



2021 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Centralia College

www.centralia.edu

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600 Centralia College Blvd, Centralia, WA





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

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Nursing Program Earns Accreditation from the National League of Nursing

After a rigorous three-year review process, Centralia College’s Nursing program has received full accreditation from the National League of Nursing’s Commission for Nursing Education Accreditation (CNEA).

CNEA accreditation demonstrates that Centralia College’s program has successfully passed a rigorous external quality review process and ensures students receive the most effective education needed to deliver quality patient care.

Accreditation followed a three-year review process by the CNEA, which included a 75-page self-study and a virtual site visit last fall. Accreditors interviewed the college’s senior administrators, nursing faculty members, current nursing students, and alumni to confirm CC met all five standards needed for accreditation.

For the Nursing program staff, CNEA accreditation is not only deserved, but also critical for assuring students, employers, and patients CC’s nurses are the best around.

“This is a mark of quality and excellence in nursing education,” explained Anne Schuchmann, associate professor and interim director of Nursing at CC. “It provides quality assurance and lets students know they’ll receive the best training possible. It also lets the community know this is a high-performing program.”



One Path, One Certificate – Four Trades Programs

Centralia College’s Industrial Trades program, which includes diesel technology, electronics/robotics/automation (ERA), energy technology, and welding, is offering something new - a common first year of classes that ends with an Industrial Trades Certificate.

“This reorganization meets the needs of students, industry and the college,” said John Steidel, Industrial Trades instructor. “Students will have a Smörgåsbord of options.”

The common first year will include foundational classes, such as math, physics, and writing, and hands-on labs that offer basic welding, and electrical and mechanical systems. Students will be introduced to all four industries and have more exposure to gears, fluids, and pumps than what was previously offered.

“The math included within this program is applicable to the math needed to do the jobs,” Steidel added. “Students who often ask ‘What do I use this math for?’ will experience the real work applications.”

At the end of the first year, students with grades above a 2.0 will receive an Industrial Trades Certificate. The certificate confirms they have learned the skills and they may be hired to work as an entry-level mechanic assistant, robotics assistant,

or millwright. If they choose to go to work after completing the first year, they may add additional Industrial Trades classes to increase their skills and abilities.

There is not a specific millwright program offered at any college within the state, according to Lisa Perry, Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI) Washington community relations manager. This common first year will solve that problem.

Modern millwork at SPI, for example, requires a blend of all the industrial trades. By blending all of the students into shared classes for their first year, they will be exposed to many career options that they may not have considered if enrolled in one specific trade.

“We’re excited to have the opportunity to visit students towards the end of their first year to introduce modern mill technologies and career opportunities,” Perry added.

If students choose to continue studying to obtain their associate degree, they can decide which of the four trades to focus on during their second year.

“There are multiple on- and off-ramps in this program,” Steidel explained, “and having a common first year will help students who decide to change their focus of study later. It prevents them from taking year one all over again.”

The one-year track will help Centralia College build a much-needed workforce faster. Businesses like SPI are experiencing hiring deficits and a one-year program, with options to return for additional training, is what many industry partners need to fill employment gaps.

Local WorkSource staff, who refer some job seekers to Centralia College for additional training, are excited about the new one-year option and claim that the knowledge gained in the first year will help fill needs of local mills and manufacturing facilities. A small maintenance shop, for example, may need the skills of a diesel mechanic who can also fix small machines and weld parts.

Centralia College is the only community and technical college that offers a common first year for four different industrial trades. It will continue offering associate degrees in diesel equipment technology, ERA, energy technology, and welding, as well as a bachelor's degree in diesel technology.

CC has a new bachelor's degree in Behavioral Healthcare

Centralia College has received final approval to offer a fifth bachelor's degree - a Bachelor of Applied Science in Behavioral Healthcare.

The BAS-Behavioral Healthcare trains students in the treatment of mental illnesses, substance use disorders, poverty, and homelessness. Graduates will be prepared to enter the workforce or transition to graduate degree programs in fields like social work, addiction treatment, or counseling.

“Locally, there is huge demand for people with training and advanced degrees in behavioral healthcare,” said Connie Smejkal, dean of Business, Teacher Education, and Family Development. “We heard from countless employers and worked directly with them to develop a program that would meet the needs of our immediate community. We also have current students and graduates from our Substance Use Disorder Professional and Criminal Justice programs that want an advanced degree to further their careers. This program is a good fit for those students, as well.”

Centralia College also offers bachelor's degrees in Applied Management, Diesel Technology, Information Technology: Application Development, and Teacher Education (K-8).





June 14, 2022

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

Dear Chair Wood-Brumsickle:

We are proud to continue the tradition of submitting our 2021 Annual Financial Report of Centralia College to the Board of Trustees. Management assumes full responsibility for the content and accuracy of this report.

The College was a little delayed in reporting our financial information this year. NWCCU accreditation standards require a timeline of nine months after year-end closing. Given the challenges we faced this year with a new enterprise system and a ransomware attack, we were still able to produce a financial report in keeping with the college's own goals for sustainable and responsible budgeting and fiscal accountability.

Our 2021 report serves as a reminder of the responsibility we have as stewards of public resources to undergo a financial audit which provides the public confidence in our management of college and state resources. The State Auditor's Office (SAO) has issued another clean (unmodified) opinion on the College's financials. The *Management Discussion and Analysis*, which follows the State Auditor's Office *Independent Audit Opinion Letter*, provides the reader with a better understanding of the financial position and result of operation for the College's most recent fiscal-year.

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

Sincerely,

Bob Mohrbacher, President

Leslie Fountain Williams, Vice President, Finance & Administration

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND ADMINISTRATORS

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Board of Trustees
Centralia College
Centralia, Washington

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of the Centralia College, as of and for the year ended June 30, 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of the Centralia College, as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Matters of Emphasis

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Centralia College, an agency of the state of Washington, are intended to present the financial position, and the changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows of only the respective portion of the activities of the state of Washington that is attributable to the transactions of the College and its aggregate discretely presented component units. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the state of Washington as of June 30, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

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

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will also issue our report dated June 14, 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the College's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Sincerely,

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

Pat McCarthy, State Auditor

Olympia, WA

June 14, 2022

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Centralia College

The objective of this Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is to help readers of Centralia College’s financial statements better understand the financial position and operating activities for the year ended June 30, 2021 with comparative information for the year ended June 30, 2020. This discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and accompanying notes which follow this section. Unless otherwise stated, all years refer to the fiscal year ended June 30th.

The Centralia College financial report communicates financial information for Centralia College and its’ discretely presented component unit, the Centralia College Foundation. The College is an agency of the State of Washington, and the financial information contained in this report is included in the State of Washington’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for 2021.

Reporting Entity

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

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

The College is the oldest continuously operating two-year public college in the State of Washington, established in 1925 and currently averages approximately 2,721 full-time and part-time students per academic quarter. The College’s main campus is located in Centralia, and serves Lewis and south Thurston counties with a population of approximately 80,000, and has a satellite campus in Morton.

Using the Financial Statements

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

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

The College’s Financial Position

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

A condensed comparison of the Statements of Net Position as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, follows:

Condensed Statement of Net Position

As of June 30 (in thousands)	2021	2020
Assets		
Current assets	\$ 20,020	\$ 11,998
Capital assets, net	83,064	84,584
Other assets, non-current	2,941	6,653
Total Assets	106,025	103,235
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
	4,170	4,300
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	3,112	2,224
Other liabilities, non-current	20,715	22,679
Total Liabilities	23,827	24,903
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
	6,697	6,318
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	80,443	81,852
Restricted	2,622	2,344
Unrestricted	(3,393)	(7,882)
Total Net Position	\$ 79,672	\$ 76,314

Current assets consist of cash, investments, accounts receivable and inventories. The \$8.02 million increase from 2020 to 2021 was the result of: 1) Cash increased \$7.3 million and current investments decreased by \$568K which is the result of not reinvesting in U.S. Government sponsored enterprise bonds. For 2020, the total invested in bonds was \$10.8 million whereas for 2021 the total invested in bonds was \$5.59 million. This was due to a need for cash to fund the property purchases and site prep costs for the student athletic multi-purpose field project and prepare for possible state allocation budget reductions. In addition, the money market rate received from our bank is higher than the bond rates. 2) Accounts receivable increased \$1.18 million. Accounts receivable can fluctuate from year to year, such as spring Running Start receivables which were \$707K more in FY21 when compared to FY20.

Capital assets including land and construction in progress decreased by a net of \$1.52 million in 2021. Major factors include land increased by a net of \$164K with the purchase of land and the site prep costs for the multi-purpose field, buildings increased \$346K primarily from the installation of automatic locking doors on several buildings, infrastructure increased by \$286K as a result of power upgrades and equipment increased by \$571K with the ECEAP playground equipment, dozer for Diesel Tech and a mobile welding lab as the largest purchases. The decrease is primarily the result of accumulated depreciation for the year with very little additions to capital assets. More information on the College's capital assets can be found in Note 6 to the financial statements.

Non-current assets, other than the net capital assets, decreased by \$3.71 million in 2021. This is a result of an increase in restricted cash of \$947K in preparation for the student's athletic multi-purpose field project and a decrease of \$4.66 million in investments by not reinvesting in U.S. Government sponsored enterprise bonds also in preparation for the field project as well as potential state allocation budget reductions.

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources represent pension-related deferrals related to GASB Statement No. 68 and Statement No. 75. The decrease in deferred outflows reflect the College’s proportionate share of 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 \$4.3 million in FY 2020 and \$4.17 million in FY 2021 of pension and postemployment-related deferred outflows.

Similarly, the increase in deferred inflows in 2021 reflects the difference between actual and projected investment earnings on the state’s pension plans and the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75. The College recorded \$6.3 million in FY 2020 and \$6.7 million in FY 2021 of pension and postemployment-related deferred inflows.

Current liabilities include accounts payable, accrued payroll, the current portion of Certificate of Participation (COP) debt, and associated liabilities and unearned revenues. Current liabilities can fluctuate from year to year depending on the timeliness of vendor invoices and resulting vendor payments, especially in the area of capital assets and improvements. Current liabilities increased for 2021 by \$888K with the largest changes being an increase in accounts payable of \$1.04 million and a decrease in accrued liabilities of \$167K.

Non-current liabilities are made up of OPEB and pension liabilities, vacation and sick leave balances, and the long-term portion of Certificate of Participation debt. The \$1.96 million decrease in non-current liabilities is primarily attributed to pension liability. With the State Board Retirement Plan moving from GASB 73 to GASB 68, there is a \$2.9 million decrease in total pension liability with only an \$848K increase in net pension liability.

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

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

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

Unrestricted net position – These represent all the other resources available to the College for general and educational obligations to meet expenses for any lawful purpose. Unrestricted net position is not subject to externally imposed stipulations, however the College has designated the majority of the unrestricted net position for various academic and support functions. Prudent balances are maintained for use as working capital, as a reserve against emergencies and for other purposes, in accordance with policies established by the Board of Trustees.

Condensed Net Position		
As of June 30 (in thousands)	2021	2020
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 80,443	\$ 81,852
Restricted expendable	2,622	2,344
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,393)	(7,882)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 79,672</u>	<u>\$ 76,314</u>

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

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



A summary of the College's Statements of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, follows:

Centralia College		
Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position		
As of June 30 (in thousands)	2021	2020
Operating Revenues		
Student tuition and fees, net	\$ 3,734	\$ 3,821
Auxiliary enterprise sales	889	1,151
Grants and contracts	15,537	14,565
Other operating revenues	221	222
Total operating revenues	<u>20,381</u>	<u>19,759</u>
Non-Operating Revenues		
State appropriations	16,749	14,893
Federal Pell grant revenue	3,264	3,993
Federal non-operating revenue	1,588	877
Other non-operating revenues	280	300
Total non-operating revenues	<u>21,881</u>	<u>20,063</u>
Total revenues	<u>42,262</u>	<u>39,822</u>
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and Benefits	24,248	26,274
Scholarships	5,269	5,477
Depreciation	2,796	2,759
Other operating expenses	7,465	5,761
Total operating expenses	<u>39,778</u>	<u>40,271</u>
Non-Operating Expenses		
Building fee remittance	546	636
Other non-operating expenses	283	580
Total non-operating expenses	<u>829</u>	<u>1,216</u>
Total expenses	<u>40,607</u>	<u>41,487</u>
Excess (deficiency) before capital contributions	1,655	(1,665)
Capital appropriations and contributions	<u>1,702</u>	<u>877</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>3,357</u>	<u>(788)</u>
Net Position		
Net position, beginning of year	76,314	77,102
Net Position, end of year	<u>\$ 79,672</u>	<u>\$ 76,314</u>

Operating and Non-Operating Revenues

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

The following table shows a comparison of operating and non-operating revenues for years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

Revenues by Source		
<u>For the years ended June 30 (in thousands)</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Operating		
Student tuition and fees, net	\$ 3,734	\$ 3,821
Grants & contracts	15,538	14,565
Auxiliary enterprise sales	889	1,151
Other revenues	221	222
Non-operating		
State operating appropriations	16,749	14,893
Federal Pell grant	3,264	3,993
Federal non-operating	1,588	877
Investment income	280	300
Capital appropriations	1,702	877
	<u>\$ 43,965</u>	<u>\$ 40,699</u>

Revenues

The state of Washington appropriates funds to the community college system as a whole. The State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) then allocates monies to each college. In fiscal year 2021, the SBCTC allocated funds to each of the 34 colleges based on three-year average FTE actuals. Additionally, the supplemental budget also reduced the general fund by the amount set aside specifically for pension stabilization. This method of allocation will continue in FY2021.

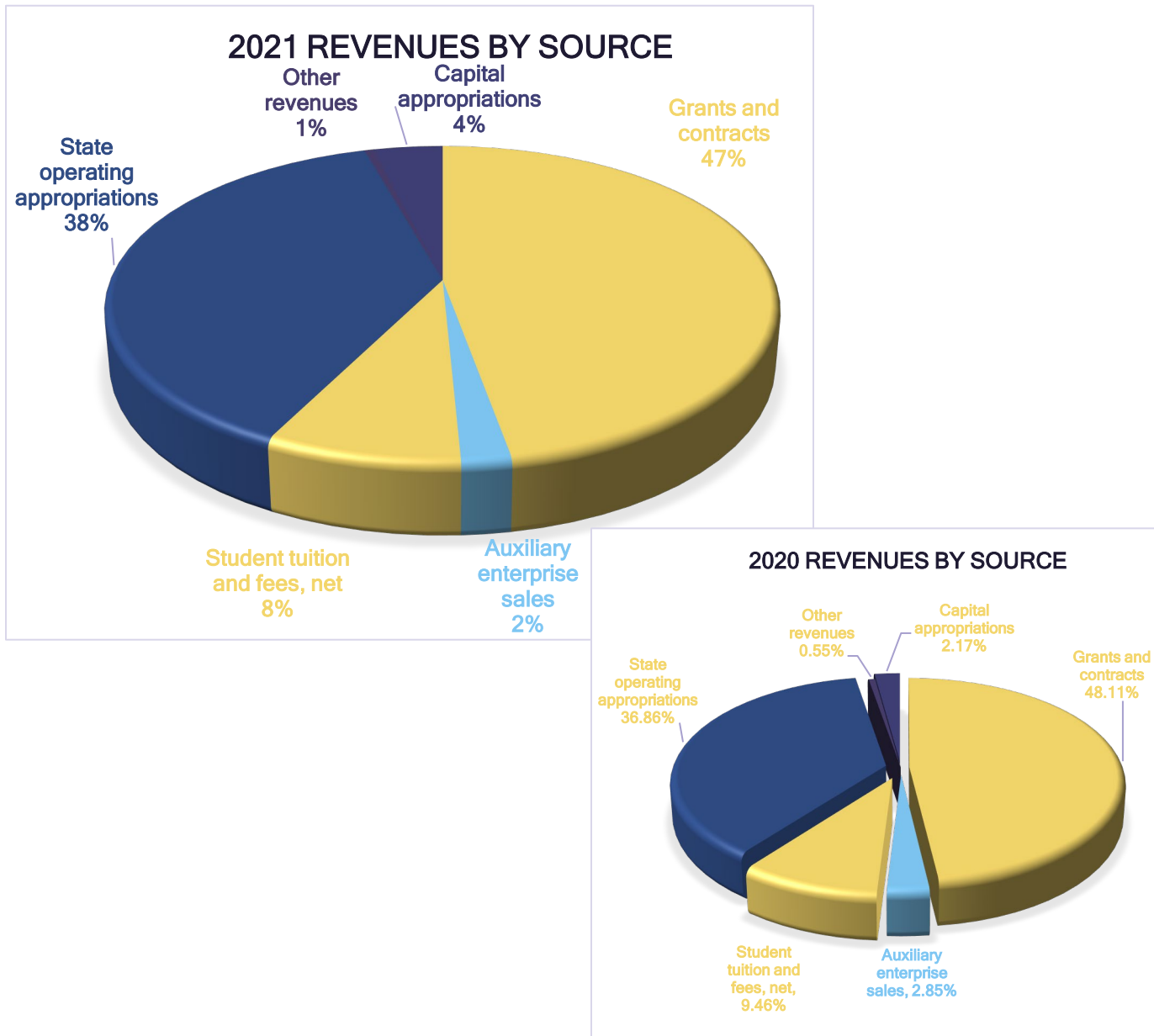
State supported enrollments decreased 14.9% or 267 FTE-S in 2021, but the tuition rate increased by 2.8%. This resulted in tuition and fees decreasing by a net of \$88K. A significant factor in the decrease is attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, which is continuing to impact enrollments. Pell grant, as well as auxiliary enterprise sales, revenues generally follow enrollment trends. The College's enrollment softened during FY21, and these revenue sources showed a decrease as well.

In 2021, state and local grants and contracts revenue increased by \$1.05 million while federal grants and contracts revenue showed little change when compared to 2020. For state and local grants and contracts, there was an increase of \$389K for the Dept of Commerce Mobile Lab grant and \$450K for the new ECEAP Summer Family Support grant.

Non-operating Federal grant revenues, in addition to Pell, included \$1.59 million of HEERF funding for student aid and institutional expenses related to COVID-19, an increase of \$711K compared to 2020.

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 is the amount expended in the current year. Capital appropriation revenue increased \$825K in fiscal year 2021 compared to 2020. Expenses from capital project funds that do not meet accounting standards for capitalization are reported as operating expenses. Those expenses that meet the capitalization standard are not shown as expense in the current period and are instead recognized as depreciation expense over the expected useful lifetime of the asset.

The following illustration showing revenue by source, both operating and non-operating used to fund the College’s programs for the year ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, in percentage terms.

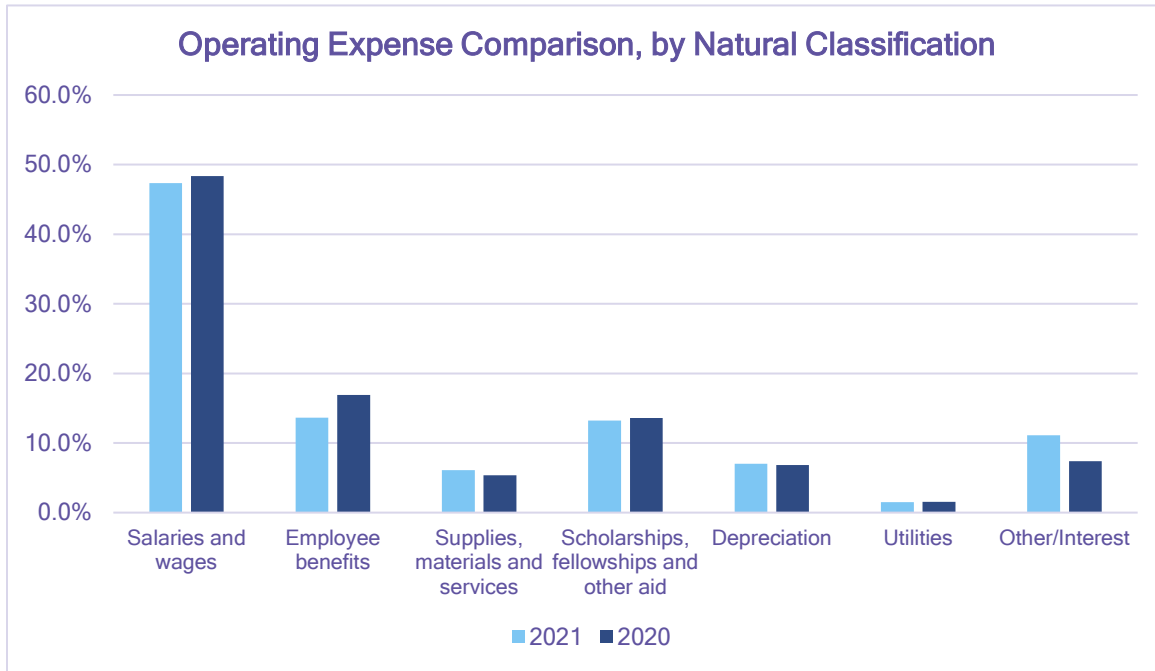


Operating Expenses

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

For 2021, the College saw a decrease of \$493K in total operating expenses. Salary costs decreased \$635K even with 2% COLA salary increase and high demand faculty salary increase by the legislature. In preparation for mid-year budget cuts from OFM, the college implemented furlough days for all employee groups which resulted in a decrease in salary and benefit costs for 2021. The \$1.39 million decrease in benefit costs was primarily a result of decreases in pension and OPEB expense adjustments. Other operating expenses saw an increase of \$1.45 million. This increase was primarily the result of increased computer equipment and software for remote work and teaching online as well as increased repairs and maintenance on building utilizing capital funds.

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



Capital Improvements

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

At June 30, 2021, the College had invested \$83 million in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. This represents a decrease of \$1.52 million from last year, shown in the table below.

Capital Assets		
For the years ended June 30 (in thousands)	2021	2020
Land	\$ 9,030	\$ 8,865
Construction in Progress	129	221
Buildings, net	68,625	70,468
Other Improvements and Infrastructure, net	3,557	3,436
Equipment, net	1,709	1,572
Library Resources, net	14	22
Total Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 83,064</u>	<u>\$ 84,584</u>

A large part of the decrease in net capital assets can be attributed to the increase in net depreciation reduction resulting from less additions to capital assets in FY21 versus FY20. 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 \$2.29 million in outstanding debt. This represents a decrease of \$90K from last year, as shown in the table below. The College entered into a Certificate of Participation (COP) for the Trans Alta Building during FY 2017. The College has capital leases for \$81K.

Certificates of Participation and Capital Leases		
<u>For the years ended June 30 (in thousands)</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Certificates of Participation	\$ 2,290	\$ 2,380
Capital Leases	81	39
Total	<u>\$ 2,371</u>	<u>\$ 2,419</u>

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

Financial Summary and Economic Factors That Will Affect the Future

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

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

Enrollment decline is the most critical future factor Centralia College faces, and the campus is focused on identifying strategies and initiatives that will increase overall enrollment. 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 nationally, statewide or at Centralia College. The College will be looking closely at budgets and ways to innovate instruction to attract more students.



2021-22 Student Leadership Team

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Centralia College Statement of Net Position

As of June 30, 2021

Assets

Current Assets

Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$	10,925,429
Investments (Note 3)		4,041,750
Accounts receivable, net (Note 4)		4,646,282
Inventories (Note 5)		331,937
Interest receivable (Note 4)		32,096
Other current assets		42,891
Total current assets		<u>20,020,385</u>

Non-Current Assets

Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)		1,392,565
Investments (Note 3)		1,548,194
Non-depreciable capital assets (Note 6)		9,158,927
Capital assets, net of depreciation (Note 6)		73,905,322
Total non-current assets		<u>86,005,008</u>
Total Assets		<u>106,025,393</u>

Deferred Outflows (Note 15 and 16)

Deferred outflows related to pensions		2,434,676
Deferred outflows related to OPEB		1,735,586
Total Deferred Outflows		<u>4,170,262</u>

Liabilities

Current Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	\$	2,356,614
Total OPEB liability, short term (Note 14)		232,991
Unearned revenues (Note 8)		208,060
Compensated absences (Note 10 and 14)		167,596
Certificate of participation (Note 12 and 14)		115,783
Net pension liability, short term (Note 14 and 15)		30,891
Total current liabilities		<u>3,111,935</u>

Non-Current Liabilities

Total OPEB liability (Note 14)		13,013,223
Net pension liability (Note 14 and 15)		3,445,536
Certificate of participation (Note 12 and 13)		2,505,021
Compensated absences (Note 10 and 14)		1,751,383
Total non-current liabilities		<u>20,715,164</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>23,827,098</u>

Deferred Inflows (Note 15 and 16)

Deferred inflows related to pensions	\$	2,688,250
Deferred inflows related to OPEB		4,008,558
Total Deferred Inflows		<u>6,696,808</u>

Net Position

Investment in capital assets		80,443,445
Restricted expendable		2,622,087
Unrestricted (deficit)		(3,393,784)
Total Net Position	\$	<u>79,671,748</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Operating Revenues

Student tuition and fees, net	\$ 3,733,780
State and local grants and contracts	14,232,588
Federal grants and contracts	1,305,327
Auxiliary enterprise sales	888,513
Other operating revenues	221,094
Total operating revenue	<u>20,381,303</u>

Operating Expenses

Salaries and wages	18,830,906
Scholarships, fellowships and other aid	5,269,392
Employee benefits	5,417,102
Supplies, materials and services	2,433,341
Other operating expenses	4,426,788
Depreciation	2,795,673
Utilities	604,752
Total operating expenses	<u>39,777,955</u>

Operating loss	<u>(19,396,652)</u>
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Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)

State operating appropriations	16,749,496
Federal Non-operating revenue	1,588,235
Federal Pell grant revenue	3,264,466
Investment income	279,982
Loss on disposal of capital asset	(20,218)
Interest on indebtedness	(123,877)
Building fee remittance	(546,178)
Innovation fund remittance	(139,032)
Net non-operating revenue	<u>21,052,874</u>
Gain before capital appropriations	<u>1,656,222</u>

Capital appropriations	<u>1,701,944</u>
Change in net position	<u>3,358,167</u>

Net Position

Net position, beginning of year	76,313,581
Net position, end of year	<u><u>\$ 79,671,748</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Centralia College Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Tuition and fees	\$ 3,387,977
Grants and contracts	16,071,197
Payments for employees	(18,903,813)
Payments for benefits	(6,602,718)
Payments to vendors	(1,591,143)
Payments for scholarships and fellowship	(5,269,392)
Payments for utilities	(662,102)
Auxiliary enterprise sales, net	745,591
Other receipts	222,432
Other payments	(5,731,028)
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>(18,332,999)</u>
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities	
State appropriations	16,749,496
Federal Pell grant receipts	3,264,466
CARES Act Revenue	1,588,235
Building fee remittance	(546,178)
Innovation fee remittance	(139,032)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>20,916,987</u>
Cash Flows From Capital Related Financing Activities	
Capital appropriations	1,701,944
Purchases of capital assets	(1,335,014)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	42,210
Principal paid on capital debt	(90,000)
Interest paid on capital debt	(123,877)
Net cash provided/used by capital related financing activities	<u>195,263</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Proceeds from sale & maturities of investments	5,227,959
Investment income	254,322
Net cash used by investing activities	<u>5,482,281</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,261,532
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	<u>4,056,461</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$ 12,317,993</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

Centralia College Statement of Cash Flows - continued

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

Operating Loss	\$ (19,396,652)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities	
Depreciation expense	2,795,673
Interest on capital debt	
Changes in assets, liabilities and deferrals	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	873,118
Accounts receivable	(1,222,454)
Inventories	(48,305)
Compensated absences	(96,642)
Pension/OPEB liability	(1,201,846)
Other assets	(4,547)
Unearned revenues	(31,344)
	<hr/>
Net cash used by operating activities	\$ (18,332,999) <hr/> <hr/>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COMPONENT UNIT

CENTRALIA COLLEGE FOUNDATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
June 30, 2021

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,128,062
Contributions receivable	81,990
Current portion of note receivable	4,298
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1,214,350
Long-term note receivable	53,597
Life insurance policies	110,201
Long-term investments	22,006,440
Land, building and equipment held for the benefit of the College, net	2,972,496
Land, building and equipment, net	756,836
Construction in progress	24,980
TOTAL ASSETS	\$27,138,900

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Current Liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$172,561
Charitable gift annuity contracts	11,592
Payable to the College	27,877
TOTAL LIABILITIES	212,030

Net Assets:

Without donor restrictions	
Undesignated	424,240
Board designated endowments	1,433,062
Invested in land and building	2,972,496
TOTAL WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS	4,829,798
With donor restrictions	
Purpose or time restrictions	12,998,339
Perpetual in nature	9,098,733
TOTAL WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS	22,097,072
TOTAL NET ASSETS	26,926,870
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$27,138,900

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

CENTRALIA COLLEGE FOUNDATION
STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
For the year ended June 30, 2021

	2021		
	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
SUPPORT AND REVENUE			
Contributions	\$280,375	\$905,542	\$1,185,917
Grants	160	240,667	240,827
Special fundraising event	9,685	1,875	11,560
Net investment return	147,596	4,597,449	4,745,045
Rental revenue	30,616	---	30,616
Other income	---	---	---
Net assets released from restrictions	934,179	(934,179)	---
TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE	<u>1,402,611</u>	<u>4,811,354</u>	<u>6,213,965</u>
EXPENSES			
Program services	658,799	---	658,799
Management and general	390,031	---	390,031
Fundraising	2,911	---	2,911
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>1,051,741</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,051,741</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	350,870	4,811,354	5,162,224
NET ASSETS, Beginning	<u>4,478,928</u>	<u>17,285,718</u>	<u>21,764,646</u>
NET ASSETS, Ending	<u>\$4,829,798</u>	<u>\$22,097,072</u>	<u>\$26,926,870</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

CENTRALIA COLLEGE FOUNDATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended June 30, 2021

	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash received from support and revenue	\$789,524
Cash paid for management, program and fundraising	(932,019)
Dividend and interest	31,146
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(111,349)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of land, building, equipment and construction in progress	(1,883,748)
Receipts on notes receivable	28,724
Proceeds from sale of investments	6,304,986
Purchases of investments	(6,132,317)
NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,682,355)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING IN ACTIVITIES	
Contributions to be held in perpetuity	405,959
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	405,959
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,387,745)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Beginning	2,515,807
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Ending	\$1,128,062

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

CENTRALIA COLLEGE FOUNDATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended June 30, 2021

	2021
RECONCILIATION OF CHANGE IN NET ASSETS TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Change in net assets	\$5,162,224
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Net unrealized and realized gains from investments	(4,713,899)
Contributions to be held in perpetuity	(405,959)
Donated property	(44,934)
Depreciation	70,757
Life insurance policies	(16,190)
(Increase) decrease in:	
Contributions receivable	(80,990)
Increase (decrease) in:	
Accounts payable	(66,744)
Charitable gift annuity contracts	(583)
Payable to the College	(15,031)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$(111,349)

DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING POLICY AND NONCASH TRANSACTIONS

For purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents is considered to include only cash on hand, and cash and money market accounts used for operating activities. In 2021, noncash transactions include donated materials and services of \$131,323 respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Reporting Entity

Centralia College (“College”) is a comprehensive community college offering open-door academic transfer, workforce education, and basic skill programs, as well as, community service and continuing education courses. The College confers applied baccalaureate degrees, associate degrees, certificates and high school diplomas. It is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the state Senate.

The College is an agency of the State of Washington. The financial activity of the College is included in the State’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

The Centralia College Foundation (“Foundation”) is a separate but affiliated non-profit entity, incorporated under Washington law in 1982 and recognized as a tax exempt 501(c)(3) charity. The Foundation’s charitable purpose is to receive gifts, bequests, and donations to be held in trust and administered to advance the goals of Centralia College. Because the majority of the Foundation’s income and resources are restricted by donors and may only be used for the benefit of the college or its students, the Foundation is considered a component unit based on the criteria contained in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Nos. 61, 39 and 14. A discrete component unit is an entity which is legally separate from the College, but has the potential to provide significant financial benefits to the College or whose relationship with the College is such that excluding it would cause the College’s financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The Foundation’s financial statements are discretely presented in this report. The Foundation’s statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Intra-entity transactions and balances between the College and the Foundation are not eliminated for financial statement presentation. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the Foundation distributed approximately \$607,886 to the College for restricted and unrestricted purposes. A copy of the Foundation’s complete financial statements may be obtained from the Foundation’s Administrative Offices at (360)623-8942.

Basis of Presentation

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

Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

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

Accounts Receivable

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

Inventories

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

Capital Assets

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

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

The college reviews assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances have indicated that the carrying amount of its assets might not be recoverable. Impaired assets are reported at the lower of cost or fair value. At June 30, 2021, no assets had been written down.

Unearned Revenue

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

Tax Exemption

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

Pension and OPEB Liability

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

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

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

Unrestricted net position – These represent resources derived from student tuition and fees, and sales and services of educational departments and auxiliary enterprises.

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

Classification of Revenues and Expenses

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

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

Scholarship Discounts and Allowances

Student tuition and fee revenue, and certain other revenues from students, are reported net of scholarship discounts and allowances in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Scholarship discounts and allowances are the difference between the stated charges for goods and services charged by the College, and the amount that is paid by the students and/or third parties on the students' behalf. Certain government grants, such as Pell grant, and other Federal, State or non-governmental programs are recorded as either operating or non-operating revenues in the College's financial statements. To the extent that revenues from such programs are used to satisfy tuition and fees and other student charges, the College has recorded a scholarship discount and allowance. Discounts and allowances for the year ending June 30, 2021 were \$3,899,621.

State Appropriations

The state of Washington appropriates funds to the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) which allocates funding to the College on both an annual and biennial basis. These revenues are reported as non-operating revenues on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and recognized as such when the related expenses are incurred.

Building and Innovation Fee Remittance

Tuition collected includes amounts remitted to the Washington State Treasurer's office to be held and appropriated in future years. The Building Fee portion of tuition charged to students is an amount established by the Legislature is subject to change annually. The fee provides funding for capital construction and projects on a system wide basis using a competitive biennial allocation process. The Building Fee is remitted on the 35th day of each quarter. The Innovation Fee was established in order to fund the State Board of Community and Technical College's Strategic Technology Plan. The use of the fund is to implement new ERP software across the entire system. On a monthly basis, the College's remits the portion of tuition collected for the Innovation Fee to the State Treasurer for allocation to SBCTC. These remittances are non-exchange transactions reported as an expense in the non-operating revenues and expenses section of the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. For FY21, the building fee remittance was \$546,178 and the innovation fund remittance was \$139,032.

Use of Estimates

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

Note 2. Accounting and Reporting Changes

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.

Accounting Standard Impacting the Future

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

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 \$12,317,993 as represented in the table below.

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>
Petty cash and change funds	\$ 4,000
Bank demand and time deposits	11,858,957
Local government investment pool	<u>455,036</u>
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 12,317,993</u>

Cash and cash equivalents include restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$1,392,565 at June 30, 2021.

Custodial Credit Risk

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

Investments

Interest Rate Risk

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

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

<u>Fair Market Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in months)</u>		
<u>6/30/2021</u>	<u>0-12</u>	<u>13-24</u>	<u>25-42</u>
<u>\$ 5,589,944</u>	<u>4,041,750</u>	<u>507,191</u>	<u>1,041,003</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

Investment in Government Securities

The College has \$5.6 million in US Government sponsored enterprise bonds, with staggered maturities, in \$500,000 amounts. The original maturities ranged from six months to 42 months. The College has assessed the effects of Statement No. 72 on its investments, and reports investments at fair value. Fair value is defined in the accounting standards as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Assets and liabilities reported at fair value are organized into a hierarchy based on the levels of inputs observable in the marketplace that are used to measure fair value. Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and take into account the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions. Inputs may include price information, credit data, liquidity statistics and other factors specific to the financial instrument. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources. In contrast, unobservable inputs reflect the entity's assumptions about how market participants would value the financial instrument.

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

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

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

At June 30, 2021, the College had the following investments:

<u>Investments by fair value level</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Fixed income securities				
U.S. Government Agency Securities	\$ 5,589,944	\$ 5,589,944	N/A	N/A

Note 4. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists of tuition and fee charges to students and auxiliary enterprise services provided to students, faculty and staff. It also includes amounts due from federal, state and local governments or private sources in connection with reimbursements of allowable expenses made according to sponsored agreements. The major components of accounts receivable as of June 30, 2021 were as follows:

<u>Accounts Receivable</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Grants and contracts	965,830
Due from other agencies	1,401,522
State Appropriations	1,562,193
Tuition and fees	573,583
Auxiliary support	145,962
Other	10,621
Less Allowance	(13,429)
Net accounts receivable	<u>4,646,282</u>

As of June 30, 2021, interest receivable was \$32,096

Note 5. Inventories

Merchandise inventories for the College Bookstore at year-end, stated at cost using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) inventory valuation method were \$331,937 at June 30, 2021.

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 \$2,795,673.

	June 30, 2020	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2021
Capital assets				
Land	\$ 8,865,494	226,512	62,428	9,029,578
Construction in progress	220,927	74,475	166,053	129,349
Total capital assets, non-depreciable	<u>9,086,420</u>	<u>300,987</u>	<u>228,481</u>	<u>9,158,927</u>
Buildings	98,085,274	346,155		98,431,429
Infrastructure	4,488,533	286,427		4,774,960
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	4,863,103	571,014		5,434,117
Library resources	2,291,992	-		2,291,992
Total capital assets, depreciable	<u>109,728,902</u>	<u>1,203,596</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>110,932,498</u>
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	27,617,408	2,188,977		29,806,385
Infrastructure	1,052,237	165,668		1,217,905
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3,291,397	433,354		3,724,751
Library resources	2,270,460	7,675		2,278,135
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>34,231,503</u>	<u>2,795,673</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,027,176</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 84,583,819</u>	<u>\$ (1,291,090)</u>	<u>\$ 228,481</u>	<u>\$ 83,064,249</u>

Note 7. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

At June 30, 2021, net accrued liabilities were as follows:

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	Amount
Salaries and wages	\$ 513,229
Benefits	171,076
Utilities	53,868
All Other	1,618,441
Total Accounts Payable & Accrued Liabilities	<u>2,356,614</u>

Note 8. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue is comprised of receipts which have not yet met revenue recognition criteria, at June 30, 2021, as follows:

Unearned Revenue	Amount
Tuition and fees	\$ 167,834
Auxiliary enterprises	40,130
Grants and contracts	97
Total unearned revenue	<u>208,060</u>

Note 9. Risk Management

The College is exposed to various risk of loss related to tort liability, injuries to employees, errors and omissions, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, and natural disasters. The College purchases insurance to mitigate these risks. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses for the covered risks.

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

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

The College, in accordance with state policy, pays unemployment claims on a pay-as-you-go basis. Payments made for claims from July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, were \$52,336.

Note 10. Compensated Absences

At termination of employment, employees may receive a cash payment for all accumulated vacation and compensatory time. Employees who retire get 25% of the value of their accumulated sick leave credited to a Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) account, which may be used for future medical expenses and insurance purposes. The sick leave liability is recorded as an actuarial estimate of one-fourth the total balance on the payroll records. The accrued vacation leave totaled \$1,015,994 and accrued sick leave totaled \$902,985 at June 30, 2021.

An estimated amount of \$167,596, based on a three-year average payout, is accrued as a current liability. The remaining amount of accrued annual and sick leave are categorized as non-current liabilities.

Note 11. Leases Payable

The College leases facilities under a non-cancelable operating lease. At June 30, 2021, the College lease expense totaled \$80,552.

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

Fiscal year	Operating Leases
2022	60,000
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 60,000

Note 12. Notes Payable

In 2017, the College obtained financing in order to cover the student's share of the TransAlta Commons through certificates of participation (COP), issued by the Washington Office of State Treasurer (OST) in the amount of \$2,595,000 at a premium of \$415,668. The premium is to be amortized over the twenty year term of the loan, at an annual amount of \$20,783. The interest rate charged is approximately 3.4%.

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

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

Note 13. Annual Debt Service Requirements

Future debt service requirements at June 30, 2021 are as follows:

Certificates of Participation			
Fiscal year	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	95,000	114,500	209,500
2023	100,000	109,750	209,750
2024	105,000	104,750	209,750
2025	110,000	99,500	209,500
2026-2029	510,000	339,000	849,000
2030-2034	795,000	266,750	1,061,750
2034-2037	575,000	58,250	633,250
Total	\$ 2,290,000	\$ 1,092,500	\$ 3,382,500

Note 14. Schedule of Long-term Liabilities

Long Term Debt Liabilities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Certificates of Participation	2,380,000	0	90,000	2,290,000	95,000
Certificate of Participation - Amortized Premium	351,587	0	20,783	330,804	20,783
Compensated Absences	2,015,621	445,427	542,069	1,918,979	167,596
Total OPEB Liabilities	12,874,515	5,317,229	4,945,530	13,246,214	232,991
Net Pension Liability	5,558,289	3,184,974	5,266,836	3,476,427	30,891
	<u>23,180,012</u>	<u>8,947,630</u>	<u>10,865,218</u>	<u>21,262,424</u>	<u>547,261</u>

Note 15. Retirement Plans

A. General

The College offers three contributory pension plans: the Washington State Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), the Washington State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), and the State Board Retirement Plan (SBRP). PERS and TRS are cost sharing multiple-employer defined-benefit pension plans administered by the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems (DRS). The State Board Retirement Plan (SBRP) is a defined contribution single employer pension plan with a supplemental payment when required. The SBRP is administered by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) and available to faculty, exempt administrative and professional staff of the state's public community and technical colleges. The College reports its proportionate share of the 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, 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 the College, for fiscal year 2021:

Aggregate Pension Amounts - All Plans (including SBRP)

	Pension liabilities	\$3,476,427
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions		2,434,675
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions		2,688,250
	Pension expense	-91,961

Department of Retirement Systems

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

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

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

Although some assets of the plans are commingled for investment purposes, each plan’s assets may be used only for the payment of benefits to the members of that plan in accordance with the terms of the plan. Administration of the PERS and TRS plans is funded by an employer rate of 0.18 percent of employee salaries. Pursuant to RCW 41.50.770, the College offers its employees that elect to participate a deferred compensation program in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, disability, death, or unforeseeable financial emergency. This deferred compensation plan is administered by the DRS.

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

Higher Education

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

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

PERS and TRS

Plan Description (PERS). The Legislature established the Public Employees’ Retirement System (PERS) in 1947. PERS retirement benefit provisions are established in chapters 41.34 and 41.40 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature. Membership in the system includes: elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts (other than judges currently in a judicial retirement system); employees of legislative committees; community and technical colleges, college and university

employees not in national higher education retirement programs; judges of district and municipal courts; and employees of local governments.

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

PERS members who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Plan 1 is closed to new entrants. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by February 28, 2002, for state and higher education employees, or August 31, 2002, for local government employees, are Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to PERS Plan 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contributions

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

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

The employer contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of covered payroll) and actual contributions for the year ended June 30, 2021 were as follows:

	PERS 1	PERS 2/3*	TRS 1	TRS 2/3*
Contribution Rate 7/1-8/31/2020	12.86%	12.86%	15.51%	15.51%
Contribution Rate 9/1/20 - 6/30/21	12.97%	12.97%	15.74%	15.74%
Actual Contributions	295,871	464,251	80,763	86,180

* 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, 2019, 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 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. 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. 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 and, Correlations between the annual returns of each asset class with every other asset class.

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

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2020, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	20%	2.20%
Tangible Assets	7%	5.10%
Real Estate	18%	5.80%
Global Equity	32%	6.30%
Private Equity	23%	9.30%
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.

Pension Plan	1% Decrease (6.40%)	Current Discount Rate (7.40%)	1% Increase (8.40%)
PERS 1	1,904,864	1,520,780	1,185,820
PERS 2/3	4,323,223	694,799	(2,293,211)
TRS 1	566,923	447,456	343,201
TRS 2/3	748,164	253,867	(149,354)

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 total pension liability of \$2,916,903 for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities as follows:

Pension Plan	Liability
PERS 1	\$1,520,784
PERS 2/3	\$694,797
TRS 1	\$447,455
TRS 2/3	\$253,867

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:

Pension Plan	2019	2020	Change
PERS 1	0.040759%	0.043075%	0.002316%
PERS 2/3	0.051510%	0.054326%	0.002816%
TRS 1	0.017628%	0.018576%	0.000948%
TRS 2/3	0.015496%	0.016528%	0.001032%

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 Plan	Pension Expense
PERS 1	168,814
PERS 2/3	104,224
TRS 1	77,877
TRS 2/3	85,293
Total	436,208

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The following represent the components of the College's deferred outflows and inflows of resources as reflected on the Statement of Net Position, for the year ended June 30, 2021:

	PERS 1	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	8,467
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	295,871	-
Totals	\$ 295,871	\$ 8,467

PERS 2/3		
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	248,728	87,075
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	35,286
Changes of assumptions	9,896	474,608
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	230,362	51,940
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	464,251	-
Totals	\$ 953,237	\$ 648,908

TRS 1		
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	2,878
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	80,763	-
Totals	\$ 80,763	\$ 2,878

TRS 2/3		
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	160,442	916
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	-	2,465
Changes of assumptions	32,744	27,822
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	41,104	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	86,180	-
Totals	\$ 320,470	\$ 31,202

The \$927,065 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	(38,424)	(255,131)	(12,647)	60
2023	(1,209)	(35,745)	(370)	24,527
2024	11,724	45,517	3,851	33,382
2025	19,441	90,546	6,288	40,631
2026	-	10,600	-	25,410
Thereafter	-	(15,708)	-	79,078
Total Net Deferred (Inflows)/Outflows	\$(8,467)	\$(159,922)	\$(2,878)	\$ 203,088

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

Plan Description. The State Board Retirement Plan is a privately administered single-employer defined contribution plans with a supplemental defined benefit plan component which guarantees a minimum retirement benefit based upon a one-time calculation at each employee’s retirement date. The supplemental component is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. The College participates in this plan as authorized by chapter 28B.10 RCW and reports its proportionate share of the 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 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 arrangement for the rest of the state retirement system. The change results in 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 assumption to estimate future plan experience.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was set equal to the Bond Buyer General Obligations 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, or 7.4 percent 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 \$842,834.

Pension Expense. The Pension 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 (\$528,170).

Plan Membership. Membership in the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan consisted of the following as of June 30, 2020, the most recent actuarial valuation date:

Number of Participating Members				
District	Inactive Members (Or Beneficiaries) Currently Receiving Benefits	Inactive Members Entitled To But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	Active Members	Total Members
Centralia College	10	10	67	87

Net Pension Liability/ (Asset). The following table presents the change in net pension liability of the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan as of June 30, 2021:

Development of Net Pension Liability	
	Amount
Service Cost	\$ 71,956
Interest	51,179
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(461,755)
Changes in Assumptions	(833,380)
Benefit Payments	(30,680)
Change in Proportionate Share of TPL	(701,780)
Other	-
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(1,904,460)
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	2,960,819
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 1,056,359
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	
Contributions - Employer	\$ 10,103
Contributions - Member	-
Net Investment Income	126,462
Benefit Payments	-
Administrative Expense	-
Other	-
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	136,565
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-Beginning	360,289
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-Ending (b)	496,854
Plan's Net Pension Liability (Asset) -- Ending (a)-(b)	\$ 559,505

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following table presents the net pension liability/(asset), calculated using the discount rate of 7.40 percent, as well as what the employers' total pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.40 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.40 percent) than the current rate:

1% Decrease (6.4%)	Current Discount Rate (7.40%)	1% Increase (8.40%)
\$ 670,385	\$ 559,505	\$ 464,081

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

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	\$ 150,165	\$ 609,395
Changes of Assumptions	354,082	772,929
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liability	280,082	534,938
Transactions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	-	79,534
Total	\$ 784,330	\$ 1,996,795

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	(223,203.10)
2023	(223,203.10)
2024	(197,821.28)
2025	(159,733.16)
2026	(153,573.46)
Thereafter	(254,930.87)

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 there 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 his 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. The PEBB OPEB plan has no assets and does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. Employers participating in the PEBB plan for the state include general government agencies, higher education institutions, and component units. Additionally, there are 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*	285
Retirees Receiving Benefits**	120
Retirees Not Receiving Benefits***	13
Total Active Employees and Retirees	418

*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 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 \$13,246,214. 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 Percen	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 is 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 2019 Economic Experience Study.

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

Actuarial Valuation Date	6/30/2020
Actuarial Measurement Date	6/30/2020
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 liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75 for the College are represented in the following table:

Centralia College	
Proportionate Share (%)	0.2187579156%
Service Cost	\$ 549,678
Interest Cost	459,815
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(70,462)
Changes in Assumptions*	298,062
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Benefit Payments	(218,925)
Changes in Proportionate Share	(178,114)
Other	(468,355)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	371,699
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	12,874,515
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	\$ 13,246,214

*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 2.21 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 (1.21 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (3.21 percent) than the current rate:

Discount Rate Sensitivity

Current		
1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
\$ 16,037,900	\$ 13,246,214	\$ 11,072,491

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 range of 2-11 percent 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) or 1 percentage point higher (3-12 percent) than the current rate:

Health Care Cost Trend Rate Sensitivity

Current		
1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
\$ 10,794,258	\$ 13,246,214	\$ 16,533,511

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 \$50,171. OPEB expense consists of the following elements:

Centralia College	
Proportionate Share (%)	0.2187579156%
Service Cost	\$ 549,678
Interest Cost	459,815
Amortization of Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	40,604
Amortization of Changes in Assumptions	(431,835)
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Amortization of Changes in Proportion	(99,736)
Other Changes to Fiduciary Net Position*	(468,355)
Total OPEB Expense	\$ 50,171

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

Centralia College		
Proportionate Share (%)	0.2187579156%	
Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 290,601	\$ 62,633
Changes in assumptions	910,854	3,124,008
Transactions subsequent to the measurement date	232,991	-
Changes in proportion	301,140	821,937
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows	\$ 1,735,586	\$ 4,008,578

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 (%)	0.2187579156%
2022	\$ (490,967)
2023	\$ (490,967)
2024	\$ (490,967)
2025	\$ (490,967)
2026	\$ (490,963)
Thereafter	\$ (51,152)

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	0.2218267995%
Proportionate Share (%) 2020	0.2187579156%
Total OPEB Liability - Ending 2019	\$ 12,874,515
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning 2020 (chg in prop)	12,696,401
Total OPEB Liability Change in Proportion	(178,114)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - 2019	(2,418,551)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows - 2020	(2,385,091)
Total Deferred Inflows/Outflows Change in Proportion	33,460
Total Change in Proportion	\$ (211,574)

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	\$ 8,429,492
Academic Support Services	2,782,321
Student Services	8,709,155
Institutional Support	5,340,751
Operations and Maintenance of Plant	4,367,459
Scholarships and Other Student Financial Aid	6,275,324
Auxiliary enterprises	1,077,780
Depreciation	2,795,673
Total operating expenses	\$ 39,777,955

Note 18. Related-Party Transactions

Based on their inter-relationship, the College and the Foundation have a number of transactions with each other during the course of the year. Under a formal agreement between the College and Foundation, the College provides printing, postage, office space, staff services and supplies, which the value totaled a net of \$131,323 for 2021, while the Foundation provides fundraising and financial services.

The Foundation distributed approximately \$607,886 to the College for restricted and unrestricted purposes in 2021. Inter-entity transactions and balances between the College and Foundation are not eliminated for financial statement presentation purposes.

Note 19. Commitments and Contingencies

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Pension Plan Information

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedule of Centralia 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	0.042578%	\$ 2,144,887	\$ 4,268,619	50.25%	61.19%	
2015	0.041307%	\$ 2,160,741	\$ 4,337,289	49.82%	59.10%	
2016	0.041476%	\$ 2,227,448	\$ 4,607,963	48.34%	57.03%	
2017	0.041015%	\$ 1,946,195	\$ 4,894,118	39.77%	61.24%	
2018	0.037051%	\$ 1,654,710	\$ 4,802,607	34.45%	63.22%	
2019	0.040759%	\$ 1,567,332	\$ 5,915,133	26.50%	67.12%	
2020	0.043075%	\$ 1,520,780	\$ 6,593,770	23.06%	68.64%	
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedule of Centralia 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	0.045865%	\$ 927,097	\$ 3,925,044	23.62%	93.29%	
2015	0.045305%	\$ 1,618,774	\$ 4,021,138	40.26%	89.20%	
2016	0.046496%	\$ 2,341,053	\$ 4,338,193	53.96%	85.82%	
2017	0.047747%	\$ 1,658,979	\$ 4,681,195	35.44%	90.97%	
2018	0.045589%	\$ 778,390	\$ 4,730,298	16.46%	95.77%	
2019	0.051510%	\$ 500,336	\$ 5,838,568	8.57%	97.77%	
2020	0.054326%	\$ 694,799	\$ 6,512,238	10.67%	97.22%	
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedule of Centralia 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's proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	
2014	0.013515%	\$ 398,619	\$ 523,662	76.12%	68.77%	
2015	0.012868%	\$ 407,677	\$ 546,996	74.53%	65.70%	
2016	0.012498%	\$ 426,711	\$ 570,355	74.81%	62.07%	
2017	0.013945%	\$ 421,594	\$ 707,857	59.56%	65.58%	
2018	0.016239%	\$ 474,274	\$ 795,053	59.65%	66.52%	
2019	0.017628%	\$ 436,434	\$ 1,112,604	39.23%	70.37%	
2020	0.018576%	\$ 447,456	\$ 1,263,703	35.41%	70.55%	
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedule of Centralia 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	0.010603%	\$ 34,247	\$ 452,004	7.58%	96.81%	
2015	0.010172%	\$ 85,832	\$ 475,173	18.06%	92.48%	
2016	0.010351%	\$ 142,150	\$ 513,872	27.66%	88.72%	
2017	0.011616%	\$ 107,209	\$ 637,270	16.82%	93.14%	
2018	0.013208%	\$ 59,451	\$ 717,901	8.28%	96.88%	
2019	0.015496%	\$ 93,368	\$ 1,038,432	8.99%	96.36%	
2020	0.016528%	\$ 253,867	\$ 1,184,806	21.43%	91.72%	
2021						
2022						
2023						

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedule of Contributions Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1 Fiscal Year Ended June 30						
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions in relation to the Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	
2014	\$ 188,463	\$ 188,463	\$ -	\$ 4,268,619	4.42%	
2015	\$ 189,844	\$ 189,844	\$ -	\$ 4,337,289	4.38%	
2016	\$ 235,208	\$ 235,208	\$ -	\$ 4,607,973	5.10%	
2017	\$ 246,716	\$ 246,716	\$ -	\$ 4,894,118	5.04%	
2018	\$ 246,986	\$ 246,986	\$ -	\$ 4,802,607	5.14%	
2019	\$ 292,803	\$ 292,803	\$ -	\$ 5,915,133	4.95%	
2020	\$ 311,606	\$ 311,606	\$ -	\$ 6,593,770	4.73%	
2021	\$ 295,871	\$ 295,871	\$ -	\$ 5,950,150	4.97%	
2022						
2023						

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedule of Contributions Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3 Fiscal Year Ended June 30						
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	
2014	\$ 193,752	\$ 193,752	\$ -	\$ 3,925,044	4.94%	
2015	\$ 201,813	\$ 201,813	\$ -	\$ 4,021,139	5.02%	
2016	\$ 268,419	\$ 268,419	\$ -	\$ 4,338,193	6.19%	
2017	\$ 291,635	\$ 291,635	\$ -	\$ 4,681,195	6.23%	
2018	\$ 354,295	\$ 354,295	\$ -	\$ 4,730,298	7.49%	
2019	\$ 421,220	\$ 421,220	\$ -	\$ 5,838,568	7.21%	
2020	\$ 501,573	\$ 501,573	\$ -	\$ 6,512,238	7.70%	
2021	\$ 464,251	\$ 464,251	\$ -	\$ 5,861,745	7.92%	
2022						
2023						

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

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	\$ 26,725	\$ 26,725	\$ -	\$ 523,662	5.10%	
2015	\$ 28,796	\$ 28,796	\$ -	\$ 546,996	5.26%	
2016	\$ 30,313	\$ 30,313	\$ -	\$ 570,355	5.31%	
2017	\$ 48,801	\$ 48,801	\$ -	\$ 707,857	6.89%	
2018	\$ 62,308	\$ 62,308	\$ -	\$ 795,053	7.84%	
2019	\$ 87,881	\$ 87,881	\$ -	\$ 1,112,604	7.90%	
2020	\$ 97,449	\$ 97,449	\$ -	\$ 1,263,703	7.71%	
2021	\$ 80,763	\$ 80,763	\$ -	\$ 1,074,354	7.52%	
2022						
2023						

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedule of Contributions Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3 Fiscal Year Ended June 30						
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2014	\$ 26,017	\$ 26,017		\$ -	\$ 452,004	5.76%
2015	\$ 27,033	\$ 27,033		\$ -	\$ 475,173	5.69%
2016	\$ 41,457	\$ 41,457		\$ -	\$ 513,872	8.07%
2017	\$ 42,800	\$ 42,800		\$ -	\$ 637,270	6.72%
2018	\$ 55,235	\$ 55,235		\$ -	\$ 717,901	7.69%
2019	\$ 81,334	\$ 81,334		\$ -	\$ 1,038,432	7.83%
2020	\$ 96,148	\$ 96,148		\$ (0)	\$ 1,184,806	8.12%
2021	\$ 86,180	\$ 86,180		\$ -	\$ 1,057,416	8.15%
2022						
2023						

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

State Board Supplemental Defined Benefit Plans

Schedule of Changes in the Net Position Liability and Related Ratios

Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Centralia College Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021 (expressed in thousands)						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Total Pension Liability						
Service Cost	\$ 92,089	\$ 65,393	\$ 49,345	\$ 70,983	\$ 71,956	
Interest	59,742	60,096	59,687	79,848	51,179	
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	
Differences between expected & actual experience	(430,730)	(177,742)	112,532	168,241	(461,755)	
Changes of assumptions	(101,653)	(60,130)	211,592	449,535	(833,380)	
Benefit Payments	(15,348)	(22,213)	(31,467)	(36,039)	(30,680)	
Change in Proportionate Share		6,855	19,004	318,011	(701,780)	
Other	(331)	-	-	-	-	
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(396,231)	(127,741)	420,693	1,050,579	(1,904,460)	
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	2,013,517	1,617,286	1,489,545	1,910,238	2,960,819	
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 1,617,286	\$ 1,489,545	\$ 1,910,238	\$ 2,960,819	\$ 1,056,359	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position**						
Contributions - Employer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 10,103	
Contributions - Employer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	
Net Investment Income	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	126,462	
Benefit 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					\$ 136,565	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-Beginning					360,289	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-Ending (b)					\$ 496,854	
Plan's Net Pension Liability (Asset) - Ending (a)-(b)					\$ 559,505	
College's Proportion of the Pension Liability	1.701511%	1.708723%	1.730000%	2.020000%	1.540000%	
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 9,196,442	\$ 9,936,416	\$ 9,353,350	\$ 9,648,205	\$ 9,611,670	
Total Pension Liability as a percentage of covered-	0.175859968	0.149907673	0.204230356	0.306877715	0.109903794	

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
Schedule of Employer Contributions

Schedule of Employer Contributions State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan Centralia College Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021		
		2021
Statutorily determined contributions	\$	12,495
Actual contributions in relation to the above		11,829
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	(666)
Covered Payroll	\$	9,611,670
Contribution as a % of covered payroll		0.12%

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 a proportionate share of plan total contributions.

The PPMS table for the 6B 2020 payroll was not updated by State Board for the new HERP fee rate which resulted in an overpayment. The change was made to the system and less was collected in FY21 to cover that overpayment.

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.

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Other Postemployment Benefits Information

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios				
Measurement Date of June 30 2021				
Total OPEB Liability	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Service cost	\$ 549,678	\$ 521,297	\$ 686,129	\$ 873,915
Interest cost	459,815	452,195	471,710	409,347
Difference between expected and actual experience	(70,462)		430,579	-
Changes in assumptions	298,062	842,105	(3,003,771)	(1,996,803)
Changes in benefit terms	-		-	-
Benefit payments	(218,925)	(206,852)	(199,227)	(208,610)
Changes in proportionate share	(178,114)	291,493	(301,906)	-
Other	(468,355)		-	-
Net Changes in Total OPEB Liability	\$ 371,699	\$ 1,900,238	\$ (1,916,486)	\$ (922,151)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	\$ 12,874,515	\$ 10,974,277	\$ 12,890,763	\$ 13,812,914
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	\$ 13,246,214	\$ 12,874,515	\$ 10,974,277	\$ 12,890,763
College's proportion of the Total OPEB Liability (%)	0.21875792%	0.22182680%	0.21608721%	0.22126900%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 16,860,248	\$ 15,686,487	\$ 14,940,507	\$ 14,737,524
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	78.564764%	82.073923%	73.453177%	87.468987%

*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.