Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

Financial Statements Audit Report

Highline College

For the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021

Published September 8, 2022

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Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

September 8, 2022

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 activities and condition.

Sincerely,

Pat McCarthy, State Auditor

Olympia, WA

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Highline College
July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021

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 Highline College, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 2, 2022.

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 the 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.

REPORT ON 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) as a basis for designing 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 above 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 or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

REPORT ON 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 its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. 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

September 2, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Highline College
July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021

Board of Trustees
Highline College
Des Moines, Washington

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of Highline College, as of year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Highline College, as of June 30, 2021, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the College and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Matters of Emphasis

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the 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. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the state of Washington as of June 30, 2021, the changes in its financial position, or where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

As discussed in Note 15 to the financial statements, legislation created a trust arrangement for assets dedicated to paying the Higher Education Supplemental Retirement Plan benefits to plan members. As a result, the College transitioned to accounting for the plan in accordance with Governmental Accounting standards Board Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management 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, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the College's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

Performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* includes the following responsibilities:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit;
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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, no such opinion is expressed;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements;
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the College's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time; and
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 September 2, 2022 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 the effectiveness of the College's 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

September 2, 2022

FINANCIAL SECTION

Highline College
July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021

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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, 2021 (FY 2021). 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 13,000 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, 2021. 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, 2021

	2021	2020
Assets		
Current Assets	$ 46,394,727	$ 42,349,782
Capital Assets, net	72,942,607	75,656,559
Other Assets, non-current	11,015,296	7,938,671
Total Assets	130,352,630	125,945,012
Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,715,942	8,197,617
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	13,146,554	9,595,078
Other Liabilities, non-current	39,229,973	42,132,174
Total Liabilities	52,376,527	51,727,252
Deferred Inflows of Resources	12,561,801	11,326,507
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	70,596,752	72,428,164
Restricted	314,032	331,710
Unrestricted	3,219,460	(1,671,004)
Total Net Position	74,130,244	71,088,870

Current assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivables and inventories. The increase in current assets in FY 2021 is the result of an increase in cash of over $5,500,000, offset by a decrease in short-term investments of $3,163,000 as bonds matured and were reinvested and an increase of $1,877,000 in accounts receivable.

Net capital assets decreased by approximately $2,715,000 from FY 2020 to 2021 with the small investment made by the college in capital assets being offset by the annual depreciation recorded in the amount of $2,834,976.

Non-current assets consist of the long-term portion of certain investments. Long-term investments increased by approximately $3,076,000 as bonds that matured were reinvested in the bond market, extending their maturity date.

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources represent deferrals in pension and postemployment benefits related to GASB Statement No. 68 and Statement No. 75. 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 $8,197,617 in FY 2020 and $8,715,942 in FY2021 of pension and postemployment-related deferred outflows. The increase reflects the change in proportionate share.

Similarly, the increase in deferred inflows in 2021 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 2020 to FY 2021 stems in part from an increase in accounts payable of approximately $3,200,000 related to a building 12 remodel that changed the space into administrative offices, along with challenges encountered in processing payables in the new ctcLink system.

There was a decrease in unearned revenue, due to continued enrollment declines related to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

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 increased reflecting a change in the College's proportionate share of the postemployment benefit liability for state's OPEB, offset by the 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 $314,032 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 2021**	**FY 2020**
Net investment in capital assets	$ 70,596,752	$ 72,428,164
Restricted		
Expendable	$ 314,032	$ 331,710
Unrestricted	$ 3,219,460	$ (1,671,004)
Total Net position	$ 74,130,244	$ 71,088,870

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 2021. 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, 2021 and 2020 follows.

Highline College
Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
Operating Revenues		
Student tuition and fees, net	9,914,501	10,866,383
Auxiliary enterprise sales	1,176,212	2,166,667
Grants and contracts	23,885,101	26,149,830
Other operating revenues	417,309	806,514
Total operating revenues	**35,393,123**	**39,989,394**
Non-Operating Revenues		
State appropriations	37,854,648	33,913,165
Federal Pell grant revenue	3,226,861	7,151,985
Federal non-operating revenue	5,727,978	1,483,779
Other non-operating revenues	43,569	550,262
Total non-operating revenues	46,853,056	43,099,191
Total revenues	**82,246,179**	**83,088,585**
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and Benefits	58,132,101	58,468,163
Scholarships	5,202,007	7,520,089
Depreciation	2,834,976	2,465,020
Other operating expenses	13,479,765	11,866,247
Total operating expenses	**79,648,849**	**80,319,519**
Non-Operating Expenses		
Building fee remittance	1,657,595	1,667,791
Other non-operating expenses	501,421	534,710
Total non-operating expenses	**2,159,016**	**2,202,501**
Total expenses	81,807,865	82,522,020
Excess (deficiency) before capital contributions	**438,314**	**566,565**
Capital appropriations and contributions	**2,603,060**	**10,020,881**
Change in Net position	**3,041,374**	**10,587,446**
Net Position		
Net position, beginning of year	71,088,870	60,501,424
Net position, end of year	**74,130,244**	**71,088,870**

Revenues

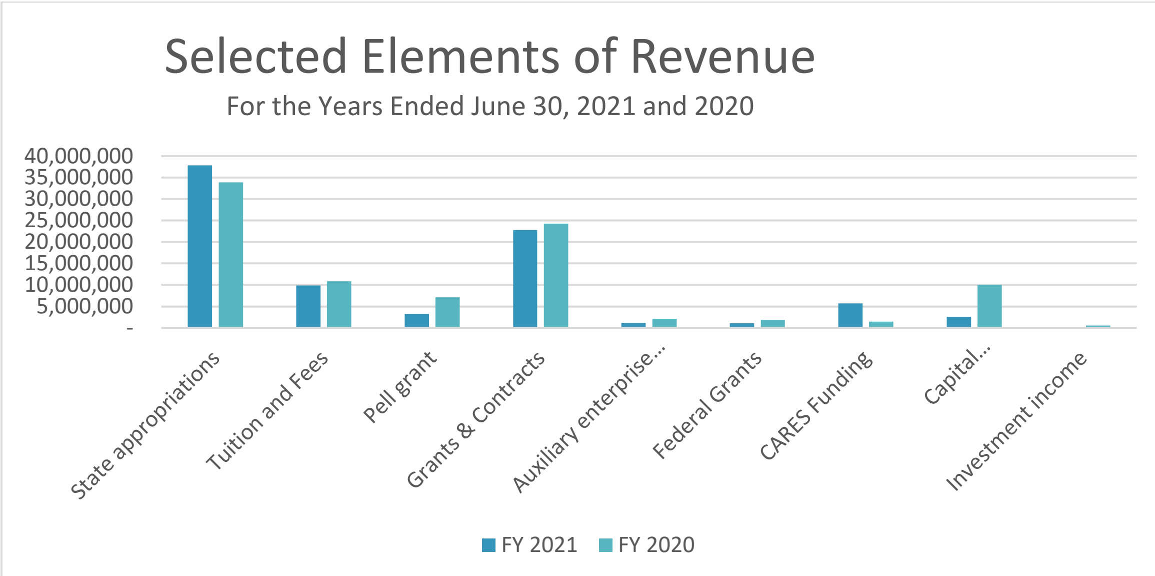
The state of Washington appropriates funds to the community college system as a whole. The State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) then allocates monies to each college. In FY 2020, the SBCTC allocated funds to each of the 34 college's based on three-year average FTE actuals. Additionally, the Supplemental Budget reduces the general fund by the amount set aside specifically for Pension Stabilization. This method of allocation will continue in FY2021.

Enrollments continued to decline in FY 2021, hitting the college especially hard when remote operations began at the end of March 2020 in response to the Governor's guidance around the COVID 19 pandemic. The college implemented the ctcLink ERP systemin February 2021. There was an additional slip in enrollment as staff, faculty and students struggled to navigate the new system. For fiscal year 2021, 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 2021, state grant and contract revenues decreased by approximately $1,500,000 when compared with FY 2021. 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. Running start enrollments also experienced the same decline the general student population did. International Student Programs enrollment remained significantly low as the COVID-19 pandemic impacted travel and forced many students to stay in their home countries. Parking and Conference Services revenues remained at a complete stop as access to the campus was restricted to essential services only.

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 2021 and FY 2020 for comparison.



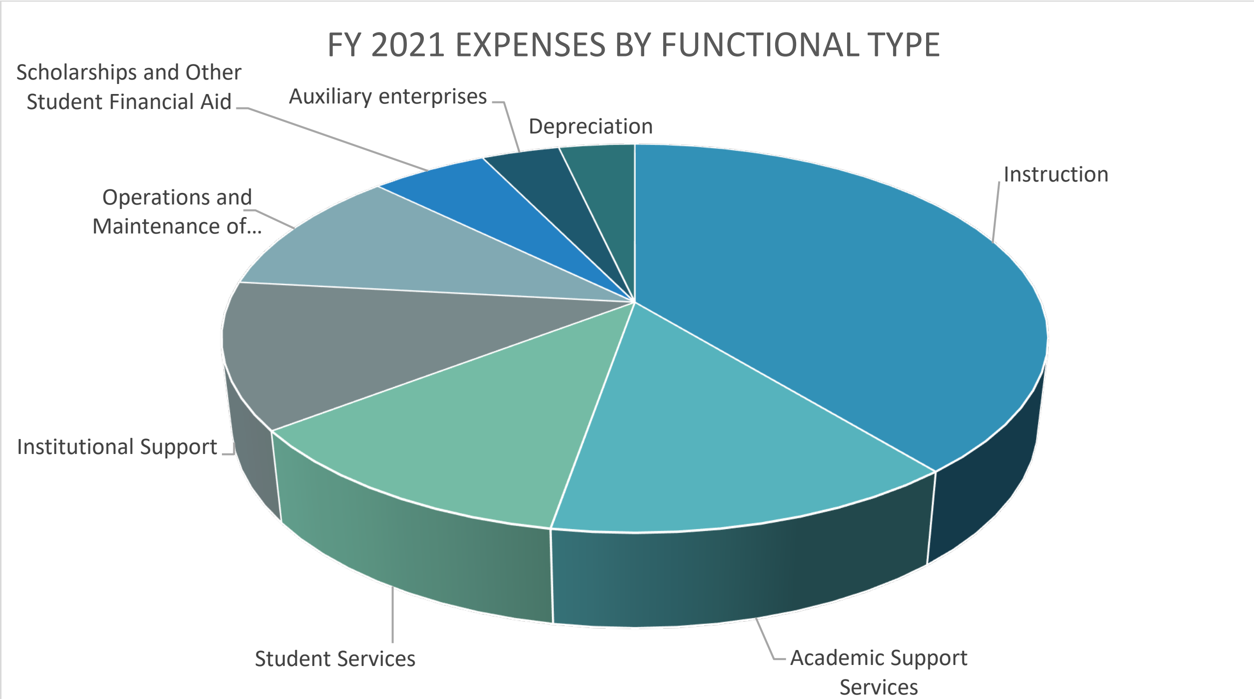
<u>Expenses</u>

Faced with severe budget 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.

In FY 2021, salary costs increased only slightly as the college instituted three staff furlough days. Positions that had been vacant in the past have been gradually filled.

Utility costs continued the downward trend between 2020 and 2021 as the campus remained in remote operation status. With campus closure at the end of March 2020, supplies and materials were lower in FY 2021. 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. Capital project work was significantly lower than in 2020 as the building 26 project is complete. 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 2021.



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, 2021, the College had invested $72,942,607 in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. This represents a decrease of $2,713,951 from last year, as shown in the following table.

Asset Type	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Change
Land	$48,289	$48,289	$0
Buildings, net	$71,131,996	$73,364,577	-$2,232,581
Equipment, net	$1,555,634	$1,984,625	-$428,991
Library Resources, net	$206,688	$259,068	-$52,380
Total Capital Assets, Net	**$72,942,607**	**$75,656,559**	**-$2,713,952**

Capital purchases were minimal in FY 2021 and the decrease in capital assets was due to normal depreciation. Additional information on capital assets can be found in note 6 of the notes to the financial statements.

At June 30, 2021, the College had $2,345,855 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, 2021	June 30, 2020	Change
Certificates of Participation	$2,345,855	$3,228,395	$ (882,540.00)
Total	**$2,345,855**	**$3,228,395**	**$ (882,540.00)**

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

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.

During the 2018-19 year, state supported enrollments declined below target for the first time in recent history. That trend continued into early FY 2020, with an especially large drop in enrollments as all classes were pushed online as the campus was closed for spring quarter in response to COVID 19. In FY 2021, enrollment issues remained a challenge, especially with the implementation of the PeopleSoft ERP system known as ctcLink in February 2021.

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, which do not lend themselves well to online education. Between the new format and the political unrest that continues to dominate 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.

The executive leadership at Highline Collee has been undergoing transition within the last couple of years due to the retirement of several long-time leaders. During the FY2020, the College appointed a new Vice President for Student Services and a new Vice President for Academic Affairs. The college president also re-organized the Executive Staff to form a new Executive Cabinet to include all of the vice presidents and the executive directors of Human Resources and Information Technology.

In fiscal year 2021 we receive a significant increase in funding as a result of the Workforce Education Investment Act (E2SHB 2158). The bill created a new fund, the Workforce Education

Investment Account. Appropriations from the account are supported by an increase in the Business and Occupation tax. These funds were allocated to the colleges as directed in the legislation. Most of these appropriations are budgeted to continue in fiscal year 2022. There were no other significant changes to the method of allocating funds to college districts.

As the College continues to be affected by the results of the COVID-19 pandemic, a significant decrease in enrollments has been experienced. While historically colleges have seen an increase in enrollments in times of higher unemployment, that has not been the trend the College has experienced at this time. In anticipation of upcoming budget reductions at the state level, the College began looking closely at optimization of budget utilization and ways to innovate instruction to better serve and attract more students.

Highline College	
Statement of Net Position	
June 30, 2021	
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 36,246,971
Restricted cash	253,685
Accounts Receivable	9,607,461
Inventories	245,039
Prepaid expenses	41,571
Total current assets	46,394,727
Non-Current Assets	
Long-term investments	11,015,296
Non-depreciable capital assets	48,289
Capital assets, net of depreciation	72,894,318
Total non-current assets	83,957,903
Total assets	130,352,630
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred outflows related to pensions	4,869,827
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	3,846,115
Total deferred outflows of resources	8,715,942
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	3,692,828
Accrued liabilities	4,278,193
Compensated absences, current portion	1,973,029
Deposits payable	15,703
Unearned revenue	1,699,296
Certificates of participation payable, current portion	909,526
Net pension liability, current portion	85,018
OPEB liability, current portion	492,961
Total current liabilities	13,146,554
Non-Current Liabilities	
Compensated absences	3,800,951
Certificates of participation	1,436,329
Net pension liability	6,459,452
OPEB liability	27,533,241
Total non-current liabilities	39,229,973
Total liabilities	52,376,527

Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	5,170,530
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	7,391,271
Total deferred inflows of resources	12,561,801
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	70,596,752
Restricted for:	
Expendable	314,032
Unrestricted (deficit)	3,219,460
Total Net Position	74,130,244

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, 2021	
Operating Revenues	
Student tuition and fees, net of scholarship discounts and allowances	$ 9,914,501
Auxiliary enterprise sales	1,176,212
State and local grants and contracts	22,787,900
Federal grants and contracts	1,097,201
Other Operating revenues	417,309
Total operating revenue	35,393,123
Operating Expenses	
Salaries and wages	44,640,890
Benefits	13,491,211
Scholarships and fellowships	5,202,007
Supplies and materials	1,017,451
Depreciation	2,834,976
Purchased services	2,400,477
Utilities	988,501
Other operating expenses	9,073,336
Total operating expenses	79,648,849
Operating income (loss)	(44,255,726)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
State appropriations	37,854,648
Federal non-operating revenue	5,727,978
Federal Pell grant revenue	3,226,861
investment income, gains and losses	43,569
Building fee remittance	(1,657,595)
Innovation fund remittance	(390,548)
Interest on indebtedness	(110,873)
Net non-operating revenue (expenses)	44,694,040
Income or (loss) before other revenues, expenses, gains or losses	438,314
Capital Contributions	
Capital appropriations	2,603,060
Increase (Decrease) in net position	3,041,374
Net position	
Net position beginning of year	71,088,870
Net position, end of year	$ 74,130,244

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Highline College Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended June 30, 2021	
Cash flows from operating activities	
Student tuition and fees	$ 9,239,592
Grants and contracts	23,645,160
Payments to vendors	(1,002,892)
Payments for utilities	(1,018,917)
Payments to employees	(44,152,311)
Payments for benefits	(13,954,764)
Auxiliary enterprise sales	1,065,004
Payments for scholarships and fellowships	(5,202,007)
Other receitps (payments)	(9,231,029)
Net cash used by operating activities	(40,612,164)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities	
State appropriations	37,853,951
Pell grants	3,226,861
Amounts for other than capital purposes	5,568,449
Building fee remittance	(1,554,690)
Innovation fund remittance	(371,995)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	44,722,576
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities	
Capital appropriations	2,364,292
Purchases of capital assets	(121,025)
Principal paid on capital debt	(889,809)
Interest paid	(110,873)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	1,242,585
Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of investments	(11,091,369)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	11,177,540
Income of investments	43,569
Net cash provided by investing activities	129,740
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	5,482,737
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	31,017,919
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	36,500,656

Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash used by Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	(44,255,726)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities	
Depreciation expense	2,834,976
Changes in assets and liabilities	
Receivables, net	(1,623,417)
Inventories	112,678
Other assets	32,472
Accounts payable	3,066,881
Accrued liabilities	1,602,341
Unearned revenue	(946,670)
Compensated absences	521,794
Pension liability adjustment	(1,957,357)
Deposits payable	(136)
Net cash used by operating activities	$ (40,612,164)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

HIGHLINE COLLEGE FOUNDATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

June 30, 2021

ASSETS	2021
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 394,735
Promises to give	53,378
Due from Highline College	385,797
Tenant receivables	33,853
Prepaid expenses	6,232
Total current assets	873,995
Noncurrent Investments	4,175,821
Endowment cash and cash equivalents	950
Endowment Investments	2,907,470
Deposits	81,375
Property and Equipment, net	1,189,871
Total assets	$ 9,229,482
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 68,654
Unearned rent revenue	50,998
Current portion of leasehold improvements payable	84,082
Security deposits	400
Total current liabilities	204,134
Rent Payable	510,882
Leasehold improvements payable, less current portion	885,211
Deferred Rent Liability	576,295
Total liabilities	2,176,522
Net Assets	
Without donor restrictions	173,257
With donor restrictions	6,879,703
Total net assets	7,052,960
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 9,229,482

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

HIGHLINE COLLEGE FOUNDATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2021		
	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Support and Revenue			
Contributions	$ 193,168	$ 860,871	$ 1,054,039
In-kind contributions	199,418		199,418
Rental income	747,244		747,244
Special events, net of direct expense of $52,392	-		-
Investment return, net	1,295,499	405,191	1,700,690
Total Support and revenue	2,435,329	1,266,062	3,701,391
Net Assets Released from Restrictions	687,686	(687,686)	-
	3,123,015	578,376	3,701,391
Expenses			
Scholarships and other programs	743,372		743,372
College housing	1,611,308		1,611,308
Management and general	498,313		498,313
Fundraising	67,786		67,786
Total expenses	2,920,779	-	2,920,779
Change in net assets	202,236	578,376	780,612
Net Assets, beginning of year	(28,979)	6,301,327	6,272,348
Net Assets, end of year	$ 173,257	$ 6,879,703	$ 7,052,960

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2021
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, 2021, the Foundation distributed approximately $743,372 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, 2021, no assets had been written down.

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

The College also reports its share of the net pension liability for the State Board Retirement Plan in accordance with GASB 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets. This is a change in assumptions from prior years.

OPEB Liability

The College reports its share of OPEB liability in accordance with 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.

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

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

Operating Revenues. This includes activities that are directly related to the principal operations of the College, such as (1) student tuition and fees, net of waivers and scholarship discounts and allowances, (2) sales and services of auxiliary enterprises and (3) federal, state and local grants and contracts that primarily support the operational/educational activities of the 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. In FY 21, non-operating revenues also included funds received through the federal CARES act.

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, 2021 are $9,251,615.

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

The Washington State Legislature adopted House Bill 1661 on March 11, 2020 which established individual dedicated funds for each institution of higher education's supplemental retirement benefit contributions as of July 1, 2020. With the establishment of these individual funds, the State Board Retirement Plan (SBRP) mimics a trust arrangement similar to the rest of the state retirement system. This change results in the SBRP plan being reported under GASB 68 rather than GASB 73 as was previously reported.

In January 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, effective fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. GASB 95 delayed implementation for one year. This statement sets requirements for reporting four fiduciary funds if applicable: pension and other employee benefit trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose funds, and custodial funds. The assets and liabilities for fiduciary funds are now presented on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and additions and deductions on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. This implementation resulted in a prior period adjustment of $0.

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

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*, which will be in effect beginning fiscal year 2021. GASB 95 postponed the effective date to fiscal year 2022. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The College is following the State's Office of Financial Management directives to prepare for the implementation of this Statement.

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, 2021, the carrying amount of the College's cash and equivalents was $36,500,656 as represented in the table below.

Cash and Cash Equivalents	June 30, 2021
Petty Cash and Change Funds	$10,750
Bank Demand and Time Deposits	$12,468,355
Local Government Investment Pool	$24,021,551
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$36,500,656**

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 and treasury obligations. 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, 2021.

Fixed or variable income securities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Bonds	$ 11,015,296	$ 11,015,296	$ -	$ -

The maturities of the College's investments in US government securities at June 30, 2021, are as follows:

Investment Maturities	Fair Value	1 - 5 Years
Bonds	$ 9,457,581	$ 9,457,581
Treasury Obligations	$ 1,557,715	$ 1,557,715
Total Investments	**$ 11,015,296**	**$ 11,015,296**

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, 2021, $11,015,296 of 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 BANK	$ 6,468,538
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	$ 1,498,571
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	$ 1,490,472
U.S. TREASURY NOTES	$ 1,557,715
Total Investments Exposed to Custodial Risk	**$ 11,015,296**

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, 2021 were $530.

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, 2021, accounts receivable were as follows:

Accounts Receivable	Amount
Student Tuition and Fees	$ 981,829
Due from the Federal Government	216,079
Due from Other State Agencies	1,769,214
Due from Local Governmental Agencies	6,672,785
Auxiliary Enterprises	76,343
Interest Receivable	$ -
Other	$ -
Subtotal	$ 9,716,250
Less Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	(108,789)
Accounts Receivable, net	**$9,607,461**

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, 2021.

Inventories	Amount
Merchandise Inventories	$ 245,039
Inventories	**$ 245,039**

Note 6 - Capital Assets
A summary of the changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2021 is presented as follows. The current year depreciation expense was $2,834,976.

Capital Assets	Beginning Balance	Additions/ Transfers	Retirements	Ending Balance
Capital assets, non-depreciable				
Land	$ 48,289	$ -	$ -	$ 48,289
Total capital assets, non-depreciable	48,289	-	-	48,289
Capital assets, depreciable				
Buildings	113,828,657	-	-	113,828,657
Equipment	10,010,308	110,785	-	10,121,093
Library resources	3,927,568	10,239	(56,201)	3,881,606
Total capital assets, depreciable	127,766,533	121,024	(56,201)	127,831,356
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	40,464,080	2,232,581	-	42,696,661
Equipment	8,025,683	539,776	-	8,565,459
Library resources	3,668,500	62,619	(56,201)	3,674,918
Total accumulated depreciation	52,158,263	2,834,976	(56,201)	54,937,038
Total capital assets, depreciable, net	75,608,270	(2,713,952)	-	72,894,318
Capital assets, net	**$ 75,656,559**	**$ (2,713,952)**	**$ -**	**$ 72,942,607**

Note 7 - Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2021, were as follows:

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	Amount
Amounts Owed to Employees	$ 928,553
Accounts Payable	$ 3,692,828
Agency Funds and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 3,254,769
Amounts Held for Others and Retainage	$ 94,871
Total	**$ 7,971,021**

Note 8 - Unearned Revenue

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

Unearned Revenue	Amount
Summer and Fall Quarter Tuition & Fees	$ 1,699,296
Total Unearned Revenue	$ 1,699,296

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, 2020 through June 30, 2021, were $213,383.

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 $3,434,317 and accrued sick leave totaled $2,337,208 at June 30, 2021.

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. Compensatory time is categorized as a current liability since it must be used before other leave.

Note 11 - Leases Payable

The college has no capital leases and two operating leases. 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 September 2022. Additionally, the College leases space on the ground floor of Highline Place that houses multiple departments including Continuing Education, International Student Programs and Institutional Advancement. This lease is classified as an operating lease and runs through September 2025.

As of June 30, 2021, the minimum lease payments under operating leases consist of the following:

Leases Payable	
Fiscal year	**Operating Leases**
2022	$ 643,274
2023	338,786
2024	237,290
2025	237,290
2026	59,323
Total minimum lease payments	1,515,963

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.

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, 2021 are as follows:

Annual Debt Service Requirements			
	Certificates of Participation		
Fiscal year	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Total**
2022	909,526	77,862	$ 987,388
2023	951,421	43,567	$ 994,988
2024	158,228	9,553	$ 167,781
2025	159,998	7,127	$ 167,125
2026	166,682	2,443	$ 169,125
Total	**$ 2,345,855**	**$ 140,552**	**$ 2,486,407**

Note 14 - Schedule of Long Term Liabilities

	Balance outstanding 6/30/20	**Additions**	**Reductions**	**Balance outstanding 6/30/21**	**Current portion**
Certificates of Participation	**$ 3,228,395**	**$ -**	**$ 882,540**	**$ 2,345,855**	**$ 909,526**
Compensated absences	**5,252,186**	**1,572,056**	**1,050,262**	**$ 5,773,980**	**1,973,029**
Net pension liability	**10,106,630**		**3,562,160**	**$ 6,544,470**	**85,018**
Total OPEB liability	**27,138,366**	**887,836**	**-**	**$ 28,026,202**	**492,961**
Total	**$ 45,725,577**	**$ 2,459,892**	**$ 5,494,962**	**$ 42,690,507**	**$ 3,460,534**

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 net pension liability as it is a part of the community and technical 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 for Highline College, for fiscal year 2021:

Aggregate Pension Amounts - All Plans

Pension Liabilities	$	6,544,470
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	$	4,869,827
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	$	5,170,530
Pension Expense	$	90,177

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, 2021 were as follows:

		PERS 1	PERS 2/3*	TRS 1	TRS 2/3*
Contribution Rate	7/1/20 to 8/31/20	12.86%	12.86%	15.51%	15.51%
	9/1/20 to 6/30/21	12.97%	12.97%	15.74%	15.74%
Actual Contributions		$ 557,909	$ 889,250	$ 164,998	$ 181,990

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

Actuarial Assumptions
The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, with the results rolled forward to the June 30, 2020, 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 Society of Actuaries' Pub. H-2010 Mortality rates, which vary by member status (that is…active, retiree, or survivor), as our base table. OSA applied age offsets for each system, as appropriate, to better tailor the mortality rates to the demographics of each plan. OASA applied the long-term MP-2017 generational improvement scale, also developed by the Society of Actuaries, to project mortality rates for every year after the 2010 base table. 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, 2019 valuation were based on the results of the 2013-2018 Demographic Experience Study Report and the 2019 Economic Experience Study. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2019 actuarial valuation report.

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

The CMAs contain the following three pieces of information for each class of assets the WSIB currently invests in:

- Expected annual return.
- Standard deviation of the annual return.

- Correlations between the annual returns of each asset class with every other asset class.

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

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2019, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	20%	2.2%
Tangible Assets	7%	5.1%
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.

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

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

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

	1% Decrease		Rate		1% Increase	
Pension Plan	(6.40%)		(7.40%)		(8.40%)	
PERS Plan 1	$	3,192,874	$	2,549,085	$	1,987,635
PERS Plan 2/3	$	7,290,760	$	1,171,720	$	(3,867,311)
TRS Plan 1	$	990,650	$	781,893	$	599,715
TRS Plan 2/3	$	1,478,945	$	501,836	$	(295,238)

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

Pension Liabilities. At June 30, 2021, the College reported a net pension liability of $5,004,534 for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities as follows:

	Liability
PERS 1	$ 2,549,085
PERS 2/3	1,171,720
TRS 1	781,893
TRS 2/3	501,836

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

	2019	2020	Change
PERS 1	0.063680%	0.072201%	0.000176%
PERS 2/3	0.080304%	0.091616%	0.002566%
TRS 1	0.020810%	0.032460%	-0.003632%
TRS 2/3	0.020994%	0.032672%	-0.003864%

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, 2021 the College recognized pension expense as follows:

	Pension Expense	
PERS 1	$	478,010
PERS 2/3		200,292
TRS 1		403,084
TRS 2/3		186,270
Total	$	1,267,656

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, 2021:

	PERS 1	
	Deferred Outflows	**Deferred Inflows**
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	14,192
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	557,909	-
Totals	**$ 557,909**	**$ 14,192**

	PERS 2/3	
	Deferred Outflows	**Deferred Inflows**
Difference between expected and actual experience	419,459	146,845
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	59,506
Changes of assumptions	16,689	800,387
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	422,125	19,950
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	889,250	-
Totals	**$ 1,747,523**	**$ 1,026,688**

	TRS 1	
	Deferred Outflows	**Deferred Inflows**
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	5,028
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	164,978	-
Totals	**$ 164,978**	**$ 5,028**

	TRS 2/3	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	317,157	1,810
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	4,872
Changes of assumptions	64,727	54,997
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	147,164	25,259
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	181,990	-
Totals	**$ 711,038**	**$ 86,938**

The $1,794,127 reported as deferred outflows of resources represent contributions the College made subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ended June 30, 2021.

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

Year ended June 30	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	TRS 1	TRS 2/3
2022	$ (64,405)	$ (414,380)	$ (22,100)	$ 7,734
2023	$ (2,026)	$ (44,403)	$ (647)	$ 52,993
2024	$ 19,652	$ 92,639	$ 6,730	$ 70,498
2025	$ 32,587	$ 181,435	$ 10,989	$ 84,828
2026	$ -	$ 16,727	$ -	$ 54,740
Thereafter	$ -	$ (433)	$ -	$ 171,317
Total	$ (14,192)	$ (168,415)	$ (5,028)	$ 442,110

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 net pension liability. House Bill 1661, effective fiscal year 2021, created separate Supplemental Retirement Plan (SRP) funds by institution that met the definition of a trust or equivalent arrangement. As a result, this is the first year these plans will be reported under GASB Statement No. 67/68. Prior to this, the SRP was reported under GASB Statement No. 73.

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.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, with the results rolled forward to the June 30, 2021, measurement date using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Salary increases 3.50%-4.00%
Fixed Income and Variable Income Investment Returns* N/A
**Measurement reflects actual investment returns through June 30, 2020*

Mortality rates were developed using the Society of Actuaries' Pub. H-2010 mortality rates which vary by member status (e.g. Active, retiree, or survivor), as the base table. The Office of the State Actuary applied age offsets as appropriate, to better tailor the mortality rates to the demographics of each plan. OSA applied the long-term MP-2017 generational improvement scale, also developed by the Society of Actuaries, to project mortality rates for every year after the 2010 base table. Under "generational" mortality, a member is assumed to receive additional mortality improvements in each future year throughout their lifetime.

Most actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of the August 2021 Supplemental Plan Experience Study. Additional assumptions related to the salary growth were based on feedback from financial administrators of the Higher Education Supplemental Retirement Plans.

Material assumption changes. Some significant changes in plan provisions and actuarial assumptions from the prior fiscal year impacted the total pension liability (TPL). House bill 1661 (Chapter 103 Laws of 2020) created dedicated funds to pay SRP benefits that mimic trust arrangements for the rest of the state retirement system. The change results n the SRP reporting under GASB 67/68 instead of GASB 73. As a result of this change:

- The discount rate is based on the long-term expected rate of return on the pension plan investments. This resulted in an increase in the discount rate used to measure the TPL from 2.21 percent as of June 30, 2020 to 7.4 percent.

- The total pension liability is now compared against the plan's fiduciary net position to determine the net pension liability (NPL).

Additionally, OSA recently completed an experience study which modified multiple assumptions to estimate future plan experience.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was set equal to the Bond Buyer 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, or 7.4percnt for the June 30, 2021, measurement date.

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, 2021 were each $2,319,667.

Pension Expense. The Penson expense is the summation of a number of components, including benefits earned during the fiscal year and interest on the TPL. These numbers are sensitive to assumption changes and plan experience and can be volatile from year to year.

Pension expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 was ($1,177,479).

Plan Membership

Membership in the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plans consisted of the following at June 30, 2020, 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	15	16	208	239

Net Pension Liability/(Asset).

The following table presents the change in net/(asset) of the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan as of June 30, 2021:

Schedule of Development of Net Pension Liability	
	Amount
Service Cost	$ 198,040
Interest	140,857
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(1,270,853)
Changes in Assumptions	(2,293,648)
Benefit Payments	(84,438)
Change in Proportionate Share of TPL	(18,793)
Other	-
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(3,328,835)
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	6,236,173
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	**$ 2,907,338**
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	
Contributions - Employer	27,807
Contributions - Member	-
Net Investment Income	348,053
Benefit Payments	-
Administrative Expense	-
Other	-
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	**375,860**
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-Beginning	991,597
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-Ending (b)	**1,367,402**
Plan's Net Pension Liability (Asset) -- Ending (a)-(b)	**$ 1,539,936**

Sensitivity of the Total Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate
The following table presents the net pension liability/(asset), calculated using the discount rate of 7.4 percent, as well as what the employers' net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.4 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.4 percent) than the current rate:

1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
(6.40%)	(7.40%)	(8.40%)
$ 1,845,049	$ 1,539,936	$ 1,277,254

<u>Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>
At June 30, 2021, 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	$ 413,289	$	1,677,190
Changes of Assumptions	974,514	$	2,127,273
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liability	300,576	$	14,325
Differences beteween Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments	-		218,895
Total	**$ 1,688,379**	**$**	**4,037,683**

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	
2022	(450,387)
2023	(450,387)
2024	(380,531)
2025	(275,704)
2026	(287,924)
Thereafter	(504,370)

Note 16 - Other Post-Employment Benefits

Plan Description. 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 understanding by the employer and plan members is that thee is no contractual obligation to continue the substantive plan as an employee benefit on an ongoing basis. Nevertheless, the actuarial assumptions used in valuations presented in this footnote assume that this substantive plan will be carried forward into the future.

The PEBB OPEB plan is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. In the state ACFR 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 13 of the state's K-12 schools and educational service districts (ESDs), and 261 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, 2020

Active Employees*	603
Retirees Receiving Benefits**	173
Retirees Not Receiving Benefits***	4
Total Active Employees and Retirees	780

*Reflects active employees eligible for PEBB program participation as of June 30, 2020.
**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 2020, the average weighted implicit subsidy was valued at $372 per adult unit per month. In calendar year 2021, the average weighted implicit subsidy is projected to be $384 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 2021 the explicit subsidy was $183 per member per month and it will remain $183 per member per month in calendar year 2022.

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	$	1,120
Dental		81
Life		4
Long-term Disability		2
Total		1,207
Employer contribution		1,041
Employee contribution		166
Total	$	1,207

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

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

Total OPEB Liability

As of June 30, 2020, the state reported a total OPEB liability of $6.055 billion. The College's proportionate share of the total OPEB liability is $28,026,202. This liability was determined based on a measurement date of June 30, 2020.

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 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*	Initial trend rate ranges from 2-11%, reaching an ultimate rate of approximately 4.3% in 2075.
Post-Retirement Participation Percentage	65%
Percentage with Spouse Coverage	45%

In projecting the growth of the explicit subsidy, after 2022 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 developed using the Society of Actuaries; Pub. H-2010 mortality rates which vary by member status (e.g. active, retiree, or survivor) as the base table. The Office of the State Actuary applied for each system, as appropriate, to better tailor the mortality rates to the demographics of each plan. OSA applied the long-term MP-2017 generational improvement scale, also developed by the Society of Actuaries, to project mortality rates for every year after the 2010 base table. Under "generational" mortality, a member s 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 2013-2018 Demographic 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	6/30/2019
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 3.50 percent for the June 30, 2019 measurement date and 2.21 percent for the June 30, 2020 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, 2021, 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 (%)		**0.4628456951%**
Service Cost	$	1,163,004
Interest Cost		972,871
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience		(149,083)
Changes in Assumptions*		630,637
Changes of Benefit Terms		-
Benefit Payments		(463,199)
Changes in Proportionate Share		(275,454)
Other		(990,941)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		887,835
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning		27,138,367
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	**$**	**28,026,202**

*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 2.15 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 (1.2 percent) or 1 percentage point higher 3.2 percent) than the current rate:

Discount Rate Sensitivity

1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
$ 33,932,819	$ 28,026,202	$ 23,427,059

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 2-11 reaching an ultimate range of 4.3 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 (1-10 percent decreasing to 3.50 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (3-12 percent) than the current rate:

Health Care Cost Trend Rate Sensitivity

1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
$ 22,838,378	$ 28,026,202	$ 34,981,429

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

For the year ending June 30, 2021, the College will recognize OPEB expense of $1,232,716. OPEB expense consists of the following elements:

Highline College		
Proportionate Share (%)	**0.4628456951%**	
Service Cost	$	1,163,004
Interest Cost		972,871
Amortization of Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience		85,910
Amortization of Changes in Assumptions		(913,672)
Changes of Benefit Terms		-
Amortization of Changes in Proportion		34,629
Other Changes to Fiduciary Net Position		(990,941)
Total OPEB Expense	**$**	**351,801**

As of June 30, 2021, the deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources for the College are as follows:

Highline College				
Proportionate Share (%)	**0.4628456951%**			
Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows**		**Deferred Outflows**	
Difference between expected and actual experience	$	614,850	$	132,519
Changes in assumptions		1,927,176		6,609,742
Transactions subsequent to the measurement date		492,961		-
Changes in proportion		811,128		649,010
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows	**$**	**3,846,115**	**$**	**7,391,271**

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

Proportionate Share (%)	**0.4628456951%**	
2021	$	(793,133)
2022	$	(793,133)
2023	$	(793,133)
2024	$	(793,133)
2025	$	(793,133)
Thereafter	$	(72,452)

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 (%) 2019		**0.4675917429%**
Proportionate Share (%) 2020		**0.4628456951%**
Total OPEB Liability - Ending 2019	$	27,138,367
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning 2020		26,862,913
Total OPEB Liability Change in Proportion		(275,454)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - 2019		(5,098,098)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - 2020		(5,046,352)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows Change in Proportion		51,746
Total Change in Proportion	**$**	**(327,200)**

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, 2021.

Expenses by Functional Classification		
Instruction	$	31,056,495
Academic Support Services		10,880,425
Student Services		9,460,864
Institutional Support		9,692,691
Operations and Maintenance of Plant		8,440,717
Scholarships and Other Student Financial Aid		4,366,267
Auxiliary enterprises		2,916,414
Depreciation		2,834,976
Total operating expenses	**$**	**79,648,849**

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

Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2014	0.054450%	$ 2,742,944	$ 5,668,499	48.39%	61.19%
2015	0.062011%	$ 3,243,752	$ 6,783,466	47.82%	59.10%
2016	0.061421%	$ 3,298,595	$ 7,144,148	46.17%	57.03%
2017	0.060248%	$ 2,858,823	$ 7,500,895	38.11%	61.24%
2018	0.063504%	$ 2,815,834	$ 8,142,641	34.58%	63.22%
2019	0.063680%	$ 2,448,722	$ 8,849,355	27.67%	67.12%
2020	0.072201%	$ 2,549,085	$ 10,891,153	23.41%	68.64%

*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

Schedule of Highline College's Share of the Net Pension Liability Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3 Measurement Date of June 30					
Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2014	0.062994%	$ 1,273,336	$ 5,394,910	23.60%	93.29%
2015	0.072363%	$ 2,585,572	$ 6,514,928	39.69%	89.20%
2016	0.074691%	$ 3,760,634	$ 6,982,367	53.86%	85.82%
2017	0.073656%	$ 2,559,200	$ 7,337,559	34.88%	90.97%
2018	0.077738%	$ 1,327,306	$ 7,989,041	16.61%	95.77%
2019	0.080304%	$ 780,023	$ 8,762,098	8.90%	97.77%
2020	0.091633%	$ 1,171,720	$ 10,792,332	10.86%	97.22%

*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

Schedule of Highline College's Share of the Net Pension Liability Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1 Measurement Date of June 30					
Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2014	0.009103%	$ 268,489	$ 340,296	78.90%	68.77%
2015	0.012191%	$ 386,228	$ 524,241	73.67%	65.70%
2016	0.016208%	$ 553,380	$ 749,991	73.78%	62.07%
2017	0.018750%	$ 566,870	$ 1,173,280	48.31%	65.58%
2018	0.024442%	$ 713,852	$ 1,348,270	52.95%	66.52%
2019	0.020810%	$ 515,215	$ 1,412,995	36.46%	70.37%
2020	0.032460%	$ 781,892	$ 2,368,925	33.01%	70.55%

*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

Schedule of Highline College's Share of the Net Pension Liability Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3 Measurement Date of June 30					
Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2014	0.006325%	$ 20,429	$ 75,769	26.96%	96.81%
2015	0.009714%	$ 81,967	$ 462,260	17.73%	92.48%
2016	0.014112%	$ 193,779	$ 695,481	27.86%	88.72%
2017	0.091920%	$ 177,129	$ 1,173,280	15.10%	93.14%
2018	0.024858%	$ 111,890	$ 1,348,270	8.30%	96.88%
2019	0.020994%	$ 126,496	$ 1,412,995	8.95%	96.36%
2020	0.032762%	$ 501,836	$ 2,368,924	21.18%	91.72%

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

Pension Plan Information
Cost Sharing Employer Plans
Schedules of Employer Contributions

Schedule of Contributions
Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1
Fiscal Year Ended June 30

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2014	$ 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%
2020	$ 527,049	$ 527,049	$ -	$ 10,891,153	4.84%
2021	$ 557,909	$ 557,909		$ 11,332,220	4.92%

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans
Schedules of Employer Contributions

Schedule of Contributions Public Emplyees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3 Fiscal Year Ended June 30					
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2014	$ 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%
2020	$ 1,368,400	$ 1,368,400	$ -	$ 10,792,332	12.68%
2021	$ 1,434,168	$ 1,434,168	$ -	$ 11,230,501	12.77%

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Employer Contributions

Schedule of Contributions Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1 Fiscal Year Ended June 30					
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2014	$ 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%
2020	$ 170,891	$ 170,891	$ -	$ 2,368,925	7.21%
2021	$ 164,973	$ 164,973	$ -	$ 2,233,006	7.39%

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Employer Contributions

Schedule of Contributions Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3 Fiscal Year Ended June 30					
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2014	$ 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%
2020	$ 362,240	$ 362,240	$ -	$ 2,368,925	15.29%
2021	$ 346,968	$ 346,968	$ -	$ 2,233,006	15.54%

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 Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

Highline College

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Pension Liability					
Service Cost	$ 208,036	$ 152,751	$ 118,147	$ 149,507	$ 198,040
Interest	134,961	140,378	142,910	168,178	140,857
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	
Differences between expected and actual experience	(973,048)	(415,187)	269,437	354,355	(1,270,853)
Changes of assumptions	(229,641)	(140,457)	506,618	946,829	(2,293,648)
Benefit Payments	(34,631)	(51,888)	(75,342)	(75,907)	(84,438)
Change in proportionate share of TPL		143,513	132,512	119,505	(18,793)
Other	-	-	-	-	
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	**(894,323)**	**(170,890)**	**1,094,282**	**1,662,467**	**(3,328,835)**
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	**4,544,643**	**3,650,315**	**3,479,425**	**4,573,707**	**6,236,174**
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	**$ 3,650,320**	**$ 3,479,425**	**$ 4,573,707**	**$ 6,236,174**	**$ 2,907,339**
Plan Fiduciary Net Position**					
Contributions-Employer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$ 27,807
Contributions-Member	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Net Investment Income	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$ 348,053
Benefits Payments	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Administrative Expense	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position					**$ 375,860**
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-Beginning					**$ 991,597**
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-Ending (b)					**$ 1,367,457**
Plan's Net Position Liability (Asset) --Ending (a)-(b)					**$ 1,539,882**
College's Proportion of the Pension Liability	3.84%	3.99%	4.14%	4.25%	4.24%
Covered-employee payroll	$ 21,047,424	$ 22,563,590	$ 24,170,873	$ 26,267,681	$ 27,188,937
Total Pension Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.343310%	15.420529%	18.922391%	23.740862%	10.693096%

Notes: These schedules will be built prospectively until they contain 10 years of data.
n/a indicates data not available.

**Due to changes in legislation, assets from this higher education institution plan that was previously not administered through a trust, was placed into a trust or similar arrangement. As a result, this plan previously reported under GASB Statement No. 73, is now reported under GASB Statement No. 68. This change is effective for fiscal year 2021.

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.

Effective fiscal year 2021, House Bill 1661 created dedicated funds to pay SRP benefits that mimic the trust arrangement for the rest of the state retirement systems. As a result, the plan, previously reported under GASB Statement No. 73 is now being reported under GASB Statement No. 68.

Schedule of Employer Contributions
State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan
Highline College
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	2021
Statutorily determined contributions	$ 3,534,562
Actual contributions in relation to the above	2,319,667
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ (1,214,895)
Covered Payroll	$ 27,188,937
Contribution as a % of covered payroll	8.53%

Notes: This schedule will be built prospectively until they contain 10 years of data.
This schedule contains actual amounts, while the notes report contributions as proportionate share of plan total contributions.

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**	**2020**	**2021**
Service cost	$ 1,783,043	$ 1,492,586	$ 1,098,848	$ 1,163,004
Interest cost	835,188	1,026,145	953,188	972,871
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	936,671	-	(149,083)
Changes in assumptions	(4,074,063)	(6,534,324)	1,775,086	630,637
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(425,625)	(433,392)	(436,026)	(463,199)
Changes in proportionate share	(416,919)	1,084,526	(125,878)	(275,454)
Other	-	-	-	(990,941)
Net Changes in Total OPEB Liability	$ (2,298,376)	$ (2,427,788)	$ 3,265,218	$ 887,835
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	$ 28,599,312	$ 26,300,936	$ 23,873,148	$ 27,138,367
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 26,300,936	$ 23,873,148	$ 27,138,366	$ 28,026,202
College's proportion of the Total OPEB Liability (%)	0.451454%	0.470070%	0.467592%	0.462846%
Covered-employee payroll	$ 28,897,509	$ 34,603,653	$ 39,013,678	$ 40,478,554
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	91.014544%	68.990254%	69.561157%	69.237162%

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 Washington State Constitution and is part of the executive branch of state government. The State Auditor is elected by the people of Washington and serves four-year terms.

We work with state agencies, local governments and the public to achieve our vision of increasing trust in government by helping governments work better and deliver higher value.

In fulfilling our mission to provide citizens with independent and transparent examinations of how state and local governments use public funds, we hold ourselves to those same standards by continually improving our audit quality and operational efficiency, and by developing highly engaged and committed employees.

As an agency, the State Auditor's Office has the independence necessary to objectively perform audits, attestation engagements and investigations. Our work is designed to comply with professional standards as well as to satisfy the requirements of federal, state and local laws. The Office also has an extensive quality control program and undergoes regular external peer review to ensure our work meets the highest possible standards of accuracy, objectivity and clarity.

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

The results of our work are available to everyone through the more than 2,000 reports we publish each year on our website, www.sao.wa.gov. Additionally, we share regular news and other information via an email subscription service and social media channels.

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