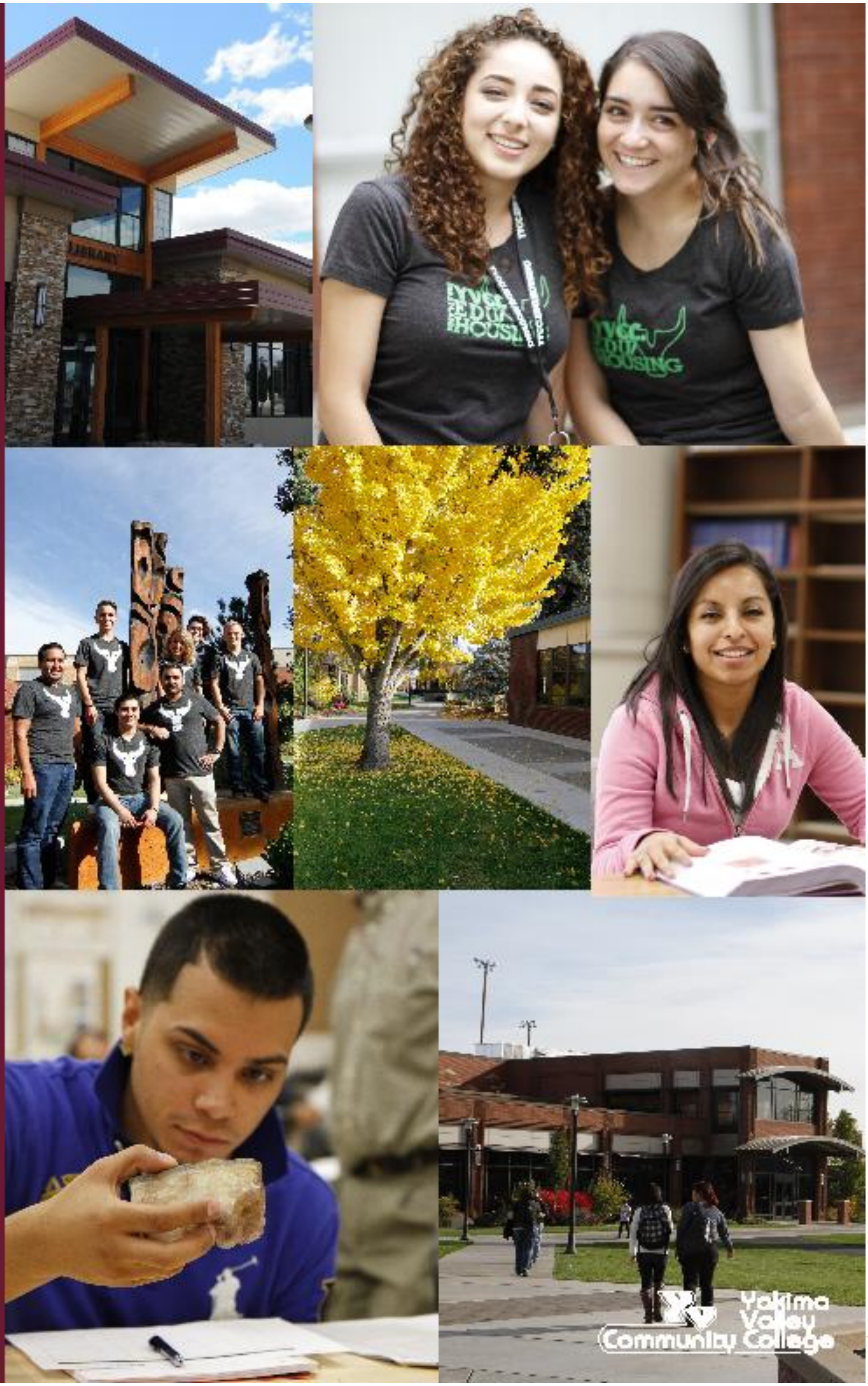
Yakima Valley Community College

2014-2015 Financial Report



Yakima Valley Community College
2015 Financial Report

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Yakima Valley Community College
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For information about enrollment, degrees awarded, or academic programs, contact:

Institutional Research
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Or

Visit the home page at http://www.yvcc.edu

Trustees and Executive Officers

Independent Auditor’s Report on Financial Statements

Office of the Washington State Auditor

Pat McCarthy

Financial Statements Audit Report

Yakima Valley Community College

For the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015

Published February 9, 2017

Report No. 1018605

Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

February 9, 2017

Board of Trustees
Yakima Valley Community College
Yakima, Washington

Report on Financial Statements

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

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

Sincerely,

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

Insurance Building, P.O. Box 40021 • Olympia, Washington 98504-0021 • (360) 902-0370 • Pat.McCarthy@sao.wa.gov

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Yakima Valley Community College
July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015

Board of Trustees
Yakima Valley Community College
Yakima, Washington

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of the Yakima Valley Community College, Yakima County, Washington, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 3, 2017. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, during the year ended June 30, 2015, the College implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68*, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*.

Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Foundation of Yakima Valley College, as described in our report on the College's financial statements. This report includes our consideration of the results of the other auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those other auditors. However, this report, insofar as it relates to the results of the other auditors, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

The financial statements of the Yakima Valley Community 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, 2015, the changes in its financial position, or where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

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

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

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

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

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

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

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

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

February 3, 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Yakima Valley Community College
July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015

Board of Trustees
Yakima Valley Community College
Yakima, Washington

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the financial statements of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of the Yakima Valley Community College, Yakima County, Washington, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements.

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 Foundation of Yakima Velley College, which represents 100 percent of the assets, net position and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors, whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Foundation, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of the Yakima Valley Community College, as of June 30, 2015, 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 to the financial statements, in 2015, the College adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Yakima Valley Community 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, 2015, 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, schedule of proportionate share of net pension liabilities and schedule of contributions 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.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as a whole. The Trustee and Executive Officers is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is 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 have also issued our report dated February 3, 2017 on our consideration of the College's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the College's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

February 3, 2017

ABOUT THE STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Yakima Valley Community College

The following discussion and analysis provides an overview of the financial position and activities of Yakima Valley Community College (the College) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 (FY 2015). This overview provides readers with an objective and easily readable analysis of the College's financial performance for the year, based on currently known facts and conditions. This discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the College's financial statements and accompanying note disclosures.

Reporting Entity

Yakima Valley Community College (YVCC) is one of thirty public community and technical college districts in the state of Washington providing comprehensive, open-door academic programs, workforce education, basic skills and community service educational programs to approximately 8,205 students. The College confers applied baccalaureate degrees, associates degrees, certificates and high school diplomas. The College was established in 1928 and its primary purpose is to enrich and enhance individuals and communities by delivering accessible, student-centered education. YVCC addresses the needs of its diverse communities by providing learning opportunities in basic literacy; academic, professional, and technical education; and lifelong learning.

The College's main campus is located in Yakima, Washington, a community of about 95,000 residents. The College also has a campus in Grandview, Washington and learning centers in Ellensburg, Toppenish, and Sunnyside, Washington. The College is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees appointed by the governor of the state with the consent of the state Senate. By statute, the Board of Trustees has full control of the College, except as otherwise provided by law.

Using the Financial Statements

The financial statements presented in this report encompass the College and its discretely presented component unit. The College's financial statements include the Statement of Net Position; the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and the Statement of Cash Flows. The Statement of Net Position provides information about the College as of June 30, 2015. The Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and the Statement of Cash Flows provide information about operations and activities over the entire fiscal year. Together, these statements, along with the accompanying notes, provide a comprehensive way to assess the college's financial health.

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

During 2015, the College adopted GASB Statement No. 68, as amended by GASB Statement No. 71. These statements require the College to record its proportionate share of net pension liabilities, deferred outflows and inflows by restating its 2014 net position, pension liabilities and deferral of resources as a change in accounting principle. For the purposes of this analysis, the restatement of the 2014 net position was made to conform to 2015 presentation. The change in accounting principle resulted in a reduction to unrestricted net position in the amount of $5,895,796. This decrease resulted in the restatement of net position to a balance of $114,082,775 for the year ending June 30, 2014.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position provides information about the College's financial position, presenting the College's assets, liabilities, and net position at year-end and includes all assets and liabilities of the College. A condensed comparison of the Statement of Net Position is as follows:

Condensed Statement of Net Position As of June 30th		**FY 2015**		**FY 2014**
Assets				
Current assets		17,375,409		21,914,021
Net investment in capital assets		87,051,590		79,037,894
Other assets, noncurrent		32,377,417		24,829,721
Total Assets	**$**	**136,804,416**	**$**	**125,781,636**
Deferred Outflows	**$**	**665,329**		**nothing in FY14**
Liabilities				
Current liabilities		4,243,300		4,038,788
Other liabilities, noncurrent		5,792,075		1,764,276
Total Liabilities	**$**	**10,035,375**	**$**	**5,803,064**
Deferred Inflows	**$**	**1,842,595**		**nothing in FY14**
Net Position, as restated	**$**	**125,591,775**	**$**	**119,978,571**

Current assets consist primarily of cash, short term investments, various accounts receivables and inventories. The College invests conservatively in those securities and deposits authorized by statute (RCW 36.29, 39.58, 39.59, 43.84.080 and 43.250).

The decrease in current assets can be attributed to the maturation of short-term investments, purchase of additional long-term U.S. Government Securities, and a sell down of bookstore inventory.

Net capital assets increased by $8,013,696 from FY 2014 to FY 2015. After taking into consideration current depreciation expense of $2,547,745, the majority of the increase is the result of the construction of the Palmer Martin Building which was completed in 2015.

Non-current assets consist primarily of the long-term portion of certain investments.

Deferred outflows of resources totaling $665,329 are related to the net pension liability that was recorded on the College's financials this year.

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

The slight increase in current liabilities from FY 2014 to FY 2015 is primarily due to reclassification of a long term portion of accrued vacation and sick leave to short term.

Non-current liabilities primarily consist of the value of vacation and sick leave earned but not yet used by employees and pension liability.

The changes in non-current liabilities are primarily due to reclassification of a portion of employee vacation and sick leave balances from long term to short term.

The College's non-current liabilities increased due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, reflecting the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability.

Deferred inflows of resources related to the College's net pension liability totaled $1,842,595. Deferred inflows or resources include the calculated difference between actual and projected investment earnings on the state's pension plans.

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

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

Expendable – resources the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions placed by donor and/or external parties who have placed time or purpose restrictions on the use of the asset. The expendable funds for the College are donated properties given to the College by the Estate of Margarita Hackett.

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

As stated earlier in this section, the College's net position was adjusted by $5,895,796 to reflect the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 to report the net pension liability and the offsetting adjustment to net position.

Net Position As of June 30th	**FY 2015**	**FY 2014**
Net investment in capital assets	87,051,590	79,007,894
Restricted		
Expendable	49,019	52,572
Student loans	513,988	344,564
Nonexpendable	24,458	24,458
Unrestricted	37,952,720	40,549,083
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	-	5,895,796
Total Net Position	**$ 125,591,775**	**$ 114,082,775**

Overall, the College continues to maintain a strong financial position.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position accounts for the College's changes in total net position during FY 2015. The objective of the statement is to present the revenues received, both operating and non-operating, and the expenses paid by the College, along with any other revenue, expenses, gains and losses of the College.

Generally, operating revenues are earned by the College in exchange for providing goods and services. Tuition, grants and contracts are included in this category. In contrast, non-operating revenues include monies the college receives from another government without directly giving equal value to that government in return. Accounting standards require that the College categorize state operating appropriations and Pell Grants as non-operating revenues.

Operating expenses are expenses incurred in the normal operation of the College, including depreciation on property and equipment assets. When operating revenues, excluding state appropriations and Pell Grants, are measured against operating expenses, the College shows an operating loss. The operating loss is reflective of the external funding necessary to keep tuition lower than the cost of the services provided.

A condensed comparison of the College's revenues, expense and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 is presented below.

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position As of June 30th	**FY 2015**	**FY 2014**
Operating revenues	27,391,333	24,993,005
Operating expenses	53,303,358	51,492,901
Net operating loss	**$ (25,921,814)**	**$ (26,499,896)**
Non-operating revenues and expenses	26,472,243	28,577,283
Loss before other	**$ 550,429**	**$ 2,077,387**
Capital appropriations and contributions	10,948,782	8,003,353
Increase in Net Position	**$ 11,509,000**	**$ 10,080,740**
Net Position, Beginning of the Year	114,082,775	109,897,831
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	-	(5,895,796)
Net Position, End of the Year	**$ 125,591,775**	**$ 114,082,775**

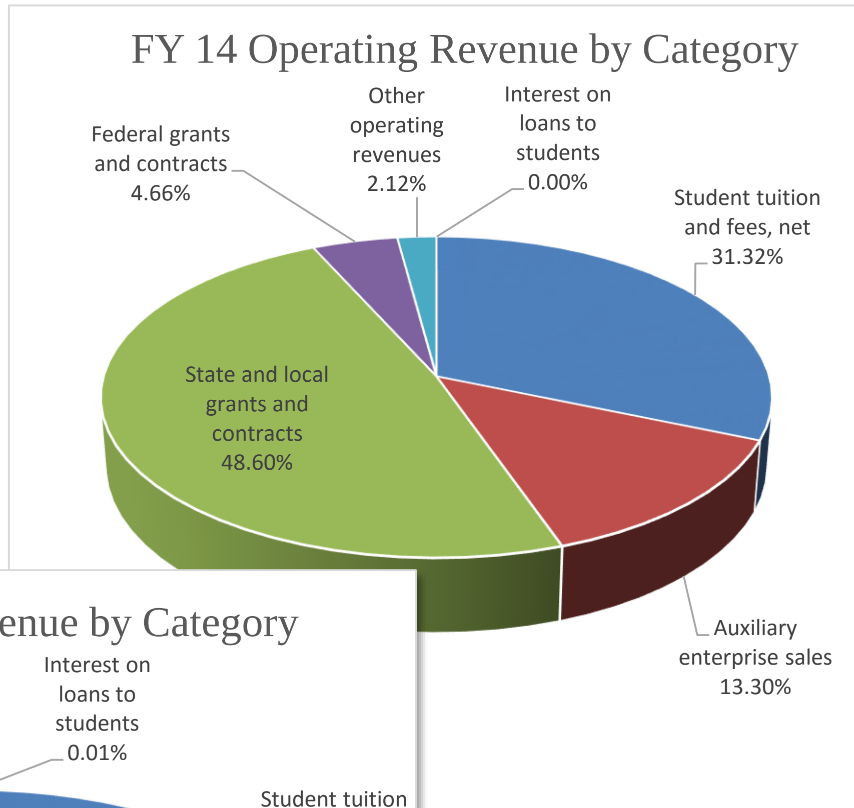
Revenues

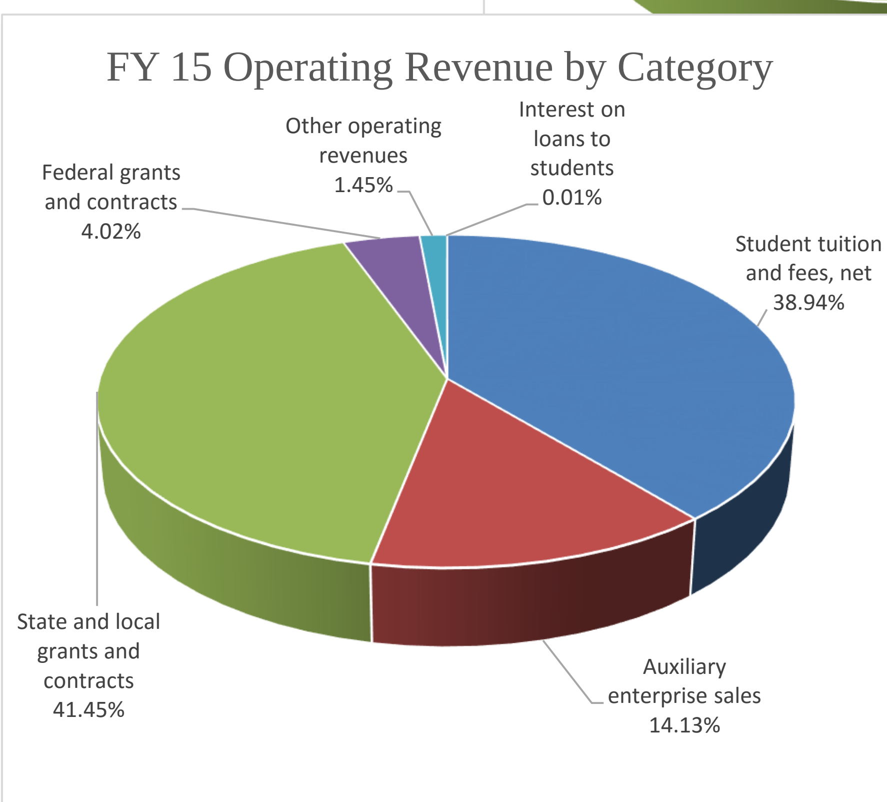
Continuing a trend that began midway through fiscal year 2009, the College's state operating appropriations decreased multiple times up through FY 2013. The state of Washington appropriates funds to the community college system as a whole. The State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) then allocates monies to each college. System-level appropriations hit their height in FY 2009 and as of FY 2013 have been reduced by almost 24%. In FY 2014, the Legislature reinstated a small portion of the previous cuts.

Over this same period, the Legislature and SBCTC instituted increases in tuition rates to partially offset the reduction in state appropriations. However, tuition remained the same from FY 2014 to FY 2015 with no additional increases. Since enrollments decreased slightly in FY 2015, the College's increase in tuition and fee revenue is primarily attributable to a change in the mix of fulltime to part time students and new applied baccalaureate programs. Pell grant revenues generally follow enrollment trends. As the College's enrollment softened during FY 2015 so did the College's Pell Grant revenue. In addition, the College serves some students and offers some programs on a fee-only basis, as allowed by law.

In FY 2015, grant and contract revenues decreased by $851,926 when compared with FY 2014. The College continued to serve students under the terms of contracted programs. The College contracts with local high schools to enroll Running Start students who earn both high school and college credit for these courses. The College also serves contracted international students who are not supported by state dollars.

The College receives capital spending authority on a biennial basis and may carry unexpended amounts forward into one or two future biennia, depending on the original purpose of the funding. In accordance with accounting standards, the amount shown as capital appropriation revenue on the financial statement is the amount expended in the current year. Expenditures from capital project funds that do not meet accounting standards for capitalization are reported as operating expenses. Those expenditures that meet the capitalization standard are not shown as expenses in the current period and are instead capitalized and recognized as depreciation expense over the expected useful lifetime of the asset. The following charts show comparative Operating Revenue by Category for FY 2014 and FY 2015.





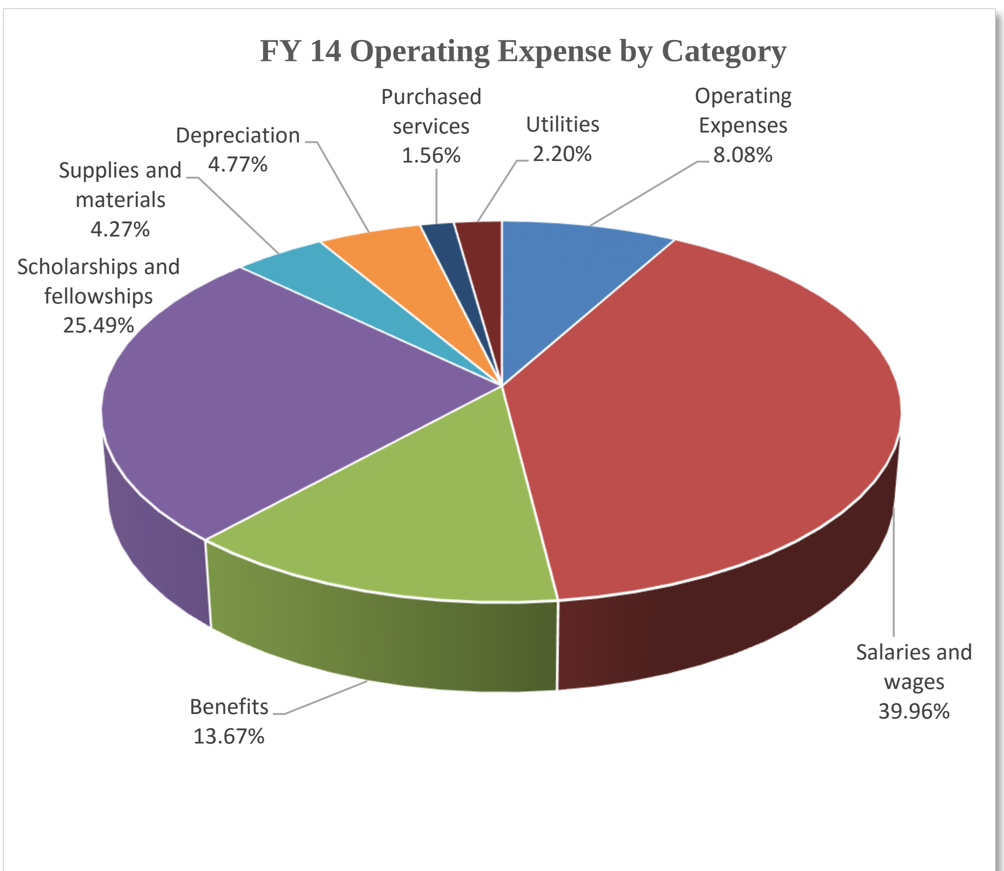
Expenses

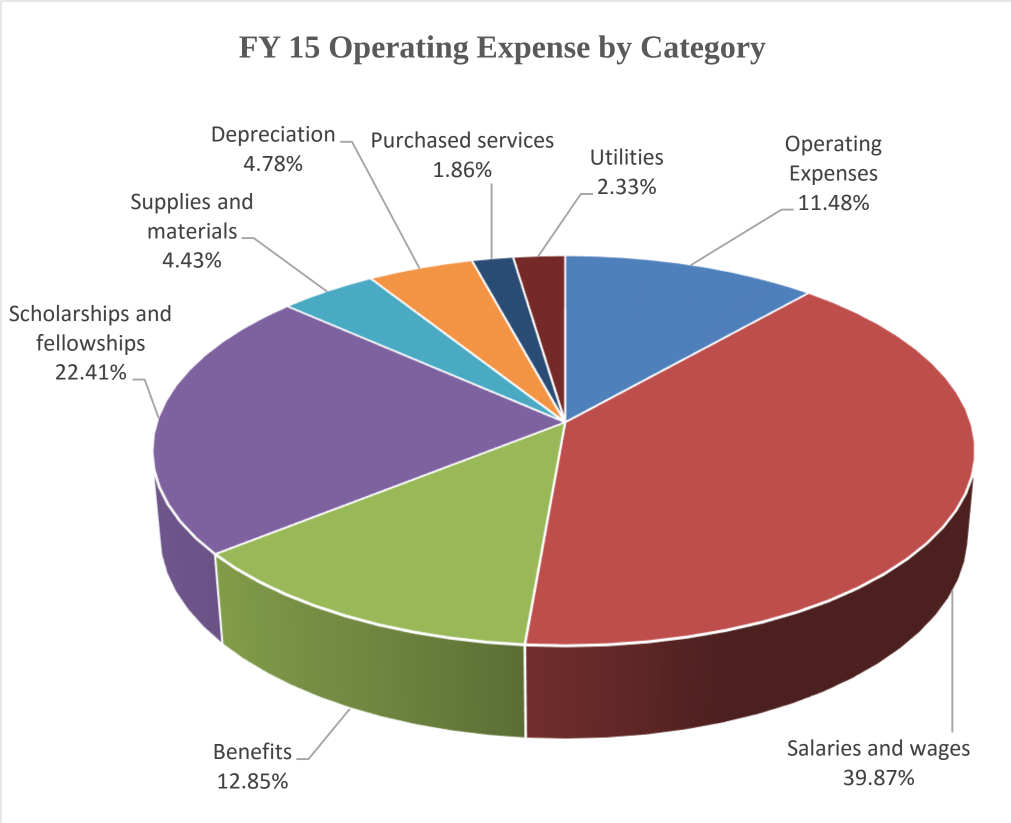
Faced with severe budget cuts over the past six years, the College has continuously sought opportunities to identify savings and efficiencies. Over time, the College decreased spending and services and was subject to various state spending freezes and employee salary reductions.

More recently, in FY 2015, salary costs increased and benefit costs decreased as a result of adding new positions, negotiated increases for classified staff, and having to compete in the job market in order to replace retiring faculty and staff.

Utility costs have also increased as a result of rate increases for electricity, natural gas, sewer and water, and waste disposal. Supplies and materials and purchased services are slightly higher in FY 2015, primarily as a result of increased spending related to capital projects. Certain capital project costs do not meet accounting criteria for capitalization as part of the cost of the building and are instead recognized as supplies and materials or purchased services costs. These fluctuations are to be expected. Depreciation expense is also primarily driven by capital activity, with the annual depreciation expense showing a significant increase in any year when a new building is placed in service.

The following charts show the comparative Operative Expenses by Category for FY 2014 and FY 2015.





Capital Assets and Long-Term Debt Activities

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

At June 30, 2015, the College had invested $87,051,590 in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. This represents an increase of $8,013,696 from last year, as shown in the table below.

Asset Type	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	Change
Land	7,555,896	7,299,476	256,420
Construction in Progress	917,484	8,071,832	(7,154,348)
Buildings, net	74,287,454	59,702,480	14,584,974
Other Improvements and Infrastructure, net	1,441,915	1,590,064	(148,149)
Equipment, net	2,848,840	2,374,041	474,799
Library Resources, net	-	-	-
Total Capital Assets, Net	**$ 87,051,589**	**$ 79,037,893**	**$ 8,013,696**

The increase in net capital assets can be attributed to the completion of the Palmer Martin Building. Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 5 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

At June 30, 2015, the College had $0 in outstanding debt.

Additional information of long term debt can be found in Note 11 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Economic Factors That May Affect the Future

Following a trend that began in FY 2009, the College's state operating appropriations continued to decrease through FY 2013. However, when creating the 2013 – 2015 biennial budget, the state Legislature re-invested in community and technical colleges. They continued this trend with a supplemental budget that included community colleges as a key partner in an investment in aerospace training. As a result, the net reduction of community college funding between FY 2009 and expected funding levels by the end of FY 2015 will have been a little over 15 percent. These investments in community colleges allowed the Legislature to keep FY 2015 tuition flat for resident, non-resident and baccalaureate students.

Beginning FY 2016, the Legislature enacted the Affordable Education Act, which reduced tuition by 5 percent at the College. This will further reduce the amount of tuition collected by the College. The Legislature did, however, provide funding to backfill this loss. In FY 2017, the State Board for Community and Technical College's has elected to move to a new allocation model, changing how 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. It's unclear how much opportunity there may be for additional investments in community and technical colleges in the next few years, as state budget writers continue to grapple with court-mandated basic education obligations, therefore this new allocation model may be the only significant change that could affect the College's state allocation funding.

Yakima Valley Community College
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2015

Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		15,115,397
Short-term investments		-
Accounts receivable		1,817,774
Student loans receivable		-
Interest receivable		-
Inventories		147,334
Prepaid expenses		294,905
	Total current assets	17,375,409
Non-Current Assets		
Long-term investments		32,377,417
Student loans receivable		-
Land and construction in progress		8,473,381
Capital assets, net of depreciation		78,578,209
	Total non-current assets	119,429,006
	Total assets	**136,804,416**
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions		665,329
	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	665,329
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable		1,086,686
Accrued liabilities		1,487,233
Compensated absences		530,272
Deposits payable		87,457
Unearned revenue		1,051,652
Leases and certificates of participation payable		-
	Total current liabilities	4,243,300
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Compensated absences		1,298,006
Pension liability		4,494,069
Long-term liabilities		-
	Total non-current liabilities	5,792,075
	Total liabilities	**10,035,375**
Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions		1,842,595
	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,842,595
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets		87,051,590
Restricted for:		
Nonexpendable		24,458
Expendable		49,019
Student loans		513,988
Unrestricted		37,952,720
Total Net Position		**125,591,775**
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflow and Net Position		**137,469,745**

The notes to the financial statement are an integral part of this statement

Yakima Valley Community College
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Operating Revenues		
Student tuition and fees, net		10,666,664
Auxiliary enterprise sales		3,869,598
State and local grants and contracts		11,354,984
Federal grants and contracts		1,102,393
Other operating revenues		396,075
Interest on loans to students		1,619
	Total operating revenue	27,391,333
Operating Expenses		
Operating expenses		6,120,844
Salaries and wages		21,253,603
Benefits		6,852,932
Scholarships and fellowships		11,935,749
Supplies and materials		2,359,592
Depreciation		2,547,745
Purchased services		991,148
Utilities		1,241,744
	Total operating expenses	53,303,358
	Operating income (loss)	(25,912,024)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
State appropriations		17,250,876
Federal Pell grant revenue		10,491,167
Investment income, gains and losses		252,165
Building fee remittance		(1,207,670)
Innovation fund remittance		(313,095)
Interest on indebtedness		(1,200)
	Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	**26,472,243**
Income or (loss) before other revenues, expenses, gains, or losses		560,218
Capital appropriations		10,948,782
	Increase (Decrease) in net position	11,509,000
Net Position		
Net position, beginning of year		119,978,571
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle (Note 1)		(5,895,796)
Net position, beginning of year, as restated		114,082,775
Net position, end of year		125,591,775

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

Yakima Valley Community College
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Cash flow from operating activities	
Student tuition and fees	10,678,315
Grants and contracts	12,249,481
Payments to vendors	(3,440,368)
Payments for utilities	(1,284,103)
Payments to employees	(21,178,587)
Payments for benefits	(7,076,190)
Auxiliary enterprise sales	3,828,246
Payments for scholarships and fellowships	(11,935,749)
Loans issued to students and employees	1,619
Collection of loans to students and employees	-
Other receipts (payments)	(5,680,113)
Net cash used by operating activities	(23,837,449)
Cash flow from noncapital financing activities	
State appropriations	17,392,708
Pell grants	10,491,167
Amounts for other than capital purposes	-
Building fee remittance	(1,231,479)
Innovation fund remittance	(318,158)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	26,334,239
Cash flow from capital and related financing activities	
Proceeds of capital debt	-
Capital appropriations	10,848,936
Purchases of capital assets	(10,490,717)
Certificate of participations proceeds	-
Principal paid on capital debt	-
Interest paid	(1,200)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	357,019
Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of investments	(5,036,695)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	-
Income of investments	252,165
Net cash provided by investing activities	(4,784,531)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,930,720)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17,046,117
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15,115,397

Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash used by Operating Activities

Operating Loss	(25,912,024)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities	
Depreciation expense	2,547,745
Changes in assets and liabilities	
Receivables ,net	(272,703)
Inventories	291,190
Other assets	74,413
Accounts payable	668,772
Accrued liabilities	(545,468)
Unearned revenue	5,371
Compensated absences	(466,270)
Pension liability adjustment expense	(224,461)
Deposits payable	(4,013)
Loans to students and employees	-
Net cash used by operating activities	(23,837,448)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

Foundation of Yakima Valley Community College
Statement of Financial Position
June 30, 2015

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ -	$ 374,773	$ -	$ 374,773
Marketable securities	(321,599)	3,090,583	7,162,692	9,931,676
Certificates of deposit	-	454,705	-	454,705
Total assets	$ (321,599)	$ 3,920,061	$ 7,162,692	$ 10,761,154
Liabilities and Net Assets				
Liabilities				
Scholarships Payable	$ 432,150	$ -	$ -	$ 432,150
Due to related organizations	-	18,617	-	18,617
Total liabilities	432,150	18,617	-	450,767
Total net assets	(753,749)	3,901,444	7,162,692	10,310,387
Total liabilities and net assets	$ (321,599)	$ 3,920,061	$ 7,162,692	$ 10,761,154

Foundation of Yakima Valley Community College

Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Revenues, Gains, and				
Other Support:				
Contributions	$ -	$ 648,870	$ 949,422	$ 1,598,292
Administrative fees	83,564	-	-	83,564
Interest income	-	244,321	-	244,321
Dividend income	-	207,232	-	207,232
Realized/unrealized loss on investments	-	(479,509)	-	(479,509)
Net assets released from restrictions	527,457	(527,457)	-	-
Total operating revenue	611,021	93,457	949,422	1,653,900
Expense				
Scholarships and awards	400,172	-	-	400,172
Commissions and other investment fees	59,131	-	-	59,131
Administrative fees	83,564	-	-	83,564
Salaries and wages	38,698	-	-	38,698
Professional services	17,500	-	-	17,500
Insurance	1,966	-	-	1,966
Supplies	524	-	-	524
Licenses and permits	75	-	-	75
Miscellaneous	101	-	-	101
Total expenses	601,731	-	-	601,731
Changes in Net Assets	9,290	93,457	949,422	1,052,169
Net Assets, Beginning of the Year	(763,039)	3,807,987	6,213,270	9,258,218
Net Assets, End of the Year	$ (753,749)	$ 3,901,444	$ 7,162,692	$ 10,310,387

Foundation of Yakima Valley Community College

Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

	2015	2014
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Changes in net assets	$ 1,052,169	$ 1,038,121
Adjustments to reconcile changes in net assets		
to net cash used by operating activities:		
Realized/unrealized loss (gain) on investments	479,509	(896,663)
Contributions restricted for endowments	(949,422)	(106,385)
Investment income restricted for endowments	(451,553)	(346,977)
Increase in liabilities:		
Scholarships payable	17,050	185,625
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	147,753	(126,279)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Purchase of marketable securities	(2,970,877)	$ (7,602,677)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	1,432,996	7,172,202
Net change in certificates of deposit	(2,978)	101,341
Change in restricted cash	(10,534)	(195)
Change in amount due to related organizations	2,665	2,246
Net cash used by investing activities	(1,548,728)	(327,083)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from contributions restricted for		
long-term investments	949,422	106,385
Investment income restricted for endowments	451,553	346,977
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,400,975	453,362
Net Change in Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of the Year	-	-
Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of the Year	$ -	$ -

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2015

These notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Reporting Entity

Yakima Valley Community College (the College) is a comprehensive community college offering open-door academic programs, workforce education, basic skills, and community services. The College confers applied baccalaureate degrees, associates degrees, certificates and high school diplomas. It is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the state Senate.

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

The Foundation of Yakima Valley Community College (the Foundation) is a separate but affiliated non-profit entity, incorporated under Washington law in 1977 and recognized as a tax exempt 501(c)(3) charity. The Foundation's charitable purpose is to encourage, promote, and support educational programs and scholarly pursuits at or in connection with Yakima Valley Community College (the College). Because the majority of the Foundation's income and resources are restricted by donors and may only be used for the benefit of the college or its students, the Foundation is considered a discrete component unit based on the criteria contained in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Nos. 61, 39 and 14. A discrete component unit is an entity 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. 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, 2015, the Foundation distributed approximately $346,717 to the College. A copy of the Foundation's complete financial statements may be obtained from the Foundation's Administrative Offices at 509-574-4645.

Basis of Presentation

The college follows all GASB pronouncements. 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 inflows, liabilities, deferred outflows, net position, revenues, expenses, changes in net position and cash flows.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2012, the GASB issued Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (GASB 68), which improves accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions. This statement also supersedes GASB Statement No. 27, Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers, as well as GASB Statement No. 50, Pension Disclosures. GASB 68 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. The College has implemented this pronouncement during the 2015 fiscal year. Implementation of this pronouncement has required a restatement of the prior year net position to reflect the net pension liability and the impact to net position.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68, effective for the year ended June 30, 2015. This statement addresses an issue regarding application of the transition provisions of Statement No. 68. The issue relates to amounts associated with contributions, if any, made by a state or local government employer to a defined benefit pension plan after the measurement date of the government's beginning net pension liability. The effect of Statement No. 71 to the College is to require the deferral (Deferred Outflows) of pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and is addressed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle

The college recorded a reduction to the beginning net position balance as a result of implementing GASB Statement No. 68. The net position has been restated as follows:

Net Position as previously reported at June 30, 2014	$ 119,978,571
Prior period adjustment:	
Net Pension Liability	$ (6,468,649)
Deferred Outflows	$ 572,853
Total prior period adjustment	$ (5,895,796)
Net Position, as restated, July 1, 2014	$ 114,082,775

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.

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, if probable of collection.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between funds for goods provided and services rendered. For the financial statements, interfund 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.

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. Endowment investments are classified as noncurrent assets. The College records all cash, cash equivalents, and investments at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

The College combines unrestricted cash operating funds from all departments into an internal investment pool, the income from which is allocated on a proportional basis to the amount of operating cash being held by the fund. The internal investment pool is comprised of cash, cash equivalents, and U.S. Government Agency Securities.

Accounts Receivable

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

Inventories

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

Land, buildings and equipment are recorded at cost, or if acquired by gift, at fair market value at the date of the gift. 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 range from 15 to 50 years for buildings and improvements, 3 to 50 years for improvements other than buildings, 7 years for library resources, 2 to 10 years for most equipment, and 11 to 40 years for heavy duty equipment, aircraft, locomotives and vessels.

In accordance with GASB Statement 42, the College reviews assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances have indicated that the carrying amount of its assets might not be recoverable. Impaired assets are reported at the lower of cost or fair value. At June 30, 2015, no assets had been written down.

Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues occur when funds have been collected prior to the end of the fiscal year but related to the subsequent fiscal year. The College has recorded summer quarter tuition and fees, and housing deposits.

Tax Exemption

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

Net Pension Liability

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of 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 reports at fair value.

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. Changes in net position liability not included in pension expense are reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources. Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability are reported as deferred outflows of resources.

Net Position

The College's net position is classified as follows.

- *Net Investment in Capital Assets*. This represents the College's total investment in capital assets, net of outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets.
- *Restricted for Nonexpendable*. This consists of endowment and similar type funds for which donors or other outside sources have stipulated as a condition of the gift instrument that the principal is to be maintained inviolate and in perpetuity and invested for the purpose of producing present and future income which may either be expended or added to the principal.
- *Restricted for Loans*. The loan funds are established for the explicit purpose of providing student support as prescribed by statute or granting authority.
- *Restricted for Expendable*. These include resources the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by third parties.
- *Unrestricted*. These represent resources derived from student tuition and fees, and sales and services of educational departments and auxiliary enterprises.

Classification of Revenues

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

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

Non-operating Revenues. This includes activities that have the characteristics of non-exchange transactions, such as gifts and contributions, state appropriations, investment income and Pell Grants received from the federal government. Pell grants are reported as non-operating revenue based on guidance from the Office of the Financial Management in collaboration with the State Auditor's Office.

Scholarship Discounts and Allowances

Student tuition and fee revenues, and certain other revenues from students, are reported net of scholarship discounts and allowances in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Scholarship discounts and allowances are the difference between the stated charge for goods and services provided by the College, and the amount that is paid by students and/or third parties making payments on the students' behalf. Certain governmental grants, such as Pell grants, and other Federal, State or non-governmental programs are recorded as either operating or non-operating revenues in the College's financial statements. To the extent that revenues from such programs are used to satisfy tuition and fees and other student charges, the College has recorded a scholarship discount and allowance. Discounts and allowances for the year ending June 30, 2015 are $6,252,155.

State Appropriations

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

Operating Expenses

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

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

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.

2. Cash and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include bank demand deposits, petty cash held at the College and unit shares in the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). The LGIP is comparable to a Rule 2a-

7 money market fund recognized by the Securities and Exchange Commission (17 CFR 270.2a-7). Rule 2a-7 funds are limited to high quality obligations with limited maximum and average maturities, the effect of which is to minimize both the market and credit risk. The LGIP is an unrated investment pool.

As of June 30, 2015, the carrying amount of the College's cash and equivalents was $15,115,397 as represented in the table below.

Cash and Cash Equivalents	June 30, 2015
Petty Cash and Change Funds	2,867
Bank Demand and Time Deposits	13,339,058
Local Government Investment Pool	1,773,472
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$ 15,115,397**

Investments consist of U.S. Agency Securities.

Investment Maturities	Fair Value	One Year or Less	1 – 5 Years
U.S. Government Agency Securities	32,377,417	-	32,377,417
Total Investments	**$ 32,377,417**	**-**	**$ 32,377,417**

Custodial Credit Risks—Deposits

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

Interest Rate Risk—Investments

The College manages its exposure to fair value losses resulting from changes in interest rates by structuring the entire portfolio time horizon. Unless matched to a specific cash flow, the college generally will not directly invest in securities maturing more than five years from the date of purchase.

Concentration of Credit Risk—Investments

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

Custodial Credit Risk—Investments

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the College will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investments where evidenced by specific identifiable securities, are insured, registered, or are held by the College's custodian bank in the College's name. At June 30, 2015, $32,377,417 of the College's operating fund investments are exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investment Expenses

Under implementation of GASB 35, investment income for the College is shown net of investment expenses. The College did not incur any investment expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

Endowments

As of June 30, 2015, the net appreciation on investments of donor-restricted endowments available to spend is $49,019, which is reported as restricted, expendable on the Statement of Net Position.

3. 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 expenditures made according to sponsored agreements. At June 30, 2015, accounts receivable were as follows:

Accounts Receivable	Amount
Student Tuition and Fees	1,346,999
Due from the Federal Government	129,261
Due from Other State Agencies	347,838
Auxiliary Enterprises	-
Interest Receivable	-
Other	1,135
Subtotal	$ 1,825,233
Less Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	(7,459)
Accounts Receivable, net	**$ 1,817,774**

4. Inventories

Inventories, stated at cost using FIFO, consisted of the following as of June 30, 2015.

Inventories	Amount
Consumable Inventories	-
Merchandise Inventories	147,334
Work in Progress Inventories	-
Raw Materials Inventories	-
Inventories	**$ 147,334**

5. Capital Assets

A summary of the changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2015 is presented as follows. The current year depreciation expense was $2,547,745.

Capital Assets	Beginning Balance	Additions/ Transfers	Retirements	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable capital assets				
Land	7,299,476	301,420	(45,000)	7,555,896
Construction in progress	8,071,832	917,484	(8,071,832)	917,484
Total nondepreciable capital assets	$ 15,371,308	$ 1,218,904	$ (8,116,832)	$ 8,473,380
Depreciable capital assets				
Buildings	82,798,136	16,597,817	(396,807)	98,999,145
Other improvements and infrastructure	3,417,924	-	-	3,417,924
Equipment	7,343,045	1,126,657	(1,108,106)	7,361,596
Library resources	2,622,735	131,606	(64,461)	2,689,880
Subtotal depreciable capital assets	$ 96,181,840	$ 17,856,080	$ (1,569,374)	$ 112,468,545
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	(23,095,656)	88,799	(1,704,834)	(24,711,691)
Other improvements and infrastructure	(1,827,860)	-	(148,149)	(1,976,009)
Equipment	(4,969,003)	1,083,864	(627,617)	(4,512,756)
Library resources	(2,622,735)	-	(67,145)	(2,689,880)
Total accumulated depreciation	$ (32,515,254)	$ 1,172,663	$ (2,547,745)	$ (33,890,336)
Total depreciable capital assets	$ 63,666,586	$ 19,028,743	$ (4,117,119)	$ 78,578,209
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	**$79,037,894**	**$20,247,647**	**$(12,233,951)**	**$87,051,589**

6. Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of equity that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The category of deferred outflow of resources reported in the Statement of Net Position relates to pensions.

Deferred outflows on pensions are recorded when actual earnings on pension plan investments exceed projected earnings and are amortized to pension expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed five-year period. Deferred outflows 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 state's proportionate share of net pension liability. These are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through each pension plan. State contributions to pension plans made subsequent to the measurement date are also deferred and reduce net pension liability in the subsequent year.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of equity that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources reported by the College relate to pensions.

Deferred inflows on 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 five-year period. Deferred 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 state's proportionate share of net pension liability. These are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through each pension plan.

The following represent the components of the College's deferred outflows and inflows of resources as reflected on the Statement of Net Position:

PERS 1	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments		$ 369,988
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	$ -	
Contributions to pension plans after measurement date	$ 261,091	
	$ 261,091	**$ 369,988**

PERS 2/3	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments		$ 1,387,266
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	$ 71,935	
Contributions to pension plans after measurement date	$ 294,966	
	$ 366,901	**$ 1,387,266**

TRS 1	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments		$ 35,940
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	$ -	
Contributions to pension plans after measurement date	$ 16,702	
	$ 16,702	**$ 35,940**

TRS 2/3	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments		$ 49,401
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	$ 1,090	
Contributions to pension plans after measurement date	$ 19,545	
	$ 20,635	**$ 49,401**

The $665,329 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, 2016.

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
2016	92,497	326,264	8,985	12,113
2017	92,497	326,264	8,985	12,113
2018	92,497	326,264	8,985	12,113
2019	92,497	336,540	8,985	12,113
2020	-	-	-	(142)
	$ 369,988	**$ 1,315,332**	**$ 35,940**	**$ 48,310**

7. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

At June 30, 2015, accrued liabilities are as follows:

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	Amount
Amounts Owed to Employees	1,137,405
Accounts Payable	1,533,559
Amounts Held for Others and Retainage	520,684
Total	**$ 3,191,648**

8. Unearned Revenue

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

Unearned Revenue	Amount
Summer Quarter Tuition & Fees	1,040,256
Housing and Other Deposits	11,396
Total Unearned Revenue	**$ 1,051,652**

9. Risk Management

The College, in accordance with state policy, pays unemployment claims on a pay-as-you-go basis. The college finances these costs by assessing all funds a monthly payroll expense for unemployment compensation for all employees. Payments made for claims from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, were $40,270.61. Cash reserves for unemployment compensation for all employees at June 30, 2015, were $207,725.

The College purchases commercial property insurance through the master property program administered by the Washington State 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 responsibility for 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.

10. Compensated Absences

At termination of employment, employees may receive cash payments for all accumulated vacation and compensatory time. Employees who retire get 25% of the value of their accumulated sick leave credited to a Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) account, which can be used for future medical expenses and insurance purposes. The amounts of unpaid vacation and compensatory time accumulated by College employees are accrued when incurred. The sick leave liability is recorded as an actuarial estimate of one-fourth the total balance on the payroll records. The accrued vacation leave totaled $790,800, and accrued sick leave totaled $1,037,478 at June 30, 2015.

Accrued annual and sick leave are categorized as non-current liabilities, however, a percentage is categorized as current liabilities based on a 3-year average.

11. Schedule of Long Term Debt

	Balance outstanding 6/30/14	Additions	Reductions	Balance outstanding 6/30/15	Current portion
Compensated Absences	1,764,276	1,096,699	(1,032,697)	$ 1,828,278	530,272
Net pension obligation	-	4,494,069	-	$ 4,494,069	-
Total	**$ 1,764,276**	**$ 5,590,768**	**$ (1,032,697)**	**$ 6,322,347**	**$ 530,272**

12. Pension Plans

The College offers three contributory pension plans. The Washington State Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) and Teachers Retirement System (TRS) plans are cost sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the State of Washington Department of Retirement Services. The State Board Retirement Plan (SBRP) is a multiple employer defined contribution plan for the faculty and exempt administrative and professional staff of the state's public community and technical colleges. The plan includes supplemental payment, when required. The plan is administered by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC).

For FY 2015, the payroll for the College's employees was $6,083,970 for PERS, $350,037 for TRS, and $12,383,000 for SBRP. Total covered payroll was $18,817,007.

Yakima Valley Community College implemented Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions for the fiscal year 2015 financial reporting. The College's defined benefit pension plans were created by statutes rather than through trust documents. With the exception of the supplemental defined benefit component of the higher education retirement plan, they are administered in a way equivalent to pension trust arrangements as defined by the GASB.

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 to align with the State CAFR.

Basis of Accounting

Pension plans administered by the state are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, employee and employer contributions are recognized in the period in which employee services are performed; investment gains and losses are recognized as incurred; and benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the applicable plan. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of all plans and additions to/deductions from all plan fiduciary net position have been determined in all material respects on the same basis as they are reported by the plans.

The following table represents the aggregate pension amounts for all plans subject to the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68 for Yakima Valley Community College, for fiscal year 2014:

Aggregate Pension Amounts - All Plans	
Pension liabilities	$ 4,494,069
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	$ 665,329
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	$ 1,842,595
Pension expense/expenditures	$ 367,844

PERS and TRS

Plan Descriptions. PERS Plan 1 provides retirement and disability benefits and minimum benefit increases to eligible nonacademic plan members hired prior to October 1, 1977. PERS Plans 2 and 3 provide retirement and disability benefits and a cost-of-living adjustment to eligible nonacademic plan members hired on or after October 1, 1977. Retirement benefits are vested after five years of eligible service. PERS Plan 3 has a defined contribution component that members may elect to self-direct as established by the Employee Retirement Benefits Board.

PERS 3 defined benefit plan benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service.

TRS Plan 3 provides retirement benefits to certain eligible faculty hired on or after October 1, 1977. The plan includes both a defined benefit portion and a defined contribution portion. The defined benefit portion is funded by employer contributions only. Benefits are vested after an employee completes five or ten years of eligible service, depending on the employee's age and service credit, and include an annual cost-of living adjustment. The defined contribution component is fully funded by employee contributions and investment performance.

The college also has 9 faculty members with pre-existing eligibility who continue to participate in TRS 1 or 2.

The authority to establish and amend benefit provisions resides with the legislature. PERS and TRS issue publicly available financial reports that include financial statements and required supplementary information. The report may be obtained by writing to the Department of Retirement Systems, PO Box 48380, Olympia, Washington 98504-8380 or online at http://www.drs.wa.gov/administration.

Funding Policy. Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts PERS and TRS Plan 1 employer contribution rates, Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates, and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. Employee contribution rates for PERS and TRS Plans 1 are established by statute. By statute, PERS 3 employees may select among six contribution rate options, ranging from 5 to 15 percent.

The required contribution rates expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll are shown in the table below. The College and the employees made 100 percent of required contributions.

Contribution Rates and Required Contributions. The College's contribution rates and required contributions for the above retirement plans for the years ending June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 are as follows.

Contribution Rates at June 30

	FY 2013		**FY 2014**		**FY 2015**	
	Employee	College	Employee	College	Employee	College
PERS						
Plan 1	6.00%	7.21%	6.00%	9.21%	6.00%	9.21%
Plan 2	4.64%	7.21%	4.92%	9.21%	4.92%	9.21%
Plan 3	5 - 15%	7.21%	5 - 15%	9.21%	5 - 15%	9.21%
TRS						
Plan 1	6.00%	8.05%	6.00%	10.39%	6.00%	10.39%
Plan 2	4.69%	8.05%	4.69%	10.39%	4.96%	10.39%
Plan 3	5-15%	8.05%	5-15%	10.39%	5-15%	10.39%

Required Contributions

	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	Employee	College	Employee	College	Employee	College
PERS						
Plan 1	28,144	33,820	25,394	38,967	15,443	23,705
Plan 2	191,416	297,438	217,105	406,280	220,965	413,638
Plan 3	74,037	75,653	86,211	109,835	102,305	122,990
TRS						
Plan 1	761	1,020	951	1,548	761	1,317
Plan 2	3,814	6,546	4,314	9,036	4,825	10,107
Plan 3	13,894	15,416	14,704	21,092	15,129	24,944

Investments

The Washington State Investment Board (WSIB) has been authorized by statute as having investment management responsibility for the pension funds. The WSIB manages retirement fund assets to maximize return at a prudent level of risk.

Retirement funds are invested in the Commingled Trust Fund (CTF). Established on July 1, 1992, the CTF is a diversified pool of investments that invests in fixed income, public equity, private equity, real estate, and tangible assets. Investment decisions are made within the framework of a Strategic Asset Allocation Policy and a series of written WSIB adopted investment policies for the various asset classes in which the WSIB invests.

For the year ended June 30, 2014, the annual money-weighted rate of return on the pension investments, net of pension plan expenses are as follows:

Pension Plan	Rate of Return
PERS Plan 1	16.98%
PERS Plan 2/3	17.06%
TRS Plan 1	16.97%
TRS Plan 2/3	17.07%

These money-weighted rates of return express investment performance, net of pension plan investment expense, and reflects both the size and timing of cash flows.

The PERS and TRS target asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return as of June 30, 2014, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	20%	0.80%
Tangible Assets	5%	4.10%
Real Estate	15%	5.30%
Global Equity	37%	6.05%
Private Equity	23%	9.05%
Total	**100%**	

The inflation component used to create the above table is 2.70 percent and represents WSIB's most recent long-term estimate of broad economic inflation.

Pension Expense

Pension expense is included as part of "Employee Benefits" expense in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. The table below shows the components of each pension plans expense as it affected employee benefits:

	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	TRS 1	TRS 2/3	Total
Actuarially determined pension expense	160,411	210,002	9,388	14,456	94,257
Amortization of change in proportionate liability	(61,120)	20,553	13,917	237	(26,413)
Total Pension Expense	**99,291**	**230,555**	**23,305**	**14,693**	**367,844**

Changes in Proportionate Shares of Pension Liabilities

The changes to the College's proportionate share of pension liabilities from 2013 to 2014 for each retirement plan are listed below:

	2013	2014
PERS 1	.059782%	.058736%
PER 2/3	.062579%	.064745%
TRS 1	.006555%	.006949%
TRS 2/3	.006544%	.006665%

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.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

- Inflation 3.00%
- Salary Increases 3.75%
- Investment Rate of Return 7.50%

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2013, valuation were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Studies. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2013 actuarial valuation report.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent, the same as the prior measurement date. To determine the discount rate, an asset sufficiency test was completed to test whether the pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Consistent with current law, the completed asset sufficiency test included an assumed 7.7 percent long-term discount rate to determine funding liabilities for calculating future contribution rate requirements.

Consistent with the long-term expected rate of return, a 7.5 percent future investment rate of return on invested assets was assumed for the test. Contributions from plan members and employers are assumed to continue to be made at contractually required rates (including TRS Plan 2/3, whose rates include a component for the TRS 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 7.5 percent on pension plan investments was applied to determine the total pension liability.

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

The following presents the net pension liability of the College calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 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 (6.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

Pension Plan	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
PERS Plan 1	**3,647,077**	**2,958,854**	**2,368,082**
PERS Plan 2/3	**5,458,994**	**1,308,730**	**(1,861,299)**
TRS Plan 1	**263,753**	**204,958**	**154,490**
TRS Plan 2/3	**187,116**	**21,527**	**101,554**

State Board Retirement Plan

Plan Description. Faculty and exempt administrative and professional staff are eligible to participate in SBRP. The Teacher's Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA) and the College Retirement Equities Fund (CREF) are the companion organizations through which individual retirement annuities are purchased. Employees have at all times a 100 percent vested interest in their accumulations.

TIAA-CREF benefits are payable upon termination at the member's option unless the participant is re-employed in another institution which participates in TIAA-CREF.

The Plan has a supplemental payment component that guarantees a minimum retirement benefit goal based upon a one-time calculation at each employee's retirement date. The SBCTC makes direct payments on behalf of the College to qualifying retirees when the retirement benefit provided by TIAA-CREF does not meet the benefit goal. Employees are eligible for a non-reduced supplemental payment after the age of 65 with ten years of full-time service.

The minimum retirement benefit goal is 2 percent of the average annual salary for each year of full-time service up to a maximum of 25 years. However, if the participant does not elect to make the 10 percent TIAA-CREF contribution after age 49, the benefit goal is 1.5 percent for each year of full-time service for those years the lower contribution rate is selected.

The State Board for Community and Technical Colleges is authorized to amend benefit provisions under RCW 28B.10.400. In 2011, the plan was amended to eliminate the supplemental benefit provisions for all employees hired after June 30, 2011.

Contributions. Contribution rates for the SBRP (TIAA-CREF), which are based upon age, are 5 percent, 7.5 percent or 10 percent of salary and are matched by the College. Employee and employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2015 were each $1,054,953.

The SBRP supplemental pension benefits are unfunded. For the year ended June 30, 2015, supplemental benefits were paid by the SBCTC on behalf of the College. In 2012, legislation (RCW 28B.10.423) was passed requiring colleges to pay into a Supplemental Benefit Fund managed by the State Investment Board, for the purpose of funding future benefit obligations. During FY 2015, the College paid into this fund at a rate of 0.5 percent of covered salaries, totaling $61,915. As of June 30, 2015, the Community and Technical College system accounted for $7,729,471 of the fund balance.

Washington State Deferred Compensation Program

The College, through the state of Washington, offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created under Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all State employees, permits individuals to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The state of Washington administers the plan on behalf of the College's employees. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement or unforeseeable financial emergency. The College does not have access to the funds.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Health care and life insurance programs for employees of the state of Washington are administered by the Washington State Health Care Authority (HCA). The HCA calculates the premium amounts each year that are sufficient to fund the statewide health and life insurance programs on a pay-as-you-go basis. These costs are passed through to individual state agencies based upon active employee headcount; the agencies pay the premiums for active employees to the HCA. The agencies may also charge employees for certain higher cost options elected by the employee.

State of Washington retirees may elect coverage through state health and life insurance plans, for which they pay less than the full cost of the benefits, based on their age and other demographic factors. The health care premiums for active employees, which are paid by the agency during the employees' working careers, subsidize the "underpayments" of retirees. An additional factor in the Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) obligation is a payment that is required by the State Legislature to reduce the premiums for retirees covered by Medicare (an "explicit" subsidy). This explicit subsidy is also passed through to state agencies via active employee rates charged to the agency. There is no formal state or College plan that underlies the subsidy of retiree health and life insurance.

The actuary allocated the statewide disclosure information to the community and technical college system level. The SBCTC further allocated these amounts among the colleges. The College's share of the GASB 45 actuarially accrued liability (AAL) is $15,155,565, with an annual required contribution (ARC) of $1,480,898. The ARC represents the amortization of the liability for FY 2015 plus the current expense for active employees, which is reduced by the current contributions of approximately $186,183. The College's net OPEB obligation at June 30, 2015 was approximately $2,194,293. This amount is not included in the College's financial statements.

The College paid $3,315,716 for healthcare expenses in 2015, which included its pay-as-you-go portion of the OPEB liability.

13. 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, 2015.

Expenses by Functional Classification		
Instruction		10,575,674
Academic Support Services		4,270,298
Student Services		4,344,148
Institutional Support		4,554,295
Operations and Maintenance of Plant		6,274,432
Scholarships and Other Student Financial Aid		17,367,494
Auxiliary enterprises		3,480,199
Depreciation		2,436,817
Total operating expenses	**$**	**53,303,357**

14. Commitments and Contingencies

There is a class action lawsuit, *Moore v. HCA*, filed against the state of Washington on behalf of former part time and non-permanent employees alleging improper denial of healthcare benefits. Although the College has not been named as a defendant in the lawsuit, some of the class members are current or former employees of the College. Potentially, the state could assess the College with a material share of any amount paid in the event of a settlement or judgment. As of the end of fiscal year 2015, the parties have reached a settlement agreement with the plaintiffs to settle all matters relating to this and related lawsuits. Final settlement is contingent on a) funding of the settlement by the legislature and b) final approval by the trial court if funding is provided. As such, the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Additionally, 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.

The College has commitments of $14,521,713 for various capital improvement projects that include construction and completion of new buildings and renovations of existing buildings.

15. Subsequent Events

On March 29th 2016, the legislature passed the supplemental budget which included an appropriation to fund the settlement for the Moore v. HCA lawsuit. SBCTC's portion of this obligation is $34 million of which $21 million is funded by the legislature and the remaining $13 million will be allocated among 34 colleges in the system. The College's share of this liability is $377,642 and is recorded in the financial statements under Current Liabilities.

Required Supplementary Information

Pension Plan Information

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedule of Yakima Valley Community College's Share of the Net Pension Liability Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1 Measurement Date of June 30	
	2014
College's proportion of the net pension liability	0.058736%
College proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 2,958,854
College covered-employee payroll	$ 423,084
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	699.40%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	61.19%

Schedule of Yakima Valley Community College's Share of the Net Pension Liability Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3 Measurement Date of June 30	
	2014
College's proportion of the net pension liability	0.064745%
College proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 1,308,730
College covered-employee payroll	$ 5,603,855
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	23.40%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.29%

Schedule of Yakima Valley Community College's Share of the Net Pension Liability Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1 Measurement Date of June 30		
		2014
College's proportion of the net pension liability		0.006949%
College proportionate share of the net pension liability	$	204,958
College covered-employee payroll	$	14,889
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		1376.60%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		68.77%

Schedule of Yakima Valley Community College's Share of the Net Pension Liability Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3 Measurement Date of June 30		
		2014
College's proportion of the net pension liability		0.006665%
College proportionate share of the net pension liability	$	21,527
College covered-employee payroll	$	289,971
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		7.40%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		96.81%

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

Pension Plan Information

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Contributions

Schedule of Contributions **Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1** Fiscal Year Ended June 30					
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered–employee payroll
2014	$ 38,967	$ 38,967	$ -	$ 423,094	9.21%
2015	$ 23,705	$ 23,705	$ -	$ 257,383	9.21%
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					
2022					
2023					

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Contributions

Schedule of Contributions Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3 Fiscal Year Ended June 30					
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered–employee payroll
2014	$ 516,115	$ 516,115	$ -	$ 5,603,855	9.21%
2015	$ 536,628	$ 536,628	$ -	$ 5,826,580	9.21%
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					
2022					
2023					

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Contributions

Schedule of Contributions

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1

Fiscal Year Ended June 30

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered–employee payroll
2014	$ 1,548	$ 1,548	$ -	$ 14,899	10.39%
2015	$ 1,317	$ 1,317	$ -	$ 12,676	10.39%
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					
2022					
2023					

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Contributions

Schedule of Contributions **Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3** Fiscal Year Ended June 30					
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered–employee payroll
2014	$ 30,128	$ 30,128	$ -	$ 289,971	10.39%
2015	$ 35,051	$ 35,051	$ -	$ 337,353	10.39%
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					
2022					
2023					

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