization in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property Taxes

Property taxes (net of collection expenses) are used to pay debt service on outstanding General Obligation Bonds. Property is appraised, and a lien on such property becomes enforceable, as of January 1, subject to certain procedures generally in accordance with Harris County Appraisal District rules for rendition, appraisal, appraisal review, and judicial review. Property taxes are generally levied in October or November for the year in which assessed. Taxes become delinquent February 1 of the following year and are subject to interest and penalty charges. Property tax levied revenue and associated receivable is accrued evenly throughout the year and as property taxes are paid the receivable is reduced. The Harris County Tax Assessor-Collector bills and collects property taxes of the Authority for a fee and remits collections to the Authority. Property tax collection expenses incurred by the Authority for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$1,100 and \$1,100, respectively. These expenses are reflected as property tax expense in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. The tax rates levied on behalf of the Authority for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$0.00991 and \$0.01074, respectively, per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation.

Restricted Assets

Assets which are use-restricted to specific purposes by bond indenture or otherwise are segregated on the Statements of Net Position. These assets, which may include cash and investments, are primarily restricted for construction and debt service purposes.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than five thousand dollars and an estimated useful life of three years or greater. Property constructed or acquired by purchase is stated at cost. Property received as a contribution is stated at estimated acquisition value on the date received. Donated assets received in a service concession arrangement are reported at acquisition value rather than fair value. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add value to the assets or materially extend asset lives are expensed. The Authority capitalizes, as a cost of its constructed assets, the weighted average interest expense applied to average cumulative expenditures. No interest was capitalized in 2020 and 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Capital Assets (continued)

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Railroads	25-40 years
Buildings	10-40 years
Improvements other than buildings	10-50 years
Machinery and equipment	3-20 years
Computer software - intangible	5 years

Premiums (Discounts) on Bonds Payable and Issuance Costs

Bond premiums and discounts are amortized using the effective interest method. Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

Deferred Compensation

The Authority offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457(b). The plan, which is administered by the Nationwide Trust Company, permits employees to defer income taxation on retirement savings into future years. Amounts deferred under the plan are not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences, which include unpaid accrued vacation and sick leave, are accumulated during employment and are accrued over the first nine months of the calendar year. Employees earn vacation at rates of 10 to 25 days per year and may accumulate a maximum of 20 to 50 days, depending on their length of employment. Upon termination or retirement, employees are paid for any unused accumulated vacation days at their current pay rate. Employees earn sick leave at the rate of 12 days per year. Upon termination or retirement, employees are paid for any unused sick leave days at their current pay rate up to a maximum of 60 days. With sufficient accruals, employees are allowed to receive payments following year-end of up to a maximum of 12 days of their unused sick leave, at their current pay rate.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets and liabilities, the Statements of Net Position includes a separate section for deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources. These separate financial statement elements represent consumption (outflow or asset) or acquisition (inflow or liability) of net position that applies to a future reporting period.

The Authority has several types of deferred outflows of resources that are included in this category: deferred losses on bond refundings, pension contributions made after measurement date, differences between expected and actual experience, net difference between projected and actual earnings and changes of assumptions. Deferred inflows of resources include: deferred gains on bond refunding, the differences between expected and actual experience, net difference between projected and actual earnings and changes of assumptions.

Net Position

Net position represents the residual interest in the Authority's assets and deferred outflows of resources after liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are deducted and consist of three sections: net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. The net investment in capital assets component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by outstanding debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when constraints are imposed by third parties and consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. The remaining net position that does not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted is classified as unrestricted. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources, as they are needed.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses consist of those revenues and expenses that result from the ongoing principal operations of the Authority. Operating revenues consist primarily of charges for services. Nonoperating revenues and expenses consist of those revenues and expenses that are related to financing and investing activities and result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities.

The Authority's operating revenues for vessel and cargo services are collected from

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Operating Revenues and Expenses (continued)

charges assessed pursuant to its tariffs and from lease revenues associated with facilities located within the operating terminals. These revenues are recognized and accrued during the period earned. Revenues from rental of equipment and facilities are derived from leases outside of the operating terminals combined with fees associated with an agreement with respect to use of railroad rights-of-way. These revenues are recognized during the period earned by accrual or prepayment amortization, as appropriate pursuant to agreement terms.

Current Year Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 89, "Accounting for Interest Cost incurred Before the End of a Construction Period." The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period.

This Statement also reiterates that in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles. The Authority elected to early implement this standard in fiscal year 2020.

GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020* addresses reinsurance recoveries for public entity risk pools and terminology used to refer to derivative instruments. The Authority implemented GASB 92, paragraphs 11 and 13. Paragraph 11 notes reinsurance recoveries are risk financing and insurance-related activities of public entity risk pools which have amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers and relate to paid claims and claim adjustment expenses which may, but are not required to be, reported as reductions of expense. The Authority has reviewed and modified all applicable Notes to Financial Statements accordingly. The remainder of GASB 92 is effective in future years and is discussed later in further detail.

In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance." The primary objective of this Statement is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Current Year Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

The effective dates of certain provisions contained in the following pronouncements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations
- Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*
- Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements
- Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*
- Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations
- Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020
- Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates
- Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting)
- Implementation Guide No. 2018-1, Implementation Guidance Update—2018
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-1, Implementation Guidance Update—2019
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-2, Fiduciary Activities.
- Reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers
- Terminology used to refer to derivative instruments.

The effective dates of the following pronouncements are postponed by 18 months:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*.

The Authority implemented GASB 84 and GASB 88 on the original effective date.

Future Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, "Leases." The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The Authority is currently evaluating potential changes to the financial statements as a result of implementation of this statement.

In May 2019, GASB issued Statement No. 91, "Conduit Debt Obligations." The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. This Statement also addresses arrangements, often characterized as leases, that are associated with conduit debt obligations. In those arrangements, capital assets are constructed or acquired with the proceeds of a conduit debt obligation and used by third-party obligors in the course of their activities. Payments from third-party obligors are intended to cover and coincide with debt service payments. During those arrangements, issuers retain the titles to the capital assets. Those titles may or may not pass to the obligors at the end of the arrangements. The Authority is currently evaluating potential changes to the financial statements as a result of implementation of this statement.

In January 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 92, "*Omnibus 2020*." The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics and includes specific provisions about the following:

- The effective date of Statement No. 87, *Leases*, and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*, for interim financial reports
- Reporting of intra-entity transfers of assets between a primary government employer and a component unit defined benefit pension plan or defined benefit OPEB plan

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

- The applicability of Statements 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, as amended, and No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, as amended, to reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits
- The applicability of certain requirements of Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities,* to postemployment benefit arrangements
- Measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) related to asset retirement obligations ("AROs") in a government acquisition
- Reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature.

In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 93, "Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates." Some governments have entered into agreements in which variable payments made or received depend on an interbank offered rate ("IBOR")—most notably, the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021, prompting governments to amend or replace financial instruments for the purpose of replacing LIBOR with other reference rates, by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing fallback provisions related to the reference rate.

The objective of this Statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. This Statement achieves that objective by:

- Providing exceptions for certain hedging derivative instruments to the hedge accounting termination provisions when an IBOR is replaced as the reference rate of the hedging derivative instrument's variable payment
- Clarifying the hedge accounting termination provisions when a hedged item is amended to replace the reference rate
- Clarifying that the uncertainty related to the continued availability of IBORs does not, by itself, affect the assessment of whether the occurrence of a hedged expected transaction is probable
- Removing LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

- Identifying a Secured Overnight Financing Rate and the Effective Federal Funds Rate as appropriate benchmark interest rates for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap
- Clarifying the definition of *reference rate*, as it is used in Statement 53, as amended

Providing an exception to the lease modifications guidance in Statement 87, as amended, for certain lease contracts that are amended solely to replace an IBOR as the rate upon which variable payments depend. The Authority is currently assessing the impact of this statement in fiscal year 2021, except for paragraphs 11b, 13, and 14 which are effective in fiscal year 2022.

In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 94, "Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements." The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to publicprivate and public-public partnership arrangements ("PPPs"). As used in that statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement ("SCA"), which the Board defines in this Statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement. The Authority will assess the impact of this statement in fiscal year 2023.

In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 96, "Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements." This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements ("SBITAs") for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset (an intangible asset) and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended.

A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology ("IT") software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The subscription term includes the period during which a government has a noncancellable right to use the underlying IT assets. The subscription term also includes periods covered by an option to extend (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will exercise that option) or to terminate (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will *not* exercise that option).

Under this Statement, a government generally should recognize a right-to-use subscription asset, an intangible asset, and a corresponding subscription liability. A government should recognize the subscription liability at the commencement of the subscription term, which is when the subscription asset is placed into service. The subscription liability should be initially measured at the present value of subscription payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Future subscription payments should be discounted using the interest rate the SBITA vendor charges the government, which may be implicit, or the government's incremental borrowing rate if the interest rate is not readily determinable. A government should recognize amortization of the discount on the subscription liability as an outflow of resources (for example, interest expense) in subsequent financial reporting periods. The Authority will assess the impact of this statement in fiscal year 2023.

In June 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 97, "Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – An Amendment of GASB Statements No.14 and No 84, and A Supersession of GASB Statement No.32." The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans.

This Statement (1) requires that a Section 457 plan be classified as either a pension plan or an other employee benefit plan depending on whether the plan meets the definition of a pension plan and (2) clarifies that Statement 84, as amended, should be applied to all arrangements organized under IRC Section 457 to determine whether those arrangements should be reported as fiduciary activities.

This Statement supersedes the remaining provisions of Statement No. 32, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans, as amended, regarding investment valuation requirements for Section 457 plans. As a result, investments of all Section 457 plans should be measured as of the end of the plan's reporting period in all circumstances. The Authority will assess the impact of this statement in fiscal year 2022.

Revisions

Certain immaterial revisions have been made to the 2019 financial statements for the presentation of property taxes received on the cash flow statement. \$47,423 of property taxes received has been moved from cash flows from noncapital financing activities to cash flows from capital and related financing activities. This revision did not have an impact on the total change in cash and cash equivalents.

2. Cash and Investments

The Authority's cash and cash equivalents of \$237,316 and \$193,450 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, are maintained in demand deposit accounts and local government investment pools. Pursuant to the Texas Public Funds Collateral Act, Chapter 2257, Texas Government Code, the demand deposit account balances are fully covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or collateralized with securities deposited by the Authority's depository institution in a safekeeping account at the Federal Reserve Bank in the Authority's name and under the Authority's control.

In accordance with its Investment Policy and the Texas Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code ("PFIA"), the Authority may invest in fullycollateralized or insured time deposits, direct debt securities of the United States or its agencies, municipal and state obligations, commercial paper, money market

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

mutual funds, guaranteed investment contracts, bankers' acceptances, collateralized mortgage obligations (the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency of the United States) and local government investment pools.

The Authority's Investment Policy is formally reviewed and approved at least annually by the Port Commission. The policy emphasizes safety of principal and liquidity, outlines investment strategies by fund group, and includes guidelines for diversification, risk tolerance, yield, and maturity of investments. All investment transactions, except for demand and time deposits, investment pools and mutual funds, are settled on a delivery versus payment basis, with safekeeping at the Authority's custodian, JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. A copy of the Investment Policy is available for download from the Authority's website (http://porthouston.com).

During 2019 and 2020, the Authority made investments in the Local Government Investment Cooperative ("LOGIC"), Texas Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System Trust ("Texas CLASS"), and the Texas Local Government Investment Pool ("TexPool Prime"). Also in 2020, the Authority made investments in a local government investment pool organized under the Interlocal Cooperation Act Texas Short Term Asset Reserve Program ("TexSTAR"). These local government investment pools are subject to the PFIA, which requires the pools to have the following investment objectives, in order of priority: (i) preservation and safety of principal; (ii) liquidity; and (iii) yield. The investment policies for the pools specify that they will seek to maintain a "AAAm" credit rating by at least one nationallyrecognized rating service. As they offer daily liquidity similar to money market mutual funds, the pools are classified as cash and cash equivalents. Deposits in the investment pools are not insured or guaranteed by any government or government agency. Authorized investments include U.S. government and agency securities, repurchase agreements, certain mutual funds, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit.

LOGIC assets are valued using the amortized cost valuation technique, which generally approximates the market value of the assets and has been deemed to be a proxy for fair value which meets criteria under GASB 79.

Texas CLASS utilizes Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Topic (ASC) 820 *"Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure"* to define fair value, establish a framework for measuring fair value and expand disclosure requirements regarding fair value measurements. ASC 820 does not require new fair value measurements but is applied to the extent that other accounting pronouncements require or permit fair value measurements. The standard emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

TexPool Prime uses amortized cost to value portfolio assets, consistent with the criteria and guidance established by GASB 79. Generally, it seeks to preserve principal and minimize market and credit risks by investing in a diversified pool of assets of high credit quality, with adequate collateralization and use of delivery versus payment procedures. The maturities of the investments are distributed such that there is a continuing stream of securities maturing at frequent intervals.

TexSTAR assets are valued using the amortized cost valuation technique, which generally approximates the market value of the assets and has been deemed to be a proxy for fair value which meets criteria under GASB 79.

At December 31, 2020, the Authority had investments in LOGIC, Texas CLASS, TexSTAR, and TexPool Prime of \$71,165, \$68,268, \$100, and \$69,377, respectively.

At December 31, 2019, the Authority had investments in LOGIC, Texas CLASS, and TexPool Prime of \$47,247, \$53,488, and \$63,788, respectively.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 40, "*Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*," the Authority's financial statements are required to address credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk of investments.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. To minimize this risk, the Authority's Investment Policy establishes minimum acceptable credit ratings for fixed income securities of "A" or its equivalent. U.S. government and agency securities are currently rated "AA+" by Standard & Poor's and "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service. Commercial paper must be rated not less than "A-1", "P-1", or the equivalent by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations or must be rated at least "A-1", "P-1" or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency and be fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a bank organized and existing under the laws of the United States or any state thereof.

Obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state must be rated not less than single "A" or its equivalent. Ratings of "SP-1" by Standard & Poor's or "MIG-1" by Moody's Investors Service are acceptable, as those are the highest ratings assigned to short-term municipal securities. Money market mutual funds and public funds investment pools must be rated "AAA" or its equivalent by at least one nationally recognized rating firm.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk exists when investments are concentrated in the securities of a few issuers. The Authority mitigates such risks

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

by emphasizing the importance of a diversified portfolio. The Authority's investments at December 31, 2020 and 2019 included the following securities which comprised more than 5% of the total portfolio (excluding cash and cash equivalents):

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Commercial Paper:		
Banco Santander SA/NY	7%	13%
Exxon Mobil	7%	-
MUFG Bank	-	5%
Natixis NY	9%	-
Royal Bank of Canada	5%	-
Santander UK PLC	-	10%
Municipal Bonds:		
Connecticut ST	-	8%
Florida St Brd Admin	10%	7%
New York City, NY	-	5%
NYC Transitional Fina Auth	10%	14%
U.S. Agency Securities:		
Federal Farm Credit Banks	11%	-
Federal Home Loan Bank	-	5%
Federal National Mortgage Association	11%	5%

These securities meet the diversification and credit quality requirements specified in the Investment Policy, including provisions requiring that no more than 20% of the overall portfolio may be invested in a single municipal security or commercial paper issuer, and no more than 30% in a single government agency issuer.

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk occurs when changes in interest rates adversely affect the fair value of the Authority's investments. Generally speaking, the fair value of longer-dated securities have greater sensitivity to changes in market interest rates. The Authority minimizes its exposure to this risk by purchasing a mix of shorter-term investments and longer-term securities with maturities largely staggered to avoid undue concentration of assets in a specific maturity sector, and by structuring the portfolio to provide for stability of income and reasonable liquidity necessary to meet operational and capital needs.

The Investment Policy includes a general objective to hold investments to maturity, with final maturity of up to five years for certain instruments, and no more than 40% of the portfolio invested beyond two years at the time of purchase. It also provides that the maximum weighted average maturity of the overall portfolio shall not exceed two years. See the tables on the following pages showing fair value and weighted

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

average maturity of the Authority's investments for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Foreign Currency Risk – Foreign currency risk occurs when changes in exchange rates adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Authority had no foreign currency risk in its general cash and investment portfolio, which is denominated in U.S. dollars. The Authority's defined benefit plan and its OPEB Plan, as described in Notes 8 and 9 in the accompanying notes to the financial statements, respectively, have indirect exposure to foreign currency risk due to investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"); however, they are not included in foreign currency as they are denominated in U.S. dollars and accounted for at fair value. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the indirect exposure to foreign currency risk for the defined benefit plan was \$15,303 and \$14,055, respectively, and for the OPEB Plan, the indirect currency exposure was \$7,762 and \$6,543, respectively.

The Authority has estimated the fair value of financial instruments in accordance with the guidance provided in GASB Statement No. 72, "*Fair Value Measurement and Application*," ("GASB 72") which requires a government to use valuation techniques that are appropriate under the 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. Valuation techniques should be applied consistently, though a change may be appropriate in certain circumstances. Valuation techniques maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Determining the level at which an asset falls within the hierarchy requires significant judgment considering the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. The hierarchy consists of three broad levels, as shown on following page, with Level 1 being the most observable:

- Level 1 Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Quoted market prices in active or inactive markets for similar assets or liabilities and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs for an asset or liability, which reflect those that market participants would use.

For its cash and investments, the Authority utilizes the market approach, which uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets, liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities. Within this approach, the matrix pricing technique is used principally to value some types of

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

financial instruments, such as debt securities, without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities. Instead, matrix pricing relies on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities.

The Authority's significant financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, and investment securities. As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Authority had the following recurring fair value measurements for such financial instruments:

- Local Government Investment Pools as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 totaling \$208,910 and \$164,523, respectively.
- U.S. Agency Securities, Municipal Bonds, and Commercial Paper as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are valued using the matrix pricing technique with quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, provided by SVC, IDC and other pricing sources (Level 2 inputs).

The Authority had no nonrecurring fair value measurements at December 31, 2020, nor any changes in valuation technique with a significant impact to fair value.

The following table summarizes the Authority's investments that are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized to determine such fair value.

Security Type		evel 1 /31/20	Level 2 12/31/20		Level 3 12/31/20	 Total
U.S. Agency Securities	\$	- \$	50,07	9 \$	-	\$ 50,079
Commercial Paper		-	59,92	9	-	59,929
Municipal Bonds			109,53	1	-	 109,531
Total	\$	- \$	219,53	9 \$	-	\$ 219,539
Security Type	12/	evel 1 /31/19	Level 2 12/31/19)	Level 3 12/31/19	 Total
U.C. A compary Cooperation						
U.S. Agency Securities	\$	- \$,		-	\$ 42,418
Commercial Paper	\$	- \$	84,27	0	-	\$ 84,270
	\$	- \$,	0	- - -	\$ · ·

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

The following table summarizes the Authority's fiduciary net position investments that are measured at fair value at their respective fiscal year end, for fiscal 2020 and 2019, and indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized to determine such fair value.

	Level 1 2020		Level 2 2020		Level 3 2020		Total
Domestic Equity	\$	73,379	\$ -	\$	-	\$	73,379
International Equity		7,955	-		-		7,955
Mutual Funds		80,932	-		-		80,932
U.S. Treasuries		16,097	-		-		16,097
U.S. Corporate Obligations		-	70,095		-		70,095
Municipal Obligations		-	1,863		-		1,863
U.S. Government Agencies		-	20,283		-		20,283
International Fixed Income		-	8,628		-		8,628
Master Limited Partnerships		4,345	-		-		4,345
Target Date Mutual Funds		-	 3,718		-	_	3,718
Total	\$	182,708	\$ 104,587	\$	-	\$	287,295

	 Level 1 2019	Level 2 2019	Level 3 2019	Total
Domestic Equity	\$ 66,247	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,247
International Equity	4,699	-	-	4,699
Mutual Funds	68,947	-	-	68,947
U.S. Treasuries	16,710	-	-	16,710
U.S. Corporate Obligations	-	50,114	-	50,114
Municipal Obligations	-	1,095	-	1,095
U.S. Government Agencies	-	29,769	-	29,769
International Fixed Income	-	6,664	-	6,664
Master Limited Partnerships	18,384	-	-	18,384
Target Date Mutual Funds	 -	 2,517	 -	 2,517
Total	\$ 174,987	\$ 90,159	\$ _	\$ 265,146



Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

The following table details the U.S. Dollar holdings (excluding cash and cash equivalents) and their weighted average maturity as of December 31, 2020.

Security Type	Ratings	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (In Years)
Security Type	Turings		(III I cars)
Agency Securities:			
FNMA NOTE	AA+/Aaa	\$ 25,062	2.32
FFCB NOTE	AA+/Aaa	25,017	2.32
Total		50,079	
Commercial Paper:			
Banco Santander SA/NY	A-1/P-1	14,987	0.12
Exxon Mobil	A-1/P-1	14,978	0.17
Natixis	A-1/P-1	9,992	0.07
Natixis	A-1/P-1	9,986	0.11
Royal Bank of Canada	A-1/P-1	9,986	0.11
Total		59,929	
Municipal Bonds			
Bartow Cty, GA Dev Auth	AA-/Aa2	710	0.00
City of Bloomington, MN	AA+	4,156	0.10
City of Derby, CT	A+	1,135	0.02
City of Derby, CT	A+	819	0.02
City of Frisco, TX	AAA/Aaa	2,859	0.03
City of Gardner, KS	SP-1+	2,511	0.02
City of Lawrenceville, GA	AA+/Aa3	1,056	0.02
City of New Britain, CT	AA+/Aaa	808	0.00
City of Suffolk, VA	AAA/Aaa	1,286	0.02
City of Suffolk, VA	AAA/Aaa	1,355	0.04
City of Wausau, WI	MIG1	8,071	0.17

(Continued on Next Page)

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

	-		Weighted Average Maturity
Security Type	Ratings	Fair Value	(In Years)
Municipal Bonds:			
FL SBA Rev	AA/Aa3	22,082	0.10
Honolulu City & Cnty, HI	Aal	2,090	0.05
Honolulu City & Cty, HI	Aa3	1,701	0.01
Hurst-Euless-Bedford ISD	AAA	1,014	0.01
Milwaukee Cty, WI	AA/Aa2	1,039	0.02
NYC Transitional Fina Auth	AA/Aa3	10,146	0.05
NYC Transitional Fina Auth	AAA/Aa1	12,239	0.21
Omaha-Douglas Bldg Comm	AA+/Aa3	1,259	0.02
Palm Beach Cty, FL	AA+/Aa2	1,014	0.01
State of CA	AA-	4,100	0.01
State of CA	AA-	1,640	0.02
State of CT	A/A1	7,478	0.07
Town of Oxford, CT	Aa2	1,050	0.02
Town of Oxford, CT	Aa2	1,410	0.05
Village of Waterford, WI	A+	5,427	0.16
West Haymarket Jt Pub Agcy, NE	AAA/Aa1	2,294	0.06
West Orange, NJ	SP-1+	6,329	0.01
Ypsilanti Cmnty Schools, MI	AA	2,453	0.05
Total		109,531	
Total Investment Fair Value		\$ 219,539	
Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity			1.88

The above calculation excludes cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2020, the Authority's weighted average maturity of the portfolio as defined in the Investment Policy including cash and cash equivalents was 0.92 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

The following table details the U.S. Dollar holdings (excluding cash and cash equivalents) and their weighted average maturity as of December 31, 2019.

			Weighted Average Maturity
Security Type	Ratings	Fair Value	(In Years)
Agency Securities:			
FNMA NOTE	AA+/Aaa	\$ 15,004	1.66
FHLMC NOTE	AA+/Aaa	12,415	1.44
FHLB NOTE	AA+/Aaa	14,999	1.67
Total		42,418	
Commercial Paper:			
Banco Santander SA/NY	A-1/P-1	24,865	0.09
Banco Santander SA/NY	A-1/P-1	14,833	0.10
MUFG Bank	A-1/P-1	14,836	0.10
Santander UK PLC	A-1/P-1	14,882	0.08
Santander UK PLC	A-1/P-1	14,854	0.10
Total		84,270	
Municipal Bonds			
Atlantic Cty Imprv Auth, NJ	MIG1	5,222	0.00
Bartow Cty, GA Dev Auth	AA-/Aa2	1,075	0.00
Bartow Cty, GA Dev Auth	AA-/Aa2	715	0.00
City of Bloomington, MN	AA+	4,153	0.08
City of Derby, CT	A+	1,106	0.02
City of Derby, CT	A+	785	0.02
City of Gardner, KS	SP-1+	2,510	0.02
City of Jersey City, NJ	MIG1	13,210	0.07
City of Lawrenceville, GA	AA+/Aa3	1,031	0.02
City of New Britain, CT	AA+/Aaa	811	0.01

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

Security Type	Ratings	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (In Years)
Security Type	Katings		(III I Cal S)
Municipal Bonds:			
City of New Orleans, LA	AA+/A2	6,373	0.14
City of Suffolk, VA	AAA/Aaa	1,246	0.02
City of Suffolk, VA	AAA/Aaa	1,298	0.03
City of Wausau, WI	MIG1	8,143	0.14
City of Wausau, WI Rev	Aa3	3,609	0.04
Creek Cty ISD #33, OK	AA-	2,920	0.01
FL SBA Rev	AA/Aa3	22,103	0.18
Honolulu City & Cty, HI	Aa3	1,705	0.01
Hudson Cty, NJ Imprv Auth	SP-1+	6,519	0.01
Hudson Cty, NJ Imprv Auth	SP-1+	4,031	0.02
Hurst-Euless-Bedford ISD	AAA	1,009	0.01
Indianapolis, IN LPIBB	AA+/Aaa	3,095	0.00
Kent Cty, MI	SP-1+	2,756	0.02
New York City, NY	AA+/Aa1	14,941	0.37
NYC Transitional Fina Auth	AA+/Aa2	10,158	0.09
NYC Transitional Fina Auth	AAA/Aa1	11,969	0.18
NYC Transitional Fina Auth	AAA/Aa1	14,852	0.29
NYC Transitional Fina Auth	AAA/Aa1	4,987	0.13
Oneida Cty, NY GO	AA-/A1	750	0.00
State of CT	A/A1	6,076	0.02
State of CT	A/A1	15,614	0.17
State of CT	A/A1	1,036	0.02
State of CT	A/A1	1,039	0.03
Town of Oxford, CT	Aa2	1,033	0.01
Town of Oxford, CT	Aa2	1,360	0.03
West Haymarket Jt Pub Agcy, NE	AAA/Aa1	2,219	0.05
Ypsilanti Cmnty Schools, MI	AA	2,412	0.04
Total		183,871	
Total Investment Fair Value		\$ 310,559	
Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity			

The above calculation excludes cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2019, the Authority's weighted average maturity of the portfolio as defined in the Investment Policy including cash and cash equivalents was 1.34 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

3. Receivables

Receivables as of December 31, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	2020		2019	
Trade Receivables, Net				
Trade receivables Damage claims receivable Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$	47,435 742 (3,513)	\$	40,246 699 (2,703)
Total trade receivables, net		44,664		38,242
Other Receivables				
Interest receivable Due from federal agencies Other		1,135 7,231 5		2,034 2,989 11
Total other receivables		8,371		5,034
Total Receivables, Net	\$	53,035	\$	43,276



Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

4. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements / Transfers	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land other than channel	\$ 112,012	\$ 3,319	\$ (33)	\$ 115,298
Land use rights - intangible	13,328	1,220	1,313	15,861
Channel land	371,975	-	-	371,975
Construction-in-progress	142,276	203,710	(78,059)	267,927
Total capital assets not being depreciated	639,591	208,249	(76,779)	771,061
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings	171,953	-	-	171,953
Improvements other than buildings	1,365,016	60,422	-	1,425,438
Railroads	62,140	-	-	62,140
Machinery and equipment	530,850	28,477	(7,815)	551,512
Computer software - intangible	14,934	2,955		17,889
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,144,893	91,854	(7,815)	2,228,932
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings	(109,405)	(4,658)	-	(114,063)
Improvements other than buildings	(591,522)	(40,110)	-	(631,632)
Railroads	(41,607)	(1,283)	-	(42,890)
Machinery and equipment	(287,485)	(24,539)	7,633	(304,391)
Computer software - intangible	(12,998)	(1,589)		(14,587)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,043,017)	(72,179)	7,633	(1,107,563)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	1,101,876	19,675	(182)	1,121,369
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,741,467</u>	\$ 227,924	<u>\$ (76,961)</u>	\$ 1,892,430

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

4. Capital Assets (continued)

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements / Transfers	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land other than channel	\$ 108,353	\$ 3,659	\$ -	\$ 112,012
Land use rights - intangible	12,986	342	-	13,328
Channel land	371,597	378	-	371,975
Construction-in-progress	60,050	83,340	(1,114)	142,276
Total capital assets not being depreciated	552,986	87,719	(1,114)	639,591
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings	171,679	274	-	171,953
Improvements other than buildings	1,355,763	9,253	-	1,365,016
Railroads	62,140	-	-	62,140
Machinery and equipment	513,906	17,299	(355)	530,850
Computer software - intangible	13,964	970		14,934
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,117,452	27,796	(355)	2,144,893
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings	(104,432)	(4,973)	-	(109,405)
Improvements other than buildings	(552,254)	(39,268)	-	(591,522)
Railroads	(40,307)	(1,300)	-	(41,607)
Machinery and equipment	(263,978)	(24,018)	511	(287,485)
Computer software - intangible	(11,851)	(1,147)		(12,998)
Total accumulated depreciation	(972,822)	(70,706)	511	(1,043,017)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	1,144,630	(42,910)	156	1,101,876
Total capital assets, net	\$ 1,697,616	\$ 44,809	<u>\$ (958)</u>	\$ 1,741,467

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

5. Operating Leases

The Authority leases office equipment as lessee under a variety of agreements. Operating lease payments are recorded as expenses during the life of the lease. Rental expenses related to operating leases for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$227 and \$273, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, future minimum rental obligations to be paid by the Authority under noncancelable operating leases are as follows:

Year Ending	Future Minimum Lease Payments	
2021	\$ 250	
2022	194	
2023	17	
Total	\$ 461	

Additionally, the Authority leases certain assets as lessor to others. These leases pertain to land, buildings and improvements, and cargo handling equipment. As of December 31, 2020, future minimum rentals anticipated to be received by the Authority under the operating leases with initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year are as follows:

	Future Minimum Lease
Year Ending	Rentals
2021	\$ 32,050
2022	27,834
2023	23,240
2024	18,312
2025	16,989
Thereafter	275,906
Total	\$ 394,331



Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

6. Long-Term Debt and Noncurrent Liabilities

The following is a summary of bonds payable and other noncurrent liabilities, and the changes therein, which comprise the Authority's long-term liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Bonds Payable Unlimited tax bonds Accreted interest on capital	\$ 572,569	\$ 248,965	\$(329,095)	\$ 492,439	\$ 23,005
appreciation bonds Less unamortized premiums /	821	214	-	1,035	-
discounts, net	49,837	50,115	(6,272)	93,680	
Total Bonds Payable	\$ 623,227	\$ 299,294	\$(335,367)	\$ 587,154	\$ 23,005
Net Pension Liability	\$ 13,001	\$ 5,667	\$ (6,142)	\$ 12,526	<u>\$</u>
Other Noncurrent Liabilities Compensated absences Fees received in advance Claims liability	7,212 6,391 7,309	6,584 5,007 1,917	(5,408) (3,352) (908)	8,388 8,046 8,318	5,400 * 1,593 * <u>809</u> *
Total Other Noncurrent Liabilities	\$ 20,912	<u>\$ 13,508</u>	\$ (9,668)	<u>\$ 24,752</u>	<u>\$ 7,802</u>

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2020 was as follows:

* Included in fees received in advance and other reserves

The Authority's long-term debt consists of Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds ("General Obligation Bonds"). Repayment of the outstanding principal of these General Obligation Bonds and interest thereon is made solely from property taxes and not from the Authority's general funds. Additional information on property taxes can be found in Note 1.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

6. Long-Term Debt and Noncurrent Liabilities (continued)

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Bonds Payable Unlimited tax bonds Accreted interest on capital	\$ 593,754	\$ -	\$ (21,185)	\$ 572,569	\$ 21,735
appreciation bonds Less unamortized premiums / discounts, net	646 56,063	175 	(6,226)	821 49,837	-
Total Bonds Payable	\$ 650,463	<u>\$ 175</u>	\$ (27,411)	\$ 623,227	\$ 21,735
Net Pension Liability	\$ 5,343	\$ 8,403	\$ (745)	\$ 13,001	<u>\$</u>
Net OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 8,884</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ (8,884)	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u>
Other Noncurrent Liabilities Compensated absences Fees received in advance Claims liability	6,723 5,287 6,095	6,305 3,570 1,746	(5,816) (2,466) (532)	7,212 6,391 7,309	5,500 * 1,204 * <u>313</u> *
Total Other Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>\$ 18,105</u>	<u>\$ 11,621</u>	\$ (8,814)	\$ 20,912	\$ 7,017

* Included in fees received in advance and other reserves

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

6. Long-Term Debt and Noncurrent Liabilities (continued)

Long-term debt is summarized as follows (in thousands):

Outstanding Long-Term Debt

		8 8			Decer	mber 31
	Original	Interest				
	Issue	Rate % *	Issue Date	Maturity	2020	2019
General Obligation Bonds						
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds						
Series 2010B	\$ 22,930	1.00-5.00	2/17/2010	2026	\$ -	\$ 9,025
Series 2010C	30,254	2.00-5.00	2/3/2010	2038	119	27,079
Series 2010D-1	147,940	5.00	8/19/2010	2035	-	147,940
Series 2010E	22,330	2.00-5.00	8/19/2010	2038	15	20,555
Series 2011A	47,345	1.00-5.00	10/20/2011	2026	3,360	26,085
Series 2015A	62,805	3.125-5.00	8/26/2015	2031	44,020	57,720
Series 2015B	25,905	5.00	8/26/2015	2023	1,600	1,600
Series 2015C	27,260	3.054-5.00	8/26/2015	2026	17,805	20,345
Series 2018A	176,555	3.00-5.00	7/18/2018	2038	176,555	176,555
Series 2020A-1	6,550	5.00	8/12/2020	2026	6,550	-
Series 2020A-2	222,925	3.00-5.00	8/12/2020	2039	222,925	-
Series 2020B	19,490	2.25	8/12/2020	2026	19,490	-
					492,439	486,904
Unamortized premiums / (discounts), net					93,680	45,808
Series 2010C and 2010E CAB Accretion, net					1,035	821
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, net					587,154	533,533
Unlimited Tax Port Improvement Bonds						
Series 2010D-2	85,665	5.00	8/19/2010	2039	-	85,665
Total Unlimited Tax Port Improvement Bonds					-	85,665
Unamortized premiums / (discounts), net					_	4,029
Unlimited Tax Port Improvement Bonds, net					_	89,694
Total Debt					587,154	623,227
Less Current Maturities					(23,005)	(21,735)
Long - Term Debt (net of unamortized					(23,005)	(21,755)
premiums / (discounts))					\$ 564,149	\$ 601,492

* Interest rate of original issue

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

6. Long-Term Debt and Noncurrent Liabilities (continued)

Debt Service Requirements

Total debt service requirements for outstanding bonds as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Bond <u>Principal</u> General Obligation	Capital Appreciation Bond Accreted Interest	Bond Interest General Obligation	Total
2021	\$ 23,005	\$ -	\$ 22,536	\$ 45,541
2022	23,685	-	21,386	45,071
2023	19,615	-	20,303	39,918
2024	19,625	-	19,484	39,109
2025	20,435	-	18,665	39,100
2026-2030	120,505	-	78,361	198,866
2031-2035	133,444	17,976	47,270	198,690
2036-2039	132,125		12,743	144,868
	\$ 492,439	\$ 17,976	\$ 240,748	\$ 751,163

General Obligation Bonds

The Authority's cash flows from operations fully support its operating needs and a significant portion of its capital infrastructure investments required for its mandate to maintain the flow of cargo, job creation and positive economic impact for the region. At times, when the projected cash flow is inadequate to fully cover the capital improvement plan, the Authority has obtained approval from voters at bond elections for issuance of unlimited ad valorem tax General Obligation Bonds or unlimited ad valorem tax short-term commercial paper notes to supply the shortfall. At the last bond referendum held in 2007, voters authorized the issuance of \$250 million in General Obligation Bonds.

The proceeds of past General Obligation Bond issuances have been applied towards dredging of the Houston Ship Channel, acquisition of wharf cranes and other major equipment, security and environmental enhancements, and construction of docks, wharves and container facilities. The support of taxpayers, industry partners, and many other stakeholders have made these capital improvements possible. Such investments contribute to the Authority's mandate for economic development.

The following table lists the Authority's bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2020, along with the stated purpose for which the debt was issued:

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

6. Long-Term Debt and Noncurrent Liabilities (continued)

General Obligation Bonds (continued)

Outstanding Bond Issue	Use of Proceeds
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds,	Refund a portion of the Unlimited Tax Refunding
Series 2010C (Non-AMT)	Bonds, Series 2008A (AMT)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds,	Refund a portion of the Unlimited Tax Refunding
Series 2010E (Non-AMT)	Bonds, Series 2008A (AMT)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds,	Refund a portion of the Unlimited Tax Port
Series 2011A (AMT)	Improvement Bonds, Series 2001B (AMT)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds,	Refund the Unlimited Tax Port Improvement Bonds,
Series 2015A (Tax Exempt Non-	Series 2002A (Non-AMT), Unlimited Tax Refunding
AMT)	Bonds, Series 2005B (Non-AMT), and Unlimited Tax
	Refunding Bonds, Series 2006C (Non-AMT)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds,	Refund the Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series
Series 2015B (AMT)	2005A (AMT)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds,	Refund the Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series
Series 2015C (Taxable)	2005A (AMT)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds,	Refund the Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series
Series 2018A (AMT)	2006B (AMT), and Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds,
	Series 2008A (AMT)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds,	Refund the Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series
Series 2020A1 (Non-AMT)	2010B (Non-AMT)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds,	Refund a portion of Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds,
Series 2020A2 (Non-AMT)	Series 2010C (Non-AMT), Unlimited Tax Refunding
	Bonds, Series 2010D1 (Non-AMT), Unlimited Tax
	Port Improvement Bonds, Series 2010D2(Non-AMT),
	and Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2010E
	(Non-AMT)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds,	Refund the Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series
Series 2020B (Taxable)	2011A (AMT)

Bond Refundings

Bonds generally mature serially based on stated maturity dates. However, bonds may be redeemed prior to their maturities, if so provided for under the applicable bond indenture. At various times the Authority has defeased certain bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds, together with other available funds, in an irrevocable escrow with a trustee to provide for future debt service on the refunded bonds.

During 2020, the Authority issued Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2020A-1 (NON-AMT) and 2020A-2 (NON-AMT) to current refund \$287,825 par value of bonds outstanding and issued Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2020B (Taxable) to advance refund \$19,535 par value of bonds outstanding. The transaction resulted in net present value debt service savings of \$98,135.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

6. Long-Term Debt and Noncurrent Liabilities (continued)

Bond Refundings (continued)

The table below illustrates the cash flow effect of and the economic gain on the bond refunding during 2020:

		(Cash Flow]	Economic
Issue	Type of Refunding]	Difference		Gain
Series 2020A-1 (NON-AMT)	Current Refunding	\$	(1,064)	\$	1,044
Series 2020A-2 (NON-AMT)	Current Refunding		(115,792)		95,128
Series 2020B (TAXABLE)	Advanced Refunding		(2,019)		1,963
		\$	(118,875)	\$	98,135

The Port defeased certain bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the Port's financial statements. At December 31, 2020 and 2019, \$19.5 million and \$0, respectively, of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

Bond Restrictions

The bond resolutions require that during the period in which the bonds are outstanding, the Authority must create and maintain certain segregated accounts or funds to receive the proceeds from the sale of the bonds and the ad valorem taxes levied and collected. These assets can be used only in accordance with the terms of the bond resolutions to fund the capital costs of enlarging, extending or improving the Authority's facilities or to pay the debt service cost of the related bonds.

Note Purchase Program

In December 2018, the Authority executed a five-year \$100 million senior lien variable rate revolving note purchase program with two financial institutions, to replace its previous \$300 million note program that expired in September 2018 with no borrowings since inception. The new facility provides liquidity for additional opportunities or requirements for capital infrastructure investments. No encumbrances or drawdowns against the new facility have occurred as of December 31, 2020 or 2019.

The Authority may issue either taxable or tax-exempt variable rate notes (the "Notes") in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$100 million. To provide security for payment of principal of and interest on the Notes, the Authority has pledged (i) the proceeds from (a) the sale or exchange of other Notes issued for the

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

6. Long-Term Debt and Noncurrent Liabilities (continued)

Note Purchase Program (continued)

purpose of refunding, refinancing, renewing, replacing, or redeeming Notes and (b) the sale of one or more series of obligations by the Authority for the purpose of refunding, refinancing, renewing, or redeeming Notes, assuming voter approval has been obtained in the case of ad valorem tax obligations, and (ii) a first lien on the net revenues of the Authority as provided in the Master Resolution adopted by the Port Commission dated November 13, 2018, as may be amended. Generally, net revenues are calculated as the gross revenues received each month less the amount of operation and maintenance expenses due in such month.

Under the program, the Authority's Notes from direct borrowings related to businesstype activities have a termination event. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, the lender may cease purchasing Notes and may terminate the facility. Such events include (i) failure to pay when due any fee or expense payable under the program and such default shall continue for a period of three days after such payment is due; (ii) a final unappealable judgment or order in excess of \$10 million payable from pledged revenues shall be rendered against the Authority and such judgment or order shall continue unsatisfied for a period of sixty (60) days; (iii) default by the Authority in the payment of any Senior Lien Obligations or Junior Lien Obligations when due or within any applicable grace period; or (iv) default by the Authority in the performance or observance of any other of the covenants, agreements or conditions in the Master Resolution or First Supplemental Resolution, the Notes, or the program, and such default continues for a period of 30 days after written notice thereof.

Arbitrage

The Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 requires issuers of tax-exempt debt to make payments to the U.S. Treasury of investment income received at yields that exceed the issuer's tax-exempt borrowing rates. The U.S. Treasury requires payment, if applicable, for each issue every five years. There was no arbitrage rebate liability for tax-exempt debt subject to the Tax Reform Act as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. The estimated liability is updated annually for any tax-exempt issuance or changes in yields until payment of the calculated liability is due.

7. Bayport Facilities

Certain facilities at Bayport were acquired or constructed using the proceeds from the Special Purpose Revenue bonds, Series 1964, and advances from the developer of an adjacent industrial park. The developer also advanced to the Authority amounts necessary to cover bond repayments, and maintenance and operating expenses of these Bayport facilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

7. Bayport Facilities (continued)

Effective October 27, 1997, the Authority, the developer, and other operators within the Bayport area ("the Bayport operators") entered into an Agreement of Compromise and Settlement (the "Agreement") that resolved various legal disputes in connection with these arrangements.

Past liabilities under the Agreement were paid in full during fiscal 2012. The Agreement remains in effect with regards to user fees to be paid by the Bayport operators and the Authority, with such funds accumulated by the Authority in order to fund certain future capital expenditures associated with the Bayport Ship Channel.

8. Retirement Plans

Defined Benefit Plan Description

The Authority sponsors the Port of Houston Authority Restated Retirement Plan ("Plan"), a single-employer defined benefit plan covering eligible employees hired prior to August 1, 2012. Employees hired on or after that date are covered by the Port of Houston Authority Defined Contribution Plan. The Plan is a governmental plan not subject to the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and contributions are solely made by the Authority. The Port Commission maintains the authority to amend the Plan and Plan's investment policy. BBVA USA serves as trustee of the Plan. The Plan issues a stand-alone financial report that is available on the Authority's website and may also be obtained by requesting such report from the Port of Houston Authority, P.O. Box 2562, Houston, TX 77252, Attention: Controller.

Plan participants become vested after completion of five (5) years of employment. Vested employees are eligible to receive benefits upon Normal Retirement, Early Retirement, or Late Retirement (capitalized terms in this paragraph are from the plan documents). The Plan also provides for disability and survivor death benefits. The Normal Retirement Benefit (equal to 2.3% of the Average Monthly Compensation multiplied by the years of benefit service not to exceed 30.435 years) is payable monthly for a minimum of five years certain and for life thereafter, with other payment options available, if an employee retires on the Normal Retirement Date after attaining age 65. The Early Retirement Benefit is available upon completion of 30 years or more of vesting service, attainment of age 62, or when the sum of the employee's age and years of service equals 85 or more and the employee has attained the age of 55 or more. Late Retirement commences when an employee works beyond the Normal Retirement Date. Benefits are adjusted for both Early Retirement and Late Retirement. Vested employees whose employment ends for reasons other than for retirement, disability, or death receive a pension benefit upon reaching the Normal Retirement Date or Early Retirement Date.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

8. Retirement Plans (continued)

Defined Benefit Plan Description (continued)

At July 31, 2020, the measurement date, the following participants were covered by the benefit terms:

	2020	2019
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving payments	560	546
Terminated vested participants not yet receiving benefits	165	170
Disabled participants	4	5
Active participants	318	340
Total	1,047	1,061

Contributions

Contributions to provide benefits under the Plan are made solely by the Authority. The Authority's funding policy adopted on September 14, 1997 prescribes a contribution equal to 100% of the actuarially determined contribution amount as provided by the plan's actuary. The funding policy was revised on July 28, 2015 to allow flexibility to fund the Plan throughout the year for an aggregate amount not to exceed 105% of the amount calculated by the actuary. The policy may be further amended by the Port Commission at its discretion. The implementation of this funding policy and the actuarial assumptions have been designed to provide sufficient funds to pay benefits as they become payable under the Plan.

In accordance with Texas Legislature Senate Bill No. 2224 (SB 2224), the Authority adopted a formal Pension Plan funding policy on December 11, 2019. This funding policy is intended to meet the requirements of SB 2224 and the guidelines set forth by the Texas Pension Review Board. SB 2224 mandates that the governing body of a public retirement system adopt a written funding policy that details the plan to achieve a funded ratio that is equal to or greater than 100%. The provisions in this funding policy cancel and supersede any conflicting provisions previously adopted by the Port Commission relating to funding of the Plan. Contributions by the Authority to the plan were \$10,625 and \$4,658 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

The Authority's net pension liability was measured as of July 31, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of August 1, 2019, rolled forward to the measurement date.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

8. Retirement Plans (continued)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the August 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.20%
Investment rate of return	6.25%

Mortality rates were based on the Pri-2012 Mortality for Employees, Healthy Annuitants, and Disabled Annuitants with generational projection per MP-2019.

These actuarial assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period August 1, 2009 – August 1, 2015.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense) are developed for each major asset class.

These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage. Best estimates of arithmetic rates of return for each major asset class included in the Plan's target asset allocation as of July 31, 2020 and 2019 are summarized, respectively, in the following tables:

<u>2020</u> <u>Asset Class</u>	Target allocation	Long-term expected rate of return*
Core Fixed Income	40.0 %	2.5 %
High Yield Fixed Income	5.0 %	2.5 %
Large Cap US Equity	20.0 %	7.5 %
Mid Cap US Equity	7.5 %	7.5 %
Small Cap US Equity	10.0 %	7.5 %
Developed Foreign Equities	7.5 %	8.5 %
Real Estate (REITs)	5.0 %	4.5 %
Global Tactical Asset Allocation	5.0 %	5.0 %
Long-term expected (weighted) rate of return:		5.05 %
Actuarial assumed long-term investment rate of return or discount		
rate:		6.25 %

*Assumed rates of return utilized by the Plan's investment consultant for the 2020 and 2019 fiscal period's allocation.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

8. Retirement Plans (continued)

2019 Asset Class	Target allocation	Long-term expected rate of return*
Core Fixed Income	40.0 %	2.5 %
High Yield Fixed Income	5.0 %	2.5 %
Large Cap US Equity	15.0 %	7.5 %
Mid Cap US Equity	7.5 %	7.5 %
Small Cap US Equity	10.0 %	7.5 %
International Equity	7.5 %	8.5 %
Real Estate (REITs)	5.0 %	4.5 %
Master Limited Partnerships	10.0 %	7.5 %
Long-term expected (weighted) rate of return:		5.17 %
Actuarial assumed long-term investment rate of return or discount rate:		6.50 %

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.25 percent and 6.50 percent, for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the Authority's contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary et Position	Net Pension Liability
Balances as of January 1, 2020	\$ 197,409	\$ (184,408)	\$ 13,001
Service cost	3,424	-	3,424
Interest on total pension liability	12,782	-	12,782
Effect of economic\demographic gains or losses	1,000	-	1,000
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	(289)	-	(289)
Benefit payments	(10,549)	10,549	-
Administrative expenses	-	257	257
Expected investment income, net of investment expenses	-	(7,024)	(7,024)
Employer contributions	 -	 (10,625)	 (10,625)
Balances as of December 31, 2020	\$ 203,777	\$ (191,251)	\$ 12,526

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

8. Retirement Plans (continued)

Changes in the Net Pension Liability (continued)

	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
Balances as of January 1, 2019	189,631	(184,288)	5,343
Service cost	3,321	-	3,321
Interest on total pension liability	12,592	-	12,592
Effect of economic\demographic gains or losses	(1,325)	-	(1,325)
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	3,516	-	3,516
Benefit payments	(10,326)	10,326	-
Administrative expenses	-	243	243
Expected investment income, net of investment expenses	-	(6,031)	(6,031)
Employer contributions		(4,658)	(4,658)
Balances as of December 31, 2019	\$ 197,409	\$ (184,408)	\$ 13,001

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the Authority as of December 31, 2020, calculated using the discount rate of 6.25 percent, as well as what the Authority's net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.25 percent) or one percentage point higher (7.25 percent) than the current rate:

		Current	
	1% decrease	discount rate	1% increase
	5.25%	6.25%	7.25%
Net pension liability (asset)	\$ 36,573	\$ 12,526	\$ (7,840)

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the Authority as of December 31, 2019, calculated using the discount rate of 6.50 percent, as well as what the Authority's net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.50 percent) or one percentage point higher (7.50 percent) than the current rate:

	Current					
	19	% decrease 5.50%		count rate 6.50%	1%	6 increase 7.50%
Net pension liability (asset)	\$	36,004	\$	13,001	\$	(6,406)

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

8. Retirement Plans (continued)

Changes in the Net Pension Liability (continued)

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Port of Houston Authority Restated Retirement Plan.

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Authority recognized pension expense of \$8,815 and \$8,380, respectively. At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of	Deferred Inflows of
Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources	Resources	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 690	\$ 378
Changes of assumptions	1,040	200
Net difference between projected and actual earnings	6,892	-
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	2,825	-
Total	\$ 11,447	\$ 578
2010	D. (
2019	Deferred Outflows of	Deferred Inflows of
2019 Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources	Deterred	
	Outflows of	Inflows of
Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources	Outflows of Resources	Inflows of Resources
Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources Differences between expected and actual experience	Outflows of <u>Resources</u> \$ -	Inflows of Resources \$ 1,296
Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions	Outflows of Resources \$	Inflows of Resources \$ 1,296

The \$2,825 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending December 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31	
2021	\$ 2,434
2022	2,334
2023	2,285
2024	 991
Total	\$ 8,044

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

8. Retirement Plans (continued)

Defined Contribution Plan Description

In July of 2012, the Port Commission authorized the creation of the Port of Houston Authority Defined Contribution Plan ("DC Plan"). The DC Plan is a single-employer, defined contribution plan covering a single class of members, namely, all permanent, full-time employees of the Authority hired on or after August 1, 2012.

The Authority manages the operation and administration of the DC Plan, with third party custody, recordkeeping and other administrative services provided by Nationwide Retirement Solutions. The Authority's Chief Operating Officer serves as trustee. The Port Commission maintains the authority to terminate the DC Plan or amend its provisions, including revisions in contribution requirements and investment alternatives offered to employees.

The DC Plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and all contributions are tax-deferred until time of withdrawal. Under the provisions of the DC Plan, employees do not contribute to the DC Plan and are not permitted to rollover any distributions from other qualified plans or individual retirement accounts to the DC Plan. The Authority, as Plan Sponsor, may make employer contributions to the DC Plan at its discretion.

The Authority revised contributions to an employee's account on May 1, 2020 based on a percentage of base salary:

Years of Service	% Contribution by the Authority
0 to 5	6.0%
Greater than 5 up to 10	6.5%
Greater than 10 up to 15	7.0%
Greater than 15 up to 20	7.5%
Greater than 20	8.0%

Effective May 1, 2020, DC Plan benefits are to be paid to employees with at least three years of service, or to their beneficiaries. Contributions on behalf of each employee are invested in accordance with the employee's instructions, entirely in one fund or in any combination of the investment options offered. Individual accounts are maintained for each DC Plan participant. If applicable, each employee's account is credited with the Authority's contribution and account investment earnings and charged with withdrawals and account investment losses. The Authority funds administrative expenses associated with the DC Plan from its general fund.

The DC Plan does not issue stand-alone financial reports; therefore, the Authority includes the DC Plan Net Position in the fiduciary fund statements, as a fiduciary activity under GASB 84.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

8. Retirement Plans (continued)

Defined Contribution Plan Description (continued)

The DC Plan's assets, contributions and participants as of the last two fiscal years are as follows:

	Jul	y 31, 2020	Jul	y 31, 2019
Total assets	\$	4,236	\$	2,840
Contributions during the year		1,074		721
Number of participants		378		334

9. Postemployment Retiree Benefits

Plan Description

In addition to retirement benefits as described in Note 8, it is the current policy of the Authority to provide certain postemployment health and welfare benefits ("OPEB") to eligible retired employees and their dependents (the "OPEB Plan"). This is a single-employer defined benefit plan administered by an irrevocable trust and the Port Commission is responsible for the administration of the trust and for the investment of the trust's assets. Historically the Authority funded all premiums for retiree life insurance and the majority of health insurance premiums, but as of August 2020 these costs are being paid from the OPEB trust fund. Notwithstanding any accounting and financial reporting characterization herein, continuation of these benefits and the Authority's contributions to the trust are dependent on the continued authorization of the Port Authority's current OPEB Plan by the Port Commission.

The OPEB Plan does not issue stand-alone financial reports, but the Authority includes the OPEB Plan Net Position in the fiduciary fund statements and presents the Net OPEB Asset in the noncurrent asset section of the Statements of Net Position.

The health insurance benefits provided to pre-Medicare retirees are the same as those offered to active employees. In addition, Medicare-eligible retirees have the option of enrolling in Medicare Risk plans offered by the Authority or in limited circumstances securing their own insurance and receiving a monthly reimbursement from the Authority towards the cost. The supplied benefits include hospital, doctor, and prescription drug charges.

Basic life insurance coverage provided to retirees is based upon the retirees' annual compensation at retirement and is valued at a flat \$5, \$10 or \$15.

Effective January 1, 2010, new hires become eligible for postemployment benefits

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

9. Postemployment Retiree Benefits (continued)

Plan Description (continued)

after completion of twelve years of employment and upon retirement from the Authority. Employees hired prior to that date who reach their Early or Normal Retirement date and retire from the Authority are eligible for postemployment benefits. An eligible employee may also elect coverage for his or her eligible dependents, provided that such election is made at the time of the employee's retirement and not thereafter.

Disabled employees are covered in the Port of Houston Authority Group Health Plan from the date of disability.

The widow/widower of a retiree who has health care coverage through the Authority may in most instances continue coverage upon the death of the retiree.

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the following participants were covered by the benefit terms:

Actives	644
Retired and disabled members	319
Covered spouses of retirees	209
	1,172

Funding Policy

Historically, the Authority's OPEB contribution has been based on a projected payas-you-go basis. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the cost of retiree health benefits, recorded on a pay-as-you-go basis was \$1,218 and \$2,265, respectively. Retiree life-benefit costs for 2020 and 2019 were \$114 and \$139, respectively. As of August 2020, these costs are being paid from the OPEB trust fund.

The Commission approved a revised funding policy that allows flexibility to fund the OPEB trust throughout the year for an aggregate amount not to exceed 105% of the annually required contribution amount ("ARC") as calculated by the Authority's actuary. The policy may be further amended by the Commission at its discretion.

The Commission is responsible for administration of the OPEB Trust and for the investment of the Trust's assets. The Commission is authorized to retain professional consultants and investment managers to assist in the investment of the Trust's assets. The Commission also establishes investment guidelines and evaluates investment manager performance. The OPEB trust investment policy may be amended by the

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

9. Postemployment Retiree Benefits (continued)

Funding Policy (continued)

Commission by a majority vote of its members.

Investment Valuation and Income Recognition

Investments are stated at fair value. If available, quoted market prices are used to value investments. In the case of any unlisted asset, the trustee will determine the market value utilizing pricing obtained from independent pricing services. Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)

The Authority's net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020 and 2019, respectively, rolled forward to the measurement date.

The following table shows the components of the Authority's total OPEB liability, fiduciary net position and net OPEB Asset at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

	 2020	 2019
Total OPEB liability	\$ 65,502	\$ 70,757
Fiduciary net position	 95,148	 82,262
Net OPEB (asset)	 (29,646)	(11,505)
Fiduciary net position as a % of total OPEB liability	145.26 %	116.26 %
Covered payroll	49,778	49,778
Net OPEB (asset) as a % of covered payroll	(59.56)%	(23.11)%

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2020 and 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions. There have been no significant changes between the valuation date and the fiscal year end.

Discount Rate20202019Discount rate6.25 %6.50 %Long-term expected rate of return, net of investment expense6.25 %6.50 %

The OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the discount rate for calculating the total OPEB liability is equal to the

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

9. Postemployment Retiree Benefits (continued)

Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) (continued)

long-term expected rate of return.

The actuarial assumptions that determined the total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period August 1, 2014 - August 1, 2019 and August 1, 2007 - August 1, 2012, respectively.

Valuation date	January 1, 2019	January 1, 2019
Measurement date	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Inflation	2.20%	2.20%
Salary increases including inflation	Age based	Age based
Mortality	Pri-2012 Mortality for	RP-2006 Mortality for
	Employees, Healthy	Employees, Healthy
	Annuitants, and Disabled	Annuitants, and Disabled
	Annuitants with generational projection per Scale MP-2019	Annuitants with generational projection per Scale MP-2018
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal

The health care cost trend rate used for the 2020 annual OPEB expense was 4.30% climbing to 5.10% before trending down to 4.00% (pre-Medicare) and 8.00% trending down to 4.50% (post-Medicare) over 55 years. The health care cost trend rate used for the 2020 year end valuation of total and net OPEB asset was 4.30% climbing to 5.10% before trending down to 3.80% (pre-Medicare) and 5.40% trending down to 3.80% (post-Medicare) over 55 years.

The health care cost trend rate used for the 2019 annual OPEB expense was 3.90% climbing to 7.90% before trending down to 4.00% (pre-Medicare) and 12.00% trending down to 4.50% (post-Medicare) over 55 years. The health care cost trend rate used for the 2019 year end valuation of total and net OPEB asset was 3.90% climbing to 5.10% before trending down to 3.80% (pre-Medicare) and 12.00% trending down to 3.80% (post-Medicare) over 55 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

9. Postemployment Retiree Benefits (continued)

Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return

For the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on the OPEB trust investments, net of investment expense, was 11.98% and 16.61% respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expenses, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested. The following table shows the money-weighted rate of return since the inception.

Fiscal Year Ending December 31	Net Money- Weighted <u>Rate of Return</u>
2016	10.50%
2017	10.90%
2018	-5.80%
2019	16.61%
2020	11.98%

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are per Milliman's investment consulting practice as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and are based on a 20-year investment horizon.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

9. Postemployment Retiree Benefits (continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return (continued)

Asset Class	Index	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of <u>Return</u>
US Long Bonds	Barclays LT Gvt/Credit	20.00 %	2.45 %	1.98 %
US Gvt Bonds	Barclays Gvt	20.00 %	1.34 %	1.21 %
Emerging Markets Bonds	JPM EMBI Plus	5.00 %	3.48 %	2.54 %
US Large Caps	S&P 500	15.00 %	4.29 %	3.13 %
US Large & Mid Caps	Russell 1000	7.50 %	4.49 %	3.27 %
US Small Caps	Russell 2000	10.00 %	5.50 %	3.62 %
Foreign Developed Equity	MSCI EAFE NR	7.50 %	5.50 %	3.91 %
US REITs	FTSE NAREIT Equity REIT	5.00 %	5.01 %	3.27 %
Master Limited Partnerships	Alerian MLP	10.00 %	4.18 %	2.83 %
Assumed Inflation - Mean Assumed Inflation - Standard			2.20 %	2.20 %
Deviation			2.02 %	2.02 %
Portfolio Real Mean Return			3.40 %	2.98 %
Portfolio Nominal Mean Return			5.61 %	5.24 %
Portfolio Standard Deviation				9.08 %
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return				6.25 %

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

9. Postemployment Retiree Benefits (continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return (continued)

Asset Class	Index	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
US Long Bonds	Barclays LT Gvt/Credit	20.00 %	2.45 %	1.98 %
US Gvt Bonds	Barclays Gvt	20.00 %	1.34 %	1.21 %
Emerging Markets Bonds	JPM EMBI Plus	5.00 %	3.48 %	2.54 %
US Large Caps	S&P 500	15.00 %	4.29 %	3.13 %
US Large & Mid Caps	Russell 1000	7.50 %	4.49 %	3.27 %
US Small Caps	Russell 2000	10.00 %	5.50 %	3.62 %
Foreign Developed Equity	MSCI EAFE NR	7.50 %	5.50 %	3.91 %
US REITs	FTSE NAREIT Equity REIT	5.00 %	5.01	3.27
Master Limited Partnerships	Alerian MLP	10.00 %	4.18 %	2.83 %
Assumed Inflation - Mean Assumed Inflation - Standard			2.20 %	2.20 %
Deviation			1.65 %	1.65 %
Portfolio Real Mean Return			3.43 %	3.07 %
Portfolio Nominal Mean Return			5.65 %	5.34 %
Portfolio Standard Deviation				8.32 %
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return				6.50 %

Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the net OPEB asset of the Authority as of December 31, 2020, calculated using the discount rate of 6.25%, as well as what the Authority's net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.25%) or one percentage point higher (7.25%) than the current rate.

				Current		
	1%		Di		1% Increas	
		5.25%		6.25%		7.25%
Net OPEB asset	\$	(20,818)	\$	(29,646)	\$	(36,917)

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

9. Postemployment Retiree Benefits (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis (continued)

The following presents the net OPEB asset of the Authority as of December 31, 2019, calculated using the discount rate of 6.50%, as well as what the Authority's net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.50%) or one percentage point higher (7.50%) than the current rate.

		Current							
	1%	Decrease	Di	scount Rate	e 1% Increase				
		<u>5.50%</u>		6.50%		7.50%			
Net OPEB asset	\$	(2,009)	\$	(11,505)	\$	(19,308)			

The following presents the net OPEB asset of the Authority as of December 31, 2020, calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates as well as what the Authority's net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current trend rates.

	Current					
	1%	Decrease	Tı	rend Rate	1%	Increase
Net OPEB asset	\$	(38,718)	\$	(29,646)	\$	(18,196)

The following presents the net OPEB asset of the Authority as of December 31, 2019, calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates as well as what the Authority's net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current trend rates.

	Current					
	1%	Decrease	T	rend Rate	1%	6 Increase
Net OPEB asset	\$	(20,516)	\$	(11,505)	\$	(281)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Inflows of Resources

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Authority recognized OPEB expense of (\$956). At December 31, 2020, the Authority reported deferred inflows of resources from the following sources:

	rred Inflows Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ (5,317)
Changes of assumption	(10,013)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings	 (4,363)
Total	\$ (19,693)

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

9. Postemployment Retiree Benefits (continued)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Inflows of Resources (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Authority recognized OPEB expense of \$2,774. At December 31, 2019, the Authority reported deferred inflows of resources from the following sources:

	Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	(6,381)				
Changes of assumption		(1,207)				
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		(351)				
Total	\$	(7,939)				

Amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB as of December 31, 2020 will be recognized in OPEB expenses as follows:

Year ending: December 31	
2021	\$ (3,517)
2022	(3,517)
2023	(5,207)
2024	(3,852)
2025	(2,933)
Thereafter	 (667)
Total	\$ (19,693)

Changes in Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)

	Т	otal OPEB Liability	an Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB ability/(Asset)
Balances as of January 1, 2020	\$	70,757	\$ 82,262	\$ (11,505)
Service cost		3,212	-	3,212
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs		(10,675)	-	(10,675)
Interest on total OPEB liability		4,727	-	4,727
Benefit payments		(2,519)	(2,519)	-
Employer contributions		-	5,431	(5,431)
Expected net investment income		-	5,438	(5,438)
Investment gains or losses		-	4,597	(4,597)
Administrative expense		-	 (61)	 61
Balances as of December 31, 2020	\$	65,502	\$ 95,148	\$ (29,646)

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

9. Postemployment Retiree Benefits (continued)

Changes in Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) (continued)

	 Total OPEB Liability	lan Fiduciary Net Position	Li	Net OPEB ability/(Asset)
Balances as of January 1, 2019	\$ 74,848	\$ 65,964	\$	8,884
Service cost	3,080	-		3,080
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	(7,445)	-		(7,445)
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	(1,408)	-		(1,408)
Interest on total OPEB liability	5,145	-		5,145
Benefit payments	(3,463)	(3,463)		-
Employer contributions	-	8,463		(8,463)
Expected net investment income	-	4,615		(4,615)
Investment gains or losses	-	6,776		(6,776)
Administrative expense	 -	 (93)		93
Balances as of December 31, 2019	\$ 70,757	\$ 82,262	\$	(11,505)

10. Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to risk of financial loss from property and casualty exposures. Property exposures include potential losses due to fire, windstorm, and other perils that could damage or destroy assets and result in loss of income should specific assets be shut down for an extended period of time. Casualty exposures include potential losses resulting from third-party claims for bodily injury and/or property damage arising from the Authority's operations and/or ownership of its assets, as well as workers' compensation claims. These potential exposures are managed by both commercial and self-insurance.

Effective March 1, 2010, the Authority began self-insuring certain risks; the Authority's current self-insured retention (SIR) limit is \$350 for Liability claims and \$500 for Workers' Compensation claims; Police and Fire is \$750. The Authority has unlimited excess coverage for any workers' compensation claim that exceeds its SIR. The balance of claim liabilities at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$8,318 and \$7,309, respectively.

Plan Year	0	eginning f Fiscal Year Jiability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates		Claim Pavments		Balance at Fiscal Year End	
2019	\$	6,095	\$	1,746	\$	(532)	\$	7,309
2020	\$	7,309	\$	1,917	\$	(908)	\$	8,318

The Texas Tort Claims Act limits the liability of monetary damages for any single occurrence involving certain circumstances. These limits cap the Authority's liability

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

10. Risk Management (continued)

at \$100 maximum per person for bodily injury or death per occurrence; \$300 maximum for all persons for bodily injury or death per occurrence; and \$100 maximum for property damage per occurrence.

These claim liabilities include an estimate for incurred but not reported and allocated claims-adjustment expenses and assessment of loss development factors, trend rates, and loss costs. The liability is included in the other noncurrent liabilities of the Statements of Net Position.

Claims liability is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues," which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Such liability is based upon actual reserves and is not considered material.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Authority had commitments of approximately \$61,585 and \$88,099, respectively, for supplies, services, and the purchase of equipment and the expansion of facilities.

Litigation and Claims

The Authority is a defendant in various legal actions, and may become involved in other disputes arising in the normal course of business; it cannot predict the results of such matters. However, based on consultation with outside counsel, the Authority generally believes the outcome of such matters will not materially affect its financial position, except that it cannot reach such conclusion at this time regarding the matters described below.

The Authority is defending and indemnifying named Authority employee defendants in an action brought by Stan Kozlowski, Jason Hall, Mike Stallings, Jason Roberts, Justin Meador, and Kyle Jordan (collectively, "Plaintiffs"). Plaintiffs allege that they were unlawfully suspended and terminated from positions at the Authority in violation of Plaintiffs' rights to free speech and free association under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and in violation of Texas Labor Code §§101.001, 101.052, and 101.301 and Texas Government Code Chapter 614 and §617.004. Plaintiffs seek compensatory damages in an unspecified amount for past and future lost wages, reputational harm,

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

11. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Litigation and Claims (continued)

mental and emotional distress, anxiety, and all other general damages, plus additional amounts for attorneys' fees, expert witness fees, interest, costs, and punitive damages. Plaintiffs further seek a declaratory judgment regarding the alleged violations of law, and injunctive relief undoing the adverse actions taken against Plaintiffs.

The Authority has filed an answer disputing Plaintiffs' claims. The action is set for trial docket call on February 11, 2022. The Authority intends to vigorously contest this matter; however, it has not reached any judgment as to the likely outcome or the range of potential loss in this litigation.

Trans-Global Solutions, Inc. ("TGS") has asserted claims against the Authority stemming from delays TGS claims to have incurred in connection with its December 2014 contract for the construction of a container yard at the Authority's Bayport Terminal. TGS has claimed damages in the amount of \$6,873. The Authority does not intend to pay the amount sought by TGS and intends to vigorously contest TGS's claims; however, it has not reached any judgment as to the likely outcome or the range of potential loss in the event of litigation.

12. Tax Abatement

GASB Statement 77, "*Tax Abatement Disclosures*," defines a tax abatement as a reduction in tax revenues resulting from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forego tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual or entity promises to take a specific action after the agreement was entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the governments or the citizens of those governments.

The Authority is subject to tax abatements granted by Harris County under the Economic Development Opportunity Act ("EDOA").

For years ending 2020 and 2019, Harris County's gross tax and abated values were \$463,434, \$144,588, and \$1,027,960, \$110,054, respectively. Therefore, under agreements entered into by Harris County, the Authority's property tax revenues were reduced by \$14 in 2020 and \$12 in 2019.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Required Supplementary Information

Port of Houston Authority Restated Retirement Plan

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

Last Seven Years

in thousands

(unaudited)

_	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability:							
Service cost	3,424	3,321	3,402	3,198	3,229	3,186	3,425
Interest on total pension liability	12,782	12,592	12,454	12,251	11,883	10,940	10,724
Effect of economic/demographic							
gains or losses	1,000	(1,325)	(1,207)	(116)	(695)	(1,278)	-
Effects of assumption changes or							
inputs	(289)	3,516	(2,203)	5,012	-	9,569	-
Benefit payments	(10,549)	(10,326)	(10,085)	(9,858)	(9,552)	(9,590)	(9,509)
Net change in total pension liability	6,368	7,778	2,361	10,487	4,865	12,827	4,640
Total pension liability - beginning	197,409	189,631	187,270	176,783	171,918	159,091	154,451
Total pension liability - ending (a)	203,777	197,409	189,631	187,270	176,783	171,918	159,091
Fiduciary net position:							
Employer contributions*	10,625	4,658	5,257	9,600	4,500	4,094	8,282
Investment income net of investment							
expenses**	7,024	6,031	12,378	14,220	1,741	7,786	14,825
Benefit payments	(10,549)	(10,326)	(10,085)	(9,858)	(9,552)	(9,590)	(9,509)
Administrative expenses	(257)	(243)	(255)	(280)	(235)	(249)	(237)
Net change in fiduciary net position	6,843	120	7,295	13,682	(3,546)	2,041	13,361
Fiduciary net position, beginning	184,408	184,288	176,993	163,311	166,857	164,816	151,455
Fiduciary net position, ending (b)	191,251	184,408	184,288	176,993	163,311	166,857	164,816
	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
Net pension liability (asset), ending $=$ (a)							
- (b)	12,526	13,001	5,343	10,277	13,472	5,061	(5,725)
	12,520	15,001	5,515	10,277	13,172	5,001	(3,723)
Fiduciary net position as a % of total							
pension liability	93.85 %	93.41 %	97.18 %	94.51 %	92.38 %	97.06 %	103.60 %
Covered Payroll	29,925	29,889	29,960	30,210	30,412	31,377	33,690
Net pension liability (asset) as a % of	29,923	29,009	29,900	50,210	50,712	51,577	55,070
covered payroll	41.86 %	43.50 %	17.83 %	34.02 %	44.30 %	16.13 %	(16.99)%
covered payron	11.00 /0	15.50 /0	17.05 70	54.02 /0	11.30 /0	10.15 /0	(10.77)/0

* The increase in employer contributions from 2019 to 2020 is due primarily to additional funding of \$5.0 million authorized by the Port Commission.

* The increase in employer contributions from 2016 to 2017 is due primarily to additional funding of \$4.0 million authorized by the Port Commission to partially offset the increase in the Plan's unfunded actuarial accrued liability resulting from a reduction of the actuarial assumption rate from 7.00% to 6.75%.

** 2016 is lower primarily due to domestic and global market conditions. This included issues related to China's economy, declining oil prices as a result of OPEC's abandonment of its production ceiling, a weakening dollar and the Federal Reserve's reluctance to raise the fed funds rate.

Per GASB 68, until a 10-year trend is compiled, pension plans may present information for those years for which information available; information is not available under the GASB 68 methodologies for the fiscal years prior to 2014.

Required Supplementary Information

Port of Houston Authority Restated Retirement Plan

Schedule of Port Authority Contributions Last Ten Fiscal Years in thousands (unaudited)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the	\$ 5,374	\$ 4,437	\$ 5,007	\$ 5,153	\$ 4,481	\$ 4,094	\$ 5,278	\$ 9,870	\$ 8,133	\$ 10,809
actuarially determined contribution	10,625	4,658	5,257	9,600	4,500	4,094	8,282	9,870	8,133	10,809
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ (5,251)	\$ (221)	\$ (250)	\$ (4,447)	\$ (19)	\$ -	\$ (3,004)	\$ -	\$ -	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll Contributions as a percentage of	\$ 27,419	\$ 29,889	\$ 29,960	\$ 30,210	\$ 30,412	\$ 31,377	\$ 33,690	\$ 35,082	\$ 35,571	\$ 34,939
covered payroll	38.75 %	15.58 %	17.55 %	31.78 %	14.80 %	13.05 %	24.59 %	28.14 %	22.86 %	30.94 %

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation timing	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of July 31 of the fiscal year in which the contributions are reported
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level dollar
Remaining amortization period	1 year at July 31, 2020, resulting from a net pension liability of \$12,526
Asset valuation method	Market value
Inflation	2.20%
Salary Increases	Graded from 7.5% at age 20 to 3.0% at age 60
Investment rate of return	6.25%
Cost of living adjustments	None
Retirement age	Ranging from 5% at age 55 to 100% at age 70
Turnover	Rates from most recent assumption study performed July 28, 2020
Mortality	Pri-2012 Mortality for Employees, Healthy Annuitants and Disabled Annuitants with generational projection per MP-2019

The table was updated to reflect current actuarial assumptions used.

Required Supplementary Information

Port of Houston Authority OPEB Plan Schedule of Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return (unaudited)

Fiscal Year Ending December 31,	Net Money- Weighted Rate of Return
2016	10.50 %
2017	10.90 %
2018	(5.80)%
2019	16.61 %
2020	11.98 %

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, recalculations of prior years are not required, and if prior years are not reported in accordance with the current GASB standards, they should not be reported.

Required Supplementary Information

Port of Houston Authority OPEB Plan

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Fiscal Year Ending December 31,

in thousands

(unaudited)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	
Total OPEB Liability					
Service cost	\$ 3,212	\$ 3,081	\$ 3,289	\$ 3,081	
Interest on total OPEB liability	4,727	5,145	4,864	4,593	
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses	-	(7,445)	-	-	
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	(10,675)	(1,408)	-	-	
Benefit payments	(2,519)	(3,464)	(4,084)	(3,654)	
Net change in total OPEB liability	(5,255)	(4,091)	4,069	4,020	
Total OPEB liability - beginning	70,757	74,848	70,779	66,759	
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	65,502	70,757	74,848	70,779	
Fiduciary Net Position					
Employer contributions	5,431	8,464	9,484	9,454	
Net investment (loss) income	10,035	11,391	(3,915)	5,714	
Benefit payments	(2,519)	(3,464)	(4,084)	(3,655)	
Administrative expense	(61)	(93)	(100)	-	
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	12,886	16,298	1,385	11,513	
Fiduciary net position - beginning	82,262	65,964	64,579	53,066	
Fiduciary net position - ending (b)	95,148	82,262	65,964	64,579	
Net OPEB liability/(asset) ending (a) - (b)	\$ (29,646)	\$ (11,505)	\$ 8,884	\$ 6,200	
Fiduciary net position as a % of total OPEB liability Covered payroll Net OPEB liability/(asset) as a % of covered payroll	145.26 % \$ 49,778 (59.56)%	\$ 49,778	88.13 % \$ 40,287 22.05 %	91.24 % \$ 40,287 15.39 %	

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, recalculations of prior years are not required, and if prior years are not reported in accordance with the current GASB standards, they should not be reported.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas

Required Supplementary Information

Port of Houston Authority OPEB Plan

Schedule of Actuarially Determined Contributions

Last Ten Fiscal Years in thousands

(unaudited)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Actuarially determined contribution* Contributions in relation to the	\$ 3,494	\$ 3,324	\$ 4,384	\$ 5,402	\$ 5,798	\$ 5,537	\$ 6,568	\$ 6,909	\$ 7,913	\$ 8,115
actuarially determined contribution	5,431	8,464	9,484	9,454	8,772	11,203	11,363	11,226	10,776	10,536
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ (1,937)	\$ (5,140)	\$ (5,100)	\$ (4,052)	\$ (2,974)	\$ (5,666)	\$ (4,795)	\$ (4,317)	\$ (2,863)	\$ (2,421)
Covered payroll Contributions as a percentage of	\$ 49,778	\$ 49,778	\$ 40,287	\$ 40,287	\$ 38,907	\$ 38,907	\$ 33,690	\$ 34,615	\$ 34,939	\$ 34,939
covered payroll	10.91 %	17.00 %	23.54 %	23.47 %	22.55 %	28.79 %	33.73 %	32.43 %	30.84 %	30.16 %

Notes to Schedule

Valuation timing	Actuarial valuations for funding purposes are performed biennially as of January 1. The most recent valuation was performed as of January 1, 2019
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	
Level percent or level dollar	Level dollar
Closed, open, or layered periods	Open
Amortization period at January 1, 2019	10 years
Asset valuation method	Market Value
Inflation	2.20%
Salary Increases	Age based
Discount Rate	6.25%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	5.40% for 2020, gradually decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.8%
Mortality	Pri-2012 Mortality for Employees, Healthy Annuitants, and Disabled Annuitants with generational projection per
	Scale MP-2019

* Annual required contributions for 2017 and prior years are under GASB 45. Subsequent contributions are under GASB 74 and 75.





SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Combining Statements of Fiduciary Net Position As of December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

	Cont	efined tribution 31/2020	ension 31/2020	OPEB /31/2020	 Total	Cont	efined tribution 31/2019	Pension (31/2019	OPEB /31/2019	 Total
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	45	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,846	\$ 3,020	\$	9	\$ 2,730	\$ 860	\$ 3,599
Investment Securities										
Domestic Equity		371	78,561	36,717	115,649		253	84,926	35,712	120,891
International Equity		64	16,214	11,016	27,294		40	15,145	8,511	23,696
Fixed Income		38	89,819	41,058	130,915		21	81,051	36,970	118,042
Balanced Funds *		3,718	4,981	4,739	13,438		2,517	-	-	2,517
Accrued Investment Income		-	599	(228)	371		-	612	209	821
Total Assets		4,236	 191,303	95,148	 290,687		2,840	 184,464	 82,262	 269,566
Liabilities										
Investment Expenses		-	52	-	52		-	56	-	56
Total Liabilities		-	 52	 -	 52		-	 56	 -	 56
Assets held in trust	\$	4,236	\$ 191,251	\$ 95,148	\$ 290,635	\$	2,840	\$ 184,408	\$ 82,262	\$ 269,510

* Mutual funds that include both equity and fixed income securities

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Combining Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position As of December 31,2020 and 2019 (in thousands)

	Cont	efined ribution 1/2020]	Pension 7/31/2020	OPEB /31/2020	Total	Cont	efined ribution 1/2019	1	Pension 7/31/2019	OPEB /2019	Total
Additions :												
Employer contributions	\$	1,074	\$	10,625	\$ 5,431	\$ 17,130	\$	721	\$	4,658	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,379
Net Investment Income		450		7,024	 10,035	 17,509		(179)		6,031	 11,391	 17,243
Total additions		1,524		17,649	 15,466	 34,639		542		10,689	16,391	27,622
Deductions:												
Benefits payments and withdrawals		(128)		(10,549)	(2,519)	(13,196)		(168)		(10,326)	-	(10,494)
Administrative Expenses				(257)	 (61)	 (318)		-		(243)	 (93)	 (336)
Total deductions		(128)		(10,806)	(2,580)	(13,514)		(168)		(10,569)	(93)	(10,830)
Net increase in net position		1,396		6,843	 12,886	 21,125		374		120	16,298	 16,792
Assets held in trust for pension/												
OPEB, beginning of year		2,840		184,408	82,262	269,510		2,466		184,288	65,964	252,718
Assets held in trust for pension/												
OPEB, end of year	\$	4,236	\$	191,251	\$ 95,148	\$ 290,635	\$	2,840	\$	184,408	\$ 82,262	\$ 269,510

STATISTICAL SECTION

-

X XI



Statistical Section

This part of the Authority's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context to better understand what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information discloses concerning the Authority's overall financial health.

Contents

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Authority's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the Authority's two most significant revenue sources, operating revenues and property taxes.

Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Authority's current levels of outstanding debt and the Authority's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Authority's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the Authority's financial report relates to the services the Authority provides and the activities it performs.

Sources

Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.





FINANCIAL TRENDS



Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Net Position by Component

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

(unaudited)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Net investment in capital assets	\$1,294,888	\$1,119,856	\$1,050,604	\$1,023,578	\$ 919,177	\$ 794,075	\$ 749,755	\$ 685,717	\$596,224	\$574,224
Restricted										
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,195	29,713	60,204
Debt Service	45,740	45,346	44,646	45,622	45,705	41,853	43,290	44,598	44,916	41,455
Net OPEB asset	29,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,755	196
Unrestricted	396,505	473,731	416,108	311,127	312,363	383,422	340,892	324,466	320,673	263,802
Total Net Position	\$1,766,779	\$1,638,933	\$1,511,358	\$1,380,327	\$1,277,245	\$1,219,350	\$1,133,937	\$1,061,976	\$994,281	\$939,881

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Changes in Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years

			housands) naudited)							
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenues:		-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
Vessel and cargo services Rental of equipment and facilities Grain elevator Bulk materials Other Nonoperating revenues:	\$ 357,386 21,665 1,263 3,911 6,507	365,086 18,065 1,439 4,265 2,582	\$ 344,272 18,079 1,182 4,131 1,652	\$ 309,058 15,976 902 4,004 2,933	\$ 266,703 15,869 1,199 3,941 2,514	\$ 267,277 17,120 1,567 4,019 3,753	\$ 238,083 17,763 1,821 4,270 1,960	\$ 200,101 25,114 592 2,665 5,201	\$ 190,618 23,077 683 2,485 8,512	\$ 177,405 22,030 1,923 2,131 3,356
Investment (loss) income Contribution in aid of construction Other Nonoperating revenues related to property taxes:	9,810 - 833	13,017 1,282	9,319 - 345	4,553	4,896 - 2,690	4,142 610 1,279	4,913 3,291	(435) 5,000 683	2,410 1,583	3,123 1,077 2,765
Property taxes Investment income / (loss) on bond proceeds Total Revenues:	48,965	51,061 967	50,951 721	53,842 264	55,749 119	51,280 120	51,955 162	52,534 348	56,429 302	49,826 657
	450,689	457,764	430,652	393,235	353,680	351,167	324,218	291,803	286,099	264,293
Operating expenses: Maintenance and operations of facilities General and administrative Depreciation and amortization Impairment of Capital Assets	178,606 46,225 77,829	177,122 50,420 74,020	157,524 49,608 72,027	147,185 39,102 66,487	141,102 44,286 64,601 15,114	123,433 42,297 60,198	121,899 37,812 57,190	103,353 41,845 56,057	101,095 43,875 56,551	97,461 39,894 55,661
Nonoperating expenses:					,					
Contributions to state and local agencies Loss on disposal of assets Other Nonoperating expenses related to property taxes:	235 126		2,095 1 1,440	4,243 33 2,187	2,127 (2,976) 1,033	2,147 2,849 338	1,464 1,220	1,949 91 -	882 3,295 98	1,232
Interest expense on unlimited tax bonds Property tax collection expense Other	23,526 1,100 	24,451 1,100 410	28,927 1,100 420	30,010 1,100 400	31,548 1,100 303	33,114 1,039 455	33,459 1,175 408	33,188 994 477	33,803 1,091 442	36,843 996 525
Total Expenses:	328,031	331,961	313,142	290,747	298,238	265,870	254,627	237,954	241,132	232,612
Income before contributions	122,658	125,803	117,510	102,488	55,442	85,297	69,591	53,849	44,967	31,681
Capital contributions from federal agencies Contributions from federal agency-FEMA	5,188	1,772	5,219	8,896	2,453	56 60	2,370	13,827 19	9,373 60	1,439
Total Contributions from federal and state agencies	5,188	1,772	5,219	8,896	2,453	116	2,370	13,846	9,433	1,439
Change in net position	127,846	127,575	122,729	111,384	57,895	85,413	71,961	67,695	54,400	33,120
Net position, January 1	1,638,933	1,511,358	1,388,629	1,277,245	1,219,350	1,133,937	1,061,976	994,281	939,881	906,761
Net position, December 31	\$ 1,766,779	\$ 1,638,933	\$ 1,511,358	\$ 1,388,629	\$ 1,277,245	\$ 1,219,350	\$ 1,133,937	\$ 1,061,976	\$ 994,281	\$ 939,881



REVENUE CAPACITY



Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts in thousands) (unaudited)

Year Levied	Real Property	Personal Property	Less: Exemptions (a)	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Tot	al Direct Tax Rate
2011	\$ 306,488,194	\$ 43,891,522	\$ 82,109,248	\$ 268,270,468	\$	0.01856
2012	317,458,948	47,105,465	85,096,445	279,467,968		0.01952
2013	338,787,938	51,399,961	86,415,967	303,771,932		0.01716
2014	375,147,134	54,650,315	92,526,176	337,271,273		0.01531
2015	420,143,010	57,162,124	100,360,569	376,944,565		0.01342
2016	467,478,230	51,201,800	109,296,383	409,383,647		0.01334
2017	486,904,155	48,036,665	109,150,988	425,789,832		0.01256
2018	507,215,984	49,241,694	118,780,750	437,676,928		0.01155
2019	546,249,496	50,880,252	126,713,304	470,416,444		0.01074
2020	578,509,817	52,804,343	139,216,727	492,097,433		0.00991

- Source: Harris County Appraisal District Property Use Recap as of 12/2020

- Note: Property is assessed at actual value and is reassessed each year. Tax rates are per \$100 of assessed value.

- Note (a) Exemptions are primarily made up of the homestead property exemption of 20%. In addition, persons 65 years of age or older receive an exemption up to a maximum individual amount of \$160,000.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas County-Wide Ad Valorem Tax Rates Last Ten Fiscal Years Year Levied

(unaudited)

		2020	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016		2015		2014	 2013		2012	 2011
Harris County General Fund	\$ (0.34028	\$ 0.34174	\$ 0.35000	\$ 0.34500	\$ 0.34500	\$	0.34547	\$	0.34547	\$ 0.34547	\$	0.33271	\$ 0.33444
General Bonds Debt Service	(0.05088	 0.04711	 0.05084	 0.05234	 0.05111		0.05237		0.04802	 0.05158	_	0.04468	 0.03825
Total Constitutional Funds	(0.39116	0.38885	0.40084	0.39734	0.39611		0.39784		0.39349	0.39705		0.37739	0.37269
County - Wide Road Debt Service		-	0.01828	0.01774	 0.02067	0.02045	_	0.02139		0.02382	 0.01750		0.02282	 0.01848
Total - Harris County	(0.39116	 0.40713	 0.41858	 0.41801	 0.41656	_	0.41923		0.41731	 0.41455		0.40021	 0.39117
Flood Control District														
Maintenance	(0.02649	0.02670	0.02738	0.02736	0.02745		0.02620		0.02620	0.02620		0.02522	0.02727
Debt Service	(0.00493	0.00122	0.00139	0.00095	0.00084		0.00113		0.00116	 0.00207		0.00287	 0.00082
Total - Flood Control	(0.03142	0.02792	 0.02877	 0.02831	0.02829		0.02733		0.02736	 0.02827		0.02809	 0.02809
Port of Houston Authority Debt Service	(0.00991	 0.01074	0.01155	 0.01256	 0.01334		0.01342		0.01531	0.01716		0.01952	0.01856
Hospital District General		0.16491	0.16491	0.17000	0.17000	0.17000		0.17000		0.17000	0.17000		0.18216	0.19216
Debt Service	(0.00180	 0.00100	0.00108	 0.00110	 0.00179		-		-	 -		-	 -
Total Hospital District	(0.16671	 0.16591	 0.17108	 0.17110	 0.17179		0.17000	_	0.17000	 0.17000		0.18216	 0.19216
Total	\$ (0.59920	\$ 0.61170	\$ 0.62998	\$ 0.62998	\$ 0.62998	\$	0.62998	\$	0.62998	\$ 0.62998	\$	0.62998	\$ 0.62998

- Source: Harris County Appraisal District

- Note: Tax rates are stated per \$100 assessed valuation.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Direct and Overlapping Debt and Property Tax Rates

December 31, 2020 (unaudited)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
County-Wide Taxing										
Jurisdiction										
Harris County	\$ 0.39116	\$ 0.40713	\$ 0.41858	\$ 0.41801	\$ 0.41656	\$ 0.41923	\$ 0.41731	\$ 0.41455	\$ 0.40021	\$ 0.39117
Harris County Flood Control										
District	0.03142	0.02792	0.02877	0.02831	0.02829	0.02733	0.02736	0.02827	0.02809	0.02809
Port of Houston Authority	0.00991	0.01074	0.01155	0.01256	0.01334	0.01342	0.01531	0.01716	0.01952	0.01856
Harris County Hospital	0.1((71	0.16501	0.17100	0 17110	0 17170	0.17000	0.17000	0.17000	0.1001(0.10216
District	0.16671	0.16591	0.17108	0.17110	0.17179	0.17000	0.17000	0.17000	0.18216	0.19216
Total County-wide	\$ 0.59920	\$ 0.61170	\$ 0.62998	\$ 0.62998	\$ 0.62998	\$ 0.62998	\$ 0.62998	\$ 0.62998	\$ 0.62998	\$ 0.62998
Cities										
Baytown	\$ 0.79515	\$ 0.80203	\$ 0.81203	\$ 0.82203	\$ 0.82203	\$ 0.82203	\$ 0.82203	\$ 0.82203	\$ 0.82203	\$ 0.82202
Bellaire	0.44730	0.44730	0.43130	0.41590	0.38740	0.38050	0.39360	0.39990	0.39990	0.39990
Deer Park	0.72000	0.72000	0.72000	0.72000	0.72000	0.71435	0.72000	0.72000	0.72000	0.72000
Houston	0.56184	0.56792	0.58831	0.58421	0.58642	0.60112	0.63108	0.63875	0.63875	0.63875
La Porte	0.71000	0.71000	0.71000	0.71000	0.71000	0.71000	0.71000	0.71000	0.71000	0.71000
League City	0.51500	0.54858	0.56380	0.56500	0.57000	0.57350	0.59700	0.59700	0.59700	0.61000
Missouri City	0.59804	0.63000	0.63000	0.60000	0.56010	0.54468	0.56500	0.57375	0.54480	0.52840
Pasadena	0.53368	0.57034	0.61545	0.57539	0.57539	0.57539	0.57690	0.59159	0.59159	0.59159
Pearland	0.72000	0.74121	0.70916	0.68506	0.68120	0.70530	0.71210	0.70510	0.70510	0.68510
Seabrook	0.54361	0.55198	0.55198	0.57491	0.56518	0.61261	0.64003	0.65123	0.66523	0.64998
South Houston	0.69805	0.69991	0.65050	0.64330	0.63221	0.69954	0.64453	0.66988	0.70825	0.68755
Webster	0.37357	0.36200	0.34794	0.31725	0.28450	0.23447	0.24874	0.26960	0.28528	0.28528
West University Place	0.29407	0.30921	0.31680	0.31680	0.31680	0.33179	0.36179	0.37400	0.37411	0.37411
School Districts	1.1331-1.5016	1.1367-1.5684	1.2067-1.6700	1.2067-1.6700	1.2067-1.6700	1.1967-1.6700	1.1967-1.6700	1.1867-1.6700	1.1567-1.5700	.0972-1.5400

- Source: Harris County Appraisal District jurisdiction information as of 12/31/20; includes all tax bonds.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Principal Property Tax Payers Current Year and Nine Years Ago

(amounts in thousands) (unaudited)

		2020			2011	
Tax Payers	2020 Taxable Valuations (a)	Rank	Percentage of Total 2020 Taxable Valuation (b)	2011 Taxable Valuations (a)	Rank	Percentage of Total 2011 Taxable Valuation (c)
EXXON Mobil Corp.	\$ 4,018,459	1	0.82 %	\$ 2,825,727	1	1.05 %
CenterPoint Energy Inc.	3,881,216	2	0.79	2,393,467	2	0.89
Chevron Chemical Co.	3,521,074	3	0.72	1,378,299	4	0.51
Shell Oil Co.	1,857,157	4	0.38	2,319,116	3	0.86
Equistar Chemicals LP	1,678,261	5	0.34	905,828	8	0.34
Enterprise	1,158,883	6	0.24	-		-
Palmetto Transoceanic LLC	1,107,329	7	0.22	-		-
Walmart	928,383	8	0.19	808,079	9	0.30
Lyondell Chemical Co.	849,168	9	0.17	- ·		-
Valero Energy	829,097	10	0.17	412,938	18	0.15
Liberty Property	804,403	11	0.16	- í		-
One Two and Three Allen Center Co LLC	790,940	12	0.16	-		-
HEB Grocery Co. LP	765,001	13	0.16	-		-
Intercontinental Terminal	693,253	14	0.14	-		-
Kinder Morgan	690,415	15	0.14	-		-
Phillips 66 Co.	684,801	16	0.14	-		-
Magellan Terminal Holding	671,346	17	0.14	-		-
Volaris	665,700	18	0.13	-		-
GWP East Nine West	662,937	19	0.13	-		-
BSREP 1HC-3HC	660,304	20	0.13	-		-
Hines Interests LTD Partnership	-		-	1,180,205	5	0.44
Crescent Real Estate	-		-	1,076,212	6	0.40
Houston Refining	-		-	948,896	7	0.35
AT&T Mobility LLC	-		-	780,563	10	0.29
Hewlett Packard	-		-	715,249	11	0.27
Lyondell Chemical Co.	-		-	637,554	12	0.24
Amoco Chemical Co.	-		-	577,210	13	0.22
National Oilwell Inc.	-		-	460,058	14	0.17
TPG 2101 Citywest 1 & 2 LP	-		-	451,086	15	0.17
Kroger Co.	-		-	440,439	16	0.16
Continental Airlines Inc	-		-	436,454	17	0.16
Rohm & Haas Co.	-		-	392,305	19	0.15
Oxy Vinyls LP	-		-	368,331	20	0.14
Total	\$ 26,918,127		5.47 %	\$ 19,508,016		7.26 %

- Source: Harris County Appraisal District

- Note (a) Amounts shown for these taxpayers do not include taxable valuations, which may be substantial, attributable to certain subsidiaries and affiliates which are not grouped on the tax rolls with the taxpayers shown.

- Note (b) Based on the County's total taxable value as of December 25, 2020;

- Note (c) Based on the County's total taxable value as of December 23, 2011.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Property Taxes Levies and Collections For the Years 2011 through 2020

(in thousands) (unaudited)

		Collections window Year of	ithin the Fisca the Levy	l 	Total Collections After One Year (a)					
Fiscal Year	Taxes Levied for <u>Fiscal Year</u>	Amount	Percentage of Levy	Collections After One Year (a)	Amount	Percentage of Levy				
2011	\$ 49,814	\$ 47,012	94.38 %	\$ 1,911	\$ 48,923	98.21 %				
2012	54,624	51,755	94.75 %	1,917	53,672	98.26 %				
2013	52,289	49,790	95.22 %	1,736	51,526	98.54 %				
2014	51,860	49,400	95.26 %	1,654	51,054	98.45 %				
2015	50,796	48,208	94.91 %	1,767	49,975	98.38 %				
2016	54,806	51,946	94.78 %	1,981	53,926	98.39 %				
2017	53,652	50,738	94.57 %	2,008	52,746	98.31 %				
2018	48,760	48,252	98.96 %	1,502	49,754	102.04 %				
2019	50,643	48,165	95.11 %	1,231	49,396	97.54 %				
2020	48,994	45,656	93.19 %	N/A	N/A	N/A				

- Source: Harris County Tax Assessor - Collector as of February 28, 2021

- Note (a) Collections after one year reflect monies collected in the year following the levy and are not updated annually.

- N/A - Not Available

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Operating Revenues by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years

(in thousands)

(unauc	lited)
--------	--------

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenues: (a) (b) (c)										
Vessel and cargo services	\$ 357,386	\$ 365,086	\$ 344,272	\$ 309,058	\$ 266,703	\$ 267,277	\$ 238,083	\$ 200,101	\$ 190,618	\$ 177,405
Rental of equipment and facilities	21,665	18,065	18,079	15,976	15,869	17,120	17,763	25,114	23,077	22,030
Grain elevator	1,263	1,439	1,182	902	1,199	1,567	1,821	592	683	1,923
Bulk materials	3,911	4,265	4,131	4,004	3,941	4,019	4,270	2,665	2,485	2,131
Other	6,507	2,582	1,652	2,933	2,514	3,753	1,960	5,201	8,512	3,356
Total Operating Revenue	\$ 390,732	\$ 391,437	\$ 369,316	\$ 332,873	\$ 290,226	\$ 293,736	\$ 263,897	\$ 233,673	\$ 225,375	\$ 206,845
Revenue Tonnage (Short Tons)*										
General Cargo	31,708	34,074	31,653	28,878	25,226	27,360	26,854	24,735	25,278	23,387
Bulk	9,980	9,063	9,210	9,396	9,621	8,384	10,766	11,090	9,781	10,162
Total Revenue Tonnage	41,688	43,137	40,863	38,274	34,847	35,744	37,620	35,825	35,059	33,549

- Source: The Authority

- Note (a) Vessel and cargo services, grain elevator and bulk material revenues are generated by general cargo and bulk tonnage.

- Note (b) Revenues are defined by tariffs based upon terminal and type of services. Some units of measure used (depending on type of service) are units, weight, number of days and gallons.

- Note (c) Excludes Port Development Corporation and Port of Houston Authority International Corporation

- * Short ton equals 2,000 pounds

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Revenue Tonnage Last Ten Fiscal Years (in short tons) (unaudited)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
General Cargo										
Barbours Cut										
All other	12,307,526	11,226,819	10,737,680	9,811,047	9,470,902	9,322,892	7,689,686	7,010,712	6,177,766	5,605,703
Lease	-	-	-	-	-	2,072,132	3,410,214	3,548,416	3,939,218	3,887,146
	12,307,526	11,226,819	10,737,680	9,811,047	9,470,902	11,395,024	11,099,900	10,559,128	10,116,984	9,492,849
Bayport Container Terminal	15,385,083	16,603,071	14,605,339	13,026,783	10,854,617	8,588,556	6,977,231	7,264,595	7,354,870	7,365,318
Turning Basin										
Autos import	85,344	117,531	127,448	119,081	161,246	167,383	128,564	143,132	175,553	124,351
Autos export	385	2,058	1,089	3,396	4,744	13,240	11,430	17,905	23,655	26,972
Steel imports	902,460	2,030,908	2,744,586	2,988,636	1,823,357	3,800,730	5,397,341	3,613,445	4,247,410	3,193,843
All other	447,881	513,023	375,924	474,629	492,551	707,345	607,127	519,978	723,762	1,177,341
	1,436,070	2,663,520	3,249,047	3,585,742	2,481,898	4,688,698	6,144,462	4,294,460	5,170,380	4,522,507
Jacintoport	1,225,999	1,466,353	1,553,325	1,737,072	1,883,785	1,751,839	1,411,724	1,579,197	1,428,240	1,285,363
Care Terminal	309,542	731,216	734,480	603,271	457,294	562,217	747,372	649,545	598,914	350,422
Woodhouse	1,043,911	1,382,598	768,830	113,888	77,299	373,497	473,389	388,133	608,369	370,436
Total General Cargo	31,708,131	34,073,577	31,652,701	28,877,803	25,225,795	27,359,831	26,854,078	24,735,058	25,277,757	23,386,895
Bulk										
Jacintoport	1,511	1,465	1,635	9,758	692	1,100	-	-	1,780	553
Care Terminal	13,802	12,340	112,975	162,014	130,545	18,298	82,016	253,942	408,225	359,286
Woodhouse	-	-	7,081	20,224	12,981	6,882	31,549	14,290	7,547	35,089
Sims Bayou	1,355,034	1,157,376	1,199,628	1,157,368	624,280	624,278	675,175	700,350	770,395	763,723
S.J.B. Liquid Facility	399,012	379,141	560,342	522,019	552,752	428,895	493,582	541,227	585,263	474,880
Turning Basin	2,881,677	2,157,920	2,157,461	2,154,936	2,097,919	2,046,714	1,982,330	2,164,880	2,022,492	1,948,735
	4,651,036	3,708,242	4,039,122	4,026,319	3,419,169	3,126,167	3,264,652	3,674,689	3,795,702	3,582,266
Bulk Materials Terminal Grain Elevator #2	2,562,328 2,766,115	3,056,749 2,298,347	3,796,229 1,375,234	3,230,116 2,139,655	3,329,834 2,871,965	2,908,018	5,190,900 2,310,757	5,151,720 2,263,983	4,691,785 1,294,120	4,209,509
Total Bulk Cargo	9,979,479	9,063,338	9,210,585	9,396,090	9,620,968	2,350,374 8,384,559	10,766,309	2,203,985	9,781,607	2,370,689
Grand Total	· · · ·						(· · · ·		
Grand Totai	41,687,610	43,136,915	40,863,286	38,273,893	34,846,763	35,744,390	37,620,387	35,825,450	35,059,364	33,549,359

- Source: The Authority

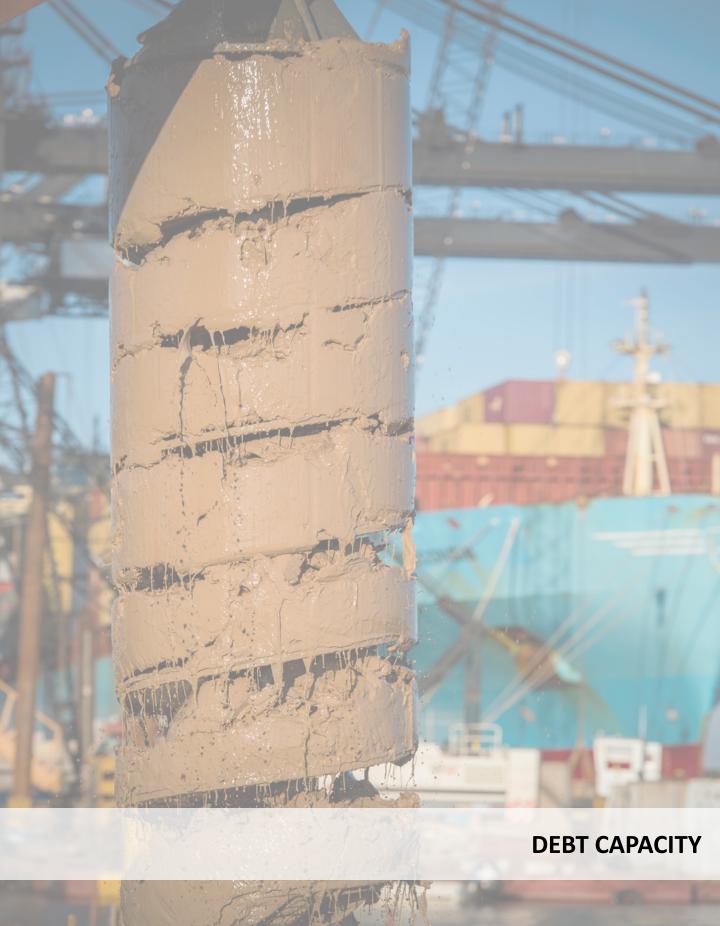
- Revenue tonnage is tonnage from which Authority revenues are derived; does not include non-Authority tonnage figures.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Top Ten Vessel and Cargo Customers Current Year and Ten Years Ago (amounts in thousands)

(amounts in thousands (unaudited)

		2020			2011	2011			
Customer	2020 Revenue	Rank	% V&C Revenue	2011 Revenue	Rank	% V&C Revenue			
Mediterranean Shipping Co. (USA)	\$ 69,166	1	19.35 %	\$ 50,827	1	28.65 %			
Maersk Line	55,032	2	15.40	-		-			
CMA-CGM (America), Inc.	49,344	3	13.81	17,269	3	9.73			
Hapag-Lloyd AG	40,417	4	11.31	21,617	2	12.18			
Cosco North America, Inc.	18,933	5	5.30	-		-			
Evergreen Shipping Agency	10,211	6	2.86	-		-			
Zim Integrated Shipping	9,184	7	2.57	-		-			
Hamburg Sud North America	7,754	8	2.17	8,349	4	4.71			
OOCL(USA) Inc.	6,980	9	1.95	2,945	10	1.66			
ONE Line	5,346	10	1.49	-		-			
Compania Libra de Navegacion Urugua	-		-	5,297	5	2.99			
Seaboard Marine, Ltd.	-		-	4,625	6	2.61			
Compania Sudamericana de Vapores SA	-		-	4,494	7	2.53			
Biehl & Company - Vessel	-		-	3,601	8	2.03			
Star Shipping	-		-	3,238	9	1.83			
Total	\$ 272,367	-	76.21 %	\$ 122,262		68.92 %			

- Source: The Authority





Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Ratios of Net General Bonded Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years

(in thousands, except per capita) (unaudited)

	Ger	iera	d Obligation	Bon	ds											_	
Fiscal Year	Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds		nlimited Tax Port mprovement Bonds		Unlimited Tax Ommercial Paper	F	Accreted Premiums Discounts)	General Bonded Debt	Less Debt Service Funds Cash	Net General Bonded Debt	Percentage of Actual Property Value	GOB Debt per Capita	0	Total Dutstanding Debt	Percentage of Personal Income	De	Total ebt Per Capita
2011	\$ 654,674	\$	91,200	\$	-	\$	42,139	\$ 788,013	\$10,456	\$ 777,557	0.29	\$ 186	\$	777,557	0.38 %	\$	186
2012	641,324		90,645		-		39,160	771,129	8,784	762,345	0.27	179		762,345	0.34 %		179
2013	626,979		90,645		-		36,674	754,298	9,672	744,626	0.25	172		744,626	0.32 %		172
2014	611,734		90,645		-		34,366	736,745	13,854	722,891	0.21	163		722,891	0.29 %		163
2015	588,604		85,665		-		43,363	717,632	6,414	711,218	0.19	157		711,218	0.28 %		157
2016	572,329		85,665		-		39,129	697,123	6,983	690,140	0.17	150		690,140	0.29 %		150
2017	553,164		85,665		-		35,069	673,898	13,589	660,309	0.16	142		660,309	0.27 %		142
2018	508,089		85,665		-		56,709	650,463	11,402	639,061	0.15	136		639,061	0.24 %		136
2019	486,904		85,665		-		50,658	623,227	7,942	615,285	0.13	131		615,285	N/A		132
2020	492,439		-		-		94,715	587,154	4,929	582,225	0.12	N/A		587,154	N/A		N/A

- Additional information on the Authority's debt can be found in the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

- Premiums (Discounts) are inclusive of accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds.

- Updates are made to prior years.

- See Schedule 3 for property value data.

- Population data can be found in Schedule 15.

- N/A - Not Available

- Total outstanding debt, total debt per capita, and percentage of personal income calculation changed in 2020 per GFOA comments

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Net Revenues Available for Debt Service on Revenue Obligations For each of the Ten Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2020

(in thousands) (unaudited)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Gross Revenues		-								
Operating Revenues (a)										
Vessel and cargo services	\$ 357,386	\$ 365,086	\$ 344,272	\$ 309,058	\$ 266,266	\$ 266,305	\$ 235,929	\$ 197,974	\$ 188,457	\$ 175,297
Rental of equipment and facilities	21,665	18,065	18,079	15,976	15,869	17,120	17,763	25,114	23,077	22,030
Grain Elevator	1,263	1,439	1,182	902	1,199	1,567	1,821	592	683	1,923
Bulk materials	3,911	4,265	4,131	4,004	3,941	4,019	4,270	2,665	2,485	2,131
Other	6,507	2,582	1,652	2,933	2,514	3,753	1,960	5,201	8,512	3,356
Total	390,732	391,437	369,316	332,873	289,789	292,764	261,743	231,546	223,214	204,737
NonOperating Revenues										
Investment (loss) income	9,767	12,876	9,145	4,425	4,850	4,100	4,881	(452)	2,406	3,126
Other, net	6,021	3,053	5,564	10,599	5,144	2,004	5,661	19,529	11,014	5,358
Total	15,788	15,929	14,709	15,024	9,994	6,104	10,542	19,077	13,420	8,484
Total Gross Revenues	406,520	407,366	384,025	347,897	299,783	298,868	272,285	250,623	236,634	213,221
<u>Operation Expenses</u> Maintenance and Operation of Facilities										
Vessel and cargo services	163,776	162,518	143,401	141,857	131,998	115,757	115,341	93,483	91,534	89,547
Rental of port facilities	1,313	1,099	1,219	2,093	2,140	1,130	1,164	1,387	1,174	6,893
Grain Elevator	259	621	456	275	330	293	260	288	219	322
Bulk Materials Handling Plant	22	29	31	26	8	11	9	9	22	46
Other	13,235	12,854	8,617	7,915	7,107	7,114	8,223	9,919	9,958	2,415
Total	178,605	177,121	153,724	152,166	141,583	124,305	124,997	105,086	102,907	99,223
General and Administrative	46,225	50,420	49,608	42,423	44,286	42,297	39,152	41,845	43,875	39,894
Total Operating Expenses	224,830	227,541	203,332	194,589	185,869	166,602	164,149	146,931	146,782	139,117
Nonoperating Expenses	368	4,446	3,489	6,533	259	5,673	2,694	2,998	3,906	3,350
Total Expenses	225,198	231,987	206,821	201,122	186,128	172,275	166,843	149,929	150,688	142,467
Net Revenues Available For Debt Service on Revenue										
Obligations	\$ 181,322	\$ 175,379	\$ 177,204	\$ 146,775	\$ 113,655	\$ 126,593	\$ 105,442	\$ 100,694	\$ 85,946	\$ 70,754

- Note (a) The Bayport user fees described in Note 7 were excluded from this calculation as per the bond documents.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Table of Bonded Debt Service Requirements

(unaudited)

Fiscal Year Ending December 31	Outstanding Debt Service <u>Requirements</u>
2021	\$ 45,541,067
2022	45,070,817
2023	39,918,180
2024	39,109,142
2025	39,099,561
2026	39,087,629
2027	39,922,906
2028	40,036,656
2029	40,033,875
2030	39,784,462
2031	39,774,519
2032	39,879,900
2033	39,576,150
2034	39,721,400
2035	39,737,900
2036	39,569,150
2037	39,566,750
2038	39,570,500
2039	26,162,000
Total	\$ 751,162,565

- The table sets forth the annual debt service requirements on the Authority's ad valorem tax bonds as of December 31, 2020, excluding bonds that have been refunded and defeased.





DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION



Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Miscellaneous Statistical Data December 31, 2020

(unaudited)

Port of Houston Authority Facts:

Date of Establishment: 1911

Form of Government: A political subdivision of the State of Texas

Area: 1,778 Square Miles

Altitude:

Harris County (generally coterminous with Port of Houston Authority) - Sea level to 310 feet City of Houston - Center of downtown area - 41 feet

	Selected Economic Statistics									
Year	GDP (a)	National Unemployment (b)	Total U.S. Exports (c)	Total U.S. Imports (c)	U.S. Rig Count (d)	Oil Price \$/Bbl (e)	PMI (f)			
2020	4.1%	6.7%	2,131.9	2,810.6	351	47.02	60.5			
2019	2.1%	3.5%	2,499.8	3,116.5	805	59.88	47.8			
2018	2.6%	3.9%	2,500.0	3,121.0	1,083	49.52	54.3			
2017	2.6%	4.4%	2,329.3	2,895.3	989	57.88	59.1			
2016	1.9%	4.9%	2,209.4	2,711.7	672	51.97	56.0			
2015	0.7%	5.2%	2,230.3	2,761.8	738	37.21	48.2			
2014	2.6%	5.6%	2,345.4	2,850.5	2,003	59.29	53.5			
2013	3.2%	7.4%	2,272.3	2,743.9	1,862	97.63	57.0			
2012	1.7%	7.6%	1,564.1	2,299.4	1,734	94.05	50.2			
2011	5.5%	8.9%	1,497.4	2,235.7	2,003	94.88	52.9			

- Note (a) Gross Domestic Product percent change based on 2009 dollars; Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

- Note (b) Average monthly unemployment rate per year; Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Note (c) Billions of dollars; Source: Customs data from Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

- Note (d) Annual average total U.S. rig count; Source: Baker Hughes rig count data

- Note (e) Cushing, OK WTI spot price; Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA)

- Note (f) Purchasing Managers Index value above 50 means growth; Source: Institute for Supply Management

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Demographic and Economic Statistics Last Ten Calendar Years (unaudited)

Calendar Year Ending December 31	Population	Unemployment Rate]	Personal Income (amounts in thousands)	Per Capita Personal Income
2011	4,178,574	7.2%	\$	204,593,455	\$ 48,963
2012	4,253,700	6.0%		224,617,980	52,805
2013	4,336,853	5.5%		230,462,963	53,141
2014	4,441,370	4.0%		252,694,912	56,896
2015	4,538,028	4.6%		249,989,494	55,088
2016	4,589,928	5.3%		240,752,454	52,452
2017	4,652,980	5.0%		247,482,118	53,188
2018	4,698,619	4.4%		265,351,328	56,474
2019	4,713,325	3.8%		N/A	N/A
2020	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A

- Source: Harris County, Texas Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended February 29, 2020

- N/A - Not Available

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Principal Corporate Employers Current Year and Nine Years Ago*

(amount in thousands) (unaudited)

	2019**			2011			
Employer	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Area Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Area Employment	
Walmart Stores Inc.	37,000	1	1.14%	-		-	
Memorial Hermann Healthcare Systems	24,108	2	0.74%	19,500	1	0.52%	
HEB	23,732	3	0.73%	-		-	
UT MD Anderson Cancer Center	21,086	4	0.65%	-		-	
McDonald's Corporation	20,918	5	0.65%	-		-	
The Methodist Hospital System	20,000	6	0.62%	12,000	3	0.38%	
Kroger	16,000	7	0.50%	-		-	
United Airlines (formerly Continental)	14,941	8	0.46%	-		-	
Schlumberger	12,069	9	0.37%	-		-	
Shell Oil Company	11,507	10	0.36%	13,000	2	0.41%	
Baylor College of Medicine	-		-	9,232	4	0.27%	
Chevron Companies	-		-	8,000	5	0.26%	
JP Morgan Chase	-		-	5,000	6	0.25%	
Jacobs Technology	-		-	6,500	7	0.25%	
Halliburton Company	-		-	5,748	8	0.22%	
HCA Affiliated Hospitals	-		-	7,855	9	0.19%	
CenterPoint Energy	-		-	5,000	10	0.18%	
	201,361		6.22%	91,835		2.93%	

- Source: Greater Houston Partnership, Harris County, Texas Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year February 29, 2020.

- Note: Houston area employment for 2020 was approximately 3,068,200 and for 2011 was 2,004,248.

- * Based on calendar year

- ** Information for 2020 is not available.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Harris County Population Statistical Data

(unaudited)

Regional Population (a)

Year	City of Houston	Harris County	Year	City of Houston	Harris County
1880	16,513	27,985	1950	596,163	806,701
1890	27,557	37,249	1960	938,219	1,243,158
1900	44,633	63,786	1970	1,232,802	1,741,912
1910	78,800	115,693	1980	1,594,086	2,409,544
1920	138,276	186,667	1990	1,632,833	2,818,199
1930	292,352	359,328	2000	1,953,631	3,400,578
1940	384,514	528,961	2010	2,099,451	4,092,459

Harris County Voters in Presidential Elections (b)

	2020	2016	2012	2008	2004
Registered Voters	2,431,457	2,182,980	1,942,566	1,974,177	1,876,296
Votes Cast	1,656,686	1,338,821	1,204,167	1,188,731	1,088,793
Percentage of Registered Voters Voting	68.14 %	61.33 %	61.99 %	60.21 %	58.03 %

Motor Vehicle Registration (c)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Passenger Cars, Small Trucks and Misc.	3,219.855	3,744,668	3,685,230	3,629,194	3,748,343
Large Trucks Total	<u>44,849</u> <u>3,264,704</u>	<u>48,256</u> <u>3,792,924</u>	47,689 3,732,919	46,076 3,675,270	<u>31,247</u> <u>3,779,590</u>

- Note (a) Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

- Note (b) Source: Harris County Clerk - Elections Division/Harris County Clerk's Website

- Note (c) Source: Harris County Tax Assessor - Collector and Voter Registrar

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Harris County Miscellaneous Statistical Data

(unaudited)

Students enrolled in colleges and universities located within Harris County (d)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Baylor College of Medicine	1,592	1,577	1,574	1,575	1,562
Houston Baptist University	3,963	3,741	3,432	3,325	3,270
Houston Community College	37,676	47,703	48,190	49,782	47,197
Lone Star College System	70,738	77,810	78,255	69,452	77,109
Rice University	7,437	7,135	6,955	7,052	6,883
San Jacinto College:	7,437	7,155	0,955	7,052	0,885
Central, South and North	30,840	39,303	35,948	35,455	33,183
South Texas College of Law	1,003	39,303 975	946 S	931	55,185 969
6	7,016	9,034	10,188		
Texas Southern University	,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10,237	8,862
Texas Woman's University: Houston (f)	1,314	1,184	1,181	1,281	1,361
University of Houston:	17.000	46 127	46 227	15 264	42 774
University Park	47,066	46,137	46,327	45,364	43,774
Downtown	15,251	14,680	14,265	13,913	14,245
Clear Lake	9,060	9,092	8,967	8,542	8,669
University of St. Thomas	3,693	3,454	3,222	3,151	3,224
University of Texas: (e)					
Dental Branch	574	579	570	565	560
Graduate School of Biomedical					
Sciences	480	480	454	406	425
Medical School	1,116	1,071	1,097	1,077	1,075
School of Biomedical Informatics	290	254	255	289	291
School of Nursing	1,637	1,626	1,722	1,647	1,477
School of Public Health	1,514	1,302	1,237	1,257	1,223
Total	242,260	267,137	264,785	255,301	255,359

Number of Employees

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Harris County (g)	17,561	16,980	17,072	16,488	16,166
Flood Control District (g)	325	316	290	293	287
Port of Houston Authority	688	683	652	620	597

- Note (d) Source: Fall 2020 Enrollment Data from Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board and above school websites

- Note (e) Source: University of Texas Office of Registrar (Fact Book 2021)

- Note (f) Source: Texas Women's University Office of Institutional Research & Data Mgmt (Fact Book 2020)

- Note (g) Source: Harris County Auditor's Office





OPERATING INFORMATION



Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Table of Physical Characteristics of the Port Facilities of the Authority (unaudited)

	Berth Lengths (Feet)	Water Depth Below Mean Low Tide (Feet)	Paved Marshalling Area (Acres)	Covered Storage (Sq. Feet)
Turning Basin				
36 general Cargo Wharves	376-624	28.5-37.5	36	1,150,000
5 Liquid Bulk Wharves	226-570	34.5-37.5	-	-
Wharf - 32 Project Cargo	806	37.5	20	-
Woodhouse Terminal**				
Wharf 1	660	40.5	2	-
Wharf 2 and 3 (RoRo Dock)	1,250	36.5	-	112,740
Grain Dock**	600	43.5	-	-
Dry Bulk Cargo Facility				
Wharf 1	800	43.5	-	-
Wharf 2	400	43.5	-	-
Jacintoport				
Wharves 1 - 3	1,830	41.5	8	82,500
Care Terminal	,			,
Wharf 1	500	38.5	10	45,000
Wharf 2	618	40.5	4	-
Sims Bayou Liquid Bulk Facility				
Berths	320	35.5-41.5	-	-
San Jacinto Barge Terminal				
Berth	200-700	17.5*	-	-
Barbours Cut Terminal				
Container Berths 1 - 6	6,000	46.5	190	-
Bayport				
Container Berths 2 - 5	3964	45.0	165	-
BPT Auto Terminal	1,000	32.0	-	-

* The maximum depth allowable due to federally authorized channel project depths

** Woodhouse Terminal is the location of Houston Public Grain Elevator No. 2.

EQUIPMENT: (a)

Turning Basin

- Privately-owned mobile cranes and additional cargo handling equipment are available for hire on an hourly basis. Barbours Cut Terminal

Container Cranes:

- Ship to Shore (STS) = 15 total (7 SPP, 5 PP, 2 P, and 1 training crane)
- Rubber-Tire Gantry (RTG) = 50
- Empty Handling (Pencil/Side-pick) = 12
- Other load handling equipment (Top Loader) = 3

Other Equipment:

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- Heavy-duty yard tractors (UTR/PIT) = 44
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- Heavy-duty yard Chassis = 100

Bayport

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Container Cranes:
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- Ship to Shore (STS) = 12 total (6 SPP, 6 PP)

- Rubber-Tire Gantry (RTG) = 57
- Empty Handling (Pencil/Side-pick) = 0 (empty containers handled on terminal by 3rd party)
- Other load handling equipment (Top Loader) = 2

Other Equipment:

- Heavy-duty yard tractors (UTR/PIT) = 19
- Heavy-duty yard Chassis (Bucket) = 43

(a) SPP=Super Post Panamax, PP=Post Panamax, P=Panamax, UTR=Utility Truck, PIT=Powered Industrial Truck

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Freight Traffic Statistics

(in thousands)

(unat	10110	ea)
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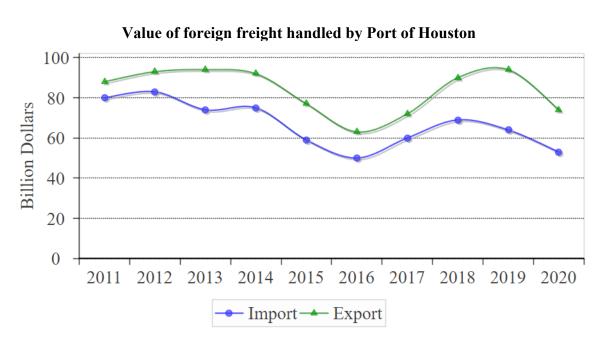
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Freight handled by the Authority only										
(excluding tonnages handled by private										
terminals) - short tons (a)										
Breakbulk cargo	2,958	5,030	5,065	4,587	3,423	5,796	7,454	5,623	6,688	5,652
Container cargo	28,751	29,043	26,588	24,291	21,960	21,564	19,400	19,112	18,590	17,735
Bulk grain	2,766	2,298	1,375	2,140	2,872	2,350	2,311	2,264	1,294	2,371
Bulk plant	2,562	3,057	3,796	3,230	3,330	2,905	5,191	5,152	4,692	4,209
Other bulk	9,816	8,714	9,855	10,033	13,254	12,550	12,281	12,518	12,771	12,474
Total	46,853	48,142	46,679	44,281	44,839	45,165	46,637	44,669	44,035	42,441
Freight handled by entire Port of Houston										
(includes tonnage handled by both the										
Authority and private terminals) - short tons										
(b) (c)										
Foreign										
5	(1)	(5.5(1	72.972	72 296	(0.110	71 200	7((00	76 440	02.016	00.000
Imports Exports	(d) (d)	65,561 144,190	73,863 117,220	72,386 100,825	69,110 94,876	71,388 92,024	76,688 83,849	76,449 83,102	83,816 78,627	88,889 78,188
Total Foreign (d)	(u)									
8 ()	-	209,751	191,083	173,211	163,986	163,412	160,537	159,551	162,443	167,077
Domestic										
Receipts	(d)	31,945	32,996	35,745	36,417	36,010	34,267	32,442	35,349	32,429
Shipments	(d)	26,054	25,630	30,058	26,635	24,375	23,194	22,116	23,338	22,937
Total Domestic (d)		57,999	58,626	65,803	63,052	60,385	57,461	54,558	58,687	55,366
Local	(d)	17,194	19,222	21,057	20,944	17,136	16,306	15,137	17,055	15,355
Total	-	284,944	268,931	260,071	247,982	240,933	234,304	229,246	238,185	237,798
Value of foreign trade handled by entire Port of	of									
Houston (c)										
Imports	\$ 52,513,714	\$ 63,704,252	\$ 69,090,105	\$ 59,594,077	\$ 49,616,268	\$ 59,493,988	\$ 75,023,441	\$ 74,287,778	\$ 83,252,965	\$ 80,221,005
Exports	74,035,317	93,841,724	90,159,307	71,905,598	63,303,533	76,535,738	92,016,308	94,050,299	93,407,834	88,078,301
Total	\$126,549,031	\$157,545,976	\$159,249,412	\$131,499,675	\$112,919,801	\$136,029,726	\$167,039,749	\$168,338,077	\$176,660,799	\$168,299,306
		_					_	_		

- Note (a) Source: The Authority

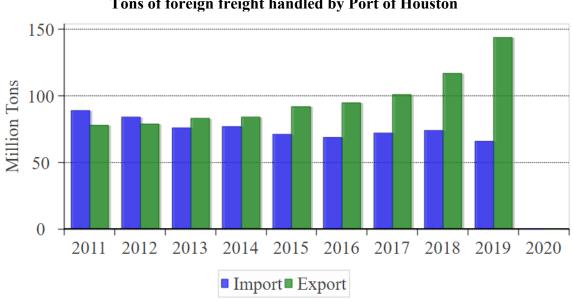
- Note (b) Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterborne Commerce of the U.S.

- Note (c) Source: Bureau of Census U.S. Department of Commerce

- Note (d) Amounts not available for 2020.



Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas **Freight Traffic Statistics Graph** Last Ten Years



Tons of foreign freight handled by Port of Houston

- Note: Foreign tonnage is not available for 2020.

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas **Cargo Statistics** Last Ten Fiscal Years

(in thousands of short tons) (upoudited)

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	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total Revenue Tonnage Including Bayport companies Excluding Bayport companies	46,853 41,688	48,142 43,137	46,679 40,863	44,281 38,274	44,839 34,847	45,168 35,744	46,637 37,620	44,669 35,825	44,035 35,059	42,441 33,549
General Cargo (a)	31,708	34,074	31,653	28,878	25,226	27,360	26,854	24,735	25,278	23,387
Bulk Materials Handling Plant	2,562	3,057	3,796	3,230	3,330	2,908	5,191	5,152	4,692	4,210
Grain Elevator #2	2,766	2,298	1,375	2,140	2,872	2,350	2,311	2,264	1,294	2,371
Other Bulk Movements Excluding Bayport companies (b) Including Bayport companies	4,651 5,165	3,708 5,005	4,039 5,815	4,026 6,007	3,419 9,992	3,126 9,424	3,265 9,016	3,675 8,843	3,796 8,975	3,582 8,892
Barbours Cut Terminal Bulk (b) General cargo (a)	15 12,293	42 11,185	51 10,687	3 9,808	3 9,467	- 11,395	_ 11,100	- 10,559	- 10,117	9,493
Bayport Container Terminal General cargo (a)	15,385	16,603	14,605	13,027	10,855	8,589	6,977	7,265	7,355	7,365
Steel (a) Import Export	2,202 51	3,980 72	4,303 61	3,626 68	2,288 80	4,643 141	6,343 236	4,350 303	5,093 391	3,674 626
Autos - Turning Basin Tons - import (a) Tons - export (a) Units - import Units - export	98 1 44	134 4 61 1	152 4 74 1	141 3 74 1	161 8 83 2	168 14 82 6	129 13 63 5	143 21 71 8	176 28 94 11	124 27 65 13
Bagged Goods (a) Import Export	196 18	263 18	133 84	232 45	168 40	167 46	65 57	53 191	137 88	309 198
Container TEU	2,989	2,987	2,700	2,459	2,183	2,131	1,951	1,950	1,935	1,866

- Source: The Authority

Note (a) Tonnage included in General Cargo above
Note (b) Tonnage included in Bulk Cargo above

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas **Vessel Arrivals**

(unaudited)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Houston Ship Channel Break bulk Bulk carrier Containers Cruise Roll-on/roll-off Tankers Tug Tow Vehicle carrier Other	565 724 1,091 - 5,096 443 76 12	623 773 1,041 - 5,417 412 99 10	642 743 962 - 6 5,445 450 129 10	667 860 912 - 30 4,851 503 110 13	744 827 940 31 35 5,129 448 109 6	883 876 1,003 48 12 5,047 384 111 12	987 1,003 1,012 38 9 4,746 386 112 46	1,019 809 966 9 29 4,955 369 119 16	998 729 1,013 - 49 4,983 454 138 31	914 702 1,037 49 4,885 355 104 27
Total Vessel Arrivals	8,007	8,375	8,387	7,946	8,269	8,376	8,339	8,291	8,395	8,073
PHA Public Wharves										
Turning Basin Ships Barges	677 878	699 890	779 1,182	839 1,063	864 935	1,066 971	1,258 1,016	1,121 1,789	1,130 1,585	1,046 1,528
Bulk Plant, Jacintoport, Care, Woodhouse, and HPGE#2 Ships Barges	508 560	534 568	435 547	872 443	517 504	502 424	597 611	596 492	581 632	613 586
Barbours Cut Ships Barges	571 5	554 35	527 54	500 33	560 36	581 98	664 113	822 23	771 88	688 51
Bayport Container Terminal Ships Barges	522 62	523 111	476 172	463 164	490 175	494 119	356 107	349 68	355 63	374 59
Bayport Cruise Terminal Cruise Layberth	-	-	-	-	31	48 42	38 39	9 42	48	- 56
Bayport Companies Ships Barges	744 1,291	843 1,327	765 1,635	777 1,679	793 2,402	856 2,166	672 2,145	732 2,148	713 2,160	643 2,206
Total PHA Arrivals Ships (a) Barges	3,097 3,526	3,165 3,673	3,005 4,480	3,027 4,153	3,248 4,693	3,528 4,348	3,654 4,611	3,661 4,521	3,593 4,533	3,409 4,441

- Source: Piers Global Intelligence Solutions

- Note (a) Included in Total Vessel Arrivals for the Houston Ship Channel

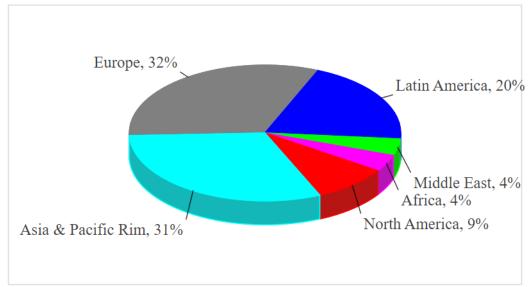
Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Bulk Commodity Statistics Last 10 Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Coke	2,562	2,439	3,012	2,898	3,313	2,809	3,282	2,712	2,970	3,698
Coal	-	618	784	333	16	100	1,909	2,441	1,729	549
Fertilizer	138	109	90	71	90	51	62	75	18	-
Grain	2,766	2,298	1,375	2,140	2,872	2,350	2,311	2,264	1,286	2,376
Industrial Chemical	8,028	7,347	8,362	8,451	11,957	11,240	10,864	10,563	10,895	10,682
Molasses	336	367	301	242	243	255	253	249	263	241
Petroleum Products	286	444	645	554	508	458	361	581	621	509
Tallow	249	155	180	275	152	154	191	182	251	259
Dry Bulk	704	173	142	269	287	242	356	525	601	555
Vegetable Oil	76	119	135	170	175	150	194	341	105	178
Miscellaneous Bulk		-		-	-	-	-	-	17	7
Totals	15,145	14,069	15,026	15,403	19,613	17,809	19,783	19,933	18,756	19,054

(in thousands) (short tons)

- Source: The Authority

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Foreign Trade through the Port of Houston

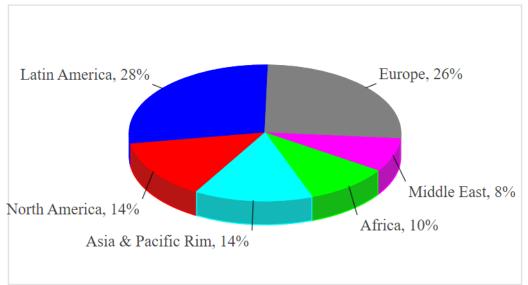


2020 Foreign Trade Through the Port of Houston by Region (\$ Value)

TRADE THROUGH THE PORT OF HOUSTON BY REGION IN 2020 (000s)

					Percent of
	Imports	Exports	_	Total	World Total
Europe	\$ 21,197,590	\$ 18,677,706	\$	39,875,296	32 %
Asia & Pacific Rim	18,973,733	20,546,323		39,520,056	31 %
Latin America	6,216,196	19,453,579		25,669,775	20 %
North America	3,681,624	7,959,188		11,640,812	9 %
Middle East	1,639,479	3,354,689		4,994,168	4 %
Africa	805,092	4,043,832		4,848,924	4 %
Worldwide Totals	\$ 52,513,714	\$ 74,035,317	\$	126,549,031	100 %

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Foreign Trade through the Port of Houston



2011 Foreign Trade Through the Port of Houston by Region (\$ Value)

TRADE THROUGH THE PORT	OF HOUSTON BY	CREGION IN 2011 (000s)
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					Percent of
	Imports	Exports	_	Total	World Total
Latin America	\$ 13,223,504	\$ 34,157,119	\$	47,380,623	28 %
Europe	22,841,895	21,526,624		44,368,519	26 %
Asia & Pacific Rim	11,072,104	12,885,987		23,958,091	14 %
North America	14,012,150	9,183,475		23,195,625	14 %
Africa	10,801,265	6,265,068		17,066,333	10 %
Middle East	8,304,618	4,619,240		12,923,858	8 %
Worldwide Totals	\$ 80,255,536	\$ 88,637,513	\$	168,893,049	100 %

- Source: Global Trade Atlas, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census

Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, Texas Number of Regular Authority Employees by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Exempt Employees	248	244	222	215	207	199	179	183	182	190
Non Exempt Maintenance	226	229	211	215	171	169	205	194	206	237
Non Exempt Employees	208	210	219	190	219	215	158	151	154	151
Total Active Employees	682	683	652	620	597	583	542	528	542	578

- Source: The Authority





PORT OF HOUSTON AUTHORITY

111 East Loop North Houston, Texas 77029

Phone: 713.670.2400 Fax: 713.670.2554

PortHouston.com