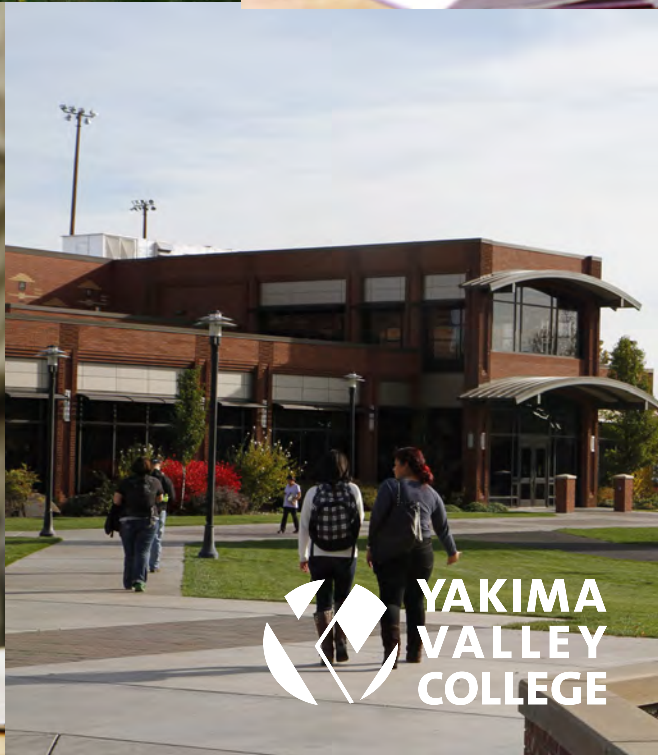
Yakima Valley College

2016-2017 Financial Report



Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

Financial Statements Audit Report

Yakima Valley College

For the period July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017

Published December 28, 2017

Report No. 1020518

Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

December 28, 2017

Board of Trustees
Yakima Valley College
Yakima, Washington

Report on Financial Statements

Please find attached our report on the Yakima Valley 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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

Yakima Valley College
July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017

Board of Trustees
Yakima Valley 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 College, Yakima County, Washington, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2017.

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 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, 2017, 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

December 20, 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Yakima Valley College
July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017

Board of Trustees
Yakima Valley College
Yakima, Washington

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of the Yakima Valley College, Yakima County, Washington, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed on page 10.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Foundation of Yakima Valley 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 of Yakima Valley College, 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 College, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Matters of Emphasis

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Yakima Valley 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, 2017, the changes in its financial position, or where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 20, 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

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

December 20, 2017

FINANCIAL SECTION

Yakima Valley College
July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Yakima Valley College

The following discussion and analysis provides an overview of the financial position and activities of Yakima Valley College (the College) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 (FY 2017). 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 College 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 8,145 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. The College 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, 2017. The Statement of Revenues, 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 2017, the College adopted GASB Statement No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement No. 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements No. 67 and No. 68 as amended by GASB Statement No. 71. It establishes financial reporting requirements for defined benefit pensions that are provided to employees of state and local governmental employers and that are not administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements and therefore outside the scope of Statement No. 68. The College is required to record its proportionate share of net pension liabilities, deferred inflows, pension expense and benefit payments. The change in accounting principle resulted in an additional amount of $2,214,761 in pension liability.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position provides information about the College's financial position and presents the College's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, 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 2017**	**FY 2016**
Assets		
Current Assets	30,976,788	21,136,666
Capital Assets, net	96,090,841	91,615,936
Other Assets, non-current	12,552,109	23,948,025
Total Assets	**$ 139,619,739**	**$ 136,700,627**
Deferred Outflows	**$ 1,692,691**	**$ 1,144,407**
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	3,408,525	3,651,494
Other Liabilities, non-current	10,542,973	6,947,316
Total Liabilities	**$ 13,951,498**	**$ 10,598,810**
Deferred Inflows	**$ 751,096**	**$ 833,801**
Net Position	**$ 126,609,836**	**$ 126,412,423**

Current assets consist primarily of cash, investments, various accounts receivables and inventories. The significant increase of current assets in FY 2017 can be attributed to reclassification of long-term investments to short-term.

Net capital assets increased by $4,474,905 from FY 2016 to FY 2017. After taking into consideration current depreciation expense of $3,034,162, the majority of the increase is the result of the completion of the Campus Operations building and shop and the Toppenish Learning Center in FY 2017.

Non-current assets consist primarily of the long-term portion of certain investments. Deferred outflows of resources totaling $1,692,691 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 based on year end expenditures.

The slight decrease in current liabilities from FY 2016 to FY 2017 is primarily due to the completion of capital projects and the payout related to the settlement of Moore vs. HCA, which was accrued as a liability in FY 2016.

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

The College's non-current liabilities increased due to the implementation of GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 73, which required the College to record its proportionate share of the net pension liability.

Deferred inflows of resources related to the College's net pension liability totaled $751,096. 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 consist of 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.

Net Position As of June 30th	**FY 2017**	**FY 2016**
Net investment in capital assets	96,090,842	91,615,936
Restricted		
Expendable	1,118,137	846,422
Nonexpendable	24,458	24,458
Unrestricted	29,376,399	33,925,607
Total Net Position	**$ 126,609,836**	**$ 126,412,423**

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 2017. The objective of the statement is to present the revenues earned, both operating and non-operating and the expenses paid or incurred by the College, along with any other revenues, expenses, and gains and losses of the College.

Generally, operating revenues are earned by the College in exchange for providing goods and services. Tuition and grants and contracts are included in this category. In contrast, non-operating revenues include monies the college receives from another government entity 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. 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, expenses and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is presented on the following page.

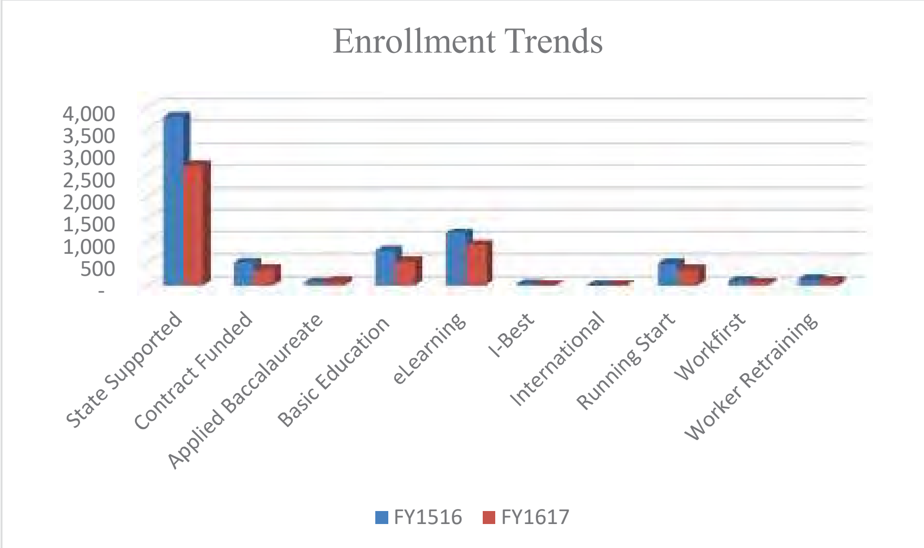
Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position As of June 30th		**FY 2017**		**FY 2016**
Operating Revenues				
Student Tuition and fees, net		9,247,068		9,483,026
Auxiliary enterprise sales		2,154,893		2,142,509
State and local grants and contracts		11,776,617		10,641,762
Federal grants and contracts		2,504,465		1,468,948
Other Operating Revenues		357,845		326,372
Total operating revenues	$	26,040,888	$	24,062,617
Operating Expenses		(54,788,602)		(52,092,616)
Operating Loss	**$**	**(28,747,714)**	**$**	**(28,029,999)**
Non-Operating Revenues				
State appropriations		20,224,666		19,189,745
Federal Pell grant revenue		9,341,037		9,619,820
Investment income, net		272,400		307,863
Non-Operating Expenses		(1,528,213)		(1,494,156)
Net non-operating revenues (expense)	**$**	**28,309,891**	**$**	**27,623,272**
Income (loss) before capital contributions	**$**	**(437,823)**	**$**	**(406,727)**
Capital Appropriations and Contributions		3,392,608		1,031,307
Change in Net Position	**$**	**2,954,785**	**$**	**624,580**
Net Position, Beginning of the Year	$	126,412,423	$	125,591,775
Prior Period Adjustment		-		196,068
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		(2,757,372)		-
Net Position, End of the Year	**$**	**126,609,836**	**$**	**126,412,423**

Revenues

The State of Washington appropriates funds to the community college system as a whole. The State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) then allocates monies to each college. In FY 2017, the SBCTC moved forward with a new allocation model, allocating funds to each of the 34 college's based on three year average FTE actuals. In FY 2017, the College saw a slight increase in its state allocation due to the implementation of this new model. In addition, the College received a one-time allocation of $557,848 for a portion of its share of Moore vs. HCA settlement costs. This allocation does not carry forward to future years.

In FY 2017, the Legislature enacted the Affordable Education Act, which reduced tuition by five percent at the College. This reduced the amount of tuition revenue collected by the College. The Legislature did, however, provide funding for a portion of this loss.

In FY 2017, the College's decrease in tuition and fee revenue is attributable to the 30 percent decline in enrollment and changes in enrollment levels such as fewer state supported, Workfirst and contract-funded students. The decrease was offset slightly by a .02 percent increase in tuition fees, a slight increase in international enrollments and a new applied baccalaureate program in dental hygiene.



Pell grant revenues generally follow enrollment trends. While the College's enrollment softened during FY 2017, so did the College's Pell grant revenue. For FY 2017, the College attempted to hold other fees as stable as possible, resulting in only small changes in these revenues. In addition, the College serves some students and offers some programs on a fee-only basis, as allowed by law.

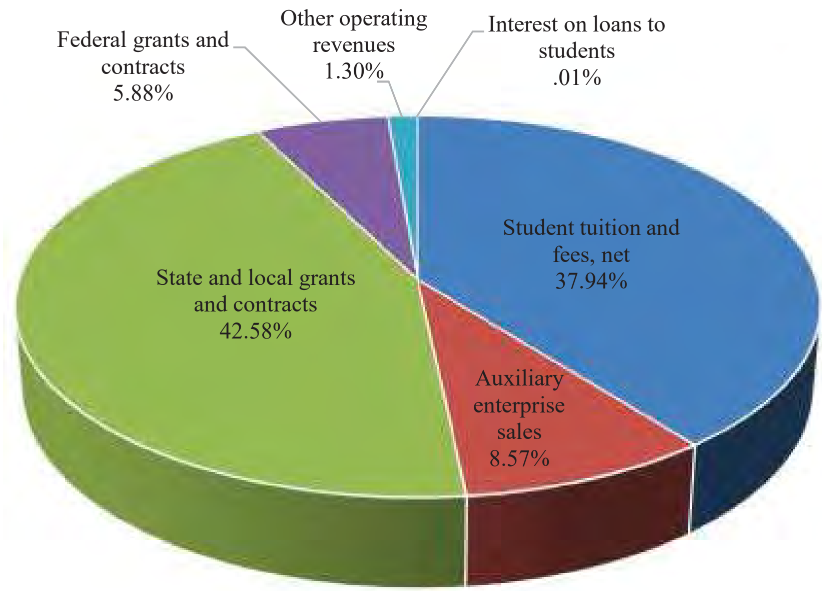
In FY 2017, grant and contract revenues increased by $2,170,372 when compared with FY 2016 due to new federal and state grants. The College contracts with local high schools to enroll Running Start students who earn both high school and college credit for these courses. The College also serves contracted 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 expensed in the current period and are instead recognized as a depreciation expense over the expected useful lifetime of the asset.

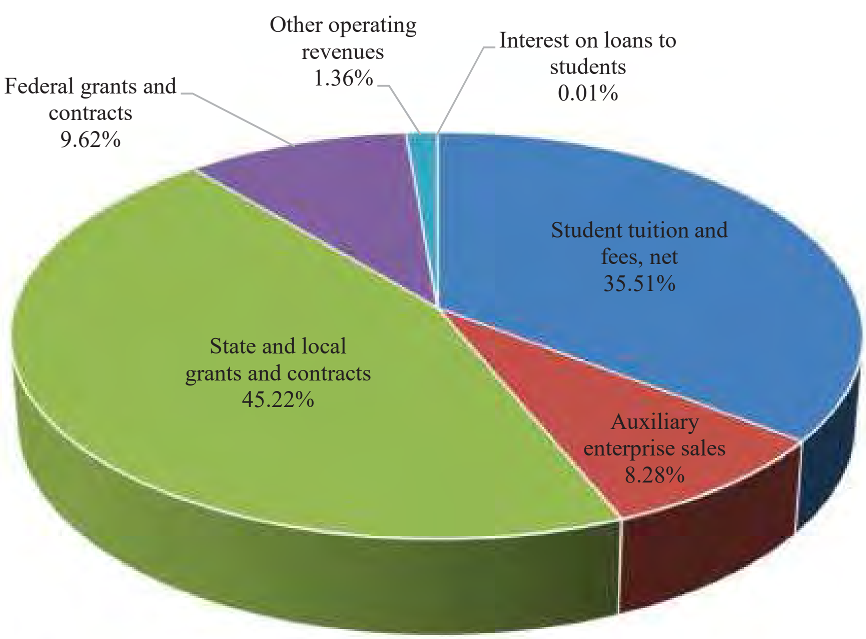
Comparison of Operative Revenue by Category

The following charts on the next page show comparative Operating Revenue by Category for FY 2016 and FY 2017.

FY 2016 Operating Revenue by Category



FY 17 Operating Revenue by Category



Expenses

Faced with severe budget cuts over the past seven 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.

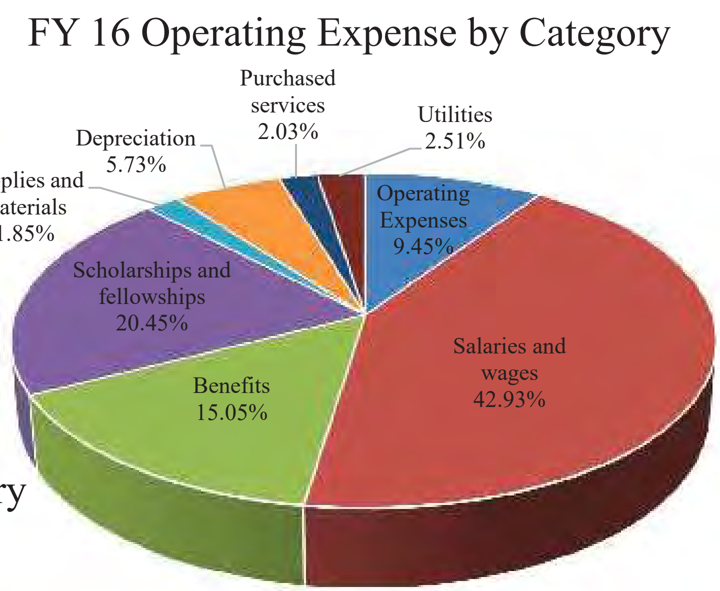
More recently, in FY 2017, overall operating expenses increased by approximately six percent. Salary and benefit costs increased as a result of adding new positions, negotiated salary increases for staff and the 1.8 percent salary increase approved by the Legislature. Scholarships and fellowships increased due to an increase in grant scholarships and financial aid.

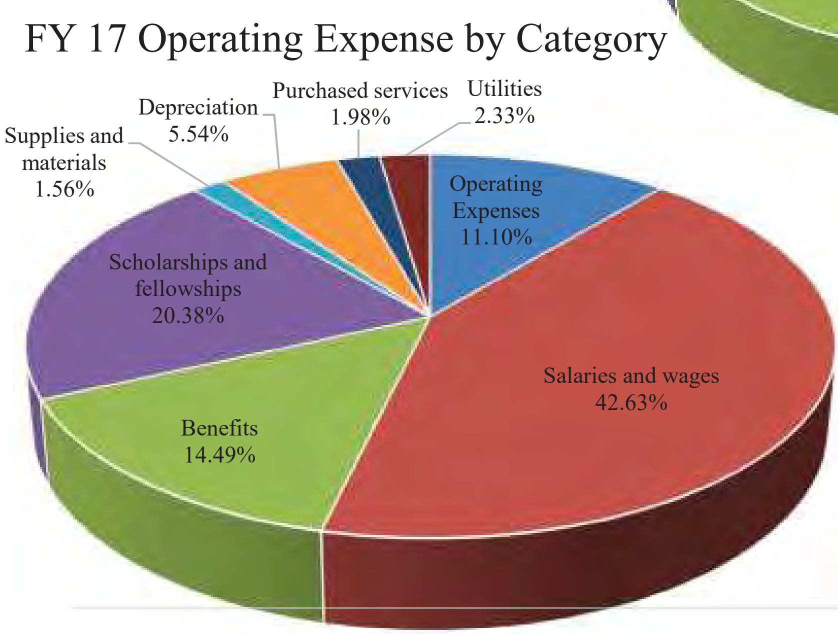
Utility costs decreased as a result of the disposal of Palmer Hall and increased efficiencies in our newer constructed facilities. Supplies and materials are lower in FY 2017, primarily as a result of spending related to capital projects in which certain supplies and materials are capitalized rather than expensed. Depreciation expense is also primarily driven by capital activity, with the annual depreciation expense showing a significant increase in any year when a new building is placed in service.

All other costs are reported as operating expenses. Examples include travel, equipment rentals, repairs or maintenance, insurance, software maintenances or leases, etc.

Comparison of Selected Operating Expenses by Category

The charts below show the comparative Operating Expenses by Category for FY 2016 and FY 2017:





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 is expected to continue to impact the number of new projects that can be financed.

At June 30, 2017, the College had invested $96,090,842 in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. This represents an increase of $4,474,905 from last year, as shown in the table below.

Asset Type	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Change
Land	8,917,092	7,837,274	1,079,818
Construction in Progress	252,392	184,856	67,536
Buildings, net	79,707,742	78,653,178	1,054,564
Other Improvements and Infrastructure, net	3,938,535	1,298,578	2,639,957
Equipment, net	2,987,498	3,275,287	(287,789)
Library Resources, net	287,583	366,763	(79,180)
Total Capital Assets, Net	**$ 96,090,842**	**$ 91,615,937**	**$ 4,474,905**

The increase in net capital assets can be attributed to the purchase of the retail plaza on 16th & Nob Hill Blvd as part of the West Campus Expansion; additional capitalized costs for the Toppenish Learning Center, Campus Operations building and shop, the Palmer Martin building; and the purchase of additional properties for future campus expansion. Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 5 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

At June 30, 2017, the College had $0 in outstanding debt.

Additional information on long-term liabilities can be found in Notes 11 and 12 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 2016. Beginning FY 2016, the Legislature enacted the Affordable Education Act, which reduced tuition by five percent at the College. This will further reduce the amount of tuition collected by the College. The Legislature did, however, 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 demand programs, as well as student completion and achievement points. The model is based on a three-year rolling average of enrollments and completions, comparative to other institutions in the state. Due to the new allocation model and a decrease in enrollment, it is estimated that the College may likely see a decrease in state operating appropriations in future years; however, with new applied baccalaureate programs on the horizon, enrollments may increase to combat this possibility.

Additionally, 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 such as the McCleary Act.

Yakima Valley College
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2017

Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		10,390,377
Short-term investments		18,691,000
Accounts receivable		1,922,866
Student loans receivable		-
Interest receivable		-
Inventories		-
Prepaid expenses		(27,455)
Total current assets		30,976,788
Noncurrent assets		
Long-term investments		12,552,109
Student loans receivable		-
Land and construction in progress		9,169,483
Capital assets, net of depreciation		86,921,358
Total noncurrent assets		108,642,951
	Total assets	**139,619,739**
Deferred outflows of resources related to pension		1,692,691
	Total deferred outflows of resources	1,692,691
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable		453,911
Accrued liabilities		1,131,118
Compensated absences		587,995
Deposits payable		104,493
Unearned revenue		1,131,008
Leases and certificates of participation payable		-
Total current liabilities		3,408,525
Noncurrent liabilities		
Compensated absences		1,441,952
Pension liability		9,101,021
Long-term liabilities		-
Total noncurrent liabilities		10,542,974
	Total liabilities	**13,951,498**
Deferred inflows of resources related to pension		751,096
	Total deferred inflows of resources	751,096
Net Position		
Investment in capital assets		96,090,842
Restricted for:		
Nonexpendable		24,458
Expendable		80,941
Student loans		1,037,197
Unrestricted		29,376,399
	Total net position	**126,609,836**

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

Yakima Valley College
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Operating Revenues		
Student tuition and fees, net		9,247,068
Auxiliary enterprise sales		2,154,893
State and local grants and contracts		11,776,617
Federal grants and contracts		2,504,465
Other operating revenues		354,357
Interest on loans to students		3,488
	Total operating revenue	26,040,888
Operating Expenses		
Operating expenses		6,079,303
Salaries and wages		23,354,328
Benefits		7,937,144
Scholarships and fellowships		11,167,859
Supplies and materials		854,461
Depreciation		3,034,162
Purchased services		1,083,328
Utilities		1,278,017
	Total operating expenses	54,788,602
	Operating income (loss)	(28,747,714)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
State appropriations		20,224,666
Federal Pell grant revenue		9,341,037
Investment income, gains and losses		272,400
Building fee remittance		(1,246,750)
Innovation fund remittance		(302,080)
Interest on indebtedness		20,617
	Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	**28,309,890**
Income or (loss) before capital appropriations		(437,823)
Capital appropriations		3,392,608
	Increase (decrease) in net position	2,954,785
Net Position		
Net position, beginning of year		126,412,423
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle (Note 1)		(2,757,372)
Net position, beginning of year, as restated		123,655,051
Net position, end of year		126,609,836

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

Yakima Valley College
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Cash flow from operating activities	
Student tuition and fees	9,169,103
Grants and contracts	14,295,272
Payments to vendors	(2,602,724)
Payments for utilities	(1,380,190)
Payments to employees	(23,123,479)
Payments for benefits	(8,410,699)
Auxiliary enterprise sales	2,165,614
Payments for scholarships and fellowships	(11,167,859)
Loans issued to students and employees	3,488
Other receipts (payments)	(5,747,360)
Net cash used by operating activities	(26,798,833)
Cash flow from noncapital financing activities	
State appropriations	20,784,880
Pell grants	9,341,037
Building fee remittance	(1,242,793)
Innovation fund remittance	(302,377)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	28,580,747
Cash flow from capital and related financing activities	
Capital appropriations	3,363,211
Purchases of capital assets	(7,017,069)
Interest paid	20,617
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(3,633,241)
Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of investments	(269,084)
Income of investments	272,400
Net cash provided by investing activities	3,316
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,848,011)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12,238,388
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10,390,377
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities	
Operating Loss	(28,747,714)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities	
Depreciation expense	3,034,162
Changes in assets and liabilities	
Receivables, net	(86,563)
Inventories	10,000
Other assets	53,013
Accounts payable	(108,166)
Accrued liabilities	(602,196)
Unearned revenue	(53,570)
Compensated absences	(405,199)
Pension liability adjustment expense	96,633
Deposits payable	10,766
Net cash used by operating activities	(26,798,833)
Noncash capital, financial and investing activities	
Loss on capital assets	3,917
Donated capital assets, equipment	40,500

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

Foundation of Yakima Valley Community College
Statement of Financial Position
June 30, 2017

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ -	$ 620,815	$ -	$ 620,815
Marketable securities	(233,925)	3,399,078	7,384,066	10,549,219
Certificates of deposit	-	462,441	-	462,441
Total assets	$ (233,925)	$ 4,482,334	$ 7,384,066	$ 11,632,475
Liabilities and Net Assets				
Liabilities				
Scholarships Payable	$ 567,000	$ -	$ -	$ 567,000
Due to related organizations	-	17,190	-	17,190
Total liabilities	567,000	17,190	-	584,190
Total net assets	(800,925)	4,465,144	7,384,066	11,048,285
Total liabilities and net assets	$ (233,925)	$ 4,482,334	$ 7,384,066	$ 11,632,475

Foundation of Yakima Valley Community College
Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets
Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Revenues, Gains, and				
Other Support:				
Contributions	$ -	$ 123,505	$ 87,630	$ 211,135
Administrative fees	119,080	-	-	119,080
Interest income	-	74,949	-	74,949
Dividend income	-	223,296	-	223,296
Realized/unrealized gain				
on investments	-	1,002,446	-	1,002,446
Net assets released				-
from restrictions	587,821	(587,821)	-	-
Total revenues, gains,				
and support	706,901	836,375	87,630	1,630,906
Expense				
Scholarships and awards	578,518	-	-	578,518
Commissions and other				
investment fees	61,619	-	-	61,619
Administrative fees	119,080	-	-	119,080
Salaries and benefits	44,295	-	-	44,295
Professional services	17,000	-	-	17,000
Insurance	1,966	-	-	1,966
Supplies	909	-	-	909
Licenses and permits	75	-	-	75
Travel and meetings	1,201	-	-	1,201
Total expenses	824,663	-	-	824,663
Changes in Net Assets	(117,762)	836,375	87,630	806,243
Net Assets, Beginning of the Year	(683,163)	3,628,769	7,296,436	10,242,042
Net Assets, End of the Year	$ (800,925)	$ 4,465,144	$ 7,384,066	$ 11,048,285

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2017
These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Reporting Entity

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

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

The Yakima Valley College Foundation (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 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, 2017, the Foundation distributed approximately $383,633 to the College for restricted and unrestricted purposes. A copy of the Foundation's complete financial statements may be obtained from the Foundation's Administrative Office at 509-574-4645.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements and Management Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments* as amended by GASB Statement No. 35, *Basic Financial Statements and Management Discussion and Analysis for Public Colleges and Universities.* For financial reporting purposes, the College is considered a special-purpose government engaged only in Business Type Activities (BTA). In accordance with BTA reporting, the College presents a Management's Discussion and Analysis; a Statement of Net Position; a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position; a Statement of Cash Flows; and Notes to the Financial

Statements. The format provides a comprehensive, entity-wide perspective of the college's assets, deferred inflows, liabilities, deferred outflows, net position, revenues, expenses, changes in net position and cash flows.

Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash 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 non-current 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 the remaining 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 be misleading.

Land, buildings and equipment are recorded at cost, or if acquired by gift, at acquisition value at the date of the gift. GASB No. 34 guidance concerning preparing initial estimates for historical cost and accumulated depreciation related to infrastructure was followed. Capital additions, replacements and major renovations are capitalized. The value of assets constructed includes all material direct and indirect construction costs. Any interest costs incurred are capitalized during the period of construction. Routine repairs and maintenance are charged to operating expense in the year in which the expense was incurred. In accordance with the state capitalization policy, all land, intangible assets and software with a unit cost of $1,000,000 or more, buildings and improvements with a unit cost of $100,000 or more, library collections with a total cost of $5,000 or more and all other assets with a unit cost of $5,000 or more are capitalized.

Depreciation is computed using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as defined by the state of Washington's Office of Financial Management. Useful lives 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 No. 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, 2017, no assets had been written down.

Unearned Revenues

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

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 in accordance with GASB No. 68, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State of Washington Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and additions to/deductions from PERS's and TRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS and TRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. In FY17, the College also reports its share of the pension liability for the State Board Retirement Plan in accordance with GASB No. 73 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets that are not within the Scope of GASB No. 68 (Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions).* The reporting requirements are similar to GASB No. 68 but use current fiscal year end as the measurement date for reporting the pension liabilities.

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 principle.

Restricted for Loans. The loan funds are established for the explicit purpose of providing student support as prescribed by statute or granting authority.

Restricted for Expendable. These include resources the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by third parties.

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

Classification of Revenues and Expenses

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

Operating Revenues. This includes activities that 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.

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

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.

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

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 Statement 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, 2017 are $5,856,775.

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 Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and recognized as such when the related expenses are incurred.

Building and Innovation Fee Remittance

Tuition collected includes amounts remitted to the Washington State Treasurer's office to be held and appropriated in future years. The Building Fee portion of tuition charged to students is an amount established by the Legislature and is subject to change annually. The fee provides funding for capital construction and projects on a system wide basis using a competitive biennial allocation process. The Building Fee is remitted to the state 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 this fund is to implement new ERP software across the entire CTC system. On a monthly basis, the College remits the portion of tuition collected for the Innovation Fee to the State Treasurer for allocation to SBCTC. These remittances are non-exchange transactions reported as an expense in the non-operating revenues and expenses section of the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Accounting and Reporting Changes

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement No. 68, and Amendments to certain Provisions of GASB Statements Nos. 67 and 68*. This Statement is intended to improve financial reporting of governments whose employees are provided with pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68, improve the usefulness of information associated with governments that hold assets accumulated for purposes of providing defined benefit pensions not within the scope of Statement No. 68, and to clarify the application of certain provisions of Statements No. 67 and 68. In addition, it establishes requirements for defined contribution plans that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68. GASB No. 73 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. The College has implemented this pronouncement during the 2017 fiscal year. The College recorded a beginning balance adjustment to long-term obligations of $2,757,372 as a result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 73.

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 portfolio is invested in a manner that meets the requirements set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board for the maturity, quality, diversification and liquidity for external investment pools that wish to measure all of its investments at amortized costs. The LGIP transacts with its participants at a stable net asset value per share of one dollar, which results in the amortized cost reported equaling the number of shares in the LGIP.

The Office of the State Treasurer prepares a stand-alone LGIP financial report. A copy of the report is available from the OST, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington 98504-0200, or online at: http://www.tre.wa.gov/lgip/cafr/LgipCafr.shtml. In addition, more information is available regarding the LGIP in the Washington State Consolidated Annual Financial report, which can be found online at http://www/ofm/wa/gov/cafr/.

The College can contribute or withdraw funds in any amount from the LGIP on a daily basis. The LGIP does not impose liquidity fees or redemption gates on participant withdrawals. The College adjusts its LGIP investment amounts monthly to reflect interest earnings as reported from the Office of the State Treasurer.

As of June 30, 2017, the carrying amount of the College's cash and equivalents was $10,390,377 as represented in the table below.

Cash and Cash Equivalents	June 30, 2017
Petty Cash and Change Funds	3,017
Bank Demand and Time Deposits	8,597,172
Local Government Investment Pool	1,790,188
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$ 10,390,377**

Investments consist of U.S. Government Agency securities.

Investment Maturities	Fair Value	One Year or Less	1 - 5 Years
U.S. Government Agency Securities	31,589,118	18,691,000	12,898,118
Total Investments	**$ 31,589,118**	**$ 18,691,000**	**$ 12,898,118**

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 the College. The majority of the College's demand deposits are with US Bank. All cash and cash 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. At June 30, 2017, $31,564,660 of the College's operating fund investments, held by US Bank and Key Bank as agents for the College and $24,458 of endowment assets, held by US Bank for the account of the College, are exposed to custodial credit risk as follows.

Investments Exposed to Custodial Risk	Fair Value
Key Bank - Bond 43 FHLB 1/12/18	500,000
Key Bank - Bond 45 FHLM 3/7/18	1,000,000
Key Bank - Bond 56 FFCB 11/8/17	2,000,000
US Bank - Bond 42 FFCB 2/9/18	5,055,000
US Bank - Bond 46 FNMA 5/21/18	2,940,000
US Bank - Bond 57 FICO 11/30/17	3,097,000
US Bank - Bond 58 FICO 2/8/18	2,070,000
US Bank - Bond 59 FHLB 10/24/19	294,118
US Bank - Bond 60 FICO 12/27/18	1,038,000
US Bank - Bond 61 FICO 10/6/17	2,029,000
US Bank - Bond 62 FNMA 4/29/19	1,000,000
US Bank - Bond 64 FFCB 8/19/19	1,500,000
US Bank - Bond 65 RFC 10/15/19	2,066,000
US Bank - Bond 66 FMAC 09/20/19	2,000,000
US Bank - Bond 67 FNMA 09/27/19	1,000,000
US Bank - Bond 68 FNMA 03/30/20	1,000,000
US Bank - Bond 69 FMAC 08/25/20	1,000,000
US Bank - Bond 70 FHLM 08/25/20	1,000,000
US Bank - Bond 71 FHLC 03/29/19	1,000,000
Total Investments Exposed to Custodial Risk	**$ 31,589,118**

Fair Value Hierarchy

The College records investments at estimated fair value. Fair value accounting defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

The fair value standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the organization has the ability to access.

Level 2	Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
Level 3	Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The College utilizes valuation Level 2 as the basis for valuing investments.

Investment Expenses

Under implementation of GASB 35, investment income for the College is shown net of investment expenses. The College incurred $1,051 in investment expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

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, 2017, accounts receivable were as follows.

Accounts Receivable	Amount
Student Tuition and Fees	294,003
Due from the Federal Government	321,124
Due from Other State Agencies	357,005
Auxiliary Enterprises	114,703
Other	932,064
Subtotal	2,018,899
Less Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	(96,033)
Accounts Receivable, net	**$ 1,922,866**

4. Inventories

As of June 30, 2017, there were no inventories due to the disposal of the remaining inventory for the College's bookstore which is now operated by a Barnes & Noble Bookstore on campus.

5. Capital Assets

A summary of the changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2017 is presented as follows. The current year depreciation expense was $3,047,882.

Capital Assets	Beginning Balance	Additions/ Transfers	Retirements	Ending Balance
Non-depreciable capital assets				
Land	7,837,274	1,230,817	(151,000)	8,917,091
Construction in progress	184,856	67,536	-	252,392
Total non-depreciable capital assets	$ 8,022,130	$ 1,298,353	$ (151,000)	$ 9,169,483
Depreciable capital assets				
Buildings	105,339,819	3,033,165	(441,359)	107,931,625
Other improvements and infrastructure	3,417,924	2,741,782		6,159,706
Equipment	8,242,255	664,260	(209,561)	8,696,954
Library resources	861,106	29,503	(129,843)	760,766
Subtotal depreciable capital assets	$ 117,861,104	$ 6,468,710	$ (780,763)	$ 123,549,051
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	26,686,642	1,978,599	(441,359)	28,223,882
Other improvements and infrastructure	2,119,346	101,826		2,221,172
Equipment	4,966,968	852,013	(109,525)	5,709,456
Library resources	494,343	108,682	(129,843)	473,182
Total accumulated depreciation	$ 34,267,299	$ 3,041,120	$ (680,727)	$ 36,627,692
Total depreciable capital assets	$ 83,593,805	$ 3,427,590	$ (100,036)	$ 86,921,359
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	**$ 91,615,935**	**$ 4,725,943**	**$ (251,036)**	**$ 96,090,842**

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 Statement of Net Position relates to pensions.

Deferred outflows 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 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 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 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.

7. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

At June 30, 2017, accrued liabilities are the following.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	Amount
Amounts Owed to Employees	575,064
Accounts Payable	453,911
Amounts Held for Others and Retainage	556,054
Total	**$ 1,585,029**

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	991,706
Housing and Other Deposits	139,301
Total Unearned Revenue	**$ 1,131,007**

9. Risk Management

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

The College, 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, 2016 through June 30, 2017, were $21,942. Cash reserves for unemployment compensation for all employees at June 30, 2017, were $118,697.

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

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

10. Compensated Absences

At termination of employment, employees may receive cash payments for all accumulated vacation and compensatory time. Employees who retire get 25 percent 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 $904,881 and accrued sick leave totaled $1,124,445 at June 30, 2017.

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

11. Schedule of Long-Term Liabilities

	Balance outstanding 6/30/16	Additions	Reductions	Balance outstanding 6/30/17	Current portion
Compensated Absences	1,847,151	1,239,610	(1,057,435)	2,029,326	587,374
Net Pension Obligation	5,616,027	4,632,906	(1,147,912)	9,101,021	96,633
Total	**$ 7,463,178**	**$ 5,872,516**	**$ (2,205,347)**	**$ 11,130,347**	**$ 684,007**

12. Pension Liability

Pension liabilities reported as of June 30, 2017 consists of the following:

Pension Liability by Plan		
PERS 1		3,006,873
PERS 2/3		3,362,471
TRS 1		372,665
TRS 2/3		144,252
SBRP		2,214,761
Total	**$**	**9,101,021**

13. Retirement Plans

A. General

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 2017, the covered payroll for the College's employees was $6,790,590 for PERS, $548,621for TRS and $13,024,256 SBRP. Total covered payroll was $20,363,467.

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 the College, for FY 2017:

Aggregate Pension Amounts - All Plans	
Pension liabilities	9,101,021
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	1,692,691
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	751,095
Pension expense/expenditures	925,961

As established in chapter 28B.10 RCW, eligible higher education state employees may participate in higher education retirement plans. These plans include a defined contribution plan administered by a third party with a supplemental defined benefit component (on a pay as you go basis) which is administered by the state. The College implemented Statement No. 73 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement No. 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements No. 67 and No. 68* for the fiscal year 2017 financial reporting. The College has elected to use the current fiscal year end as the measurement date for reporting net pension liabilities for the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plan in alignment with the state CAFR.

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

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 nine 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, 2017, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Contribution Rates at June 30

	FY 2015		**FY 2016**		**FY 2017**	
	Employee	College	Employee	College	Employee	College
PERS						
Plan 1	6.00%	9.21%	6.00%	11.18%	6.00%	11.18%
Plan 2	4.92%	9.21%	6.12%	11.18%	6.12%	11.18%
Plan 3	5-15%	9.21%	5-15%	11.18%	5-15%	11.18%
TRS						
Plan 1	6.00%	10.39%	6.00%	13.13%	6.00%	13.13%
Plan 2	4.96%	10.39%	5.95%	13.13%	5.95%	13.13%
Plan 3	5-15%	10.39%	5-15%	13.13%	5-15%	13.13%

Contribution Rates at June 30

	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Employee	College	Employee	College	Employee	College
PERS						
Plan 1	16,247	259,678	12,089	317,511	10,270	334,577
Plan 2	223,410	227,969	297,999	303,394	308,347	313,889
Plan 3	100,582	66,552	93,234	82,135	103,076	98,501
TRS						
Plan 1	761	16,693	784	24,632	798	35,072
Plan 2	5,035	5,784	6,140	8,731	6,316	6,613
Plan 3	14,758	13,645	29,114	34,095	32,445	26,737

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, 2016, 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	2.19%
PERS Plan 2/3	2.47%
TRS Plan 1	2.09%
TRS Plan 2/3	2.51%

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, 2016, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	20%	1.70%
Tangible Assets	5%	4.40%
Real Estate	15%	5.80%
Global Equity	37%	6.60%
Private Equity	23%	9.60%
Total	**100%**	

The inflation component used to create the above table is 2.20 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
FY 2016 Pension Expense	175,870	458,710	23,930	39,332	697,842
FY 2017 Amortization of change in proportionate liability	(28,248)	40,104	117,561	7,618	137,035
Total Pension Expense	**$ 147,622**	**$ 498,814**	**$ 141,491**	**$ 46,950**	**$ 834,877**

Changes in Proportionate Shares of Pension Liabilities

The changes to the College's proportionate share of pension liabilities from 2015 to 2016 for each retirement plan are listed below:

	2015	2016	Net Change
PERS 1	.056501%	.055989%	(.000512%)
PERS 2/3	.066117%	.066783%	.000666%
TRS 1	.007460%	.010915%	.003455%
TRS 2/3	.007319%	.010504%	.003185%

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, 2015, 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.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 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 7.70 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 7.50 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 7.50 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	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
PERS Plan 1	3,625,986	3,006,874	2,474,088
PERS Plan 2/3	6,190,914	3,362,471	(1,750,360)
TRS Plan 1	458,118	372,664	299,058
TRS Plan 2/3	326,460	144,251	(167,576)

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

The following represent the components of the College's deferred outflows and inflows of resources as reflected on the Statement of Net Position, for the year ended June 30, 2017:

	PERS 1		PERS 2/3	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-	179,049	111,001
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	75,708	-	411,469	-
Changes of Assumptions	-	-	34,754	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-	83,006	-
Contributions to pension plans after measurement date	338,894	-	419,910	-
	414,602	-	1,128,188	111,001

	TRS 1		TRS 2/3	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-	10,912	6,401
Difference between expected and actual earnings of pension plan investments	11,820	-	23,221	-
Changes of Assumptions	-	-	1,469	-
Changes in College's proportionate share of pension liabilities	-	-	31,954	-
Contributions to pension plans after measurement date	34,975	-	35,550	-
	46,795	-	103,106	6,401

The $1,692,691 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 ending June 30, 2018.

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
2018	(18,641)	42,427	(3,055)	1,076
2019	(18,641)	32,150	(3,055)	1,076
2020	69,530	326,375	11,058	20,540
2021	43,460	196,325	6,872	12,877
2022	-	-	-	179
2023	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 75,708**	**$ 597,277**	**$ 11,820**	**$ 35,748**

C. College Participation in Plan Administered by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges

State Board Retirement Plan (SBRP) – Supplemental Defined Benefits Plans

Plan Description. The State Board Retirement Plan is a privately administered single-employer defined contribution plans with a supplemental defined benefit plan component which guarantees a minimum retirement benefit based upon a one-time calculation at each employee's retirement date. The supplemental component is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. The College participates in this plan as authorized by chapter 28B.10 RCW, the plans cover faculty and other positions as designated by each participating employer. State Board makes direct payments to qualifying retirees when the retirement benefits provided by the fund sponsors do not meet the benefit goals, no assets are accumulated in trusts or equivalent arrangements.

Contributions. Contribution rates for the SBRP (TIAA-CREF), which are based upon age, are 5 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, 2017 were each $1,115,480.

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

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

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

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

The SBRP supplemental pension benefits are unfunded. For the year ended June 30, 2017, supplemental benefits were paid by the SBCTC on behalf of the College in the amount of $902,000. The College's share of this amount was $21,018. 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 2017, the College paid into this fund at a rate of 0.50 percent of covered salaries, totaling $65,189. This amount was not used as a part of GASB No. 73 calculations; its status as an asset has not been determined by the Legislature. As of June 30, 2017, the community and technical college system accounted for $13,280,150 of the fund balance.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2016, with the results rolled forward to the June 30, 2017, measurement date using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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

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

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

Material assumption changes during the measurement period include the discount rate increase from 2.85 percent to 3.58 percent and the variable income investment return assumption dropping from 6.75 percent to 6.25 percent.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was set equal to the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, or 3.58 percent for the June 30, 2017, measurement date.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the College reported $91,084 for pension expense in the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plans.

Proportionate Shares of Pension Liabilities

The College's proportionate share of pension liabilities for fiscal year ending June 30, 2017, was 2.33 percent. 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 colleges, actuarially determined.

Plan Membership

Membership of the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plans consisted of the following at June 30, 2016, the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

Number of Participating Members				
Plan	Inactive Members (Or Beneficiaries) Currently Receiving Benefits	Inactive Members Entitled To But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	Active Members	Total Members
State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC)	173	22	6,171	6,366

Change in Total Pension Liability/ (Asset)

The following table presents the change in total pension liability/(asset) of State Board Supplemental Retirement Plans at June 30, 2017, the latest measurement date for all plans:

Change in Total Pension Liability/(Asset)	
Total Pensional Liability	**Amount**
Service Cost	126,216
Interest	81,876
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(590,329)
Changes of assumptions	(139,334)
Benefit Payments	(21,017)
Other	-
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	$ (542,587)
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	2,757,252
Total Pension Liability - Ending	**$2,214,665**

Sensitivity of the Total Pension Liability/ (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the total pension liability/(asset), calculated using the discount rate of 3.58 percent, as well as what the employers' total pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.58 percent) or one percentage point higher (4.58 percent) than the current rate:

1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
2,544,337	2,214,665	1,941,636

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2017, the State Board Supplemental Retirement Plans reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	512,670
Changes of assumptions	-	120,997
Transactions subsequent to the measurement date	-	-
Total	**$ -**	**$ 633,667**

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

FY Ending	Pension Expense
2018	(96,019)
2019	(96,019)
2020	(96,019)
2021	(96,019)
2022	(96,019)
Thereafter	(153,570)

D. Defined Contribution Plans

Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 3

The Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan administered by the state through the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS).

PERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. As established by chapter 41.34 RCW, employee contribution rates to the defined contribution component range from 5 percent to 15 percent of salaries, based on member choice. Members who do not choose a contribution rate default to a 5 percent rate. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of PERS Plan 3.

PERS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are dependent on employee contributions and investment earnings on those contributions. Members may elect to self-direct the investment of their contributions. Any expenses incurred in conjunction with self-directed investments are paid by members. Absent a member's self-direction, PERS Plan 3 contributions are invested in the retirement strategy fund that assumes the member will retire at age 65.

Members in PERS Plan 3 are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan, and can elect to withdraw total employee contributions, adjusted by earnings and losses from investments of those contributions, upon separation from PERS-covered employment.

Teachers' Retirement System Plan 3

The Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan administered by the state through the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS). Refer Note 11.B for TRS Plan descriptions.

TRS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. As established by chapter 41.34 RCW, employee contribution rates to the defined contribution component range from 5 percent to 15 percent of salaries, based on member choice. Members who do not choose a contribution rate default to a 5 percent rate. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of TRS Plan 3.

TRS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are dependent on employee contributions and investment earnings on those contributions. Members may elect to self-direct the investment of their contributions. Any expenses incurred in conjunction with self-directed investments are paid by members. Absent a member's self-direction, TRS Plan 3 contributions are invested in the retirement strategy fund that assumes the member will retire at age 65.

Members in TRS Plan 3 are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan, and can elect to withdraw total employee contributions, adjusted by earnings and losses from investments of those contributions, upon separation from TRS-covered employment.

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.

14. 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 $18,170,922, with an annual required contribution (ARC) of $1,637,237. The ARC represents the amortization of the liability for FY 2017 plus the current expense for active employees, which is reduced by the current contributions of approximately $351,287. The College's net OPEB obligation at June 30, 2017 was approximately $4,789,518. This amount is not included in the College's financial statements.

The College paid $4,395,513 for healthcare expenses in FY 2017, which included its pay-as-you-go portion of the OPEB liability.

15. 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, 2017.

Expenses by Functional Classification		
Instruction		18,756,925
Academic Support Services		4,671,172
Student Services		5,497,341
Institutional Support		5,458,659
Operations and Maintenance of Plant		5,481,993
Scholarships and Other Student Financial Aid		9,958,106
Auxiliary Enterprises		2,014,076
Depreciation		2,950,330
Total operating expenses	**$**	**54,788,602**

16. Commitments and Contingencies

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

The College has commitments of $2,994,276 for additional improvements to the Palmer Martin building and completion of Grandview campus entry project.

Required Supplementary Information

Pension Plan Information

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Yakima Valley College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Yakima Valley College's Share of the Net Pension Liability

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1

Measurement Date of June 30

Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2014	0.058736%	$ 2,958,854	$ 5,961,718	49.63%	61.19%
2015	0.056501%	$ 2,955,528	$ 6,137,320	48.16%	59.10%
2016	0.055989%	$ 2,928,745	$ 6,436,652	45.50%	57.03%
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					
2022					
2023					

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Yakima Valley College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Yakima Valley College's Share of the Net Pension Liability

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 2/3

Measurement Date of June 30

Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2014	0.064745%	$ 1,308,730	$ 5,603,855	23.35%	93.29%
2015	0.061170%	$ 2,362,399	$ 5,866,535	40.27%	89.20%
2016	0.066783%	$ 2,386,195	$ 6,235,164	38.27%	85.82%
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					
2022					
2023					

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Yakima Valley College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Yakima Valley College's Share of the Net Pension Liability

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1

Measurement Date of June 30

Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2014	0.006949%	$ 204,958	$ 298,791	68.60%	68.77%
2015	0.007460%	$ 236,343	$ 353,980	66.77%	65.70%
2016	0.010915%	$ 345,803	$ 527,068	65.61%	62.07%
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					
2022					
2023					

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

Cost Sharing Employer Plans

Schedules of Yakima Valley College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Yakima Valley College's Share of the Net Pension Liability

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2/3

Measurement Date of June 30

Fiscal Year	College's proportion of the net pension liability	College proportionate share of the net pension liability	College covered payroll	College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2014	0.006665%	$ 21,527	$ 282,941	7.61%	96.81%
2015	0.007319%	$ 61,758	$ 341,300	18.09%	92.48%
2016	0.010504%	$ 88,633	$ 514,008	17.24%	88.72%
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					
2022					
2023					

*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 payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2015	$ 259,678	$ 259,678	$ -	$ 6,137,320	4.23%
2016	$ 317,511	$ 317,511	$ -	$ 6,436,652	4.93%
2017	$ 334,577	$ 334,577	$ -	$ 6,790,590	4.93%
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 payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2015	$ 294,521	$ 294,521	$ -	$ 5,866,535	5.02%
2016	$ 385,529	$ 385,529	$ -	$ 6,235,164	6.18%
2017	$ 412,390	$ 412,390	$ -	$ 6,619,420	6.23%
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 payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2015	$ 16,693	$ 16,693	$ -	$ 353,980	4.72%
2016	$ 24,632	$ 24,632	$ -	$ 527,068	4.67%
2017	$ 35,072	$ 35,072	$ -	$ 548,621	6.39%
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 payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2015	$ 19,449	$ 19,449	$ -	$ 341,300	5.70%
2016	$ 42,826	$ 42,826	$ -	$ 514,008	8.33%
2017	$ 35,974	$ 35,974	$ -	$ 535,321	6.72%
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					
2022					
2023					

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

State Board Supplemental Defined Benefits Plans

Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios Yakima Valley College Fiscal Year Ended and Measurement Date June 30*	
	2017
Total Pension Liability	
Service cost	126,216
Interest	81,876
Changes of benefits terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(590,329)
Changes in assumptions	(139,334)
Benefit payments	(21,017)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(542,587)
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	2,757,252
Total Pension Liability Ending	2,214,665
Covered-employee payroll	8,754,393
Total Pension Liability/(Asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	0.59%

*This schedule is to be built prospectively until it contains ten years of data.
Note: Figures may not total due to rounding.
Source: Washington State Office of the State Auctuary and SBCTC

State Board Supplemental Defined Benefit Plans
Notes to Required Supplementary Information

The State Board Supplemental Retirement Plans are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. State Board makes direct payments to qualifying retirees when the retirement benefits provided by the fund sponsors do not meet the benefit goals, no assets are accumulated in trusts or equivalent arrangements. Potential factors that may significantly affect trends in amounts reported include changes to the discount rate, salary growth and the variable income investment return.

State Board Supplemental Defined Benefit Plans

Schedule of Contributions

Schedule of Contributions State Board Supplemental Defined Benefit Plans Fiscal Year Ended June 30					
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2017	$ 1,115,480	$ 1,115,480	$ -	$13,024,256	8.56%
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					
2022					
2023					
2024					
2025					
2026					

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

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
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Toll-free Citizen Hotline	(866) 902-3900
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