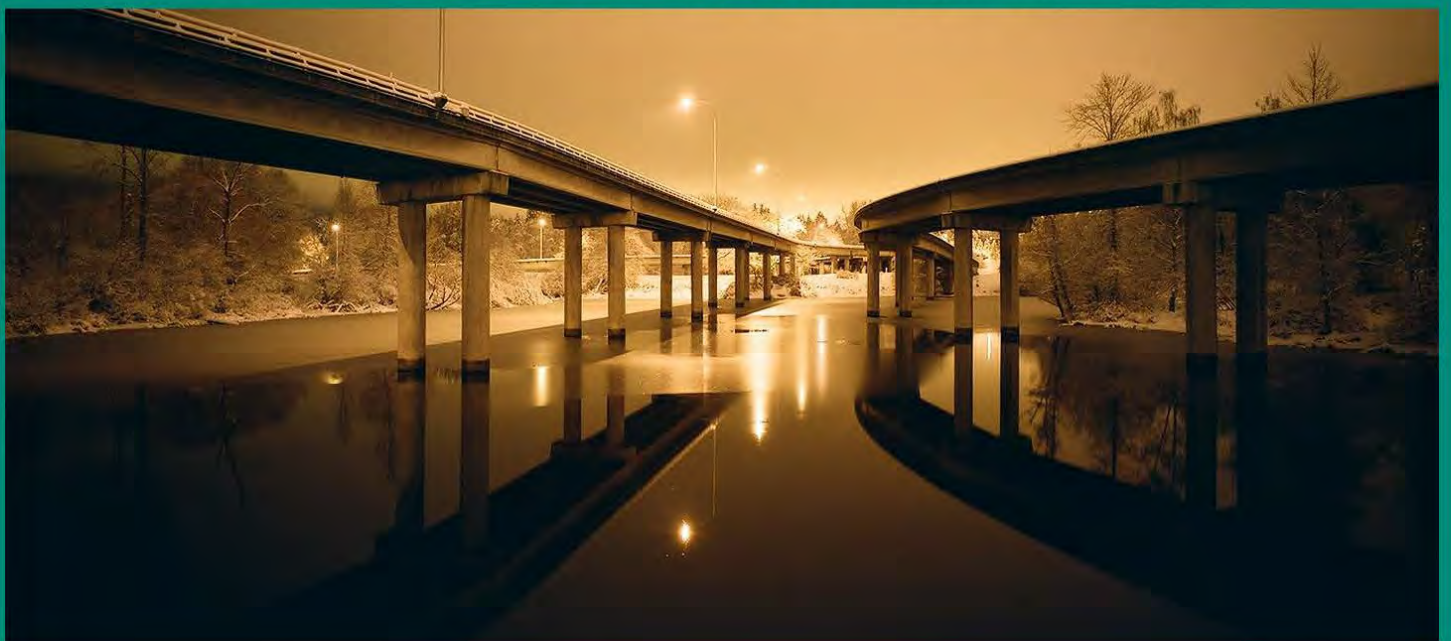




**Washington State
Department of Transportation**

**WASHINGTON STATE
SYSTEM OF ELIGIBLE TOLL FACILITIES
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
JUNE 30, 2022**





**Washington State
Department of Transportation**

Presented By

Washington State Department of Transportation

Accounting and Financial Services Division





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**Washington State
Department of Transportation**

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

October 31, 2022

Roger Millar, Secretary
Washington State Department of Transportation
Olympia, WA 98504

Dear Secretary Millar:

The Accounting and Financial Services Division is pleased to present to you and the citizens of Washington State the Annual Financial Report for the Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities (“System”), for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Responsibility for the accuracy, completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, including all disclosures, rests with the management of the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). To the best of our knowledge, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to provide a fair representation of the financial position of the System. This report has been prepared in accordance with standards established by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB). We believe the report contains all disclosures necessary for the reader to understand the System’s financial position.

The overall net position of the System increased 25% to \$1,064.7 million during fiscal year 2022. Toll revenue increased 29% to \$60.0 million over the prior year. Total expenditures increased by 12% primarily due to increased Personal Service Contracts, Goods and Services, and Maintenance and Preservation expenditures.

The financial statements and narratives included in this report represents that portion of the System financed by bonds issued under State Finance Committee Master Resolution Numbers 1117 and 1125, as represented in the State Route 520 Corridor Account and the Toll Facility Bond Retirement Account. Pursuant to RCW 47.56.060, this report is intended to provide complete and reliable information that can be used to make management decisions and demonstrate the financial condition of the System.

WSDOT’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective internal control structure designed to ensure the assets of the System are protected from loss, theft or misuse. WSDOT’s internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the expected benefits and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

This Annual Financial Report is divided into an Introductory Section and Financial Section to facilitate a thorough understanding of the financial position of the System. Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) can be found in the Financial Section and provides a narrative overview and analysis of the financial statements.

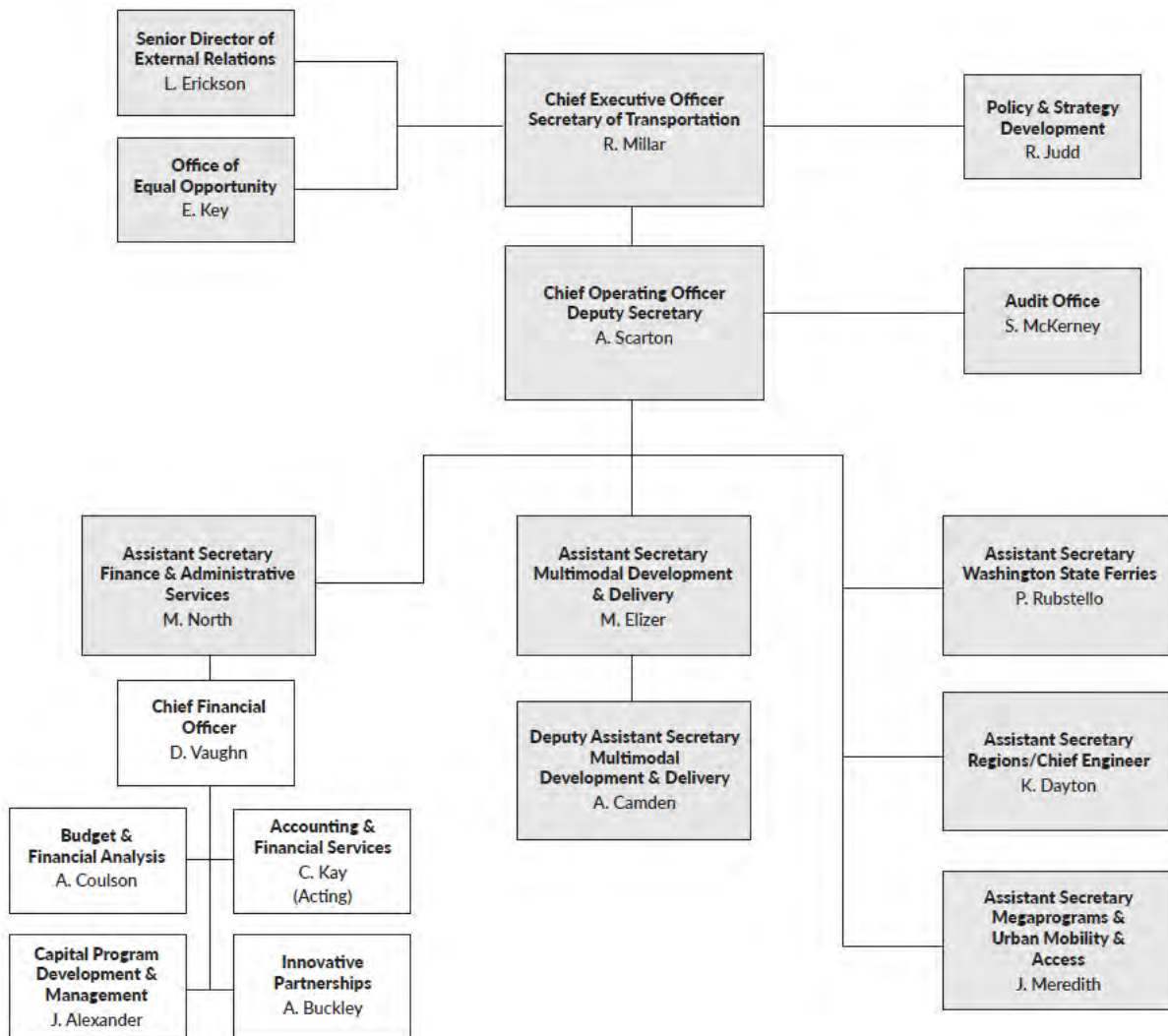
The preparation of the System’s Annual Financial Report was accomplished through a partnership between the employees of the Toll Division and the Accounting and Financial Services Division. We appreciate the assistance of all employees involved.

Respectfully submitted,

Cindy Kay, Acting Director
Accounting and Financial Services Division

Washington State Department of Transportation's Organization as of June 30, 2022

**Citizens of the State of Washington
Governor Jay Inslee**



Profile of Washington State Department of Transportation

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) was established in 1905. The agency, led by the Secretary and overseen by the Governor, is a Washington governmental agency that constructs, maintains, and regulates the use of the state's transportation infrastructure. WSDOT's current Secretary, Roger Millar was appointed by Governor Inslee in August 2016. WSDOT is responsible for more than 20,800 lane-miles of roadway, over 4,000 vehicular bridges and tunnels and over 1,000 other structures. This infrastructure includes rail lines, state highways, state ferries (considered part of the highway system) and state airports.

Profile of Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities

SR 520 Bridge

The State Route (SR) 520 Floating Bridge replacement construction began in 2011, opening in April 2016 with an estimated expected life of 75 years and capable of carrying more traffic and surviving stronger storms. At the grand opening ceremony, Michael Empric, a representative of Guinness World Records, presented WSDOT's Secretary Roger Millar with a certificate designating the replacement floating bridge – at 7,708 feet, end to end – as the world's longest.



The bridge is the centerpiece of the SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Program, a project addressing safety vulnerabilities and capacity restrictions along the 12.8-mile SR 520 Corridor which stretches from I-5 in Seattle to SR 202 in Redmond.

In April 2017, one year after opening to traffic, the SR 520 Bridge received the 2017 Grand Conceptor Award from the American Council of Engineering Companies (ACEC). As one of the country’s highest engineering awards, the Grand Conceptor Award honors the nation’s best overall engineering achievement. The floating bridge was one of 162 projects throughout the world vying for ACEC’s top engineering award.

Tolling Back Office System and Customer Service Center

WSDOT has been collecting tolls since 2007, and *Good To Go!* is WSDOT’s trademark name for the toll program. In July 2017, ETAN Tolling Technology was awarded the contract to replace the Legacy Back Office System (BOS). In addition, WSDOT contracted with Shimmick (previously AECOM) to operate its *Good To Go!* customer service centers. The new Toll Back Office System, which went live July 2021, is the third toll processing system procured by WSDOT.

This modern Back Office System takes advantage of current technologies to process customer and toll transactions utilizing full accounting functionality. This is a highly adaptable and flexible system which will allow for the addition of new facilities. WSDOT plans to develop interoperability with Washington State Ferries and interstate toll collections.

Financing the Replacement SR 520 Bridge

The state issued \$518.7 million in triple pledge bonds in October 2011, \$500.4 million in GARVEE bonds in June 2012, a \$300.0 million TIFIA bond in October 2012, \$285.9 million in GARVEE bonds in September 2013, and \$90.3 million in triple pledge bonds in September 2016. The state issued refunding bonds in March 2021 to refund the October 2011 series and in June 2022 to refund the June 2012 series. The remaining costs were funded with additional bond proceeds, federal funds, toll revenue and excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels.

The total investment for the SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Program through Fiscal Year 2022 is \$4.91 billion. Of this funding, \$1.64 billion was part of the 2015 Connecting Washington package, a balanced and multimodal transportation investment package that fixes hundreds of bridges, funds thousands of miles of roadway, and authorizes Sound Transit to expand light rail north to Everett, south to Tacoma, east to Redmond, and within Seattle between Ballard and West Seattle. The Connecting Washington package, known as the “Rest of the West”, provides funding for the remaining SR 520 planned improvements.

Funding Received to Date	Amount (in billions)
State Funding (Primarily Gas Tax)	\$ 0.55
State Funding (Connecting Washington)	1.64
SR 520 Account (Tolling/ Future Federal Funding)	1.98
Federal TIFIA Loan	0.30
Other Federal Funding	0.20
Deferred Sales Tax	0.16
State Move Ahead Washington (MAW)	0.08
Total	\$4.91

Benefits from this funding include:

- A new floating bridge, plus the east approach and a portion of the west approach that provides six lanes from Medina to Montlake.
- Widening the corridor to six lanes (two general-purpose and one HOV lane in each direction) between the west landing of the new floating bridge and I-405 in the east.
- Adding a pedestrian/bike lane in the widened corridor.
- Making a series of other investments for safety, reliability, transit and HOV operations.
- A seismically stronger Portage Bay Bridge to replace the existing bridge, which is vulnerable to earthquakes.
- Community-connecting highway lids at Montlake Boulevard and 10th Avenue East / Delmar Drive East.
- A new, seismically stronger West Approach Bridge South to carry three lanes of eastbound traffic past Montlake Boulevard to the new floating bridge.
- A new, second bascule bridge across the Montlake Cut to provide additional capacity and safer north-south travel on Montlake Boulevard.
- A landscaped, 30-foot-wide bicycle and pedestrian shared-use path over I-5.
- Related mitigation and trail-improvement projects in Seattle parks, natural areas, and communities.

For more information about the SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Program, including the program's purpose, costs and benefits, and a series of maps and photos visit the SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Program website at: <https://wsdot.wa.gov/construction-planning/major-projects/sr-520-bridge-replacement-and-hov-program>.

Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship

WSDOT is committed to environmental stewardship and promoting sustainability. The new SR 520 floating bridge can be retrofitted for future light rail and has been designed to minimize concrete requirements by reducing the number of in-water columns and the amount of concrete needed to build them. New storm water management systems along the corridor collect and filter highway runoff which improves water quality in local streams and Lake Washington.

The SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Program also includes a wide range of projects to protect and enhance parks, fish, and wildlife habitat as well as cultural and historical areas across the region. One of these projects includes improvements to the Washington Park Arboretum which involves restoration work to Arboretum Creek and the Waterfront Trail, a new multiuse trail, a new north entry into the Arboretum and an enhanced SR 520 pedestrian undercrossing on Foster Island.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities Organization

Under the Toll Facilities Act of the state of Washington (Chapter 122, Laws of 2008; Chapter 472, Laws of 2009; Chapter 498, Laws of 2009, Section 15; Chapter 248, Laws of 2010; and Chapter 377, Laws of 2011), the Legislature may specifically identify and designate portions of the state highway system as an eligible toll facility, including, but not limited to, transportation corridors, bridges, crossings, interchanges, on-ramps, off-ramps, approaches, bi-state facilities, and interconnections between highways (“Eligible Toll Facilities”). In the Toll Facilities Act, the Legislature designated the SR 520 Corridor as an eligible toll facility and has authorized the imposition of tolls for travel on the floating bridge portion only of the SR 520 Corridor.

The Legislature designated the Washington State Transportation Commission (WSTC) as the tolling authority for the state (the “Tolling Authority”). As the Tolling Authority, they have legal power to review and set toll rates on eligible toll facilities upon which the Legislature has authorized the imposition of tolls. The WSTC is a seven-member body of citizens appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. The Secretary of Transportation and a representative from the Governor’s office serve as ex officio members.

The Toll Facilities Act directs that, in setting and adjusting toll rates, the Tolling Authority must ensure that tolls will generate revenue sufficient to:

1. meet operating costs of the Eligible Toll Facilities, including necessary maintenance, preservation, renewal, replacement, administration, and toll enforcement;
2. meet obligations for the timely payment of debt service on bonds issued for Eligible Toll Facilities, and any other associated financing costs including, but not limited to, required reserves, minimum debt service coverage and other appropriate contingency funding, insurance, and compliance with all other financial and other covenants made by the state in the bond proceedings;
3. meet obligations to reimburse the Motor Vehicle Fund for Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes applied to the payment of bonds issued for Eligible Toll Facilities; and
4. meet any other obligations of the Tolling Authority to provide its proportionate share of funding contributions for any projects or operations of the Eligible Toll Facilities.

WSDOT is committed to financial transparency and accountability in fulfilling its tolling fiduciary responsibilities. Organizations listed below contribute to the operations and oversight of the System.

Organization	Roles
Washington State Legislature Olympia, WA 98504	Provides legal framework for tolling; determines eligible tolling corridors and facilities; authorizes tolling budget and finance plans.
Washington State Transportation Commission Olympia, WA 98502	Sets tolls for state highways and bridges; reviews and oversees toll collection processes and costs, operations policies, and traffic and toll revenue.
Office of the State Treasurer Olympia, WA 98504	Provides cash management and administration of debt service.
State Auditor's Office Olympia WA 98504	Conducts the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) Audit, Performance Audits and the Statewide Single Audit (SWSA) for the State of Washington.
WSDOT's Toll Division Seattle, WA 98121	Designing, developing, deploying, operating, and reporting on the toll program as defined by legislature. WSDOT Toll Division partners with Accounting & Financial Services, Budgeting and Forecasting, Communications, Washington State Transportation Commission, and Legislature.
WSDOT's Accounting & Financial Services Olympia, WA 98504	Preparing quarterly and annual audited financial statements and providing financial services to the statewide toll collection system.
WSDOT's Budget & Financial Analysis Olympia, WA 98504	Provides financial planning and debt management services.
WSDOT's Internal Audit Office Olympia, WA 98504	Provides audit and consulting services to the statewide toll collection system.
Kapsch Trafficcom Trans Na Inc. McLean, VA 22102	Operates the Roadway Toll System, collecting electronic and photo toll transactions for processing.
ETAN Tolling Technology (ETAN) Dallas, Texas 75240	Operates and maintains the statewide <i>Good To Go!</i> Back Office System (BOS) that provides customer service account management, payment processing, and customer service tools.
Shimmick Irvine, CA 92618	Operates the statewide <i>Good To Go!</i> Customer Service Center (CSC).
CliftonLarsonAllen LLP (CLA) Bellevue, WA 98004	Conducts independent audit of the System's annual financial statements.
Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. Dallas, TX 75201	Provides tolling industry expertise, analysis and consulting services across all transaction processing cycles.
Stantec Inc. Edmonton, AB T5J 0K4	Provides independent analysis of traffic, revenues and leakage. Produces and supports budget and planning projections and forecasts.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities Operations

The SR 520 Bridge is an electronic tolling facility that uses transponders and cameras to capture transactions. The toll authorized is charged only for travel on the floating bridge portion of the SR 520 Corridor and is used to meet obligations for the repayment of debt and operating cost of the facility. WSDOT began tolling the SR 520 Bridge in December 2011 and will continue to collect tolls until bond obligations are satisfied.

All vehicles must pay a toll except for emergency vehicles, vanpools, and transit. Carpools and motorcycles pay tolls just like all other personal vehicles. Tolls are charged in both directions of the bridge and vary in price by the time of day and for weekend and holidays. Motorcycles pay the same toll as larger two axle vehicles and vehicles with more than two axles pay a higher prorated toll. The estimated average weekday toll paid in fiscal year 2022 was \$3.59 and the average weekend toll rate was \$2.49. A brief description of the payment options is listed below:



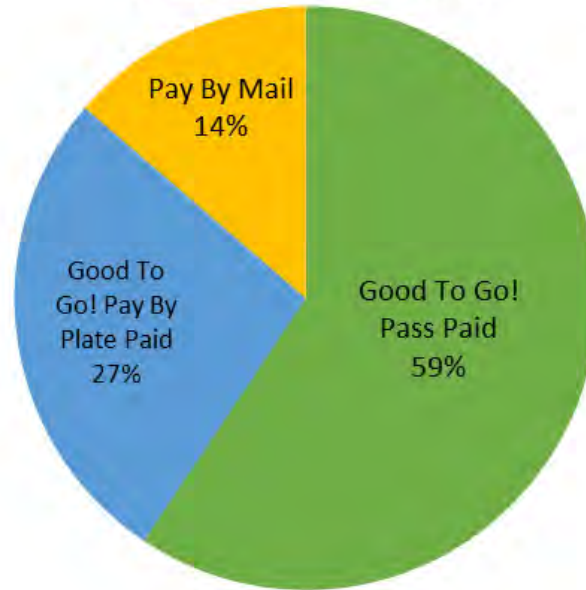
Good To Go! Pass – This account requires a *Good To Go!* pass and registered license plate number. Accounts can be set up to auto-replenish when the account balance drops below a predefined level. These accounts are charged the lowest toll rate.

Pay By Plate – This account does not require a pass, but does require a license plate number registered with a *Good to Go!* account. Accounts can be set up to be replenished automatically. Customers are charged the *Good to Go!* toll rate plus a \$0.25 fee per toll transaction.

Pay By Mail – This account is meant for infrequent users who do not have a *Good to Go!* account. Toll bills are mailed to the registered vehicle owner's address on file with the Department of Licensing. Toll bills are generally mailed within 14 days of crossing the SR 520 Bridge. Customers are charged the pay by mail toll rate, which is \$2.00 more per transaction than the *Good to Go!* pass.

Monthly Trip Reports provide a breakdown of toll transactions by payment method. For fiscal year 2022, the proportion of *Good to Go!* (i.e. account based) transactions was 86%, with 59% of the transactions using a pass and 27% using the pay by plate payment option. For more information about payment share, readers should review the Investment Grade Traffic and Revenue Study Updates found at <http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Tolling/520/Finance.htm>.

SR 520 Transactions by Payment Method (July 2021 - June 2022)



Toll rates are established by WSTC. SR 520 Bridge tolls vary by time of day, weekends and holidays. WSTC works with WSDOT and the public to establish toll rates. WSTC reviews traffic and revenue each year to determine whether new toll rates are needed to cover operational costs and debt payments. It should be noted that Toll rates for the SR 520 bridge did not change in FY22. This review process will begin in the fall 2022, with toll rate increases scheduled effective July 1, 2023.

Service Organization Controls Report

In July 2021, WSDOT deployed a new tolling Back Office System which is managed by ETAN, a contracted service organization.

The Back Office System vendor is subject to a Service Organization Control SOC 1 audit which is reviewed by WSDOT on an annual basis.

Contacting Washington State Department of Transportation

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the System's finances for bond holders, customers and other interested parties. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report should be addressed to Cindy Kay, Acting Director of Accounting and Financial Services, Washington State Department of Transportation, PO Box 47420, Olympia, Washington, 98504-7420.

Financial Section



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Olympia, Washington

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities, a project of the Department of Transportation of the state of Washington, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the entity's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the state of Washington that is attributable to the transactions of the Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the state of Washington, as of June 30, 2022, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities' 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.

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

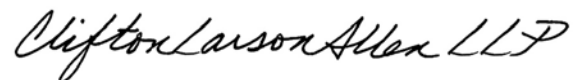
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is 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 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.

Management has omitted the Infrastructure Condition and Maintenance data that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to 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. Our opinion on these basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Information Included in the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the transmittal letter and introductory section listed in the table of contents but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.



CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Bellevue, Washington
October 31, 2022

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This discussion and analysis provides an overview of financial activities of the System for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021. Please read the financial statements in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements, which begin on page 24.

The financial statements are intended to present information for only that portion of the government-type activities of the state of Washington attributable to the transactions of the System. For financial reporting purposes, the System is a part of the primary government of the state of Washington and is included in the state's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

Financial Highlights

The data presented here represents comparisons of financial activity related to tolling on the System for fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021.

- *Revenues*

Government-wide revenues were \$163,633,996 for fiscal year 2022 and \$148,864,557 for fiscal year 2021, representing an increase of \$14,769,439.

Total governmental fund revenues were \$161,740,319 for fiscal year 2022 and \$148,854,618 for fiscal year 2021. This includes toll revenues of \$60,002,355 and \$46,591,246 for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Total Toll Facility Bond Retirement Account revenues were \$-0- for fiscal year 2022 and 2021. Source of revenue for debt service consists of interest income.

- *Expenditures*

Government-wide expenditures were \$55,027,775 for fiscal year 2022 and \$49,346,573 for fiscal year 2021, representing an increase of \$5,681,202.

Total governmental fund expenditures were \$172,118,624 for fiscal year 2022 and \$140,414,527 for fiscal year 2021, representing an increase of \$31,704,097.

- *Net Position*

The System reported a total net position of \$1,064,744,771 in fiscal year 2022 and \$854,719,728 in fiscal year 2021, representing an increase of \$210,025,043.

The System's governmental combined funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$179,101,809 for fiscal year 2022 and \$87,704,926 for fiscal year 2021.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

Financial Highlights (Continued)

- *Capital Assets*

The value of infrastructure of \$2,113,899,969 was unchanged for fiscal year 2022.

The value of land is \$45,275,093 for fiscal year 2022. The net value of equipment was \$983 for fiscal year 2022.

The depreciated value of System assets for fiscal year 2022 was \$10,365,515.

The System uses the modified approach for reporting selected infrastructure assets. The modified approach requires that the System meet certain requirements regarding the inventory and maintenance of eligible capital assets, including condition assessments. Under the modified approach, assets are not depreciated and certain maintenance and preservation costs associated with those assets are expensed. Infrastructure asset categories are predominantly assessed on a two-year cycle, either on a calendar year or fiscal year basis.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to the System's financial statements, which include the basic financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. The System is a governmental program, consisting of two accounts: the SR 520 Corridor Account and the Toll Facility Bond Retirement Account. Both accounts are categorized as Special Revenue Accounts and use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Basic Financial Statements

Financial statements for the System are presented in a combined format that represents individual accounts, SR 520 Corridor Account and the Toll Facility Bond Retirement Account, and the System as a whole (government-wide).

- *Balance Sheet / Statement of Net Position*

The first three columns of the combining statement present the Balance Sheet, while the last column presents the Statement of Net Position. The fourth column provides information which reconciles the noted differences. This combined statement can be found on page 22 of this report.

- *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances / Statement of Activities*

The first three columns of the combining statement present the Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance, while the last column presents the Statement of Activities. The fourth column provides information which reconciles the noted differences. This combined statement can be found on page 23 of this report.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

Government Fund Financial Statements

The Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance provides readers with information on the System's near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as fund balances at the end of the fiscal year. This information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provides readers with a broad overview of the System's finances, using full accrual accounting in a manner similar to a private sector business. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the System is improving or deteriorating.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements, presented on pages 24-42 of this report, are an integral part of the financial statements. They provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the individual special revenue accounts and government-wide financial statements.

Financial Analysis

The data presented in the tables below is a comparison of fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION			
	2022	2021	% Change
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	\$ 185,651,817	\$ 91,106,502	103.8%
Capital Assets, Net	2,169,541,560	2,169,469,542	0.0%
Total Assets	<u>2,355,193,377</u>	<u>2,260,576,044</u>	4.2%
Liabilities			
Current and Other Liabilities	117,640,105	112,230,426	4.8%
Noncurrent Liabilities	1,153,919,096	1,276,676,923	-9.6%
Total Liabilities	<u>1,271,559,201</u>	<u>1,388,907,349</u>	-8.4%
Deferred Inflows of Resources	18,889,405	16,948,967	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	779,499,984	774,211,095	0.7%
Restricted Net Position	285,244,787	80,508,633	254.3%
Net Position, end of the year	<u>\$ 1,064,744,771</u>	<u>\$ 854,719,728</u>	24.6%

During fiscal year 2022, net investment in capital assets increased by \$5,288,889 compared to 2021. This is primarily due to repayment of debt and intangible asset additions.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

Financial Analysis (Continued)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES			
	2022	2021	% Change
Revenue			
Tolling Revenue	\$ 60,002,355	\$ 46,591,246	28.8%
Other Revenue	103,631,641	102,273,311	1.3%
Total Revenue	<u>163,633,996</u>	<u>148,864,557</u>	9.9%
Expenses			
Personnel Service Contracts	1,358,847	685,325	98.3%
Goods and Services	15,852,690	583,999	2614.5%
Other Expenditures	37,816,238	48,077,249	-21.3%
Total Expenses	<u>55,027,775</u>	<u>49,346,573</u>	11.5%
Other Financing Sources/Uses	101,418,822	232,000	43615.0%
Change in Net Position	<u>210,025,043</u>	<u>99,749,984</u>	110.6%
Net Position, Beginning of the year	854,719,728	754,969,744	13.2%
Net Position, end of the year	<u>\$ 1,064,744,771</u>	<u>\$ 854,719,728</u>	24.6%

Expenses for Goods and Services in fiscal year 2021 were extraordinarily low due to a one-time shift in expenses to Fund 17P

The increase in Other Financing Sources in fiscal year 2022 are due to operating Transfers In that reflect amounts from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) provided to various transportation accounts in the 2021-23 enacted budget. The System was provided \$59,567,000 of these funds. Half of the provided funds in the amount of \$29,783,500 were transferred in fiscal year 2022, with the rest expected to be transferred in fiscal year 2023. Fiscal year 2022 also includes a \$70,786,000 one-time transfer of funds as part of the Move Ahead Washington (MAW) revenue package.

The System's fund balance consists of Restricted and Unassigned. Restricted for Debt Service includes interest income of \$-0- for fiscal year 2022, and the impact of Master Bond Resolution 1117 Section 6.12 f(iii) and h(iii) requirements.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities Management’s Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

Financial Analysis (Continued)

The fund balances are restricted to any proper purpose of the System’s operations, in accordance with State Legislation and Master Resolution 1117 (referred to as “sub-accounts” within the Bond Covenant). The restricted fund balances are established as a result of the issuance of bonds for the System. Master Bond Resolution 1117 Sections 6.12 f(ii) and h(ii) require the department to deposit monthly, one sixth of the interest payment of the bonds coming due in the next succeeding sixth months for both the third tier and fourth tier debt service. Master Bond Resolution 1117 Sections f(iii) and h(iii) requires the department deposit monthly, one twelfth of the principal payment of the bonds coming due in the next twelve months for both the third tier and fourth tier debt service. The department began paying debt service on third tier debt in June 2012 and transferring funds into the third tier debt service subaccount. Based on the debt service schedule from the 2012 TIFIA Loan Agreement, as amended, the department began paying debt service in December 2017 and transferring funds to the fourth tier debt service account. These monthly deposit requirements can cause transfer amounts to exceed debt service payments.

Restrictions for fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

RESTRICTED NET POSITION			
		2022	2021
Restricted for Operating/Maintenance Reserve	\$	11,855,555	\$ 11,855,555
Restricted for Repair/Replacement Reserve		28,057,625	20,383,872
Restricted Revenue Stabilization		21,504,958	17,804,958
Restricted for Deferred Sales Tax		9,000,000	9,000,000
Restricted for Transportation		209,727,736	16,365,335
Restricted for Third Tier Debt Service		3,182,379	3,182,379
Restricted for Fourth Tier Debt Service		1,916,534	1,916,534
	\$	285,244,787	\$ 80,508,633

The increase in restricted net position is primarily due to the transfer of ARPA and MAW funds described previously.

Capital Assets

The System’s capital assets are comprised of land, infrastructure, equipment and intangibles. The total infrastructure balance of \$2,113,899,969 is related to activities of the SR 520 Corridor Program. WSDOT fully capitalizes infrastructure and reports the full cost of the asset but does not depreciate it since the system is being preserved approximately at or above a condition level established by WSDOT. WSDOT’s policy is to maintain 90% of bridges at a condition of fair or better, based on an average condition level of the last three assessments. The bridge was assessed as fair, which is unchanged from the assessment performed in 2019. For the fiscal year 2022, actual maintenance and preservation expenditures were \$1,866,16, which is 88% of the budgeted amount to maintain and preserve the bridge. For the fiscal year 2021, actual maintenance and preservation expenditures were \$1,9778,093.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

Capital Assets (Continued)

ETCC's electronic tolling system includes an IT software intangible asset that is owned by WSDOT. The capitalized portion of ETCC's electronic tolling system that was purchased and developed by the SR 520 Corridor Account is included, net of amortization, in the asset balance on the Statement of Net Position. As of fiscal year 2018, the system was fully amortized.

As of fiscal year 2022, ETAN has deployed the electronic tolling system which also includes an IT software intangible asset that is owned by WSDOT. The capitalized portion of ETAN's electronic tolling system that was purchased by the SR 520 Corridor Account is included, net of amortization, in the asset balance on the Statement of Net Position.

Long-Term Debt – Bond Information

Under Chapter 122, Laws of 2008; Chapter 472, Laws of 2009; Chapter 498, Laws of 2009, Section 15; Chapter 248, Laws of 2010; and Chapter 377, Laws of 2011 (codified in RCW 47.56.805-.876) (the "Toll Facilities Act"), the Legislature has designated the SR 520 Corridor as an "Eligible Toll Facility" and has authorized the imposition of tolls on the floating bridge portion of the SR 520 Corridor. The Toll Facilities Act provides that "toll revenue" includes all toll receipts, interest income derived from the investment of toll receipts, and any gifts, grants, and other funds received for the benefit of transportation facilities in the state, including eligible toll facilities. The Bond Act provides, for the purposes of any pledge of toll revenue to the payment of particular bonds issued under the Bond Act that "toll revenue" means and includes only such toll revenue or portion thereof that is pledged to the payment of those bonds in the resolution authorizing the issuance of those bonds.

The Bond Act authorized the State Finance Committee to issue, at the request of WSDOT, \$1.95 billion of general obligation bonds of the state, to which the state's full faith and credit are pledged and are first payable from toll revenue and motor vehicle fuel taxes ("Triple Pledge Bonds"), to provide funds necessary for the location, design, right-of-way, and construction of the SR 520 Corridor Program. The Bond Act also authorized the Committee to issue the authorized bonds as toll revenue bonds, which are payable solely from and secured solely by toll revenue rather than as general obligation bonds to which the state's full faith and credit are pledged.

In October 2011 the state of Washington issued \$518.7 million Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds (SR 520 Corridor Program - Toll Revenue). These bonds, referred to as Series 2012C Bonds, are general obligations of the state of Washington to which the state has pledged its full faith, credit and taxing power. The bonds are "Triple Pledge Bonds" first payable from Toll Revenue and Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes. This series was issued to provide funds to pay and reimburse state expenditures for a portion of the SR 520 Floating Bridge and Eastside plus West Approach Bridge Project, to fund capitalized interest and to pay bond issuance costs. The Series 2012C Bonds received a credit rating of Aa1 from Moody's in October 2011 and AA+ from Fitch, and AA+ from Standard and Poor's in September 2011. The Series 2012C bonds were refunded in March 2021 by Series R-2021A. As of June 30, 2022, no outstanding debt remains.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

Long-Term Debt – Bond Information (Continued)

In June 2012, the state of Washington issued \$500.4 million Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue (GARVEE) Bonds. These bonds, referred to as Series 2012F Bonds, financed a portion of the construction costs of the SR 520 Floating Bridge and Eastside plus West Approach Bridge Project, and to pay bond issuance costs. They were issued as limited obligations of the state payable from and secured solely by the Federal-Aid Highway funds received by the state. The Series 2012F Bonds received a credit rating of Aa2 from Moody's and AA from Standard and Poor's in April 2012. The Series 2012F bonds were partially refunded in June 2022 by Series R-2022E. As of June 30, 2022, \$55.9 million remains outstanding.

In October 2012, the state of Washington issued a Transportation Infrastructure and Innovation Bond, which represented a draw-down loan from the United States Department of Transportation's Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) program in the amount of \$300 million to be reimbursed from toll revenue. All \$300 million has been drawn on the TIFIA Bond. The Bonds were issued as Fourth Tier Bonds under the Toll Revenue Master Bond Resolution No. 1117 and are payable solely from toll receipts.

In September 2013, the state of Washington issued \$285.9 million in Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue (GARVEE) Bonds, referred to as Series 2014C Bonds. These bonds were issued to finance a portion of the construction costs of the SR 520 Floating Bridge and Eastside plus West Approach Bridge Project, and to pay bond issuance costs. The Series 2014C Bonds are limited obligations of the state payable from and secured solely by the Federal-Aid Highway Funds received by the state. The Series 2014C Bonds received a credit rating of Aa3 from Moody's and AA from Standard and Poor's in September 2013.

In September 2016, the state of Washington issued \$90.3 million in Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds (SR 520 Corridor Program – Toll Revenue), Series 2017C, for the purpose of providing funds for a portion of the SR 520 Floating Bridge and Eastside plus West Approach Bridge North. The Series 2017C Bonds were the second series of Third Tier Bonds issued under the Toll Revenue Master Bond Resolution No. 1117 and are first payable from Toll Revenue and Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes. Interest on the Series 2017C Bonds is payable semiannually on each June 1 and December 1, beginning December 1, 2016. The principal of the Series 2017C Bonds is payable each June 1, starting in June 2017, and continuing to June 2041.

In March 2021, the state of Washington issued \$396.3 million in Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Triple Pledge Bonds – SR 520 Toll Revenue), Series R-2021A (Forward Delivery), for the purpose of refunding on a forward basis all of the outstanding callable Series 2012C bonds. Interest on the Series R-2021A Bonds is payable semiannually on each June 1 and December 1, beginning June 1, 2021. The principal of the Series R-2021A Bonds is payable each June 1, starting in June 2022, and continuing to June 2041.

In June 2022, the state of Washington issued \$118.2 million in Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue (GARVEE) Bonds, referred to as Series R-2022E for the purpose of refunding a portion of the outstanding callable Series 2012F bonds. Interest on the Series R-2022E Bonds is payable semiannually on each March 1 and September 1, beginning September 1, 2022. The principal of the Series R-2022E Bonds is payable on each September 1, starting in September 2022, and continuing to September 2024.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Balance Sheet / Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

	Toll Facility			Adjustments (Note 2)	Statement of Net Position
	SR 520 Corridor Account	Bond Retirement Account	Total		
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 170,498,232	\$ 5,287,239	\$ 175,785,471		\$ 175,785,471
Accounts Receivable (Net)	4,905,819	-	4,905,819	-	4,905,819
Due from Other Funds/Agencies	1,354,360	792	1,355,152	-	1,355,152
Due from Toll Vendor	3,605,375	-	3,605,375	-	3,605,375
Capital assets, not being depreciated (Note 6)	-	-	-	2,159,175,062	2,159,175,062
Capital assets, being depreciated (Note 6)	-	-	-	983	983
Intangible assets, being amortized (Note 6)	-	-	-	10,365,515	10,365,515
TOTAL ASSETS	180,363,786	5,288,031	185,651,817	2,169,541,560	2,355,193,377
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	1,450,440	-	1,450,440	-	1,450,440
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds/Agencies	834,078	163,234	997,312	-	997,312
Due to Other Governments	4,094	-	4,094	-	4,094
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	608,004	608,004
Debt Service Interest Payable	-	-	-	5,955,545	5,955,545
Current Portion of Long Term Debt	-	-	-	108,624,710	108,624,710
Long-term Liabilities (Note 7)					
Compensated Absences Payable	-	-	-	16,345	16,345
Sales Tax Payable	-	-	-	159,439,317	159,439,317
Premiums on Bonds Payable	-	-	-	82,868,276	82,868,276
Bond Principal Due After One Year	-	-	-	631,535,000	631,535,000
TIFIA Loan Principal Due After One Year	-	-	-	280,060,158	280,060,158
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,288,612	163,234	2,451,846	1,269,107,355	1,271,559,201
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable Revenue-Tolls	608,004	-	608,004	(608,004)	-
Unavailable Revenue-Reprocessing Fee	246,012	-	246,012	(246,012)	-
Unavailable Revenue- Liquidated Damages	3,244,146	-	3,244,146	(3,244,146)	-
Deferred Inflow on Bond Refunding Gain	-	-	-	18,889,405	18,889,405
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	4,098,162	-	4,098,162	14,791,243	18,889,405
FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION					
Fund Balances					
Restricted for Operating & Maintenance Reserve	11,855,555	-	11,855,555	(11,855,555)	-
Restricted for Repair & Replacement	28,057,625	-	28,057,625	(28,057,625)	-
Restricted for Transportation	103,558,874	-	103,558,874	(103,558,874)	-
Restricted for Revenue Stabilization	21,504,958	-	21,504,958	(21,504,958)	-
Restricted for Deferred Sales Tax	9,000,000	-	9,000,000	(9,000,000)	-
Restricted for Third Tier Debt Service	-	3,182,379	3,182,379	(3,182,379)	-
Restricted for Fourth Tier Debt Service	-	1,916,534	1,916,534	(1,916,534)	-
Committed for Debt Service	-	3,957,421	3,957,421	(3,957,421)	-
Unassigned Fund Balance	-	(3,931,537)	(3,931,537)	3,931,537	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	173,977,012	5,124,797	179,101,809	(179,101,809)	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 180,363,786	\$ 5,288,031	\$ 185,651,817		
Net Position:					
Net Investment in Capital Assets				779,499,984	779,499,984
Restricted for Operating & Maintenance Reserve				11,855,555	11,855,555
Restricted for Repair & Replacement Reserve				28,057,625	28,057,625
Restricted for Revenue Stabilization				21,504,958	21,504,958
Restricted for Deferred Sales Tax				9,000,000	9,000,000
Restricted for Transportation				209,727,736	209,727,736
Restricted for Third Tier Debt Service				3,182,379	3,182,379
Restricted for Fourth Tier Debt Service				1,916,534	1,916,534
TOTAL NET POSITION				\$ 1,064,744,771	\$ 1,064,744,771

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

**Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and
Changes in Fund Balance / Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Toll Facility			Adjustments (Note 4)	Statement of Activities
	SR 520 Corridor Account	Bond Retirement Account	Total		
REVENUE					
Toll Revenue	\$ 60,002,355	\$ -	\$ 60,002,355	\$ -	\$ 60,002,355
Debt Service Reimbursement -					
- Federal Highway Administration	99,619,938	-	99,619,938	-	99,619,938
Transponder Sales	751,485	-	751,485	-	751,485
Toll Vendor Contractual Damages	836,798	-	836,798	1,839,068	2,675,866
Toll Bill Reprocessing Fee Revenue	(233,772)	-	(233,772)	54,609	(179,163)
Investment Income	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	650,819	-	650,819	-	650,819
Miscellaneous Revenue	112,696	-	112,696	-	112,696
TOTAL REVENUES	161,740,319	-	161,740,319	1,893,677	163,633,996
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Personal Service Contracts	1,358,847	-	1,358,847	-	1,358,847
Goods and Services	15,852,690	-	15,852,690	-	15,852,690
Salaries and Benefits	1,502,228	-	1,502,228	(11,276)	1,490,952
Maintenance & Preservation	642,215	-	642,215	-	642,215
Depreciation and Amortization	-	-	-	1,151,927	1,151,927
Capital Outlays	1,223,945	-	1,223,945	(1,223,945)	-
Other Agency/Program Expenditures	689,299	-	689,299	-	689,299
Cost of Financing	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service - Principal	-	101,660,176	101,660,176	(101,660,176)	-
Debt Service - Interest	-	48,834,224	48,834,224	(15,346,013)	33,488,211
Debt Service - Other Debt Costs	-	355,000	355,000	(1,366)	353,634
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	21,269,224	150,849,400	172,118,624	(117,090,849)	55,027,775
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	140,471,095	(150,849,400)	(10,378,305)	118,984,526	108,606,221
Other Financing Sources/Uses/ Revenues:					
Refunding Bonds Issued		118,155,000	118,155,000	(118,155,000)	-
Payment to Escrow Agent-Refunded Bond Defeasance		(123,050,672)	(123,050,672)	123,050,672	-
Gain / (Loss) on Bond Refunding				-	-
Issuance Premiums		5,250,672	5,250,672	(5,250,672)	-
Debt Service - Other Debt Costs	1,366	-	1,366	(1,366)	-
Transfer in from Notice of Civil Penalties	849,322	-	849,322	-	849,322
Transfer in from State for Coronavirus Relief	29,783,500	-	29,783,500	-	29,783,500
Transfer in from State for Move Ahead Washington	70,786,000	-	70,786,000	-	70,786,000
Operating Transfers In		150,520,284	150,520,284	(150,520,284)	-
Operating Transfers Out	(150,520,284)	-	(150,520,284)	150,520,284	-
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) REVENUES AND TRANSFER IN OVER EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFER OUT	(49,100,096)	150,875,284	101,775,188	(356,366)	101,418,822
Change in Fund Balances/Net Position	91,370,999	25,884	91,396,883	118,628,160	210,025,043
Fund Balances/Net Position:					
Beginning of The Year	82,606,013	5,098,913	87,704,926	767,014,802	854,719,728
END OF YEAR	\$ 173,977,012	\$ 5,124,797	\$ 179,101,809	\$ 885,642,962	\$ 1,064,744,771

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The System means the SR 520 Corridor, which is defined in the master bond resolution as that portion of SR 520 from Interstate 5 to SR 202. WSDOT is a department established under and governed by the laws of the state of Washington. WSDOT has the primary responsibility for the System and the Office of State Treasurer (OST) carries out the administration of debt service activities. For financial reporting purposes, the System is a part of the primary government of the state of Washington and is included in the state's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). These financial statements are intended to present financial information of only the portion of government-type activities that are attributable to the transactions of the System. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial information of WSDOT or the state of Washington. The System is not a legally separate entity and no component units were identified.

The System is made up of toll facilities that the Washington State Legislature has specifically identified and designated as eligible toll facilities and for which bonds are issued under State Finance Committee Master Resolution Number 1117 or Master Resolution Number 1125.

At this time, the System includes that portion of the SR 520 Corridor Program, which has been financed by bonds issued under Master Resolution Number 1117 or Master Resolution Number 1125, TIFIA as represented in the SR 520 Corridor Account and the Toll Facility Bond Retirement Account. The financial statements of the System are intended to present information of only that portion of the government-type activities of the state of Washington that are attributable to the transactions of the System.

It is important to note that the System represents only a portion of those accounts used to fund the SR 520 Corridor Program, which is defined in the Toll Facilities Act (RCW 47.56.870) and restated in Master Bond Resolution Number 1117 and Number 1125 as the portion of SR 520 between the junctions of Interstate 5 and SR 202. The entire SR 520 Program is financed through various accounts, including but not limited to the SR 520 Corridor Account, the Transportation 2003 Account (Nickel Account), Transportation Partnership Account, and the Motor Vehicle Account.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statement information (provided on the financial statements in the Statement of Activities column and the Statement of Net Position column) is reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The activities of the System, as a whole, are reported on the government-wide financial statements.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

The governmental fund financial statement information provided in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance is reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The System's toll revenues are determined to be available if received within 12 months. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due. See page 27 for further discussion on the accounting for compensated absences.

Fund Structure

The System's accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting to ensure compliance with limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available. Under fund accounting, individual funds are established for the purpose of carrying on activities or attaining objectives in accordance with specific regulations, restrictions or limitations. Each individual fund is a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein. The System includes the following governmental funds, which are considered major funds:

a. *SR 520 Corridor Account*

This account was established August 2009, pursuant to RCW 47.56.875, for the purpose to assist financing the replacement and operations of the SR 520 Floating Bridge and necessary landings. This account is administered by WSDOT and is classified as a Special Revenue Fund. Pursuant to RCW 47.56.820, toll revenue is restricted to use.

b. *Toll Facility Bond Retirement Account*

This account was established May 2009, pursuant to RCW 47.10.882, to facilitate the payment of the principal and interest and premium on bonds issued for construction of the eligible toll facilities, including the SR 520 Floating Bridge and Eastside plus the West Approach Project. This account is administered by OST and is classified as a Debt Service Fund.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

All monies of the System are deposited in the state treasury and are considered cash and cash equivalents. According to state of Washington law, the OST is responsible for maintaining the cash balances and investing excess cash of the accounts. Consequently, WSDOT does not have control over the investment of the excess cash. The financial statements consider all funds deposited with the OST to be cash or cash equivalents, regardless of actual maturities of the underlying investments.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable of the System consist primarily of tolling and fee receivables from the SR 520 toll facility, net of related allowance for doubtful accounts. As described in the Revenue Recognition, Unearned Revenue and Deferred Inflows of Resources section below, customers have a pay-by-mail option when crossing the toll facility. Toll receivable is recorded when the registered owner of the vehicle (ROV) is identified by Department of Licensing. An invoice is mailed within 14 days, generally, after ROV is known. For toll bill balances left unpaid, the customer service center sends a second toll bill with a \$5 toll bill reprocessing fee. For toll bills unpaid after 80 days, the amount due is no longer considered a toll bill, and becomes a Notice of Civil Penalty (NOCP). When this occurs, the toll bill receivable and toll revenue are transferred out of the SR 520 Corridor Account to a separate account established by RCW 47.56.876, specifically for adjudication and collection. Pursuant to this RCW with authority in an appropriation bill, the Legislature may authorize a transfer of excess fund balance from the SR 520 Civil Penalties Account to the SR 520 Corridor Account for capital expenditures on the SR 520 Corridor. In order to transfer the funds, the OST must be provided administrative transfer authority. In the 2021-2023 Biennium, the Legislature provided authority in Chapter 186, Laws of 2022, Partial Veto (SSB 5689).

Both the Toll Bill Receivable and the \$5 Toll Bill Reprocessing Fee Receivable are reported net of allowances for uncollectible amounts.

The allowance for doubtful accounts for Toll Bill Receivables is currently approximately 39% of the accounts receivable balance. The allowance for doubtful accounts for the \$5 reprocessing fee was 56% of the accounts receivable balance based on collectability data to date.

Allowance percentages are based upon WSDOT's actual collection rate.

Capital Assets

Capital Assets of the System consist of land, intangible assets, infrastructure, and construction-in-progress associated with the construction of the SR 520 Program. WSDOT fully capitalizes infrastructure and reports the full cost of the asset but does not depreciate it since the system is being preserved approximately at or above a condition level established by WSDOT.

The system is managed using an asset management system that includes:

- Maintenance of an up-to-date inventory of system assets.
- Performance of condition assessments of the assets at least every three years with summarization of the results using a measurement scale.
- Annual estimation of the amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed.

All system expenditures that preserve the useful life of the system are expensed in the period incurred. Additions and improvements that increase the capacity or efficiency of the system are capitalized. This approach of reporting condition instead of depreciating the highway system is called the modified approach.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Capital Assets (Continued)

The capitalization threshold for intangible assets, including land use rights not acquired with the purchase of land, is \$1 million, for both the state of Washington and WSDOT. Individual intangible assets under this threshold are expensed. Amortization of intangibles is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of 10 years.

Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits

Within the state of Washington, the pension and other post-employment benefits liability are determined at the state level and not allocated to the individual agencies. Therefore, no liability is recorded by the System.

Compensated Absences

Within the state of Washington, the compensated absences liability is determined at the agency level. A proportionate share of the liability has been recorded on the System's books based upon the System's toll operations employee costs in relation to total WSDOT employee costs.

WSDOT employees, including those positions that are funded from the System, accrue vested annual leave at a variable rate based on years of service. In general, accrued annual leave cannot exceed 240 hours at the employee's anniversary date. Annual leave that is not used for paid time off results in full compensation at separation or retirement. It is the accounting policy of the state of Washington to liquidate unpaid annual leave with future resources rather than currently available expendable resources. Accordingly, governmental fund type accounts, as used by the System, recognize annual leave when it is paid.

With no limit on accumulation, sick leave is earned at 12 days per year. Sick leave is not vested. Sick leave that is not used for paid time off is only payable upon death or retirement of an employee, at which time the SR 520 Corridor Account would be liable for 25 percent of the employee's accumulated sick leave. Each January, employees who have accumulated sick leave in excess of 480 hours have the option to redeem sick leave earned but not taken during the previous year at the rate of one day's pay in exchange for four days of sick leave. It is the accounting policy of the state of Washington to liquidate unpaid sick leave from future resources rather than currently available expendable resources. Accordingly, governmental fund type accounts, as used by the System, recognize sick leave when it is paid.

The System's portion of the total accumulated annual and sick leave balance is shown as a reconciling item between the balance sheet and the statement of net position.

Restricted Net Position

Restricted Net Position of the System represents bond proceeds and reserves set aside pursuant to requirements within the Bond Covenants. The Bond Covenants require funds to be set aside in the following accounts: Restricted for Operating and Maintenance Reserve, Restricted for Repair and Replacement Reserve, Restricted for Revenue Stabilization, Restricted for Deferred Sales Tax, Restricted for Third Tier Debt Service, and Restricted for Fourth Tier Debt Service. The remaining fund balance in the System's account is a deficit amount entitled "Unassigned" pursuant to the requirements of GASB Statement No. 54. This GASB statement requires that the fund balance be restricted if the fund resources are subject to externally enforceable legal restrictions, such as bond covenants, or when the revenue of the fund is to be used for a particular purpose pursuant to enabling legislation.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Toll Revenue

Toll revenue on the Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance/Statement of Activities is comprised of revenue associated with tolls on the System, and includes toll revenue from electronic tolls, pay-by-plate toll transactions and pay-by-mail toll bills. Interest and revenue associated with reprocessing fees are displayed separately on the financial statement, with the remaining fee revenues included in miscellaneous revenue.

Revenue Recognition, Unearned Revenue and Deferred Inflows of Resources

The System uses an automated electronic toll collection system (*Good to Go!*) which uses transponders to identify vehicles passing under a toll gantry. Customers pre-fund their *Good to Go!* accounts and upon crossing the toll facility and verification of the crossing data, the system recognizes toll revenue. Users who cross the toll facility without a *Good to Go!* account receive a toll bill in the mail (pay-by-mail). The system uses cameras to record license plate images and a toll bill is mailed to the registered owner of the vehicle. When this pay-by-mail option is used, revenue is recognized upon identification of the vehicle's registered owner. From the initial point of crossing the toll facility to the moment toll revenue is recorded, the toll transactions that are in-process are recorded as unbilled receivable offset to unearned revenue. At year-end, the balance in the unbilled receivable account and the associated unearned revenue are removed from the accounting records.

Additionally, unearned revenue exists to properly adjust toll revenue to reflect the long-term portion of toll bill receivables. This long-term portion of the receivables is offset by unearned revenue in accordance with governmental fund revenue recognition criteria as described in the first section above.

Deferred Inflows of Resources exist to reflect the long-term portion of the liquidated damages receivable due from the toll vendor and the portion of toll bill reprocessing fee that are estimated to take over 12 months to collect. These items are offset by long-term receivables and are considered “deferred” for governmental fund reporting purposes, but are considered earned revenue in the government wide financial statements.

Within the SR 520 Corridor Account there is no unearned revenue related to customer deposits. Customer deposits for all WSDOT toll facilities are held in a separate account outside of the System.

Common Toll Revenue and Toll Expenditure Allocation Methodology

In FY20 two facilities, Interstate 405 Express Toll Lanes and SR 167 High Occupancy Toll (HOT) Lanes were combined and one new facility (SR99 Tunnel) was opened. There are now four WSDOT Toll facilities – SR16 Tacoma Narrows Bridge, combined Interstate 405/SR 167 Corridor, SR 520 Floating Bridge and SR99 Tunnel. Various toll expenditures and revenues related to tolling don't benefit a single facility, but provide benefit or are attributable to multiple facilities. These are referred to as “common” revenues and expenditures. These common revenues and expenditures are allocated to the applicable toll facilities using an approved allocation methodology that is consistent, reliable, and equitable.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Transfers Between System Accounts

For fiscal year 2022, operating transfers out of the SR 520 Corridor Account in the amount of \$150,520,284 corresponding to Toll Facility Bond Retirement Account operating transfers in, are used for scheduled debt service payments made from the Toll Facility Bond Retirement Account for bonds issued to construct the SR 520 Corridor. The amount transferred from the Toll Facility Bond Retirement Account to the SR 520 Corridor Account is \$0 during fiscal year 2022.

Pursuant to RCW 47.56.876, the Legislature may transfer excess fund balance from the SR 520 Civil Penalties Account to the SR 520 Bridge Account for capital expenditures on the SR 520 Corridor. In order to transfer the funds, OST must be provided administrative transfer authority. In the 2021-23 biennium, the Legislature provided authority in Chapter 186, Laws of 2022, Partial Veto (SSB 5689) to transfer \$1,532,000 which represented toll revenue pledged to the bond holder. The amount transferred in the SR 520 Corridor account from the SR 520 Civil Penalties account totaled \$849,322 for fiscal year 2022.

In the 2021-23 biennium, the Legislature provided authority in Chapter 186, Laws of 2022, Partial Veto (SSB 5689) to transfer \$70,786,000 from the Move Ahead Washington (MAW) transportation package. The amount transferred in the SR 520 Corridor account from the Move Ahead Washington transportation package totaled \$70,786,000 for fiscal year 2022.

In the 2021-23 biennium, the Legislature provided authority in Chapter 333, Laws of 2021, Partial Veto (SSB 5165) to transfer \$59,567,000 of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund. The amount transferred in the SR 520 Corridor account from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund totaled \$29,783,500 for fiscal year 2022.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at fiscal year-end and revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

NOTE 2 – EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET AND THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

“Total fund balances” of the SR 520 Corridor Tolling Facility governmental funds, \$179,101,809, differs from “net position” of governmental activities, \$1,064,744,771 on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheet. The effect of each of the differences is described below:

- a. When capital assets used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the cost of those assets is reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the Statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of the System.

CAPITAL ASSETS	
Capital Assets	\$ 2,173,373,529
Accumulated Amortization and Depreciation	(3,831,969)
Capital Assets Net, as of June 30, 2022	\$ 2,169,541,560

- b. Short-term liabilities applicable to the System are due and payable in the current period and accordingly not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities – both current and long-term are reported in the Statement of Net Position.

SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES	
Unearned Revenue	\$ (608,004)
Interest Payable	(5,955,545)
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	(108,624,710)
Total Short-Term Liabilities, as of June 30, 2022	\$ (114,580,255)

- c. Long-term liabilities applicable to the System are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities – both current and long-term are reported in the Statement of Net Position.

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	
Compensated Absences Payable	\$ (16,345)
Deferred Sales Tax Payable	(159,439,317)
Bond Premium Payable	(82,868,276)
Bond Principal Payable	(631,535,000)
TIFIA Loan Principal Payable	(280,060,158)
Total Long-Term Liabilities, as of June 30, 2022	\$ (1,153,919,096)

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

NOTE 2 – EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET AND THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (CONTINUED)

- d. Deferred inflows of resources is associated with the long-term receivable portion of the reprocessing fee and liquidated damages receivables estimated to be collected after 12 months. While this revenue is considered “unavailable” for governmental fund accounting, it is considered earned revenue in the entity-wide financial statements due to the differences in revenue recognition criteria that are described in Note 1 above. Therefore, these amounts are removed from the Balance Sheet and appear as revenue in the Statement of Activities.

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES – UNAVAILABLE REVENUE	
Unavailable Revenue – Reprocessing Fee	\$ 246,012
Unavailable Revenue – Liquidated Damages	3,244,146
Total Deferred Revenue, as of June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 3,490,158</u>

- e. Deferred inflows of resources associated with bond refunding gains are deferred and amortized over the life of the refunded bonds in the government wide financial statements. Payments to escrow agent to refund bonds are recognized as expenditures in the governmental fund.

Deferred Inflow on Bond Refunding Gain \$ (18,889,405)

NOTE 3 – NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS

Net Investment in capital assets is comprised of the following amounts:

CAPITAL ASSETS	
Net Capital Assets Balance	\$ 2,169,541,560
Less:	
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	(108,624,710)
Deferred Sales Tax Payable	(159,439,317)
Bonds Premium	(82,868,276)
Bond Principal Payable	(736,585,000)
TIFIA Loan Payable	(283,634,868)
Deferred Inflow on Bond Refunding Gain	(18,889,405)
	<u>(1,390,041,576)</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets, as of June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 779,499,984</u>

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

NOTE 4 – EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS OPERATING STATEMENTS AND THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

In the Statement of Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances/Statement of Activities, the difference between Change in Fund Balances for government funds of \$91,396,883 and Change in Net Position for governmental activities of \$210,025,043 is primarily from the long-term economic focus of the statement of activities versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds. The effect of each of the differences is described below:

- a. Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities column do not require the use of current financial resources, and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES RECONCILIATION	
Compensated Absences Expense	\$ 11,276
Depreciation Expense	(1,151,927)
Net Change in Interest Payable	2,809,609
Interest Accrued on Refunded Bonds to Refunding Date	(1,989,916)
Intangible Software Expense	1,223,945
Total Net Change Operating Expense Accruals, year ended June 30, 2022	\$ 902,987

- b. Bond principal and issuance premiums are recognized as Other Financing Sources in the governmental funds, but as part of debt on the government wide financial statements.

Refunding Bonds Issued	\$ (118,155,000)
Issuance Premiums	\$ (5,250,672)

- c. Bond issuance premiums and deferred outflows of resources related to bond refunding are amortized in the government wide financial statements.

Bond Premium Amortization	\$ 13,017,388
Refunding Gains Amortization	\$ 1,508,932

- d. Payment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is a liability reduction in the Statement of Net Position.

Payment of Bond Principal	\$ 101,660,176
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Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

NOTE 4 – EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS OPERATING STATEMENTS AND THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

- e. Deferred inflows of resources are associated with the long-term receivable portion of the reprocessing fee receivable and the estimated liquidated damages specified in a contract with ETAN to provide the next generation Tolling Back Office System (BOS). Both of these deferred inflows are estimated to be collected after 12 months. While this revenue is considered “unavailable” for governmental fund accounting, it is considered earned revenue in the entity-wide financial statements due to the differences in revenue recognition criteria that are described in Note 1 above. Therefore, these amounts are removed from the Balance Sheet and appear as revenue in the Statement of Activities.

Total Toll Reprocessing Fee Revenue	\$	54,609
Total Vendor Liquidated Damages Revenue		<u>1,839,068</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	1,893,677

- f. Amounts paid to escrow agent are expenditures in governmental funds, and a component of refunding gain on the government wide financial statements.

Payment to Escrow Agent-Refunded Bond Defeasance	\$	123,050,672
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NOTE 5 – DETAILED NOTES ON ACCOUNT BALANCES

Cash and Investments Held by State Treasury

All monies of the System are deposited in the state treasury and are considered cash and cash equivalents. OST is responsible for maintaining and investing the pooled cash balances in accordance with state of Washington laws. OST is required to maintain a mix of investment portfolios in order to allow funds to be withdrawn at any time to meet normal operating needs without prior notice or penalty. Refer to the state of Washington’s ACFR for the year ended June 30, 2022 for disclosures required by GASB Statement No. 3, *Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements), and Reverse Repurchase Agreements* and GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures* (an amendment of GASB Statement No. 3). The state of Washington ACFR may be obtained from the Internet at <https://ofm.wa.gov/accounting/financial-audit-reports/annual-comprehensive-financial-report>.

CASH BALANCE		
SR 520 Corridor Account Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	170,498,232
Toll Facility Bond Retirement Account Cash and Cash Equivalents		<u>5,287,239</u>
Total System Account Cash and Cash Equivalents, as of June 30, 2022	\$	175,785,471

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

NOTE 5 – DETAILED NOTES ON ACCOUNT BALANCES (CONTINUED)

Accounts Receivable

The following is a summary of the System's accounts receivable balances and related allowances as of June 30, 2022:

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	
Toll Bill Accounts Receivable	\$ 7,615,472
Toll Bill Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(2,933,475)
Net Toll Bill Accounts Receivable	<u>4,681,997</u>
Toll Bill Reprocessing Fee Receivable	539,016
Toll Bill Reprocessing Fee Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(339,121)
Net Toll Bill Reprocessing Fee Receivable	<u>199,895</u>
NSF Fee Receivable	1,477
Transponder Sales Receivable	7,065
Other Receivables	23,943
Total Accounts Receivable (Net), as of June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 4,905,819</u>

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Assets of the System increased by \$72,018 in fiscal year 2022, including \$1,151,927 in depreciation and amortization and increased investment in an intangible IT asset for \$1,223,945. Capital Assets consist of land and SR 520 Floating Bridge and Eastside plus West Approach Bridge infrastructure, as well as equipment and Information Technology intangible assets capitalized pursuant to GASB No. 51.

CAPITAL ASSETS					
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated:					
Land	\$ 45,275,093	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,275,093	
Infrastructure	2,113,899,969	-	-	2,113,899,969	
Total	2,159,175,062	-	-	2,159,175,062	
Capital Assets, Depreciated:					
Equipment	2,167	-	-	2,167	
Less Depreciation	(981)	(203)	-	(1,184)	
Total	1,186	(203)	-	983	
Capital Assets, Amortized:					
Intangible Asset (IT)	12,972,355	1,223,945	-	14,196,300	
Less Amortization	(2,679,061)	(1,151,724)	-	(3,830,785)	
Total	10,293,294	72,221	-	10,365,515	
Total Capital Assets (Net)	\$ 2,169,469,542	\$ 72,018	\$ -	\$ 2,169,541,560	

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The System's long-term liabilities consist of the items described below. Total long-term liabilities decreased by a net of \$115,793,292 in fiscal year 2022. There are \$108,624,710 of long-term liabilities due within one year. Below is a table of the System's total long-term liabilities by category as of June 30, 2022.

LIABILITY	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due in One Year
Compensated Absences	\$ 27,619	\$ -	\$ (11,274)	\$ 16,345	\$ -
Deferred Sales Tax Payable	159,439,317	-	-	159,439,317	-
Premiums on Bonds Payable	94,750,119	5,250,672	(17,132,515)	82,868,276	-
Bonds Payable	837,015,000	118,155,000	(218,585,000)	736,585,000	105,050,000
TIFIA Loan Payable	287,105,044	-	(3,470,176)	283,634,868	3,574,710
Total Long Term Liabilities	\$ 1,378,337,099	\$ 123,405,672	\$ (239,198,964)	\$ 1,262,543,806	\$ 108,624,710

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Bonds Payable

a. Series 2012 Bonds

In June 2012, the state of Washington issued \$500.4 million in Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds, Series 2012F (GARVEE) (SR 520 Corridor Program) to finance a portion of the costs of constructing the SR 520 Floating Bridge, the Eastside Project and to pay issuance costs for the Series 2012F Bonds. The Series 2012F Bonds were the first series of GARVEE Bonds issued under the GARVEE Master Bond Resolution No. 1122. The Series 2012F Bonds are payable only from Federal-Aid.

Highway Funds received by the state and are not general obligations of the state to which the state's full faith and credit or taxing power is pledged and no state excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels are pledged. Interest on the Series 2012F Bonds is payable semiannually on each March 1 and September 1, beginning September 1, 2012. The principal of the Series 2012F Bonds is payable on each September 1, starting in September 2015, and continuing to September 2024.

b. TIFIA Bonds

In October 2012, the state of Washington issued a Transportation Infrastructure and Innovation Bond, which represented a draw-down loan from the United States Department of Transportation's Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) program in the amount of \$300 million to be reimbursed from toll revenue. All \$300 million has been drawn on the TIFIA Bond. The Bonds were issued as Fourth Tier Bonds under the Toll Revenue Master Bond Resolution No. 1117 and are payable solely from toll receipts. Principal and interest payments begin December 1, 2017, payable every six months through June 1, 2051.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

NOTE 2 – EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET AND THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (CONTINUED)

- d. Deferred inflows of resources is associated with the long-term receivable portion of the reprocessing fee and liquidated damages receivables estimated to be collected after 12 months. While this revenue is considered “unavailable” for governmental fund accounting, it is considered earned revenue in the entity-wide financial statements due to the differences in revenue recognition criteria that are described in Note 1 above. Therefore, these amounts are removed from the Balance Sheet and appear as revenue in the Statement of Activities.

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES – UNAVAILABLE REVENUE	
Unavailable Revenue – Reprocessing Fee	\$ 246,012
Unavailable Revenue – Liquidated Damages	3,244,146
Total Deferred Revenue, as of June 30, 2022	\$ 3,490,158

- e. Deferred inflows of resources associated with bond refunding gains are deferred and amortized over the life of the refunded bonds in the government wide financial statements. Payments to escrow agent to refund bonds are recognized as expenditures in the governmental fund.

Deferred Inflow on Bond Refunding Gain \$ (18,889,405)

NOTE 3 – NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS

Net Investment in capital assets is comprised of the following amounts:

CAPITAL ASSETS	
Net Capital Assets Balance	\$ 2,169,541,560
Less:	
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	(108,624,710)
Deferred Sales Tax Payable	(159,439,317)
Bonds Premium	(82,868,276)
Bond Principal Payable	(736,585,000)
TIFIA Loan Payable	(283,634,868)
Deferred Inflow on Bond Refunding Gain	(18,889,405)
	<u>(1,390,041,576)</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets, as of June 30, 2022	\$ 779,499,984

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Bonds Payable (Continued)

f. Series 2022 Bonds

In June 2022, the state of Washington issued \$118.2 million in Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue (GARVEE) Bonds, referred to as Series R-2022E Bonds. These bonds were issued for the purpose of refunding a portion of the outstanding callable Series 2012F bonds. The Series R-2022E Bonds were the third series of GARVEE Bonds issued under the GARVEE Master Bond Resolution No. 1125. The Series R-2022E Bonds are payable only from Federal-Aid Highway Funds received by the state and are not general obligations of the state to which the state's full faith and credit or taxing power is pledged and no state excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels are pledged. Interest on the Series R-2022E Bonds is payable semiannually on each March 1 and September 1, beginning September 1, 2022. The principal of the Series R-2022E Bonds is payable on each September 1, starting in September 2022, and continuing to September 2024.

Bond Refunding

When advantageous and permitted by statute and bond covenants, the State Finance Committee authorizes the refunding of outstanding bonds. When the state refunds outstanding bonds, the net proceeds of each refunding issue are used to purchase U.S. government securities that are placed in irrevocable trusts with escrow agents to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered defeased and the liability is removed from the government-wide statement of net position.

Current Year Refunding

On June 30, 2022, the System issued \$118,155,000 of Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue (GARVEE) Refunding Bonds with interest rates of 5.00% to refund \$120,395,000 of outstanding Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue (GARVEE) Bonds with interest rates of 4.00% to 5.00%.

The refunding resulted in an accounting gain of \$3,449,370 (which will be amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding bonds). In addition, the refunding resulted in \$4,553,090 gross debt service savings through the year ending June 30, 2025 and an economic gain of \$4,343,919. As of June 30, 2022, \$120,395,000 of the refunded bonds remain outstanding in trust.

**Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022**

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Bonds Outstanding

The following is a summary of the bonds payable as of June 30, 2022 (dollars in thousands):

Bonds Outstanding	Principal Amount	Maturity dates	Annual Principal Amount Ranges
TIFIA	\$ 283,635	6/1/2051	\$ 3,575 to \$ 22,063
Series 2012F	\$ 55,940	9/1/2022	\$ 55,940
Series 2014C	\$ 100,800	9/1/2024	\$31,975 to \$ 35,250
Series 2017C	\$ 77,360	6/1/2041	\$ 2,575 to \$ 6,080
Series R-2021A	\$ 384,330	6/1/2041	\$12,585 to \$ 30,285
Series R-2022E	\$ 118,155	9/1/2024	\$ 1,975 to \$ 58,885

As of June 30, 2022, debt service requirements to maturity for the TIFIA loan (based on October 2012 debt schedule), Series 2012F, Series 2014C, Series 2017-C, Series R-2021A, and Series R-2022E bonds were as follows (dollars in thousands):

TIFIA Loan

Year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 3,575	\$ 9,111	\$ 12,686
2024	3,671	9,015	12,686
2025	3,804	8,881	12,685
2026	3,908	8,778	12,686
2027	4,025	8,661	12,686
2028-2032	22,010	41,420	63,430
2033-2037	25,552	37,878	63,430
2038-2042	40,237	34,298	74,535
2043-2047	92,400	26,554	118,954
2048-2051	84,453	10,710	95,163
	\$ 283,635	\$ 195,306	\$ 478,941

Series 2012F

Year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 55,940	\$ 1,395	\$ 57,335
	\$ 55,940	\$ 1,395	\$ 57,335

**Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022**

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Bond Outstanding (Continued)

Series 2014C

Year ending June 30,	Principal		Interest		Total
2023	\$	31,975	\$	4,229	\$ 36,204
2024		33,575		2,591	36,166
2025		35,250		876	36,126
	\$	100,800	\$	7,696	\$ 108,496

Series 2017C

Year ending June 30,	Principal		Interest		Total
2023	\$	2,575	\$	3,810	\$ 6,385
2024		2,705		3,681	6,386
2025		2,840		3,546	6,386
2026		2,955		3,432	6,387
2027		3,070		3,314	6,384
2028-2032		17,820		14,109	31,929
2033-2037		22,750		9,185	31,935
2038-2041		22,645		2,900	25,545
	\$	77,360	\$	43,977	\$ 121,337

Series R-2021A

Year ending June 30,	Principal		Interest		Total
2023	\$	12,585	\$	19,217	\$ 31,802
2024		13,210		18,587	31,797
2025		13,875		17,927	31,802
2026		14,570		17,233	31,803
2027		15,295		16,505	31,800
2028-2032		88,750		70,256	159,006
2033-2037		113,275		45,736	159,011
2038-2041		112,770		14,440	127,210
	\$	384,330	\$	219,901	\$ 604,231

**Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022**

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Bond Outstanding (Continued)

Series R-2022E

Year ending June 30,	Principal		Interest		Total	
2023	\$	1,975	\$	3,906	\$	5,881
2024		58,885		4,337		63,222
2025		57,295		1,432		58,727
	\$	118,155	\$	9,675	\$	127,830

Combined

Year ending June 30,	Principal		Interest		Total	
2023	\$	108,625	\$	41,668	\$	150,293
2024		112,046		38,211		150,257
2025		113,064		32,662		145,726
2026		21,433		29,443		50,876
2027		22,390		28,480		50,870
2028-2032		128,580		125,785		254,365
2033-2037		161,577		92,799		254,376
2038-2042		175,652		51,638		227,290
2043-2047		92,400		26,554		118,954
2048-2051		84,453		10,710		95,163
	\$	1,020,220	\$	477,950	\$	1,498,170

Sales Tax Payable

The 2008 Legislature passed Chapter 270, Section 7 of the Laws of 2008 (RCW 47.01.412) allowing a deferral of state and local sales and use taxes on the site preparation, project construction, and acquisition and rental of equipment for use in the SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Program. Effective December 10, 2009, the Washington State Department of Revenue provided the associated certificate (3096-09-001) for deferral of sales and use tax on the SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Program. The amount of sales tax payable as of June 30, 2022 was \$159.4 million. Per RCW, repayment is to begin 24 years after the replacement bridge is operationally complete and opened to traffic, and is to be repaid in equal payments over a ten year period, starting in fiscal year 2042.

Washington State System of Eligible Toll Facilities
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

NOTE 8 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

- a. WSDOT has contracted with Kapsch for implementation and on-going maintenance of the SR 520 Floating Bridge toll lane hardware and software.
- b. On July 17, 2017 WSDOT entered into a contract with ETAN to provide the next generation Tolling Back Office System (BOS). The key objectives of the new BOS are to efficiently and effectively process transactions generated on toll facilities; provide a full range of customer relationship management tools; and accurately account for all toll and tolling-related revenues in compliance with state and GAAP standards. SR 520 Bridge Toll Facility will share in the benefits and a portion of the \$45.1 million cost for startup, operations and maintenance of the BOS over a 14-year period.
- c. As part of the new Tolling BOS, WSDOT has contracted with Shimmick to operate the *Good To Go!* Customer service program and retail locations.

Contingencies

- a. The System Bond Covenants require that WSDOT keep the SR 520 Corridor System and its use and operation thereof insured at all times in such amounts as are customary for similar facilities, including business interruption insurance. WSDOT has purchased insurance from a commercial insurance carrier for this purpose. In addition, Washington State operates a risk management liability program pursuant to RCW 4.92.130. The state's policy is generally not to purchase commercial insurance for the risk of losses to which it is exposed. Instead, the state's management believes it is more economical to manage its risk internally (as a Self-Insurance Liability Program) and set aside assets for claims settlements in the Risk Management Fund, an Internal Service Fund. WSDOT participates in Risk Management's Self-Insurance Liability Program.

In addition to the information above, various claims arising in the ordinary course of operations and construction of the System do occur. The ultimate effect of such litigation cannot be ascertained at this time.