



# 2020 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

## Centralia College

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**Centralia College, the oldest community college in continuous operation in Washington State since 1925.**

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## CC Nursing Graduate Serves COVID-19 Patients in NYC

There was a time when she couldn't envision herself going to college much less becoming a nurse, but all that changed when she decided to take one small step and apply to become a certified nursing assistant.

Meet Keri Buehring, proud graduate of the Centralia College Registered Nursing program and Class of 2017.

Buehring has always loved helping people and feels it is her calling. In the past, she had office jobs and found them satisfying, but she kept coming back to the idea that nursing would be the ultimate career for her. After some gentle encouragement - and a bit of prodding from family and friends - Buehring decided to take one small step and get her Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA) degree. If she was successful, she knew she could always take the additional courses needed for a RN degree.

The Texas native was living in Yelm and took a good look at the programs offered at Centralia College, where she knew there was a strong track record of excellence in the nursing program. "It was a highly rated program with a good student to teacher ratio, and it was close to home, which was a bonus," said Buehring.

Everything she had researched about the program was true and the instruction was exactly what she had hoped for. Instructors were enthusiastic and willing to help whenever needed, advisors offered support, and her fellow 31 nurses-in-training became trusted mentors, friends, and a strong support group. Buehring was also happy with the resources provided by the college, including the array of equipment and simulators in the nursing lab.

Although everyone in the nursing program helps the student succeed, several instructors had an extra-strong impact on Buehring. Teneal Gustafson was always there to support the students, giving reaffirmation about their goals and purpose. Mary Capen also played a leading role as she shared stories about her path through nursing. Buehring was considering a career in the surgery department and Capen shared her experiences in that field.

Gustafson said of Buehring, "Keri was such an enthusiastic student! Her passion for patient care was evident in every encounter. I am so proud to have been a part of her education."

Capen also spoke highly about her, saying, "Keri was such an engaged and kind student nurse. She had a passion for understanding each new topic and her enthusiasm for learning was an inspiration to her classmates, as well. She had a smile that always brightened the day regardless of how early the morning may have been in clinical. Her heart for nursing makes being a nursing instructor a rewarding career. It doesn't surprise me that she dropped everything to help those in need in New York. Nursing is a family and she is a team player!"

After graduation, Buehring moved back to her native Texas to be closer to family. Currently, she serves in a surgery center, where she serves as an operating room nurse. Her routine changed when the coronavirus started becoming a stressor to the hospitals in New York City. Buehring had been keeping track of the news and the reports of the need for nurses back east, especially crisis nurses. Again, she felt the call to help, and her own workload had slowed down due to the cancellation of many of the surgeries at her center.





Buehring had a number of long, thorough discussions with her family and her supervisor and, with their strong support, made the decision to take a 21-day tour. We're not talking about a "tour" to New York City in the traditional sense - there were no Broadway plays or Yankee games on the schedule - this was to be difficult work.

And difficult it was. With the affirmation that her family was there for her and her husband would listen to her each day and help her de-stress, that was all the support she needed. Buehring flew to New York and spent the first day learning how the program would work and the protocols the visiting nurses needed to follow. She first worked at a hospital and then a long-term care facility. The nurses working alongside her were from all over the country and many were not

working in their normal "job," which fostered an environment of collaboration among them as they supported and replace the staff from the facility.

Buehring's typical day consisted of rising at 4:45 a.m. and loading onto an appointed bus by 5:45 a.m. with all of the other visiting nurses to be delivered to their assignments. She would work her shift from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and then catch the bus back to the hotel where they were staying. By 8:30 p.m. they would be back at the hotel to shower and catch some sleep before repeating again – for 21 straight days! After her first tour, Buehring took a few days off, then re-signed for another 21 days.

When asked what she was doing to relieve the stress, Buehring replied, "When you are working 84 hours a week, there really isn't time to stress, you just do your job."

One of the shining moments that inspired her and her comrades to carry on was watching patients recover. One in particular, at the long-term care facility, was very ill. Watching him struggle to regain his strength and heal a bit more each day was wonderful. He worked hard and celebrated each accomplishment, no matter how small. Buehring related that to watch his progress from working just to breathe on his own to walking down the hallway was very rewarding. It was reaffirmation that she chose wisely in her career path.

When we spoke in late May, Buehring indicated that the number of patients had declined in New York City and the need for visiting nurses was slowing. She anticipated that she would be headed home soon, back to family and friends. Now though, she has the additional lifelong friends who she worked with in NYC.

Buehring stressed that she could not have done all of this without Centralia College. She is a first-generation college graduate and the support and help she received from the staff at the college got her through each stage to the next and then to commencement and her career.

The people of Centralia College made a difference in Keri Buehring's life. Now Keri passes that on by making a difference in the lives of others.



## Scholarship student honored for transforming his life



Centralia College student Friedrich Ross never imagined he'd be a successful college student at age 47, but he is now working towards an associate degree and a career in mathematics. Friedrich is Centralia College's selection for the Association of College Trustees Transforming Lives Scholarship. He also is the recipient of several Centralia College Foundation scholarships, including the Beverly Noyes Scholarship, Phi Theta Kappa Endowed Scholarship, and the Earnest C. and Edith C. Driscoll Endowed Scholarship.

"I knew I needed to somehow change my life for the better. However, I had no idea how transformative the process would be," Friedrich wrote in his scholarship essay. "Originally, I was just coming to Centralia to get my GED and take an algebra class so that I could join an electrical apprenticeship. I had a meeting with an advisor at 10:30 in the morning, and by noon that same day I was in my first class with a full course load."

Friedrich said he felt supported at the college and knew his advisor and all of his instructors had his back. Friedrich also connected with TRIO, a federal program that provides support to first-generation, low-income, and disabled college students, providing tutoring and support, career exploration, and much more.

Friedrich was able to secure housing with some relatives and leverage the resources at the college to continue his education. After he finishes his associate degree, he plans to transfer to a university to study mathematics or statistics.

"Eventually I will pursue a master's and doctoral degree," he wrote. "Ultimately, I would like to research climate change and issues of social inequities."

Friedrich wants all adults to know it's never too late to make a change.

"For future or new students, I would like to encourage them to believe they are capable of far more than they know, to understand that doubt and fear are normal, and come along with new challenges, but they will not be alone in overcoming these obstacles," he said. "Believe in yourself and work hard; soon your fears and doubts will be transformed into the satisfaction of success."

## From Running Start to a Bachelor's Degree



Centralia College was a smart choice for Michael Hoskinson, who will complete a bachelor's degree in Applied Management in June. Michael started CC through the Running Start program, a state-funded program that allows high school juniors and seniors to take classes at CC tuition-free.

"I was homeschooled all the way through my second year of high school," he said. "I had heard about Running Start and it almost seemed too good to be true. I would be able to go to college at an incredibly low cost, get high school and college credits at the same time, and graduate high school with my (associate degree)? Yes, sign me up."

From there, Michael stuck with CC and used the Gordon Sweany Endowed Scholarship from the CC Foundation to help him pay for it. As a student, he's been a standout.

"Michael, though an introvert by nature, exemplifies leadership qualities through respect, encouragement, and support for others," said Atara MacNamara, psychology instructor. "He is an exceptional student and mentor who wants others to succeed along with him."

Since starting at CC, Michael says he's learned the importance of getting involved on campus and making connections with other students.

"My first year at CC, I didn't join any clubs or attend any special events. I didn't really pay any attention to them," he said. "I wanted my second year to be different, so I started going to clubs and events regularly. It changed my experience from good to life-changing, as I met people and made relationships that I would not have without these events on campus."

Now, as an almost-graduate, Michael is planning for his future. His family owns Auto Tech and he plans to work there. He also wants to do some videography and marketing. Most of all, his experience at CC has taught him to be fearless. It's that lesson he wants to pass on to future students, as well.

"Be fearless. You have overcome every other obstacle in your life up to this point, so why would this be the one to stop you?" he said, adding, "Follow your passions all the way through and, whatever you decide to do, be real, be fearless, and be confident."

May 12, 2021

Doris Wood-Brumsickle, Board Chair  
Board of Trustees  
Centralia College  
Centralia, WA 98531

Dear Chair Wood:

We are proud to continue the tradition of submitting our 2020 Annual Financial Report of Centralia College to the Board of Trustees. Management assumes full responsibility for the content and accuracy of this report.

The College continues to report our financial information in a timely manner, as required by NWCCU accreditation standards and in keeping with the college's own goals for sustainable and responsible budgeting and fiscal accountability.

Our 2020 report serves as a reminder of the responsibility we have as stewards of public resources to undergo a financial audit which provides the public confidence in our management of college and state resources. The State Auditor's Office (SAO) has issued another clean (unmodified) opinion on the College's financials. The *Management Discussion and Analysis*, which follows the State Auditor's Office *Independent Audit Opinion Letter*, provides the reader with a better understanding of the financial position and result of operation for the College's most recent fiscal-year.

We hope you find this report useful and that it helps to provide a full picture of the fiscal health of Centralia College.

Sincerely,



Bob Mohrbacher, President



Stephen Ward, Vice President Finance & Administration

# BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND ADMINISTRATORS

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

May 12, 2021

Board of Trustees  
Centralia College  
Centralia, 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 Centralia College, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

**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 Centralia 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 reports have 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 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 Centralia College, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Matters of Emphasis**

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Centralia 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, 2020, the changes in its financial position, or where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

## **Other Matters**

### ***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information listed in the table of contents 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 Information***

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as a whole. The College Success Stories, Letter from the President, and Board of Trustees and Administrators information are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements of the College. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

### **OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will also issue our report dated May 12, 2021, 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.

Sincerely,

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

Pat McCarthy  
State Auditor  
Olympia, WA

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

## Centralia College

The objective of this Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is to help readers of Centralia College's financial statements better understand the financial position and operating activities for the year ended June 30, 2020 with comparative information for the year ended June 30, 2019. This discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and accompanying notes which follow this section. Unless otherwise stated, all years refer to the fiscal year ended June 30<sup>th</sup>.

The Centralia College financial report communicates financial information for Centralia College and its' discretely presented component unit, the Centralia College Foundation. The College is an agency of the State of Washington, and the financial information contained in this report is included in the State of Washington's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for 2020.

## Reporting Entity

Centralia College is one of 30 community and technical college districts in the State of Washington overseen by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC). The College is governed by a Board of five Trustees, which has broad responsibilities to supervise, coordinate, manage and regulate the College as provided by state law. Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, with consent of the Senate.

The College offers associate degrees and certificates in a variety of programs, and four baccalaureate degrees in Applied Science.

The College is the oldest continuously operating two-year public college in the State of Washington, established in 1925 and currently averages approximately 3,400 full-time and part-time students per academic quarter. The College's main campus is located in Centralia, and serves Lewis and south Thurston counties with a population of approximately 80,000, and has a satellite campus in Morton.

## Using the Financial Statements

The College reports as a special purpose government, engaged in business-type activities as defined by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 35, Basic Financial Statements – Management's Discussion and Analysis – for Public Colleges and Universities, as amended. Under this model, the financial report includes three financial statements, the Statement of Net Position, the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and the Statement of Cash Flows. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted accounting standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. 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.

GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units* requires a college to report an organization that raises and holds economic resources for the direct benefit of a government unit. Under this requirement, the Centralia College Foundation is a component unit of the College and their financial statements are discretely presented into this financial report.

## The College's Financial Position

The statement of net position provides information about the College's financial position at the end of the fiscal year. It displays all of the College's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows. The difference between assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows is net position.

A condensed comparison of the Statements of Net Position as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, follows:

### Condensed Statement of Net Position

As of June 30 (in thousands)	2020	2019
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets	\$ 11,998	\$ 8,502
Capital assets, net	84,584	86,482
Other assets, non-current	6,653	9,202
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>103,235</b>	<b>104,186</b>
 <b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	 <b>4,300</b>	 <b>2,070</b>
 <b>Liabilities</b>		
Current liabilities	2,224	2,554
Other liabilities, non-current	22,679	19,953
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>24,903</b>	<b>22,506</b>
 <b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	 <b>6,318</b>	 <b>6,648</b>
 <b>Net Position</b>		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	81,852	83,640
Restricted	2,344	2,223
Unrestricted	(7,882)	(8,761)
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 76,314</b>	<b>\$ 77,102</b>

Current assets consist of cash, investments, accounts receivable and inventories. The \$3.5 million increase from 2019 to 2020 was the result of: 1) cash increased \$1.8 million and current investments increased by \$1.6 million which is the result of a shift from non-current to current in U.S. Government sponsored enterprise bonds. For 2019, \$3 million was classified as current investments and \$7.5 million as non-current whereas in 2020 \$4.6 million is classified as current and \$6.2 million as non-current. This was the result of a need for cash to fund the property purchases for the student athletic multi-purpose field project and prepare for possible state allocation budget reductions.

Capital assets including land and construction in progress decreased by a net of \$1.9 million in 2020. Major factors include land increased \$527K with the purchases of land for the multi-purpose field, construction in progress decreased \$1.02 million primarily with the completion and capitalization of the new ECEAP modular facility which was the primary factor in the increased buildings of \$791K. More information on the College's capital assets can be found in Note 6 to the financial statements.

Non-current assets, other than the net capital assets, decreased by \$2.55 million in 2020. This is a result of a decrease in restricted cash of \$1.18 million associated with property purchases in preparation for the student's athletic multi-purpose field and the shift of \$1.37 million in U.S. Government sponsored enterprise bonds from non-current to current.

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources represent pension-related deferrals associated with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 in FY 2015, Statement No. 73 in FY 2017, and Statement No. 75 in FY2018. The increase in deferred outflows reflect the College's proportionate share of an increase in the state-wide amounts reported by the Department of Retirement System (DRS) and Health Care Authority (HCA) due to differences between expected and actual experience related to the actuarial assumptions. The College recorded \$2.07 million in FY 2019 and \$4.3 million in FY 2020 of pension and postemployment-related deferred outflows.

Similarly, the decrease in deferred inflows in 2020 reflects the increase in difference between actual and projected investment earnings on the state's pension plans and the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75. The College recorded \$6.6 million in FY 2019 and \$6.3 million in FY 2020 of pension and postemployment-related deferred inflows.

Current liabilities include accounts payable, accrued payroll, the current portion of Certificate of Participation (COP) debt, and associated liabilities and unearned revenues. 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. There was little change, \$330K decrease overall, in current liabilities for 2020 with largest change being a decrease in unearned revenue of \$216K.

Non-current liabilities are made up of OPEB and pension liabilities, vacation and sick leave balances, and the long-term portion of Certificate of Participation debt. The \$2.7 million increase in non-current liabilities is primarily attributed to a \$1.9 million increase in OPEB liability, \$369K decrease in net pension liability and \$1 million increase in total pension liability.

Net position represents the difference between the College's assets plus deferred outflows, less liabilities and deferred inflows, and measures whether the financial condition has improved or worsened during the year. The College reports its net position in three categories:

**Net Investment in capital assets** – The College's total investment in property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and any outstanding debt attached to its capital assets. To the extent of restricted cash and cash equivalents for capital projects collected, but not yet spent, these amounts are not included as a component of capital assets, instead are included as a component of restricted net position, expendable described below.

**Restricted net position, 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 a balance in this category.

**Restricted net position, expendable** – Includes resources in which the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions placed by the donor or external parties. The primary expendable funds for the College are the dedicated student fees collected as part of referendums and reserved for student projects, such as TransAlta Commons and athletic multi-purpose field.

**Unrestricted net position** – These represent all the other resources available to the College for general and educational obligations to meet expenses for any lawful purpose. Unrestricted net position is not subject to externally imposed stipulations, however the College has designated the majority of the unrestricted net position for various academic and support functions. 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.

### Condensed Net Position

As of June 30 (in thousands)	2020	2019
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 81,852	\$ 83,640
Restricted expendable	2,344	2,223
Unrestricted (deficit)	(7,882)	(8,761)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 76,314</u>	<u>\$ 77,102</u>

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

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position provides information about the details of the changes in the net position of the College. The statement classifies revenues and expenses as either operating or non-operating. Generally, operating revenues are revenues that are earned by the College in exchange for providing goods or services. Operating expenses are defined as expenses incurred in the normal operation of the College, including a provision for the depreciation of property and equipment assets. The difference between the operating revenues and operating expenses, will always result in an operating loss since the College's state operating appropriations, and Federal Pell grant revenues are shown as non-operating revenues as required by the GASB.



## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS (CONT.)

A summary of the College's Statements of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, follows:

<b>Centralia College</b>		
<b>Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position</b>		
As of June 30 (in thousands)	2020	2019
<b>Operating Revenues</b>		
Student tuition and fees, net	\$ 3,821	\$ 4,176
Auxiliary enterprise sales	1,151	1,329
Grants and contracts	14,565	15,029
Other operating revenues	222	157
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>19,759</b>	<b>20,691</b>
<b>Non-Operating Revenues</b>		
State appropriations	14,893	13,418
Federal Pell grant revenue	3,993	4,075
Other non-operating revenues	1,177	371
<b>Total non-operating revenues</b>	<b>20,063</b>	<b>17,864</b>
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>39,822</b>	<b>38,555</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>		
Salaries and Benefits	26,274	24,458
Scholarships	5,477	4,805
Depreciation	2,759	2,605
Other operating expenses	5,761	6,139
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>40,271</b>	<b>38,007</b>
<b>Non-Operating Expenses</b>		
Building fee remittance	636	651
Other non-operating expenses	580	346
<b>Total non-operating expenses</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>997</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>41,487</b>	<b>39,004</b>
<b>Excess (deficiency) before capital contributions</b>	<b>(1,665)</b>	<b>(449)</b>
<b>Capital appropriations and contributions</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>2,150</b>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>(788)</b>	<b>1,701</b>
<b>Net Position</b>		
Net position, beginning of year	77,102	75,401
<b>Net Position, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 76,314</b>	<b>\$ 77,102</b>

## Operating and Non-Operating Revenues

State operating appropriations, tuition and fees (net of scholarship discounts and allowances), and grants and contracts, are the primary sources for funding the College's academic programs.

The following table shows a comparison of operating and non-operating revenues for years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019:

<b>Revenues by Source</b>		
For the years ended June 30 (in thousands)	2020	2019
<b>Operating</b>		
Student tuition and fees, net	\$ 3,821	\$ 4,176
Grants & contracts	14,565	15,029
Auxiliary enterprise sales	1,151	1,329
Other revenues	222	157
<b>Non-operating</b>		
State operating appropriations	14,893	13,418
Federal Pell grant	3,993	4,075
Federal non-operating	877	0
Investment income	300	371
Capital appropriations	877	2,150
	<u>\$ 40,699</u>	<u>\$ 40,705</u>

## 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 fiscal year 2020, the SBCTC allocated funds to each of the 34 colleges based on three-year average FTE actuals. Additionally, the supplemental budget also reduced the general fund by the amount set aside specifically for pension stabilization. This method of allocation will continue in FY2021.

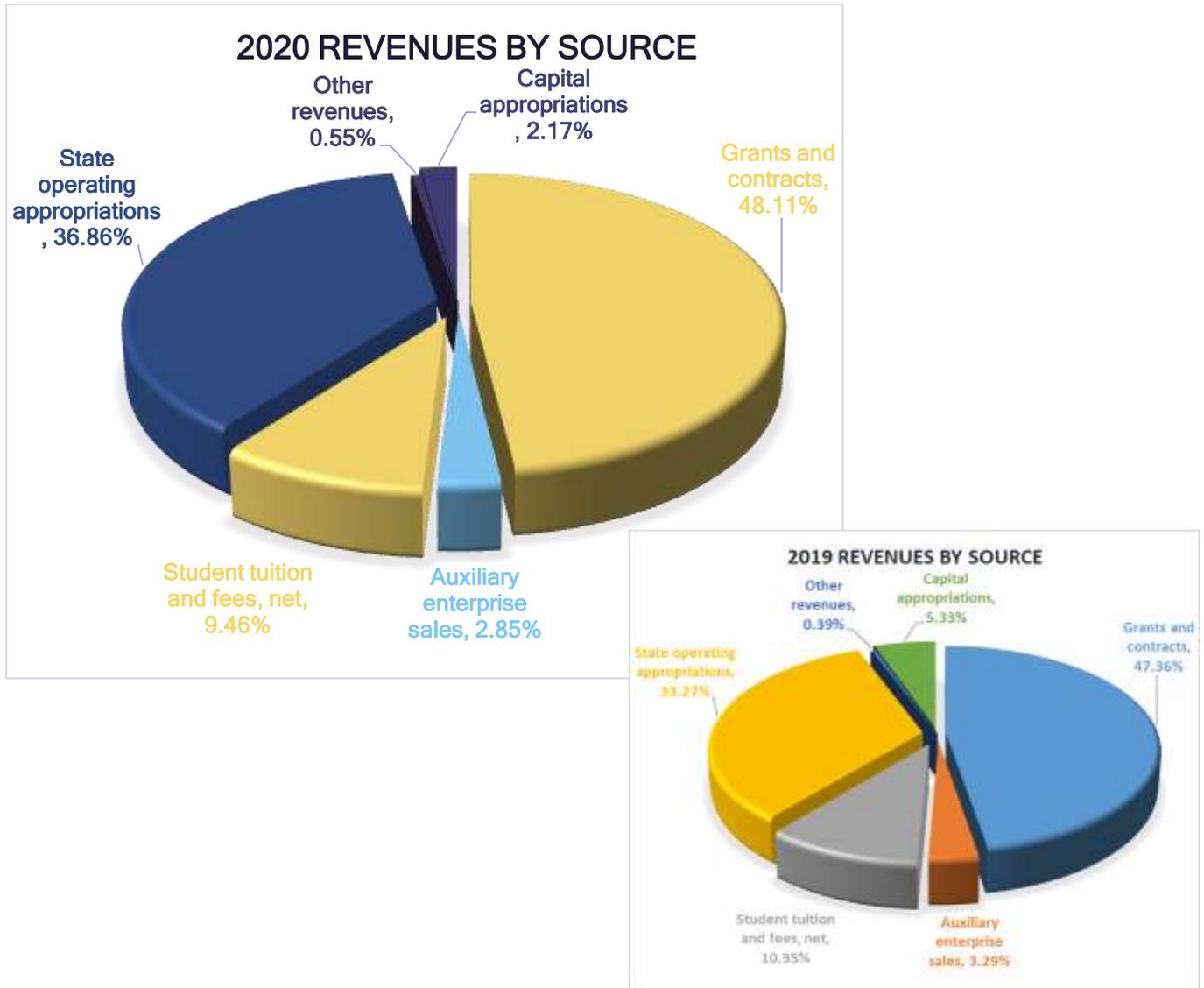
State supported enrollments decreased 7.4% or 140 FTE-S in 2020, but the tuition rate increased by 2.5%. This resulted in tuition and fees decreasing by 8.5%, or \$355K. A significant factor in the decrease is attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, which impacted Spring quarter enrollments. Pell grant revenues generally follow enrollment trends. The College's enrollment softened slightly during FY20, the Pell grant revenue showed a slight decrease as well.

Non-operating Federal grant revenues, in addition to Pell, included \$877K of CARES act funding for student aid and institutional expenses related to COVID-19. Federal, state and local grants and contracts operating revenues were all down slightly. The College saw a slight decrease in Running Start FTE's and revenues compared to fiscal year 2019 primarily due to going fully online during Spring quarter because of COVID-19. These contracted students earn both high school and college credit while attending the College.

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 appropriations was down \$1.3 million in fiscal year 2020 because construction activity on various projects was completed in the FY 2019.

# MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS (CONT.)

The following illustration showing revenue by source, both operating and non-operating used to fund the College’s programs for the year ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, in percentage terms.

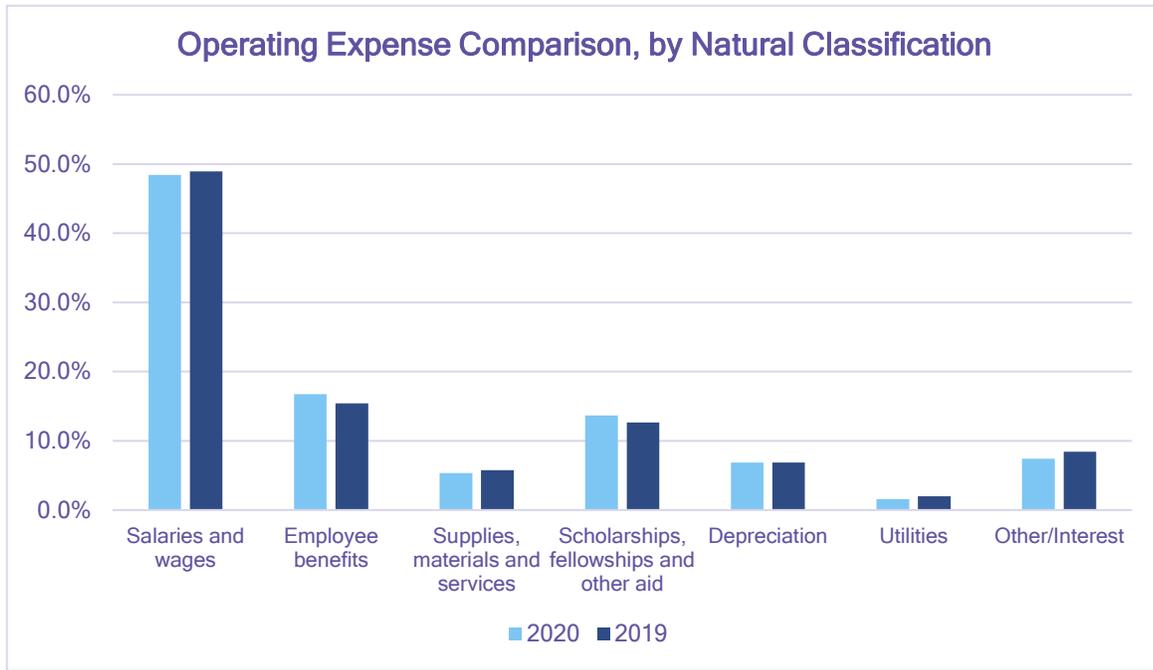


## Operating Expenses

Faced with severe budget cuts over the past six years, the College has continuously sought opportunities to identify savings and efficiencies. Over time, the College decreased spending and services and was subject to various state spending freezes and employee salary reductions.

For 2020, the College saw an increase of \$2.3 million in total operating expenses. Salary costs increased as a result of the 3% COLA salary increase as well as a nurse educator salary increase by the legislature. Benefit costs also increased as a result of the increased salaries, health contribution increase and the new PFML contributions.

Salaries and wages, scholarships, fellowships and other aid, and employee benefits are the major support cost for the College’s programs, followed by other, supplies materials and services and depreciation.



## Capital Improvements

The community and technical college system submits a single prioritized request to the Office of Financial Management and the Legislature for appropriated capital funds, which includes major projects, minor projects, repairs, emergency funds, alternative financing and major leases. The primary funding source for college capital projects is state general obligation bonds. In recent years, declining state revenues significantly reduced the state’s debt capacity and are expected to continue to impact the number of new projects that can be financed.

At June 30, 2020, the College had invested \$84.5 million in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. This represents a decrease of \$1.9 million from last year, shown in the table below.

<b>Capital Assets</b>		
For the years ended June 30 (in thousands)	2020	2019
Land	\$ 8,865	\$ 8,338
Construction in Progress	221	1,240
Buildings, net	70,468	71,556
Other Improvements and Infrastructure, net	3,436	3,691
Equipment, net	1,572	1,636
Library Resources, net	22	22
<b>Total Capital Assets, net</b>	<b>\$ 84,584</b>	<b>\$ 86,483</b>

## MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS (CONT.)

A large part of the decrease in net capital assets can be attributed to the increase in depreciation resulting from less retirements in FY20 versus FY19. Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 6 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

At June 30, 2020, the College had \$2.38 million in outstanding debt. This represents a decrease of \$90K from last year, as shown in the table below. The College entered into a Certificate of Participation (COP) for the Trans Alta Building during FY 2017. The College has capital leases for \$39K.

<b>Certificates of Participation and Capital Leases</b>		
<u>For the years ended June 30 (in thousands)</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Certificates of Participation	\$ 2,380	\$ 2,470
Capital Leases	39	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,419</b>	<b>\$ 2,527</b>

Additional information of leases payable, notes payable, debt service schedules and long term debt can be found in Notes 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

### Financial Summary and Economic Factors That Will Affect the Future

For the 17-19 biennium, the State Board for Community and Technical College’s elected to move to a new allocation model, changing how the state allocated funds are distributed to each college. The new model is based on performance in several key indicators, from general enrollments to enrollments in high cost programs, as well as student completion and achievement points. The model is based on a three-year rolling average of enrollments and completions, comparative to other institutions in the state. Due to a continued decrease in enrollment, it is anticipated that the College will likely see a decrease in state operating appropriations in future years.

In response to this possibility, the college is looking at ways to increase enrollment. This includes implementing the nationally known “Guided Pathways” process to help students navigate through the educational course offerings and degrees in a more seamless process. It is also working closely with the Centralia College Foundation on facilities that would allow additional educational programs, particularly in the trades, and possible projects that would make the campus more appealing to potential students.

Further compounding the enrollment decline was the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic in the spring of 2020. In addition to a reduction in tuition revenues, the overall economic impact is expected to result in a reduction of state support for the 2020-21 fiscal year. The college has prepared for both of these events by adjusting the operating budget for the anticipated loss of revenue. The operating budget transfer from local funds was reduced by \$1.4 million in preparation for a legislative rescission of appropriated funds. Furthermore, the tuition budget was reduced by 13% (\$673,000) to reflect the historic trend and the impact of the pandemic on student enrollment. Together these actions have placed the college in a strong position to weather the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic through the 2021-23 biennium.

However, enrollment growth/decline remains the most critical future factor Centralia College faces, and the campus is focused on identifying strategies and initiatives that will increase overall enrollment.



*2020-21 Student Leadership Team*

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Centralia College Statement of Net Position

As of June 30, 2020

### Assets

#### Current Assets

Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$ 3,611,248
Investments (Note 3)	4,609,770
Accounts receivable, net (Note 4)	3,453,706
Inventories (Note 5)	283,632
Interest receivable (Note 4)	2,218
Other current assets	37,005
	<u>11,997,579</u>

#### Non-Current Assets

Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	445,213
Investments (Note 3)	6,208,133
Non-depreciable capital assets (Note 6)	9,086,420
Capital assets, net of depreciation (Note 6)	75,497,399
	<u>91,237,165</u>
Total Assets	<u>103,234,744</u>

#### Deferred Outflows (Note 16 and 17)

Deferred outflows related to pensions	2,641,440
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	1,658,485
	<u>4,299,925</u>

### Liabilities

#### Current Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	\$ 1,483,496
OPEB liability, short term (Note 14)	221,996
Unearned revenues (Note 8)	239,404
Compensated absences (Note 10 and 14)	125,249
Certificate of participation (Note 12 and 14)	110,782
Total pension liability, short term (Note 15)	42,922
	<u>2,223,849</u>

#### Non-Current Liabilities

OPEB liability (Note 14)	12,652,519
Net pension liability (Note 15)	2,597,470
Certificate of participation (Note 12 and 13)	2,620,804
Compensated absences (Note 10 and 14)	1,890,372
Total pension liability (Note 15)	2,917,897
	<u>22,679,062</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>24,902,911</u>

#### Deferred Inflows (Note 16 and 17)

Deferred inflows related to pensions	\$ 1,832,179
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	4,485,996
	<u>6,318,175</u>

### Net Position

Investment in capital assets	81,852,232
Restricted expendable	2,343,823
Unrestricted (deficit)	(7,882,474)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 76,313,581</u>

## Centralia College Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

### Operating Revenues

Student tuition and fees, net	\$ 3,821,287
State and local grants and contracts	13,184,470
Federal grants and contracts	1,380,427
Auxiliary enterprise sales	1,150,542
Other operating revenues	222,014
Total operating revenue	19,758,740

### Operating Expenses

Salaries and wages	19,466,280
Scholarships, fellowships and other aid	5,477,256
Employee benefits	6,807,770
Supplies, materials and services	2,153,008
Other operating expenses	2,978,546
Depreciation	2,758,647
Utilities	629,411
Total operating expenses	40,270,918

Operating loss (20,512,178)

### Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)

State operating appropriations	14,892,668
Federal Non-operating revenue	877,261
Federal Pell grant revenue	3,992,818
Investment income	300,161
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	(248,334)
Interest on indebtedness	(170,878)
Building fee remittance	(636,345)
Innovation fund remittance	(161,066)
Net non-operating revenue	18,846,285

**Loss before capital appropriations** (1,665,893)

Capital appropriations 877,424

**Change in net position** (788,469)

### Net Position

Net position, beginning of year 77,102,050

**Net position, end of year** \$ 76,313,581

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Centralia College Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

### Cash Flows From Operating Activities

Tuition and fees	\$ 3,676,718
Grants and contracts	14,450,160
Payments for employees	(19,247,899)
Payments for benefits	(6,804,812)
Payments to vendors	(1,926,618)
Payments for scholarships and fellowship	(5,477,256)
Payments for utilities	(942,693)
Auxiliary enterprise sales, net	1,160,984
Other receipts (payments)	<u>(2,758,008)</u>
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>(17,869,424)</u>

### Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities

State appropriations	14,861,728
Federal Pell grant receipts	3,992,818
CARES Act Revenue	877,261
Building fee remittance	(631,988)
Innovation fee remittance	<u>(159,964)</u>
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>18,939,855</u>

### Cash Flows From Capital Related Financing Activities

Capital appropriations	777,033
Purchases of capital assets	(1,114,077)
Principal paid on capital debt	20,782
Interest paid on capital debt	<u>(170,878)</u>
Net cash provided/used by capital related financing activities	<u>(487,140)</u>

### Cash Flows From Investing Activities

Purchase of investments	(233,334)
Investment income	<u>300,161</u>
Net cash used by investing activities	<u>66,827</u>

Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents 650,118

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year 3,406,343

Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year \$ 4,056,461

## Centralia College Statement of Cash Flows - continued

### Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash used by Operating Activities

<b>Operating Loss</b>	\$ (20,512,178)
<b>Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities</b>	
Depreciation expense	2,758,647
<b>Changes in assets, liabilities and deferrals</b>	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(72,685)
Accounts receivable	(17,209)
Inventories	(29,425)
Compensated absences	214,755
Pension/OPEB liability	21,800
Other assets	(16,832)
Unearned revenues	<u>(216,298)</u>
<b>Net cash used by operating activities</b>	<u><u>\$ (17,869,424)</u></u>

# AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COMPONENT UNIT

**CENTRALIA COLLEGE FOUNDATION**  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
June 30, 2020

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**ASSETS****Current Assets:**

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,515,807
Pledges receivable	1,000
Current portion of note receivable	3,268
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,520,075

Long-term note receivable	83,351
Life insurance policies	94,011
Long-term investments	17,465,210
Land, building and equipment held for the benefit of the College, net	495,251
Land, building and equipment, net	643,204
Construction in progress	757,932
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 22,059,034

**LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS****Current Liabilities:**

Accounts payable	\$ 239,305
Charitable gift annuity contracts	12,175
Payable to the College	42,908
TOTAL LIABILITIES	294,388

**Net Assets:**

Without donor restrictions	
Undesignated	2,595,503
Board designated endowments	1,388,174
Invested in land and building	495,251
TOTAL WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS	4,478,928

With donor restrictions	
Purpose or time restrictions	8,935,884
Perpetual in nature	8,349,834
TOTAL WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS	17,285,718
TOTAL NET ASSETS	21,764,646
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$ 22,059,034

**CENTRALIA COLLEGE FOUNDATION**  
**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**  
For the year ended June 30, 2020

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
<b>SUPPORT AND REVENUE</b>			
Contributions	\$ 272,739	\$ 1,989,644	\$ 2,262,383
Grants	50,000	207,000	257,000
Special fundraising event	23,878	16,465	40,343
Net investment return	40,798	555,581	596,379
Rental revenue	6,000	---	6,000
Other income	6,931	---	6,931
Net assets released from restrictions	1,126,771	(1,126,771)	---
TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE	<u>1,527,117</u>	<u>1,641,919</u>	<u>3,169,036</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Program services	609,426	---	609,426
Management and general	415,279	---	415,279
Fundraising	11,087	---	11,087
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>1,035,792</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,035,792</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	491,325	1,641,919	2,133,244
<b>NET ASSETS, Beginning, as restated (Note 9)</b>	<u>3,987,603</u>	<u>15,643,799</u>	<u>19,631,402</u>
<b>NET ASSETS, Ending</b>	<u>\$ 4,478,928</u>	<u>\$ 17,285,718</u>	<u>\$ 21,764,646</u>

# AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COMPONENT UNIT

## CENTRALIA COLLEGE FOUNDATION

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended June 30, 2020

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#### CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Cash received from support and revenue	\$ 761,231
Cash paid for management, program and fundraising	(576,615)
Dividend and interest	16,952
	<hr/>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	201,568

#### CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Purchase of land, building, equipment and construction in progress	(1,068,343)
Receipts on notes receivable	3,155
Proceeds from sale of investments	3,997,856
Purchases of investments	(4,382,944)
	<hr/>
NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,450,276)

#### CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING IN ACTIVITIES

Contributions to be held in perpetuity	1,669,624
	<hr/>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	1,669,624
	<hr/>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	420,916

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Beginning	<hr/> 2,094,891
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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Ending	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 2,515,807
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# AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COMPONENT UNIT

**CENTRALIA COLLEGE FOUNDATION**  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)  
For the year ended June 30, 2020

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**RECONCILIATION OF CHANGE IN NET ASSETS TO NET CASH  
PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

Change in net assets	\$ 2,133,244
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Net unrealized and realized gains from investments	(579,427)
Contributions permanently restricted	(1,669,624)
Depreciation	43,368
Life insurance policies	(2,997)
(Increase) decrease in:	
Pledges receivable	19,421
Increase (decrease) in:	
Accounts payable	221,823
Charitable gift annuity contracts	(7,148)
Payable to the College	42,908
	<hr/>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 201,568</u>

**DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING POLICY AND NONCASH TRANSACTIONS**

For purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents is considered to include only cash on hand, and cash and money market accounts used for operating activities. In 2020, noncash transactions include donated materials and services of \$158,226.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### **Financial Reporting Entity**

Centralia College (“College”) is a comprehensive community college offering open-door academic transfers, workforce education, and basic skill programs, as well as, community service and continuing education courses. The College confers applied baccalaureate degrees, associate 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.

The Centralia College Foundation (“Foundation”) is a separate but affiliated non-profit entity, incorporated under Washington law in 1982 and recognized as a tax exempt 501(c)(3) charity. The Foundation’s charitable purpose is to receive gifts, bequests, and donations to be held in trust and administered to advance the goals of Centralia College. 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, 2020, the Foundation distributed approximately \$555,494 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)623-8942.

### **Basis of Presentation**

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

### **Basis of Accounting**

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

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### **Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments**

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

### **Inventories**

Inventories consist of merchandise held by auxiliary departments. Inventories are valued at cost, using the First-in First-out (FIFO) valuation method.

### **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.

### **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, 2020, no assets had been written down.

### **Unearned Revenue**

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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Tax Exemption

The College is a tax-exempt organization under Section 115(1) of the Internal Revenue Code and is exempt from federal income taxes on related income. The Foundation is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

## Pension and OPEB Liability

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability in accordance with GASB 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State of Washington Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and additions to/deductions from PERS's and TRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS and TRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

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

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 net position, expendable** – Includes resources in which the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions placed by third parties.

**Unrestricted net position** – 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 practice is to first apply the expense towards restricted resources and then towards unrestricted 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 consist of tuition and fees, grants and contracts, sales and services of educational activities and auxiliary enterprise revenues. Operating expenses include salaries, wages, fringe benefits, scholarships and fellowships, utilities, supplies, materials, purchased services and depreciation. All other revenues and expenses of the College are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses including state appropriations, Federal Pell and CARES Act grant revenues, investment income and tuition remittance. Non-operating expenses include state remittance related to the building fee and the innovation fee, loss on capital asset disposal, and interest incurred on the Certificate of Participation loan.

## Scholarship Discounts and Allowances

Student tuition and fee revenue, and certain other revenues from students, are reported net of scholarship discounts and allowances in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Scholarship discounts and allowances are the difference between the stated charges for goods and services charged by the College, and the amount that is paid by the students and/or third parties on the students' behalf. Certain government grants, such as Pell grant, 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, 2020 were \$4,318,257.

## State Appropriations

The state of Washington appropriates funds to the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) which allocates funding to the College on both an annual and biennial basis. These revenues are reported as non-operating revenues on the Statement 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. For FY20, the building fee remittance was \$636,345 and the innovation fund remittance was \$161,066.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Use of Estimates

Allowances for uncollectible accounts are estimated based on aging and historical data on collection of various receivables. Actual results could differ from these estimates, though the College believes these allowances are adequate.

## Note 2. Accounting and Reporting Changes

### Accounting Standard Impacting the Future

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, which postponed the effective dates of Statements and Implementation Guides that were first effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. The college is following the State's Office of Financial Management directives on these postponements.

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*, which was to be in effect beginning fiscal year 2021. GASB 95 postponed the effective date to fiscal year 2022. 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. GASB 95 has postponed the effective date to fiscal year 2022. 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, 2020, the carrying amount of the College’s cash and equivalents was \$4,056,461 as represented in the table below.

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>	<u>June 30, 2020</u>
Petty cash and change funds	\$ 4,000
Bank demand and time deposits	3,598,154
Local government investment pool	<u>454,307</u>
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 4,056,461</u>

Cash and cash equivalents include restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$445,213 at June 30, 2020.

### **Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the depository financial institution, the College would not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. The College’s deposits and certificates of deposit are mostly covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC) or by collateral held in a multiple financial institution collateral pool administered by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC). All of the College’s securities are registered in the College’s name by the custodial bank. As a result, custodial credit risk for such investments is not applicable.

### **Investments**

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the College may face should interest rate variances affect the fair value of investments. The College investment policy stipulates that the College manage its exposure to interest rate risk by limiting the duration of investment and structuring the maturity of investments to mature at various points in the year, with a maximum duration for fixed-income securities of 42 months from the time of purchase until maturity.

Although bonds are issued with clearly defined maturities, an issuer may be able to redeem, or call, a bond earlier than its maturity date. The College must then replace the called bond with a bond that may have a lower yield than the original yield. The call feature causes the fair value to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. Bond maturities, not factoring in any call provision they may contain, mature over the next three and one-half years as follows:

<u>Investments - Operating Funds</u>	<u>Fair Market Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in months)</u>		
	<u>6/30/2020</u>	<u>0-12</u>	<u>13-24</u>	<u>25-42</u>
U.S. Government Agency Securities	<u>\$ 10,817,903</u>	<u>4,609,770</u>	<u>4,114,045</u>	<u>2,094,088</u>

#### **Concentration of Credit Risk**

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to the magnitude of an investment of a single issuer. Fixed-income securities are subject to credit risk, which is the chance that a bond issuer will fail to pay interest or principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer’s ability to make these payments will cause security prices to decline. Management believes that obligations of the U.S. government sponsored enterprise (GSE) bonds, such as Fannie Mae (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Federal Farm Credit Bank or those explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, are considered to have minimal concentrations of credit risk.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Investment in Government Securities

The College has \$10.8 million in US Government sponsored enterprise bonds, with staggered maturities, in \$500,000 amounts. The original maturities ranged from six months to 42 months. The College has assessed the effects of Statement No. 72 on its investments, and reports investments at fair value. Fair value is defined in the accounting standards as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Assets and liabilities reported at fair value are organized into a hierarchy based on the levels of inputs observable in the marketplace that are used to measure fair value. Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and take into account the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions. Inputs may include price information, credit data, liquidity statistics and other factors specific to the financial instrument. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources. In contrast, unobservable inputs reflect the entity's assumptions about how market participants would value the financial instrument.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following describes the hierarchy of inputs used to measure fair value and the primary valuation methodologies used for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

The College measures and reports investments at fair value using the valuation input hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles, as follows:

- Level 1 – Prices based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other than quoted prices that are not observable;
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

At June 30, 2020, the College had the following investments:

Investments by fair value level	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Fixed income securities				
U.S. Government Agency Securities	\$ 10,817,903	10,817,903		

## 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. The major components of accounts receivable as of June 30, 2020 were as follows:

Accounts Receivable	Amount
Grants and contracts	1,017,489
Due from other agencies	991,827
State Appropriations	1,235,181
Tuition and fees	191,077
Auxiliary support	32,828
Other	251
Less Allowance	<u>(14,947)</u>
Net accounts receivable	<u>3,453,706</u>

As of June 30, 2020, interest receivable was \$2,218.

## Note 5. Inventories

Merchandise inventories for the College Bookstore at year-end, stated at cost using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) inventory valuation method were \$283,632 at June 30, 2020.

## Note 6. Capital Assets

A summary of the changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2020 is presented as follows. The current year depreciation expense was \$2,758,647.

	June 30, 2019	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2020
<b>Capital assets</b>				
Land	\$ 8,338,351	527,143		8,865,494
Construction in progress	1,239,602	165,453	1,184,128	220,927
Total capital assets, non-depreciable	<u>9,577,953</u>	<u>692,596</u>	<u>1,184,128</u>	<u>9,086,420</u>
Buildings	97,293,874	1,246,199	454,799	98,085,274
Infrastructure	4,620,545	-	132,012	4,488,533
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	4,527,299	346,621	10,816	4,863,103
Library resources	2,284,819	7,173		2,291,992
Total capital assets, depreciable	<u>108,726,537</u>	<u>1,599,993</u>	<u>597,627</u>	<u>109,728,902</u>
<b>Less accumulated depreciation</b>				
Buildings	25,737,903	2,186,038	306,533	27,617,408
Infrastructure	929,510	165,411	42,684	1,052,237
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,891,521	399,876		3,291,397
Library resources	2,263,138	7,322		2,270,460
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>31,822,072</u>	<u>2,758,647</u>	<u>349,217</u>	<u>34,231,503</u>
<b>Capital assets, net</b>	<u>\$ 86,482,418</u>	<u>\$ (466,059)</u>	<u>\$ 1,432,540</u>	<u>\$ 84,583,819</u>

## Note 7. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

At June 30, 2020, net accrued liabilities were as follows:

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	Amount
Salaries and wages	\$ 483,256
Benefits	161,085
Utilities	111,218
All Other	<u>727,937</u>
Total Accounts Payable & Accrued Liabilities	<u>1,483,496</u>

## Note 8. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue is comprised of receipts which have not yet met revenue recognition criteria, at June 30, 2020, as follows:

Unearned Revenue	Amount
Tuition and fees	\$ 236,634
Auxiliary enterprises	230
Grants and contracts	<u>2,540</u>
Total unearned revenue	<u>239,404</u>

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Note 9. 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, 2019 through June 30, 2020, were \$92,924.

## Note 10. Compensated Absences

At termination of employment, employees may receive a cash payment 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 may be used for future medical expenses and insurance purposes. 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 \$920,522 and accrued sick leave totaled \$1,095,099 at June 30, 2020

An estimated amount of \$125,249, 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.

## Note 11. Leases Payable

The College leases facilities under a non-cancelable operating lease. At June 30, 2020, the College lease expense totaled \$39,207.

## Note 12. Notes Payable

In 2017, the College obtained financing in order to cover the student's share of the TransAlta Commons through certificates of participation (COP), issued by the Washington Office of State Treasurer (OST) in the amount of \$2,595,000 at a premium of \$415,668. The premium is to be amortized over the twenty year term of the loan, at an annual amount of \$20,782. The interest rate charged is approximately 3.4%.

The students assessed themselves a mandatory fee to service this debt. Student fees related to the COP are accounted for in a dedicated fund, which is used to pay principal and interest, not coming out of the general operating budget.

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

## Note 13. Annual Debt Service Requirements

Future debt service requirements at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

### Certificates of Participation

Fiscal year	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	90,000	119,000	209,000
2022	95,000	114,500	209,500
2023	100,000	109,750	209,750
2024	105,000	104,750	209,750
2025-2029	620,000	438,500	1,058,500
2030-2034	795,000	266,750	1,061,750
2034-2037	575,000	58,250	633,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,380,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,211,500</b>	<b>\$ 3,591,500</b>

## Note 14. Schedule of Long-term Liabilities

Long Term Debt Liabilities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Certificates of Participation	2,470,000	0	90,000	2,380,000	90,000
Certificate of Participation - Amortized Premium	372,368	0	20,782	351,586	20,782
Compensated Absences	1,800,866	1,022,854	808,099	2,015,621	125,249
OPEB Liabilities	10,974,276	6,439,346	4,539,107	12,874,515	221,996
Net pension obligation	4,877,069	4,837,934	4,156,714	5,558,289	42,922
	<u>20,494,579</u>	<u>12,300,134</u>	<u>9,614,702</u>	<u>23,180,011</u>	<u>500,949</u>

## Note 15. Pension Liability

Pension liabilities reported as of June 30, 2020 consists of the following:

<u>Pension Liability by Plan</u>	
PERS 1	\$ 1,567,332
PERS 2/3	500,336
TRS 1	436,434
TRS 2/3	93,368
SBRP	2,960,819
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,558,289</b>

Additional information on net pension liabilities can be found in Note 16 to these financial statements.

## Note 16. 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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 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 2020:

### Aggregate Pension Amounts - All Plans

Pension liabilities	\$5,558,289
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	2,641,440
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	1,832,179
Pension expense	802,288

## 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 and TRS**

Plan Description (PERS). 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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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.

Plan Description (TRS). 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.

The college also has three faculty members with pre-existing eligibility who continue to participate in TRS 1 or 2.

## 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, 2020 were as follows:

	<b>PERS 1</b>	<b>PERS 2/3*</b>	<b>TRS 1</b>	<b>TRS 2/3*</b>
Contribution Rate	12.86%	12.86%	15.51%	15.51%
Actual Contributions	311,606	501,573	97,449	96,148

\* 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, 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:

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, 2018, valuation were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Study Report and the 2017 Economic Experience Study. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2018 actuarial valuation report.

The Office of the State Actuary (OSA) selected a 7.40 percent long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments using a building-block method. In selecting this assumption, OSA reviewed the historical experience data, considered the historical conditions that produced past annual investment returns, and considered Capital Market Assumptions (CMAs) and simulated expected investment returns provided by the WSIB. 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 and, 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.

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, 2019, are summarized in the following table:

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Fixed Income	20%	2.20%
Tangible Assets	7%	5.10%
Real Estate	18%	5.80%
Global Equity	32%	6.30%
Private Equity	23%	9.30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	

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

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

## Discount Rate

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

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

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

The following table 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.

<u>Pension Plan</u>	<u>1% Decrease (6.40%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (7.40%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.40%)</u>
PERS 1	1,962,794	1,567,328	1,224,210
PERS 2/3	3,837,388	500,337	(2,237,933)
TRS 1	557,813	436,435	331,147
TRS 2/3	508,849	93,369	(244,446)

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

Pension Liabilities. At June 30, 2020, the College reported a total pension liability of \$2,597,470 for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities as follows:

<u>Pension Plan</u>	<u>Liability</u>
PERS 1	\$1,567,332
PERS 2/3	\$500,336
TRS 1	\$436,434
TRS 2/3	\$93,368

The College's proportionate share of pension liabilities for fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2020 for each retirement plan are listed below:

<b>Pension Plan</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Change</b>
PERS 1	0.037051%	0.040759%	0.003708%
PERS 2/3	0.045589%	0.051510%	0.005921%
TRS 1	0.016239%	0.017628%	0.001389%
TRS 2/3	0.013208%	0.015496%	0.002288%

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, 2020, the College recognized pension expense as follows:

<b>Pension Plan</b>	<b>Pension Expense</b>
PERS 1	265,318
PERS 2/3	171,402
TRS 1	67,837
TRS 2/3	70,445
<b>Total</b>	<b>575,002</b>

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

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, 2020:

	<b>PERS 1</b>	
	<b>Deferred Outflows</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows</b>
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	104,711
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	311,606	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 311,606</b>	<b>\$ 104,711</b>

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## PERS 2/3

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	143,348	107,570
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	728,287
Changes of assumptions	12,812	209,925
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	202,196	64,307
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	501,573	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 859,929</b>	<b>\$ 1,110,089</b>

## TRS 1

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	33,471
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	97,449	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 97,449</b>	<b>\$ 33,471</b>

## TRS 2/3

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	64,921	3,004
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	80,610
Changes of assumptions	35,200	24,808
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	40,454	417
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	96,148	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 236,723</b>	<b>\$ 108,839</b>

The \$1,006,775 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, 2021.

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
2021	(23,115)	(198,505)	(6,871)	(6,821)
2022	(54,754)	(351,268)	(17,969)	(24,200)
2023	(19,539)	(143,253)	(6,319)	(1,269)
2024	(7,302)	(66,203)	(2,313)	7,033
2025	-	(23,774)	-	13,830
Thereafter	-	31,271	-	43,164
<b>Total Net Deferred (Inflows)/Outflows</b>	<b>\$(104,710)</b>	<b>\$(751,732)</b>	<b>\$(33,472)</b>	<b>\$ 31,737</b>

### C. College Participation in Plan Administered by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges State Board Retirement Plan (SBRP) – Supplemental Defined Benefits Plans

Plan Description. The State Board Retirement Plan is a privately administered single-employer defined contribution plan 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, the plans cover faculty and other positions as designated by each participating employer. 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, 2020 were each \$1,070,671.

Benefits Provided. The State Board Supplemental Retirement Plans 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 SBRP supplemental pension benefits are unfunded. For the year ended June 30, 2020, supplemental benefits were paid by the SBCTC on behalf of the System in the amount of \$1,785,000. The College's share of this amount was \$36,039. In 2012, legislation (RCW 28B.10.423) was passed requiring colleges to pay into a Supplemental Benefit Fund managed by the State Investment Board, for the purpose of funding future benefit obligations. During fiscal year 2020, the College paid into this fund at a rate of 0.5% of covered salaries, totaling \$48,241. 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, 2020, the Community and Technical College system accounted for \$23,208,875 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, 2020, measurement date using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Salary Increases	3.50% -4.25%
Fixed Income and Variable Income	
Investment Returns	4.25-6.25%

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 3.5 percent to 2.21 percent.

Discount Rate. For purposes of determining the discount rate, the Bond Buyer 20-Bond general obligation index was used. Also reflected was the Fiscal Year 2020 returns for the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America (TIAA) and CREF investments which are used to determine a member's assumed income.

Pension Expense. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the College reported \$236,708 for pension expense in the State Board Retirement Plans. The components that make up pension expense for the College are as follows:

<b>Proportionate Share (%)</b>		<b>2.01862%</b>
Service Cost	\$	70,983
Interest		79,848
Amortization of Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience		(51,063)
Amortization of Changes of Assumptions		74,700
Changes of Benefit Terms		-
Administrative Expenses		-
Other Changes in Fiduciary Net Position		-
<b>Proportionate Share of Collective Pension Expense</b>		<b>174,469</b>
Amortization of the Change in Proportionate Share of TPL		62,239
<b>Total Pension Expense</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>236,708</b>

Proportionate Shares of Pension Liabilities. The College's proportionate share of pension liabilities for fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 was 2.02%. The College's proportion of the total pension liability was based on a projection of the College's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan to the projected contributions of all participating College's. The College's change in proportionate share of the total pension liability and deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources are represented in the following table:

<b>Proportionate Share (%) 2019</b>		<b>1.73%</b>
<b>Proportionate Share (%) 2020</b>		<b>2.02%</b>
Total Pension Liability - Ending 2019	\$	1,910,239
Total Pension Liability - Beginning 2020		2,228,251
Total Pension Liability - Change in Proportion		318,012
Total Deferred Inflow/Outflows - 2019		228,365
Total Deferred Inflow/Outflows - 2020		266,382
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - Change in Proportion		38,018
<b>Total Change in Proportion</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>356,030</b>

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

Number of Participating Members				
District	Inactive Members (Or Beneficiaries) Currently Receiving Benefits	Inactive Members Entitled To But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	Active Members	Total Members
Centralia College	8	10	83	101

Change in Total Pension Liability/ (Asset). The following table presents the change in total pension liability of the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan at June 30, 2020, the latest measurement date for the plan:

**Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability**

	<b>Amount</b>
Service Cost	\$ 70,983
Interest	79,848
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	168,241
Changes in Assumptions	449,535
Benefit Payments	(36,039)
Change in Proportionate Share of TPL	318,011
Other	-
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	<u>1,050,579</u>
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	<u>1,910,239</u>
<b>Total Pension Liability - Ending</b>	<b><u><u>\$ 2,960,818</u></u></b>

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

<b>1% Decrease (2.50%)</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate (3.50%)</b>	<b>1% Increase (4.50%)</b>
\$ 3,404,684	\$ 2,960,819	\$ 2,595,116

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:

	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 239,289	\$ 373,497
Changes of Assumptions	563,537	\$ 101,572
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liability	332,903	\$ -
Transactions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b><u><u>\$ 1,135,729</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>\$ 475,069</u></u></b>

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

2021	76,458.73
2022	76,458.73
2023	76,458.73
2024	109,725.52
2025	159,645.89
Thereafter	161,918.19

## Note 17. 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 state consisted of the following:

**Summary of Plan Participants  
As of June 30, 2019**

Active Employees*	278
Retirees Receiving Benefits**	111
Retirees Not Receiving Benefits***	13
Total Active Employees and Retirees	402

\*Reflects active employees eligible for PEBB program participation as of June 30, 2019.

\*\*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 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 \$367 per adult unit per month. In calendar year 2020, the average weighted implicit subsidy is projected to be \$373 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 2019 the explicit subsidy was \$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 each active employee (average across all plans and tiers) is as follows (expressed in dollars):

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<b>Required Premium*</b>	
Medical	\$ 1,100
Dental	81
Life	4
Long-term Disability	2
Total	1,187
Employer contribution	1,024
Employee contribution	162
Total	\$ 1,186

\*Per 2020 PEBB Financial Projection Model 3.3. Per capita cost based on subscribers; includes non-Medicare risk pool only. Figures based on CY2020 which includes projected claims cost at the time of this

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, 2020, the state reported a total OPEB liability of \$5.8 billion. The College's proportionate share of the total OPEB liability is \$12,874,515. This liability was determined based on a measurement date of June 30, 2019.

**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, 2019, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

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

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

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

Most demographic actuarial assumptions, including mortality and when members are expected to terminate and retire, were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Study Report. The post-retirement participation percentage and percentage with spouse coverage, were reviewed in 2017. Economic assumptions, including inflation and salary increases, were based on the results of the 2017 Economic Experience Study.

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

<b>Actuarial Valuation Date</b>	6/30/2018
<b>Actuarial Measurement Date</b>	6/30/2019
<b>Actuarial Cost Method</b>	Entry Age
<b>Amortization Method</b>	The recognition period for the experience and assumption changes is 9 years. This is equal to the average expected remaining service lives of all active and inactive members.
<b>Asset Valuation Method</b>	N/A - No Assets

**Discount Rate.** Since OPEB benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, the discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was set equal to the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, or 3.87 percent for the June 30, 2018 measurement date and 3.5 percent for the June 30, 2019 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, 2020, components of the calculation of total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75 for the College are represented in the following table:

<b>Centralia College</b>	
<b>Proportionate Share (%)</b>	<b>0.2218267995%</b>
Service Cost	\$ 521,297
Interest Cost	452,195
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	-
Changes in Assumptions*	842,105
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Benefit Payments	(206,852)
Changes in Proportionate Share	291,493
Other	-
<b>Net Change in Total OPEB Liability</b>	<b>1,900,238</b>
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	10,974,277
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 12,874,515</b>

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

**Sensitivity of the Total Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate.** The following represents the total OPEB liability of the College, calculated using the discount rate of 3.5 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 (2.5 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (4.5 percent) than the current rate:

<b>Discount Rate Sensitivity</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
<b>1% Decrease</b>	<b>Discount Rate</b>	<b>1% Increase</b>	
\$ 15,590,607	\$ 12,874,515	\$ 10,764,916	

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**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:

<b>Health Care Cost Trend Rate Sensitivity</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
<b>1% Decrease</b>	<b>Discount Rate</b>	<b>1% Increase</b>
\$ 10,419,965	\$ 12,874,515	\$ 16,177,967

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

For the year ending June 30, 2020, the College will recognize OPEB expense of \$474,900. OPEB expense consists of the following elements:

<b>Centralia College</b>	
<b>Proportionate Share (%)</b>	<b>0.2218267995%</b>
Service Cost	\$ 521,297
Interest Cost	452,195
Amortization of Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	49,113
Amortization of Changes in Assumptions	(471,477)
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Amortization of Changes in Proportion	(76,228)
Administrative Expenses	-
<b>Total OPEB Expense</b>	<b>\$ 474,900</b>

As of June 30, 2020, the deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources for the College are as follows:

<b>Centralia College</b>		
<b>Proportionate Share (%)</b>	<b>0.2218267995%</b>	
<b>Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Outflows</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows</b>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 343,790	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	748,539	3,732,877
Transactions subsequent to the measurement date	221,996	-
Changes in proportion	344,160	753,119
<b>Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows</b>	<b>\$ 1,658,485</b>	<b>\$ 4,485,996</b>

Amounts reported as deferred outflow of resources related to OPEB resulting from transactions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense in subsequent years for the College as follows:

<b>Proportionate Share (%)</b>	<b>0.2218267995%</b>
2021	\$ (498,591)
2022	\$ (498,591)
2023	\$ (498,591)
2024	\$ (498,591)
2025	\$ (498,591)
Thereafter	\$ (556,551)

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:

<b>Proportionate Share (%) 2018</b>	<b>0.2160872089%</b>
<b>Proportionate Share (%) 2019</b>	<b>0.2218267995%</b>
Total OPEB Liability - Ending 2018	\$ 10,974,277
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning 2019	11,265,770
Total OPEB Liability Change in Proportion	291,493
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - 2018	(3,602,477)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - 2019	(3,698,164)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows Change in Proportion	(95,687)
<b>Total Change in Proportion</b>	<b>\$ 387,180</b>

## Note 18. 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, 2020.

<b>Expenses by Functional Classification</b>	
Instruction	\$ 7,806,695
Academic Support Services	2,171,037
Student Services	9,498,210
Institutional Support	4,451,417
Operations and Maintenance of Plant	6,450,462
Scholarships and Other Student Financial Aid	4,945,019
Auxiliary enterprises	2,189,432
Depreciation	2,758,647
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>\$ 40,270,919</b>

## Note 19. Related-Party Transactions

Based on their inter-relationship, the College and the Foundation have a number of transactions with each other during the course of the year. Under a formal agreement between the College and Foundation, the College provides printing, postage, office space, staff services and supplies, which the value totaled a net of \$158,226 for 2020, while the Foundation provides fundraising and financial services.

The Foundation distributed approximately \$555,494 to the College for restricted and unrestricted purposes in 2020. Inter-entity transactions and balances between the College and Foundation are not eliminated for financial statement presentation purposes.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Note 20. Commitments and Contingencies

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



# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Pension Plan Information

### Cost Sharing Employer Plans

<b>Schedule of Centralia College's Share of the Net Pension Liability</b> <b>Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1</b> Measurement Date of June 30						
Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	
2014	0.042578%	\$ 2,144,887	\$ 4,268,619	50.25%	61.19%	
2015	0.041307%	\$ 2,160,741	\$ 4,337,289	49.82%	59.10%	
2016	0.041476%	\$ 2,227,448	\$ 4,607,963	48.34%	57.03%	
2017	0.041015%	\$ 1,946,195	\$ 4,894,118	39.77%	61.24%	
2018	0.037051%	\$ 1,654,710	\$ 4,802,607	34.45%	63.22%	
2019	0.040759%	\$ 1,567,332	\$ 5,915,133	26.50%	67.12%	
2020						
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Cost Sharing Employer Plans

<b>Schedule of Centralia College's Share of the Net Pension Liability</b> <b>Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3</b> Measurement Date of June 30						
Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	
2014	0.045865%	\$ 927,097	\$ 3,925,044	23.62%	93.29%	
2015	0.045305%	\$ 1,618,774	\$ 4,021,138	40.26%	89.20%	
2016	0.046496%	\$ 2,341,053	\$ 4,338,193	53.96%	85.82%	
2017	0.047747%	\$ 1,658,979	\$ 4,681,195	35.44%	90.97%	
2018	0.045589%	\$ 778,390	\$ 4,730,298	16.46%	95.77%	
2019	0.051510%	\$ 500,336	\$ 5,838,568	8.57%	97.77%	
2020						
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Cost Sharing Employer Plans

<b>Schedule of Centralia College's Share of the Net Pension Liability</b> <b>Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1</b> Measurement Date of June 30						
Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	
2014	0.013515%	\$ 398,619	\$ 523,662	76.12%	68.77%	
2015	0.012868%	\$ 407,677	\$ 546,996	74.53%	65.70%	
2016	0.012498%	\$ 426,711	\$ 570,355	74.81%	62.07%	
2017	0.013945%	\$ 421,594	\$ 707,857	59.56%	65.58%	
2018	0.016239%	\$ 474,274	\$ 795,053	59.65%	66.52%	
2019	0.017628%	\$ 436,434	\$ 1,112,604	39.23%	70.37%	
2020						
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Cost Sharing Employer Plans

<b>Schedule of Centralia College's Share of the Net Pension Liability</b> <b>Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3</b> Measurement Date of June 30						
Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	
2014	0.010603%	\$ 34,247	\$ 452,004	7.58%	96.81%	
2015	0.010172%	\$ 85,832	\$ 475,173	18.06%	92.48%	
2016	0.010351%	\$ 142,150	\$ 513,872	27.66%	88.72%	
2017	0.011616%	\$ 107,209	\$ 637,270	16.82%	93.14%	
2018	0.013208%	\$ 59,451	\$ 717,901	8.28%	96.88%	
2019	0.015496%	\$ 93,368	\$ 1,038,432	8.99%	96.36%	
2020						
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Cost Sharing Employer Plans

<b>Schedule of Contributions</b> <b>Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1</b> Fiscal Year Ended June 30						
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	
2014	\$ 188,463	\$ 188,463	\$ -	\$ 4,268,619	4.42%	
2015	\$ 189,844	\$ 189,844	\$ -	\$ 4,337,289	4.38%	
2016	\$ 235,208	\$ 235,208	\$ -	\$ 4,607,973	5.10%	
2017	\$ 246,716	\$ 246,716	\$ -	\$ 4,894,118	5.04%	
2018	\$ 246,986	\$ 246,986	\$ -	\$ 4,802,607	5.14%	
2019	\$ 292,803	\$ 292,803	\$ -	\$ 5,915,133	4.95%	
2020	\$ 311,606	\$ 311,606	\$ -	\$ 6,593,770	4.73%	
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Cost Sharing Employer Plans

<b>Schedule of Contributions</b> <b>Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3</b> Fiscal Year Ended June 30						
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions in relation to the Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	
2014	\$ 193,752	\$ 193,752	\$ -	\$ 3,925,044	4.94%	
2015	\$ 201,813	\$ 201,813	\$ -	\$ 4,021,139	5.02%	
2016	\$ 268,419	\$ 268,419	\$ -	\$ 4,338,193	6.19%	
2017	\$ 291,635	\$ 291,635	\$ -	\$ 4,681,195	6.23%	
2018	\$ 354,295	\$ 354,295	\$ -	\$ 4,730,298	7.49%	
2019	\$ 421,220	\$ 421,220	\$ -	\$ 5,838,568	7.21%	
2020	\$ 501,573	\$ 501,573	\$ -	\$ 6,512,238	7.70%	
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedule of Contributions						
Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1						
Fiscal Year Ended June 30						
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions in relation to the Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	
2014	\$ 26,725	\$ 26,725	\$ -	\$ 523,662	5.10%	
2015	\$ 28,796	\$ 28,796	\$ -	\$ 546,996	5.26%	
2016	\$ 30,313	\$ 30,313	\$ -	\$ 570,355	5.31%	
2017	\$ 48,801	\$ 48,801	\$ -	\$ 707,857	6.89%	
2018	\$ 62,308	\$ 62,308	\$ -	\$ 795,053	7.84%	
2019	\$ 87,881	\$ 87,881	\$ -	\$ 1,112,604	7.90%	
2020	\$ 97,449	\$ 97,449	\$ -	\$ 1,263,703	7.71%	
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Cost Sharing Employer Plans

<b>Schedule of Contributions</b> <b>Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3</b> Fiscal Year Ended June 30						
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	
2014	\$ 26,017	\$ 26,017	\$ -	\$ 452,004	5.76%	
2015	\$ 27,033	\$ 27,033	\$ -	\$ 475,173	5.69%	
2016	\$ 41,457	\$ 41,457	\$ -	\$ 513,872	8.07%	
2017	\$ 42,800	\$ 42,800	\$ -	\$ 637,270	6.72%	
2018	\$ 55,235	\$ 55,235	\$ -	\$ 717,901	7.69%	
2019	\$ 81,334	\$ 81,334	\$ -	\$ 1,038,432	7.83%	
2020	\$ 96,148	\$ 96,148	\$ (0)	\$ 1,184,806	8.12%	
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Schedule of Changes in the Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios

### Centralia College

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(expressed in thousands)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total Pension Liability</b>				
Service Cost	\$ 92,089	\$ 65,393	\$ 49,345	\$ 70,983
Interest	59,742	60,096	59,687	79,848
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(430,730)	(177,742)	112,532	168,241
Changes of assumptions	(101,653)	(60,130)	211,592	449,535
Benefit Payments	(15,348)	(22,213)	(31,467)	(36,039)
Change in Proportionate Share		6,855	19,004	318,011
Other	(331)	-	-	-
<b>Net Change in Total Pension Liability</b>	<b>(396,231)</b>	<b>(127,741)</b>	<b>420,693</b>	<b>1,050,579</b>
<b>Total Pension Liability - Beginning</b>	<b>2,013,517</b>	<b>1,617,286</b>	<b>1,489,545</b>	<b>1,910,238</b>
<b>Total Pension Liability - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 1,617,286</b>	<b>\$ 1,489,545</b>	<b>\$ 1,910,238</b>	<b>\$ 2,960,817</b>
<b>College's Proportion of the Pension Liability</b>	1.701511%	1.708723%	1.730000%	2.020000%
<b>Covered-employee payroll</b>	\$ 9,196,442	\$ 9,936,416	\$ 9,353,350	\$ 9,648,205
<b>Total Pension Liability as a percentage of covered-</b>	0.175859968	0.149907673	0.204230356	0.306877507

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.

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Other Postemployment Benefits Information

<b>Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios</b>			
<b>Measurement Date of June 30 2020</b>			
<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Service cost	\$ 521,297	\$ 686,129	\$ 873,915
Interest cost	452,195	471,710	409,347
Difference between expected and actual experience		430,579	-
Changes in assumptions	842,105	(3,003,771)	(1,996,803)
Changes in benefit terms		-	-
Benefit payments	(206,852)	(199,227)	(208,610)
Changes in proportionate share	291,493	(301,906)	-
Other		-	-
<b>Net Changes in Total OPEB Liability</b>	<b>\$ 1,900,238</b>	<b>\$ (1,916,486)</b>	<b>\$ (922,151)</b>
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Beginning</b>	<b>\$ 10,974,277</b>	<b>\$ 12,890,763</b>	<b>\$ 13,812,914</b>
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 12,874,515</b>	<b>\$ 10,974,277</b>	<b>\$ 12,890,763</b>
<b>College's proportion of the Total OPEB Liability (%)</b>	<b>0.22182680%</b>	<b>0.21608721%</b>	<b>0.22126900%</b>
<b>Covered-employee payroll</b>	<b>\$ 15,686,487</b>	<b>\$ 14,940,507</b>	<b>\$ 14,737,524</b>
<b>Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered-</b>	<b>82.073923%</b>	<b>73.453177%</b>	<b>87.468987%</b>

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

### Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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