Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

Financial Statements Audit Report

Skagit Valley College

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

Published February 3, 2020

Report No. 1025553

Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

February 3, 2020

Board of Trustees
Skagit Valley College
Mount Vernon, Washington

Report on Financial Statements

Please find attached our report on the Skagit Valley College's financial statements.

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

Sincerely,

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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*

Skagit Valley College
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019

Board of Trustees
Skagit Valley College
Mount Vernon, 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 Skagit Valley 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 January 27, 2020.

Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Skagit Valley College Foundation (the Foundation), as described in our report on the College's financial statements. This report includes our consideration of the results of the other auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those other auditors. However, this report, insofar as it relates to the results of the other auditors, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. The financial statements of the Foundation were not audited in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and accordingly this report does not include reporting on internal control over financial reporting or instances of reportable noncompliance associated with the Foundation. The Foundation's prior year comparative information has been derived from the Foundation's 2018 basic financial statements, on which other auditors issued their report dated October 15, 2018.

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

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

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

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

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

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

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

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

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

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

January 27, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Skagit Valley College
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019

Board of Trustees
Skagit Valley College
Mount Vernon, 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 Skagit Valley 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 Skagit Valley College Foundation (the Foundation), which represents 100 percent of the assets, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors, whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Foundation, is based solely on the report of 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 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 reports 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 Skagit Valley College, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and 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 Skagit Valley College, an agency of the state of Washington, are intended to present the financial position, and the changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows of only the respective portion of the activities of the state of Washington that is attributable to the transactions of the College and its aggregate discretely presented component units. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the state of Washington as of June 30, 2019, the changes in its financial position, or where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

The Skagit Valley College Foundation financial statements include partial prior-year comparative information. Such information does not include all of the information required for a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Foundation's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018, from which such summarized information was derived. Other auditors have previously audited the Skagit Valley College Foundation's 2018 basic financial statements and they expressed an unmodified opinion in their report dated October 15, 2018.

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 January 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.

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

January 27, 2020

FINANCIAL SECTION

Skagit Valley College
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Management's Discussion and Analysis – 2019

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Skagit Valley College Statement of Net Position – 2019
Skagit Valley College Statement of Revenues, Expense and Changes in Net Position – 2019
Skagit Valley College Statement of Cash Flows – 2019
Foundation Statement of Financial Position – 2019 and 2018
Foundation Statement of Activities – 2019 and 2018
Notes to Financial Statements – 2019

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of Skagit Valley College's Share of 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 Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios – State Board Supplemental Defined Benefit Plans – 2019
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios – Other Postemployment Benefits Information – 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Skagit Valley College

The following discussion and analysis provides an overview of the financial position and activities of Skagit Valley 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.

Skagit Valley 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 9,000 students. The College confers applied baccalaureate degrees, associates degrees, certificates and high school diplomas. The College was established in 1926 and its primary purpose is to provide opportunities for students in pursuit of their educational and employment goals, while contributing to the economic and cultural enrichment of it communities.

The College's main campus is located in Mount Vernon, Washington, a community of about 35,000 residents. The College operates a second, smaller campus located in Oak Harbor, a city of about 23,000 residents on Whidbey Island. In addition, the College operates three educational centers – one in Friday Harbor on San Juan Island, another in Clinton at the south end of Whidbey Island, and a Marine Technology Center in Anacortes. The College also operates a Craft Brewing program in Burlington. 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, its 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:

Skagit Valley College
Condensed Statement of Net Position
As of June 30, 2019

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current Assets	$18,203,324	20,540,709
Capital Assets, net	78,945,169	80,416,444
Other Assets, non-current	665,150	658,139
Total Assets	97,813,642	101,615,292
Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,496,326	2,132,100
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	10,335,347	13,372,986
Other Liabilities, non-current	48,623,734	52,001,453
Total Liabilities	58,959,082	65,374,439
Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,919,288	5,114,421
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	58,816,799	59,000,963
Restricted	210,252	231,750
Unrestricted	(26,595,452)	(25,974,179)
Total Net Position, as restated	32,431,599	33,258,534

Current assets consist primarily of cash, investments, various accounts receivables and inventories. The modest decrease of current assets in FY 2019 can be attributed to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents. Our Local Government Investment Pool, which is included in cash equivalents, decreased by about 2 million from FY 2018 to FY 2019. The decrease is mostly a result of using local funds to complete our Athletic Field Improvement project.

Net capital assets decreased by $1,471,275from FY 2018 to FY 2019. The decrease is primarily the result of current depreciation expense of $2,638,271. This decrease was offset in part by ongoing acquisitions of capitalizable equipment and the completion of our athletic field, increasing Improvements other than Buildings.

Non-current assets are the long-term portion of certain investments. The increase in long-term investments is due to interest received.

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.

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 (OPEB) and the change in assumptions for OPEB.

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, deposits held for others and unearned revenue. Current liabilities can fluctuate from year to year depending on the timeliness of vendor invoices and resulting vendor payments, especially in the area of capital assets and improvements.

The decrease in current liabilities from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is due to a decrease in the current portion of the GASB 75 postemployment liability of $1.75 million. This was the amount of the FY18 OPEB expense included in the prior year short-term liability.

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 continue to decrease as the College pays down the principal owed on Certificates of Participation.

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.

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

Net Position As of June 30th	**FY 2019**	**FY 2018**
Net investment in capital assets	$58,816,799	$59,000,963
Restricted		
Expendable - 3.5% Institutional Loan Fund	$205,140	$227,194
Expendable - Student Loans	$5,112	$4,556
Unrestricted	-$26,595,452	-$25,974,179
Total Net Position	**$32,431,599**	**$33,258,534**

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.

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

	2019	2018
Operating Revenues		
Student tuition and fees, net	11,556,691	13,088,166
Auxiliary enterprise sales	1,761,648	1,770,632
Grants and contracts	19,522,436	18,773,061
Other operating revenues	2,646,524	2,344,801
Total operating revenues	**35,487,299**	**35,976,660**
Non-Operating Revenues		
State appropriations	20,363,418	20,044,214
Federal Pell grant revenue	5,712,912	5,545,777
Other non-operating revenues	253,600	176,326
Total non-operating revenues	26,329,930	25,766,317
Total revenues	**61,817,229**	**61,742,977**
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and Benefits	40,342,347	40,764,891
Scholarships	7,995,278	8,238,675
Depreciation	2,638,271	2,559,699
Other operating expenses	12,540,894	11,883,131
Total operating expenses	**63,516,790**	**63,446,396**
Non-Operating Expenses		
Building fee remittance	1,151,321	1,143,294
Other non-operating expenses	1,268,850	1,318,227
Total non-operating expenses	**2,420,171**	**2,461,521**
Total expenses	65,936,961	**65,907,917**
Excess (deficiency) before capital contributions	**(4,119,731)**	**(4,164,940)**
Capital appropriations and contributions	**3,292,796**	2,367,580
Change in Net position	**(826,935)**	**(1,797,360)**
Net Position		
Net position, beginning of year	33,258,534	57,508,162
Prior period adjustments or Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	-	(22,452,268)
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	-	35,055,894
Net position, end of year	**32,431,599**	**33,258,534**

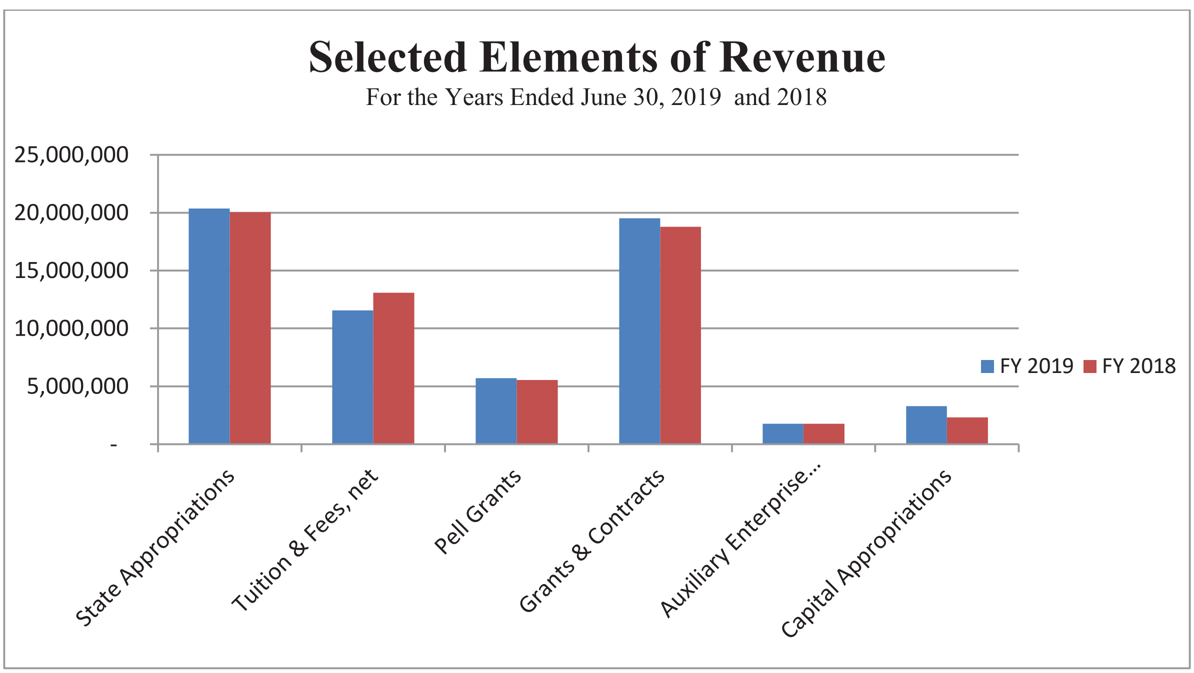
Revenues

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 allocated funds to each of the 34 college's based on 3 year average FTE actuals. Additionally, the Supplemental Budget also reduces the general fund by the amount set aside specifically for Pension Stabilization. This method of allocation will continue in FY2020.

Since overall enrollments leveled off in FY 2019 and the state increased resident tuition by 2.2% beginning Fall 2018, the College's decrease in tuition and fee revenue is primarily attributable to changes in the mix of students enrolled. The college saw a 30% decrease in International contracted students that pay on a fee-only basis, as allowed by law. The tuition and fee decrease is also attributed to an increase in scholarship discounts and allowances. Tuition and Fees are reported net of scholarship discounts and allowances, per NACUBO Advisory Report 2000-05.

In FY 2019, grant and contract revenues increased by $749,375 when compared with FY 2018. The College continued to serve students under the terms of contracted programs. The College contracts with local high schools to enroll Running Start students who earn both high school and college credit for these courses. The College also serves contracted international students who are not supported by state dollars.

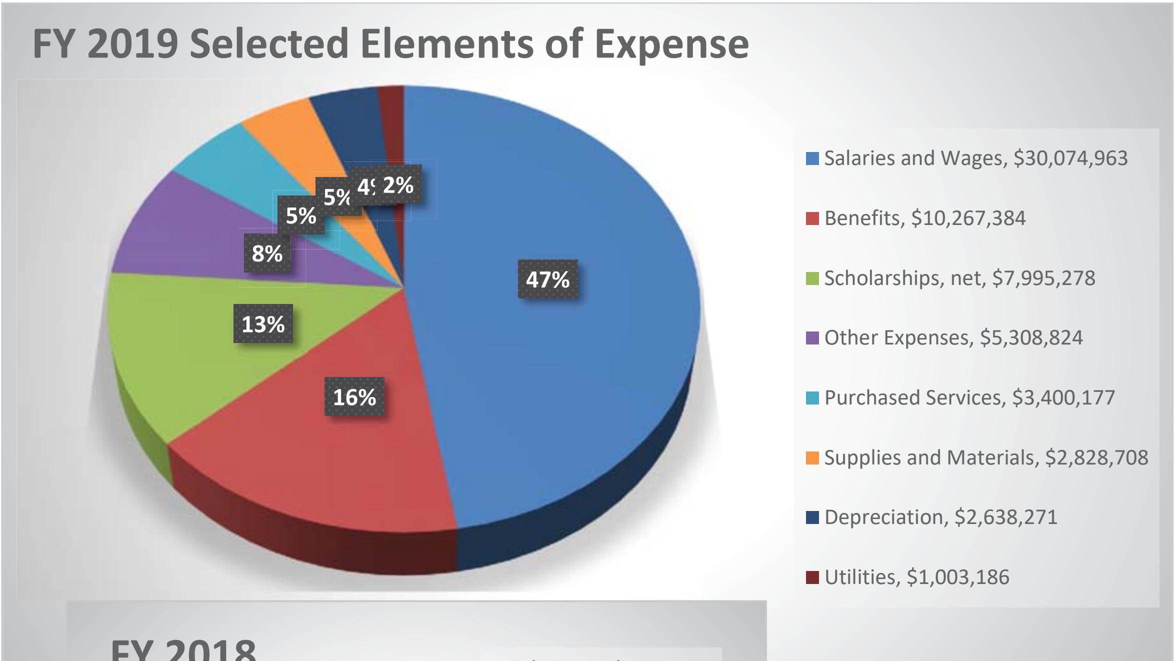
The College receives capital spending authority on a biennial basis and may carry unexpended amounts forward into one or two future biennia, depending on the original purpose of the funding. In accordance with accounting standards, the amount shown as capital appropriation revenue on the financial statement 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.

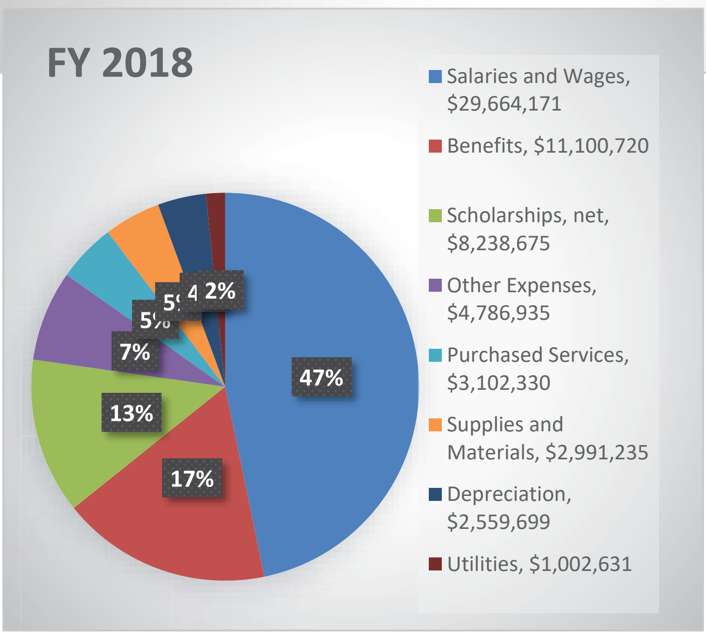


Expenses
The College has continuously sought opportunities to identify savings and efficiencies, and invest these dollars in areas that show direct correlation to mission fulfillment. As a result of this work, for FY 2019, salary and benefit costs held steady when compared to FY 2018.

The College had only a slight increase in utility expenses for FY 2019 as a result of targeted efforts to reduce use, in spite of rate increases from utility providers. Purchased services are slightly 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 supplies and materials or purchased services costs. These fluctuations are to be expected. Depreciation expense is also primarily driven by capital activity, with the annual depreciation expense showing a significant increase in any year when a new building is placed in service, such as our athletic field improvement.

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.





Capital Assets and Long-Term Debt Activities

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

At June 30, 2019, the College had invested $78,945,169 in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. This represents a *decrease* of $1,471,275 from last year, as shown in the table below.

Asset Type	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Land	$1,868,450	$1,868,450
Construction in Progress	$0	$1,461,439
Buildings, net	$73,331,449	$75,435,806
Other Improvements and Infrastructure, net	$2,706,994	$584,619
Equipment, net	$967,226	$986,250
Library Resources, net	$71,049	$79,879
Total Capital Assets, Net	**$78,945,169**	**$80,416,444**

The decrease in net capital assets can be attributed to current year depreciation expense, offset by the completion of our athletic field improvements. 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 $20,128,370 in outstanding debt. This represents a decrease of $1,287,110 from last year, as shown in the table below.

	June 30, 2019	June 20, 2018	Change
Certificates of Participation	20,128,370	21,415,480	(1,287,110)
Total	**$ 20,128,370**	**$ 21,415,480**	**$ (1,287,110)**

Additional information of notes payable, long term debt 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

While Washington's strong economy continues to produce increased operating revenue, the legislature's mandate to fully fund K-12 public education leaves little discretionary funding left for the community and technical college system. As a result, it is likely that Skagit Valley College will only realize new revenue through increases in tuition and Running Start reimbursement rates, both of which are set at the state level.

A hallmark of community colleges is the flexibility to respond quickly to the needs of our local communities. This demand and our desire to respond results in an enrollment pattern of high enrollments during economic downturns when jobs are scarce and unemployment is high. The opposite happens as well, in that community colleges often experience lower enrollment when the job market is strong and unemployment rates are low. Like all of the community colleges in the state, Skagit experienced enrollment declines as the state economy improved; repeating those historic enrollment patterns related to unemployment rates. Enrollment fluctuations are a significant concern for higher education finances in the current environment where state support has been reduced and tuition revenues make up a larger share of a College's overall funding.

Skagit demonstrates financial stability with sufficient cash flow and reserves to support its programs and services. Financial planning reflects available funds, realistic development of financial resources and appropriate risk management to ensure short-term solvency and anticipate long-term obligations, including payment of future liabilities.

Skagit's financial position is one of low capital debt, stable operating budget, and overall reserves that translate to roughly two months of operating costs. Skagit's annual on-going operating budget is approximately $39 million. Skagit develops and adheres to a balanced operating budget each year. A financial report is prepared for each Board of Trustees meeting; this includes the college's current position on key elements, including any new budget resources received during the year, budget to actual spending and cash tuition collections.

Skagit Valley College Statement of Net Position

Skagit Valley College
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

Assets	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 15,546,823
Accounts receivable	1,906,176
Student loans receivable	62,308
Inventories	492,071
Prepaid expenses	195,946
Total current assets	18,203,324
Non-Current Assets	
Long-term investments	665,150
Non-depreciable capital assets	1,868,450
Capital assets, net of depreciation	77,076,719
Total non-current assets	79,610,318
Total assets	**97,813,642**
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred outflows related to pensions	2,132,726
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	1,363,600
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,496,326
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	657,748
Accrued liabilities	6,405,812
Compensated absences, current portion	572,046
Deposits payable	17,894
Unearned revenue	916,463
Certificates of participation payable, current portion	1,353,244
Total pension liability, current portion	65,530
OPEB liability, current portion	346,610
Total current liabilities	10,335,347
Non-Current Liabilities	
Compensated absences	3,637,638
Long-term liabilities	18,775,126
Net pension liability	4,555,775
Total pension liability	3,124,410
OPEB liability	18,530,785
Total non-current liabilities	48,623,734
Total liabilities	**58,959,082**
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	2,717,515
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	7,201,773
Total deferred inflows of resources	9,919,288
Net Position	
29 Net Investment in Capital Assets	58,816,799
Restricted for:	
30 Nonexpendable	
31 Expendable	205,140
32 Student Loans	5,112
33 Unrestricted (deficit)	(26,595,452)
Total Net Position	**$ 32,431,599**

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

Skagit Valley College Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

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

Operating Revenues	
Student tuition and fees, net of scholarship discounts and allowances	$ 11,556,691
Auxiliary enterprise sales	1,761,648
State and local grants and contracts	13,319,737
Federal grants and contracts	6,202,700
Other operating revenues	2,646,524
Total operating revenue	35,487,299
Operating Expenses	
Salaries and wages	30,074,963
Benefits	10,267,384
Scholarships and fellowships	7,995,278
Supplies and materials	2,828,708
Depreciation	2,638,271
Purchased services	3,400,177
Utilities	1,003,186
Other operating expenses	5,308,824
Total operating expenses	63,516,789
Operating income (loss)	(28,029,490)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
State appropriations	20,363,418
Federal Pell grant revenue	5,712,912
Investment income, gains and losses	250,166
Capital asset adjustments	3,434
Building fee remittance	(1,151,321)
Innovation fund remittance	(286,176)
Interest on indebtedness	(982,674)
Net non-operating revenue (expenses)	**23,909,759**
Income or (loss) before other revenues, expenses, gains, or losses	(4,119,731)
Capital Contributions	
Capital appropriations	3,285,786
Noncash Capital Contribution - equipment	7,010
Increase (Decrease) in net position	(826,935)
Net Position	
Net position, beginning of year	33,258,534
Net position, end of year	$ 32,431,599

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

Skagit Valley College Statement of Cash Flows

Skagit Valley College
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Cash flows from operating activities		
Student tuition and fees	$	11,273,054
Grants and contracts		19,780,067
Payments to vendors		(7,771,950)
Payments for utilities		(1,008,352)
Payments to employees		(29,996,664)
Payments for benefits		(10,285,514)
Auxiliary enterprise sales		1,757,425
Payments for scholarships and fellowships		(7,995,278)
Loans issued to students and employees		30,039
Other receipts (payments)		(3,172,928)
Net cash used by operating activities		(27,390,101)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities		
State appropriations		20,363,418
Pell grants		5,712,912
Building fee remittance		(1,151,321)
Innovation fund remittance		(286,176)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		24,638,833
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Proceeds of capital debt		-
Capital appropriations		3,285,786
Purchases of capital assets		(1,156,552)
Principal paid on capital debt		(1,287,110)
Interest paid		(982,674)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities		(140,550)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of investments		(7,011)
Income of investments		250,166
Net cash provided by investing activities		243,155
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,648,663)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		18,195,486
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		15,546,823

Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash used by Operating Activities

Operating Loss		(28,029,490)

Continued on next page

Skagit Valley College Statement of Cash Flows – Continued

Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities		
Depreciation expense		2,638,271
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Receivables, net		(271,590)
Inventories		(21,795)
Other assets		(47,931)
Accounts payable		103,136
Accrued liabilities		(1,467,295)
Unearned revenue		(233,250)
Compensated absences		(51,479)
Pension liability adjustment		(50,630)
Deposits payable		11,913
Loans to students and employees		30,039
Net cash used by operating activities	$	(27,390,101)

Significant Noncash Transactions	
Donated capital asset, equipment	7,010

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

Foundation Statement of Financial Position

Skagit Valley College Foundation

Statements of Financial Position

June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Assets		
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,107,578	$ 914,737
Pledges receivable	105,029	167,421
Advances due from Skagit Valley College	76,907	51,547
Investments	14,888,424	14,605,817
Property and equipment, net	1,555,464	1,637,519
Other assets	27,582	40,072
Total assets	$ 17,760,984	$ 17,417,113
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 28,907	$ 18,048
Advances due to Skagit Valley College	119,826	348,328
Life income annuities payable	-	55,500
Tenant security deposits and prepaid rent	35,891	28,657
Passthrough funds held as agent	19,291	-
Long-term debt, net	819,244	962,092
Total liabilities	1,023,159	1,412,625
Net assets		
Without donor restrictions		
Board designated – endowment	1,779,497	1,661,105
Board designated – Campus View Village	1,159,082	994,330
Board designated – Booster Club	238,554	225,387
Board designated – SVC Cardinal Complete Program	5,000	-
Board designated – President's Development Fund	2,475	-
Undesignated	98,695	84,266
Total net assets without donor restrictions	3,283,303	2,965,088
With donor restrictions	13,454,522	13,039,400
Total net assets	16,737,825	16,004,488
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 17,760,984	$ 17,417,113

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Foundation Statement of Activities

Skagit Valley College Foundation

Statements of Activities

Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019			2018		
	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Support and revenue						
Contributions	$ 91,465	$ 847,294	$ 938,759	$ 175,337	$ 2,728,340	$ 2,903,677
In-kind salaries	118,000	-	118,000	118,000	-	118,000
Investment return	185,811	473,857	659,668	269,938	595,981	865,919
Campus housing and related income	696,268	-	696,268	665,632	-	665,632
Fundraising activities, net of direct expenses of $41,746 and $34,255 for 2019 and 2018, respectively	150,230	-	150,230	124,150	-	124,150
Other income	161,532	-	161,532	169,113	-	169,113
Satisfaction of restrictions	906,029	(906,029)	-	1,113,761	(1,113,761)	-
Total support and revenue	2,309,335	415,122	2,724,457	2,635,931	2,210,560	4,846,491
Expenses						
Program services	1,681,557	-	1,681,557	2,101,175	-	2,101,175
Management and general	188,156	-	188,156	171,112	-	171,112
Fundraising activities	121,407	-	121,407	141,334	-	141,334
Total expenses	1,991,120	-	1,991,120	2,413,621	-	2,413,621
Change in net assets	318,215	415,122	733,337	222,310	2,210,560	2,432,870
Net assets – beginning of year	2,965,088	13,039,400	16,004,488	2,742,778	10,828,840	13,571,618
Net assets – end of year	$ 3,283,303	$ 13,454,522	$ 16,737,825	$ 2,965,088	$ 13,039,400	$ 16,004,488

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Reporting Entity
Skagit Valley College (the College) is a comprehensive community college offering open-door academic programs, workforce education, basic skills, and community services. The College confers applied baccalaureate degrees, 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 Skagit Valley College Foundation (the Foundation) is a separate but affiliated non-profit entity, incorporated under Washington law in 1978 and recognized as a tax exempt 501(c)(3) charity. The Foundation's charitable purpose is to solicit and receive contributions to provide enhancements at Skagit Valley College and support for its students. Activities include support of academic programs and scholarship assistance to students, and operation of student housing. 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 $881,554 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 360-416-7821.

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 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. Long-term investments are classified as noncurrent assets. 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.

Accounts Receivable

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

Inventories

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

Capital Assets

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

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

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

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 yearend 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 earning 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 Loans. The loan funds are established for the explicit purpose of providing student support as prescribed by statute or granting authority.
- Restricted for Expendable. These include resources the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by third parties.
- Unrestricted. These represent resources derived from student tuition and fees, and sales and services of educational departments and auxiliary enterprises.
- When an expense is incurred that can be paid using either restricted or unrestricted resources, the College's policy is to first apply the expense towards unrestricted resources and then towards restricted resources.

Classification of Revenues and Expenses

The College has classified its revenues 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 $4,589,611.

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 require that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, these costs will no longer be included in the capitalized cost of capital assets reported by the College. The Statement will be applied on a prospective basis and the interest costs capitalized prior to implementation will continue to be recognized as those assets are depreciated.

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 GASBS 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 $15,546,823 as represented in the table below.

Cash and Cash Equivalents		**June 30, 2019**
Petty Cash and Change Funds	$	9,090
Bank Demand and Time Deposits		3,413,661
Local Government Investment Pool		12,124,072
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$**	**15,546,823**

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 US 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
Long-term investments consist of a fixed annuity. The College measures and reports investments at fair value using the valuation input hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles, as follows:

> *Level 1 inputs (quoted market prices*) - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the College has the ability to access at the measurement date. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment. If a level 1 input is available for a particular investment, it must be used to value that investment.
>
> *Level 2 inputs (observable inputs)* - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly. Observable inputs are those that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset developed on market data obtained from sources independent of the College (e.g. matrix pricing, yield curves and indices).

Level 3 inputs - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. Unobservable inputs are those that reflect the College's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset developed, based on the best information available in the circumstances (e.g. investment manager pricing for private placements, private equities and hedge funds).

The College categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. All of the College's investments fall within the hierarchy of Level 1.

		Investment Maturities (in Years)			
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Less than 1**	**1 to 5**	**6 to 10**	**More than 10**
Fixed Annuity	665,150	-	665,150	-	-
Total Investments	**665,150**	**-**	**665,150**	**-**	**-**

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 form the state 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, all of the College's operating fund investments were held by the College's custodian banks in the College's name.

Investment Expenses
Investment income for the College is shown net of investment expenses. The investment expenses incurred for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were $703.

Note 4 - Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists of tuition and fee charges to students and auxiliary enterprise services provided to students, faculty and staff. 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:

Accounts Receivable		Amount
Student Tuition and Fees	$	675,976
Due from the Federal Government		200,971
Due from Other State Agencies		509,568
Auxiliary Enterprises		75,760
Other		473,161
Subtotal		1,935,436
Less Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts		(29,261)
Accounts Receivable, net	**$**	**1,906,176**

Note 5 - Loans Receivable

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

Loans Receivable		Amount
Student Loans Receivable	$	64,609
Subtotal		64,609
Less Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts		(2,300)
Loans Receivable, net	**$**	**62,308**

Note 6 – Inventories

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

Inventories	Method		Amount
Merchandise Inventories	FIFO		492,071
Inventories		**$**	**492,071**

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 $2,638,271.

Capital Assets	Beginning Balance	Additions/ Transfers	Retirements	Ending Balance
Capital assets, non-depreciable				
Land	$ 1,868,450	$ -	$ -	$ 1,868,450
Construction in progress	1,461,439	(1,461,439)	-	-
Total capital assets, non-depreciable	3,329,889	(1,461,439)	-	1,868,450
Capital assets, depreciable				
Buildings	102,601,772	3,251	-	102,605,023
Other improvements and infrastructure	1,302,923	2,299,496	-	3,602,419
Equipment	6,325,226	329,144	(537,089)	6,117,282
Library resources	3,283,365	14,382	-	3,297,747
Total capital assets, depreciable	113,513,286	2,646,273	(537,089)	115,622,471
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	27,165,966	2,107,608	-	29,273,574
Other improvements and infrastructure	718,304	177,121	-	895,425
Equipment	5,338,976	330,329	(519,252)	5,150,053
Library resources	3,203,486	23,212	-	3,226,698
Total accumulated depreciation	36,426,731	2,638,271	(519,252)	38,545,751
Total capital assets, depreciable, net	77,086,555	8,002	(17,837)	77,076,719
Capital assets, net	**$ 80,416,444**	**$ (1,453,437)**	**$ (17,837)**	**$ 78,945,169**

Note 8 - Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

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

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	Amount
Amounts Owed to Employees	$ 2,133,088
Accounts Payable	657,748
Amounts Held for Others and Retainage	4,272,724
Total	**$ 7,063,560**

Note 9 - Unearned Revenue

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

Unearned Revenue		Amount
Summer Quarter Tuition & Fees	$	852,577
Housing and Other Deposits		63,886
Total Unearned Revenue	$	916,463

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 $71,085.29.

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 sick leave liability is recorded as an actuarial estimate of one-fourth the total balance on the payroll records. The accrued vacation leave totaled $1,504,592 and accrued sick leave totaled $2,209,991 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.

In addition to vacation and sick leave accrued, compensated absences also includes faculty tenure purchase retirement options. These faculty retirement buyouts may be spread out over a period of years. The amount due to faculty in fiscal year 2020 is categorized as a current liability in the amount of $274,297, and the amount spread over longer periods is categorized as non-current liabilities in the amount of $220,804.

Note 12 - Notes Payable

In February 2007, the College obtained financing in order to renovate the Student Campus Center Building through certificates of participation (COP), issued by the Washington Office of State Treasurer (OST) in the amount of $3,250,000. The interest rate charged was 4.29%. In April 2016, OST refinanced this debt in the amount of $1,380,000 at a new interest rate of 1.38%. Students assess themselves, on a quarterly basis, a mandatory fee that services a portion of this debt. The remaining portion of the debt is covered by the general operating budget of the college. Student fees related to these COP(s) are accounted for in a dedicated fund, which is used to pay principal and interest, not coming out of the general operating budget.

In August 2012, the College obtained financing in order to install energy efficient upgrades through certificates of participation (COP), issued by the Washington Office of State Treasurer (OST) in the amount of $209,900. The interest rate charged is 1.89%.

In August 2012, the College obtained financing in order to renovate the Lewis Hall Building through certificates of participation (COP), issued by the Washington Office of State Treasurer (OST) in the amount of $25,745,000. The interest rate charged is 3.10%.

The College's debt service requirements for these note agreements 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:

Certificates of Participation			
Fiscal year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 1,353,244	$ 918,319	$ 2,271,563
2021	1,424,436	850,656	2,275,093
2022	1,495,689	779,434	2,275,124
2023	1,270,000	704,650	1,974,650
2024	1,335,000	641,150	1,976,150
2025-2029	7,755,000	2,148,500	9,903,500
2030-2032	5,495,000	445,400	5,940,400
Total	**$ 20,128,370**	**$ 6,488,109**	**$ 26,616,479**

Note 14 - Schedule of Long Term Liabilities

	Balance outstanding 6/30/18	Additions	Reductions	Balance outstanding 6/30/19	Current portion
Certificates of Participation	$ 21,415,481	$ -	$ 1,287,110	**$ 20,128,370**	**$1,353,244**
Compensation absences	4,261,163	1,795,663	1,847,142	**4,209,684**	**572,046**
Net pension liability	6,125,388	1,577,555	3,147,168	**4,555,775**	-
Total pension liability	2,598,826	3,255,470	2,664,356	**3,189,940**	65,530
OPEB liability	21,390,168	5,374,123	7,886,896	**18,877,395**	346,610
Total	**$ 55,791,026**	**$12,002,811**	**$16,832,672**	**$ 50,961,164**	**$2,337,430**

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	$	7,745,715
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	$	2,132,726
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	$	2,717,515
Pension Expense	$	371,764

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

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

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

	PERS 1	PERS 2/3*	TRS 1	TRS 2/3*
Contribution Rate	12.83%	12.83%	15.41%	15.41%
Actual Contributions	11,127	1,148,504	11,949	43,241

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discount rate

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.4%)	Current Discount Rate (7.4%)	1% Increase (8.4%)
PERS 1	$3,652,417	$2,972,012	$2,382,643
PERS 2/3	6,359,470	1,390,345	(2,683,783)
TRS 1	221,311	177,864	139,385
TRS 2/3	96,984	15,560	(50,584)

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

Pension Liabilities. At June 30, 2019, the College reported a total pension liability of $4,555,775 for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities as follows:

	Liability
PERS 1	$2,972,007
PERS 2/3	1,390,344
TRS 1	177,864
TRS 2/3	15,560

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:

	2017	2018	Change
PERS 1	0.065791%	0.066547%	0.000756%
PERS 2/3	0.079253%	0.081430%	0.002177%
TRS 1	0.006968%	0.006090%	-0.000878%
TRS 2/3	0.004251%	0.003457%	-0.000794%

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

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

	Pension Expense
PERS 1	$300,834
PERS 2/3	(30,579)
TRS 1	(8,505)
TRS 2/3	10,174
TOTAL	**271,924**

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

	PERS 1	
	Deferred Outflows	**Deferred Inflows**
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	118,106
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	469,585	-
Totals	**$ 469,585**	**$ 118,106**

	PERS 2/3	
	Deferred Outflows	**Deferred Inflows**
Difference between expected and actual experience	170,420	243,424
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	853,180
Changes of assumptions	16,265	395,681
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	79,582	124,068
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	673,632	-
Totals	**$ 939,899**	**$ 1,616,353**

	TRS 1	
	Deferred Outflows	**Deferred Inflows**
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	7,606
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	32,132	-
Totals	**$ 32,132**	**$ 7,606**

	TRS 2/3	
	Deferred Outflows	**Deferred Inflows**
Difference between expected and actual experience	7,312	1,149
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	13,160
Changes of assumptions	265	6,253
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	19,241	8,644
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	21,541	-
Totals	**$ 48,359**	**$ 29,206**

The $1,489,975 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:

Year ended June 30:	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	TRS 1	TRS 2/3
2020	5,167	(148,026)	761	1,841
2021	(25,819)	(293,105)	(1,575)	(1,802)
2022	(77,475)	(530,139)	(5,409)	(5,810)
2023	(19,980)	(201,298)	(1,384)	(485)
2024		(79,492)		1,367
Thereafter		(98,025)		2,501
Total	**$ (118,107)**	**$ (1,350,085)**	**$ (7,607)**	**$ (2,388)**

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 $1,449,053.

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 $52,548. 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 $82,971. This amount was not used as a part of GASB 73 calculations its status as an asset has not been determined by the Legislature. As of June 30, 2019, the Community and Technical College system accounted for $19,733,342 of the fund balance.

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

Salary increases 3.50%-4.25%
Fixed Income and Variable Income Investment Returns* 4.25%-6.50%
**Measurement reflects actual investment returns through June 30, 2018*

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

Most actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of the April 2016 Supplemental Plan Experience Study. Additional assumptions related to the fixed income and variable income investments were based on feedback from financial administrators of the Higher Education Supplemental Retirement Plans.
Material assumption changes during the measurement period include the discount rate decrease from 3.87 percent to 3.50 percent.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was set equal to the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, or 3.50 percent for the June 30, 2019, measurement date.

Pension Expense. Pension expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 was $99,840.

Proportionate Share (%)		**2.88983%**
Service Cost	$	82,402
Interest		99,673
Amortization of Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(108,520)	
Amortization of Changes of Assumptions		12,301
Changes of Benefit Terms		-

Administrative Expenses		-
Other Changes in Fiduciary Net Position		-
Proportionate Share of Collective Pension Expense		**85,855**
Amortization of the Change in Proportionate Share of TPL		13,985
Total Pension Expense	**$**	**99,840**

Proportionate Shares of Pension Liabilities. The College's proportionate share of pension liabilities for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 was 2.89%. The College's proportion of the total pension liability was based on a projection of the College's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan to the projected contributions of all participating College's. The College's change in proportionate share of the total pension liability and deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources are represented in the following table:

Proportionate Share (%) 2018	**2.98%**
Proportionate Share (%) 2019	**2.89%**
Total Pension Liability - Ending 2018	$ 2,598,826
Total Pension Liability - Beginning 2019	2,519,152
Total Pension Liability - Change in Proportion	(79,674)
Total Deferred Inflow/Outflows - 2018	1,051,062
Total Deferred Inflow/Outflows - 2019	1,018,838
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - Change in Proportion	(32,224)
Total Change in Proportion	**$ (111,898)**

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

	Number of Participating Members			
Plan	**Inactive Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits**	**Inactive Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits**	**Active Members**	**Total Members**
SRP	20	20	143	183

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

Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability	Amount
Service Cost	$ 82,402
Interest	99,673
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	187,920
Changes in Assumptions	353,342
Benefit Payments	(52,548)
Change in Proportionate Share of TPL	(79,674)
Other	-
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	591,115
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	2,598,826
Total Pension Liability - Ending	**$ 3,189,941**

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%)**
$ 3,644,971	$ 3,189,939	$ 2,812,094

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	$ 162,525	$ 668,610
Changes of Assumptions	305,593	$ 180,858
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liability	174,636	$ 96,776
Transactions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	-	-
Total	**$ 642,754**	**$ 946,244**

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

	State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan
2020	(82,234.85)
2021	(82,234.85)
2022	(82,234.85)
2023	(82,234.85)
2024	(34,603.46)
Thereafter	60,052.54

Note 16 - Other Post-Employment Benefits

Plan Description. In addition to pension benefits as described in Note 16, 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*	443
Retirees Receiving Benefits**	173
Retirees Not Receiving Benefits***	22
Total Active Employees and Retirees	638

*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 years 2018. This was increased in calendar year 2019 up to $168 per member per month. It is projected to increase to $183 per member per month in calendar year 2020.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total OPEB Liability
As of June 30, 2019, the state reported a total OPEB liability of $5.08 billion. The College's proportionate share of the total OPEB liability is $18,877,394. This liability was determined based on a measurement date of June 30, 2018.

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

Skagit Valley College		
Proportionate Share (%)		**0.3717022512%**
Service Cost	$	1,180,244
Interest Cost		811,411
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experienc		740,661
Changes in Assumptions*		(5,166,935)
Changes of Benefit Terms		-
Benefit Payments		(342,700)
Changes in Proportionate Share		264,545
Other		-
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		(2,512,774)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning		21,390,168
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	**$**	**18,877,394**

*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		
1% Decrease	**Current Discount Rate**	**1% Increase**
$ 22,761,700	$ 18,777,394	$ 15,846,796

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		
1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
$ 15,496,512	$ 18,877,394	$ 23,373,328

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 $1,173,662. OPEB expense consists of the following elements:

Skagit Valley College	
Proportionate Share (%)	**0.3717022512%**
Service Cost	$ 1,180,244
Interest Cost	811,411
Amortization of Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	82,296
Amortization of Changes in Assumptions	(946,810)
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Amortization of Changes in Proportion	46,521
Administrative Expenses	-
Total OPEB Expense	**$ 1,173,662**

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

Skagit Valley College		
Proportionate Share (%)	**0.3717022512%**	
Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows**	**Deferred Outflows**
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 658,365
Changes in assumptions	7,201,773	-
Transactions subsequent to the measurement date	-	346,610
Changes in proportion	-	358,625
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows	**$ 7,201,773**	**$ 1,363,600**

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:

Proportionate Share (%)		**0.3717022512%**
2020	$	(817,993)
2021	$	(817,993)
2022	$	(817,993)
2023	$	(817,993)
2024	$	(817,993)
Thereafter	$	(2,094,818)

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

Proportionate Share (%) 2017		**0.3671613484%**
Proportionate Share (%) 2018		**0.3717022512%**
Total OPEB Liability - Ending 2017	$	21,390,168
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning 2018		21,654,713
Total OPEB Liability Change in Proportion		264,545
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - 2017		(2,606,710)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - 2018		(2,638,949)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows Change in Proportion		(32,239)
Total Change in Proportion	**$**	**296,784**

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.

Expenses by Functional Classification		
Instruction	$	17,712,597
Academic Support Services		4,656,335
Student Services		13,213,908
Institutional Support		9,460,230
Operations and Maintenance of Plant		4,872,019
Scholarships and Other Student Financial Aid		7,529,847
Auxiliary enterprises		3,375,590
Depreciation		2,638,271
Total operating expenses	**$**	**63,458,797**

Note 18 - Commitments and Contingencies

The College has commitments of $7,148,879 for various capital improvement projects that include construction and completion of new buildings and renovations of existing buildings. The majority of these commitments will be funded by federal Head Start grant funds.
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

The college does not have any subsequent events as of June 30, 2019 to report.

Required Supplemental Information

Pension Plan Information

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Skagit Valley College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Skagit Valley 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	0.073192%	$ 3,687,081	$ 7,524,995	49.00%	61.19%
2015	0.073200%	$ 3,829,041	$ 7,844,434	48.81%	59.10%
2016	0.072244%	$ 3,879,839	$ 8,143,706	47.64%	57.03%
2017	0.065791%	$ 3,121,834	$ 8,018,878	38.93%	61.24%
2018	0.066547%	$ 2,972,012	$ 8,608,434	34.52%	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 Skagit Valley College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Skagit Valley 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	0.082904%	$ 1,675,789	$ 7,086,491	23.65%	93.29%
2015	0.083494%	$ 2,983,289	$ 7,408,500	40.27%	89.20%
2016	0.083115%	$ 4,184,775	$ 7,754,061	53.97%	85.82%
2017	0.079253%	$ 2,753,663	$ 7,783,921	35.38%	90.97%
2018	0.081430%	$ 1,390,344	$ 8,445,594	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 Skagit Valley College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Skagit Valley College's Share of the Net Pension Liability

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) 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	0.013816%	$ 407,497	$ 334,008	122.00%	68.77%
2015	0.013044%	$ 413,252	$ 350,737	117.82%	65.70%
2016	0.006626%	$ 226,227	$ 223,193	101.36%	62.07%
2017	0.006968%	$ 210,661	$ 309,244	68.12%	65.58%
2018	0.006090%	$ 177,864	$ 286,003	62.19%	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 Skagit Valley College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Skagit Valley 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	0.002125%	$ 6,864	$ 94,927	7.23%	96.81%
2015	0.002490%	$ 21,011	$ 116,554	18.03%	92.48%
2016	0.002257%	$ 30,995	$ 111,474	27.80%	88.72%
2017	0.004251%	$ 39,234	$ 233,057	16.83%	93.14%
2018	0.003457%	$ 15,560	$ 210,693	7.39%	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

Schedule of Contributions

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1

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	$ 323,968	$ 323,968	$ -	$ 7,524,995	4.31%
2015	$ 336,426	$ 336,426	$ -	$ 7,844,434	4.29%
2016	$ 409,693	$ 409,693	$ -	$ 8,143,706	5.03%
2017	$ 395,749	$ 395,749	$ -	$ 8,018,878	4.94%
2018	$ 445,204	$ 445,204	$ -	$ 8,608,434	5.17%
2019	$ 469,585	$ 469,585	$ -	$ 9,049,510	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

Schedule of Contributions Public Emplyees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3 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	$ 350,221	$ 350,221	$ -	$ 7,086,491	4.94%
2015	$ 371,927	$ 371,927	$ -	$ 7,408,500	5.02%
2016	$ 479,817	$ 479,817	$ -	$ 7,754,061	6.19%
2017	$ 484,067	$ 484,067	$ -	$ 7,783,921	6.22%
2018	$ 632,585	$ 632,585	$ -	$ 8,445,594	7.49%
2019	$ 673,632	$ 673,632	$ -	$ 8,962,651	7.52%
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

Schedule of Contributions Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1 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	$ 27,321	$ 27,321	$ -	$ 334,008	8.18%
2015	$ 29,189	$ 29,189	$ -	$ 350,737	8.32%
2016	$ 20,137	$ 20,137	$ -	$ 223,193	9.02%
2017	$ 24,386	$ 24,386	$ -	$ 309,244	7.89%
2018	$ 26,246	$ 26,246	$ -	$ 286,003	9.18%
2019	$ 32,132	$ 32,132	$ -	$ 352,651	9.11%
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

Schedule of Contributions
Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3
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	$ 5,215	$ 5,215	$ -	$ 94,927	5.49%
2015	$ 6,618	$ 6,618	$ -	$ 116,554	5.68%
2016	$ 7,367	$ 7,367	$ -	$ 111,474	6.61%
2017	$ 15,662	$ 15,662	$ -	$ 233,057	6.72%
2018	$ 16,281	$ 16,281	$ -	$ 210,693	7.73%
2019	$ 21,541	$ 21,541	$ -	$ 275,113	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

Schedule of Changes in the Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios Skagit Valley College Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 *(expressed in thousands)*			
	2017	2018	2019
Total Pension Liability			
Service Cost	$ 151	$ 114	$ 82
Interest	98	105	100
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(707)	(310)	188
Changes of assumptions	(167)	(105)	353
Benefit Payments	(25)	(39)	(53)
Change in Proportionate Share		181	(80)
Other	-	-	-
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	**(650)**	**(54)**	**591**
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	**3,302**	**2,653**	**2,599**
Total Pension Liability - Ending	**$ 2,652**	**$ 2,599**	**$ 3,190**
College's Proportion of the Pension Liability	2.790750%	2.981228%	2.889830%
Covered-employee payroll	$ 15,679	$ 16,789	$ 16,594
Total Pension Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	16.92%	15.48%	19.22%

Notes: 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.

Other Postemployment Benefits Information

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Measurement Date of June 30*				
Total OPEB Liability		**2018**		**2017**
Service cost	$	1,180,244	$	1,450,123
Interest cost		811,411		679,246
Difference between expected and actual experience		740,661		-
Changes in assumptions		(5,166,935)		(3,313,376)
Changes in benefit terms		-		-
Benefit payments		(342,700)		(346,155)
Changes in proportionate share		264,545		123,777
Other		-		-
Net Changes in Total OPEB Liability	$	(2,512,774)	$	(1,406,385)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	$	21,390,168	$	22,796,553
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$	18,877,394	$	21,390,168
College's proportion of the Total OPEB Liability (%		0.37170225%		0.36716135%
Covered-employee payroll	$	25,989,956	$	25,347,337
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		72.633421%		84.388226%

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

ABOUT THE STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contact information for the State Auditor's Office	
Public Records requests	PublicRecords@sao.wa.gov
Main telephone	(360) 902-0370
Toll-free Citizen Hotline	(866) 902-3900
Website	www.sao.wa.gov