Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

Financial Statements Audit Report

Highline College

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

Published February 13, 2020

Report No. 1025678

Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

February 13, 2020

Board of Trustees
Highline College
Des Moines, Washington

Report on Financial Statements

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

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

Sincerely,

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

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

Highline College
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019

Board of Trustees
Highline College
Des Moines, Washington

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of the Highline College, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 6, 2020.

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

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

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

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

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

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

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

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

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

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

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

February 6, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Highline College
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019

Board of Trustees
Highline College
Des Moines, 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 Highline College, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed on page 10.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Matters of Emphasis

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 6, 2020 on our consideration of the College's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the College's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

February 6, 2020

FINANCIAL SECTION

Highline College
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Highline College

The following discussion and analysis provides an overview of the financial position and activities of Highline College (the College) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 (FY 2019). This overview provides readers with an objective and easily readable analysis of the College's financial performance for the year, based on currently known facts and conditions. This discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the College's financial statements and accompanying note disclosures.

Reporting Entity

Highline College is one of thirty-four public community and technical college districts in the state of Washington, providing comprehensive, open-door academic programs, workforce education, basic skills and community service educational programs to approximately 16,000 students annually. The college confers baccalaureate degrees, associates degrees, certificates and high school diplomas. The College was established in 1961 and its primary purpose is to promote student engagement, learning, and achievement, integrate diversity and globalism throughout the college, sustain relationships within its communities, and practice sustainability in human resources, operations, and teaching and learning.

Highline's main campus is located in Des Moines, Washington on an 80-acre wooded site, 20 minutes south of downtown Seattle. Classes are also offered at the Marine Science and Technology (MaST) Center at Redondo Beach and additional locations in the community. The college is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees appointed by the governor with the consent of the state senate. By statute, the Board of Trustees has full control of the college, except as otherwise provided by law.

Using the Financial Statements

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

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

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position provides information about the College's financial position, and presents the College's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position as of the end of the fiscal year. A condensed comparison of the Statement of Net Position is as follows:

Highline College
Condensed Statement of Net Position
As of June 30, 2019

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current Assets	$ 39,356,204	$ 35,104,379
Capital Assets, net	69,667,799	54,869,417
Other Assets, non-current	9,038,149	11,745,966
Total Assets	118,062,152	101,719,762
Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,227,874	2,433,167
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	11,595,788	11,652,206
Other Liabilities, non-current	38,800,062	39,814,175
Total Liabilities	50,395,850	51,466,381
Deferred Inflows of Resources	12,392,752	6,412,799
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	65,588,890	49,972,060
Restricted	475,051	557,536
Unrestricted	(5,562,517)	(4,255,847)
Total Net Position, as restated	60,501,424	46,273,749

Current assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivables and inventories. The increase in current assets in FY 2019 is the result of an increase in cash of nearly $1,700,000 and the reclassification of investment in bonds from long-term to short-term of approximately $2,900,000, as an additional two of the College's investments approach maturity.

Net capital assets increased by approximately $14,000,000 from FY 2018 to 2019. Construction in process increased more than $16,000,000 as the construction stage of a major remodel to building 26 continued, along with the purchase of other miscellaneous depreciable assets. The additions were offset by the annual depreciation recorded in the amount of $2,206,567.

Non-current assets consist of the long-term portion of certain investments. Long-term investments decreased by approximately $2,707,000 due to the maturity and reinvestment of a $3,000,000 bond and the reclassification of two $3,000,000 bonds maturing in FY 2020.

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources represent deferrals in pension and postemployment benefits associated with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 in FY 2015, Statement No. 73 in FY 2017, and Statement No. 75 in FY 2018. The increase in deferred outflows reflect the College's proportionate share of an increase in the state-wide amounts reported by the Department of Retirement System (DRS) and Health Care Authority (HCA) due to differences between expected and actual experience related to the actuarial assumptions. The College recorded $2,433,167 in FY 2018 and $5,227,874 in FY2019 of pension and postemployment-related deferred outflows. The increase reflects the change in proportionate share.

Similarly, the increase in deferred inflows in 2019 reflects the increase in the difference between actual and projected investment earnings on the state's pension plans and other post-employment benefits.

Current liabilities include amounts payable to suppliers for goods and services, accrued payroll and related liabilities, the current portion of Certificate of Participation (COP) debt, deposits held for others and unearned revenue. Current liabilities can fluctuate from year to year depending on the timeliness of vendor invoices and resulting vendor payments, especially in the area of capital assets and improvements.

The increase in current liabilities from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is an increase in accounts payable of approximately $2,100,000 related to building 26 construction. Additionally, there was a decrease in unearned revenue, as summer enrollments were lower than in previous years.

Non-current liabilities primarily consist of the value of vacation and sick leave earned but not yet used by employees and the long-term portion of Certificates of Participation debt.

The College's non-current liabilities decreased reflecting a change in the College's proportionate share of the postemployment benefit liability for state's OPEB and current year principal reduction on the Certificate of Participation. Changes in non-current liabilities also include fluctuations in employee vacation and sick leave balances.

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

> ***Net Investment in Capital Assets –*** The College's total investment in property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets. Changes in these balances are discussed above.
>
> ***Restricted:***
>
> > ***Non Expendable –*** consists of funds in which a donor or external party has imposed the restriction that the corpus or principal is not available for spending but for investment purposes only. Historically, donors interested in establishing such

funds to benefit the College or its students have chosen to do so through the Foundation. As a result, the college is not reporting any balance in this category.

Expendable – resources the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions placed by donor and/or external parties who have placed time or purpose restrictions on the use of the asset. The college has a balance of $475,051 in funds restricted for qualified financial aid expenditures.

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

Net Position As of June 30th	**FY 2019**	**FY 2018**
Net investment in capital assets	$ 65,588,890	$ 49,972,060
Restricted		
Expendable	$ 475,051	$ 557,536
Unrestricted	$ (5,562,517)	$ (4,255,847)
Total Net position	$ 60,501,424	$ 46,273,749

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

Generally, operating revenues are earned by the College in exchange for providing goods and services. Tuition and grants and contracts are included in this category. In contrast, non-operating revenues include monies the college receives from another government without directly giving equal value to that government in return. Accounting standards require that the College categorize state operating appropriations and Pell Grants as non-operating revenues.
Operating expenses are expenses incurred in the normal operation of the College, including depreciation on property and equipment assets. When operating revenues, excluding state appropriations and Pell Grants, are measured against operating expense, the College shows an operating loss. The operating loss is reflective of the external funding necessary to keep tuition lower than the cost of the services provided.

A condensed comparison of the College's revenues, expense and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 follows.

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

	2019	2018
Operating Revenues		
Student tuition and fees, net	12,461,107	12,836,287
Auxiliary enterprise sales	3,236,637	3,279,650
Grants and contracts	25,835,386	24,779,965
Other operating revenues	930,347	834,046
Total operating revenues	**42,463,477**	**41,729,948**
Non-Operating Revenues		
State appropriations	29,105,184	27,449,432
Federal Pell grant revenue	7,036,193	7,558,848
Other non-operating revenues	953,749	406,626
Total non-operating revenues	37,095,126	35,414,906
Total revenues	**79,558,603**	**77,144,854**
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and Benefits	54,060,284	51,081,212
Scholarships	7,913,519	8,395,412
Depreciation	2,206,567	2,128,749
Other operating expenses	15,871,766	16,364,987
Total operating expenses	**80,052,136**	**77,970,360**
Non-Operating Expenses		
Building fee remittance	1,718,499	1,723,962
Other non-operating expenses	571,387	607,801
Total non-operating expenses	**2,289,886**	**2,331,763**
Total expenses	82,342,022	80,302,123
Excess (deficiency) before capital contributions	**(2,783,419)**	**(3,157,269)**
Capital appropriations and contributions	**17,011,094**	**2,867,272**
Change in Net position	**14,227,675**	**(289,997)**
Net Position		
Net position, beginning of year	46,273,749	74,731,136
Prior period adjustments or Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	-	(28,167,390)
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	46,273,749	46,563,746
Net position, end of year	**60,501,424**	**46,273,749**

Revenues

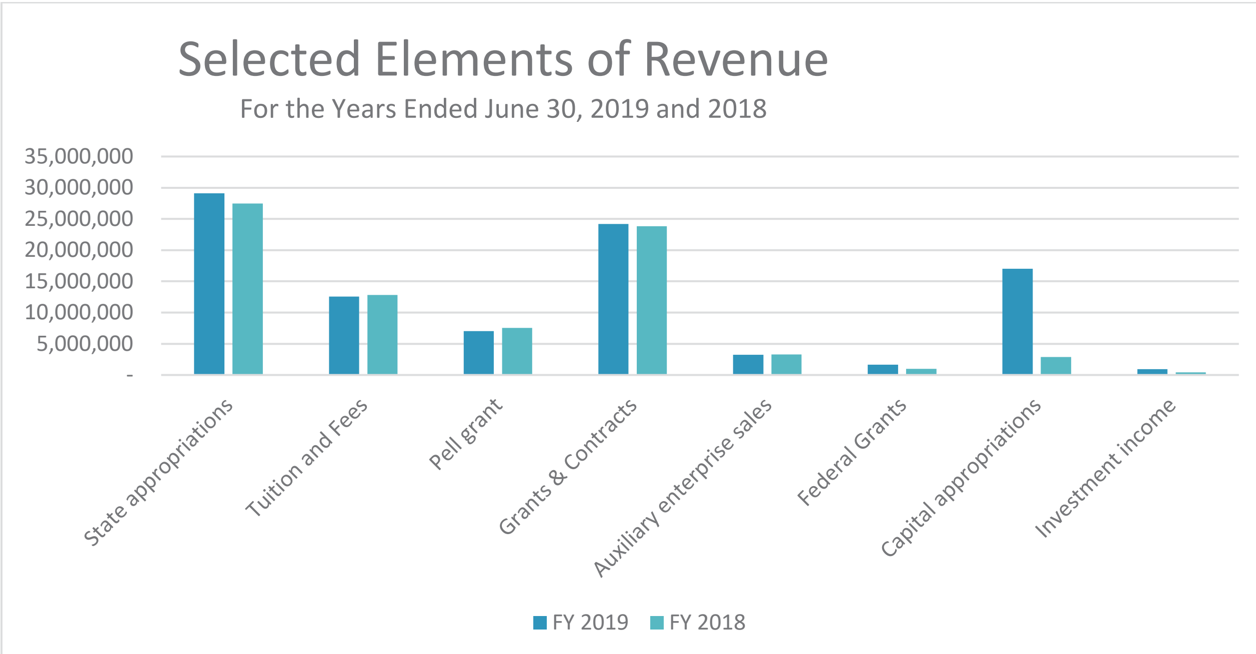
The state of Washington appropriates funds to the community college system as a whole. The State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) then allocates monies to each college. In FY 2019, the SBCTC allocated funds to each of the 34 college's based on three-year average FTE actuals. Additionally, the Supplemental Budget reduces the general fund by the amount set aside specifically for Pension Stabilization. This method of allocation will continue in FY2020.

Enrollments declined in FY 2019 and the college chose not to exercise the option of converting international student program FTE from contract to state supported. Since the College's enrollment decreased, the Pell grant revenue decreased. For fiscal year 2019, the College continued to keep other fees as stable as possible, resulting in only small changes in these revenues. In addition, the College serves some students and offers some programs on a fee-only basis, as allowed by law.

In FY 2019, state grant and contract revenues increased by approximately $300,000 when compared with FY 2018. The College continued to serve students under the terms of several large contracted programs. This includes contracts with local high schools to enroll Running Start students who earn both high school and college credit for these courses. The state's Running Start program offers students the opportunity to attend college and earn credits while at the same time completing high school. Because of the college's proximity to several high schools, Highline has one of the highest Running Start populations of any college in the state. Funding for this program saw an increase in FY 19. International Student Programs enrollment dropped significantly as access to educational visas were a challenge to obtain. The College Foundation entered into a lease agreement to provide affordable student housing adjacent to the campus. While the building is available to all Highline students, it is expected that this resource will be especially attractive to international students.

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

The chart below shows the revenue categories for FY 19 and FY 18 for comparison.



Expenses

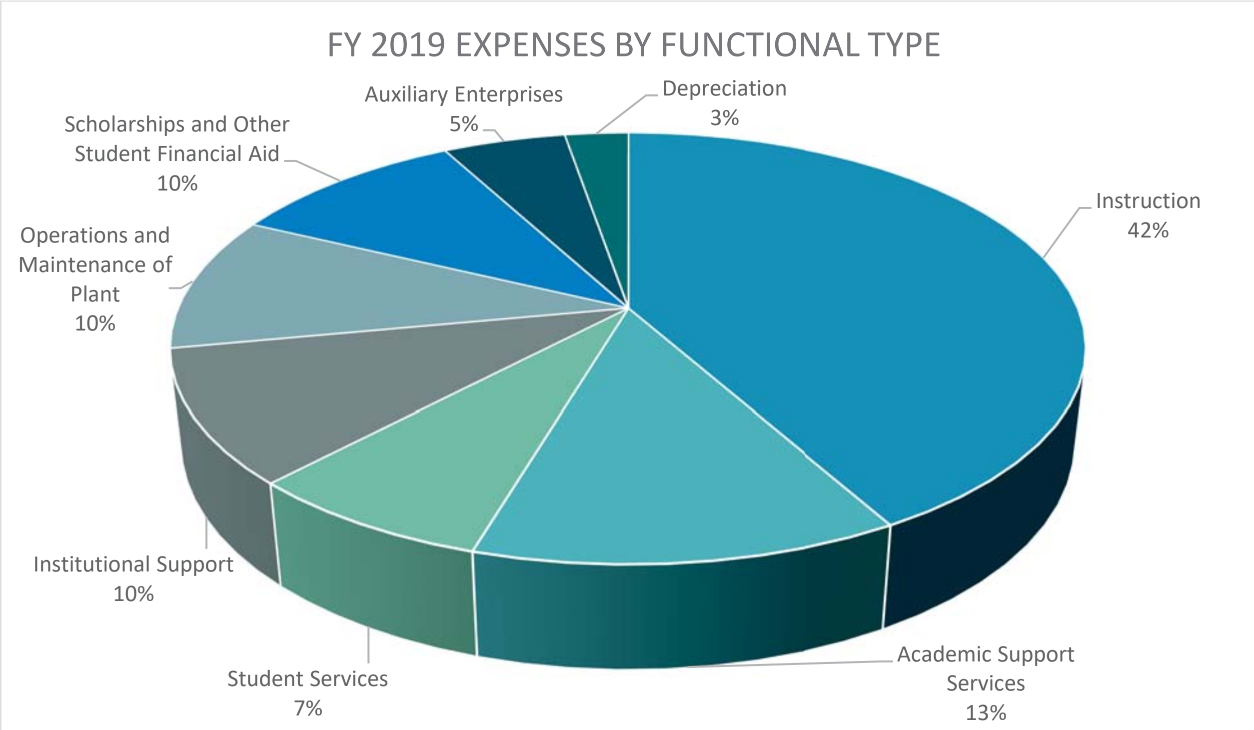
Faced with severe allocation cuts in the past, the College has continuously sought opportunities to identify savings and efficiencies. Over time, the College decreased spending, reduced services and was subject to various state spending freezes, including employee salary reductions.

More recently, in FY 2019, salary costs increased as a result of negotiated increases for classified staff, a 3% salary increase as of July 1, 2018 and a 3% increase as of January 1, 2019, as authorized by the Legislature.

Utility costs decreased slightly between 2018 and 2019. Supplies and materials were lower in FY 2019. Purchased services also decreased, primarily because of reduced spending related to capital projects as the building 26 renovation moved into full construction mode. Certain capital project costs do not meet accounting criteria for capitalization as part of the cost of the building and are instead recognized as supplies and materials or purchased services costs. These fluctuations are to be expected. Depreciation expense is also primarily driven by capital activity, with the annual depreciation expense showing a significant increase in any year when a new building is placed in service. All other costs are reported as operating expenses.

Operating Expenses by Function

The chart below shows the percentage of each functional area of operating expenses for FY 2019.



Capital Assets and Long-Term Debt Activities

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

At June 30, 2019, the College had invested $69,667,799 in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. This represents an increase of $14,798,382 from last year, as shown in the following table.

Asset Type	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change
Land	$48,289	$48,289	$0
Construction in Progress	$19,398,056	$3,300,325	$16,097,731
Buildings, net	$48,602,046	$49,850,970	-$1,248,924
Equipment, net	$1,362,259	$1,400,008	-$37,749
Library Resources, net	$257,149	$269,825	-$12,676
Total Capital Assets, Net	**$69,667,799**	**$54,869,417**	**$14,798,382**

The increase in construction in progress is related to continuation of construction for the major renovation of building 26. The decreases in net capital assets for the buildings, equipment and library resources can be attributed to normal depreciation activities. Additional information on capital assets can be found in note 6 of the notes to the financial statements.

At June 30, 2019, the College had $4,078,909 in outstanding debt. The College has a Certificate of Participation (COP) for the Student Union Building and a COP that reimbursed the college for costs related to the renovation of building 24A.

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change
Certificates of Participation	$4,078,909	$4,897,357	$ (818,448.00)
Compensated absences	$4,583,345	$4,078,219	$505,126
Total	**$8,662,254**	**$8,975,576**	**$ (313,322.00)**

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

Economic Factors That May Affect the Future

Historically, the economic status of Highline College has been closely aligned with the overall economic health of the State of Washington. Following a trend that began in 2009, the college's state operating appropriations continued to decrease through FY 2013. While state support remains the college's largest funding source, the percentage of state support has decreased significantly over the last four biennia. In fiscal year 2006, the college realized 67% of its total operating budget revenue from state appropriations. By 2012, that amount was down to 61%, a decrease of almost $9,000,000. Beginning with the economic recovery in late 2013, the college has seen some funding restored through the legislative process, however significant challenges remain.

Beginning FY 2017, the Legislature enacted the Affordable Education Act, which reduced tuition by 5% at the College. This further reduced the amount of tuition collected by the College. The Legislature did however partially backfill this loss. In FY 2017, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges 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. The new funding model has provided additional resources to Highline College.

Recognizing that state appropriations will likely never reach pre-recession levels, the college developed strategic, deliberate actions that have led to a "new normal". Rather than simply maintaining the status quo or implementing across-the-board cuts in response to state allocation decreases, the college actively developed and implemented a plan to protect the fiscal stability of the college through the economic downturn and beyond.

Beginning in 2008-09, college leadership implemented what was known as the "glide path" approach. Although the college experienced significant enrollment increases beginning in 2008-

09, rather than increase the college's budget (spending) to reflect the increased tuition revenue, the college continued to budget at pre-2009 FTE levels, recognizing that the current enrollment level was not sustainable. The college then used the additional tuition revenue, along with excess enrollment funds, to partially offset the impacts of the state allocation cuts. At the same time, the college pursued initiatives designed to enhance its ability to remain relevant and meet changing student needs, along with improving the college's future fiscal outlook. While several low enrollment programs were reduced or eliminated, applied baccalaureate programs in Youth Development, Global Trade and Logistics, Cybersecurity and Forensics, Respiratory Care and Teaching and Early Learning were developed and approved by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges. In developing these programs, Highline both responded to increased demand by employers for graduates with baccalaureate degrees and increased its ability to maintain fiscal stability in an uncertain environment.

During the 2018-19 year, state supported enrollments declined below target for the first time in recent history. The economy is strong and people are working rather than attending college. Highline College is located in a community rich in cultural diversity and our student body is a reflection of that population. The College is active in providing service to adults seeking basic education and English as a second language classes. As political unrest dominates the news, there has been a significant decline in our Basic Education for Adults (BEdA) enrollments. While these classes are waivered so this population does not pay tuition, they factor heavily into the allocation model used to distribute funding to the College.

While the executive leadership at Highline College has been stable for many years, we are moving into a time of change. A new President and two new vice-presidents joined the organization during the year (Vice President for Student Services and Vice President for Institutional Advancement), providing new direction and ideas as to how we can best serve our students and community. Some services were restructured and chain of command reporting shifted for things like International Student Services and Worker Retraining to better meet demand and respond to current and future needs.

Highline College Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019	
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 23,926,215
Restricted cash	415,370
Short-term investments	5,981,571
Accounts Receivable	8,655,191
Inventories	306,327
Prepaid expenses	71,530
Total current assets	39,356,204
Non-Current Assets	
Long-term investments	9,038,149
Non-depreciable capital assets	19,446,345
Capital assets, net of depreciation	50,221,454
Total non-current assets	78,705,948
Total assets	118,062,152
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred outflows related to pensions	2,875,437
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	2,352,437
Total deferred outflows of resources	5,227,874
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	3,212,255
Accrued liabilities	2,278,757
Compensated absences, current portion	1,915,397
Deposits payable	13,213
Unearned revenue	2,793,359
Certificates of participation payable, current portion	850,514
Total pension liability, current portion	93,956
OPEB liability, current portion	438,337
Total current liabilities	11,595,788
Non-Current Liabilities	
Compensated absences	2,667,948
Certificates of participation	3,228,395
Net pension liability	4,989,157
Total pension liability	4,479,751
OPEB liability	23,434,811
Total non-current liabilities	38,800,062
Total liabilities	50,395,850

Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	2,965,714
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	9,427,038
Total deferred inflows of resources	12,392,752
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	65,588,890
Restricted for:	
Expendable	475,051
Unrestricted (deficit)	(5,562,517)
Total Net Position	60,501,424

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Highline College	
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019	
Operating Revenues	
Student tuition and fees, net of scholarship discounts and allowances	$ 12,461,107
Auxiliary enterprise sales	3,236,637
State and local grants and contracts	24,195,464
Federal grants and contracts	1,639,922
Other Operating revenues	927,966
Interest on loans to students	2,381
Total operating revenue	42,463,477
Operating Expenses	
Salaries and wages	40,168,397
Benefits	13,891,887
Scholarships and fellowships	7,913,519
Supplies and materials	2,420,357
Depreciation	2,206,567
Purchased services	2,432,819
Utilities	1,156,941
Other operating expenses	9,861,649
Total operating expenses	80,052,136
Operating income (loss)	(37,588,659)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
State appropriations	29,105,184
Federal Pell grant revenue	7,036,193
investment income, gains and losses	953,749
Building fee remittance	(1,718,499)
Innovation fund remittance	(398,721)
Interest on indebtedness	(172,666)
Net non-operating revenue (expenses)	34,805,240
Income or (loss) before other revenues, expenses, gains or losses	(2,783,419)
Capital Contributions	
Capital appropriations	17,011,094
Increase (Decrease) in net position	14,227,675
Net position	
Net position beginning of year	46,273,749
Net position, end of year	$ 60,501,424

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Highline College	
Statement of Cash Flows	
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019	
Cash flows from operating activities	
Student tuition and fees	$ 12,115,295
Grants and contracts	26,012,813
Payments to vendors	(1,929,227)
Payments for utilities	(1,704,625)
Payments to employees	(39,550,670)
Payments for benefits	(13,216,707)
Auxiliary enterprise sales	3,205,501
Payments for scholarships and fellowships	(7,913,519)
Loans issued to students and employees	2,381
Other receipts (payments)	(9,068,583)
Net cash used by operating activities	(32,047,341)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities	
State appropriations	29,714,478
Pell grants	7,036,193
Building fee remittance	(1,717,420)
Innovation fund remittance	(398,187)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	34,635,064
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities	
Capital appropriations	15,175,365
Purchases of capital assets	(15,873,778)
Principal paid on capital debt	(795,000)
Interest paid	(196,113)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(1,689,526)
Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of investments	(2,992,835)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	3,103,000
Income of investments	735,234
Net cash provided by investing activities	845,399
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,743,596
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	22,597,989
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	24,341,585

Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash used by Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	(37,588,659)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities	
Depreciation expense	2,206,567
Changes in assets and liabilities	
Receivables, net	465,467
Inventories	(39,596)
Other assets	(24,285)
Accounts payable	2,098,593
Accrued liabilities	426,173
Unearned revenue	(778,830)
Compensated absences	505,126
Pension liability adjustment	678,877
Deposits payable	3,226
Net cash used by operating activities	$ (32,047,341)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

HIGHLINE COLLEGE FOUNDATION	
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	
June 30, 2019	
ASSETS	2019
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 74,555
Investments	960,976
Promises to give	70,420
Due from Highline College	65,692
Prepaid expenses	84,201
Total current assets	1,255,844
Noncurrent Investments	3,331,652
Endowment Investments	2,097,467
Endowment Promises to Give	60,000
Deposits	81,375
Property and Equipment, net	200,917
Total assets	$ 7,027,255
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 45,700
Security deposits	7,300
Total current liabilities	53,000
Deferred Rent Liability	470,894
Total liabilities	523,894
Net Assets	
Without donor restrictions	439,766
With donor restrictions	6,063,595
Total net assets	6,503,361
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 7,027,255

See Notes to the Financial Statements

HIGHLINE COLLEGE FOUNDATION			
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES			
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019			
	2019		
	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Support and Revenue			
Contributions	$ 266,633	$ 1,130,746	$ 1,397,379
In-kind contributions	200,000		200,000
Rental income	164,437		164,437
Special events, net of direct expense of $52,392	84,789		84,789
Investment return, net	207,120	70,216	277,336
Total Support and revenue	922,979	1,200,962	2,123,941
Net Assets Released from Restrictions	584,351	(584,351)	-
	1,507,330	616,611	2,123,941
Expenses			
Scholarships and other programs	644,507		644,507
College housing	1,351,443		1,351,443
Management and general	205,784		205,784
Fundraising	37,858		37,858
Total expenses	2,239,592	-	2,239,592
Change in net assets	(732,262)	616,611	(115,651)
Net Assets, beginning of year	1,172,028	5,446,984	6,619,012
Net Assets, end of year	$ 439,766	$ 6,063,595	$ 6,503,361

See Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2019
These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Reporting Entity

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

The Highline College Foundation (the Foundation) is a separate but affiliated non-profit entity, incorporated under Washington law in 1972 and recognized as a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) charity. The Foundation's charitable purpose is to raise funds that help provide quality education at Highline 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 discrete 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 that is legally separate from the College, but has the potential to provide significant financial benefits to the College or whose relationship with the College is such that excluding it would cause the College's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The Foundation's financial statements are discretely presented in this report. The Foundation's statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Intra-entity transactions and balances between the College and the Foundation are not eliminated for financial statement presentation. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Foundation distributed approximately $644,507 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 (206) 592-3774.

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 reduction 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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, cash equivalents and investments include cash on hand, bank demand deposits, deposits with the Washington State Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) and publicly traded bonds. 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 combines unrestricted cash operating funds from all departments into an internal pool, the income from which is allocated for general operating needs of the College through the college's annual budget development process.

Investments consist of investments in US government securities. These investments are subject to loss of all 100% of the balance of investments and are reported at fair value.

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

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

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.

In accordance with GASB Statement 42, the college reviews assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances have indicated that the carrying amount of its assets might not be recoverable. Impaired assets are reported at the lower of cost or fair value. At June 30, 2019, no assets had been written down.

Unearned Revenues

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

Tax Exemption

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

Pension Liability

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability in accordance with GASB Statement No 68, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State of Washington Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and additions to/deductions from PERS's and TRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS and TRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Beginning fiscal year 2017, the College also reports its share of the pension liability for the State Board Retirement Plan in accordance with GASB 73 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets that are not within the Scope of GASB 68 (Accounting and Financial

Reporting for Pensions). The reporting requirements are similar to GASB 68 but use current fiscal year-end as the measurement date for reporting the pension liabilities.

OPEB Liability

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

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent consumption of net position that is applicable to a future period. Deferred inflows of resources represent acquisition of net position that is applicable to a future period.

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

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

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

Net Position

The College's net position is classified as follows.

- *Net Investment in Capital Assets*. This represents the College's total investment in capital assets, net of outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets.
- *Restricted for Nonexpendable*. This consists of endowment and similar type funds for which donors or other outside sources have stipulated as a condition of the gift instrument that the principal is to be maintained inviolate and in perpetuity and invested for the

purpose of producing present and future income which may either be expended or added to the principle.

- *Restricted for Loans*. The loan funds are established for the explicit purpose of providing student support as prescribed by statute or granting authority.
- *Restricted for Expendable*. These include resources the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by third parties.
- *Unrestricted*. These represent resources derived from student tuition and fees, and sales and services of educational departments and auxiliary enterprises.

Classification of Revenues and Expenses
The College has classified its revenues as either operating or non-operating revenues according to the following criteria:

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

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

Non-operating Revenues. This includes activities that are not directly related to the ongoing operations of the College, such as gifts and contributions, state appropriations, investment income and Pell Grants received from the federal government.

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

Scholarship Discounts and Allowances
Student tuition and fee revenues, and certain other revenues from students, are reported net of scholarship discounts and allowances in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Scholarship discounts and allowances are the difference between the stated charge for goods and services provided by the College, and the amount that is paid by students and/or third parties making payments on the students' behalf. Certain governmental grants, such as Pell grants, and other Federal, State or non-governmental programs are recorded as either operating or non-operating revenues in the College's financial statements. To the extent that revenues from such programs are used to satisfy tuition, fees, and other student charges, the College has recorded a scholarship discount and allowance. Discounts and allowances for the year ending June 30, 2019 are $7,254,799.

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

Building and Innovation Fee Remittance
Tuition collected includes amounts remitted to the Washington State Treasurer's office to be held and appropriated in future years. The Building Fee portion of tuition charged to students is an amount established by the Legislature and 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. On a monthly basis, the College remits the portion of tuition collected for the Building Fee. 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 a new ERP software across the entire system. On a monthly basis, the College remits the portion of tuition collected for the Innovation Fee to the State Treasurer for allocation to SBCTC. These remittances are non-exchange transactions reported as an expense in the non-operating revenues and expenses section of the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Note 2 - Accounting and Reporting Changes

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

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

Note 3 – Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

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

As of June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the College's cash and equivalents was $24,341,585 as represented in the table below.

Cash and Cash Equivalents	June 30, 2019
Petty Cash and Change Funds	$10,750
Bank Demand and Time Deposits	$2,729,384
Undeposited Cash	$46,485
Local Government Investment Pool	$21,554,966
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$24,341,585**

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

Investments
Investments consist of investments in US government securities. These investments are subject to loss of all 100% of the balance of investments. The College reviewed the effects of Statement No. 72 on its investments in US government securities and has reported its investments in US government securities at fair value. Fair value is defined in the accounting standards as the price that would be received to sell an asset or 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 methods and take into account the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions. Input 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 instruments level within the fair value hierarch 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:

Level 1 – Prices based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible for identical assets or liabilities are classified as Level 1. Level 1 investments include equity securities and other publicly traded securities.

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly, are classified as Level 2. Level 2 investments include fixed or variable-income securities, commingled funds, certain derivatives and other assets that are valued using market information.

Level 3 – Investments classified as Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently or not at all. The inputs into the determination of fair value of these investments are based upon the best information in the circumstances and may require significant management judgment. Level 3 investments include private equity investments, real estate and split interest agreements.

The following table summarizes the investment reported at fair value within the fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2019.

Fixed or variable income securities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Bonds	$ 15,019,720	$ 15,019,720	$ -	$ -

The maturities of the College's investments in US government securities at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Investment Maturities	**Fair Value**	**One Year or Less**	**1 - 5 Years**	**6 - 10 Years**	**10 or More Years**
Bonds	$ 15,019,720	$ 5,981,571	$ 9,038,149	$ -	$ -
Total Investments	**$ 15,019,720**	**$ 5,981,571**	**$ 9,038,149**	**$ -**	**$ -**

Interest Rate Risk—Investments
The College manages its exposure to interest rate changes by limiting the duration of investments' maturities and laddering its portfolio. The College has not invested in maturities longer than 5 years, to minimize interest rate risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk—Investments
State law limits College operating investments to the highest quality sectors of the domestic fixed income market and specifically excludes corporate stocks, corporate and foreign bonds, futures contracts, commodities, real estate, limited partnerships and negotiable certificates of deposit. College policy does not limit the amount the College may invest in any one issuer.

Custodial Credit Risk—Investments
Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the College will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2019, $15,019,720 the College's operating fund investments, held by US Bank in the bank's name as agent for the College, are exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments Exposed to Custodial Risk	Fair Value
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MTG CORP	$ 1,495,994
FEDERAL NATL MORTGAGE ASSN	$ 2,993,211
RFCSP STRIP PRINCIPAL	$ 3,078,408
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	$ 7,452,107
Total Investments Exposed to Custodial Risk	**$ 15,019,720**

Investment Expenses
Under implementation of GASB 35, investment income for the College is shown net of investment expenses. The investment expenses incurred for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were $608.

Note 4 - Accounts Receivable
Accounts receivable consists of tuition and fee charges to students and auxiliary enterprise services provided to students, faculty and staff. It also includes amounts due from federal, state and local governments or private sources in connection with reimbursements of allowable expenses made according to sponsored agreements. At June 30, 2019, accounts receivable were as follows:

Accounts Receivable	Amount
Student Tuition and Fees	$ 621,681
Due from the Federal Government	$ 160,609
Due from Other State Agencies	$ 818,337
Due from Local Governmental Agencies	$ 7,187,388
Auxiliary Enterprises	$ 50,396
Other	$ 2,775
Subtotal	$ 8,841,186
Less Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	$ (185,995)
Accounts Receivable, net	**$ 8,655,191**

Note 5 - Inventories

All inventory is merchandise inventory owned by the college Bookstore. The college has no consumable, work in progress or raw materials inventories. Inventories, stated at cost using FIFO, consisted of the following as of June 30, 2019.

Inventories	Amount
Merchandise Inventories	$ 306,327
Inventories	**$ 306,327**

Note 6 - Capital Assets

A summary of the changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2019 is presented as follows. The current year depreciation expense was $2,206,567.

Capital Assets	Beginning Balance	Additions/ Transfers	Retirements	Ending Balance
Capital assets, non-depreciable				
Land	$ 48,289	$ -	$ -	$ 48,289
Construction in progress	3,300,325	16,097,731	-	19,398,056
Total capital assets, non-depreciable	3,348,614	16,097,731	-	19,446,345
Capital assets, depreciable				
Buildings	86,715,730	445,459	-	87,161,189
Equipment	8,553,919	425,723	(80,681)	8,898,961
Library resources	4,020,435	58,510	-	4,078,945
Total capital assets, depreciable	99,290,084	929,692	(80,681)	100,139,095
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	36,864,760	1,694,383	-	38,559,143
Equipment	7,153,913	462,837	(80,048)	7,536,702
Library resources	3,750,608	71,188	-	3,821,796
Total accumulated depreciation	47,769,281	2,228,408	(80,048)	49,917,641
Total capital assets, depreciable, net	51,520,803	(1,298,716)	(633)	50,221,454
Capital assets, net	**$ 54,869,417**	**$ 14,799,015**	**$ (633)**	**$ 69,667,799**

Note 7 - Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

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

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	Amount
Amounts Owed to Employees	$ 1,064,632
Accounts Payable	$ 3,212,255
Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 1,183,068
Amounts Held for Others and Retainage	$ 44,270
Total	**$ 5,504,225**

Note 8 - Unearned Revenue

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

Unearned Revenue	Amount
Summer Quarter Tuition & Fees	$ 2,793,359
Total Unearned Revenue	$ 2,793,359

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 that such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses for the covered risks.

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

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

The College, in accordance with state policy, pays unemployment claims on a pay-as-you-go basis. Payments made for claims from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019, were $72,482.

Note 10 - Compensated Absences

At termination of employment, employees may receive cash payments for all accumulated vacation and compensatory time. Employees who retire get 25% of the value of their accumulated sick leave credited to a Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) account, which can be used for future medical expenses and insurance purposes. The amounts of unpaid vacation and compensatory time accumulated by College employees are accrued when incurred. The sick leave liability is recorded as an actuarial estimate of one-fourth the total balance on the payroll records. The accrued vacation leave totaled $2,448,891 and accrued sick leave totaled $2,134,454 at June 30, 2019.

An estimated amount, based on a three-year average payout, is accrued as a current liability. The remaining amount of accrued annual vacation and sick leave are categorized as non-current liabilities.

Note 11 - Leases Payable

The college has no capital leases and one operating lease. The College leases an office building housing classrooms and multiple departments including the President's Office, Financial Services and other administrative offices. This lease is classified as an operating lease and runs through August 2020.

As of June 30, 2019, the minimum lease payments under operating leases consist of the following:

Leases Payable	
Fiscal year	Operating Leases
2020	$ 811,968
Total minimum lease payments	811,968

Note 12 - Notes Payable

In June 2003, the College obtained financing in order to build the Student Union Building through certificates of participation (COP), issued by the Washington Office of State Treasurer (OST) in the amount of $12,455,000. The bonds were refinanced in March 2013 in the amount of $6,555,000. The interest rate charged is approximately 1.83%. Starting in 1999, students assess themselves, on a quarterly basis, a mandatory fee to service the debt. Student fees related to the COP are accounted for in a dedicated fund, which is used to pay principal and interest. The college Bookstore also contributes $100,000 annually to pay debt service on the Student Union Building.

In September 2015, the College obtained financing for the renovations of maintenance building 24A through certificates of participation (COP), issued by the Washington Office of State Treasurer (OST) in the amount of $1,487,672. The interest rate charged is approximately 2.35%. The rental income from the childcare center located in building 1 is used to pay the principal and interest for this obligation.

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

Note 13 - Annual Debt Service Requirements

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

Annual Debt Service Requirements			
	Certificates of Participation		
Fiscal year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	850,514	142,474	$ 992,988
2021	882,540	110,872	$ 993,412
2022	909,526	77,862	$ 987,388
2023	951,421	43,567	$ 994,988
2024	158,228	9,553	$ 167,781
2025-2026	326,680	9,569	$ 336,249
Total	**$ 4,078,909**	**$ 393,897**	**$ 4,472,806**

Note 14 - Schedule of Long Term Liabilities

	Balance outstanding 6/30/18	Additions	Reductions	Balance outstanding 6/30/19	Current portion
Certificates of Participation	$ 4,897,357	$ -	$ 818,448	$ 4,078,909	$ 850,514
Compensated absences	4,078,219	2,752,742	2,247,616	$ 4,583,345	1,915,397
Pension liability	9,641,447	-	78,583	$ 9,562,864	93,956
OPEB liability	26,300,936.00	-	2,427,788	$ 23,873,148	438,337
Total	$ 44,917,959	$ 2,752,742	$ 5,572,435	$ 42,098,266	$ 3,298,204

Note 15 - Retirement Plans

A. General

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

Basis of Accounting

Pension plans administered by the state are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, employee and employer contributions are recognized in the period in which employee services are performed; investment gains and losses are recognized as incurred; and benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the applicable plan. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and 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 Highline College, for fiscal year 2019:

Aggregate Pension Amounts - All Plans

Pension Liabilities	$	9,562,864
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	$	2,875,437
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	$	2,965,714
Pension Expense	$	1,013,126

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. College Participation in Plans Administered by the Department of Retirement Systems PERS

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

PERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan. Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered a single defined benefit plan for reporting purposes. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members.
PERS members who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Plan 1 is closed to new entrants. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by February 28, 2002, for state and higher education employees, or August 31, 2002, for local government employees, are Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to PERS Plan 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contributions

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

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

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

		PERS 1	PERS 2/3*	TRS 1	TRS 2/3*
Contribution Rate		12.83%	12.83%	15.41%	15.41%
Actual Contributions	$	458,804	$ 658,740	$ 104,287	$ 110,659

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate

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

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

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

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

	1% Decrease	Rate	1% Increase
Pension Plan	(6.40%)	(7.40%)	(8.40%)
PERS Plan 1	$ 3,485,402	$ 2,836,110	$ 2,273,692
PERS Plan 2/3	$ 6,071,134	$ 1,327,307	$ (2,562,101)
TRS Plan 1	$ 892,238	$ 713,851	$ 559,419
TRS Plan 2/3	$ 697,376	$ 111,889	$ (363,729)

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

Pension Liabilities. At June 30, 2019, the College reported a net pension liability of $4,989,157 for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities as follows:

	Liability
PERS 1	$ 2,836,109
PERS 2/3	1,327,307
TRS 1	713,852
TRS 2/3	111,889

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

	2017	2018	Change
PERS 1	0.060248%	0.063504%	0.003256%
PERS 2/3	0.073656%	0.077738%	0.004082%
TRS 1	0.018750%	0.024442%	0.005692%
TRS 2/3	0.019192%	0.024858%	0.005666%

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

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

	Pension Expense
PERS 1	$ 411,824
PERS 2/3	89,482
TRS 1	256,281
TRS 2/3	84,220
Total	$ 841,807

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

PERS 1	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	112,705
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	458,804	-
Totals	**$ 458,804**	**$ 112,705**

PERS 2/3	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	162,693	232,387
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	814,496
Changes of assumptions	15,527	377,741
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	208,038	32,042
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	658,740	-
Totals	**$ 1,044,998**	**$ 1,456,666**

TRS 1	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	30,527
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	104,286	-
Totals	**$ 104,286**	**$ 30,527**

	TRS 2/3	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	52,580	8,262
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	94,629
Changes of assumptions	1,902	44,964
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	131,637	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	110,659	-
Totals	**$ 296,778**	**$ 147,855**

The $1,332,490 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, 2019.

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

Year ended June 30	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	TRS 1	TRS 2/3
2020	$ 4,931	$ (54,482)	$ 3,054	$ 25,982
2021	$ (24,638)	$ (247,535)	$ (6,319)	$ 1,565
2022	$ (73,932)	$ (479,127)	$ (21,708)	$ (34,996)
2023	$ (19,066)	$ (165,196)	$ (5,554)	$ (1,369)
2024	$ -	$ (48,913)	$ -	$ 11,948
Thereafter	$ -	$ (75,155)	$ -	$ 35,134
Total	$ (112,705)	$ (1,070,408)	$ (30,527)	$ 38,264

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. Highline College participates in this plan as authorized by chapter 28B.10 RCW and reports its proportionate share of the total pension liability. The State Board makes direct payments to qualifying retirees when the retirement benefits provided by the fund sponsors do not meet the benefit goals, no assets are accumulated in trusts or equivalent arrangements.

Contributions. Contribution rates for the SBRP (TIAA-CREF), which are based upon age, are 5%, 7.5% or 10% of salary and are matched by the College. Employee and employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019 were each $2,079,194.

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

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

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

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

The SRP pension benefits are unfunded. For the year ended June 30, 2019, supplemental benefits were paid by the SBCTC on behalf of the system in the amount of $1,818,000. The College's share of this amount was $75,342. In 2012, legislation (RCW 28B.10.423) was passed requiring colleges to pay into a Higher Education Retirement Plan (HERP) Supplemental Benefit Fund managed by the State Investment Board, for the purpose of funding future benefit obligations. During FY 2019, the College paid into this fund at a rate of 0.5% of covered salaries, totaling $117,190. This amount was not used as a part of GASB 73 calculations as its status as an asset has not been determined by the Legislature. As of June 30, 2019, the Community and Technical College system accounted for $16,351,270 of the fund balance.

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

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

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

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

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

Material assumption changes during the measurement period include the discount rate decrease from 3.87 percent to 3.50 percent.

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

Pension Expense. Pension expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 was $171,319.

Proportionate Shares of Pension Liabilities

The College's proportionate share of pension liabilities for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 was 4.14%. 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 Colleges. The College's change in proportionate share of the total pension liability and deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources are represented in the following table:

Proportionate Share (%) 2018	**3.99%**
Proportionate Share (%) 2019	**4.14%**
Total Pension Liability - Ending 2018	$ 3,479,425
Total Pension Liability - Beginning 2019	3,611,937
Total Pension Liability - Change in Proportion	132,512
Total Deferred Inflow/Outflows - 2018	1,407,209
Total Deferred Inflow/Outflows - 2019	1,460,801
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - Change in Proportion	53,592
Total Change in Proportion	**$ 186,104**

Plan Membership

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

Number of Participating Members				
Plan	Inactive Members (Or Beneficiaries) Currently Receiving Benefits	Inactive Members Entitled To But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	Active Members	Total Members
Highline College	11	15	237	263

Change in Total Pension Liability

The following table presents the change in total pension liability of State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan at June 30, 2019, the latest measurement date for the plan:

Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability	
	Amount
Service Cost	$ 118,147
Interest	142,910
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	269,437
Changes in Assumptions	506,618
Benefit Payments	(75,342)
Change in Proportionate Share of TPL	132,512
Other	-
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	1,094,282
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	3,479,425
Total Pension Liability - Ending	**$ 4,573,707**

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 3.5 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 (2.5 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (4.5 percent) than the current rate:

1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
(2.50%)	(3.50%)	(4.50%)
$ 5,226,127	$ 4,573,706	$ 4,031,955

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 233,027	$ 958,647
Changes of Assumptions	438,156	$ 259,312
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liability	299,387	$ -
Transactions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	-	-
Total	**$ 970,570**	**$ 1,217,960**

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

State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan	
2020	(89,738)
2021	(89,738)
2022	(89,738)
2023	(89,738)
2024	(21,444)
Thereafter	133,006
	(247,390)

Note 16 - Other Post-Employment Benefits

Plan Description. In addition to pension benefits as described in Note 15, the College, through the Health Care Authority (HCA), administers a single employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. Per RCW 41.05.065, the Public Employees' Benefits Board (PEBB), created within the HCA, is authorized to design benefits and determine the terms and conditions of employee and retired employee participation and coverage. PEBB establishes eligibility criteria for both active employees and retirees. Benefits purchased by PEBB include medical, dental, life, and long-term disability.

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

The PEBB OPEB plan is administered by the state and is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. In the state CAFR the plan is reported in governmental funds using the modified accrual basis and the current financial resources measurement focus. For all proprietary and fiduciary funds, the OPEB plan is reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. It has no assets. The PEBB OPEB plan 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, 2018

Active Employees*	570
Retirees Receiving Benefits**	173
Retirees Not Receiving Benefits***	2
Total Active Employees and Retirees	745

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

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

Benefits Provided. Per RCW 41.05.022, retirees who are not yet eligible for Medicare benefits may continue participation in the state's non-Medicare community-rated health insurance risk pool on a self-pay basis. Retirees in the non-Medicare risk pool receive an implicit subsidy. The implicit subsidy exists because retired members pay a premium based on a claims experience for active employees and other non-Medicare retirees. The subsidy is valued using the difference between the age-based claims costs and the premium. In calendar year 2017, the average weighted implicit subsidy was valued at $327 per adult unit per month, and in calendar year 2018, the average weighted implicit subsidy was valued at $347 per adult unit per month. In calendar year 2019, the average weighted implicit subsidy is projected to be $368 per adult unit per month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total OPEB Liability

As of June 30, 2019, the state reported a total OPEB liability of $5.08 billion. The College's proportionate share of the total OPEB liability is $23,873,148. This liability was determined based on a measurement date of June 30, 2018.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Highline College	
Proportionate Share (%)		**0.4700703090%**
Service Cost	$	1,492,586
Interest Cost		1,026,145
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience		936,671
Changes in Assumptions*		(6,534,324)
Changes of Benefit Terms		-
Benefit Payments		(433,392)
Changes in Proportionate Share		1,084,526
Other		-
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		(2,427,788)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning		26,300,936
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	**$**	**23,873,148**

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

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

Discount Rate Sensitivity		
	Current	
1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
$ 28,785,404	$ 23,873,148	$ 20,040,525

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

Health Care Cost Trend Rate Sensitivity		
	Current	
1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
$ 19,597,541	$ 23,873,148	$ 29,558,894

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

For the year ending June 30, 2019, the College will recognize OPEB expense of $1,514,993. OPEB expense consists of the following elements:

Highline College		
Proportionate Share (%)		**0.470070309**
Service Cost	$	1,492,586
Interest Cost		1,026,145
Amortization of Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience		104,075
Amortization of Changes in Assumptions		(1,197,376)
Changes of Benefit Terms		-
Amortization of Changes in Proportion		89,563
Administrative Expenses		-
Total OPEB Expense	**$**	**1,514,993**

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

Highline College		
Proportionate Share (%)	**0.4700703090%**	
Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows**	**Deferred Outflows**
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 832,596
Changes in assumptions	9,107,666	-
Transactions subsequent to the measurement date	-	438,337
Changes in proportion	319,372	1,081,504
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows	**$ 9,427,038**	**$ 2,352,437**

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

Proportionate Share (%)	**0.4700703090%**
2020	$ (1,003,738)
2021	$ (1,003,738)
2022	$ (1,003,738)
2023	$ (1,003,738)
2024	$ (1,003,738)
Thereafter	$ (2,494,248)

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

Proportionate Share (%) 2017	**0.4514544615%**
Proportionate Share (%) 2018	**0.4700703090%**
Total OPEB Liability - Ending 2017	$ 26,300,936
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning 2018	27,385,462
Total OPEB Liability Change in Proportion	1,084,526
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - 2017	(3,205,160)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - 2018	(3,337,326)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows Change in Proportion	(132,166)
Total Change in Proportion	**$ 1,216,692**

Note 17 - Operating Expenses by Program

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

Expenses by Functional Classification		
Instruction	$	33,545,359
Academic Support Services		10,212,834
Student Services		5,974,811
Institutional Support		7,987,590
Operations and Maintenance of Plant		8,118,233
Scholarships and Other Student Financial Aid		7,913,519
Auxiliary enterprises		4,143,050
Depreciation		2,147,925
Total operating expenses	**$**	**80,043,321**

Note 18 - Commitments and Contingencies

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

Required Supplementary Information

Pension Plan Information
Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Highline College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Highline College's Share of the Net Pension Liability
Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1
Measurement Date of June 30

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
College's proportion of the net pension liability	0.054450%	0.062011%	0.061421%	0.060248%	0.063504%
College proportionate share of the net pension liability	$2,742,944	$3,243,752	$3,298,595	$2,858,823	$ 2,815,834
College covered-employee payroll	$5,668,499	$6,783,466	$7,144,148	$7,500,895	$ 8,142,641
College's proportionate share of the net pension	48.39%	47.82%	46.17%	38.11%	34.58%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	61.19%	59.10%	57.03%	61.24%	63.22%

Schedule of Highline College's Share of the Net Pension Liability Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3 Measurement Date of June 30					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
College's proportion of the net pension liability	0.062994%	0.072363%	0.074691%	0.073656%	0.077738%
College proportionate share of the net pension liability	$1,273,336	$2,585,572	$3,760,634	$2,559,200	$1,327,306
College covered-employee payroll	$5,394,910	$6,514,928	$6,982,367	$7,337,559	$7,989,041
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	23.60%	39.69%	53.86%	34.88%	16.61%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.29%	89.20%	85.82%	90.97%	95.77%

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Highline College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1 Measurement Date of June 30					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
College's proportion of the net pension liability	0.009103%	0.012191%	0.016208%	0.018750%	0.024442%
College proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 268,489	$ 386,228	$ 553,380	$ 566,870	$ 713,852
College covered-employee payroll	$ 340,296	$ 524,241	$ 749,991	$1,173,280	$ 1,348,270
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	78.90%	73.67%	73.78%	48.31%	52.95%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	68.77%	65.70%	62.07%	65.58%	66.52%

Schedule of Highline College's Share of the Net Pension Liability Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3 Measurement Date of June 30					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
College's proportion of the net pension liability	0.006325%	0.009714%	0.014112%	0.019192%	0.024858%
College proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 20,429	$ 81,967	$ 193,779	$ 177,129	$ 111,890
College covered-employee payroll	$ 275,769	$ 462,260	$ 695,481	$1,173,280	$1,348,270
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	7.41%	17.73%	27.87%	15.10%	8.30%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	96.81%	92.48%	88.72%	93.14%	96.88%

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

Pension Plan Information

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Contributions

Schedule of Contributions Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1 Fiscal Year Ended June 30					
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered–employee payroll
2014	$ 243,279	$ 243,279	$ -	$ 5,668,499	4.29%
2015	$ 287,031	$ 287,031	$ -	$ 6,783,466	4.23%
2016	$ 350,322	$ 350,322	$ -	$ 7,144,148	4.90%
2017	$ 367,981	$ 367,981	$ -	$ 7,500,895	4.91%
2018	$ 421,173	$ 421,173	$ -	$ 8,142,641	5.17%
2019	$ 458,804	$ 458,804	$ -	$ 8,849,355	5.18%

Schedule of Contributions Public Emplyees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3 Fiscal Year Ended June 30					
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered–employee payroll
2014	$ 487,151	$ 487,151	$ -	$ 5,394,910	9.03%
2015	$ 588,342	$ 588,342	$ -	$ 6,514,928	9.03%
2016	$ 766,698	$ 766,698	$ -	$ 6,982,367	10.98%
2017	$ 807,201	$ 807,201	$ -	$ 7,337,559	11.00%
2018	$ 1,000,761	$ 1,000,761	$ -	$ 7,989,041	12.53%
2019	$ 1,106,533	$ 1,106,533	$ -	$ 8,762,098	12.63%

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Contributions

Schedule of Contributions Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1 Fiscal Year Ended June 30					
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered–employee payroll
2014	$ 11,731	$ 11,731	$ -	$ 340,296	3.45%
2015	$ 27,525	$ 27,525	$ -	$ 524,241	5.25%
2016	$ 49,232	$ 49,232	$ -	$ 749,991	6.56%
2017	$ 73,095	$ 73,095	$ -	$ 1,173,280	6.23%
2018	$ 95,464	$ 95,464	$ -	$ 1,348,270	7.08%
2019	$ 104,287	$ 104,287	$ -	$ 1,412,995	7.38%

Schedule of Contributions
Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3
Fiscal Year Ended June 30

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered–employee payroll
2014	$ 27,430	$ 27,430	$ -	$ 275,769	9.95%
2015	$ 47,197	$ 47,197	$ -	$ 462,260	10.21%
2016	$ 88,584	$ 88,584	$ -	$ 695,481	12.74%
2017	$ 151,940	$ 151,940	$ -	$ 1,173,280	12.95%
2018	$ 199,326	$ 199,326	$ -	$ 1,348,270	14.78%
2019	$ 214,946	$ 214,946	$ -	$ 1,412,995	15.21%

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

Required Supplementary Information

State Board Supplemental Defined Benefit Plans

Schedule of Changes in the Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios **Highline College** Fiscal Year Ended June 30 *(expressed in thousands)*			
	2017	2018	2019
Total Pension Liability			
Service Cost	$ 208,036	$ 152,751	$ 118,147
Interest	134,961	140,378	142,910
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(973,048)	(415,187)	269,437
Changes of assumptions	(229,641)	(140,457)	506,618
Benefit Payments	(34,631)	(51,888)	(75,342)
Change in proportionate share of TPL		143,513	132,512
Other	-	-	-
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	**(894,323)**	**(170,890)**	**1,094,282**
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	**4,544,643**	**3,650,315**	**3,479,425**
Total Pension Liability - Ending	**$ 3,650,320**	**$ 3,479,425**	**$ 4,573,707**
College's Proportion of the Pension Liability	3.84%	3.99%	4.14%
Covered-employee payroll	$ 21,047,424	$ 22,563,590	$ 24,170,873
Total Pension Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.343310%	15.420529%	18.922391%

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

Required Supplementary Information
Other Postemployment Benefits Information

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Fiscal Year Ended June 30		
Total OPEB Liability	**2018**	**2019**
Service cost	$ 1,783,043	$ 1,492,586
Interest cost	835,188	1,026,145
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	936,671
Changes in assumptions	(4,074,063)	(6,534,324)
Changes in benefit terms	-	-
Benefit payments	(425,625)	(433,392)
Changes in proportionate share	(416,919)	1,084,526
Other	-	-
Net Changes in Total OPEB Liability	$ (2,298,376)	$ (2,427,788)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	$ 28,599,312	$ 26,300,936
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 26,300,936	$ 23,873,148
College's proportion of the Total OPEB Liability (%)	0.451454%	0.470070%
Covered-employee payroll	$ 28,897,509	$ 34,603,653
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	91.014544%	68.990254%

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

ABOUT THE STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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