Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

Financial Statements Audit Report

Lower Columbia College

For the period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019

Published March 26, 2020

Report No. 1025946

Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

March 26, 2020

Board of Trustees
Lower Columbia College
Longview, Washington

Report on Financial Statements

Please find attached our report on the Lower Columbia College's financial statements.

We are issuing this report in order to provide information on the College's financial condition.

Sincerely,

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

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Lower Columbia College
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019

Board of Trustees
Lower Columbia College
Longview, Washington

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of the Lower Columbia College, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 19, 2020.

Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Lower Columbia College Foundation (the Foundation), as described in our report on the College's financial statements. This report includes our consideration of the results of the other auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those other auditors. However, this report, insofar as it relates to the result of the other auditors, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. The financial statements of the Foundation were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and accordingly this report does not include reporting on internal control over financial reporting or instances of reportable noncompliance associated with the Foundation.

The financial statements of the Lower Columbia College, an agency of the state of Washington, are intended to present the financial position, and the changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows of only the respective portion of the activities of the state of Washington that is attributable to the transactions of the College and its aggregate discretely presented component units. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the state of Washington as of June 30, 2019, the changes in its financial position, or where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

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

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

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the College's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of the College's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the College's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited. It also serves to disseminate information to the public as a reporting tool to help citizens assess government operations.

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

March 19, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Lower Columbia College
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019

Board of Trustees
Lower Columbia College
Longview, Washington

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of the Lower Columbia College, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed on page 10.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Lower Columbia College Foundation (the Foundation), which represents 100 percent of the assets, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors, whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Foundation, is based solely on the report of other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The financial statements of the Foundation were not audited in accordance with *Governmental Auditing Standards.*

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of the Lower Columbia College, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Matters of Emphasis

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Lower Columbia College, an agency of the state of Washington, are intended to present the financial position, and the changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows of only the respective portion of the activities of the state of Washington that is attributable to the transactions of the College and its aggregate discretely presented component units. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the state of Washington as of June 30, 2019, the changes in its financial position, or where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information listed on page 10 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 19, 2020 on our consideration of the College's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the College's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

March 19, 2020

FINANCIAL SECTION

Lower Columbia College
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

Lower Columbia College

The following discussion and analysis provides an overview of the financial position and activities of Lower Columbia College (the College) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 (FY 2019).

This overview provides readers with an objective and easily readable analysis of the College's financial performance for the year, based on currently known facts and conditions. This discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the College's financial statements and accompanying note disclosures.

Reporting Entity
Lower Columbia College is one of thirty public community and technical college districts in the state of Washington, providing comprehensive, open-door academic programs, workforce education, basic skills and community service educational programs to approximately 5,777 students. The College confers bachelor of applied science and associates degrees, certificates and high school diplomas. The College was established in 1934 and its primary purpose is to ensure each learner's personal and professional success, and influence lives in ways that are local, global, traditional, and innovative. The college's vision is to be a powerful force for improving the quality of life in our community. Our campus community promotes and fosters an environment of integrity, respect, collaboration, cooperation, inclusion, and innovation that fosters personal growth, academic excellence, and accountability.

The College campus is located in Longview, Washington; however, as the lone institution of higher education in the immediate area, it services a regional population of approximately 113,000 residents. The College is governed by a five member Board of Trustees appointed by the governor of the state with the consent of the state Senate. By statute, the Board of Trustees has full control of the College, except as otherwise provided by law.

Using the Financial Statements
The financial statements presented in this report encompass the College and it's discretely presented component unit the Lower Columbia College Foundation. The College's financial statements include the Statement of Net Position, the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position, and the Statement of Cash Flows. The Statement of Net Position provides information about the College as of June 30, 2019. The Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position and the Statement of Cash flows provide information about operations and activities over the entire fiscal year. Together, these statements, along with the accompanying notes, provide a comprehensive way to assess the College's financial health.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net position are reported under the accrual basis of accounting where all of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or payments are made. Full accrual statements are intended to provide a view of the College's financial position similar to that presented by most private-sector companies. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which establishes standards for external financial reporting for public colleges and universities. The full scope of the College's activities is considered to be a single business-type activity and accordingly, is reported within a single column in the basic financial statements.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position provides information about the College's financial position, and presents the College's assets, liabilities, and net position at year-end and includes all assets and liabilities of the College. A condensed Statement of Net Position is as follows:

Condensed Net Position
As of June 30

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current assets	$ 7,831,924	$ 8,484,076
Capital assets, net	88,177,293	87,445,202
Other noncurrent assets	5,073,017	5,037,230
Total assets	101,082,234	100,966,508
Deferred Outflows	3,030,124	1,873,593
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	4,715,951	5,604,280
Noncurrent liabilities	49,827,852	50,844,125
Total liabilities	54,543,803	56,448,405
Deferred Inflows	8,449,174	4,631,558
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	59,943,240	59,745,202
Restricted		
Expendable	118,101	124,092
Nonexpendable	350,154	350,154
Unrestricted	(19,292,114)	(18,459,310)
Total net position	$ 41,119,381	$ 41,760,138

Current assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, various accounts receivables and inventories. Current assets decreased roughly $650,000, resulting from a decrease in cash and receivables due to timing.

Capital assets net of depreciation increased by $0.7 million from FY 2018 to FY 2019. Additions of $3.9 million related to building and other improvements were offset by $2.7 million depreciation expense and $0.5 million in deletions.

Other noncurrent assets include long term investments. Changes to long term investments in FY 2019 are due to fair value adjustments.

Current liabilities include amounts payable to suppliers for goods and services, accrued payroll and related liabilities, the current portion of Certificate of Participation (COP) debt, current portion of pension and OPEB liabilities, deposits held for others, and unearned revenue. Current liabilities can fluctuate from year to year depending on the timeliness of vendor invoices and resulting vendor payments, especially in the area of capital assets and improvements. In fiscal year 2019, current liabilities decreased $0.9 million due primarily to a decrease in the current portion of OPEB liability, which is actuarially determined by the state actuary.

Non-current liabilities primarily consist of the value of vacation and sick leave earned but not yet used by employees, pension liabilities, OPEB, and the long-term portion of Certificates of Participation debt. Non-current liabilities decreased $1.0 million due to a $2.9 million decrease in pensions and OPEB, offset by $1.9 million in new COP proceeds for the main building renovation.

Deferred Inflows of Resources increased $3.8 million from FY 2018 to FY 2019. Approximately $0.5 million of the increase was due to pension deferred inflows increasing, and the remaining $3.3 million increase was due to OPEB increased deferred inflows.

Net position represents the value of the College's assets and deferred outflows after liabilities and deferred inflows are deducted. The College is required by accounting standards to report its net position in four categories:

Net Investment in Capital Assets – The College's total investment in property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets. Changes in these balances are discussed above.

Restricted:

Expendable – resources the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions placed by donor and/or external parties who have placed time or purpose restrictions on the use of the asset. The primary expendable funds for the College are student loans and the expendable portion of endowments.

Unexpendable – consists of funds in which a donor or external party has imposed the restriction that the corpus or principal is not available for expenditures but for investment purposes only. Historically, donors interested in establishing such funds to benefit the College or its students have chosen to do so through the Foundation; however, this corpus balance was established directly with the scollege at the direction of the donors.

Unrestricted – Includes all other assets not subject to externally imposed restrictions, but which may be designated or obligated for specific purposes by the Board of Trustees or management. Prudent balances are maintained for use as working capital, as a reserve against emergencies and for other purposes, in accordance with policies established by the Board of Trustees.

Net investment in capital assets increased by $0.2 million in FY 2019 as major renovation projects continued, funded by COP proceeds. Unrestricted net position decreased $0.8 million in FY 2019 due to ness loss from operations. Restricted net position only decreased slightly during the year.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position accounts for the College's changes in total net position during FY 2019. The objective of the statement is to present the revenues received, both operating and non-operating, and the expenses paid by the College, along with any other revenue, expenses, gains and losses of the College.

Generally, operating revenues are earned by the College in exchange for providing goods and services. Tuition and grants and contracts are included in this category. In contrast, non-operating revenues include monies the college receives from another government without directly giving equal value to that government in return. Accounting standards require that the College categorize state operating appropriations and Pell Grants as non-operating revenues.

Operating expenses are expenses incurred in the normal operation of the College, including depreciation on property and equipment assets. When operating revenues, excluding state appropriations and Pell Grants, are measured against operating expenses, the College shows an operating loss. The operating loss is reflective of the external funding necessary to keep tuition lower than the cost of the services provided.

A condensed statement of revenues, expense and changes in fund net position for the year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 is presented below.

Condensed Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30

	2019	2018
Operating revenues	$ 26,813,470	$ 25,406,924
Operating expenses	(47,965,567)	(47,374,845)
Net operating income (loss)	(21,152,097)	(21,967,921)
Non operating revenues and expenses	17,599,567	18,224,645
Loss before capital contributions	(3,552,530)	(3,743,276)
Capital appropriations and contributions	2,911,773	3,796,738
Increase (decrease) in net position	(640,757)	53,462
Net position, beginning of year	41,760,138	60,076,713
Change in accounting principle	-	(18,370,037)
Net position, end of year	$ 41,119,381	41,760,138

Revenues:

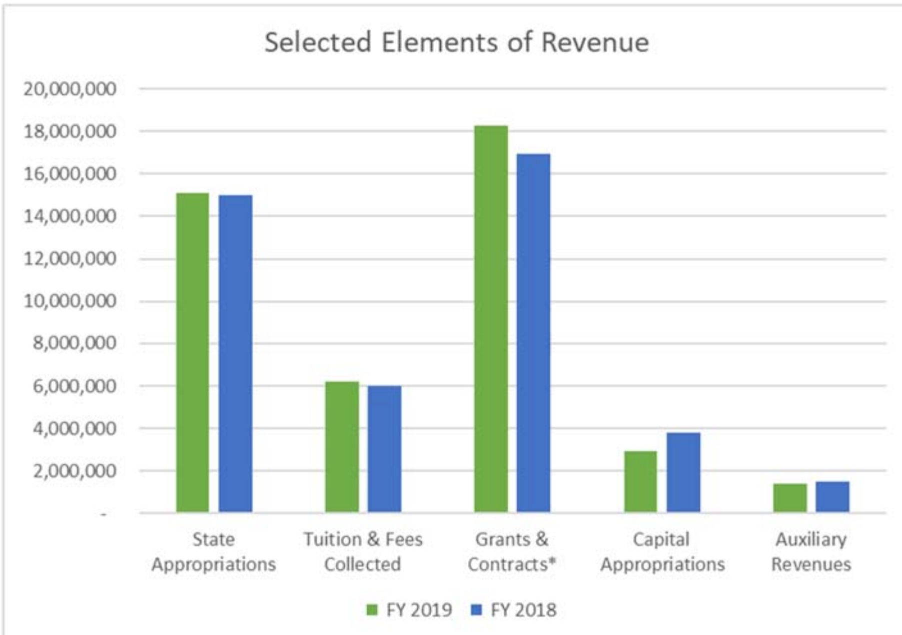
The state of Washington appropriates funds to the community college system as a whole. The State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) then allocates monies to each college. In FY2017, the SBCTC moved forward with a new allocation model. This new model better aligns state funding with actual enrollments and increases funding for enrollments in certain high-priority courses – those that fill gaps or provides adult basic education. It also increases how much money districts received based on student performance. The increase in state appropriations in FY 2019 of $0.7 million over FY 2018 is attributable to this change in the SBCTC allocation model as well as salary COLA and benefit increases appropriated by the Legislature.

The FY 2019 increase in tuition and fee revenue is primarily attributable to the increase in tuition rates established by the Legislature. The College attempted to keep student fees as stable as possible, resulting in only small changes in these revenues.

Pell grant revenues generally follow enrollment trends. The College's enrollment decreased during FY 2019, and the College's Pell Grant revenue decreased slightly by $116,000.

In FY 2019, grant and contract revenues increased by approximately $1.2 million when compared with FY 2018. This is primarily attributable to an increase in the Running Start reimbursement rates. The College continued to serve students under the terms of contracted programs. The College contracts with local high schools to enroll Running Start students who earn both high school and college credit for these courses. The College also contracts with these same high schools to enroll Career Education Opportunities (CEO) students, which allows students to take courses from the College to complete their high school diploma.

The College receives capital spending authority on a biennial basis and may carry unexpended amounts forward into one or two future biennia, depending on the original purpose of the funding. In accordance with accounting standards, the amount shown as capital appropriation revenue on the financial statement is the amount expended in the current year. Expenditures from capital project funds that do not meet accounting standards for capitalization are reported as operating expenses. Those expenditures that meet the capitalization standard are not shown as expense in the current period and are instead recognized as depreciation expense over the expected useful lifetime of the asset.



* Grants and Contracts exclude any Federal Pell grants and student loans.

Expenses:

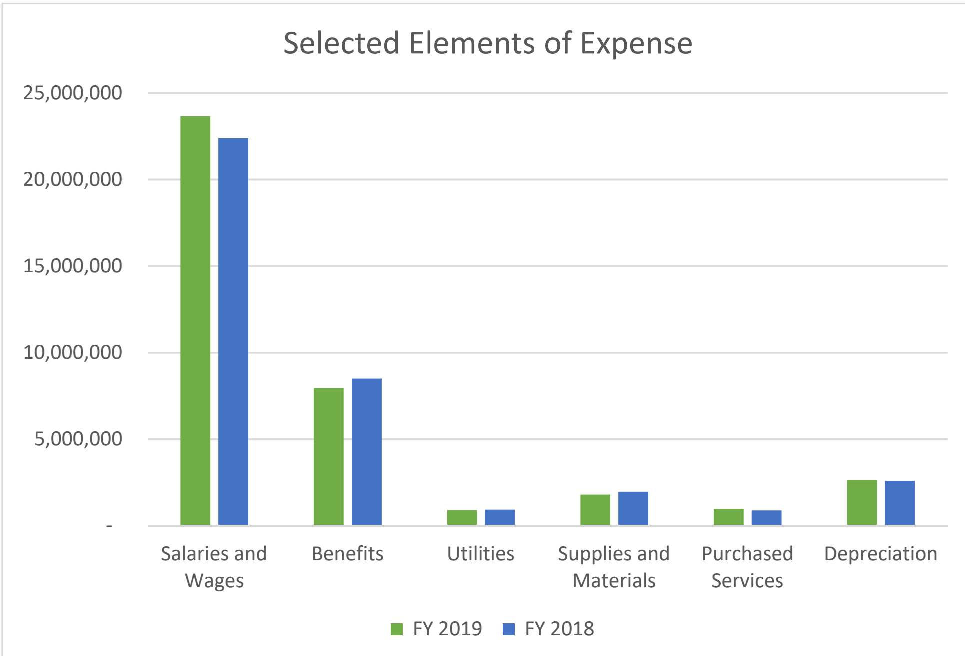
During the Great Recession of 2008 the College saw significant reductions to their state appropriations and that trend has continued throughout the last ten years. Although the College saw a slight increase in FY 2018 and FY 2019, much of that increase was provided to the College as earmarked funds or given as a proviso by the State Legislature. The College's state appropriations have yet to return to the level they were before the reductions initially took place. The College has continuously sought opportunities to identify savings and efficiencies, while also looking at opportunities for innovation.

In FY 2019, salary and benefit costs (before pension expense adjustments decreasing expense) increased as result of Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) and health rate changes.

Utility costs were relatively steady from FY 2018 to FY 2019. Supplies and materials and other operating expenses are lower in FY 2019, primarily as a result of our efforts to realize the savings and efficiencies mentioned above.

Comparison of Selected Operating Expenses by Function

The chart below shows the amount, in dollars, for selected functional areas of operating expenses.



Capital Assets and Long-Term Debt Activities

The community and technical college system submits a single prioritized request to the Office of Financial Management and the Legislature for appropriated capital funds, which includes major projects, minor projects, repairs, emergency funds, alternative financing and major leases. The primary funding source for college capital projects is state general obligation bonds. In recent years, declining state revenues significantly reduced the state's debt capacity and are expected to continue to impact the number of new projects that can be financed. In addition, the College has one of four community college projects that were funded through a Certificate of Participation (COP) against which system–wide building fee monies were pledged.

At June 30, 2019, the College had invested $88,177,293 in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. This represents an increase of $0.7 million from last year, as shown in the table below.

Asset Type		June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018		Change
Land	$	6,016,176	$	6,016,176	$	-
Construction in Progress		5,858,720		2,672,896		3,185,824
Buildings, net		71,091,760		73,454,461		(2,362,701)
Other Improvements and Infrastructure, net		2,821,962		2,977,797		(155,835)
Equipment, net		2,308,096		2,243,699		64,397
Library Resources, net		80,579		80,173		406
Total Capital Assets, Net	**$**	**88,177,293**	**$**	**87,445,202**	**$**	**732,091**

Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 4 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

At June 30, 2019, the College had $27,754,900 in outstanding debt, all of this in the form of three Certificates of Participation issued by the State Treasurers Office. The first COP was issued in December, 2012 in lieu of a Capital Appropriation for the construction of the Health & Science building. The second COP was issued September, 2015 for the remodel of the College Fitness Center Addition/Myklebust Gymnasium Renovation, and the third COP was issued February 2019 for the Main Building Renovation project.

Debt, Short and Long-Term		June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018		Change
Certificates of Participation	$	27,754,900	$	27,700,000	$	54,900
Total	**$**	**27,754,900**	**$**	**27,700,000**	**$**	**54,900**

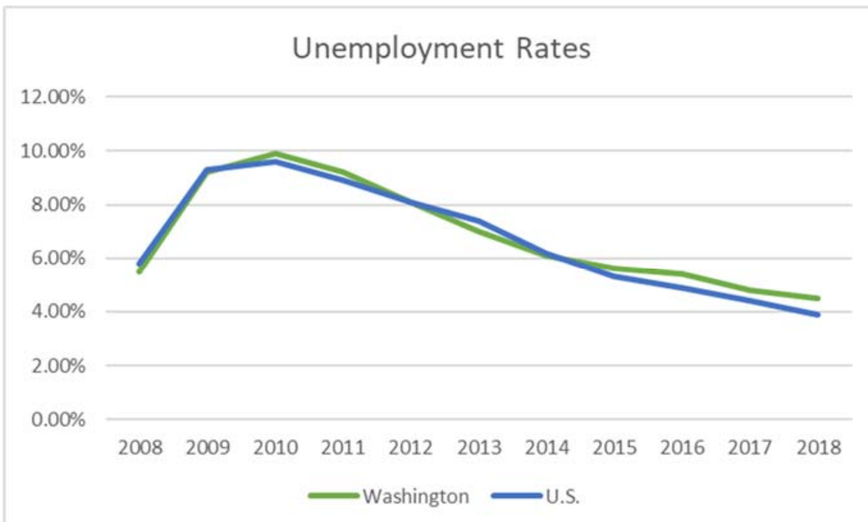
Additional information of notes payable, long term debt, and debt service schedules can be found in Note 10 and 11 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Economic Factors That Will Affect the Future

Following a trend that began in FY 2009, the College’s state operating appropriations continued to decrease through FY 2016. Beginning FY 2016, the Legislature enacted the Affordable Education Act, which reduced tuition by 5% at the College. This further reduced the amount of tuition collected by the College. The Legislature did however backfill a portion of this loss. In FY 2017, the State Board for Community and Technical College’s implemented a new allocation model, changing how the state allocated funds are distributed to each college. The new model is based on performance in several key indicators, from general enrollments to enrollments in high cost programs, as well as student completion and achievement points. The model is based on a three-year rolling average of enrollments and completions, comparative to other institutions in the state. Although the College continues to see a decrease in enrollment, when comparing enrollment to the other Colleges in the system, we have seen a small increase in state operating appropriations from prior fiscal years. However, it’s unclear how much opportunity there may be for additional investments in community and technical colleges in the next few biennia, as state budget writers continue to grapple with court-mandated basic education obligations such as the McCleary Act.

Washington’s Economic and Revenue Forecast Council prepares independent forecasts quarterly throughout the year. In its November 2019 forecast, the Council observed that the Washington economy is still expanding. Washington’s unemployment rate declined to 4.5% in October 2019 near its all-time low of 4.4% reached in October 2018. Additionally, cumulative tax collections are 3.9% higher than forecasted.

A hallmark of community colleges is the flexibility to quickly respond to the needs of the community, resulting in a pattern of high enrollment during economic downturns, punctuated by lower enrollment when the job market is strong. This pattern is particularly notable in the Washington's rural counties, including Cowlitz and Wahkiakum (which comprise the service district for Lower Columbia College). For LCC specifically, the unemployment rate is the strongest single statistical predictor of enrollment change. Because economic recovery from the 2008 recession lagged the state in both Cowlitz and Wahkiakum Counties, LCC has been able to maintain more moderate declines in enrollment relative to the rest of the system colleges. Moderate declines in enrollment, related to continuing falling unemployment rates, were expected in 2019, and possibly 2020 as well, before eventual stabilization.



Statement of Net Position

Lower Columbia College

As of June 30, 2019

		2019
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	4,962,035
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		115,745
Accounts receivable, net		2,370,854
Inventories		361,311
Prepaid Expenses		21,979
Total current assets		7,831,924
Non-current assets		
Long-term investments		4,724,250
Restricted investments		348,767
Depreciable Capital assets, net		76,302,397
Non-depreciable assets		11,874,896
Total non-current assets		93,250,310
Total assets		101,082,234
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows related to pensions		1,907,765
Deferred outflows related to OPEB		1,122,359
Total deferred outflows of resources		3,030,124
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable		895,284
Accrued liabilities		1,556,879
Compensated absences		3,898
Interest payable		110,392
Deposits payable		8,221
Unearned revenue		322,856
Current portion pension liability		42,952
Current portion OPEB liability		271,423
Current portion certificates of participation payable, net		1,504,046
Total current liabilities		4,715,951
Noncurrent liabilities		
Compensated absences		2,119,267
Pension liability		6,467,486
Other postemployment benefits liability		14,511,092
Certificates of participation payable, net		26,730,007
Total noncurrent liabilities		49,827,852
Total liabilities		54,543,803
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows related to pensions		2,164,863
Deferred inflows related to OPEB		6,284,311
Total deferred inflows of resources		8,449,174
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets		59,943,240
Restricted for:		
Expendable		118,101
Nonexpendable		350,154
Unrestricted		(19,292,114)
Total net position	$	41,119,381

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position

Lower Columbia College

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

		2019
Operating revenues		
Student tuition and fees, net	$	6,209,490
Auxiliary enterprise sales		1,413,097
State and local grants and contracts		12,463,026
Federal grants and contracts		5,772,976
Other operating revenues		954,881
Total operating revenue		26,813,470
Operating expenses		
Salaries and wages		23,659,448
Benefits		7,957,547
Scholarships and fellowships, net		6,251,381
Supplies and materials		1,806,111
Depreciation		2,649,880
Purchased services		983,473
Utilities		906,412
Other operating expenses		3,751,315
Total operating expenses		47,965,567
Operating income (loss)		(21,152,097)
Non-operating revenues		
State appropriations		15,090,405
Federal Pell grant revenue		5,033,228
Investment income, gains and losses		157,887
Building fee remittance		(698,946)
Innovation fund remittance		(170,765)
Interest expense		(1,296,603)
Other revenues (expenses)		(515,639)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)		17,599,567
Loss before capital contributions		(3,552,530)
Capital Revenues		
Capital appropriations		2,911,773
Increase (decrease) in net position		(640,757)
Net position		
Net position, beginning of year		41,760,138
Net position, end of year	$	41,119,381

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows

Lower Columbia College

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

		2019
Cash flow from operating activities		
Tuition and fees	$	5,931,795
Grants and contracts		18,738,223
Payments to vendors		(2,184,774)
Payments for utilities		(954,833)
Payments to employees		(23,659,448)
Payments for benefits		(7,955,009)
Auxiliary enterprise sales		1,391,534
Payments for scholarships and fellowships		(6,251,381)
Other payments		(2,831,230)
Net cash used by operating activities		(17,775,123)
Cash flow from noncapital financing activities		
State appropriations		15,133,843
Pell grants		5,033,228
Building fee remittance		(698,946)
Innovation fund remittance		(170,765)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		19,297,360
Cash flow from capital and related financing activities		
Capital appropriations		2,863,644
Purchases of capital assets		(3,949,069)
Certificate of participation proceeds		1,924,248
Principal paid on capital debt		(1,380,000)
Interest paid		(1,300,277)
Net cash used by financing activities		(1,841,454)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments		1,100,000
Income from investments		116,171
Purchases of investments		(1,094,902)
Net cash provided by investing activities		121,269
Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(197,948)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5,275,728
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	$	5,077,780
Cash and cash equivalents	$	4,962,035
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted		115,745
	$	5,077,780

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows, continued

Lower Columbia College

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

		2019
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities		
Operating loss	$	(21,152,097)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities		
Depreciation/amortization		2,649,880
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		336,755
(Increase) decrease in prepaid items		136,109
Increase (decrease) in warrants payables		557,149
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits		79
Increase (decrease) in inventory		(13,969)
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue		(148,638)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences		83,550
Increase (decrease) in pensions		(192,064)
Other nonoperating revenue (expense)		(31,877)
Net cash used by operating activities	$	(17,775,123)
Noncash investing, financing and capital activities		
Change in fair value of investments	$	49,752

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Foundation Statement of Financial Position
Lower Columbia College Foundation
As of June 30, 2019

ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	829,907
Marketable securities		15,988,844
Pledges receivable		1,504,517
Prepaid Expenses		785
Fixtures and Equipment		26,222
Total Assets		18,350,275
LIABILITIES		
Accrued Expenses		63,098
Annuity payment liability		2,354
Total Liabilities		65,452
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted		2,625,680
Temporarily restricted		6,249,298
Permanently restricted		9,409,845
Total Net Assets	$	18,284,823

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Foundation Statement of Activities
Lower Columbia College Foundation
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

REVENUES, GAINS AND OTHER SUPPORT	Unrestricted Net Assets	Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	Total
Contributions	$ 119,388	$ 2,836,426	$ 2,955,814
Investment earnings (losses)	27,809	822,903	850,712
Other revenues and gains	33,861	4,919	38,780
In-kind contributions	174,810	-	174,810
Loss on sale of land	(3,712)	-	(3,712)
Impairment of land value	-	-	-
Special event revenue (gross)	76,011	36,780	112,791
Reclassifications of net assets	939,679	(939,679)	-
Disposal of fixed assets	(4,344)	-	(4,344)
Total revenues, gains and other support	1,363,502	2,761,349	4,124,851
EXPENSES			
Program services	1,157,440	-	1,157,440
General and administrative expenses	180,746	-	180,746
Fundraising expenses	123,280	-	123,280
Total expenses	1,461,466	-	1,461,466
Change in net assets	(97,964)	2,761,349	2,663,385
Net Assets, beginning of Year	2,723,644	12,897,794	15,621,438
Net Assets, end of year	$ 2,625,680	$ 15,659,143	$ 18,284,823

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2019
These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Lower Columbia College (the College) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Following is a summary of the significant accounting policies for the College.

Financial Reporting Entity

The College is a comprehensive community college offering open-door academic programs, workforce education, basic skills, and community services. The College confers bachelor of applied science and associates degrees, certificates and high school diplomas. It is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the state Senate. The College is an agency of the State of Washington. The financial activity of the college is included in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The Lower Columbia College Foundation (the Foundation) is a separate but affiliated non-profit entity, incorporated under Washington law in 1976 and recognized as a tax exempt 501(c)(3) charity. The Foundation's charitable purpose is to provide a conduit for private support of the College through scholarship endowments, program grants, and similar types of support. Because the majority of the Foundation's income and resources are restricted by donors and may only be used for the benefit of the college or its students, the Foundation is considered a component unit based on the criteria contained in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements. A discrete component unit is an entity which is legally separate from the College, but has the potential to provide significant financial benefits to the College or whose relationship with the College is such that excluding it would cause the College's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The Foundation's financial statements are discretely presented in this report. The Foundation's statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Intra-entity transactions and balances between the College and the Foundation are not eliminated for financial statement presentation. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Foundation distributed approximately $1,155,556 to the College for restricted and unrestricted purposes, which includes student scholarships in the amount of $438,017, program support in the amount of $401,779, grants in the amount of $112,370 and other purposes in the amount of $203,390. The College provides 1,140 square feet of rent-free office space to the Foundation valued at $13,954. A copy of the Foundation's complete financial statements may be obtained from the Foundation's Administrative Offices at 1600 Maple St., Longview, WA.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements and Management Discussion and Analysis for State and Local governments as amended by GASB Statement No. 35, Basic Financial Statements and Management discussion and Analysis for Public Colleges and Universities. For financial reporting purposes, the College is considered a special-purpose government engaged only in Business Type Activities (BTA). In accordance with BTA reporting, the College presents a Management's Discussion and Analysis; a Statement of Net Position; a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position; a Statement of Cash Flows; Notes to the Financial Statements and other Required Supplementary Information related to pension and other post-employment benefits. The format provides a comprehensive, entity-wide perspective of the college's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, net position, revenues, expenses, changes in net position and cash flows.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the College have been prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when an obligation has been incurred, regardless of the timing of the cash flows. For the financial statements, intra-agency receivables and payables have generally been eliminated. However, revenues and expenses from the College's auxiliary enterprises are treated as though the College were dealing with private vendors.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the College receives (or gives) value without directly giving (or receiving) equal value in exchange, includes state and federal appropriations, and certain grants and donations. Revenues are recognized, net of estimated uncollectible amounts, as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank demand and time deposits. Cash resources are invested directly into government securities with interest accruing for the benefit of the College. Cash and cash equivalents that are held with the intent to fund College operations are classified as current assets on the statement of net position.

Cash in the investment portfolio is not included in cash and cash equivalents as it is held for investing purposes. Endowment investments are classified as noncurrent assets on the statement of net position.

Certain investments are reported at fair value in accordance with GASB statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Accordingly, the change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists of tuition and fee charges to students and auxiliary enterprise services provided to students, faculty and staff. This also includes amounts due from federal, state and local governments or private sources as allowed under the terms of grants and contracts. The college considers all accounts aging twelve months or more as uncollectible. Accounts receivable are shown net of estimated uncollectible amounts.

Inventories

Inventories, consisting primarily of merchandise for resale in the college bookstore and course-related supplies, are valued at cost using the first in first out (FIFO) method.

Capital Assets

In accordance with state law, capital assets constructed with state funds are owned by the State of Washington. Property titles are shown accordingly. However, responsibility for managing the assets rests with the College. As a result, the assets are included in the financial statements because excluding them would have been misleading.

Land, buildings and equipment are recorded at cost, or if acquired by gift, at acquisition value at the date of the gift. GASB 34 guidance concerning preparing initial estimates for historical cost and accumulated depreciation related to infrastructure was followed. Capital additions, replacements and major renovations are capitalized. The value of assets constructed includes all material direct and indirect construction costs. Any interest costs incurred are capitalized during the period of construction. Routine repairs and maintenance are charged to operating expense in the year in which the expense was incurred. In accordance with the state capitalization policy, all land, intangible assets and software with a unit cost of $1,000,000 or more, buildings and improvements with a unit cost of $100,000 or more, library collections with a total cost of $5,000 or more and all other assets with a unit cost of $5,000 or more are capitalized. Depreciation is computed using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as defined by the State of Washington's Office of Financial Management. Useful lives are generally 3 to 7 years for equipment; 15 to 50 years for buildings and 20 to 50 years for infrastructure and land improvements.

Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues occur when funds have been collected prior to the end of the fiscal year but are related to the subsequent fiscal year. Unearned revenues also include tuition and fees paid with financial aid funds. The College has recorded summer quarter tuition and fees, and advanced grant proceeds as unearned revenues.

Tax Exemption

The College is a tax-exempt organization under the provisions of Section 115 (1) of the Internal Revenue Code and is exempt from federal income taxes on related income.

Net Pension Liability

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State of Washington Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and additions to/deductions from PERS's and TRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS and TRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

The College also reports its share of the pension liability for the State Board Retirement Plan (SBRP) in accordance with GASB 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets that are not within the Scope of GASB 68 (Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions)*. The SBRP uses the current fiscal year end as the measurement date for reporting the pension liabilities.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

For purposes of measuring the other post-employment benefits (OPEB), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows or resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the liability reported for the Public Employees Benefit Board (PEBB) has been determined on the same basis as it is reported by the Washington State reported OPEB liability.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent consumption of net position that is applicable to a future period. Deferred inflows of resources represent acquisition of net position that is applicable to a future period. Changes in net pension and OPEB liabilities not included in expense are reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources. Employer transactions subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension/postemployment liability are reported as deferred outflows of resources.

Net Position

The College's net position is classified as follows.

> *Net Investment in Capital Assets*. This represents the College's total investment in capital assets, net of outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets.

Restricted for Nonexpendable. This consists of endowment and similar type funds for which donors or other outside sources have stipulated as a condition of the gift instrument that the principal is to be maintained inviolate and in perpetuity and invested for the purpose of producing present and future income which may either be expended or added to the principle.

Restricted for Loans. The loan funds are established for the explicit purpose of providing student support as prescribed by statute or granting authority.

Restricted for Expendable. These include resources the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by third parties. The expendable balance for the College is funds held for student loans and institutional financial aid funds per RCW 28B.15.820.

Unrestricted. These represent resources derived from student tuition and fees, and sales and services of educational departments and auxiliary enterprises.

When an expense is incurred that can be paid using either restricted or unrestricted resources, the College's policy is to first apply the expense towards unrestricted resources and then towards restricted resources.

Classification of Revenues and Expenses

The College has classified its revenues and expenses as either operating or non-operating revenues according to the following criteria:

Operating Revenues. This includes activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions such as (1) student tuition and fees, net of waivers and scholarship discounts and allowances, (2) sales and services of auxiliary enterprises and (3) federal, state and local grants and contracts that primarily support the operational/educational activities of the colleges. Examples include a contract with OSPI to offer Running Start and/or Technical High School. The college also receives Adult Basic Education grants that support the primary educational mission of the college.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses include salaries, wages, fringe benefits, utilities, supplies and materials, purchased services, and depreciation.

Non-operating Revenues. This includes activities that have the characteristics of non-exchange transactions, such as gifts and contributions, state appropriations, investment income and Pell Grants received from the federal government.

Non-operating Expenses. Non-operating expenses include state remittance related to the building fee and the innovation fee, along with interest incurred on the Certificate of Participation Loans.

Scholarship Discounts and Allowances

Student tuition and fee revenues, and certain other revenues from students, are reported net of scholarship discounts and allowances in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position. Scholarship discounts and allowances are the difference between the stated charge for goods and services provided by the College, and the amount that is paid by students and/or third parties making payments on the students' behalf. Certain governmental grants, such as Pell grants, and other Federal, State or non-governmental programs are recorded as either operating or non-operating revenues in the College's financial statements. To the extent that revenues from such programs are used to satisfy tuition and fees and other student charges, the College has recorded a scholarship discount and allowance. Discounts and allowances for the year ending June 30, 2019 are $2,840,230.

State Appropriations

The State of Washington appropriates funds to the College on both an annual and biennial basis. These revenues are reported as non-operating revenues on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position, and recognized as such when the related expenses are incurred.

Building and Innovation Fee Remittance

Tuition collected includes amounts remitted to the Washington State Treasurer's office to be held and appropriated in future years. The Building Fee portion of tuition charged to students is an amount established by the Legislature is subject to change annually. The fee provides funding for capital construction and projects on a system wide basis using a competitive biennial allocation process. The Building Fee is remitted each month. The Innovation Fee was established in order to fund the State Board of Community and Technical College's Strategic Technology Plan. The use of the fund is to implement new ERP software across the entire system. On a monthly basis, the College's remits the portion of tuition collected for the Innovation Fee to the State Treasurer for allocation to SBCTC. These remittances are non-exchange transactions reported as an expense in the non-operating revenues and expenses section of the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position.

NOTE 2. Cash and Investments

As of June 30, 2019, the College cash, cash equivalents, and investments, as reported on the Statement of Net Position, are as follows:

	June 30, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,077,780
Local government bonds	4,054,977
US government agencies and sponsored entities	1,018,040
Total Cash and Investments	$ 10,150,797

Deposits:

Custodial credit risk (deposits). Custodial risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the College's deposits may not be returned. The College's deposits and certificates of deposit are entirely covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or by collateral held in a multiple financial institution collateral pool administered by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC). In the event of a bank failure, claims for the College's deposits would be satisfied by the FDIC or from the sale of collateral held in the PDPC pool.

Investments

Lower Columbia College's Investments Policy 532 states that the College shall invest funds in a manner which provides maximum security with the highest investment return, while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the College and conforming to all state laws governing the investment of public funds. The Chief Financial Officer shall invest district funds and is responsible for the investment program. The Chief Financial Officer will take necessary actions to ensure the prudent investment of district funds and shall provide consistent periodic reporting to the President.

Statutes authorize the College to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies and instrumentalities, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, and the state treasurer's investment pool.

Investments Measured at Fair Value

The investment portfolio consists of individual issues of US government-sponsored enterprises and municipal bonds, diversified by type, locale, and maturity date which are held by custodian U.S. Bank N.A. Treasury Division. The College measures and records its investments within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other than quoted prices that are not observable
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for an asset or liability, to the extent observable inputs are not available

As of June 30, 2019, the College had the following recurring fair value measurements.

Investments by fair value level	Total	Fair Value Measurements Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Local government issues	$ 4,054,977	$ -	$ 4,054,977	$ -
US government-sponsored enterprises	1,018,040	-	1,018,040	-
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	$ 5,073,017	$ -	$ 5,073,017	$ -

Interest rate risk. College policy limits investment maturities as a means to manage its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The College's intent is to purchase investments that may be held until maturity. Unless matched to a specific cash flow, the college generally will not directly invest in securities maturing more than fifteen years from the date of purchase. The College manages its exposure to interest rate risk by limiting the duration of investment and structuring the maturity of investments to mature at various points in the year. The goal of the overall portfolio is to balance cash flow requirements, safety, liquidity, and yield. Interest rate risk is measured using the specific identification method. Investment maturities at June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Fair Value	One Year or Less	One to Five Years
Municipal Bonds	$ 4,054,977	$ 1,380,422	2,674,555
Farm Credit Bank	798,248	498,239	300,009
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	219,792	219,792	-
Total Investments	$ 5,073,017	$ 2,098,453	2,974,564

	Maturity Date	Market Value
Federal Home Loan MTG Corp	08/01/19	$ 219,792
Port Anacortes WA GO LTD	09/01/19	401,064
Mason Co. WA Pub Hosp DSY #001 GO, BLD AM	12/01/19	478,083
Grant County WA PUD#2 Revenue - Priest Rapids Hydro	01/01/20	501,275
Federal Farm Credit Bank	04/06/20	149,471
Federal Farm Credit Bank - Endowment funds	04/06/20	348,767
Burien WA GO LTD, BLD AM 121265CS9	12/01/20	107,315
Mason Co. WA Pub Hosp DSY #001 GO, BLD AM	12/01/20	514,085
Lewis Co. WA Pub Fac Dist Sls Tax Rev, BLD AM	12/01/20	221,555
Centralia, WA Elec Revenue	12/01/20	412,460
Multnomah County OR GO LTD	12/01/21	203,440
Longview, WA GO LTD Quality Energy Consrv	12/01/21	116,619
Federal Farm Credit Bank	09/26/22	300,010
Federal Home Loan Bank	10/04/22	1,099,081
Total Investments Exposed to Custodial Risk		$ 5,073,017

Credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or related party will not fulfill its obligations. As required by state law, all investments of the College's funds are obligations of the U.S. government, U.S. agency issues, obligations of the State of Washington, general obligations of Washington State municipalities, bankers' acceptances, or certificates of deposit with Washington State banks and savings and loan institutions. College investments are in US government bonds and municipal bonds, which have zero to low risk of default because of the capability of local and state governments to increase taxes to cover their debts. All municipal bonds held are rated on the Moody's and/or S&P ratings scale of A1 and/or A or higher.

Concentration of credit risk. Concentration risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. State law limits College operating investments to the highest quality sectors of the domestic fixed income market and specifically excludes corporate stocks, corporate and foreign bonds, futures contracts, commodities, real estate, limited partnerships and negotiable certificates of deposit. College policy does not limit the amount the College may invest in any one issuer. Endowment assets, totaling $348,767 are also included in the total amount held for the benefit of Lower Columbia College, which are exposed to concentration of credit risk. The investments held at year-end are listed below along with their percentage of the government's total investment:

Investment Type	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Municipal Bonds	$ 4,054,977	80%
Farm Credit Bank	798,248	16%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	219,792	4%
	$ 5,073,017	100%

Custodial credit risk (investments). Custodial risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the College will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The College uses U.S. Bank N.A., Treasury Division as the custodial agent for safekeeping of the College's investments. U.S.

Bank N.A., Treasury Division provides monthly reports on the College's securities, all of which are held in the College's name. The investments held by the College at year-end are all book-entry, registered securities.

Total cash and investments are stated at $10,150,797. This includes cash held in a fiduciary capacity. There is additional cash held in College accounts due to "float" of outstanding checks, which have not cleared the bank as of June 30, 2019. The total cash and investments held by the College per the bank account, including the uncleared checks, total $4,873,916. The College invests all temporarily idle funds. Investment income for the College is shown net of investment expenses. The investment expenses incurred for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 are $165.

NOTE 3. Receivables

At June 30, 2019, accounts receivable were as follows.

		FY19
Student Tuition and Fees	$	1,443,298
Due from the Federal Government		495,910
Due from Other State Agencies		1,505,188
Auxilary Enterprises		22,731
Other		259,601
Subtotal		3,726,728
Less Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts*		(1,355,874)
Accounts Receivable, net	$	2,370,854

*The majority of the allowance for uncollectible accounts is associated with Title IV Repayments.

NOTE 4. Capital Assets

A summary of the changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2019 is presented as follows. The current year depreciation expense was $2,649,880.

	Beginning Balance	Additions/ Transfers	Retirements / Adjustments	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable capital assets				
Land	$ 6,016,176	$ -	$ -	$ 6,016,176
Construction in progress	2,672,896	3,185,824	-	5,858,720
Total nondepreciable capital assets	8,689,072	3,185,824	-	11,874,896
Depreciable capital assets				
Buildings	101,312,475	-	713,489	100,598,986
Other improvements and infrastructure	5,479,095	-	-	5,479,095
Equipment	6,561,887	662,801	122,058	7,102,630
Library resources	1,675,319	18,371	-	1,693,690
Subtotal depreciable capital assets	115,028,776	681,172	835,547	114,874,401
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	27,858,014	1,878,939	229,727	29,507,226
Other improvements and infrastructure	2,501,298	155,835	-	2,657,133
Equipment	4,318,188	597,141	120,795	4,794,534
Library resources	1,595,146	17,965	-	1,613,111
Total accumulated depreciation	36,272,646	2,649,880	350,522	38,572,004
Total depreciable capital assets	78,756,130	(1,968,708)	485,025	76,302,397
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	$ 87,445,202	$ 1,217,116	$ 485,025	$ 88,177,293

NOTE 5. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

At June 30, 2019, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are the following:

	Amount
Amounts Owed to Employees	$ 1,088,118
Amounts Held for Others	1,462,588
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 2,550,706

NOTE 6. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue is composed of receipts which have not yet met revenue recognition criteria, as follows:

		Amount
Summer Quarter Tuition & Fees	$	285,764
Auxilary Enterprises		37,092
Total Unearned Revenue	$	322,856

NOTE 7. Risk Management

The College is exposed to various risk of loss related to tort liability, injuries to employees, errors and omissions, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, and natural disasters. The College purchases insurance to mitigate these risks. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses for the covered risks.

The College purchases commercial property insurance through the master property program administered by the Department of Enterprise Services for buildings that were acquired with COP proceeds. These policies cover such areas as property, buildings, athletics and medical malpractice liabilities. The policy has a deductible of $250,000 per occurrence and the policy limit is $100,000,000 per occurrence. The college has had no claims in excess of the coverage amount within the past three years. The College assumes its potential property losses for most other buildings and contents.

The College participates in a State of Washington risk management self-insurance program, which covers its exposure to tort, general damage and vehicle claims. Premiums paid to the State are based on actuarially determined projections and include allowances for payments of both outstanding and current liabilities. Coverage is provided up to $10,000,000 for each claim with no deductible. The college has had no claims in excess of the coverage amount within the past three years.

The College, in accordance with state policy, pays unemployment claims on a pay-as-you-go basis. Payments made for claims from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019, were $30,843.

NOTE 8. Compensated Absences

At termination of employment, employees may receive cash payments for all accumulated vacation and compensatory time. Upon retirement, employees receive 25% of the value of their accumulated sick leave credited to a Voluntary Employee's Beneficiary Association (VEBA) account, which can be used for future medical expenses and insurance purposes. The amounts of unpaid vacation and compensatory time accumulated by College employees are accrued when incurred. The sick leave liability is recorded as an actuarial estimate of one-fourth of the total balance on the payroll records. The accrued vacation leave totaled $1,052,885, accrued sick leave totaled $1,066,382, and the accrued compensatory leave totaled $3,898 at June 30, 2019.

An estimated amount, based on a three-year average payout, is accrued as a current liability. The remaining amount of accrued annual and sick leave are categorized as non-current liabilities. Compensatory time is categorized as a current liability since it must be used before other leave.

NOTE 9. Notes Payable

The College implemented GASB statement Number 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placement* on July 1, 2018. The objective of this standard is to improve note disclosures related to debt obligations. The standard defines debt as a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets in lieu of cash) in one or more amounts that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established. It requires new disclosures related to amounts pledged for collateral of debt, unused lines of credit, terms related to default, termination or acceleration of debt and disclosures related to direct borrowings and direct placements. This implementation related to note disclosures only; no changes were required on the financial statements.

The College's certificates of participation are all considered direct borrowings. The Washington Office of State Treasurer (OST) issues these certificates of participation (COPs). The College's COPs are not secured by the financed properties; rather, the OST is directed by RCW to withdraw from the College's share of state revenues the amount of any deficiency of payments.

In December 2012, the College obtained financing in order to fund the construction of the Health & Science Building through a COP in the amount of $ 31,550,000. The interest rate charged is 3.10% for a term of twenty years. The College makes payments on the COP and is then reimbursed through state appropriations.

In December of 2015, the college obtained financing in order to fund the renovation of the College's Fitness Center Addition/Myklebust Gymnasium Renovation through a COP in the amount of $ 2,910,000. The interest rate charged is 3.42129% for a term of twenty years. The Fitness Center Addition/Myklebust Gymnasium Renovation COP will be paid for by student fees as approved by the ASLCC. Student fees related to the COP are accounted for in a dedicated fund, which is used to pay principal and interest, rather than the general operating budget.

In February 2019, the College obtained financing in order to fund the renovation of the Main Building through a COP in the amount of $2,945,000. The interest rate charged is 3.357% for a term of twenty years. The College makes payments on the COP and is then reimbursed from program charges. As of June 30, 2019, $1,434,900 had been drawn on the COP.

NOTE 10. Annual Debt Services Requirements

Future debt service requirements on the direct borrowings at June 30, 2019 are as follows.

	Certificates of Participation		
Fiscal year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 1,493,851	$ 1,245,355	$ 2,739,206
2021	1,571,287	1,170,477	2,741,764
2022	1,646,287	1,091,787	2,738,074
2023	1,738,723	1,009,162	2,747,885
2024	1,831,159	923,812	2,754,971
2025-2029	10,556,957	3,193,025	13,749,982
2030-2034	8,017,223	877,786	8,895,009
2035-2039	899,413	80,050	979,463
Total	$ 27,754,900	$ 9,591,454	$ 37,346,354

NOTE 11. Schedule of Long Term Debt

	Balance outstanding 6/30/18	Additions	Reductions	Balance outstanding 6/30/19	Current portion
Certificates of participation	$ 27,700,000	$ 1,434,900	$ 1,380,000	$ 27,754,900	$ 1,493,851
Add: Premium	-	489,348	10,195	479,153	10,195
Certificates of participation, net	27,700,000	1,924,248	1,390,195	28,234,053	1,504,046
Compensated absences	2,039,615	1,491,332	1,407,782	2,123,165	3,898
Other Post Employment Benefits	16,621,058	-	1,838,543	14,782,515	271,423
Net pension obligation	7,525,045	-	1,014,607	6,510,438	42,952
Total long-term debt	$ 53,885,718	$ 3,415,580	$ 5,651,127	$ 51,650,171	$ 1,822,319

NOTE 12. Pension Plans

The following table represents the aggregate pension amounts for all plans :

	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	TRS 1	TRS 2/3	SBRP	Total
Pension liabilities	$ 2,725,798	$ 1,322,577	$ 320,885	$ 50,309	$ 2,090,869	$ 6,510,438
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	444,492	916,735	48,882	105,274	392,382	1,907,765
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	108,322	1,419,549	13,722	66,481	556,789	2,164,863
Pension expense/expenditures	290,758	32,804	53,513	27,910	70,020	475,005

Summary
The College offers three contributory pension plans: the Washington State Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), the Washington State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), and the State Board Retirement Plan (SBRP). PERS and TRS are cost sharing multiple-employer defined-benefit pension plans administered by the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems (DRS). The State Board Retirement Plan (SBRP) is a defined contribution single employer pension plan with a supplemental payment when required. The SBRP is administered by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) and available to faculty, exempt administrative and professional staff of the state's public community and technical colleges. The College reports its proportionate share of the total pension liability as it is a part of the college system.

Basis of Accounting
Pension plans administered by the state are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, employee and employer contributions are recognized in the period in which employee services are performed; investment gains and losses are recognized as incurred; and benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the applicable plan. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of all plans, and additions to/deductions from all plan fiduciary net position have been determined in all material respects on the same basis as they are reported by the plans.

The College has elected to use the prior fiscal year end as the measurement date for reporting net pension liabilities. The College has elected to use the current fiscal year end as the measurement date for reporting pension liabilities for the Higher Education Supplemental Retirement Plan.

Department of Retirement Systems
As established in chapter 41.50 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS) administers eight retirement systems covering eligible employees of the state and local governments. The Governor appoints the director of the DRS.

The DRS administered systems are comprised of 12 defined benefit pension plans and 3 defined benefit/ defined contribution plans. Below are the DRS plans that the College participates in:

- Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)
  - Plan 1 - defined benefit
  - Plan 2 - defined benefit
  - Plan 3 - defined benefit/defined contribution
- Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)
  - Plan 1 - defined benefit
  - Plan 2 - defined benefit
  - Plan 3 - defined benefit/defined contribution

Although some assets of the plans are commingled for investment purposes, each plan's assets may be used only for the payment of benefits to the members of that plan in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Administration of the PERS and TRS plans is funded by an employer rate of 0.18 percent of employee salaries.

Pursuant to RCW 41.50.770, the College offers its employees that elect to participate a deferred compensation program in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, disability, death, or unforeseeable financial emergency. This deferred compensation plan is administered by the DRS.

The DRS prepares a stand-alone financial report that is compliant with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 67. Copies of the report may be obtained by contacting the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems, PO Box 48380, Olympia, WA 98504-8380 or online at http://www.drs.wa.gov/administration/annual-report.

Higher Education
As established in chapter 28B.10 RCW, eligible higher education state employees may participate in higher education retirement plans. These plans include a defined contribution plan administered by a third party with a supplemental defined benefit component (funded on a pay-as-you-go basis) which is administered by the state.

College Participation in Plans Administered by the Department of Retirement Systems

PERS
Plan Description. The Legislature established the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) in 1947. PERS retirement benefit provisions are established in chapters 41.34 and 41.40 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature. Membership in the system includes: elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts (other than judges currently in a judicial retirement system); employees of legislative committees; community and technical colleges, college and university employees not in national higher education retirement programs; judges of district and municipal courts; and employees of local governments.

PERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan. Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms

of the plan. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered a single defined benefit plan for reporting purposes. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members.
PERS members who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Plan 1 is closed to new entrants. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by February 28, 2002, for state and higher education employees, or August 31, 2002, for local government employees, are Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to PERS Plan 3.

PERS participants joining the system on or after March 1, 2002 have the irrevocable option of choosing membership in either PERS Plan 2 or PERS Plan 3. The option must be exercised within 90 days of employment. Employees who fail to choose within 90 days default to PERS Plan 3.

Benefits Provided. PERS plans provide retirement, disability, and death benefits to eligible members.

PERS Plan 1 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement after 30 years of service, or at the age of 60 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 25 years of service. The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service, capped at 60 percent. The AFC is the average of the member's 24 highest consecutive service months.

PERS Plan 1 members retiring from inactive status prior to the age of 65 may receive actuarially reduced benefits. Plan 1 members may elect to receive an optional cost of living allowance (COLA) that provides an automatic annual adjustment based on the Consumer Price Index. The adjustment is capped at 3 percent annually. To offset the cost of this annual adjustment, the benefit is reduced.

PERS Plan 2 members are vested after completing five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members are eligible for normal retirement at the age of 65 with five years of service. The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the AFC per year of service. There is no cap on years of service credit and a COLA is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually. The AFC is the average of the member's 60 highest paid consecutive months. PERS Plan 2 members have the option to retire early with reduced benefits.

The defined benefit portion of PERS Plan 3 provides members a monthly benefit that is 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. There is no cap on years of service credit. Plan 3 provides the same COLA as Plan 2. The AFC is the average of the member's 60 highest paid consecutive months.

PERS Plan 3 members are vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after 10 years of service; or after five years of service, if 12 months of that service are earned after age 44. PERS Plan 3 members have the option to retire early with reduced benefits. PERS members meeting specific eligibility requirements have options available to enhance their retirement benefits. Some of these options are available to their survivors, with reduced benefits.

Contributions. PERS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions.

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 1 employer contribution rates, Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates, and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. The methods used to determine contribution requirements are established under state statute.

Members in PERS Plan 1 and Plan 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon, in lieu of any retirement benefit, upon separation from PERS covered employment.

TRS

Plan Description. The Legislature established the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) in 1938. TRS retirement benefit provisions are established in chapters 41.32 and 41.34 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature. Eligibility for membership requires service as a certificated public school employee working in an instructional, administrative, or supervisory capacity. TRS is comprised principally of non-state agency employees.

TRS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a defined benefit plan with a defined contribution component. Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered a single defined benefit plan for reporting purposes. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members.

TRS members who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Plan 1 is closed to new entrants. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by June 30, 1996, are Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. TRS members joining the system on or after July 1, 1996, are members of TRS Plan 3. Legislation passed in 2007 gives TRS members hired on or after July 1, 2007, 90 days to make an irrevocable choice to become a member of TRS Plan 2 or Plan 3. At the end of 90 days, any member who has not made a choice becomes a member of Plan 3.

Benefits Provided. TRS plans provide retirement, disability, and death benefits to eligible members.

TRS Plan 1 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement at any age after 30 years of service, or at the age of 60 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 25 years of service. The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) for each year of service credit, up to a maximum of 60 percent. The AFC is the total earnable compensation for the two consecutive highest-paid fiscal years, divided by two.

TRS Plan 1 members may elect to receive an optional cost of living allowance (COLA) amount based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually. To offset the cost of this annual adjustment, the benefit is reduced.

TRS Plan 2 members are vested after completing five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members are eligible for normal retirement at the age of 65 with five years of service. The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the AFC per year of service. A COLA is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually. The AFC is the average of the member's 60 highest paid consecutive months. TRS Plan 2 members have the option to retire early with reduced benefits.

The defined benefit portion of TRS Plan 3 provides members a monthly benefit that is 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. Plan 3 provides the same COLA as Plan 2. The AFC is the average of the member's 60 highest paid consecutive months. TRS Plan 3 members are vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after 10 years of service; or after five years of service, if 12 months of that service are earned after age 44. TRS Plan 3 members have the option to retire early with reduced benefits.

TRS members meeting specific eligibility requirements have options available to enhance their retirement benefits. Some of these options are available to their survivors, with reduced benefits.

Contributions

PERS and TRS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 1 employer contribution rates, Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates, and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. The methods used to determine contribution requirements are established under state statute.

Members in PERS or TRS Plan 1 and Plan 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon, in lieu of any retirement benefit, upon separation from PERS or TRS-covered employment.

The employer contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of covered payroll) and actual contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	PERS 1	PERS 2/3*	TRS 1	TRS 2/3*
Contribution Rate	12.83%	12.83%	15.41%	15.41%
Actual Contributions	$ 444,492	$ 648,378	$ 48,882	$ 51,905

* Plan 2/3 employer rate includes a component to address the Plan 1 unfunded actuarial accrued liability

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, with the results rolled forward to the June 30, 2018, measurement date using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	3.50%
Investment rate of return	7.40%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Table and Combined Disabled Table published by the Society of Actuaries. The Office of the State Actuary (OSA) applied offsets to the base table and recognized future improvements in mortality by projecting the mortality rates using 100 percent Scale BB. Mortality rates are applied on a generational basis, meaning members are assumed to receive additional mortality improvements in each future year, throughout their lifetime.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017, valuation were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Study Report. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2017 actuarial valuation report.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which a best estimate of expected future rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense, but including inflation) are developed for each major asset class by the Washington State Investment Board (WSIB). Those expected returns make up one component of the WSIB's Capital Market Assumptions (CMAs). The CMAs contain the following three pieces of information for each class of assets the WSIB currently invests in:

- Expected annual return.
- Standard deviation of the annual return.
- Correlations between the annual returns of each asset class with every other asset class.

The WSIB uses the CMAs and their target asset allocation to simulate future investment returns over various time horizons.

The Office of the State Actuary (OSA) selected a 7.40 percent long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments. In selecting this assumption, OSA reviewed the historical experience data, considered the historical conditions that produced past annual investment returns, and considered CMAs and simulated expected investment returns provided by the WSIB. Refer to the 2017 Report on Financial Condition and Economic Experience Study on the OSA website for additional background on how this assumption was selected.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2018, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	20%	1.7%
Tangible Assets	7%	4.9%
Real Estate	18%	5.8%
Global Equity	32%	6.3%
Private Equity	23%	9.3%
Total	**100%**	

The inflation component used to create the above table is 2.20 percent, and represents the WSIB's most recent long-term estimate of broad economic inflation.

There were no material changes in assumptions, benefit terms, or methods for the reporting period.

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.40 percent, the same as the prior measurement date. To determine the discount rate, an asset sufficiency test was completed to test whether the pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Consistent with current law, the completed asset sufficiency test included an assumed 7.50 percent long-term discount rate to determine funding liabilities for calculating future contribution rate requirements. Consistent with the long-term expected rate of return, a 7.40 percent future investment rate of return on invested assets was assumed for the test.

Contributions from plan members and employers are assumed to continue to be made at contractually required rates (including PERS Plan 2/3 and TRS Plan 2/3 employers whose rates include a component for the PERS Plan 1 liability). Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.40 percent on pension plan investments was applied to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the College calculated using the discount rate of 7.40 percent, as well as what the College's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.40 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.40 percent) than the current rate.

Pension Plan	1% Decrease 6.40%	Current Discount Rate 7.40%	1% Increase 8.40%
PERS Plan 1	3,349,837	2,725,798	2,185,256
PERS Plan 2/3	6,049,501	1,322,577	(2,552,972)
TRS Plan 1	401,073	320,885	251,466
TRS Plan 2/3	313,564	50,309	(163,545)

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

Pension Liabilities. At June 30, 2019, the College reported a total pension liability of $6,510,438 for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities as follows:

PERS 1	$	2,725,798
PERS 2/3		1,322,577
TRS 1		320,885
TRS 2/3		50,309
SBRP		2,090,869
Total	$	6,510,438

The College's proportionate share of pension liabilities for measurement dates June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 for each retirement plan are listed below:

Plan Name	2018	2017	Change
PERS 1	0.061034%	0.060039%	0.000995%
PER 2/3	0.077461%	0.076363%	0.001098%
TRS 1	0.010987%	0.010386%	0.000601%
TRS 2/3	0.011177%	0.010640%	0.000537%

The College's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the College's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan to the projected contributions of all participating state agencies, actuarially determined.

Pension Expense. For the year ended June 30, 2019 the College recognized pension expense as follows:

	Pension Expense
PERS 1	$ 290,758
PERS 2/3	32,804
TRS 1	53,513
TRS 2/3	27,910
Total	**404,985**

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources. The following represent the components of the College's deferred outflows and inflows of resources as reflected on the Statement of Net Position, for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	PERS 1		PERS 2/3	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ -	$ 162,113	$ 231,559
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	108,322	-	811,595
Changes of Assumptions	-	-	15,472	376,395
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-	90,772	-
Contributions to pension plans after measurement date	444,492	-	648,378	-
	$ 444,492	$ 108,322	$ 916,735	$ 1,419,549

	TRS 1		TRS 2/3	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ -	$ 23,642	$ 3,715
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	13,722	-	42,548
Changes of Assumptions	-	-	855	20,218
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-	28,872	-
Contributions to pension plans after measurement date	48,882	-	51,905	-
	$ 48,882	$ 13,722	$ 105,274	$ 66,481

	TOTAL ALL PLANS	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 185,755	$ 235,274
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	976,187
Changes of Assumptions	16,327	396,613
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	119,644	-
Contributions to pension plans after measurement date	1,193,657	-
	$ 1,515,383	$ 1,608,074

The $1,193,657 reported as deferred outflows of resources represent contributions the College made subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	TRS 1	TRS 2/3	Total
2020	$ 4,739	$ (93,347)	$ 1,373	$ 2,692	$ (84,543)
2021	(23,680)	(255,817)	(2,841)	(5,362)	(287,699)
2022	(71,056)	(483,802)	(9,758)	(18,049)	(582,665)
2023	(18,325)	(170,989)	(2,497)	(2,900)	(194,710)
2024	-	(55,121)	-	3,089	(52,032)
Thereafter	-	(92,117)	-	7,419	(84,698)
Total	$ (108,322)	$ (1,151,193)	$ (13,722)	$ (13,111)	$ (1,286,348)

State Board Retirement Plan (SBRP) – Supplemental Defined Benefits Plans

Plan Description.
The State Board Retirement Plan is a privately administered single-employer defined contribution plans with a supplemental defined benefit plan component which guarantees a minimum retirement benefit based upon a one-time calculation at each employee's retirement date. The supplemental component is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. Lower Columbia College participates in this plan as authorized by chapter 28B.10 RCW and reports its proportionate share of the total pension liability. State Board makes direct payments to

qualifying retirees when the retirement benefits provided by the fund sponsors do not meet the benefit goals, no assets are accumulated in trusts or equivalent arrangements.

Contributions. Contribution rates for the SBRP (TIAA-CREF), which are based upon age, are 5%, 7.5% or 10% of salary and are matched by the College. Employee and employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019 were each $949,792.

Benefits Provided. The State Board Supplemental Retirement Plans (SRP) provide retirement, disability, and death benefits to eligible members.

As of July 1, 2011, all the Supplemental Retirement Plans were closed to new entrants.

Members are eligible to receive benefits under this plan at age 62 with 10 years of credited service. The supplemental benefit is a lifetime benefit equal to the amount a member's goal income exceeds their assumed income. The monthly goal income is the one-twelfth of 2 percent of the member's average annual salary multiplied by the number of years of service (such product not to exceed one-twelfth of fifty percent of the member's average annual salary). The member's assumed income is an annuity benefit the retired member would receive from their defined contribution Retirement Plan benefit in the first month of retirement had they invested all employer and member contributions equally between a fixed income and variable income annuity investment.

Plan members have the option to retire early with reduced benefits.

The SRP pension benefits are unfunded. For the year ended June 30, 2019, supplemental benefits were paid by the SBCTC on behalf of the system in the amount of $1,818,000. The College's share of this amount was $34,443. In 2012, legislation (RCW 28B.10.423) was passed requiring colleges to pay into a Higher Education Retirement Plan (HERP) Supplemental Benefit Fund managed by the State Investment Board, for the purpose of funding future benefit obligations. During fiscal year 2019, the College paid into this fund at a rate of 0.5% of covered salaries, totaling $56,498. This amount was not used as a part of GASB 73 calculations its status as an asset has not been determined by the Legislature. As of June 30, 2019, the Community and Technical College system accounted for $19,733,342 of the fund balance.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, with the results rolled forward to the June 30, 2019, measurement date using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Salary increases 3.50%-4.25%
Fixed Income and Variable Income Investment Returns* 4.25%-6.50%

**Measurement reflects actual investment returns through June 30, 2018*

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Table and Combined Disabled Table published by the Society of Actuaries. The Office of the State Actuary applied offsets to the base table and recognized future improvements in mortality by projecting the mortality rates using 100 percent Scale BB. Mortality rates are applied on a generational basis, meaning members are assumed to receive additional mortality improvements in each future year, throughout their lifetime.

Most actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of the April 2016 Supplemental Plan Experience Study. Additional assumptions related to the fixed income and variable income investments were based on feedback from financial administrators of the Higher Education Supplemental Retirement Plans.

Material assumption changes during the measurement period include the discount rate decrease from 3.87 percent to 3.50 percent.
Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was set equal to the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, or 3.50 percent for the June 30, 2019, measurement date.

Pension Expense. Pension expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 was $70,020.

Proportionate Share (%)		**1.89416%**
Service Cost	$	54,011
Interest		65,331
Amortization of Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience		(71,130)
Amortization of Changes of Assumptions		8,062
Proportionate Share of Collective Pension Expense		**56,274**
Amortization of the Change in Proportionate Share of TPL		13,746
Total Pension Expense	**$**	**70,020**

Proportionate Shares of Pension Liabilities. The College's proportionate share of pension liabilities for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 was 1.89416%. The College's proportion of the total pension liability was based on a projection of the College's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan to the projected contributions of all participating College's. The College's change in proportionate share of the total pension liability and deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources are represented in the following table:

Proportionate Share (%) 2018	**1.85%**
Proportionate Share (%) 2019	**1.89%**
Total Pension Liability - Ending 2018	$ 1,610,702
Total Pension Liability - Beginning 2019	1,651,197
Total Pension Liability - Change in Proportion	40,495
Total Deferred Inflow/Outflows - 2018	651,428
Total Deferred Inflow/Outflows - 2019	667,805
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - Change in Proportion	16,377
Total Change in Proportion	**$ 56,872**

Plan Membership. Membership in the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan consisted of the following as of June 30, 2019, the most recent actuarial valuation date:

	Number of Participating Members			
Plan	**Inactive Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits**	**Inactive Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits**	**Active Members**	**Total Members**
SBRP	14	10	92	116

Change in Total Pension Liability. The following table presents the change in total pension liability of the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan at June 30, 2019:

Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability

	Amount
Service Cost	$ 54,011
Interest	65,331
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	123,173
Changes in Assumptions	231,600
Benefit Payments	(34,443)
Change in Proportionate Share of TPL	40,495
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	480,167
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	1,610,702
Total Pension Liability - Ending	**$ 2,090,869**

Sensitivity of the Total Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following table presents the total pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 3.50 percent, as well as what the employers' total pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.50 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (4.50 percent) than the current rate:

1% Decrease (2.50%)	Current Discount Rate (3.50%)	1% Increase (4.50%)
$ 2,389,124	$ 2,090,869	$ 1,843,208

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions
At June 30, 2019, the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference Between Expected and	$ 106,528	$ 438,245
Changes of Assumptions	200,303	118,544
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liability	85,551	-
Total	**$ 392,382**	**$ 556,789**

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in the fiscal years ended June 30:

	State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan
2020	(49,322)
2021	(49,322)
2022	(49,322)
2023	(49,322)
2024	(18,101)
Thereafter	50,982

NOTE 13 Other Post-Employment Benefits

Plan Description. In addition to pension benefits as described in Note 12, the College, through the Health Care Authority (HCA), administers a single employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. Per RCW 41.05.065, the Public Employees' Benefits Board (PEBB), created within the HCA, is authorized to design benefits and determine the terms and conditions of employee and retired employee participation and coverage. PEBB establishes eligibility criteria for both active employees and retirees. Benefits purchased by PEBB include medical, dental, life, and long-term disability.

The relationship between the PEBB OPEB plan and its member employers, their employees, and retirees is not formalized in a contract or plan document. Rather, the benefits are provided in accordance with a substantive plan in effect at the time of each valuation. A substantive plan is one in which the plan terms are understood by the employers and plan members. This understanding is based on communications between the HCA, employers and plan members, and the historical pattern of practice with regard to the sharing of benefit costs.

The PEBB OPEB plan is administered by the state and is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. In the state CAFR the plan is reported in governmental funds using the modified accrual basis and the current financial resources measurement focus. For all proprietary and fiduciary funds, the OPEB plan is reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The PEBB OPEB plan has no assets and does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. Employers participating in the PEBB plan for the state include general government agencies, higher education institutions, and component units. Additionally, there are 76 of the state's K-12 schools and educational service districts (ESDs), and 249 political subdivisions and tribal governments not included in the state's financial reporting who participate in the PEBB plan. The plan is also available to the retirees of the remaining 227 K-12 schools, charter schools, and ESDs. Membership in the PEBB plan for the College consisted of the following:

Summary of Plan Participants
As of June 30, 2018

Active Employees*	346
Retirees Receiving Benefits**	106
Retirees Not Receiving Benefits***	2
Total Active Employees and Retirees	454

*Reflects active employees eligible for PEBB program participation as of June 30, 2018.
**Headcounts exclude spouses of retirees that are participating in a PEBB program as a dependent.
***This is an estimate of the number of retirees that may be eligible to join a post-retirement PEBB program in the future. No benefits are allowed to them unless they choose to join in the future. In order to do so, they must show proof of continuous medical coverage since their separation of employment with the State of Washington that meets the requirements set forth in Washington Administrative Code 182-12-205.

The PEBB retiree OPEB plan is available to employees who elect to continue coverage and pay the administratively established premiums at the time they retire under the provisions of the retirement system to which they belong. Retirees' access to the PEBB plan depends on the retirement eligibility of their respective retirement system. PEBB members are covered in the following retirement systems: PERS, PSERS, TRS, SERS, WSPRS, Higher Education, Judicial, and LEOFF 2. However, not all employers who participate in these plans offer PEBB to retirees.

Benefits Provided
Per RCW 41.05.022, retirees who are not yet eligible for Medicare benefits may continue participation in the state's non-Medicare community-rated health insurance risk pool on a self-pay basis. Retirees in the non-Medicare risk pool receive an implicit subsidy. The implicit subsidy exists because retired members pay a premium based on a claims experience for active employees and other non-Medicare retirees. The subsidy is valued using the difference between the age-based claims costs and the premium. In calendar year 2016, the average weighted implicit subsidy was valued at $304 per member per month, and in calendar year 2017, the average weighted implicit subsidy is projected to be $328 per adult unit per month.

Retirees who are enrolled in both Parts A and B of Medicare may participate in the state's Medicare community-rated health insurance risk pool. Medicare retirees receive an explicit subsidy in the form of reduced premiums. Annually, the HCA administrator recommends an amount for the next calendar year's explicit subsidy for inclusion in the Governor's budget. The final amount is approved by the state Legislature. In calendar year 2017, the explicit subsidy was up to $150 per member per month, and it remained up to $150 per member per month in calendar years 2018. This was increased in calendar year 2019 up to $168 per member per month. It is projected to increase to $183 per member per month in calendar year 2020.

Contribution Information. Administrative costs as well as implicit and explicit subsidies are funded by required contributions (RCW 41.05.050) from participating employers. The subsidies provide monetary assistance for medical benefits.

Contributions are set each biennium as part of the budget process. The benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The estimated monthly cost for PEBB benefits for the reporting period for each active employee (average across all plans and tiers) is as follows (expressed in dollars):

Required Premium*	
Medical	$ 1,092
Dental	79
Life	4
Long-term Disability	2
Total	1,177
Employer contribution	1,017
Employee contribution	160
Total	$ 1,177

*Per 2019 PEBB Financial Projection Model 7.0. Per capita cost based on subscribers; includes non-Medicare risk pool only. Figures based on CY2019 which includes projected claims cost at the time of this reporting.

For information on the results of an actuarial valuation of the employer provided subsidies associated with the PEBB plan, refer to:
http://leg.wa.gov/osa/additionalservices/Pages/OPEB.aspx

Total OPEB Liability
As of June 30, 2019, the state reported a total OPEB liability of $5.08 billion. The College's proportionate share of the total OPEB liability is $14,782,515. This liability was determined based on a measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Actuarial Assumptions. Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the terms of the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members (active employees and retirees) to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation Rate	2.75%
Projected Salary Changes	3.50% Plus Service-Based Salary Increases
Health Care Trend Rates*	Trend rate assumptions vary slightly by medical plan. Initial rate is approximately 8%, reaching an ultimate rate of approximately 4.5% in 2080
Post-Retirement Participation Percen	65%
Percentage with Spouse Coverage	45%

*For additional detail on the health care trend rates, please see Office of the State Actuary's 2018 OPEB Actuarial Valuation Report.

In projecting the growth of the explicit subsidy, after 2020 when the cap is $183, it is assumed to grow at the health care trend rates. The Legislature determines the value of the cap and no future increases are guaranteed; however, based on historical growth patterns, future increases to the cap are assumed.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Table and Combined Disabled Table published by the Society of Actuaries. The Office of the State Actuary applied offsets to the base table and recognized future improvements in mortality by projecting the mortality rates using 100 percent Scale BB. Mortality rates are applied on a generational basis, meaning members are assumed to receive additional mortality improvements in each future year, throughout their lifetime.

Most demographic actuarial assumptions, including mortality and when members are expected to terminate and retire, were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Study Report. The post-retirement participation percentage and percentage with spouse coverage, were reviewed in

2017. Economic assumptions, including inflation and salary increases, were based on the results of the 2017 Economic Experience Study.

The primary changes in assumptions from the prior valuation are a decrease in the inflation rate from 3.0% to 2.75%, and an increase in the initial health care trend rate from approximately 7% to approximately 8%.

Actuarial Methodology. The total OPEB liability was determined using the following methodologies:

Actuarial Valuation Date	6/30/2018
Actuarial Measurement Date	6/30/2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age
Amortization Method	The recognition period for the experience and assumption changes is 9 years. This is equal to the average expected remaining service lives of all active and inactive members.
Asset Valuation Method	N/A - No Assets

Discount Rate. Since OPEB benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, the discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was set equal to the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, or 3.58 percent for the June 30, 2017 measurement date and 3.87 percent for the June 30, 2018 measurement date.

Additional detail on assumptions and methods can be found on OSA's website: http://leg.wa.gov/osa/additionalservices/Pages/OPEB.aspx

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

As of June 30, 2019, components of the calculation of total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75 for the College are represented in the following table:

Proportionate Share %	0.29107%
Service cost	$ 924,226
Interest Cost	635,400
Differences between expected and actual experience *	579,997
Changes in assumptions *	(4,046,125)
Benefit payments	(268,361)
Changes in Proportionate Share *	336,320
Net change in total OPEB liability	(1,838,543)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	16,621,058
Total OPEB liability - ending	$ 14,782,515

*The recognition period for these changes is nine years. This is equal to the average expected remaining service lives of all active and inactive members.

Changes in assumptions resulted from an increase in the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index discount rate resulting in an overall decrease in total OPEB liability for the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Sensitivity of the Total Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following represents the total OPEB liability of the College, calculated using the discount rate of 3.87 percent as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.87 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (4.87 percent) than the current rate:

Discount Rate Sensitivity

1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
17,824,238	14,782,515	12,409,313

Sensitivity of Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following represents the total OPEB liability of the College, calculated using the health care trend rates of 8.00 percent decreasing to 4.50 percent, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using health care trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (7.00 percent decreasing to 3.50 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (9.0 percent decreasing to 5.50 percent) than the current rate:

Health Care Trend Rate Sensitivity

1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
12,135,012	14,782,515	18,303,192

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ending June 30, 2019, the College will recognize OPEB expense of $832,459. OPEB expense consists of the following elements:

Proportionate Share %		0.29107%
Service cost	$	924,226
Interest Cost		635,400
Amortization of Differences between expected and actual experience		64,444
Amortization of Changes in assumptions		(741,428)
Amortization Changes in Proportionate Share		(50,183)
Total OPEB Expense	$	832,459

-

As of June 30, 2019, the deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources for the College are as follows:

	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 515,553	$ -
Changes of Assumptions	-	5,639,567
Transactions subsequent to the measurement date	271,423	-
Changes in proportionate share	335,383	644,744
Total	$ 1,122,359	$ 6,284,311

Amounts reported as deferred outflow of resources related to OPEB resulting from transactions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense in subsequent years for the College as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	OPEB
2020	(727,167)
2021	(727,167)
2022	(727,167)
2023	(727,167)
2024	(727,167)
Thereafter	(1,797,540)

The change in the College's proportionate share of OPEB liability and deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources based on measurement date are representing in the following table:

Proportionate Share (%) 2017	**0.2852997674%**
Proportionate Share (%) 2018	**0.2910726956%**

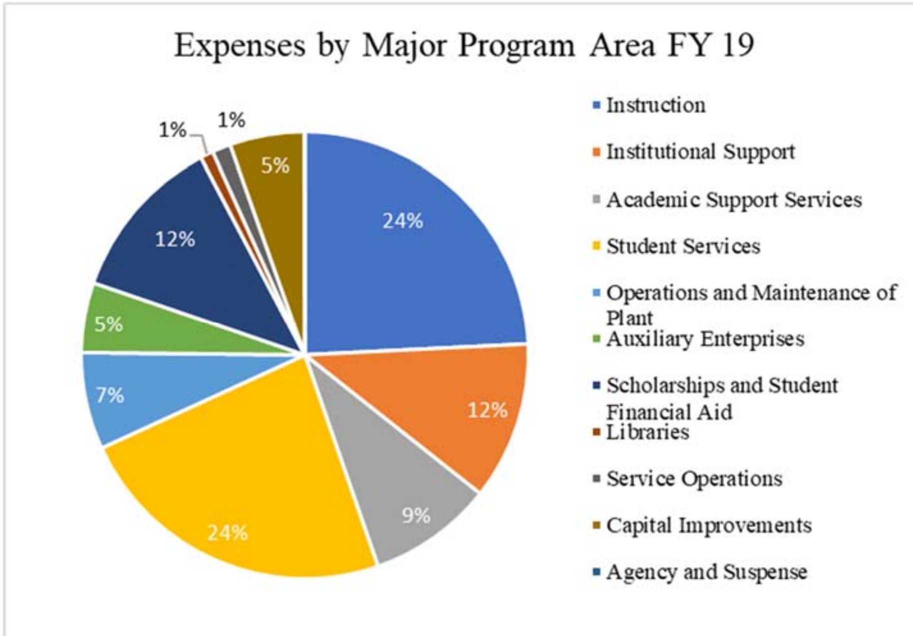
Total OPEB Liability - Ending 2017	$	16,621,058
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning 2018		16,957,378
Total OPEB Liability Change in Proportion		336,320
Total Deferred Inflows (Outflows) - 2017		(2,025,523)
Total Deferred Inflows (Outflows) - 2018		(2,066,509)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows Change in Proportion		(40,986)
Total Change in Proportion	**$**	**377,306**

NOTE 14. Operating Expenses by Program

In the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position, operating expenses are displayed by natural classifications, such as salaries, benefits, and supplies. The table below summarizes operating expenses by program or function such as instruction, research, and academic support. The following table lists operating expenses by program for the year ending June 30, 2019.

Instruction	$	11,619,026
Institutional Support		5,484,846
Academic Support Services		4,338,011
Student Services		11,262,148
Operations and Maintenance of Plant		3,362,372
Auxiliary Enterprises		2,447,221
Scholarships and Student Financial Aid		5,774,315
Libraries		448,715
Service Operations		630,937
Capital Improvements		2,590,537
Agency and Suspense		10,358
Total	$	47,968,486

The following chart shows operating expenses by program for the year ending June 30, 2019.



15. <u>Commitments and Contingencies</u>

The College is engaged in various legal actions in the ordinary course of business. Management does not believe the ultimate outcome of these actions will have a material adverse effect on the financial statement.

The College has commitments of approximately $572,000 for various capital improvement projects that include construction and completion of new buildings and renovations of existing buildings.

16. <u>Accounting Standards Impacting the Future</u>

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*, which will be in effect beginning fiscal year 2021. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The College is following the State's Office of Financial Management directives to prepare for the implementation of this Statement.

In June 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period, which will be effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. This Statement require that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, these costs will no longer be included in the capitalized cost of capital assets reported by the College. The Statement will be applied on a prospective basis and the interest costs capitalized prior to implementation will continue to be recognized as those assets are depreciated.

17. Subsequent Events

The College drew down an additional $1.1 million on the 2019 certificate of participation subsequent to year end, but before issuing fiscal year 2019 financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

Pension Plan Information

State Board Supplemental Defined Benefit Plans
Schedule of Changes in the Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios

SBRP
As of June 30
Last Three Fiscal Years

Change in Total Pension Liability (Asset)	2019	2018	2017
Service cost	$ 54,011	$ 70,712	$ 97,942
Interest	65,331	64,984	63,535
Differences between expected and actual experience	123,173	(192,199)	(458,086)
Changes of assumptions	231,600	(65,021)	(108,121)
Benefit payments	(34,443)	(24,020)	(16,309)
Change in proportionate share of TPL	40,495	37,698	-
Net change in total pension liability	480,167	(107,846)	(421,040)
Total pension liability - beginning	1,610,702	1,718,547	2,139,587
Total pension liability - ending	$ 2,090,869	$ 1,610,702	$ 1,718,547
College's proportion of pension liability	1.8942%	1.8477%	1.8080%
Covered-employee payroll	$ 11,349,712	$ 10,830,863	$ 10,493,138
Total pension liability as a percent of covered payroll	18.42%	14.87%	16.38%

Note: These schedules will be built prospectively until they contain 10 years of data.

State Board Supplemental Defined Benefit Plans
Notes to Required Supplementary Information

The State Board Supplemental Retirement Plans are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. State Board makes direct payments to qualifying retirees when the retirement benefits provided by the fund sponsors do not meet the benefit goals, no assets are accumulated in trusts or equivalent arrangements. Potential factors that may significantly affect trends in amounts reported include changes to the discount rate, salary growth and the variable income investment return.

Cost Sharing Employer Plans
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

PERS 1
As of June 30
Last Five Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30,	Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	Employer's covered payroll	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2018	0.061034%	$ 2,725,798	$ 8,076,087	33.75%	63.22%
2017	0.060039%	2,848,897	7,534,020	37.81%	61.24%
2016	0.059615%	3,201,606	7,088,864	45.16%	57.03%
2015	0.058480%	3,059,048	6,659,738	45.93%	59.10%
2014	0.056804%	2,861,528	6,141,255	46.60%	61.19%

PERS 2/3
As of June 30
Last Five Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30,	Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	Employer's covered payroll	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2018	0.077461%	$ 1,322,577	$ 8,037,846	16.45%	95.77%
2017	0.076363%	2,653,248	7,497,276	35.39%	90.97%
2016	0.075574%	3,805,091	7,052,812	53.95%	85.82%
2015	0.074665%	2,667,824	6,624,698	40.27%	89.20%
2014	0.070723%	1,429,567	6,048,603	23.63%	93.29%

TRS 1
As of June 30
Last Five Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30,	Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	Employer's covered payroll	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2018	0.010987%	$ 320,885	$ 655,876	48.92%	70.37%
2017	0.010386%	313,997	573,979	54.71%	65.58%
2016	0.008230%	280,992	418,067	67.21%	62.07%
2015	0.007150%	226,522	353,651	64.05%	65.70%
2014	0.006548%	193,131	311,323	62.04%	68.77%

TRS 2/3
As of June 30
Last Five Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30,	Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	Employer's covered payroll	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2018	0.011177%	$ 50,309	$ 655,876	7.67%	96.36%
2017	0.010640%	98,201	573,979	17.11%	93.14%
2016	0.008428%	115,741	418,067	27.68%	88.72%
2015	0.007566%	63,842	353,651	18.05%	92.48%
2014	0.007061%	22,806	311,323	7.33%	96.81%

Cost Sharing Employer Plans
Schedule of Employer Contributions

PERS 1
As of June
Last Six Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30,	Statutorily or contractually required contributions	Contributions in relation to the statutorily or contractually required contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2019	$ 444,492	$ (444,492)	$ -	$ 8,651,603	5.14%
2018	411,848	(411,848)	-	8,070,279	5.10%
2017	365,811	(365,811)	-	7,534,020	4.86%
2016	338,077	(338,077)	-	7,088,864	4.77%
2015	268,776	(268,776)	-	6,659,738	4.04%
2014	251,435	(251,435)	-	6,141,255	4.09%

PERS 2/3
As of June 30
Last Six Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30,	Statutorily or contractually required contributions	Contributions in relation to the statutorily or contractually required contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2019	$ 648,378	$ (648,378)	$ -	$ 8,626,787	7.52%
2018	603,053	(603,053)	-	$ 8,032,145	7.51%
2017	474,922	(474,922)	-	7,497,276	6.33%
2016	436,283	(436,283)	-	7,052,812	6.19%
2015	332,598	(332,598)	-	6,624,698	5.02%
2014	298,762	(298,762)	-	6,048,603	4.94%

TRS 1
As of June 30
Last Six Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30,	Statutorily or contractually required contributions	Contributions in relation to the statutorily or contractually required contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2019	$ 48,882	$ (48,882)	$ -	$ 662,895	7.37%
2018	46,205	(46,205)	-	650,223	7.11%
2017	36,244	(36,244)	-	573,979	6.31%
2016	18,729	(18,729)	-	418,067	4.48%
2015	16,001	(16,001)	-	353,651	4.52%
2014	12,948	(12,948)	-	311,323	4.16%

TRS 2/3
As of June 30
Last Six Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30,	Statutorily or contractually required contributions	Contributions in relation to the statutorily or contractually required contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2019	$ 51,905	$ (51,905)	$ -	$ 662,895	7.83%
2018	49,880	(49,880)	-	650,223	7.67%
2017	38,741	(38,741)	-	573,979	6.75%
2016	33,794	(33,794)	-	418,067	8.08%
2015	20,107	(20,107)	-	353,651	5.69%
2014	17,326	(17,326)	-	311,323	5.57%

Notes to Required Supplemental Information - State Sponsored Pension

As of June 30
Last Six Fiscal Years

Note 1: Information Provided

GASB 68 was implemented for the year ended June 30, 2014, therefore there is no data available for years prior to 2014.

Note 2: Significant Factors

There were no changes of benefit terms, significant changes in the employees covered under the benefit terms or in the use of different assumptions.

Other Postemployment Benefits Information

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Fiscal Year Ended June 30		
Total OPEB Liability	**2019**	**2018**
Service cost	$ 924,226	$ 1,126,806
Interest cost	635,400	527,803
Difference between expected and actual experience	579,997	-
Changes in assumptions	(4,046,125)	(2,574,632)
Benefit payments	(268,361)	(268,976)
Changes in proportionate share	336,320	(841,668)
Net Changes in Total OPEB Liability	(1,838,543)	(2,030,667)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	16,621,058	18,651,725
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 14,782,515	$ 16,621,058
College's proportion of the Total OPEB Liability (%)	0.291073%	0.285300%
Covered-employee payroll	$ 19,985,746	$ 18,838,019
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	73.965290%	88.231454%

This schedule is to be built prospectively until it contains ten years of data.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

The Public Employee's Benefits Board (PEBB) OPEB plan does not have assets in trusts or equivalent arrangements and is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. Potential factors that may significantly affect trends in amounts reported include changes to the discount rate, health care trend rates, salary projections, and participation percentages.

ABOUT THE STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

The State Auditor's Office is established in the state's Constitution and is part of the executive branch of state government. The State Auditor is elected by the citizens of Washington and serves four-year terms.

We work with our audit clients and citizens to achieve our vision of government that works for citizens, by helping governments work better, cost less, deliver higher value, and earn greater public trust.

In fulfilling our mission to hold state and local governments accountable for the use of public resources, we also hold ourselves accountable by continually improving our audit quality and operational efficiency and developing highly engaged and committed employees.

As an elected agency, the State Auditor's Office has the independence necessary to objectively perform audits and investigations. Our audits are designed to comply with professional standards as well as to satisfy the requirements of federal, state, and local laws.

Our audits look at financial information and compliance with state, federal and local laws on the part of all local governments, including schools, and all state agencies, including institutions of higher education. In addition, we conduct performance audits of state agencies and local governments as well as fraud, state whistleblower and citizen hotline investigations.

The results of our work are widely distributed through a variety of reports, which are available on our website and through our free, electronic subscription service.

We take our role as partners in accountability seriously, and provide training and technical assistance to governments, and have an extensive quality assurance program.

Contact information for the State Auditor's Office	
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