Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Financial and Compliance Report
March 31, 2022

Contents

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners
Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Duluth Seaway Port Authority (the Authority), as of and for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of Duluth Seaway Port Authority as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Authority, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis, schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability, and schedule of pension contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, 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.

Supplementary 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 combining statement of revenues and expenses and schedules of departmental revenues and expenses, 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. Such 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. The 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 GAAS. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

RSM US LLP

Duluth, Minnesota
August 11, 2022

Required Supplementary Information

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

This section of Duluth Seaway Port Authority's (the Authority) annual financial report presents a discussion and analysis of the Authority's financial performance during the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021. Please read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of Required Supplementary Information mandated by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Certain comparative information between the current year and prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

Financial Highlights

2022

The Authority's net position increased $173,223 (0.3%), from $62,784,337 in 2021 to $62,957,560 in 2022. This increase was made up of operating loss of $1,439,036, and nonoperating income and capital grants of $1,612,259.

The Authority's operating revenues decreased 32% to $3,566,298. This decrease results primarily from a decrease in facilities fees and wharfage for the Marine Terminal Department. Operating expenses increased to $5,005,334 (3%) primarily from an increase in operating expense for the Marine Terminal Department. Operating loss for 2022 is $1,439,036 compared to income of $381,475 in 2021.

2021

The Authority's net position increased $3,820,581 (6%), from $58,963,756 in 2020 to $62,784,337 in 2021. This increase was made up of operating income of $381,475, and nonoperating income and capital grants of $3,439,106.

The Authority's operating revenues increased 21% to $5,265,577. This increase results primarily from an increase in facilities fees and wharfage for the Marine Terminal Department. Operating expenses decreased to $4,884,102 (3%) primarily from a decrease in operating expense for the Marine Terminal Department. Operating income for 2021 is $381,475 compared to a loss of $640,926 in 2020.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to the Authority's basic financial statements, which consist of two components: 1) Statements of Net Position, Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and Cash Flows and 2) notes to the financial statements. The report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Basic Financial Statements

The financial statements are designed to give users details of the Authority's finances, in a manner similar to that of a private-sector business. The statements of net position present information on all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Increases or decreases in net position over time may serve as a useful indicator of whether the Authority's financial position is improving or deteriorating. The statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position show how the Authority's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event that caused the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. The statement of cash flows presents all cash receipts and payments resulting from operational, noncapital financing, capital and related financing and investing activities. This statement summarizes the sources and uses of cash for the current period.

Notes to Financial Statements
The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

Other Information
In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also contains the combining statements referred to earlier. These statements follow the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Analysis
As noted earlier, over time, net position may serve as a useful indicator of the Authority's financial position. The largest portion of the Authority's net position, 81% in 2022 and 83% in 2021, is net investment in capital assets (land and improvements, buildings, and equipment). The Authority uses these assets to provide services to its clients; therefore, these assets are not available for future spending.

Of the Authority's net position balance, 1% in 2022 and 1% in 2021 is restricted for compliance with provisions of bond indentures and grants.

The remaining balance of net position, 18% in 2022 and 16% in 2021 is unrestricted and may be used to meet the Authority's ongoing obligations to its clients and creditors. The unrestricted component of net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that are not restricted or included in the determination of net investment in capital assets.

The following table presents a summary of the Authority's net position at March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

	2022	2021	2020
Current and other assets	$ 13,362,228	$ 11,956,317	$ 12,399,250
Capital assets	54,117,012	56,856,366	52,903,228
Deferred outflows	454,652	122,764	78,398
Total assets and deferred outflows	67,933,892	68,935,447	65,380,876
Long-term debt outstanding	3,090,333	4,384,072	4,721,895
Other liabilities	1,314,658	1,656,089	1,419,591
Deferred inflows	571,341	110,949	275,634
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	4,976,332	6,151,110	6,417,120
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	50,930,367	52,174,504	47,995,266
Restricted	524,553	323,356	3,782,023
Unrestricted	11,502,640	10,286,477	7,186,467
Total net position	$ 62,957,560	$ 62,784,337	$ 58,963,756

During 2022, capital assets decreased largely due to disposals of airpark buildings of $2,500,000.

During 2021, capital assets increased largely due to improvements and purchases related to the Seaway Building of $3,000,000, Duluth Lake Port dock for $950,000, cargo handling equipment for $725,000 and various other additions, resulting in an increase net of depreciation of approximately $4,000,000.

To give users a better understanding of the sources and uses of the Authority's net position, the table that follows presents a summary of revenues and expenses for the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. The schedule below shows revenues by source and expenses by function.

	2022	2021	2020
Revenues:			
Operating revenues	$ 3,566,298	$ 5,265,577	$ 4,368,404
General revenues:			
Property taxes	1,357,919	1,286,174	1,209,729
Gain on sale of capital assets	350,215	-	-
Interest	23,069	72,851	187,493
Other	9,474	4,102	10,176
Total revenues	5,306,975	6,628,704	5,775,802
Expenses:			
Administration	1,247,209	1,368,032	1,374,071
Port promotion	786,493	763,984	772,304
Port development	239,379	271,583	267,609
Marine terminal	491,122	330,872	574,681
Interest on long-term debt	167,052	184,035	86,502
Depreciation	2,241,131	2,149,631	2,020,665
Total expenses	5,172,386	5,068,137	5,095,832
Capital grants and contributed capital	38,634	2,260,014	1,965,475
Increase in net position	173,223	3,820,581	2,645,445
Net position:			
Beginning of year	62,784,337	58,963,756	56,318,311
End of year	$ 62,957,560	$ 62,784,337	$ 58,963,756

During 2022, the Authority recognized a gain on sale of capital assets associated with the airpark buildings of $350,000.

During 2021, the Authority received a capital grant and incurred eligible expenditures resulting in capital grant revenue of $2,237,500 related to the renovation of the administrative building. In addition, the Authority had an increase of facilities fees revenue of $500,000 due to increased terminal and port activity.

Capital Assets

The Authority's investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, was $54,117,012 and $56,856,366 as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. This investment includes land and improvements, buildings, equipment and construction in progress. The Authority's total investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, decreased 5% during 2022. Additional information related to the Authority's capital assets can be found in Note 3 of the notes to the financial statements.

Debt

At year-end, the Authority has $3,090,333 in long-term debt compared to $4,384,072 in 2021. Additional information related to the Authority's debt can be found in Note 4 of the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets

The Authority's revenues derive from revenue operation of the Clure Public Marine Terminal (cargo handling, warehousing, ship berthing, and intermodal terminal operations), leasing, grant funds and a tax levy from St. Louis County. For fiscal year 2023, the Authority anticipates that general maritime cargo activity at the Clure Public Marine Terminal will be up compared to fiscal year 2022 when the Terminal handled 14 vessels, and will produce higher revenue. The Authority expects intermodal terminal operations, warehousing activity and the tax levy to be on par with fiscal year 2020.

The Authority has been awarded a MARAD – Port Infrastructure Development Program (PIDP) grant for $10.5 million and two Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) Port Development Assistance Program (PDAP) grants totaling $7.4 million. These grants will help fund the construction of a 58,000-square-foot rail-served warehouse addition at the Clure Public Marine Terminal, along with rehabilitation of 1,775 lineal feed of deteriorating dock walls at Berths 10 and 11 of the Clure Terminal Expansion. These improvements will enhance the Authority's ability to provide supply chain cost savings to regional industries, helping keep them competitive in the global marketplace. This infrastructure upgrade will allow increased cargo storage and movement flexibility, which allows cargo owners to take greater advantage of market opportunities. Construction is to begin in the summer of 2022 with final completion in the fall of 2024.

The Authority purchased a 1910-era building on Rice's Point in 2019 and remodeled it for use as the Authority's new office headquarters. The building formerly served as a primary school and, more recently, an office building. The remodeling of the building began June 1, 2020, and was completed in March 2021 and the Authority moved into the building.

On December 1, 2020, the Authority acquired Duluth Lake Port dock on Rice's Point. The future use of this property is still in the planning phase; the Authority's goal is to revitalize the pier and bring it back to life in a way that contributes to its regional economy and further expands service to customers within the Authority's region and around the globe.

In 2010, the Authority entered into a purchase agreement to obtain a 123-acre parcel of land from the United States Steel Corporation in the interest of creating large developable sites for industrial use to support the regional economy. This parcel of land is part of a 600-acre Superfund Site that was previously home to the U.S. Steel Duluth Works integrated steel mill. The purchase is dependent on a successful clean-up of the site. To date, working with U.S. Steel, the Authority has completed the Phase II environmental investigation stage (inclusive of the collection and laboratory analysis of soil and ground water samples) and prepared a draft Response Action Plan (RAP) for the clean-up of the site. Upon completion, the Authority and U.S. Steel will submit the RAP to the Minnesota PCA for approval. The Authority is conducting preliminary engineering work to help refine the RAP and to better define property development constraints and costs. The Authority has also obtained special tax increment legislation, which will support the redevelopment if the site is purchased.

Requests for Information

This financial report is meant to provide a general overview for all those with an interest in the Authority's finances. Questions concerning information provided in the report, or requests for additional financial information, should be addressed to the Authority, 802 Garfield Ave., Duluth, Minnesota 55802, Attention: Chief Financial Officer.

Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Statements of Net Position
March 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Assets and Deferred Outflows		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 1,009,650**	$ 584,464
Investments	**8,902,888**	8,144,889
Receivables:		
Taxes	**1,356,320**	1,289,443
Accounts, less allowance for doubtful accounts of $0 in 2022 and 2021	**559,511**	46,841
Interest	**4,484**	7,362
Due from other governments	**3,000**	561,815
Prepaid expenses	**118,511**	114,836
Total current unrestricted assets	**11,954,364**	10,749,650
Current restricted assets (Note 8):		
Cash and cash equivalents	**524,553**	2,085
Investments	**-**	321,271
Total current restricted assets	**524,553**	323,356
Capital assets (Note 3):		
Land and land improvements	**46,602,326**	45,077,811
Buildings	**32,779,967**	33,138,593
Equipment	**7,729,555**	7,530,026
Construction in progress	**1,940,886**	5,810,478
	89,052,734	91,556,908
Less accumulated depreciation	**34,935,722**	34,700,542
Total capital assets	**54,117,012**	56,856,366
Other assets:		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	**55,500**	55,500
Land held for sale, at cost	**827,811**	827,811
Total other assets	**883,311**	883,311
Total assets	**67,479,240**	68,812,683
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Deferred pension amounts (Note 5)	**454,652**	122,764
Total assets and deferred outflows	**$ 67,933,892**	$ 68,935,447

See notes to financial statements.

	2022	2021
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable:		
Trade	**$ 107,077**	$ 55,686
Construction and equipment	**96,312**	297,790
Accrued payroll liabilities	**144,858**	133,513
Unearned revenue (Note 6)	**99,320**	99,288
Current maturities of long-term debt (Note 4)	**188,245**	354,858
Total current liabilities	**635,812**	941,135
Long-term debt, less current maturities (Note 4)	**2,902,088**	4,029,214
Net pension liability (Note 5)	**589,322**	827,373
Long-term accrued payroll liabilities	**222,269**	186,939
Other long-term liabilities	**55,500**	55,500
Total liabilities	**4,404,991**	6,040,161
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Deferred pension amounts (Note 5)	**571,341**	110,949
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	**4,976,332**	6,151,110
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	**50,930,367**	52,174,504
Restricted (Note 8)	**524,553**	323,356
Unrestricted	**11,502,640**	10,286,477
Total net position	**62,957,560**	62,784,337
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and net position	**$ 67,933,892**	$ 68,935,447

Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Operating revenues	$ 3,566,298	$ 5,265,577
Operating expenses, excluding depreciation	2,764,203	2,734,471
Operating income before depreciation	802,095	2,531,106
Depreciation	2,241,131	2,149,631
Operating income (loss)	(1,439,036)	381,475
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
General tax levies	1,357,919	1,286,174
Gain on sale of capital assets	350,215	-
Interest income	23,069	72,851
Other revenues	9,474	4,102
Interest expense	(167,052)	(184,035)
	1,573,625	1,179,092
Income before capital grants and contributed capital	134,589	1,560,567
Capital grants and contributed capital	38,634	2,260,014
Change in net position	173,223	3,820,581
Net position:		
Beginning of year	62,784,337	58,963,756
End of year	$ 62,957,560	$ 62,784,337

See notes to financial statements.

Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	$ 3,051,134	$ 5,593,101
Payments to suppliers	(1,460,037)	(1,398,376)
Payments to employees	(1,319,322)	(1,451,216)
Other receipts	12,000	12,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	283,775	2,755,509
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
General tax levies	1,291,042	1,209,988
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	1,291,042	1,209,988
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	(2,273,489)	(5,991,046)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2,920,449	-
Receipts from other governments	597,449	1,701,199
Principal payments on long-term debt	(1,293,739)	(337,823)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(167,052)	(184,035)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(216,382)	(4,811,705)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of investments	(6,256,997)	(7,988,000)
Proceeds from maturities of investments	5,820,269	6,278,180
Interest received	25,947	93,436
Net cash used in investing activities	(410,781)	(1,616,384)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	947,654	(2,462,592)
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Beginning	642,049	3,104,641
Ending	$ 1,589,703	$ 642,049
Cash and cash equivalents are reported as follows:		
Current assets	$ 1,009,650	$ 584,464
Restricted assets—current	524,553	2,085
Restricted assets—noncurrent	55,500	55,500
	$ 1,589,703	$ 642,049

(Continued)

Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

		2022		2021
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	**$**	**(1,439,036)**	$	381,475
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Bad debt				
Depreciation		**2,241,131**		2,149,631
Miscellaneous nonoperating receipts		**9,474**		4,102
Change in deferred outflows		**(331,888)**		(44,366)
Change in deferred inflows		**460,392**		(164,685)
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Receivables		**(512,670)**		333,555
Prepaid expenses		**(3,675)**		(28,978)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**98,066**		(13,368)
Unearned revenue		**32**		1,867
Net pension liability		**(238,051)**		136,276
Net cash provided by operating activities	**$**	**283,775**	$	2,755,509
Supplemental schedule of noncash capital and related financing activities:				
Accounts payable, capital assets	**$**	**96,312**	$	297,790

See notes to financial statements.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of operations: Duluth Seaway Port Authority (the Authority) is a corporate body created in accordance with Minnesota Statute Section 469.048. The Authority is an enterprise operation managed by a seven-member Board of Commissioners appointed as follows: two by the State of Minnesota, two by St. Louis County, and three by the City of Duluth, Minnesota.

The operational departments within the Authority are as follows:

Administration: The Authority oversees all departments and monitors all enterprise operations within the Port District. Revenue consists principally of rental revenues. Substantially all property and equipment is leased to others.

Port promotion: The Authority promotes the use of the Port of Duluth (the Port) on a local, regional, national and global basis; responds to the needs of both the users of the Port and the providers of services within the Port; and encourages shippers to use the public marine terminal.

Port development: The Authority oversees owned property and facilities and assists with development of the private and public enterprise operations within the Port District.

Marine terminal: The Authority owns maritime facilities that are operated by a private company under an agent operating agreement.

Reporting entity: Generally accepted accounting principles define the financial reporting entity as consisting of (a) the primary government, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationships with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Based upon the criteria provided, there are no entities that should be presented with the Authority.

The Authority is considered a special-purpose government and is not a component unit of any other government because a voting majority of its Board of Commissioners is not appointed by any single entity and it is fiscally independent.

Significant accounting policies:

Measurement focus and basis of accounting: The Authority's financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-type transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Authority gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include grants, entitlements and donations. Revenues from grants, entitlements and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been satisfied. The operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in net position.

Cash and cash equivalents: For purposes of reporting the statements of cash flows, the Authority considers all cash accounts and highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents consist primarily of money market funds.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Investments: Investments are accounted for at amortized cost (money market funds) or fair value, which is the price that would be received to sell the investment in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value of actively traded securities is determined by the reported market value of securities trading on national exchanges. Values of securities not actively traded are based on observable inputs of similar financial instruments or on the fair value of the underlying assets. Realized gains and losses are determined on the specific-identification method. Accrued income on investments is recorded as earned, since it is both measurable and available. Investment transactions are recorded on the settlement date.

Capital assets: Capital assets are recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Contributed assets are recorded at estimated acquisition cost on the date of received. Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Land improvements	10-50
Buildings	20-50
Equipment	4-30

Deferred inflows and deferred outflows: Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. Deferred outflows include pension expense, pension related deferrals, and contributions made to the pension plan in the current fiscal year. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. Such items include pension contributions and other pension-related deferrals.

Net position: Net position of the Authority is classified in three components. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the current balances of any outstanding borrowings used to finance the purchase or construction of these assets. Restricted net position is noncapital net position that must be used for a particular purpose, as specified by external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Unrestricted net position is remaining net position that does not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted.

Operating revenues and expenses: Operating revenues and expenses generally result from activities of the Authority’s principal ongoing operations, which are administration, port promotion, port development and marine terminal activities. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Property tax levies: The Authority may request the City of Duluth to levy a tax for its benefit. This mandatory levy may not exceed 0.01813% of the taxable market value of the taxable property in the City. The amount levied is paid to the Authority by St. Louis County. The property taxes are levied in December of each year and become an enforceable lien on the properties in January. The County assesses and collects the property taxes and remits the portion collected for the Authority in July and December of each year. Property taxes certified in December 2021 and payable in 2022 are recognized as revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 as the Authority has an enforceable legal claim to the resources.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Compensated absences: Employees accumulate vacation hours for subsequent use or for payment upon termination, death or retirement. A maximum carryover of 80 vacation hours has been established by Board resolution. A liability is recorded for earned but unpaid vacation and reported in the accrued payroll liabilities on the statement of net position. During 2022, employees earned $98,644, and used $88,320 of vacation. During 2021, employees earned $85,085, and used $73,063 of vacation. At March 31, 2022 and 2021, the liability totaled $133,904 and $123,580, respectively.

The Authority makes payments to the Minnesota State Retirement System Health Care Savings Plan for employees with 10 years of continuous service at time of retirement. The total of the payments made for a retiree is limited to the number of unused sick days at retirement (up to a maximum of 120 days) multiplied by the average daily earnings of all full-time employees at the retirement date. The Authority accrues this benefit for qualifying employees and for employees the Authority estimates will become qualified. At March 31, 2022 and 2021, the liability totaled $222,269 and $186,939, respectively.

Advertising costs: Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense amounted to $201,312 in 2022 and $212,083 in 2021.

Pensions: For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) and additions to and deductions from PERA's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERA except that PERA's fiscal year-end is June 30. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized as of employer payroll paid dates and benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements: The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2. Deposits and Investments

The carrying amount of deposits and investments are included in the Authority's statements of net position as follows:

	2022	2021
Deposits with financial institutions	$ 251,046	$ 44,709
Investments:		
U.S. Treasury bills	224,756	1,492,364
U.S. Treasury notes	2,918,824	1,688,974
Certificates of deposit	5,759,308	5,284,822
Money market funds	1,338,657	597,340
	$ 10,492,591	$ 9,108,209

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

	2022	2021
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,009,650	$ 584,464
Investments	8,902,888	8,144,889
Current restricted assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	524,553	2,085
Investments	-	321,271
Other assets, restricted cash and cash equivalents	55,500	55,500
	$ 10,492,591	$ 9,108,209

Deposits: In accordance with Minnesota Statutes, the Authority maintains deposits at those depository banks authorized by the Board. Such depositories are members of the Federal Reserve System.

Minnesota Statutes require that all Authority deposits be protected by surety bond or collateral. Authorized collateral includes U.S. governmental treasury bills, notes or bonds; issues of U.S. government agencies; certain rated general and revenue obligations of state and local governments; certain types of standby letters of credit and insured certificates of deposit. Minnesota Statutes require that securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping by the Authority's Treasurer or in a financial institution other than that furnishing collateral. The market value of collateral pledged must equal 110% of the deposits not covered by insurance or bonds (140% in the case of mortgage notes pledged). The Authority does not have a formal policy for deposits.

At March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Authority's deposits and certificates of deposit were entirely covered by federal depository insurance and pledged collateral.

Investments: Minnesota Statutes authorize the Authority to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, its agencies and instrumentalities, repurchase agreements, shares of certain investment companies, general obligations of the State of Minnesota and its municipalities, banker's acceptances, commercial paper and guaranteed investment contracts.

Investment policy: The Authority does not have a formal investment policy.

Credit risk: Generally, credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt type investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized rating organization. As of March 31, 2022, the Authority's money market funds, U.S. Treasury bills, and certificates of deposits had a credit rating of Aaa-mf, Unrated, and Unrated, respectively, as reported by Moody's.

Custodial credit risk: This is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in possession of another party. As of March 31, 2022, the Authority's investments were held in the name of the Authority and are not subject to custodial credit risk.

Interest rate risk: This is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Investments with longer maturities have greater sensitivity to fair value changes based on market interest rates. U.S. Treasury bills, U.S. Treasury notes and certificates of deposit have a maturity of less than two years.

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Fair value reporting: There is an established hierarchy of valuation inputs based on the extent to which the inputs are observable in the market place. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following describes the hierarchy of inputs used to measure fair value and primary valuation methodologies used for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Level 1: Investments are those whose values are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets (liabilities) in active markets that a government can access at measurement date.

Level 2: Investments are those with inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset (liability), either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Investments classified as Level 3 have unobservable inputs for an asset (liability) and may require a degree of professional judgment.

The U.S. Treasury bills and U.S. Treasury notes are valued using the Level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy. Certificates of deposit are valued using the Level 2 inputs of the fair value hierarchy. The Authority's investments in money market funds are measured at amortized cost.

Note 3. Capital Assets

	Cost			
	Balance March 31, 2021	Additions	Reclassifications/ Deletions	Balance March 31, 2022
Land and land improvements	$ 45,077,811	$ -	$ 1,524,515	$ 46,602,326
Buildings	33,138,593	-	(358,626)	32,779,967
Equipment	7,530,026	-	199,529	7,729,555
Construction in progress	5,810,478	2,072,011	(5,941,603)	1,940,886
	$ 91,556,908	$ 2,072,011	$ (4,576,185)	$ 89,052,734

	Accumulated Depreciation				Net
	Balance March 31, 2021	Additions	Deductions	Balance March 31, 2022	Book Value March 31, 2022
Land and land improvements	$ 11,794,232	$ 1,115,614	$ (15,729)	$ 12,894,117	$ 33,708,209
Buildings	18,253,415	899,662	(1,835,552)	17,317,525	15,462,442
Equipment	4,652,895	225,855	(154,670)	4,724,080	3,005,475
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-	1,940,886
	$ 34,700,542	$ 2,241,131	$ (2,005,951)	$ 34,935,722	$ 54,117,012

Note 3. Capital Assets (Continued)

	Cost			
	Balance March 31, 2020	Additions	Reclassifications/ Deletions	Balance March 31, 2021
Land and land improvements	$ 43,866,794	$ -	$ 1,211,017	$ 45,077,811
Buildings	32,880,543	-	258,050	33,138,593
Equipment	6,760,991	-	769,035	7,530,026
Construction in progress	1,945,811	6,102,769	(2,238,102)	5,810,478
	$ 85,454,139	$ 6,102,769	$ -	$ 91,556,908

	Accumulated Depreciation				Net
	Balance March 31, 2020	Additions	Deductions	Balance March 31, 2021	Book Value March 31, 2021
Land and land improvements	$ 10,720,245	$ 1,073,987	$ -	$ 11,794,232	$ 33,283,579
Buildings	17,377,684	875,731	-	18,253,415	14,885,178
Equipment	4,452,982	199,913	-	4,652,895	2,877,131
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-	5,810,478
	$ 32,550,911	$ 2,149,631	$ -	$ 34,700,542	$ 56,856,366

Note 4. Long-Term Debt

	2022	2021
Direct borrowings:		
Note payable paid in full during March of 2022.	$ -	$ 1,113,252
Note payable at a fixed rate of 4.25%, due in monthly installments of $26,330 due on November 22, 2034. Lease revenues and a building are pledged as collateral.	3,090,333	3,270,820
	3,090,333	4,384,072
Less current maturities	188,245	354,858
	$ 2,902,088	$ 4,029,214

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt at March 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Notes from direct borrowings	$ 4,384,072	$ -	$ 1,293,739	$ 3,090,333	$ 188,245
	$ 4,384,072	$ -	$ 1,293,739	$ 3,090,333	$ 188,245

	2021				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Notes from direct borrowings	$ 4,721,895	$ -	$ 337,823	$ 4,384,072	$ 354,858
	$ 4,721,895	$ -	$ 337,823	$ 4,384,072	$ 354,858

The Authority's outstanding notes from direct borrowings contain a provision that in an event of default, outstanding amounts become immediately due.

Note 4. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Debt service requirements on long-term debt at March 31, 2022, are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
Years ending March 31:			
2023	$ 188,245	$ 127,712	$ 315,957
2024	196,403	119,554	315,957
2025	204,914	111,042	315,956
2026	213,795	102,162	315,957
2027	223,060	92,897	315,957
Thereafter	2,063,916	358,143	2,422,059
	$ 3,090,333	$ 911,510	$ 4,001,843

Note 5. Defined Benefit Pension Plan Statewide

Plan description: The Authority participates in the following cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans administered by PERA. PERA's defined benefit pension plans are established and administered in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 353 and 356. PERA's defined benefit pension plans are tax-qualified plans under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The General Employees Retirement Plan covers all full time and certain part-time employees of the Authority. General Employees Plan members belong to the Coordinated Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security.

Benefits provided: PERA provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Benefit provisions are established by state statute and can only be modified by the state legislature. Vested, terminated employees who are entitled to benefits, but are not receiving them yet, are bound by the provisions in effect at the time they last terminated their public service.

Benefits are based on a member's highest average salary for any five successive years of allowable service, age, and years of credit at termination of service. Two methods are used to compute benefits for PERA's Coordinated Plan members. Members hired prior to July 1, 1989, receive the higher of Method 1 or Method 2 formulas. Only Method 2 is used for members hired after June 30, 1989. Under Method 1, the accrual rate for Coordinated members is 1.2% for each of the first 10 years of service and 1.7% for each additional year. Under Method 2, the accrual rate for Coordinated members is 1.7% for all years of service. For members hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90 and normal retirement age is 65. For members hired on or after July 1, 1989, normal retirement age is the age for unreduced Social Security benefits capped at 66.

Benefit increases are provided to benefit recipients each January. The postretirement increase is equal to 50% of the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) announced by the Social Security Administration (SSA), with a minimum increase of at least 1% and a maximum of 1.5%. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. Recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least one month but less than a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase. For members retiring on January 1, 2024, or later, the increase will be delayed until normal retirement age (age 65 if hired prior to July 1, 1989, or age 66 for individuals hired on or after July 1, 1989). Members retiring under Rule of 90 are exempt from the delay to normal retirement.

Note 5. Defined Benefit Pension Plan Statewide (Continued)

Contributions: Minnesota Statutes Chapter 353 sets the rates for employer and employee contributions. Contribution rates can only be modified by the state legislature.

For calendar years 2022 and 2021, Coordinated Plan members were required to contribute 6.5% of their annual covered salary. In calendar years 2022 and 2021, the Authority was required to contribute 7.5% for Coordinated Plan members. The Authority's contributions to the General Employees Retirement Fund (GERF) for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, were $73,992 and $74,190, respectively. The Authority's contributions were equal to the required contributions as set by state statute.

Pension costs: At March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Authority reported a liability of $589,322 and $827,373, respectively, for its proportionate share of the GERF's net pension liability. The Authority's net pension liability reflected a reduction due to the State of Minnesota's contribution of $16 million.

The State of Minnesota is considered a nonemployer contributing entity and the state's contribution meets the definition of a special funding situation. The State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the Authority totaled $17,970. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the Authority's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2021 and 2020, the Authority's proportion was 0.0138%.

Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 589,322
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the Authority	17,970
Total	$ 607,292

For the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Authority recognized pension expense of negative $109,548 and $72,745, respectively, for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's pension expense. In addition, for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Authority recognized an additional $1,450 and $2,216, respectively, as pension expense (and grant revenue) for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's pension expense for the annual $16 million contribution.

At March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Authority reported its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	2022		2021	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$ 3,280	$ 18,035	$ 6,883	$ 3,131
Changes in actuarial assumptions	359,828	12,646	-	30,417
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	-	511,536	6,673	-
Changes in proportion	35,937	29,124	53,906	77,401
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to the measurement date	55,607	-	55,302	-
Total	$ 454,652	$ 571,341	$ 122,764	$ 110,949

Note 5. Defined Benefit Pension Plan Statewide (Continued)

The amount of $55,607 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Authority's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended March 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Pension Expense
Years ending March 31:	
2023	$ (37,502)
2024	9,003
2025	(4,591)
2026	(139,206)
	$ (172,296)

Actuarial assumptions: The total pension liability in the June 30, 2021 and 2020, actuarial valuations were determined using an individual entry-age normal actuarial cost method. The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments used in the determination of the liability is 6.5% and 7.5%, respectively. This assumption is based on a review of inflation and investments return assumptions form a number of national investment consulting firms. The review provided a range of return investment return rates deemed to be reasonable by the actuary. An investment return of 6.5% and 7.5%, respectively were deemed to be within that range of reasonableness for financial reporting purposes.

For June 30, 2021 and 2020, inflation is assumed to be 2.25%. Benefit increases after retirement are assumed to be 1.25%.

Salary growth assumptions range in annual increments from 10.25% after one year of service to 3.0% after 29 years of service and 6.0% per year thereafter.

Mortality rates for are based on the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Table.

Actuarial assumptions are reviewed every four years. The most recent four-year experience study in the GERF was completed in 2019. The assumption changes were adopted by the Board and became effective with the July 1, 2020, actuarial valuation.

The following changes in actuarial assumptions and plan provisions occurred in 2021:

Changes in actuarial assumptions:

- The investment return and single discount rates were changed from 7.5% to 6.5%, for financial reporting purposes.
- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2019 to Scale MP-2020.

Changes in plan provisions:

- There were no changes in plan provisions since the previous valuation.

Note 5. Defined Benefit Pension Plan Statewide (Continued)

The State Board of Investment, which manages the investments of PERA, prepares an analysis of the reasonableness on a regular basis of the long-term expected rate of return using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce an expected long-term rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	33.5%	5.10%
International equity	16.5%	5.30%
Fixed income	25%	0.75%
Private markets	25%	5.90%
Total	100%	

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability in 2021 was 6.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and employers will be made at rates set in Minnesota Statutes. Based on these assumptions, the fiduciary net position of the General Employees Fund were 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.

Pension liability sensitivity: The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability for all plans it participates in, calculated using the discount rate disclosed in the preceding paragraph, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Lower (5.50%)	Current Discount Rate (6.50%)	1% Higher (7.50%)
Net pension liability at different discount rates	$ 1,201,916	$ 589,322	$ 86,651

Pension plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the General Employees Fund's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued PERA financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the internet at www.mnpera.org.

Note 6. Unearned Revenue

	2022	2021
Tenant capital asset rental	$ 99,320	$ 99,288

The Authority receives capital asset rentals from various tenants. Payments range from a monthly to an annual basis. Revenue is recognized ratably in income over the terms of the leases.

Note 7. Marine Terminal Operations

The Authority has engaged the services of Lake Superior Warehousing Co., Inc. as operator for the Arthur M. Clure Public Marine Terminal through March 31, 2023. The agreement stipulates distributions to Lake Superior Warehousing Co., Inc., and the Authority based on an agreed upon revenue share formula. The Authority has fiscal responsibility for property insurance and facility maintenance, excluding equipment maintenance. Customary harbor charges of dockage, wharfage and mooring are retained by the Authority.

Note 8. Restricted Assets and Net Position

Restricted assets and net position are composed of cash and investments that must be used for a specific purpose as required by contract with outside parties. The following is a summary of the restricted assets and net position at March 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Intergovernmental grants; pledged matching funds:		
Dock wall rehabilitation and warehouse construction	$ 127,441	$ 127,438
Clure Public Marine Terminal security surveillance enhancement project	111,754	-
Seaway office building renovation	-	193,833
Switch 3 to switch 8 rail crossing construction project	283,273	-
Other	2,085	2,085
Restricted net position	524,553	323,356
Tenant and other deposits	55,500	55,500
Restricted assets	$ 580,053	$ 378,856

Note 9. Operating Leases

The Authority leases substantially all of its property and equipment to others. These leases are accounted for as operating leases and expire at various dates through 2046. As of March 31, 2022, minimum lease payments under these operating leases that have initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year are as follows:

Years ending March 31:	
2023	$ 1,895,167
2024	854,490
2025	800,793
2026	726,894
2027	629,259
Thereafter	2,474,031
	$ 7,380,634

Note 10. Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Authority has purchased commercial insurance for all risks. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three years.

Note 11. COVID-19 Implications

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the coronavirus outbreak a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern" and on March 11, 2020, declared it to be a pandemic. Actions taken around the world to help mitigate the spread of the coronavirus include restrictions on travel, and quarantines in certain areas, and forced closures for certain types of public places and businesses. The coronavirus and actions taken to mitigate the spread of it have had and are expected to continue to have an adverse impact on the economies and financial markets of many countries, including the geographical area in which the Authority operates. On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was enacted to amongst other provisions, provide emergency assistance for individuals, families and businesses affected by the coronavirus pandemic. The Authority received no funding under the CARES Act or the American Rescue Plan.

It is unknown how long the adverse conditions associated with the coronavirus will last and what the complete financial effect will be to the Authority. To date, the Authority is not experiencing any adverse conditions associated with the coronavirus.

Note 12. Commitments

The Authority entered into an agreement with the United States Steel Corporation to purchase 123 acres of land located within a Superfund site for $10,000 an acre. U.S. Steel has been identified as the responsible party. The purchase is contingent upon the remediation of the contaminated soil and the land being delisted from Superfund status. At March 31, 2022, the Authority had expended $457,962 for this project. If the remediation cost is deemed to be excessive by either the Authority or U.S. Steel, either party may terminate the purchase agreement. The drilling and analyzing the soil has been completed on the property. The Response Action Plans for both the Superfund delisting (Federal Environmental Protection Agency) and the voluntary investigation and clean-up (Minnesota Pollution Control Agency) are being prepared by U.S. Steel and the Authority. By contract with U.S. Steel, the Authority will be responsible for payment of 25% of the costs to clean the targeted property. All cost associated with testing and cleaning are being recorded as construction in progress. If terminated, the Authority will write-off the capitalized development costs.

The Authority has entered into several contracts, including the renovation of office suites and construction of warehouse enclosures. The Authority has approximately $334,000 remaining on these contracts.

Note 13. Pending Accounting Standards

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued the following statements not yet implemented by the Authority. Management has not yet evaluated the impact of these statements. Listed below are the statements that may impact future financial statements of the Authority:

GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases,* will be effective for the Authority beginning with its year ending March 31, 2023. 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.

GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus*, will be effective for the Authority beginning with its year ending March 31, 2023. This statement includes guidance addressing various accounting and financial reporting issues identified during the implementation and application of certain GASB pronouncements.

Note 13. Pending Accounting Standards (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, will be effective for the Authority beginning with its year ending March 31, 2024. This statement provides guidance to improve accounting and financial reporting for public-private and public-public partnership arrangements and availability payment arrangements. The statement also includes guidance for P3 arrangements, including those that are outside the scope of the GASB's existing literature, namely Statement No. 60, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements*, and Statement No. 87, *Leases*.

GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*, will be effective for the Authority beginning with its year ending March 31, 2023. This statement provides guidance to 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. The statement also includes guidance to 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 enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal 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.

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, will be effective for the Authority beginning with its year ending March 31, 2024, for requirements related to leases, public-private and public-public partnerships, and subscription-based information technology arrangements; and March 31, 2025, for requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of GASB Statement No. 53. The objectives of this statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees.

GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, will be effective for the Authority beginning with its year ending March 31, 2025. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability.

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, will be effective for the Authority beginning with its year ending March 31, 2025. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of the financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences.

Note 14. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through August 11, 2022, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Required Supplementary Information

Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
PERA General Employees Retirement Fund

Fiscal Year Ending	Proportion (Percentage) of the Net Pension Liability (NPL)	Proportionate Share (Amount) of the NPL (a)	Covered-Employee Payroll (b)	Proportionate Share of the NPL as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll (a/b)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
June 30, 2014	0.0156%	$ 732,810	$ 823,803	88.95%	78.75%
June 30, 2015	0.0155%	803,290	927,786	86.58%	78.19%
June 30, 2016	0.0157%	1,274,762	982,357	129.77%	68.91%
June 30, 2017	0.0158%	1,008,662	1,016,007	99.28%	75.90%
June 30, 2018	0.0146%	809,948	978,548	82.77%	79.53%
June 30, 2019	0.0125%	691,097	887,882	77.84%	80.23%
June 30, 2020	0.0138%	827,373	982,615	84.20%	79.06%
June 30, 2021	0.0138%	589,322	1,044,187	56.44%	87.00%

Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Schedule of Pension Contributions
PERA General Employees Retirement Fund

Fiscal Year Ended	Statutorily Required Contribution (a)	Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution (b)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a-b)	Covered-Employee Payroll (d)	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll (b/d)
March 31, 2015	$ 65,537	$ 65,537	$ -	$ 895,902	7.3%
March 31, 2016	71,583	71,583	-	971,670	7.4%
March 31, 2017	74,984	74,984	-	999,793	7.5%
March 31, 2018	78,255	78,255	-	1,043,401	7.5%
March 31, 2019	63,579	63,579	-	847,718	7.5%
March 31, 2020	73,075	73,075	-	974,338	7.5%
March 31, 2021	74,190	74,190	-	1,050,905	7.1%
March 31, 2022	73,992	73,992	-	1,044,187	7.1%

2021 Changes

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The investment return and single discount rates were changed from 7.50% to 6.50%, for financial reporting purposes.

- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2019 to Scale MP-2020.

Changes in Plan Provisions

- There were no changes in plan provisions since the previous valuation.

2020 Changes

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions:

- The price inflation assumption was decreased from 2.50% to 2.25%.

- The payroll growth assumption was decreased from 3.25% to 3.00%.

- Assumed salary increase rates were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The net effect is assumed rates that average 0.25% less than previous rates.

- Assumed rates of retirement were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The changes result in more unreduced (normal) retirements and slightly fewer Rule of 90 and early retirements.

- Assumed rates of termination were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The new rates are based on service and are generally lower than the previous rates for years 2-5 and slightly higher thereafter.

- Assumed rates of disability were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The change results in fewer predicted disability retirements for males and females.

- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants and employees was changed from the RP-2014 table to the Pub-2010 General Mortality table, with adjustments. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2014 disabled annuitant mortality table to the PUB-2010 General/Teacher disabled annuitant mortality table, with adjustments.

- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2018 to Scale MP-2019.

- The assumed spouse age difference was changed from two years older for females to one year older.

- The assumed number of married male new retirees electing the 100% Joint & Survivor option changed from 35% to 45%. The assumed number of married female new retirees electing the 100% Joint & Survivor option changed from 15% to 30%. The corresponding number of married new retirees electing the Life annuity option was adjusted accordingly.

Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Notes to Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liabilities and Related Ratios

Changes in Plan Provisions:

- Augmentation for current privatized members was reduced to 2.0% for the period from July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2023, and 0.0% after. Augmentation was eliminated for privatizations occurring after June 30, 2020.

2019 Changes

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions:

- The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2017 to MP-2018.

Changes in Plan Provisions:

- The employer supplemental contribution was changed prospectively, decreasing from $31.0 million to $21.0 million per year. The State's special funding contribution was changed prospectively, requiring $16.0 million due per year through 2031.

2018 Changes

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions:

- The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2015 to MP-2017.
- The assumed benefit increase was changed from 1.00% per year through 2044 and 2.50% per year thereafter to 1.25% per year.

Changes in Plan Provisions:

- The augmentation adjustment in early retirement factors is eliminated over a five-year period starting July 1, 2019, resulting in actuarial equivalence after June 30, 2024.
- Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00% to 3.00%, beginning July 1, 2018.
- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00%, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply.
- Contribution stabilizer provisions were repealed.
- Postretirement benefit increases were changed from 1.00% per year with a provision to increase to 2.50% upon attainment of 90.00% funding ratio to 50.00% of the Social Security Cost of Living Adjustment, not less than 1.00% and not more than 1.50%, beginning January 1, 2019.
- For retirements on or after January 1, 2024, the first benefit increase is delayed until the retiree reaches normal retirement age; does not apply to Rule of 90 retirees, disability benefit recipients, or survivors.
- Actuarial equivalent factors were updated to reflect revised mortality and interest assumptions.

2017 Changes

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions:

- The combined service annuity (CSA) loads were changed from 0.80% for active members and 60.00% for vested and nonvested deferred members. The revised CSA load are now 0.00% for active member liability, 15.00% for vested deferred member liability, and 3.00% for nonvested deferred member liability.

- The assumed postretirement benefit increase rate was changed for 1.00% per year for all years to 1.00% per year through 2044 and 2.50% per year thereafter.

Changes in Plan Provisions:

- The State's contribution for the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund equals $16,000,000 in 2017 and 2018, and $6,000,000 thereafter.

- The Employer Supplemental Contribution for the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund changed from $21,000,000 to $31,000,000 in calendar years 2019 to 2031. The state's contribution changed from $16,000,000 to $6,000,000 in calendar years 2019 to 2031.

2016 Changes

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions:

- The assumed postretirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00% per year through 2035 and 2.50% per year thereafter to 1.00% per year for all years.

- The assumed investment return was changed from 7.90% to 7.50%. The single discount rate changed from 7.90% to 7.50%.

- Other assumptions were changed pursuant to the experience study June 30, 2015. The assumed future salary increases, payroll growth, and inflation were decreased by 0.25% to 3.25% for payroll growth and 2.50% for inflation.

Changes in Plan Provisions:

- There have been no changes since the prior valuation.

2015 Changes

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions:

- The assumed postretirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00% per year through 2030 and 2.50% per year thereafter to 1.00% per year through 2035 and 2.50% per year thereafter.

Changes in Plan Provisions:

- On January 1, 2015, the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund was merged into the General Employees Fund, which increased the total pension liability by $1.1 billion and increase the fiduciary plan net position by $892 million. Upon consolidation, state and employer contributions were revised; the State's contribution of $6.0 million, which meets the special funding situation definition, was due September 2015.

Supplementary Information

Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Combining Statement of Revenues and Expenses
Year Ended March 31, 2022

	Operational Departments				
	Administration	Port Promotion	Port Development	Marine Terminal	Combined
Operating revenues	$ 2,613,820	$ -	$ 12,000	$ 940,478	$ 3,566,298
Operating expenses, excluding depreciation	1,247,209	786,493	239,379	491,122	2,764,203
Operating income (loss) before depreciation	1,366,611	(786,493)	(227,379)	449,356	802,095
Depreciation	1,299,960	-	-	941,171	2,241,131
Operating income (loss)	66,651	(786,493)	(227,379)	(491,815)	(1,439,036)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
General tax levies	-	-	1,357,919	-	1,357,919
Gain on sale of capital assets	350,215	-	-	-	350,215
Interest income	23,069	-	-	-	23,069
Other revenues	9,474	-	-	-	9,474
Interest expense	(167,052)	-	-	-	(167,052)
	215,706	-	1,357,919	-	1,573,625
Income (loss) before capital grants and contributed capital	282,357	(786,493)	1,130,540	(491,815)	134,589
Capital grants and contributed capital	38,634	-	-	-	38,634
Total capital grants and contributed capital	38,634	-	-	-	38,634
Change in net position	$ 320,991	$ (786,493)	$ 1,130,540	$ (491,815)	$ 173,223

Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Schedules of Departmental Operating Revenues and Expenses
Administration
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Departmental revenues:		
Rentals	**$ 2,613,820**	$ 2,337,668
Gain on sale of land held for resale	**-**	-
	2,613,820	2,337,668
Departmental expenses:		
Salaries and wages	**555,356**	625,322
Employee benefits:		
Health, welfare and pension	**145,841**	163,692
Social security tax	**39,503**	44,192
Workers' compensation insurance	**1,090**	1,642
Advertising and promotion	**845**	-
Commissioner fees	**6,490**	8,690
Consulting	**79,211**	74,480
Dues and subscriptions	**1,961**	2,808
Insurance	**94,962**	107,281
Office	**11,820**	14,750
Bad debt	**-**	-
Other	**18,329**	16,873
Professional services	**83,691**	87,815
Rent	**14,123**	84,328
Repairs, maintenance and supplies	**98,582**	96,173
Telephone	**8,870**	9,439
Travel and entertainment	**30,469**	1,710
Utilities	**56,066**	28,837
Total departmental expenses	**1,247,209**	1,368,032
Departmental income before depreciation	**1,366,611**	969,636
Depreciation	**1,299,960**	1,227,835
Departmental operating income (loss)	**$ 66,651**	$ (258,199)

Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Schedules of Departmental Operating Revenues and Expenses
Port Promotion
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Departmental revenues	**$ -**	$ -
Departmental expenses:		
Salaries and wages	**337,095**	341,283
Employee benefits:		
Health, welfare and pension	**110,809**	110,674
Social security tax	**26,510**	26,774
Workers' compensation insurance	**1,076**	1,702
Advertising and promotion	**162,129**	179,417
Consulting	**32,980**	4,173
Cruise ship visits	**1,331**	1,875
Dues and subscriptions	**50,246**	50,330
Foreign trade zone	**-**	-
Insurance	**3,833**	4,861
Maritime representative	**27,580**	27,580
Other	**404**	4,094
Photographs and supplies	**575**	650
Repairs, maintenance and supplies	**-**	-
Telephone	**3,192**	3,637
Travel and entertainment	**28,733**	6,934
Total departmental expenses	**786,493**	763,984
Departmental loss before depreciation	**(786,493)**	(763,984)
Depreciation	**-**	-
Departmental operating loss	**$ (786,493)**	$ (763,984)

Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Schedules of Departmental Operating Revenues and Expenses
Port Development
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Departmental revenues:		
Other	**$ 12,000**	$ 12,000
Total departmental revenues	**12,000**	12,000
Departmental expenses:		
Salaries and wages	**105,553**	103,529
Employee benefits:		
Health, welfare and pension	**34,798**	39,056
Social security tax	**8,030**	7,633
Workers' compensation insurance	**336**	499
Advertising and promotion	**-**	-
Consulting	**48,359**	71,147
Other	**2,078**	2,091
Professional services	**36,502**	46,733
Telephone	**900**	815
Travel and entertainment	**2,823**	80
Total departmental expenses	**239,379**	271,583
Departmental loss before depreciation	**(227,379)**	(259,583)
Depreciation	**-**	-
Departmental operating loss	**$ (227,379)**	$ (259,583)

Duluth Seaway Port Authority

Schedules of Departmental Operating Revenues and Expenses
Marine Terminal
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Departmental revenues:		
Dockage and mooring	**$ 104,792**	$ 232,995
Rentals	**72,000**	113,562
Facilities fee	**699,061**	2,064,861
Wharfage	**64,625**	504,491
Total departmental revenues	**940,478**	2,915,909
Departmental expenses:		
Advertising and promotion	**38,336**	32,667
Consulting	**(3,537)**	5,000
Foreign trade zone	**-**	-
Insurance	**125,787**	99,180
Other	**780**	665
Professional services	**(9,434)**	(37,647)
Travel and entertainment	**-**	128
Protection service	**12,842**	12,842
Repairs and maintenance	**294,721**	208,303
Utilities	**31,627**	9,734
Total departmental expenses	**491,122**	330,872
Departmental income before depreciation	**449,356**	2,585,037
Depreciation	**941,171**	921,796
Departmental operating income (loss)	**$ (491,815)**	$ 1,663,241

RSM US LLP

Independent Auditor's Report on Minnesota Legal Compliance

Board of Commissioners
Duluth Seaway Port Authority

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements of Duluth Seaway Port Authority as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Duluth Seaway Port Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 11, 2022.

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that Duluth Seaway Port Authority failed to comply with the provisions of the contracting – bid laws, depositories of public funds and public investments, conflicts of interest, claims and disbursements, and miscellaneous provisions sections of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Other Political Subdivisions*, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 6.65, insofar as they relate to accounting matters. However, our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance. Accordingly, had we performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to our attention regarding Duluth Seaway Port Authority's noncompliance with the above referenced provisions, insofar as they relate to accounting matters.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of those charged with governance and management of Duluth Seaway Port Authority and the State Auditor and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

RSM US LLP

Duluth, Minnesota
August 11, 2022