



**Office of the Washington State Auditor**  
**Pat McCarthy**

# **Financial Statements Audit Report**

## **Renton Technical College**

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

**Published March 31, 2020**

**Report No. 1026024**





**Office of the Washington State Auditor  
Pat McCarthy**

March 31, 2020

Board of Trustees  
Renton Technical College  
Renton, Washington

**Report on Financial Statements**

Please find attached our report on the Renton Technical College's financial statements.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pat McCarthy".

Pat McCarthy  
State Auditor  
Olympia, WA

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

**Renton Technical College  
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019**

Board of Trustees  
Renton Technical College  
Renton, 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 Renton Technical 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 27, 2020.

Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Renton Technical College 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 results of the other auditors, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. The financial statements of the Renton Technical College 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 Renton Technical College Foundation.

As discussed in Note 19 to the financial statements, in February 2020, a state of emergency was declared that could have a negative financial effect on the College.

The financial statements of Renton Technical 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pat McCarthy". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "P" and "M".

Pat McCarthy  
State Auditor  
Olympia, WA

March 27, 2020

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## **Renton Technical College July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019**

Board of Trustees  
Renton Technical College  
Renton, 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 Renton Technical 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 11.

### **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 Renton Technical College 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 the 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 Renton Technical College Foundation were not audited in accordance with *Government 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 Renton Technical 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 Renton Technical 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.



As discussed in Note 19 to the financial statements, in February 2020, a state of emergency was declared that could have a negative financial effect on the College. 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 11 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 27, 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.

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Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

March 27, 2020

## **FINANCIAL SECTION**

### **Renton Technical College July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019**

#### **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

Management's Discussion and Analysis – 2019

#### **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Statement of Net Position – 2019

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – 2019

Statement of Cash Flows – 2019

Renton Technical College Foundation Statement of Net Position – 2019

Renton Technical College Foundation Statement of Activities – 2019

Notes to Financial Statements – 2019

#### **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

Schedule of Renton Technical College's Share of the Net Pension Liability – PERS 1,  
PERS 2/3, TRS 1, TRS 2/3 – 2019

Schedule of Contributions – PERS 1, PERS 2/3, TRS 1, TRS 2/3 – 2019

Schedule of Changes in the Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios – State Board  
Supplemental Defined Benefit Plans – 2019

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios – 2019

## **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

### **Renton Technical College**

The following discussion and analysis provides an overview of the financial position and activities of Renton Technical 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.

Renton Technical 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 9,347 students. The College confers applied baccalaureate degrees, associates degrees, certificates and high school diplomas. The College was established in 1941 and its primary purpose is to prepare a diverse student population for work, fulfilling the employment needs of individuals, business and industry.

The College's main campus is located in Renton, Washington, a community of about 105,000 residents. The College also has operations in Seattle and Kent, Washington. 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. In accordance with Washington State law governing technical colleges, the College's board includes one member from business and one member from labor. In addition, the college has a Governor-appointed student trustee who is prohibited from voting on personnel or collective bargaining matters. 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 its discretely presented component unit, the Renton Technical College Foundation. The College's financial statements include the Statement of Net Position; the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in 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 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 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, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position of the College as of the end of the fiscal year. A condensed comparison of the Statement of Net Position is as follows:

<b>Renton Technical College</b> <b>Condensed Statement of Net Position</b> <b>As of June 30, 2019</b>		
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
Current Assets	\$ 7,941,427	\$ 9,143,334
Capital Assets, net	\$ 47,885,679	\$ 49,478,426
Other Assets, non-current	\$ 1,711,397	\$ 487,412
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 57,538,503</b>	<b>\$ 59,109,172</b>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>\$ 2,173,066</b>	<b>\$ 1,510,390</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Current Liabilities	\$ 3,536,754	\$ 4,842,051
Other Liabilities, non-current	\$ 19,840,456	\$ 21,675,595
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 23,377,210</b>	<b>\$ 26,517,646</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>\$ 7,160,737</b>	<b>\$ 3,574,133</b>
<b>Net Position</b>		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 46,185,679	\$ 47,738,426
Restricted	\$ 503,345	\$ 520,678
Unrestricted (deficit)	\$ (17,515,402)	\$ (17,731,322)
<b>Total Net Position, as restated</b>	<b>\$ 29,173,621</b>	<b>\$ 30,527,783</b>

Current assets consist primarily of cash, investments, various accounts receivables and inventories. The significant decrease of current assets in FY 2019 can be attributed to a decrease in short-term investments and a decrease in accounts receivable, offset by an increase in cash. Inventory balances also decreased due the elimination of Bookstore inventory as a result of contracting the operations to an outside company.

Net capital assets decreased by \$1,592,748 from FY 2018 to FY 2019. The decrease is primarily the result of current depreciation expense of \$2,051,212. This decrease was offset in part by ongoing acquisitions of capitalizable equipment.

Non-current assets consist primarily of the long-term portion of certain investments. The total investment balance increased slightly in FY19. The current portion decreased as mentioned previously and the long-term increased for a total increase of \$45,552. This is a result of selling maturing bonds, and replacing them with bonds purchased at a higher value, which are maturing in future years.

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources represent deferrals in pension and postemployment benefits associated with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 in FY 2015, Statement No. 73 in FY 2017, and Statement No. 75 in FY 2018. The increase in deferred outflows reflect the College's proportionate share of an increase in the state-wide amounts reported by the Department of Retirement System (DRS) and Health Care Authority (HCA) due to differences between expected and actual experience related to the actuarial assumptions. The College recorded \$1,510,390 in FY 2018 and \$2,173,066 in FY 2019 of pension and postemployment-related deferred outflows. The increase reflects the change in proportionate share.

Similarly, the increase in deferred inflows in 2019 reflects the increase in difference between actual and projected investment earnings on the state's pension plans and other post-employment benefits. The College recorded \$3,574,133 in FY 2018 and \$7,160,737 in FY 2019 of pension and postemployment-related deferred inflows.

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, 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.

The decrease in current liabilities from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is mainly due to the decrease in the current portion of the College's proportionate share of the post-employment liability for the state's OPEB.

There was a decrease in unearned revenue, as the Washington State Legislature did not pass a budget until the end of June, causing a delay in the availability of financial aid funds to pay summer quarter tuition.

Non-current liabilities primarily consist of the value of vacation and sick leave earned but not yet used by employees and the long-term portion of Certificates of Participation debt. The College's non-current liabilities decreased due to a decrease in the College's proportionate share in pension and OPEB liabilities for FY 2019, and a decrease in the Certificate of Participation liability.

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:***

***Nonexpendable*** – consists of funds in which a donor or external party has imposed the restriction that the corpus or principal is not available for spending 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. As a result, the college is not reporting any balance in this category.

***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 the institutional financial aid funds (3 ½ percent Funds) and student loans.

***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.

<b>Statement of Net Position</b> As of June 30th	<b>FY 2019</b>	<b>FY 2018</b>
Net investment in capital assets	\$46,185,679	\$47,738,426
Restricted		
Expendable	503,345	520,678
Unrestricted (deficit)	(17,515,402)	(17,731,322)
<b>Net Position</b>	<b>\$29,173,621</b>	<b>\$30,527,783</b>

**Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position**

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in 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 earned, both operating and non-operating, and the expenses paid or incurred 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, 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 comparison of the College's revenues, expense and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 is presented below.



**Renton Technical College**  
**Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Operating Revenues</b>		
Student tuition and fees, net	8,990,263	8,509,123
Auxiliary enterprise sales	1,679,792	2,104,798
Grants and contracts	6,967,064	7,061,018
Other operating revenues	276,795	660,491
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>17,913,915</b>	<b>18,335,430</b>
<b>Non-Operating Revenues</b>		
State appropriations	20,026,783	19,021,512
Federal Pell grant revenue	4,185,832	4,447,865
Other non-operating revenues	88,086	48,258
<b>Total non-operating revenues</b>	<b>24,300,701</b>	<b>23,517,635</b>
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>42,214,616</b>	<b>41,853,065</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>		
Salaries and Benefits	27,402,913	27,459,556
Scholarships	5,687,705	5,303,254
Depreciation	2,051,212	2,010,352
Other operating expenses	10,205,650	8,783,391
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>45,347,479</b>	<b>43,556,553</b>
<b>Non-Operating Expenses</b>		
Building fee remittance	733,229	720,249
Other non-operating expenses	315,642	233,832
<b>Total non-operating expenses</b>	<b>1,048,871</b>	<b>954,081</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>46,396,350</b>	<b>44,510,635</b>
<b>Excess (deficiency) before capital contributions</b>	<b>(4,181,734)</b>	<b>(2,657,569)</b>
<b>Capital appropriations and contributions</b>	<b>2,827,572</b>	<b>488,637</b>
<b>Change in Net position</b>	<b>(1,354,162)</b>	<b>(2,168,933)</b>
<b>Net Position</b>		
Net position, beginning of year	30,527,783	48,260,219
Prior period adjustments or Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	-	(15,563,504)
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	-	32,696,715
<b>Net position, end of year</b>	<b>29,173,621</b>	<b>30,527,783</b>

## **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 FY 2019, the SBCTC considered allocating funds to each of the 34 college's based on 3 year average FTE actuals. This method of allocation will continue in FY 2020.

Since enrollments decreased in FY 2019, the College's increase in tuition and fee revenue is primarily attributable to the increased tuition rates. In addition, the College served students and offered additional programs on a fee-only basis, such as Mechatronics.

Pell grant revenues generally follow enrollment trends. As the College's enrollment softened during FY 2019, so did the College's Pell Grant revenue. For FY 2019, the College attempted to keep hold other fees as stable as possible, resulting in only small changes in these revenues.

In FY 2019, state and local grant and contract revenues increased by \$28,870 when compared with FY 2018. This is attributable to an increase in Running Start and 1418 High School enrollments, offset by decreases in other state and local grant and contract revenues. The College contracts with local high schools to enroll students who earn both high school and college credit for these courses.

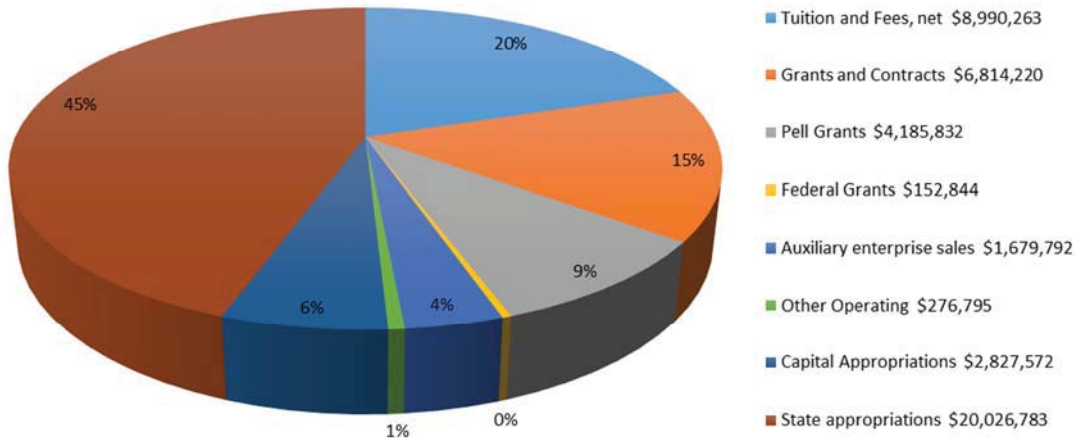
Federal grants decreased by \$122,824 in FY 2019, primarily due to the finalization of the Title III grant, the approaching completion of the NSF grant, and reduced federal financial aid awards, other than Pell.

Auxiliary enterprise sales revenue decreased by \$425,006 in FY 2019 due to the transfer of the Bookstore's management to Follett Higher Educational Group, Inc. in November 2019.

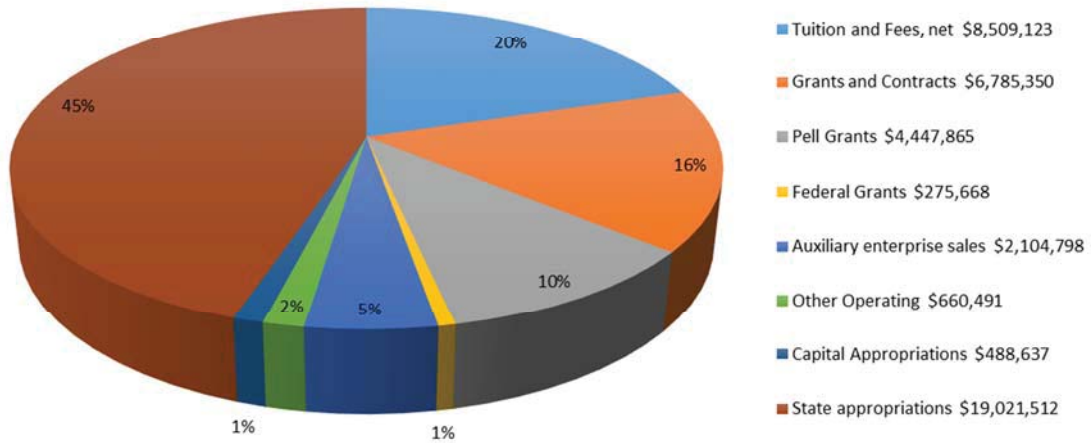
In FY 2019, the capital allocations increased by \$2.34 million, due the completion of various repair and minor work projects.

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. Expenses from capital project funds that do not meet accounting standards for capitalization are reported as operating expenses. Those expenses 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.

## FY 2019



## FY 2018



## Expenses

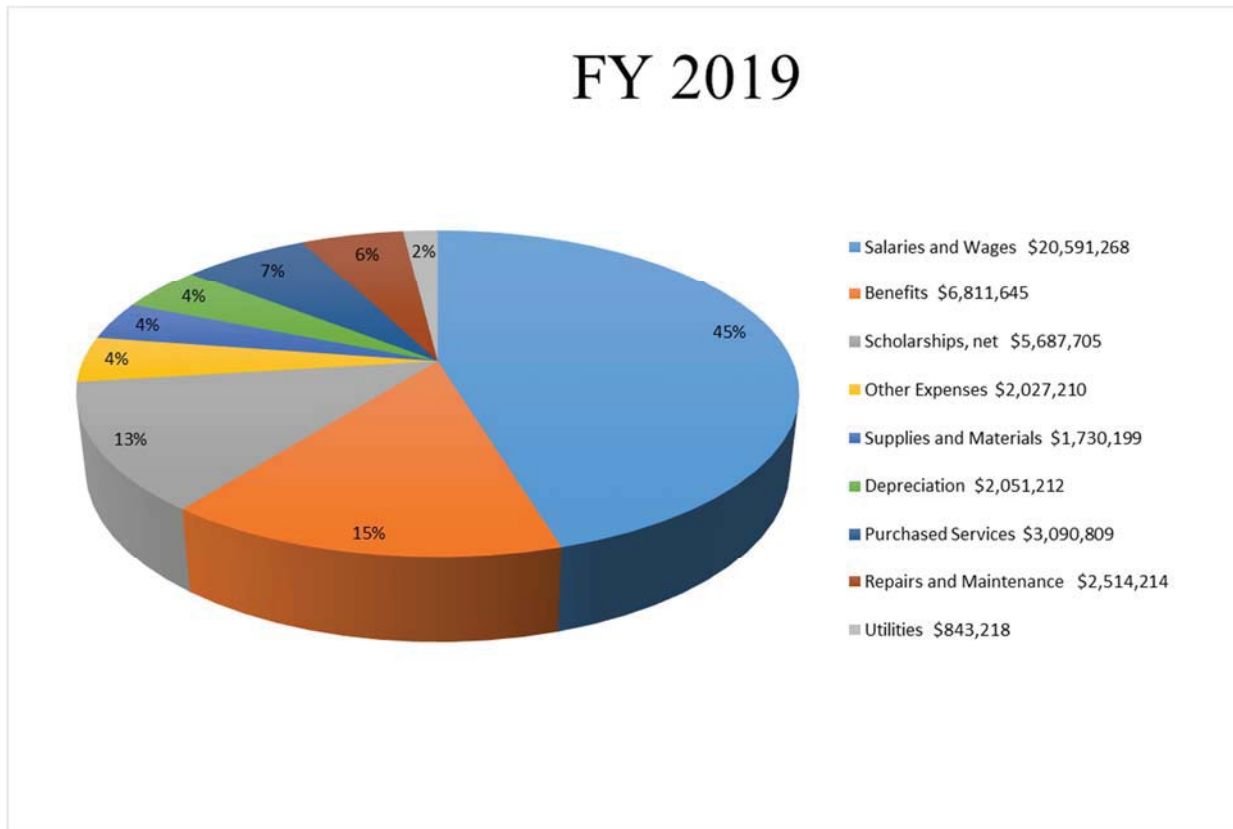
The College has continuously sought opportunities to identify savings and efficiencies, and invest these dollars in areas that show direct correlation to mission fulfillment.

In FY 2019, salary expenditures increased as a result of the 4.0% salary increase by the Legislature, adding positions, negotiated increases for faculty, and having to compete in the job market in order to replace retiring exempt employees and/or faculty. Total employee benefits costs decreased by almost \$863,000 mostly due to a decrease in other post-employment and pension benefits expenses related to GASB 68, GASB 73 and GASB 75.

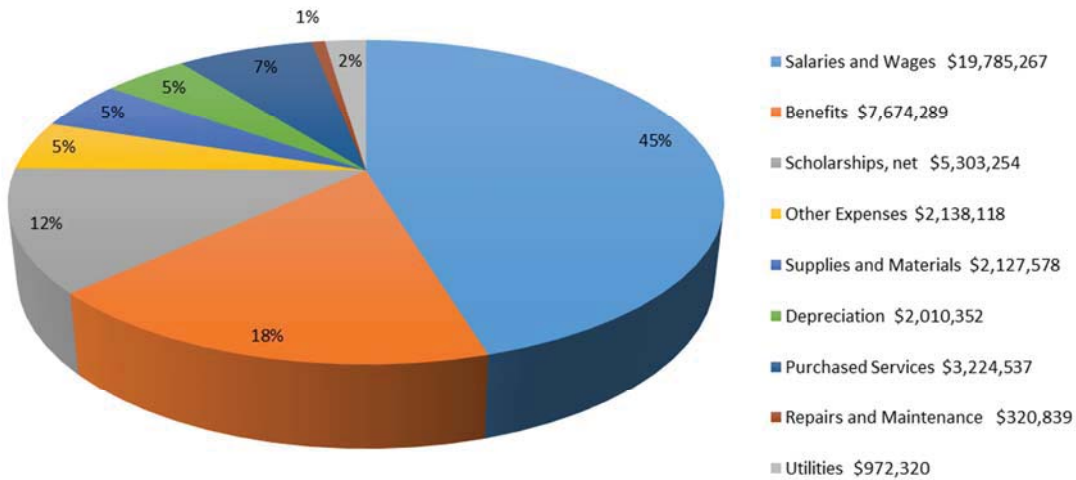
The College has reduced utility expenses in FY 2019 as a result of targeted efforts to reduce use, in spite of rate increases from utility providers. Repairs and maintenance are significantly higher in FY 2019, primarily as a result of increased spending related to capital projects. Certain capital project costs do not meet accounting criteria for capitalization as part of the cost of the building and are instead recognized as repairs and maintenance or purchased services costs. These fluctuations are to be expected.

## Comparison of Selected Operating Expenses by Function

The chart below shows the amount, in dollars, for selected functional areas of operating expenses for FY 2019 and FY 2018.



## FY 2018



### 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.

At June 30, 2019, the College had invested \$47,885,679 in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. This represents a decrease of \$1,592,748 from last year, as shown in the table below.

Asset Type	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change
Land	\$3,089,796	\$3,089,796	-
Construction in Progress	-	-	-
Buildings, net	42,165,271	43,489,156	(1,323,885)
Other Improvements and Infrastructure, net	-	-	-
Equipment, net	2,484,365	2,732,042	(247,677)
Library Resources, net	146,247	167,433	(21,186)
<b>Total Capital Assets, Net</b>	<b>\$47,885,679</b>	<b>\$49,478,426</b>	<b>\$(1,592,748)</b>

The decrease in net capital assets can be attributed to the depreciation of the Automotive Building and the Technology Resource Center (TRC), offset by normal replacement and acquisition of equipment and library resources. Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note # 7 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

At June 30, 2019, the College had \$1,700,000 in outstanding debt. This represents a decrease of \$40,000 from last year, as shown in the table below.

	June 30, 2019	June 20, 2018	Change
Certificates of Participation	1,700,000	1,740,000	(40,000)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,700,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,740,000</b>	<b>\$ (40,000)</b>

Additional information on certificates of participation payable and debt service schedules can be found in Notes 12 and 13 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

### Economic Factors That May Affect the Future

Following a trend that began in FY 2009, the College's state operating appropriations increased in FY 2019, primarily from funding intended to replace reduced tuition collection due to legislatively mandated tuition reductions. Beginning FY 2017, the Legislature enacted the Affordable Education Act, which reduced tuition by 5% at the College. This will further reduce the amount of tuition collected by the College. The Legislature did however backfill this loss. In FY 2017, the State Board for Community and Technical College's has elected to move to 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. Due to decrease in enrollment, it is estimated that the College will likely see a decrease in state operating appropriations in future years.

# Renton Technical College

## Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

### Assets

#### Current assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,105,863
Restricted cash	536,695
Short-term investments	497,077
Accounts Receivable	1,747,419
Student Loans Receivable	6,741
Inventories	47,632
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>7,941,427</b>

#### Non-Current Assets

Long-term investments	1,711,397
Non-depreciable capital assets	3,089,796
Capital assets, net of depreciation	44,795,883
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>49,597,076</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>57,538,503</b>

<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources - Related to Pensions</b>	<b>1,445,064</b>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources - Related to OPEB</b>	<b>728,002</b>
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>2,173,066</b>

### Liabilities

#### Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	277,349
Accrued Liabilities	1,742,371
Compensated absences	744,690
Unearned Revenue	441,309
Certificates of participation payable	55,000
Total Pension Liability, short term	47,469
OPEB liability, short term	228,567
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>3,536,754</b>

#### Noncurrent Liabilities

Compensated Absences	577,259
Long-term liabilities	1,645,000
Net Pension Liability	3,135,043
Total pension liability	2,263,287
OPEB liability	12,219,867
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>19,840,456</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>23,377,210</b>

<b>Deferred Inflow of Resources - Related to Pensions</b>	<b>1,866,312</b>
<b>Deferred Inflow of Resources - Related to OPEB</b>	<b>5,294,425</b>
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>7,160,737</b>

### Net Position

Net Investment in Capital Assets	46,185,679
Restricted for:	
Student loans and institutional financial aid	503,345
Unrestricted (deficit)	(17,515,402)
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$29,173,621</b>

The footnote disclosures are an integral part of the financial statements.

## Renton Technical College

### Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### Operating Revenues

Student tuition and fees, net	\$8,990,263
Auxiliary enterprise sales	1,679,792
State and local grants and contracts	6,814,220
Federal grants and contracts	152,844
Other operating revenues	276,795
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>17,913,915</b>

#### Operating Expenses

Salaries and wages	20,591,268
Benefits	6,811,645
Scholarships and fellowships	5,687,705
Supplies and materials	1,730,199
Depreciation	2,051,212
Purchased services	3,090,809
Utilities	843,218
Repairs and maintenance	2,514,214
Operating Expenses	2,027,210
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>45,347,479</b>

**Operating income (loss)** (27,433,564)

#### Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)

State appropriations	20,026,783
Federal Pell grant revenue	4,185,832
Investment income, gains and losses	88,086
Building fee remittance	(733,229)
Innovation fund remittance	(216,317)
Interest on indebtedness	(99,325)

**Net Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)** 23,251,830

Income or (loss) before capital revenues (4,181,734)

#### Capital Revenues

Capital appropriations	2,827,572
<b>Total capital revenues</b>	<b>2,827,572</b>

**Increase (Decrease) in net position** (1,354,162)

#### Net Position

<b>Net position, beginning of year</b>	<b>30,527,783</b>
<b>Net position, end of year</b>	<b>\$29,173,621</b>

*The footnote disclosures are an integral part of the financial statements.*



## Renton Technical College

### Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>	
Student tuition and fees	\$8,673,594
Grants and contracts	7,319,053
Payments to vendors	(8,982,453)
Payments for utilities	(997,693)
Payments to employees	(20,554,165)
Payments for benefits	(6,964,041)
Auxiliary enterprise sales	1,690,585
Payments for scholarships and fellowships	(5,687,705)
Other receipts (payments)	<u>433,365</u>
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>(25,069,459)</u>
<b>Cash flow from noncapital financing activities</b>	
State appropriations	20,026,784
Pell grants	4,185,832
Building fee remittance	(733,229)
Innovation fund remittance	<u>(216,317)</u>
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>23,263,071</u>
<b>Cash flow from capital and related financing activities</b>	
Capital appropriations	2,827,572
Purchases of capital assets	(458,464)
Principal paid on capital debt	(40,000)
Interest paid	<u>(99,325)</u>
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	<u>2,229,784</u>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>	
Purchase of investments	(2,357,436)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	2,366,000
Income of investments	<u>33,969</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>42,533</u>
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	465,928
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<u>5,176,630</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<u><u>\$5,642,558</u></u>
<b>Operating Loss</b>	<u><u>\$(27,433,564)</u></u>
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities</b>	
Depreciation expense	2,051,212
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities</b>	
Receivables, net	337,154
Inventories	152,447
Accounts payable	31,743
Accrued liabilities	14,955
Unearned revenue	(133,318)
Compensated absences	56,871
Pension/OPEB liability adjustment expense	(145,806)
Loans to students	(200)
Deposits payable	<u>(953)</u>
<b>Net cash used by operating activities</b>	<u><u>\$(25,069,459)</u></u>

*The footnote disclosures are an integral part of the financial statements.*

Renton Technical College Foundation  
Statement of Financial Position  
June 30,2019

**ASSETS**

**Current Assets**

Cash	\$	341,607
Accounts receivable		19,229
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<u>360,836</u>

**Non-Current Assets**

Investments		<u>1,476,553</u>
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**Total Assets**

\$ 1,837,389

**LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS**

**Current Liabilities**

Accounts payable	\$	20,076
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<u>20,076</u>

**Net Assets**

Without donor restrictions		270,476
With donor restrictions		<u>1,546,837</u>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>		<u>1,817,313</u>

**Total Liabilities and Net Assets**

\$ 1,837,389

*The footnote disclosures are an integral part of the financial statements.*

Renton Technical College Foundation  
Statement of Activities  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Without donor restrictions	With donor restrictions	Total
<b>Operating Activities</b>			
Support and revenue			
Contributions	\$ 44,277	\$ 339,194	\$ 383,471
Special event revenue	27,395	93,743	121,138
Gain on investments, net	35,302	39,965	75,267
In-kind college support	209,070	-	209,070
Net assets released from restrictions	431,777	(431,777)	-
Total Public Support and Revenue	747,821	41,125	788,946
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Program services	474,761	-	474,761
Support activities			
General and administrative	128,891	-	128,891
Fundraising	130,298	-	130,298
Total Expenses	733,950	-	733,950
<b>Change in Net Assets</b>	13,871	41,125	54,996
<b>Net assets - Beginning of Year</b>	256,605	1,505,712	1,762,317
<b>Net assets - End of Year</b>	\$ 270,476	\$ 1,546,837	\$ 1,817,313

*The footnote disclosures are an integral part of the 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**

#### **Financial Reporting Entity**

Renton Technical College (the College) is a comprehensive community college offering open-door academic programs, workforce education, basic skills, and community services. The College confers an applied baccalaureate degree, 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 Renton Technical College Foundation (the Foundation) is a separate but affiliated non-profit entity, incorporated under Washington law in 1994 and recognized as a tax exempt 501(c)(3) charity. The Foundation's charitable purpose is to change lives by supporting career training, educational advancement, and program success at Renton Technical College through fundraising, relationship building, responsible resource management, and community awareness. 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) Statement Nos. 61, 39 and 14. 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 \$200,679 to the College for restricted and unrestricted purposes. A copy of the Foundation's complete financial statements may be obtained from the Foundation's Administrative Offices at 425-235-7867.

#### **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 Net Position; a Statement of Cash Flows; and Notes to the Financial

Statements. 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. For all other funds, transactions that are reimbursements of expenses are recorded as reductions of expense.

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 in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) 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 deposits, and deposits with the Washington State Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). Cash in the investment portfolio is not included in cash and cash equivalents as it is held for investing purposes. Cash and cash equivalents that are held with the intent to fund College operations are classified as current assets along with operating funds invested in the LGIP. The College records all cash and cash equivalents at fair value. Investments in the state's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), a qualified external investment pool, are reported at amortized cost which approximates fair value. All other investments are reported at fair value.

### **Restricted Cash**

Restricted Cash is the amount of cash restricted in purpose. As of June 30, 2019, \$536,695 was restricted for 3½% Scholarship Funds and Student Loan Funds held in funds 849 and 860.

### **Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable consists of tuition and fee charges to students, and auxiliary enterprise services. This also includes amounts due from federal, state and local governments or private sources as allowed under the terms of grants and contracts. Accounts receivable are shown net of estimated uncollectible amounts.

**Inventories**

Inventories, consisting primarily of merchandise for resale and course-related supplies, are valued at cost using the first-in-first-out 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.

The college reviews assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances have indicated that the carrying amount of its assets might not be recoverable. Impaired assets are reported at the lower of cost or fair value. At June 30, 2019, no assets had been written down.

**Unearned Revenues**

Unearned revenues occur when funds have been collected prior to the end of the fiscal year but related to the subsequent fiscal year. Unearned revenues also include tuition and fees paid with financial aid funds. The College has recorded summer and fall quarter tuition and fees that were paid prior to June 30, 2019, 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.

**Pension Liability**

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability in accordance with GASB Statement No 68, 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.

Beginning fiscal year 2017, the College also reports its share of the pension liability for the State Board Retirement Plan 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 reporting requirements are similar to GASB 68 but use current fiscal year-end as the measurement date for reporting the pension liabilities.

### **OPEB Liability**

In fiscal year 2018, the College implemented GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (OPEB). This Statement requires the College to recognize its proportionate share of the state's actuarially determined OPEB liability with a one year lag measurement date similar to GASB Statement No. 68.

### **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.

Deferred outflows related to pensions are recorded when projected earnings on pension plan investments exceed actual earnings and are amortized to pension expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed period of time. Deferred inflows related to pensions are recorded when actual earnings on pension plan investments exceed projected earnings and are amortized in the same manner as deferred outflows.

Deferred outflows and inflows on pensions also include the difference between expected and actual experience with regard to economic or demographic factors; changes of assumptions about future economic, demographic, or other input factors; or changes in the college's proportionate share of pension liabilities. These are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through each pension plan. Employer transactions to pension plans made subsequent to the measurement date are also deferred and reduce pension liabilities in the subsequent year.

The portion of differences between expected and actual experience with regard to economic or demographic factors, changes of assumptions about future economic or demographic factors, and changes in the college's proportionate share of OPEB liability that are not recognized in OPEB expense, should be reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB. Differences between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments that are not recognized in OPEB expense should be reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB. Employer contributions to the OPEB plan subsequent to the measurement date of the collective OPEB liability should be recorded as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB.

### **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 principal.

***Restricted for Expendable*** - These include resources the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by third parties.

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

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

### **Classification of Revenues and Expenses**

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

***Operating Revenues*** - This includes activities that are directly related to the principal operations of the College, 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 are not directly related to the ongoing operations of the College, 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 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 \$2,649,955.

### **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 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 on the 35th day of each quarter. 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 net position.

## **Note 2 - Accounting and Reporting Changes**

### **Accounting Standard Impacting the Future**

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 requires 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.

### **Note 3 - Deposits and Investments**

#### **Deposits**

Cash and cash equivalents include bank demand deposits, petty cash held at the College and unit shares in the Washington State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). The Office of the State Treasurer invests state treasury cash surpluses where funds can be disbursed at any time without prior notice or penalty. For reporting purposes, pooled investments are stated at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. For purposes of reporting cash flows, the state considers cash and pooled investments to be cash equivalents. Pooled investments include short-term, highly-liquid investments that are both readily convertible to cash and are so near their maturity dates that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the College considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents.

#### **Investments in Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)**

The College is a participant in the Local Government Investment Pool as authorized by Chapter 294, Laws of 1986, and is managed and operated by the Washington State Treasurer. The State Finance Committee is the administrator of the statute that created the pool and adopts rules. The State Treasurer is responsible for establishing the investment policy for the pool and reviews the policy annually and proposed changes are reviewed by the LGIP advisory Committee.

Investments in the LGIP, a qualified external investment pool, are reported at amortized cost which approximates fair value. The LGIP is an unrated external investment pool. The pool portfolio is invested in a manner that meets the maturity, quality, diversification and liquidity requirements set forth by the GASB 79 for external investments pools that elect to measure, for financial reporting purposes, investments at amortized cost. The LGIP does not have any legally binding guarantees of share values. The LGIP does not impose liquidity fees or redemption gates on participant withdrawals.

The Office of the State Treasurer prepares a stand-alone LGIP financial report. A copy of the report is available from the Office of the State Treasurer, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington 98504-0200, online at <http://www.tre.wa.gov>.

As of June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the College's cash and equivalents was \$5,642,558 as represented in the table below.

<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>June 30, 2019</b>
Petty Cash and Change Funds	\$	28,025
Bank Demand Deposits		4,646,822
Local Government Investment Pool		967,711
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>5,642,558</b>

### **Custodial Credit Risks—Deposits**

Custodial credit risk for bank demand deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the College's deposits may not be returned to it. The majority of the College's demand deposits are with the U.S. Bank. All cash and equivalents, except for change funds and petty cash held by the College, are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or by collateral held by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC).

### **Investments**

Investments consist of U.S. Agency securities.

<b>Investment Type</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>	<b>Investment Maturities (in Years)</b>			
		<b>Less than 1</b>	<b>1 to 5</b>	<b>6 to 10</b>	<b>More than 10</b>
U.S. Agency Obligations	2,208,474	497,077	1,711,397	-	-
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>2,208,474</b>	<b>497,077</b>	<b>1,711,397</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### **Interest Rate Risk—Investments**

The College manages its exposure to fair value losses resulting from changes in interest rates by structuring the entire portfolio time horizon. Unless matched to a specific cash flow, the college generally will not directly invest in securities maturing more than five years from the date of purchase.

### **Concentration of Credit Risk—Investments**

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.

### **Custodial Credit Risk—Investments**

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the College will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2019, \$2,208,474 of the College's operating fund investments, held by U.S. Bank in the bank's name as agent for the College, are exposed to custodial credit risk as follows.

<b>Investments Exposed to Custodial Risk</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>
U.S. Bank	2,208,474
<b>Total Investments Exposed to Custodial Risk</b>	<b>\$ 2,208,474</b>

### **Investment Expenses**

Investment income for the College is shown net of investment expenses. There were no investment expenses incurred for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

## **Note 4 - Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable consists of tuition and fee charges to students, and auxiliary enterprise services. It also includes amounts due from federal, state and local governments or private sources in connection with reimbursements of allowable expenses made according to sponsored agreements. At June 30, 2019, accounts receivable were as follows:

<b>Accounts Receivable</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Student Tuition and Fees	\$ 532,786
Due from the Federal Government	12,763
Due from Other State Agencies	836,318
Auxiliary Enterprises	62,417
Other	331,663
Subtotal	1,775,947
Less Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	(28,528)
<b>Accounts Receivable, net</b>	<b>\$ 1,747,419</b>

## **Note 5 - Loans Receivable**

Loans receivable as of June 30, 2019 consisted primarily of student loans, as follows:

<b>Loans Receivable</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Student Loans Receivable	\$ 6,741
Less Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	-
<b>Loans Receivable, net</b>	<b>\$ 6,741</b>

## **Note 6 – Inventories**

Inventories as of June 30, 2019, were as follows:

<b>Inventories</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Merchandise Inventories	FIFO	47,632
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>\$ 47,632</b>

## Note 7 - 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 \$2,051,212.

<b>Capital Assets</b>	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions/ Transfers</b>	<b>Retirements</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
<b>Capital assets, non-depreciable</b>				
Land	\$ 3,089,796	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,089,796
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital assets, non-depreciable</b>	<b>3,089,796</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,089,796</b>
<b>Capital assets, depreciable</b>				
Buildings	68,015,078	-	-	68,015,078
Other improvements and infrastructure	229,105	-	-	229,105
Equipment	10,002,179	429,804	-	10,431,983
Library resources	351,504	28,660	-	380,164
<b>Total capital assets, depreciable</b>	<b>78,597,866</b>	<b>458,464</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>79,056,330</b>
<b>Less accumulated depreciation</b>				
Buildings	24,525,922	1,323,885	-	25,849,808
Other improvements and infrastructure	229,105	-	-	229,105
Equipment	7,270,137	677,481	-	7,947,618
Library resources	184,071	49,845	-	233,917
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>32,209,236</b>	<b>2,051,212</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,260,447</b>
<b>Total capital assets, depreciable, net</b>	<b>46,388,630</b>	<b>(1,592,748)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,795,883</b>
<b>Capital assets, net</b>	<b>\$ 49,478,426</b>	<b>\$ (1,592,748)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 47,885,679</b>

## Note 8 - Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2019, were as follows:

<b>Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Amounts Owed to Employees	\$ 1,220,782
Accounts Payable	277,349
Amounts Held for Others	521,589
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,019,720</b>

## Note 9 - Unearned Revenue

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

<b>Unearned Revenue</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Summer Quarter Tuition & Fees	\$ 441,309
Total Unearned Revenue	\$ 441,309

## Note 10 - 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. 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 \$145,454. The College budgets approximately \$100,000 per year to cover its unemployment costs, based upon a review of the prior three years claims expense. It would not be cost effective nor would it be material to estimate the liability for unpaid claims.

## Note 11 - Compensated Absences

At termination of employment, employees may receive cash payments for all accumulated vacation and compensatory time. Employees who retire get 25% of the value of their accumulated sick leave credited to a Voluntary Employees' 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 accrued vacation leave totaled \$668,576, accrued sick leave totaled \$652,291, and compensatory time totaled \$1,081 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 12 – Certificates of Participation Payable

In 2018, the College obtained financing in order to purchase real estate through certificates of participation (COP), issued by the Washington Office of State Treasurer (OST) in the amount of \$1,740,000. The interest rate charged is 3.43455%.

The College's debt service requirements for this note agreement for the next five years and thereafter are as follows in Note 13.

## Note 13 - Annual Debt Service Requirements

Future debt service requirements at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

<b>Certificates of Participation</b>			
<b>Fiscal year</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2020	\$ 55,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 140,000
2021	60,000	82,250	142,250
2022	60,000	79,250	139,250
2023	65,000	76,250	141,250
2024	70,000	73,000	143,000
2025-2029	390,000	310,250	700,250
2030-2034	500,000	202,500	702,500
2035-2038	500,000	64,250	564,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,700,000</b>	<b>\$ 972,750</b>	<b>\$ 2,672,750</b>

## Note 14 - Schedule of Long Term Liabilities

	Balance outstanding 6/30/18	Additions	Reductions	Balance outstanding 6/30/19	Current portion
Certificates of Participation	\$ 1,740,000	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 55,000
Compensation absences	1,265,077	765,172	708,300	1,321,949	744,690
Net pension liability	4,303,361	1,116,249	2,284,567	3,135,043	-
Total pension liability	1,833,868	2,358,225	1,881,338	2,310,756	47,469
OPEB liability	14,826,739	3,447,494	5,825,799	12,448,434	228,567
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 23,969,045</b>	<b>\$ 7,687,141</b>	<b>\$ 10,740,003</b>	<b>\$ 20,916,182</b>	<b>\$ 1,075,726</b>

## Note 15 - Retirement Plans

### A. General

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.

In accordance with Statement No. 68, 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.



The following table represents the aggregate pension amounts for all plans subject to the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68 and No. 73 for the College, for fiscal year 2019:

**Aggregate Pension Amounts - All Plans**

Pension Liabilities	\$	(5,445,800)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	\$	1,445,064
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	\$	(1,866,312)
Pension Expense	\$	260,350

**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.

## **B. 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. 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 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 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:

	<b>PERS 1</b>	<b>PERS 2/3*</b>	<b>TRS 1</b>	<b>TRS 2/3*</b>
Contribution Rate	12.83%	12.83%	15.41%	15.41%
Actual Contributions	7,442.57	712,057.83	3,864.17	114,400.55

\* 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:

<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</b>
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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	

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.

	<b>1% Decrease (6.4%)</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate (7.4%)</b>	<b>1% Increase (8.4%)</b>
PERS 1	\$2,336,500	\$1,901,236	\$1,524,209
PERS 2/3	4,166,730	910,955	(1,758,417)
TRS 1	353,179	282,567	221,438
TRS 2/3	251,087	40,285	(130,959)

### **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 net pension liability of \$3,135,043 for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities as follows:

	<b>Liability</b>
PERS 1	\$1,901,236
PERS 2/3	910,955
TRS 1	282,567
TRS 2/3	40,285

The College's proportionate share of pension liabilities for fiscal years ending June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2019 for each retirement plan are listed below:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Change</b>
PERS 1	0.044216%	0.042571%	-0.001645%
PERS 2/3	0.054587%	0.053353%	-0.001234%
TRS 1	0.007820%	0.009675%	0.001855%
TRS 2/3	0.007825%	0.008950%	0.001125%



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:

	<b>Pension Expense</b>
PERS 1	\$87,673
PERS 2/3	10,160
TRS 1	88,903
TRS 2/3	25,207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>211,943</b>

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:

	<b>PERS 1</b>	
	<b>Deferred Outflows</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows</b>
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	75,554
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	291,607	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 291,607</b>	<b>\$ 75,554</b>

	<b>PERS 2/3</b>	
	<b>Deferred Outflows</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows</b>
Difference between expected and actual experience	111,659	159,491
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	559,004
Changes of assumptions	10,657	259,250
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	113,448	48,663
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	417,779	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 653,543</b>	<b>\$ 1,026,409</b>



	TRS 1	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	12,084
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	56,378	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 56,378</b>	<b>\$ 12,084</b>

	TRS 2/3	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	18,931	2,975
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	34,071
Changes of assumptions	685	16,189
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	26,626	286
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	58,194	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 104,436</b>	<b>\$ 53,520</b>

The \$823,958 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:

<b>Year ended</b>				
<b>June 30:</b>	<b>PERS 1</b>	<b>PERS 2/3</b>	<b>TRS 1</b>	<b>TRS 2/3</b>
2020	3,305	(49,679)	1,209	5,204
2021	(16,517)	(171,641)	(2,501)	(1,885)
2022	(49,561)	(335,243)	(8,593)	(14,886)
2023	(12,781)	(119,786)	(2,199)	(2,840)
2024	-	(39,979)	-	1,955
Thereafter	-	(74,316)	-	5,175
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ (75,554)</b>	<b>\$ (790,645)</b>	<b>\$ (12,084)</b>	<b>\$ (7,277)</b>

## **C. College Participation in Plan Administered by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges**

### **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. The 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 \$1,049,677.

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 \$38,065. 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 \$12,651,879. 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:

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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 \$48,407.

<b>Proportionate Share (%)</b>	<b>2.09336%</b>
Service Cost	\$ 59,691
Interest	72,202
Amortization of Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(78,611)
Amortization of Changes of Assumptions	8,910
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Administrative Expenses	-
Other Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	-
<b>Proportionate Share of Collective Pension Expense</b>	<b>62,192</b>
Amortization of the Change in Proportionate Share of TPL	(13,786)
<b>Total Pension Expense</b>	<b>\$ 48,407</b>

Proportionate Shares of Pension Liabilities. The College's proportionate share of pension liabilities for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 was 2.09%. 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:

<b>Proportionate Share (%) 2018</b>	<b>2.10%</b>
<b>Proportionate Share (%) 2019</b>	<b>2.09%</b>
Total Pension Liability - Ending 2018	\$1,833,869
Total Pension Liability - Beginning 2019	1,824,845
Total Pension Liability - Change in Proportion	(9,024)
Total Deferred Inflow/Outflows - 2018	741,685
Total Deferred Inflow/Outflows - 2019	738,035
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - Change in Proportion	(3,650)
<b>Total Change in Proportion</b>	<b>\$(12,674)</b>

Plan Membership. Membership in the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan consisted of the following as of June 30, 2018, the most recent actuarial valuation date:

<b>Plan</b>	<b>Number of Participating Members</b>		<b>Active Members</b>	<b>Total Members</b>
	<b>Inactive Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits</b>	<b>Inactive Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits</b>		
SRP	0	8	56	64

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:

<b>Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability</b>	
	<b>Amount</b>
Service Cost	\$59,691
Interest	72,202
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	136,126
Changes in Assumptions	255,957
Benefit Payments	(38,065)
Change in Proportionate Share of TPL	(9,024)
Other	-
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	476,887
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	1,833,869
<b>Total Pension Liability - Ending</b>	<b>\$2,310,756</b>

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%)
\$ 2,640,376	\$ 2,310,756	\$ 2,037,049

#### 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 Actual Experience	\$117,731	\$484,334
Changes of Assumptions	221,368	131,011
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liability	-	83,400
Transactions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$339,099</b>	<b>\$698,745</b>

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:

<b>State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan</b>	
2020	(83,486.21)
2021	(83,486.21)
2022	(83,486.21)
2023	(83,486.21)
2024	(48,982.57)
Thereafter	23,281.59

## **Note 16 - Other Post-Employment Benefits**

**Plan Description.** In addition to pension benefits as described in Note 15, 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*	293
Retirees Receiving Benefits**	86
Retirees Not Receiving Benefits***	15
Total Active Employees and Retirees	394

\*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 2017, the average weighted implicit subsidy was valued at \$327 per adult unit per month, and in calendar year 2018, the average weighted implicit subsidy was valued at \$347 per adult unit per month. In calendar year 2019, the average weighted implicit subsidy is projected to be \$368 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 year 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 \$12,448,434. 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:

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

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.

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



<b>Actuarial Valuation Date</b>	6/30/2018
<b>Actuarial Measurement Date</b>	6/30/2018
<b>Actuarial Cost Method</b>	Entry Age
<b>Amortization Method</b>	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.
<b>Asset Valuation Method</b>	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:

<b>Renton Technical College</b>	
<b>Proportionate Share (%)</b>	<b>0.2451138489%</b>
Service Cost	\$ 778,295
Interest Cost	535,074
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	488,418
Changes in Assumptions*	(3,407,263)
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Benefit Payments	(225,988)
Changes in Proportionate Share	(546,841)
Other	-
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(2,378,305)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	14,826,739
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 12,448,434</b>

\*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.

**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		
	Current	
1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
\$ 15,009,885	\$ 12,448,434	\$ 10,449,948

**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 Cost Trend Rate Sensitivity		
	Current	
1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
\$ 10,218,958	\$ 12,448,434	\$ 15,413,214

#### **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 \$684,439. OPEB expense consists of the following elements:

Renton Technical College	
Proportionate Share (%)	0.2451138489%
Service Cost	\$ 778,295
Interest Cost	535,074
Amortization of Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	54,269
Amortization of Changes in Assumptions	(624,361)
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Amortization of Changes in Proportion	(58,838)
Administrative Expenses	-
<b>Total OPEB Expense</b>	<b>\$ 684,439</b>

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

**Renton Technical College**

<b>Proportionate Share (%)</b>	<b>0.2451138489%</b>	
<b>Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows</b>	<b>Deferred Outflows</b>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 434,150
Changes in assumptions	4,749,109	-
Transactions subsequent to the measurement date	-	228,567
Changes in proportion	545,316	65,285
<b>Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows</b>	<b>\$ 5,294,425</b>	<b>\$ 728,002</b>

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:

<b>Proportionate Share (%)</b>	<b>0.2451138489%</b>
2020	\$ (628,930)
2021	\$ (628,930)
2020	\$ (628,930)
2023	\$ (628,930)
2024	\$ (628,930)
Thereafter	\$ (1,650,340)

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

<b>Proportionate Share (%) 2017</b>	<b>0.2545003607%</b>
<b>Proportionate Share (%) 2018</b>	<b>0.2451138489%</b>
Total OPEB Liability - Ending 2017	\$ 14,826,739
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning 2018	14,279,898
Total OPEB Liability Change in Proportion	(546,841)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - 2017	(1,806,858)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - 2018	(1,740,219)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows Change in Proportion	66,639
<b>Total Change in Proportion</b>	<b>\$ (613,480)</b>

## Note 17 - Operating Expenses by Program

In the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in 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.

<b>Expenses by Functional Classification</b>		
Instruction	\$	17,105,743
Academic Support Services		2,680,825
Student Services		3,666,081
Institutional Support		5,715,231
Operations and Maintenance of Plant		5,844,140
Scholarships and Other Student Financial Aid		5,687,705
Auxiliary enterprises		2,596,544
Depreciation		2,051,212
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>45,347,479</b>

## Note 18 - Commitments and Contingencies

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.

## Note 19 - Subsequent Events

In FY 2020, the College plans on utilizing the Lease/Purchase Program offered by the Office of the State Treasure (OST) to finance vehicle and equipment purchases through a Certificate of Participation (COP). It is estimated that the total COP will be \$256,480.

In February 2020, the Governor of the State of Washington declared a state of emergency in response to the spread of a deadly new virus. In the weeks following the declaration, precautionary measures to slow the spread of the virus have been ordered. These measures include closing schools, colleges and universities, cancelling public events, and limiting gathering sizes.

Management is working to maximize telework arrangements in order to continue operations, and a plan is in place to offer Spring Quarter classes through online learning and socially distanced labs.

The length of time these measures will be in place, and the full extent of the financial impact on the College is unknown at this time.

## Required Supplementary Information

### Pension Plan Information

#### Cost Sharing Employer Plans

#### Schedules of Renton Technical College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Renton Technical College's Share of the Net Pension Liability						
Public Employees’ Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1						
Measurement Date of June 30						
Fiscal Year	College’s proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College’s proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan’s fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	
2014	0.040453%	\$ 2,037,839	\$ 4,349,758	46.85%	61.19%	
2015	0.038363%	\$ 2,006,742	\$ 4,343,920	46.20%	59.10%	
2016	0.042334%	\$ 2,273,534	\$ 4,972,869	45.72%	57.03%	
2017	0.044216%	\$ 2,098,084	\$ 5,449,408	38.50%	61.24%	
2018	0.042571%	\$ 1,901,236	\$ 5,589,140	34.02%	63.22%	
2019						
2020						
2021						
2022						
2023						

\*These schedules are to be built prospectively until they contain 10 years of data.

## Cost Sharing Employer Plans

### Schedules of Renton Technical College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Renton Technical College's Share of the Net Pension Liability						
Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3						
Measurement Date of June 30						
Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	
2014	0.049750%	\$ 1,005,627	\$ 4,260,090	23.61%	93.29%	
2015	0.048477%	\$ 1,732,111	\$ 4,302,555	40.26%	89.20%	
2016	0.052436%	\$ 2,640,111	\$ 4,913,080	53.74%	85.82%	
2017	0.054587%	\$ 1,896,637	\$ 5,360,416	35.38%	90.97%	
2018	0.053353%	\$ 910,955	\$ 5,534,668	16.46%	95.77%	
2019						
2020						
2021						
2022						
2023						

\*These schedules are to be built prospectively until they contain 10 years of data.

## Cost Sharing Employer Plans

### Schedules of Renton Technical College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

<b>Schedule of Renton Technical College's Share of the Net Pension Liability</b> <b>Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1</b> Measurement Date of June 30						
Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	
2014	0.004246%	\$ 125,234	\$ 200,422	62.49%	68.77%	
2015	0.005329%	\$ 168,830	\$ 261,052	64.67%	65.70%	
2016	0.007015%	\$ 239,509	\$ 357,863	66.93%	62.07%	
2017	0.007820%	\$ 236,420	\$ 434,045	54.47%	65.58%	
2018	0.009675%	\$ 282,567	\$ 545,872	51.76%	66.52%	
2019						
2020						
2021						
2022						
2023						

\*These schedules are to be built prospectively until they contain 10 years of data.

## Cost Sharing Employer Plans

### Schedules of Renton Technical College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Renton Technical College's Share of the Net Pension Liability						
Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3						
Measurement Date of June 30						
Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	
2014	0.045790%	\$ 14,790	\$ 200,422	7.38%	96.81%	
2015	0.005535%	\$ 46,704	\$ 261,052	17.89%	92.48%	
2016	0.007199%	\$ 98,864	\$ 357,863	27.63%	88.72%	
2017	0.007825%	\$ 72,220	\$ 429,113	16.83%	93.14%	
2018	0.008950%	\$ 40,285	\$ 520,846	7.73%	96.88%	
2019						
2020						
2021						
2022						
2023						

\*These schedules are to be built prospectively until they contain 10 years of data.



## Pension Plan Information

### Cost Sharing Employer Plans Schedules of Contributions

<b>Schedule of Contributions</b> <b>Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1</b> Fiscal Year Ended June 30							
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		
2014	\$ 179,212	\$ 179,212	\$ -	\$ 4,349,758	4.12%		
2015	\$ 176,389	\$ 176,389	\$ -	\$ 4,343,920	4.06%		
2016	\$ 240,183	\$ 240,183	\$ -	\$ 4,972,869	4.83%		
2017	\$ 266,135	\$ 266,135	\$ -	\$ 5,449,408	4.88%		
2018	\$ 285,312	\$ 285,312	\$ -	\$ 5,589,140	5.10%		
2019	\$ 291,607	\$ 291,607	\$ -	\$ 5,618,489	5.19%		
2020							
2021							
2022							
2023							

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

**Cost Sharing Employer Plans**  
Schedules of Contributions

<b>Schedule of Contributions</b> <b>Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3</b> Fiscal Year Ended June 30							
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		
2014	\$ 217,644	\$ 217,644	\$ -	\$ 4,260,090	5.11%		
2015	\$ 223,687	\$ 223,687	\$ -	\$ 4,302,555	5.20%		
2016	\$ 311,554	\$ 311,554	\$ -	\$ 4,913,080	6.34%		
2017	\$ 343,058	\$ 343,058	\$ -	\$ 5,360,416	6.40%		
2018	\$ 424,509	\$ 424,509	\$ -	\$ 5,534,668	7.67%		
2019	\$ 417,779	\$ 417,779	\$ -	\$ 5,560,381	7.51%		
2020							
2021							
2022							
2023							

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

**Cost Sharing Employer Plans**  
Schedules of Contributions

<b>Schedule of Contributions</b> <b>Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1</b> Fiscal Year Ended June 30							
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		
2014	\$ 8,397	\$ 8,397	\$ -	\$ 200,422	4.19%		
2015	\$ 11,924	\$ 11,924	\$ -	\$ 261,052	4.57%		
2016	\$ 21,319	\$ 21,319	\$ -	\$ 357,863	5.96%		
2017	\$ 27,373	\$ 27,373	\$ -	\$ 434,045	6.31%		
2018	\$ 40,618	\$ 40,618	\$ -	\$ 545,872	7.44%		
2019	\$ 56,378	\$ 56,378	\$ -	\$ 768,368	7.34%		
2020							
2021							
2022							
2023							

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

**Cost Sharing Employer Plans**  
Schedules of Contributions

<b>Schedule of Contributions</b> <b>Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3</b> Fiscal Year Ended June 30						
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	
2014	\$ 11,589	\$ 11,589	\$ -	\$ 200,422	5.78%	
2015	\$ 15,179	\$ 15,179	\$ -	\$ 261,052	5.81%	
2016	\$ 24,141	\$ 24,141	\$ -	\$ 357,863	6.75%	
2017	\$ 29,604	\$ 29,604	\$ -	\$ 429,113	6.90%	
2018	\$ 41,078	\$ 41,078	\$ -	\$ 520,846	7.89%	
2019	\$ 58,194	\$ 58,194	\$ -	\$ 743,220	7.83%	
2020						
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

## State Board Supplemental Defined Benefit Plans

<b>Schedule of Changes in the Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios</b> <b>Renton Technical College</b> Fiscal Year Ended June 30* <i>(expressed in thousands)</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	
<b>Total Pension Liability</b>				
Service Cost	\$ 118	\$ 81	\$ 60	
Interest	\$ 77	74	72	
Changes of benefit terms	\$ -	-	-	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ (553)	(219)	136	
Changes of assumptions	\$ (131)	(74)	256	
Benefit Payments	\$ (20)	(27)	(38)	
Change in Proportionate Share of TPL		(75)	(9)	
Other	\$ -	-	-	
<b>Net Change in Total Pension Liability</b>	<b>\$ (508)</b>	<b>(241)</b>	<b>477</b>	
<b>Total Pension Liability - Beginning</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>1,834</b>	
<b>Total Pension Liability - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 2,075</b>	<b>\$ 1,834</b>	<b>\$ 2,311</b>	
<b>College's Proportion of the Pension Liability</b>	2.182721%	2.103712%	2.093360%	
<b>Covered-employee payroll</b>	\$ 12,236	\$ 12,045	\$ 12,652	
<b>Total Pension Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll</b>	16.955662%	15.225136%	18.264141%	

\*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.

## Required Supplementary Information

### Other Postemployment Benefits Information

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios			
Measurement Date of June 30*			
Total OPEB Liability	2017		2018
Service cost	\$	1,005,162	\$ 778,295
Interest cost		470,824	535,074
Difference between expected and actual experience		-	488,418
Changes in assumptions		(2,296,689)	(3,407,263)
Changes in benefit terms		-	-
Benefit payments		(239,940)	(225,988)
Changes in proportionate share		-	(546,841)
Other		-	-
<b>Net Changes in Total OPEB Liability</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>(1,060,642)</b>	<b>\$ (2,378,305)</b>
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Beginning</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>15,887,381</b>	<b>\$ 14,826,739</b>
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Ending</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>14,826,739</b>	<b>\$ 12,448,434</b>
<b>College's proportion of the Total OPEB Liability (%)</b>		<b>0.25450000%</b>	<b>0.24511380%</b>
<b>Covered-employee payroll</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>17,752,767</b>	<b>\$ 17,957,645</b>
<b>Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll</b>		<b>83.517904%</b>	<b>69.321084%</b>

\*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.

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