OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED AUGUST 7, 2013

NEW ISSUE, BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Ratings:
Fitch Ratings: AA+
Moody's: Aa1
Standard & Poor's: AA+
(See "BOND RATINGS.")

$535,320,000
VARIOUS PURPOSE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2014A

$276,470,000
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2014B

$55,545,000
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2014T (TAXABLE)

Dated: Date of Initial Delivery **Due: August 1 , as shown herein**

The Series 2014A Bonds, the Series 2014B Bonds and the Series 2014T Bonds referenced above (collectively, the "Bonds") are general obligations of the State of Washington (the "state") to which the state has pledged its full faith, credit and taxing power. The Series 2014B Bonds are first payable from state excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS."

Interest on the Bonds is payable semiannually on each February 1 and August 1, beginning February 1, 2014. The principal of the Series 2014A Bonds is payable in the stated maturity amounts on each August 1 as set forth on page i hereof. The principal of the Series 2014B Bonds is payable in the stated maturity amounts on each August 1 as set forth on page ii hereof. The principal of the Series 2014T Bonds is payable in the stated maturity amounts on each August 1 as set forth on page iii hereof.

The Series 2014A Bonds and the Series 2014B Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the times and prices set forth herein under "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS—Redemption Provisions." The Series 2014T Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.

The Bonds are issuable as fully registered bonds under a book-entry only system, initially registered in the name of Cede & Co. (the "Registered Owner"), as bond owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases of the Bonds will be made in book-entry form only. The Bonds will be issued in the denomination of $5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof within a single maturity of each Series. Purchasers of the Bonds will not receive certificates representing their interest in the Bonds purchased. The principal of and interest on the Bonds are payable by the fiscal agency of the state, as paying agent, registrar, transfer agent, and authenticating agent (the "Bond Registrar") (currently The Bank of New York Mellon), to DTC, which in turn is obligated to remit such principal and interest to the DTC participants for subsequent disbursement to beneficial owners of the Bonds, as described herein under "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS—Book-Entry System."

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing federal law and assuming compliance with applicable requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), that must be satisfied subsequent to the issue date of the Series 2014A Bonds and the Series 2014B Bonds (collectively, the "Tax-Exempt Bonds"), interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. While interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds also is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to corporations, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds received by corporations is taken into account in the computation of adjusted current earnings for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to corporations, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds received by certain S corporations may be subject to tax, and interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds received by foreign corporations with United States branches may be subject to a foreign branch profits tax. Receipt of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds may have other federal tax consequences for certain taxpayers. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Series 2014T Bonds (the "Taxable Bonds") is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Code. See "TAX MATTERS."

This cover page contains certain information for quick reference only. It is not a summary of this issue. Investors must read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision. The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued, subject to receipt of the approving opinion of Foster Pepper PLLC, Seattle, Washington, Bond Counsel to the state, and certain other conditions. Certain legal matters in connection with the preparation of this Official Statement will be passed upon for the state by Foster Pepper PLLC, Seattle, Washington, as Disclosure Counsel to the state.

It is anticipated that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York, or to the Bond Registrar on behalf of DTC by Fast Automated Securities Transfer, on or about August 21, 2013.

No dealer, broker, salesperson, or other person has been authorized by the state to give any information or to make any representations with respect to the Bonds other than those contained in this Official Statement and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

The information set forth herein has been obtained from sources that are believed to be current and reliable. The state, however, makes no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information in Appendix E—"DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM," which has been obtained from DTC's website, or other information provided by third parties. Estimates and opinions should not be interpreted as statements of fact. Summaries of documents do not purport to be complete statements of their provisions, and such summaries are qualified by references to the entire contents of the summarized documents. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made by use of this Official Statement shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the state since the date hereof.

In connection with the offering of the Bonds, the Underwriter(s) may overallot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market price of the Bonds at levels above those which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued or recommenced at any time.

The presentation of certain information, including tables of receipts from taxes and other revenues, is intended to show recent historic information and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial position or other affairs of the state. No representation is made that past experience, as it might be shown by such financial and other information, will necessarily continue to be repeated in the future.

This Official Statement contains forecasts, projections and estimates that are based upon expectations and assumptions that existed at the time such forecasts, projections and estimates were prepared. In light of the important factors that may materially affect economic conditions in the state, the inclusion in this Official Statement of such forecasts, projections and estimates should not be regarded as a representation by the state that such forecasts, projections and estimates will occur. Such forecasts, projections and estimates are not intended as representations of fact or as guarantees of results.

If and when included in this Official Statement, the words "plan," "expect," "forecast," "estimate," "budget," "project," "intends," "anticipates" and similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements, and any such statements inherently are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, general economic and business conditions, changes in political, social and economic conditions, regulatory initiatives and compliance with governmental regulations, litigation and various other events, conditions and circumstances, many of which are beyond the control of the state. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were prepared.

The Bonds will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon an exception contained in such act.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
$535,320,000
VARIOUS PURPOSE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2014A

Due August 1	Principal Amounts	Interest Rates	Yields	Prices	CUSIP[1]
2017	$ 690,000	5.00%	1.16%	114.762%	93974DAN8
2018	14,710,000	5.00	1.51	116.566	93974DAP3
2019	15,465,000	5.00	1.83	117.777	93974DAQ1
2020	16,260,000	5.00	2.22	117.798	93974DAR9
2021	17,090,000	5.00	2.56	117.438	93974DAS7
2022	17,970,000	5.00	2.85	116.868	93974DAT5
2023	18,890,000	5.00	3.03	116.803	93974DAU2
2024	19,860,000	5.00	3.20	115.226[2]	93974DAV0
2025	20,880,000	5.00	3.38	113.583[2]	93974DAW8
2026	21,950,000	5.00	3.56	111.968[2]	93974DAX6
2027	23,075,000	5.00	3.73	110.469[2]	93974DAY4
2028	24,255,000	5.00	3.87	109.251[2]	93974DAZ1
2029	25,565,000	5.50	3.94	112.730[2]	93974DBA5
2030	26,945,000	5.00	4.10	107.287[2]	93974DBB3
2031	28,325,000	5.00	4.20	106.446[2]	93974DBC1
2032	29,780,000	5.00	4.26	105.945[2]	93974DBD9
2033	31,305,000	5.00	4.32	105.447[2]	93974DBE7
2034	32,910,000	5.00	4.37	105.034[2]	93974DBF4
2035	34,595,000	5.00	4.42	104.623[2]	93974DBG2
2036	36,370,000	5.00	4.46	104.296[2]	93974DBH0
2037	38,235,000	5.00	4.50	103.970[2]	93974DBJ6
2038	40,195,000	5.00	4.53	103.726[2]	93974DBK3
Total	$535,320,000				

(1) The CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by Standard and Poor's. The CUSIP numbers are not intended to create a database and do not serve in any way as a substitute for CUSIP service. CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the state and are provided solely for convenience and reference. The CUSIP numbers for a specific maturity are subject to change after the issuance of the Bonds. Neither the state nor the Underwriter(s) take responsibility for the accuracy of the CUSIP numbers.

(2) Priced to the August 1, 2023 par call date.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
$276,470,000
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2014B

Due August 1	Principal Amounts	Interest Rates	Yields	Prices	CUSIP[1]
2014	$ 5,830,000	2.00%	0.18%	101.716%	93974DBL1
2015	6,005,000	4.00	0.47	106.824	93974DBM9
2016	6,290,000	5.00	0.80	112.197	93974DBN7
2017	6,605,000	5.00	1.16	114.762	93974DBP2
2018	6,945,000	5.00	1.48	116.722	93974DBQ0
2019	7,305,000	5.00	1.83	117.777	93974DBR8
2020	7,680,000	5.00	2.22	117.798	93974DBS6
2021	8,070,000	5.00	2.56	117.438	93974DBT4
2022	8,485,000	5.00	2.85	116.868	93974DBU1
2023	8,920,000	5.00	3.03	116.803	93974DBV9
2024	9,380,000	5.00	3.20	115.226[2]	93974DBW7
2025	9,860,000	5.00	3.38	113.583[2]	93974DBX5
2026	10,365,000	5.00	3.56	111.968[2]	93974DBY3
2027	10,895,000	5.00	3.73	110.469[2]	93974DBZ0
2028	11,460,000	5.00	3.87	109.251[2]	93974DCA4
2029	12,040,000	5.00	3.99	108.221[2]	93974DCB2
2030	12,660,000	5.00	4.10	107.287[2]	93974DCC0
2031	13,305,000	5.00	4.20	106.446[2]	93974DCD8
2032	13,995,000	5.00	4.26	105.945[2]	93974DCE6
2033	14,710,000	5.00	4.32	105.447[2]	93974DCF3
2034	15,465,000	5.00	4.37	105.034[2]	93974DCG1
2035	16,255,000	5.00	4.42	104.623[2]	93974DCH9
2036	17,090,000	5.00	4.46	104.296[2]	93974DCJ5
2037	17,965,000	5.00	4.50	103.970[2]	93974DCK2
2038	18,890,000	5.00	4.53	103.726[2]	93974DCL0
Total	$276,470,000				

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(2) Priced to the August 1, 2023 par call date.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
$55,545,000
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2014T (TAXABLE)

Due August 1	Principal Amounts	Interest Rates	Yields	Prices	CUSIP[(1)]
2014	$13,935,000	0.21%	0.21%	100%	93974DAJ7
2015	13,985,000	0.45	0.45	100	93974DAK4
2016	14,075,000	0.85	0.85	100	93974DAL2
2017	13,550,000	1.30	1.30	100	93974DAM0
Total	$55,545,000				

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STATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

OF THE

STATE OF WASHINGTON

JAMES L. McINTIRE .....Treasurer and Chairman

JAY INSLEE .....Governor and Member

BRAD OWEN .....Lieutenant Governor and Member

Ellen L. Evans..... Deputy State Treasurer—Debt Management

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This Official Statement will be available upon request to the Office of the State Treasurer. This Official Statement is available via the Internet at the Office of the State Treasurer's Home Page:

http://www.tre.wa.gov/investors/investorinformation.shtml

The availability of this Official Statement via the Internet will not under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the state since the date hereof, or that the statements and information herein are current as of any date after the date hereof.

The website of the state or any state department or agency is not part of this Official Statement, and investors should not rely on information presented in the state's website, or on any other website referenced herein, in determining whether to purchase the Bonds. Information appearing on any such website is provided for the convenience of investors and is not incorporated by reference in this Official Statement.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

$535,320,000
VARIOUS PURPOSE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2014A

$276,470,000
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2014B

$55,545,000
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2014T (TAXABLE)

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Official Statement, including the cover hereof and the appendices hereto, is to provide information in connection with the offering and sale by the State of Washington (the "state" or "Washington") of the above-captioned bonds (collectively, the "Bonds").

The references to and summaries of certain provisions of the Washington State Constitution (the "Constitution") and laws of the state and any other documents and agreements referred to herein do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the complete provisions thereof. Certain financial information regarding the state has been taken or derived from the audited financial statements and other financial reports of the state. General and economic information about the state is included in Appendix A—"GENERAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION," and audited basic financial statements for the state's fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, are included as Appendix D—"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of the Bonds.

State Finance Committee

The State Legislature (the "Legislature"), by statute, has delegated to the State Finance Committee (the "Committee") authority to supervise and control the issuance of all state bonds and other state obligations, including certificates of participation and other financing contracts, authorized by the Legislature. The Committee is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer. The Treasurer is designated as Chairman of the Committee, and pursuant to Chapter 3, Laws of 1981 (Section 43.33.030 of the Revised Code of Washington ("RCW")), the Office of the State Treasurer provides administrative support to the Committee. A Deputy State Treasurer acts as recording officer for the Committee and is responsible for the administration of its official duties in accordance with prescribed policies of the Committee.

By the enactment of Chapter 18, Laws of 2010, 1st Spec. Sess., the Legislature amended RCW 39.42.030(2) to authorize the Committee to delegate to the Treasurer the authority, by resolution, to (1) accept offers to purchase bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness of the state and to sell and deliver such bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness to the purchasers thereof; (2) determine the date or dates, price or prices, principal amounts per maturity, delivery dates, interest rate or rates (or mechanisms for determining the interest rate or rates); and (3) set other terms and conditions as the Committee may deem necessary and appropriate; with each such delegation to be limited to bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness which the Committee has authorized to be issued.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

Authority and Purpose

The State of Washington Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2014A (the "Series 2014A Bonds"), in the principal amount of $535,320,000, are being issued pursuant to Chapter 498, Laws of 2009; Chapter 49, Laws of 2011, 1st Sp. Sess.; Chapter 1, Laws of 2012, 2nd Sp. Sess.; Chapter 39.42 RCW; and Resolutions Nos. 1114 and

1128 of the Committee and Resolution No. 1142 of the Committee acting by and through the Treasurer (collectively, the "Series 2014A Bond Resolution"), to provide funds to pay and reimburse state expenditures for various capital projects and state programs for outdoor recreation, habitat conservation and farmlands preservation, and to pay for the costs of issuance of the Series 2014A Bonds.

The State of Washington Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2014B (the "Series 2014B Bonds"), in the aggregate principal amount of $276,470,000, are being issued pursuant to Chapter 321, Laws of 1998 (Referendum 49 (RCW 47.10.843)); Chapter 147, Laws of 2003 (RCW 47.10.861); Chapter 315, Laws of 2005 (RCW 47.10.873); Chapter 39.42 RCW; and Resolution No. 1115 of the Committee and Resolution No. 1143 of the Committee acting by and through the Treasurer (collectively, the "Series 2014B Bond Resolution").

The Series 2014B Bonds are being issued to provide funds to pay and reimburse state expenditures for state and local highway improvements and to pay for the costs of issuance of the Series 2014B Bonds. Examples of projects to be financed with proceeds of the Series 2014B Bonds include replacing the SR 99 Alaskan Way Viaduct with a bored tunnel, high occupancy vehicle projects in Pierce County, improvements to I-90 at Snoqualmie Pass East, improvements to the SR522/Snohomish River Bridge, and improvements to I-5 in Cowlitz and Lewis Counties.

The State of Washington General Obligation Bonds, Series 2014T (Taxable) (the "Series 2014T Bonds"), in the principal amount of $55,545,000, are being issued pursuant to Chapter 167, Laws of 2006; Chapter 49, Laws of 2011, 1st Sp. Sess.; Chapter 1, Laws of 2012, 2nd Sp. Sess.; Chapter 39.42 RCW; and Resolutions Nos. 1114 and 1128 of the Committee and Resolution No. 1144 of the Committee acting by and through the Treasurer (collectively, the "Series 2014T Bond Resolution"), to provide funds to pay and reimburse state expenditures for certain non-transportation related projects and purposes that cannot be financed with tax-exempt bonds, and to pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2014T Bonds.

The Series 2014A Bonds and the Series 2014B Bonds are collectively referred to as the "Tax-Exempt Bonds" and the Series 2014T Bonds are referred to as the "Taxable Bonds."

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds are dated the date of their initial delivery and will be issued as fully registered, book-entry only bonds in the denominations of $5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof within a single maturity of each Series.

Interest on the Bonds is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year and 12 30-day months. Interest on the Bonds will be payable semiannually on each February 1 and August 1, beginning February 1, 2014, at the rates shown on pages i, ii and iii hereof.

Principal of the Bonds is payable on each August 1 in the years and amounts shown on pages i, ii and iii hereof.

When the Bonds are in book-entry form and held by DTC, payments of principal and interest on the Bonds will be made as provided in the operational arrangements of DTC as referenced in the Letter of Representations. See Appendix E—"DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM."

Pursuant to authority granted in Chapter 43.80 RCW, the Committee appoints one or more fiscal agents for the state with the authority to act as paying agent, transfer agent, authenticating agent, and bond registrar for all obligations issued by the state and its political subdivisions. The fiscal agent appointed by the Committee from time to time is herein referred to as the Fiscal Agent or the Bond Registrar. The Committee is currently under contract with The Bank of New York Mellon to act as the fiscal agent for the state for a term that began February 1, 2007, and continues to January 31, 2015. Under the terms of the current fiscal agency contract, The Bank of New York Mellon will authenticate the Bonds for delivery to DTC and will remit payments received from the state as principal and interest to DTC. See "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS–Book-Entry Bonds."

Redemption Provisions

Optional Redemption. The state may redeem the Series 2014A Bonds or the Series 2014B Bonds maturing on or after August 1, 2024, as a whole or in part on any date on or after August 1, 2023 (with the maturities to be redeemed to be selected by the state and randomly within a maturity in such manner as the Bond Registrar shall determine), at par plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

The Series 2014T Bonds are not subject to optional redemption.

Partial Redemption. If less than all of the Bonds of a Series are to be redeemed at the option of the state, the state may select the maturity or maturities to be redeemed. If less than all of any maturity of the Bonds of a Series are to be redeemed, those Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed are to be selected in a random method by the Bond Registrar or DTC, as applicable, in accordance with their respective standard procedures. Any Bond in the principal amount of greater than $5,000 may be partially redeemed in any integral multiple of $5,000.

Notice of Redemption; Conditional Notice of Optional Redemption. Notice of redemption shall be given by the Bond Registrar not less than 20 nor more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the Registered Owners of the Bonds to be redeemed at the address appearing on the bond register maintained by the Bond Registrar; provided, however, so long as the Bonds are in book-entry only form, notice of redemption will be given in accordance with the operational arrangements then in effect at DTC. The state will not provide notice of redemption to any beneficial owners of the Bonds. In the case of an optional redemption, such redemption is to be conditioned on the receipt by the Bond Registrar of sufficient funds for such redemption. If the Bond Registrar does not receive funds sufficient to carry out an optional redemption, the redemption notice may be rescinded by further notice given to the Registered Owners of the affected Bonds. A notice of optional redemption may state that the state retains the right to rescind the redemption notice and the related optional redemption of Bonds by giving a notice of rescission to the affected Registered Owners at any time prior to the scheduled redemption date.

Purchase of Bonds

The state has reserved the right to purchase any of the Bonds at any time and at any price.

Defeasance

Each of the Series 2014A Bond Resolution, the Series 2014B Bond Resolution and the Series 2014T Bond Resolution (each a "Bond Resolution") provides that if money and/or "Government Obligations" (as defined in Chapter 39.53 RCW, as now in existence or hereafter amended) maturing at such time(s) and bearing such interest to be earned thereon (without any reinvestment thereof) as will provide a series of payments which shall be sufficient, together with any money initially deposited, to provide for the payment of the principal of and interest on all or a designated portion of a Series of the Bonds when due in accordance with their respective terms are set aside in a special fund (the "trust account") to effect such payment, and are pledged irrevocably in accordance with a refunding plan adopted by the state for the purpose of effecting such payment, then no further payments need be made into the appropriate bond fund for the payment of principal of and interest on such Series of Bonds, the Registered Owners thereof shall cease to be entitled to any lien, benefit or security of the respective Bond Resolution, except the right to receive payment of the principal of and interest on such Bonds when due in accordance with their respective terms from the money and the principal and interest proceeds on the Government Obligations set aside in the trust account, and such Bonds shall no longer be deemed to be outstanding under the Bond Resolution.

If the state defeases any Taxable Bonds, such Taxable Bonds may be deemed to be retired and "reissued" for federal income tax purposes as a result of the defeasance. See "TAX MATTERS–The Taxable Bonds–Defeasance."

Although as a matter of internal policy the state uses only direct obligations of the United States of America and obligations guaranteed by the United States of America in defeasance escrows, the Bond Resolution permits the use of any Government Obligation. The term "Government Obligations" has the meaning given in Chapter 39.53 RCW, as amended, currently: (1) direct obligations of, or obligations the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America and bank certificates of deposit secured by such

obligations; (2) bonds, debentures, notes, participation certificates, or other obligations issued by the Banks for Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Federal Home Loan Bank system, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Federal Land Banks, or the Federal National Mortgage Association; (3) public housing bonds and project notes fully secured by contracts with the United States; and (4) obligations of financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, to the extent insured or to the extent guaranteed as permitted under any other provision of state law.

Book-Entry System

When issued, the Bonds will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. (or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC), as nominee of DTC. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry form only through DTC, and purchasers will not receive physical certificates representing their interests in the Bonds purchased. For information about DTC and its book-entry system, see Appendix E—"DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM."

Termination of Book-Entry System

If DTC resigns as the securities depository and no substitute can be obtained, or if the state has determined that it is in the best interest of the beneficial owners of the Bonds that they be able to obtain bond certificates, the ownership of the Bonds may be transferred to any person as described in the Bond Resolutions and the Bonds no longer will be held in fully immobilized form. New bond certificates then will be issued in appropriate denominations and registered in the names of the beneficial owners. Thereafter, interest on the Bonds will be paid by check or draft mailed (or by wire transfer to a Registered Owner) at the addresses for such Registered Owners appearing on the Bond Register on the 15th day of the month preceding the interest payment date. Principal of the Bonds will be payable upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds by the Registered Owners to the Bond Registrar. See Appendix E—"DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM."

State and Bond Registrar Responsibilities

Neither the state nor the Bond Registrar will have any responsibility or any liability to the beneficial owners for any error, omission, action, or failure to act on the part of DTC or any Direct Participant or Indirect Participant of DTC with respect to the following: (1) proper recording of beneficial ownership interests of the Bonds or confirmation of their ownership interest; (2) proper transfers of such beneficial ownership interests; (3) the payment, when due, to the beneficial owners of principal of and premium, if any, or interest on the Bonds; (4) any notices to beneficial owners; (5) any consent given; or (6) any other DTC or Participant error, omission, action or failure to act pertaining to the Bonds.

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

Sources and Uses

The following table shows the estimated sources and uses of proceeds to be received from the sale of the Bonds:

	2014A	2014B	2014T	Total[1]
Sources				
Par Amount of Bonds	$535,320,000	$276,470,000	$55,545,000	$867,335,000
Original Issue Premium	48,867,254	24,709,391	–	73,576,645
Total Sources[1]	$584,187,254	$301,179,391	$55,545,000	$940,911,645
Uses				
Deposit to Project Funds	$582,232,683	$299,992,039	$55,411,426	$937,636,148
Costs of Issuance[2]	249,048	128,569	26,040	403,657
Underwriting Spread	1,705,523	1,058,783	107,534	2,871,840
Total Uses	$584,187,254	$301,179,391	$55,545,000	$940,911,645

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.
(2) Includes fees for services of the rating agencies, financial advisor, Bond Counsel and disclosure counsel, and other costs.

SECURITY FOR THE BONDS

Pledge of Full Faith and Credit

The Bonds are general obligations of the state and, as provided in the Constitution and in each Bond Resolution, the full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged irrevocably to the payment of general obligation bonds, including the Bonds. The Constitution requires the Legislature to provide by appropriation for the payment of the principal of and interest on the state's general obligation bonds as they become due and provides that in any event, any court of record may compel such payment. See Appendix A—"GENERAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION—GENERAL FUND" for a discussion of general state revenues that may be applied to pay general obligation bonds.

There is no express provision in the Constitution or in state law on the priority of payment of debt service on state debt as compared to the payment of other state obligations. The constitutional mandate regarding payment of state debt, however, does require that the Legislature appropriate sufficient funds to pay state debt when due, and provides expressly for judicial enforcement of the state's payment obligation on that debt. No other provision of the Constitution contains comparable language providing the courts with authority to compel payment of other state obligations.

Pledge of Excise Tax on Motor Vehicle and Special Fuels

The principal of and interest on the Series 2014B Bonds are first payable from the proceeds of the state excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels imposed by RCW 82.36 and RCW 82.38 and required to be deposited in the Motor Vehicle Fund. In the Series 2014B Bond Resolution, the Committee on behalf of the state pledges to the payment of the Series 2014B Bonds and the interest thereon the proceeds of such excise taxes and provides that the charge on such excise taxes for payment of the Series 2014B Bonds shall be equal to the charge on such excise taxes for the payment of the principal of and interest on any other general obligation bonds of the state to which motor vehicle and special fuel taxes are pledged on an equal basis. In the legislation authorizing the issuance of the Series 2014B Bonds, the Legislature has agreed to continue to impose those excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels in amounts sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on all bonds issued under the authority of such legislation, including the Series 2014B Bonds.

The Constitution provides that the excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels are to be used only for highway purposes. The Legislature has established a statutory plan for the distribution and expenditure for highway purposes of specified percentages of such excise taxes received in the Motor Vehicle Fund. The Legislature also has provided

that nothing in those provisions may be construed to violate the terms and conditions of any bond issues authorized by statute and whose payment is by such statute pledged to be paid from such excise taxes. See Appendix A—"GENERAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION—TRANSPORTATION-RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES" for a description of the permitted uses and distributions of funds on deposit in the Motor Vehicle Fund.

Payment of Bonds

The Committee is required, on or before June 30 of each year, to certify to the Treasurer the amount required to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds in the next fiscal year. The Treasurer, subject to the applicable provisions of the various state statutes authorizing the Bonds, is required to withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury (or from any available funds in the Motor Vehicle Fund, as applicable), and to deposit in the appropriate bond fund on or before each interest or principal and interest payment date such amounts as are required to pay debt service on the Bonds.

Additional Information

For additional information, see Appendix A—"GENERAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION—INDEBTEDNESS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS" and Appendix B—"BONDS OUTSTANDING."

FUTURE SALES OF OBLIGATIONS

The state expects to issue federal highway grant anticipation revenue bonds in an amount sufficient to generate approximately $220 million of bond proceeds in the fall of 2013. In addition, the state currently anticipates that it will issue approximately $450 million of various purpose general obligation bonds and approximately $400 million of motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds in the first few months of 2014.

In addition, when and if market conditions allow, additional refunding of outstanding bonds will be considered.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Audited basic financial statements for the state for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2012, are included as Appendix D. These statements have been audited by the Auditor, an independent elected official. As described under "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING," the state is obligated to provide its audited financial statements to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. In an effort to provide more timely reporting, the state successfully released its Fiscal Years 2012, 2011 and 2010 audited financial statements within 150 days of the fiscal year-end.

ECONOMIC AND REVENUE FORECASTS

Revenue, budgetary and economic information concerning the state government and Washington as a whole is contained in Appendix A—"GENERAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION." Pursuant to state law, the Office of Economic and Revenue Forecast Council (the "Forecast Council") provides state economic and revenue results and forecasts on a quarterly basis, generally in each March (February in even-numbered years), June, September and November. The Forecast Council's next economic and revenue forecast is scheduled to be released in September 2013. As described in Appendix A, state law requires that state budgets and any necessary budgetary actions of the Governor during a fiscal period be based upon the Forecast Council's official economic and revenue forecasts. The Forecast Council's most recent forecast was released in June 2013, and that forecast is summarized in Appendix A. The Forecast Council also provides monthly updates of certain other information, including estimates of collections. In addition, the state prepares transportation forecasts, including forecasts of motor vehicle fuel excise tax collections, and forecasts about the state's entitlement caseloads. See Appendix A—"GENERAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION—GENERAL FUND—General Fund-State Operating Budget" for a discussion of various actions and proposals to address the reduction in state revenue resulting from the continued economic downturn.

LITIGATION

Based on an inquiry with the Attorney General's Office, there is no litigation now pending against the state in any way restraining or enjoining the sale, issuance or delivery of the Bonds, or in any manner challenging the validity of

the Bonds, the security for the Bonds or the proceedings or authority pursuant to which they are to be sold and issued or the collection of revenues pledged for the payment of the Bonds.

The state and its agencies are parties to routine legal proceedings that normally occur as a consequence of regular governmental operations. At any given point, there are lawsuits involving state agencies that could, depending on the outcome of the litigation or the terms of a settlement agreement, impact the state's budget and expenditures to one degree or another. Some of these lawsuits are discussed in Appendix A and Appendix D. The state operates a self-insurance liability program for third-party claims against the state for injuries and property damage and purchases a limited amount of commercial insurance for these claims. The state maintains a risk management fund and is permitted to reserve up to 50 percent of total outstanding and actuarially determined liabilities. See Notes 7.E, 10 and 13.B in Appendix D—"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" and "RISK MANAGEMENT" and "LITIGATION" in Appendix A—"GENERAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION."

BALLOT MEASURES

Under the Constitution, the voters of the state have the ability to initiate legislation by initiative, and by referendum to modify, approve or reject all or a part of recently enacted legislation. Initiatives are new legislation proposed to the Legislature or for voter approval by petition of the voters. Referenda can be required on recently-enacted legislation through a petition of the voters, or a referendum on new legislation may be required by the Legislature itself. The Constitution may not be amended by initiative or referendum.

Any initiative or referendum approved by a majority of the voters may not be amended or repealed by the Legislature within a period of two years following enactment, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature. After two years, the relevant statute is subject to amendment or repeal by the Legislature by a simple majority vote.

Initiatives. The Constitution requires an initiative petition to contain a number of signatures at least equal to eight percent of all votes cast for Governor in the most recent gubernatorial election in the state. There are two types of initiatives: (1) initiatives to the people and (2) initiatives to the Legislature. If certified to have sufficient signatures, initiatives to the people are submitted for a vote of the people at the next state general election. If certified to have sufficient signatures, initiatives to the Legislature are submitted to the Legislature at its next regular session. The Legislature is required to either adopt the initiative, reject the initiative, or approve an alternative to the initiative. The latter two options require that the initiative or the initiative and the Legislature's alternative be placed on the ballot.

Referenda. The Constitution requires a petition for referendum to contain a number of signatures at least equal to four percent of all votes cast for Governor in the most recent gubernatorial election in the state. There are two types of referenda: (1) referendum measures and (2) referendum bills. Referendum measures are laws recently passed by the Legislature that are placed on the ballot because of petitions signed by voters. Referendum bills are proposed laws referred to the voters by the Legislature.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds by the state are subject to the approving legal opinion of Foster Pepper PLLC, Bond Counsel to the state. The proposed forms of the opinions of such firm with respect to each Series of the Bonds are attached hereto as Appendix C. The opinions of Bond Counsel are given based on factual representations made to Bond Counsel and under existing law, as of the date of initial delivery of the Bonds, and Bond Counsel assumes no obligation to revise or supplement its opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to its attention, or any changes in law that may thereafter occur. The opinions of Bond Counsel are an expression of its professional judgment on the matters expressly addressed in its opinions and do not constitute a guarantee of result. Bond Counsel will be compensated only upon the issuance and sale of the Bonds.

TAX MATTERS

The Tax-Exempt Bonds

Exclusion From Gross Income. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing federal law and assuming compliance with applicable requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issue date of the Tax-Exempt Bonds, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Continuing Requirements. The state is required to comply with certain requirements of the Code after the date of issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds in order to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, requirements concerning the qualified use of Tax-Exempt Bond proceeds and the facilities financed or refinanced with Tax-Exempt Bond proceeds, limitations on investing gross proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Bonds in higher yielding investments in certain circumstances, and the requirement to comply with the arbitrage rebate requirement to the extent applicable to the Tax-Exempt Bonds. The state has covenanted in the Series 2014A Bond Resolution and the Series 2014B Bond Resolution to comply with those requirements, but if the state fails to comply with those requirements, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds could become taxable retroactive to the date of issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds. Bond Counsel has not undertaken and does not undertake to monitor the state's compliance with such requirements.

Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax. While interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to corporations, under Section 55 of the Code, tax-exempt interest, including interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds, received by corporations is taken into account in the computation of adjusted current earnings for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to corporations (as defined for federal income tax purposes). Under the Code, alternative minimum taxable income of a corporation will be increased by 75 percent of the excess of the corporation's adjusted current earnings (including any tax-exempt interest) over the corporation's alternative minimum taxable income determined without regard to such increase. A corporation's alternative minimum taxable income, so computed, that is in excess of an exemption of $40,000, which exemption will be reduced (but not below zero) by 25 percent of the amount by which the corporation's alternative minimum taxable income exceeds $150,000, is then subject to a 20 percent minimum tax.

A small business corporation is exempt from the corporate alternative minimum tax for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1997, if its average annual gross receipts during the three-taxable-year period beginning after December 31, 1993, did not exceed $5,000,000, and its average annual gross receipts during each successive three-taxable-year period thereafter ending before the relevant taxable year did not exceed $7,500,000.

Tax on Certain Passive Investment Income of S Corporations. Under Section 1375 of the Code, certain excess net passive investment income, including interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds, received by an S corporation (a corporation treated as a partnership for most federal tax purposes) that has Subchapter C earnings and profits at the close of the taxable year may be subject to federal income taxation at the highest rate applicable to corporations if more than 25 percent of the gross receipts of such S corporation is passive investment income.

Foreign Branch Profits Tax. Interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds may be subject to the foreign branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code when the Tax-Exempt Bonds are owned by, and effectively connected with a trade or business of, a United States branch of a foreign corporation.

Possible Consequences of Tax Compliance Audit. The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has established a general audit program to determine whether issuers of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Tax-Exempt Bonds, are in compliance with requirements of the Code that must be satisfied in order for interest on those obligations to be, and continue to be, excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Bond Counsel cannot predict whether the IRS would commence an audit of the Tax-Exempt Bonds. Depending on all the facts and circumstances and the type of audit involved, it is possible that commencement of an audit of the Tax-Exempt Bonds could adversely affect the market value and liquidity of the Tax-Exempt Bonds until the audit is concluded, regardless of its ultimate outcome.

Tax-Exempt Bonds <u>Not</u> "Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations" for Financial Institutions. Section 265 of the Code provides that 100 percent of any interest expense incurred by banks and other financial institutions for interest

allocable to tax-exempt obligations acquired after August 7, 1986, will be disallowed as a tax deduction. However, if the tax-exempt obligations are obligations other than private activity bonds, are issued by a governmental unit that, together with all entities subordinate to it, does not reasonably anticipate issuing more than $10,000,000 of tax-exempt obligations (other than private activity bonds and other obligations not required to be included in such calculation) in the current calendar year, and are designated by the governmental unit as "qualified tax-exempt obligations," only 20 percent of any interest expense deduction allocable to those obligations will be disallowed.

The state is a governmental unit that, together with all subordinate entities, has issued more than $10,000,000 of tax-exempt obligations during the current calendar year and has not designated the Tax-Exempt Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for purposes of the 80 percent financial institution interest expense deduction. Therefore, no interest expense of a financial institution allocable to the Tax-Exempt Bonds is deductible for federal income tax purposes.

Reduction of Loss Reserve Deductions for Property and Casualty Insurance Companies. Under Section 832 of the Code, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds received by property and casualty insurance companies will reduce tax deductions for loss reserves otherwise available to such companies by an amount equal to 15 percent of tax-exempt interest received during the taxable year.

Effect on Certain Social Security and Retirement Benefits. Section 86 of the Code requires recipients of certain Social Security and certain Railroad Retirement benefits to take receipts or accruals of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds into account in determining gross income.

Other Possible Federal Tax Consequences. Receipt of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds may have other federal tax consequences as to which prospective purchasers of the Tax-Exempt Bonds may wish to consult their own tax advisors.

Potential Future Federal Tax Law Changes. Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, may directly or indirectly cause interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be subject in whole or in part to federal income taxation, prevent the beneficial owners of the Tax-Exempt Bonds from realizing the full benefits of the current federal tax status of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds, or affect, perhaps significantly, the market value or marketability of the Tax-Exempt Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Tax-Exempt Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the potential impact of any pending or proposed legislation or regulations.

Original Issue Premium. All of the Series 2014A Bonds and the Series 2014B Bonds as shown on pages i and ii, respectively, have been sold at prices reflecting original issue premium ("Premium Bonds"). An amount equal to the excess of the purchase price of a Premium Bond over its stated redemption price at maturity constitutes premium on such Premium Bond. A purchaser of a Premium Bond must amortize any premium over such Premium Bond's term using constant yield principles, based on the purchaser's yield to maturity. The amount of amortizable premium allocable to an interest accrual period for a Premium Bond will offset a like amount of qualified stated interest on such Premium Bond allocable to that accrual period, and may affect the calculation of alternative minimum tax liability described above. As premium is amortized, the purchaser's basis in such Premium Bond is reduced by a corresponding amount, resulting in an increase in the gain (or decrease in the loss) to be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon a sale or disposition of such Premium Bond prior to its maturity. Even though the purchaser's basis is reduced, no federal income tax deduction is allowed. Purchasers of Premium Bonds, whether at the time of initial issuance or subsequent thereto, should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination and treatment of premium for federal income tax purposes and with respect to state and local tax consequences of owning such Premium Bonds.

The Taxable Bonds

THIS ADVICE WAS WRITTEN TO SUPPORT THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING OF THE TAXABLE BONDS. THIS ADVICE IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND MAY NOT BE USED, BY ANY PERSON OR ANY ENTITY FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING ANY PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON ANY PERSON OR ENTITY UNDER THE CODE. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF THE TAXABLE BONDS SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR.

The following discussion generally describes certain aspects of the principal U.S. federal tax treatment of U.S. persons that are beneficial owners ("Owners") of the Taxable Bonds who have purchased the Taxable Bonds in the initial offering and who hold the Taxable Bonds as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. person" means an individual who, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is (1) a citizen or resident of the United States, (2) a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof, (3) an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source of income, or (4) a trust, if either (a) a United States court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (b) the trust has a valid election in effect to be treated as a United States person under the applicable Treasury Regulations.

This summary is based on the Code, published revenue rulings, administrative and judicial decisions, and existing and proposed Treasury regulations (all as of the date hereof and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect). This summary does not discuss all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to an Owner in light of its particular circumstances, such as an Owner who may purchase the Taxable Bonds in the secondary market, or to Owners subject to special rules, such as certain financial institutions, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, non-U.S. persons, taxpayers who may be subject to the alternative minimum tax or personal holding company provisions of the Code, or dealers in securities. ACCORDINGLY, BEFORE DECIDING WHETHER TO PURCHASE ANY OF THE TAXABLE BONDS, PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES, AS WELL AS TAX CONSEQUENCES UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY STATE, LOCAL OR FOREIGN TAXING JURISDICTION OR UNDER ANY APPLICABLE TAX TREATY, OF PURCHASING, HOLDING, OWING AND DISPOSING OF THE TAXABLE BONDS.

In General. Interest on the Taxable Bonds is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Code.

Payment of Interest. Interest paid on the Taxable Bonds will generally be taxable to Owners as ordinary interest income at the time it accrues or is received, in accordance with the Owner's method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Owners who are cash-method taxpayers will be required to include interest in income upon receipt of such interest payment; Owners who are accrual-method taxpayers will be required to include interest as it accrues, without regard to when interest payments are actually received.

Disposition or Retirement. Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of a Taxable Bond, or upon the retirement of a Taxable Bond (including by redemption), an Owner will recognize a capital gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized upon the disposition or retirement (excluding any amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, which will be taxable as such) and the Owner's adjusted tax basis in the Taxable Bond. Any such gain or loss will be United States source gain or loss for foreign tax credit purposes.

Defeasance. If the state defeases any of the Taxable Bonds, such Taxable Bonds may be deemed to be retired and "reissued" for federal income tax purposes as a result of the defeasance. In such event, the Owner of a Taxable Bond would recognize a gain or loss on the Taxable Bond at the time of defeasance.

Backup Withholding. An Owner may, under certain circumstances, be subject to "backup withholding" (currently the rate of this withholding tax is 28 percent, but may change in the future) with respect to interest or original issue discount on the Taxable Bond. This withholding generally applies if the Owner of a Taxable Bond (1) fails to furnish the Bond Registrar or other payor with its taxpayer identification number, (2) furnishes the Bond Registrar or other payor with an incorrect taxpayer identification number, (3) fails to properly report interest, dividends or other "reportable payments" as defined in the Code, or (4) under certain circumstances, fails to provide the Bond Registrar or other payor with a certified statement, signed under penalty of perjury, that the taxpayer identification number provided is its correct number and that the Owner is not subject to backup withholding. Any amount withheld may be creditable against the Owner's U.S. federal income tax liability and be refundable to the extent it exceeds the Owner's U.S. federal income tax liability.

The amount of "reportable payments" for each calendar year and the amount of tax withheld, if any, with respect to payments on the Taxable Bonds will be reported to the Owners and to the Internal Revenue Service.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

In accordance with paragraph (b)(5) of Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") Rule 15c2-12 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Rule"), the state has entered into a written undertaking to provide continuing disclosure for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds (the "Undertaking").

Annual Disclosure Report. The state covenants and agrees that not later than seven months after the end of each Fiscal Year (the "Submission Date"), beginning for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2013, the state will provide or cause to be provided, either directly or through a designated agent, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB"), in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB, accompanied by identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB, an annual report (the "Annual Disclosure Report") which will consist of the following:

(1) audited financial statements of the state prepared (except as noted in the financial statements) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, as such principles may be changed from time to time, except that if the audited financial statements are not available by the Submission Date, the Annual Disclosure Report will contain unaudited financial statements in a format similar to the audited financial statements most recently prepared for the state, and the state's audited financial statements will be filed in the same manner as the Annual Disclosure Report when and if they become available;

(2) historical financial and operating data for the state of the type set forth in Appendix A; and

(3) a narrative explanation of any reasons for any amendments to the Undertaking made during the previous fiscal year and the effect of such amendments on the Annual Disclosure Report being provided.

Any or all of the items listed above may be included by specific reference to other documents available to the public on the Internet website of the MSRB or filed with the SEC. The state will identify clearly each document so included by reference. The MSRB has indicated that it intends to make continuing disclosure information submitted to it publicly available on the Internet on its Electronic Municipal Market Access system website.

The Annual Disclosure Report may be submitted as a single document or as separate documents comprising a package and may include by reference other information as provided herein; provided, that any audited financial statements may be submitted separately from the balance of the Annual Disclosure Report and later than the Submission Date if such statements are not available by the Submission Date.

If the state's fiscal year changes, the state may adjust the Submission Date by giving notice of such change in the same manner as notice is to be given of the occurrence of a Listed Event defined below.

The state agrees to provide or cause to be provided to the MSRB, in a timely manner, notice of its failure to provide the Annual Disclosure Report on or prior to the Submission Date.

Listed Events. The state agrees to provide or cause to be provided, in a timely manner, not in excess of 10 business days after the occurrence of the event, to the MSRB notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds (the "Listed Events"): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) nonpayment-related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notice of Proposed Issue (IRS form 5701 – TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Series 2014A Bonds or the Series 2014B Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of owners of the Bonds, if material; (8) Bond calls (other than scheduled sinking fund redemptions for which notice is given pursuant to Exchange Act Release 34-23856), if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution or sale of property securing the repayment of the respective Series of Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the state, as such "Bankruptcy Events" are defined in the Rule; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the state or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the state, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive

agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

Termination or Modification of Undertaking. The state's obligations under the Undertaking will terminate upon the legal defeasance, prior prepayment or payment in full of all of the Bonds. The Undertaking, or any provision thereof, shall be null and void if the state:

(1) obtains an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel to the effect that those portions of the Rule which require the Undertaking, or any such provision, have been repealed retroactively or otherwise do not apply to the Bonds; and

(2) notifies the MSRB, in a timely manner, of such opinion and the cancellation of the Undertaking.

The state may amend the Undertaking without the consent of any holder of any Bond or any other person or entity under the circumstances and in the manner permitted by the Rule. The Treasurer will give notice to the MSRB of the substance of any such amendment, including a brief statement of the reasons therefor.

If the amendment changes the type of Annual Disclosure Report to be provided, the Annual Disclosure Report containing the amended financial information will include a narrative explanation of the effect of that change on the type of information to be provided (or in the case of a change of accounting principles, the presentation of such information). In addition, if the amendment relates to the accounting principles to be followed in preparing financial statements:

(1) notice of such change will be given in the same manner as for a Listed Event, and

(2) the Annual Disclosure Report for the year in which the change is made should present a comparison (in narrative form and also, if feasible, in quantitative form) between the financial statements as prepared on the basis of the new accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles.

Remedies. The right of the registered owner or beneficial owner to enforce the provisions of the Undertaking will be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the state's obligations thereunder, and any failure by the state to comply with the provisions of the Undertaking will not be a default with respect to the Bonds.

Additional Information. Nothing in the Undertaking will be deemed to prevent the state from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in the Undertaking or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Annual Disclosure Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is required by the Undertaking. If the state chooses to include any information in any Annual Disclosure Report or notice of the occurrence of a Listed Event in addition to that specifically required by the Undertaking, the state will have no obligation to update such information or to include it in any future Annual Disclosure Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

Prior Compliance. The state has complied in all material respects with all prior written undertakings under the Rule.

BOND RATINGS

Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service Inc. and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a business unit within Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, have assigned ratings on the Bonds of AA+, Aa1 and AA+, respectively. The state furnished certain information and materials to the rating agencies regarding the Bonds and the state. Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on the information and materials furnished to them and on their own investigations, studies and assumptions. Such ratings will reflect only the respective views of such rating agencies and are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Bonds. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from any of the rating agencies furnishing the same.

There is no assurance that such ratings would be maintained for any given period of time or that they may not be raised, lowered, suspended, or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies, or any of them, if in their or its judgment, circumstances warrant. Any such downward change in or suspension or withdrawal of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds. The state undertakes no responsibility to oppose any such change or withdrawal.

FINANCIAL ADVISORS

Montague DeRose and Associates, LLC and Piper Jaffray & Co., Seattle-Northwest Division have served as financial advisors to the state relative to the preparation of the Bonds for sale and other matters relating to the Bonds. The financial advisors have not audited, authenticated or otherwise verified the information set forth in this Official Statement or other information relative to the Bonds. The financial advisors make no guaranty, warranty or other representation on any matter related to the information contained in the Official Statement. The financial advisors' compensation is not contingent upon the successful delivery of the Bonds.

UNDERWRITING

The Series 2014A Bonds are being purchased by J.P. Morgan Securities LLC at a price of $582,481,731.14, and will be reoffered at a price of $584,187,253.70, as reflected by the prices and yields set forth on page i of this Official Statement.

The Series 2014B Bonds are being purchased by J.P. Morgan Securities LLC at a price of $300,120,607.84, and will be reoffered at a price of $301,179,390.90, as reflected by the prices and yields set forth on page ii of this Official Statement.

The Series 2014T Bonds are being purchased by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association at a price of $55,437,465.99, and will be reoffered at a price of $55,545,000.00, as reflected by the prices and yields set forth on page iii of this Official Statement.

The underwriters may offer and sell the Bonds to certain dealers (including dealers depositing Bonds into investment trusts) and others at prices lower than the initial offering prices set forth on pages i, ii and iii hereof, and such initial offering prices may be changed from time to time by the underwriters. After the initial public offering, the public offering prices may be varied from time to time.

MISCELLANEOUS

Any statements made in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact.

The state has duly authorized the execution and delivery of this Official Statement.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

By: /s/ James L. McIntire
State Treasurer and Chairman,
State Finance Committee

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APPENDIX A

GENERAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

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INTRODUCTION

State Overview

The State of Washington (the "state" or "Washington"), the nation's 42nd state, was created in 1889 by an act of the U.S. Congress. The state is located on the Pacific Coast in the northwestern corner of the continental United States and comprises 71,303 square miles, including the more than 1,000 square miles of salt water known as Puget Sound.

Washington's population was 6,724,540 according to the 2010 U.S. Census, making the state the 13th most populous in the United States. As of April 1, 2013, the state had an estimated population of 6,881,504. The state's capital is Olympia at the southern end of Puget Sound, and the state's largest city, Seattle, also on Puget Sound, is approximately 60 miles north of Olympia.

Washington is a geographically diverse state with two mountain ranges that divide the state's land area. The Olympic Mountains separate the Olympic Peninsula – generally regarded as the largest rain forest in the Northern Hemisphere – from Puget Sound and the rest of the state. The Cascade Mountains extend from the northern border of the state with British Columbia, Canada, south to the State of Oregon. Mount Rainier, a 14.4 thousand-foot dormant volcano in the middle of the Cascade Range, is the fifth highest and most heavily glaciated peak in the lower 48 states.

Washington includes an international trade, manufacturing, technology, biotechnology and business service corridor that extends along Puget Sound from the City of Everett at the north end, south to Seattle and Tacoma. This corridor includes approximately 75 percent of the state's population and economic activity. A number of companies have chosen Washington as their headquarters or as a major center of operations, including, among others, Alaska Air Group, Amazon, Amgen, Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Costco, Expeditors International of Washington, Microsoft, Nintendo America, Nordstrom, PACCAR, Starbucks and Weyerhaeuser. Washington is home to some of the leading global health research institutes and non-profits, including the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, PATH, Seattle BioMed and the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington ranked 11th in the United States in terms of real gross domestic product ("GDP") in 2011.

East of the Cascade Mountains is the center of dairy operations and production of crops such as wheat, potatoes, tree fruits and grapes within the state. Washington leads the nation in apple production and, on both sides of the Cascade Mountains, produces wine, flower bulbs and lumber, wood pulp, paper and other wood products. The Olympic Peninsula and the Puget Sound region include one of the country's primary aquaculture and fish- and shellfish-processing areas.

Washington is one of the most trade-intensive states in the nation, as measured by the dollar value of per capita exports, and is an important gateway for trade with Asia and Canada and for domestic trade with Alaska and Hawaii. The Ports of Seattle and Tacoma, the state's largest ports, are closer to Asian ports than any other continental port in the United States. Seattle-Tacoma International Airport is Washington's primary airport, serving the region's air passengers and cargo. Direct access to midwest and east-coast markets by land is via four major interstate highways and two transcontinental rail service providers.

The state's ferry system, the largest ferry system in the United States and the third-largest ferry system in the world, is owned and operated by the Washington State Department of Transportation ("WSDOT") and connects 15 islands and other areas within and along the coast of Puget Sound.

See "DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION" for additional economic and demographic information about the state.

State Government

Under the state Constitution (the "Constitution"), the legislative authority of the state is vested in the Legislature, and general elections are held on the first Tuesday in November in each even-numbered year. The state is divided into 49 legislative districts, each of which elects two representatives and one senator. Senators serve four-year terms, with one-half of the seats open in each general election. Representatives serve two-year terms, with every seat open

in each general election. The Legislature convenes annual regular sessions of 105 days (beginning the second Monday in January) in odd-numbered years and 60 days (beginning the second Monday in January) in even-numbered years. The Governor may call an unlimited number of special sessions, each of which is limited to 30 days, and the Legislature itself may call special sessions with a two-thirds' vote of the members of each house.

Nine state executive officers are elected at-large to four-year terms at general elections held in the same years as elections for the President of the United States: the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Public Lands and Insurance Commissioner.

The nine justices of the state Supreme Court (the "Supreme Court") are elected at-large to six-year terms, with three seats open in each general election.

State Finance Committee

The Legislature, by statute, has delegated to the State Finance Committee (the "Committee") authority to supervise and control the issuance of all state bonds and other state obligations, including financing leases, authorized by the Legislature. The Committee is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer. The Treasurer is designated as Chairman of the Committee, and the Office of the State Treasurer provides administrative support to the Committee. A Deputy State Treasurer acts as recording officer for the Committee and is responsible for the administration of the Committee's official duties in accordance with prescribed policies of the Committee. See "INDEBTEDNESS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS."

In 2010, the Legislature authorized the Committee to delegate to the State Treasurer the authority, by resolution, to (1) accept offers to purchase bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness of the state and to sell and deliver such bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness to the purchasers thereof; (2) determine the date or dates, price or prices, principal amounts per maturity, delivery dates, interest rate or rates (or mechanisms for determining the interest rate or rates); and (3) set other terms and conditions as the Committee may deem necessary and appropriate; with each such delegation to be limited to bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness which the Committee has authorized to be issued.

BUDGETING AND ACCOUNTING

Budget and Appropriation Process

The state operates on a July 1 to June 30 fiscal year ("Fiscal Year") and is required under state law to budget on a biennial basis. State law requires that the Governor submit a balanced budget to the Legislature no later than December 20 in the year preceding the session during which the biennial budget is to be considered. The operating, capital and transportation budgets are prepared separately. As described below, the Governor is required to include, and the Legislature is required to appropriate, amounts sufficient to pay debt service on all of the state's outstanding general obligation bonds. See "GENERAL FUND–General Fund Expenditures–Payment of General Obligation Bonds" and "TRANSPORTATION-RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES–Transportation Expenditures– Payment of Bonds Payable from Excise Taxes on Motor Vehicle and Special Fuels."

Formulation of the state's biennial budget begins in May of even-numbered years, when the Office of Financial Management ("OFM") distributes instructions to all state agencies, establishing budget guidelines and information requirements. Formal budget requests from agencies are sent to OFM in late summer, after which they are analyzed and revised by OFM as appropriate to match the Governor's policy choices. Alternative methods of delivering services are examined and evaluated, and recommended budget levels and program and policy choices are prepared for the Governor by the Director of OFM. As described below, state revenues and expenditures are limited by statutes enacted by the Legislature and sometimes also are limited by initiatives or referenda approved by the voters. See "GENERAL FUND–Revenue and Expenditure Limitations" below and "BALLOT MEASURES" in the front portion of this Official Statement.

Under state law, the Governor's budget submitted to the Legislature must include estimates of all anticipated revenues and all proposed operating and capital expenditures, including debt service requirements on state general obligation indebtedness. Revenues are estimated for a fiscal period from the sources, and at the rates, authorized by

law at the time of submission of the budget document and are based upon quarterly economic and revenue forecasts as described below. See "GENERAL FUND–Economic and Revenue Forecast" and "–Caseload Forecast." A "fiscal period" is the Fiscal Year or biennium for which an appropriation is made as specified within the act making the appropriation.

The Governor must submit a balanced budget to the Legislature. Specifically, state law requires that in the Governor's proposed budget the total of the beginning undesignated fund balance and estimated revenues, less working capital and other reserves, equal or exceed the total of proposed expenditures without reliance upon increases in indebtedness, changes in existing tax rates or other statutory changes. The Governor also may submit a second, alternative budget for the same fiscal period to include expenditures from revenue sources derived from proposed changes in statutes.

Within a biennium, the Governor may submit supplemental budgets to the Legislature during the regular session or during any special session. See "GENERAL FUND–General Fund–State Operating Budget."

Legislation adopted in 2012 requires that, beginning with the 2013-15 Biennium, the Legislature must pass a budget that leaves a positive ending fund balance in the General Fund and related funds and the projected maintenance level (the continuing cost of existing programs and services) for the budget in the ensuing biennium may not exceed available fiscal resources.

State law also provides that if for any applicable fund or account the estimated receipts for the next fiscal period, plus cash beginning balances, is less than the aggregate of estimated disbursements proposed by the Governor for the next ensuing fiscal period, the Governor must include proposals as to the manner in which the anticipated cash deficit is to be met, whether by an increase in state indebtedness, by the imposition of new taxes, by increases in tax rates or by an extension of existing taxes. The Governor also may propose planned elimination of the fund's or account's anticipated cash deficit over one or more fiscal periods. See "–Fiscal Monitoring and Controls."

The Legislature is obligated under the Constitution to appropriate money for debt service requirements on state general obligation indebtedness. Appropriations providing for the payment of bond principal and interest requirements on each series of bonds normally are included in an omnibus appropriation act. Each operating and transportation budget enacted by the Legislature also includes an appropriation providing that, in addition to the specified dollar amounts appropriated for (among other things) bond retirement and interest, there also is appropriated such further amounts as may be required or available for those purposes under any proper bond covenant made under law.

The Legislature engages in extensive budget deliberations and committee hearings. After revenue and expenditure appropriation bills are passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, the bills are transmitted to the Governor, who has constitutional authority to veto one or more sections of the bills.

Typically, the Legislature enacts three budgets: an operating budget, a capital budget and a transportation budget. The transportation budget includes both operating and capital transportation-related expenditures. Of the three state budgets, the operating budget is the largest. Sales and other excise taxes deposited to the General Fund are the major state funding source for operating expenditures, and proceeds of state bonds have been the main sources for capital expenditures. The transportation budget is funded primarily from bond proceeds, excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels, license fees and other state revenues, federal funds and local and private funds.

Economic and Revenue Forecasting

To assist the state in financial planning and budgeting, the state's Economic and Revenue Forecast Council (the "Forecast Council") prepares quarterly economic and revenue forecasts (other than forecasts of transportation revenues, which are prepared by the state's Transportation Revenue Forecast Council, and other than the state entitlement caseload forecasts, which are prepared by the state's Caseload Forecast Council, both described below). The Forecast Council is an independent state agency consisting of seven members, two appointed by the Governor, one appointed by each of the two largest political caucuses of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Treasurer. The Forecast Council approves the official economic and revenue forecasts for the state and reviews revenue collections monthly during each biennium. State law requires that the development of state budgets and any necessary budgetary actions of the Governor during a fiscal period be based upon the official economic and revenue

forecasts of the Forecast Council and that the state's transportation budget be based upon the transportation forecast prepared by the Transportation Revenue Forecast Council. See "TRANSPORTATION-RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES–Transportation Revenue Forecast Council."

In mid-February (March in odd-numbered years), June, September and November, the Chief Economist prepares an official state economic and revenue forecast and two unofficial forecasts, one based upon optimistic economic and revenue assumptions and one based upon pessimistic economic and revenue assumptions. The forecasts are based in part upon forecasts of the United States economy and forecasts of state entitlement caseloads. See "GENERAL FUND–Economic and Revenue Forecast" and "–Caseload Forecast." Each November, the Forecast Council must submit a budget outlook for state revenues and expenditures. The Forecast Council also must submit a budget outlook for the Governor's proposed budget and for the budget enacted by the Legislature. See "GENERAL FUND–Budget Outlook."

Fiscal Monitoring and Controls

When it enacts a biennial budget, the Legislature appropriates funding to state agencies for various purposes. Once the budget bills are signed by the Governor, OFM works with state agency fiscal staff to allot annual and biennial appropriations into monthly amounts. Revenues also are allotted for the biennium based upon forecasts prepared by the Forecast Council and for non-forecasted accounts, based upon information prepared by the administering agencies. Taken together, monthly allotments of expenditure authority and revenue form detailed monthly spending plans within the statutory maximums specified by appropriations in the biennial budget.

State agencies generally are prohibited from incurring cash deficits. State law does allow, however, for temporary negative cash balances in a specific fund or account if the temporary deficiency (1) results from disbursements under a spending plan approved by OFM; (2) was authorized by OFM within a fiscal period; (3) is in a fund or account neither in the state treasury nor in the custody of the Treasurer if the cash deficiency does not continue past the end of the biennium; or (4) is in a construction account and the deficiency is due to seasonal cash deficits pending receipt of proceeds from authorized bond or note sales.

OFM monitors spending plans on a monthly basis and recommends actions the Governor may take to adjust spending and revenue as appropriate. If at any time during the current fiscal period the Governor projects a cash deficit in a specific fund or account, the Governor may order across-the-board reductions in allotments to that fund or account to prevent the cash deficit. The Legislature may direct that a cash deficit in a particular fund or account be eliminated over one or more fiscal periods. Unused appropriation authority resulting from an across-the-board reduction in a fund or account is placed in reserve status. Across-the-board reductions are not made to funding for basic education, pension benefits or general obligation debt service funding and can be made only within a fund with a cash deficit. In addition, the Governor may direct cabinet agencies to limit their discretionary spending. See "GENERAL FUND–State Operating Budget."

Accounting and Auditing

State law requires expenditures and revenues to be based upon generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), and revenues typically are treated on a modified accrual basis so that funds are recognized when they become measureable and available. The state also is required to maintain accounting records in conformance with GAAP. OFM is the primary authority for the state's accounting and reporting requirements. The accounting system generates monthly and other periodic financial statements at the state-wide combined level and at the agency, fund and program levels for use by OFM and state agencies in monitoring expenditures and in preparing budgets and the state's annual financial statements. The state uses fund accounting, which includes governmental funds to account for governmental activities, proprietary funds (including the Workers' Compensation Fund, Unemployment Compensation Fund and Guaranteed Education Tuition Program Fund) and fiduciary funds (including for pensions and other employee benefits).

The Auditor, an independent elected official, audits the state-wide combined financial statements for each Fiscal Year. See Appendix D–"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

GENERAL FUND

The state provides for most of its general operations through the General Fund. Most of the state's unrestricted revenues are deposited to the General Fund, and most of the state's general expenditures and general obligation debt service are paid from the General Fund. Debt service on general obligation bonds to which excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels are pledged is payable first from the state's Motor Vehicle Fund and, if those funds are insufficient, from the General Fund. Debt service on general obligation bonds to which toll revenue is pledged is payable from toll revenue and, if those revenues are insufficient, from excises taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels and then from the General Fund. As described below and in Appendix D–"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS," the state also maintains a number of other funds and several hundred accounts.

General Fund Revenue

Most of the General Fund revenue is derived from state taxes and federal funds, with other charges, interest, license and other fees and miscellaneous income making up the remaining General Fund revenue. See "–General Fund-State Operating Budget" and Table 4.

General Fund tax revenues consist primarily of sales taxes, business and occupation taxes, other excise taxes and property taxes. There is no state income tax. Not all money deposited in the General Fund constitutes general state revenues or is available for the payment of general obligation debt service (e.g., restricted federal funds and local and private revenue). See "General Fund Expenditures–Payment of General Obligation Bonds" and "INDEBTEDNESS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS–General Obligation Debt."

Excise Taxes. The retail sales tax and its companion use tax represent the largest source of state tax revenue. Retail sales and use taxes are applied to a broad base of tangible personal property, certain digital products and selected services purchased by consumers, including construction (labor and materials), some machinery and supplies used by businesses, services and repair of real and personal property and other transactions not taxed in many other states. Unless waived or deferred by the Legislature, the state and local governments are obligated to pay the same retail sales and use taxes as other taxpayers. The Legislature, and the voters of the state through the initiative process, have changed the base of the state retail sales and use taxes on occasion, and this may occur again in the future. Among the various items not subject to the state retail sales and use taxes are most personal and professional services and motor vehicle and special fuels (all of which are subject to the separate excise taxes described below), food and food ingredients (excluding prepared food), trade-ins, manufacturing machinery and purchases for resale. The state retail sales and use tax rate was last increased in 1983. Certain local taxing jurisdictions also are authorized to impose retail sales and use taxes. In some circumstances the Legislature has granted credits to local jurisdictions against the state sales tax for the local retail sales and use taxes. These credits have the effect of reducing the amount of state sales tax revenues retained by the state. Current state and local retail sales and use tax rates are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
State and Local Retail Sales and Use Tax Rates

	General	New and Used Vehicles
State	6.5%	6.8%
Local	0.5 to 3.0	0.5 to 3.0

Source: Department of Revenue.

The state business and occupation ("B&O") tax is applied to "gross receipts" (the value of products, gross income from sales or certain other income) from business activities conducted within the state. B&O tax rate reductions and tax credits for specific categories of businesses are enacted from time to time. Certain local taxing jurisdictions also are authorized to impose business and occupation taxes. The state's current B&O tax rates vary, depending upon the classification of business activities, and in general range from 0.138 percent to 1.8 percent of gross receipts; most are under 0.5 percent. See "General Fund–State Operating Budget" and Table 4.

The state imposes a real estate excise tax of 1.28 percent on sales of real property. Each county treasurer is required by statute to retain 1.3 percent of the proceeds of this tax to defray costs of collection and on a monthly basis to pay over to the Treasurer the balance of the proceeds. Of the proceeds received by the Treasurer, beginning July 1, 2013, and ending June 30, 2019, the Treasurer is required to deposit an amount equal to 2.0 percent into the Public Works Assistance Account, an amount equal to 4.1 percent to the Education Legacy Trust Fund, and an amount equal to 1.6 percent to the City-County Assistance Account. The balance is deposited to the General Fund. After June 30, 2019, an amount equal to 6.1 percent of the proceeds of this tax must be deposited in the Public Works Assistance Account. Certain local taxing jurisdictions are authorized to impose real estate excise taxes. In most areas in which a local real estate excise tax is imposed, the maximum local rate is 0.5 percent of the sales price.

Property Taxes. Property taxes apply to the assessed value of all taxable property, including all real and personal property located within the state, unless specifically exempted. Real property includes land, structures and certain equipment affixed to the structure. Personal property includes machinery, supplies, certain utility property and items owned by businesses and farmers that are generally movable.

The assessed value of most real property is determined by the county assessors, with the goal being to determine the fair market value of the property according to its highest and best use (unless an exemption applies that would permit a lower use to be considered). Property taxes for local taxing districts are levied against this assessed value. The state property tax is levied against the assessed value determined by the county assessors but then is adjusted to the state equalized value (a rate that would be equal across the state) in accordance with a ratio fixed by the Department of Revenue. For property taxes payable in 2012, assessed value against which property taxes were levied averaged 92.5 percent of fair market value as determined by the county assessors.

The Constitution provides that the aggregate of all regular (nonvoted) tax levies upon taxable real and personal property by the state and local taxing districts may not exceed 1.0 percent of the true and fair value of such property unless for the purpose of preventing the impairment of the obligation of a contract when ordered to do so by a court of last resort. Excess property tax levies are subject to voter approval and are not subject to this limitation.

Increases in assessed values of property are not limited; however, by statute, the state property tax levy is limited to the limit factor (the lesser of 101 percent, or 100 percent plus inflation) multiplied by the amount of property taxes levied by the state in the highest of the three most recent years, plus an additional amount calculated by multiplying the increase in assessed value resulting from new construction and improvements by the property tax rate for the preceding year. The average state levy rate for property taxes due in calendar year 2012 was $2.40 per $1,000 of true and fair property value.

By statute, all of the proceeds of the state's property tax levy are to be deposited to the General Fund and may be used only for the support of common schools (K-12), including debt service on bonds issued by the state for capital construction projects for common schools.

Other State Tax Revenue. The state imposes a number of other taxes, including estate taxes, liquor taxes, rental car and telephone taxes, taxes on hazardous substances and taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products.

State Non-Tax Revenue. The largest components of state non-tax revenue include revenues derived from the sale of supplies, materials and services; fines and forfeitures; income from property; and income from liquor sales.

Federal Revenue. Legislative appropriations for federal programs are designated specifically to be funded from federal revenue sources. To the extent that federal funds are not received, the appropriated expenditures may not be incurred. Use of federal funds is subject to audit, and often federal funds are payable only on a reimbursement basis. The state also may be required to appropriate and expend its own funds as a condition to receiving the federal revenue. As shown in Tables 4 and 5, federal funds for a variety of different programs increased significantly in Fiscal Years 2009, 2010 and 2011 as a result of federal funds made available under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("ARRA"). Federal revenues may be deposited into the General Fund, but are not "general state revenue." See "General Fund Expenditures–Payment of General Obligation Bonds," "General Fund–State Operating Budget," and "TRANSPORTATION–RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES."

Private and Local Revenues. Revenues provided to the state by private individuals, local governments (but not the federal government), commercial enterprises and foundations under agreements that restrict the use of such revenues

and revenues received as payment for private or local purchases of goods or services or as reimbursement for expenditures by the state are separate from "general state revenues."

Tax and Other Revenue Collection. Four state agencies are responsible for administering the major state taxes: the Department of Revenue, the Department of Licensing, the Liquor Control Board, and the Office of the Insurance Commissioner. The Treasurer receives the revenues from the collecting agencies and is required to deposit and distribute the funds as directed by law. Nearly all state agencies collect some form of revenue. See Table 4.

General Fund Expenditures

The state's largest General Fund expenditures are for education, social and health services and corrections. As described below, most of these expenditures are mandated either by state law (education, corrections and debt service) or by federal law (Medicaid and certain other human services). Federal funds are available to pay some of the federally-mandated costs.

Education. The state's expenditures for public schools are mandated by the constitutional requirement that the state support the common schools, and as shown in Table 5, a significant portion of the General Fund budget is used for supporting public schools. The Supreme Court has interpreted the Constitution to require the state to ensure that each public school district receives the funds needed to provide a basic education.

The Legislature enacted legislation in previous sessions intended to improve the stability and predictability of school funding, including legislation that (1) prescribes course offerings, teacher contract hours and core student/staff ratios; (2) limits local property tax levies and provides for the gradual equalization of levy capacity per student throughout the state; (3) limits local compensation increases to those authorized by the state; (4) provides for state assistance to equalize tax rates for local levies; (5) establishes a state-wide salary allocation schedule with mandated minimum salaries for teachers; and (6) requires school districts to maintain minimum teacher/student ratios. In the past, state voters, through the initiative process, have also affected school expenditures by passing I-732 to provide automatic cost of living adjustments for teachers and I-728 to reduce K-12 class sizes.

The Legislature temporarily suspended these two initiatives as part of an amended 2009-11 Biennium Budget and the 2011-13 Biennium Budget. The 2012 Legislature permanently repealed I-728 pertaining to class size reductions and the 2013 Legislature then again suspended I-732, which would have given automatic cost of living adjustments to teachers and certain other school employees. See "General Fund–State Operating Budget." In 2012, the Supreme Court found that the state is not making ample provisions for the basic education of Washington's K-12 public school students. The 2013-15 Biennium budget funds approximately $1 billion in reforms for K-12 public education. See "General Fund–State Operating Budget–2013-15 Biennium Budget." See also "LITIGATION" in this Appendix A.

Social and Health Services. The Department of Social and Health Services ("DSHS") provides services that include protective services for children, the aged and mentally disabled people and services for people in institutions and other residential care facilities.

While in the past the largest expenditure within DSHS was the Medical Assistance Program, as of July 1, 2011, this program became part of the Health Care Authority. Through this program, medical care is made available to recipients of cash assistance programs, beneficiaries of Supplemental Security Income and other eligible people with low incomes who do not qualify for income assistance. In addition to support from the General Fund, funding is received from the federal government for those people and for services covered under Medicaid. The Medical Assistance Program budget has grown significantly in recent years. Growth in the number of eligible recipient groups, rising health care costs and requirements to provide higher payments to hospitals have resulted in increased expenditures.

The Economic Services Program provides support to families with limited incomes and to disabled people who cannot work. The federal government provides funds for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program and for several other, smaller programs.

DSHS is also responsible for supporting community mental health programs and for operating state psychiatric hospitals, institutions for the developmentally disabled, nursing homes, institutions for juvenile rehabilitation, child

welfare service programs, child support enforcement activities, drug and substance abuse treatment programs, foster care programs and vocational rehabilitation services.

Corrections. As of March 31, 2013, the Department of Corrections ("DOC") had 12 correctional institutions and 16 work release facilities and leased additional rental beds in-state. As of March 31, 2013, the offender population was approximately 17,700 in the prison system. In 2010, the state closed Ahtanum View Corrections Center in Yakima and the Pine Lodge Corrections Center for Women in Medical Lake. In 2011, the state closed McNeil Island Corrections Center in south Puget Sound.

Employees and Employee Benefits. The state budgeted for 106,608 full-time equivalents ("FTEs") in the 2013-15 Biennium budget, compared with 105,920 FTEs in Fiscal Year 2012 and 112,546 in Fiscal Year 2009. Approximately half of these FTEs are represented by collective bargaining organizations. There are 29 different collective bargaining organizations currently representing state employees. The largest, the Washington Federation of State Employees, represents approximately 36,000 state employees. State law provides that nothing in the state collective bargaining statute permits or grants to any employee the right to strike or refuse to perform his or her official duties.

The state, through the Public Employees Benefits Board program, provides medical, dental, life and long-term disability coverage to eligible state employees as a benefit of employment. Coverage is provided through private health insurance plans and self-insured products. The state's share of the cost of coverage for state employees is based on a per capita amount determined annually by the Legislature and allocated to state agencies. State employees self-pay for coverage beyond the state's contribution. The average benefit was $970 in Fiscal Year 2012, with $852 paid by the state and $118 by the employee. State employees accrue vested vacation leave at a variable rate based on years of service, which in general cannot exceed 240 hours per year. It is the state's policy to liquidate unpaid compensated absences outstanding at June 30 with future resources. State employees accrue sick leave at the rate of one day per month without limitation. The state does not pay employees for unused sick leave upon termination except upon employee death or retirement. At death or retirement, the state is liable for 25 percent of the employee's accumulated sick leave. For a discussion of the state retirement plans and post employment benefits, see "RETIREMENT SYSTEMS."

Payment of General Obligation Bonds. Statutes authorizing bonds and other general obligations of the state require the Committee to certify to the Treasurer on or before June 30 of each year the amount needed to provide for payment of debt service and require the Treasurer to deposit "general state revenues" in such amount into the Bond Retirement Accounts. The term "general state revenues" is defined in Article VIII of the Constitution and, as described below, not all money deposited in the General Fund constitutes "general state revenues" available for the payment of debt service (e.g., restricted federal funds or local and private revenue are excluded). See the description of general state revenues under "INDEBTEDNESS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS–General Obligation Debt–Constitutional General Obligation Debt Limitation" and Table 4.

Some general obligation bond statutes provide that the General Fund will be reimbursed for bond debt service from discrete revenues that are not considered "general state revenues." For example, tuition fees charged by institutions of higher education must be used to reimburse the General Fund for payment of debt service for a number of higher education construction bond issues. Similar reimbursement requirements apply to hospital patient fees (for University of Washington hospital construction bonds) and to lease-rental proceeds (for Washington State University research center bonds). All of these required reimbursements have been made to date. In addition, a portion of net lottery and retail sales tax proceeds collected in King County reimburse the state for debt service payable on bonds issued to finance construction of a stadium and exhibition center in Seattle. See "INDEBTEDNESS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS."

Revenue and Expenditure Limitations

From time to time the Legislature or state voters limit (by initiative or referendum) the state's authority to increase revenues. Initiative 601, approved by the voters in 1993, as amended by the Legislature and restored by subsequent initiatives in 2007, 2010 and 2012, requires that any action by the Legislature to raise taxes be approved either by a two-thirds' vote of the members of each house of the Legislature or by the voters or, in certain cases, by both, and that a fee may only be imposed or increased if approved by a majority vote of each house.

In *League of Educational Voters v. State*, a King County Superior Court was asked to determine: (1) whether the two-thirds vote requirement in Initiative 1053, a successor to Initiative 601, was constitutional and (2) whether the provisions of Initiative 1053 that required that if legislative action resulted in "expenditures in excess of the state expenditure limit, the action of the legislation shall not take effect until approved by a vote of the people at a November general election" was constitutional. The Superior Court ruled that both requirements were unconstitutional because the two-thirds vote requirement to increase taxes or fees is a clear restriction on the Legislature's power to require more than a majority for passage of tax measures, the mandatory referendum requirement violated constitutional requirements for a referendum, and it prevents future legislatures from exercising their law-making power under the Constitution. The Supreme Court upheld the Superior Court's ruling that the two-thirds vote requirement is unconstitutional. The Court found that the provision requiring a vote of the people is not justiciable and, therefore, did not rule on the constitutionality of that provision.

In addition to limiting the state's authority to generate revenues, from time to time state voters (by initiative or referendum) limit the state's authority to make expenditures. Initiative 601 prohibits the state from increasing expenditures from the General Fund during any Fiscal Year by more than the fiscal growth factor. The fiscal growth factor is calculated annually and is defined as the average growth in state personal income for the prior 10 Fiscal Years, adjusted for actual expenditures in the previous year and for certain money transfers and program cost shifts (to take into account federal and local revenue). Under current law, voter approval would be required to exceed the expenditure limit, except in case of an emergency. In the event revenues collected exceed the amount of revenues that may be expended under the expenditure limitation, the excess revenues are to be deposited to the Budget Stabilization Account as described in the next subsection. See "BALLOT MEASURES" in the front portion of this Official Statement.

Budget Stabilization Account

In 2008, the Constitution was amended to create a Budget Stabilization Account. By June 30 of each Fiscal Year, the Budget Stabilization Account receives 1.0 percent of the general state revenues that Fiscal Year. The Legislature may appropriate additional amounts to the Budget Stabilization Account. Money may be appropriated from the Budget Stabilization Account by a majority vote of the members of each house of the Legislature if (1) forecasted state employment growth for any Fiscal Year is estimated to be less than 1.0 percent or (2) the Governor declares an emergency resulting from a catastrophic event that necessitates government action to protect life or public safety. Amounts may be withdrawn from the Budget Stabilization Account at any time by the favorable vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the Legislature. In addition, when the balance in the Budget Stabilization Account equals more than 10 percent of the estimated general state revenues in that Fiscal Year, the amount above 10 percent may be appropriated to the Education Construction Fund by a majority vote of the members of each house of the Legislature. In November 2011, voters approved a measure that requires that "extraordinary growth in state revenues," which is defined as the amount by which the growth in state revenues exceeds by one-third the average biennial growth in state revenues over the prior five biennia, be transferred to the Budget Stabilization Account at the end of each fiscal biennium.

Economic and Revenue Forecast

State law requires the Forecast Council to prepare an economic and revenue forecast on a quarterly basis. Additionally, the Forecast Council is required to publish monthly updates that include economic data releases and a report of revenue collections for the previous monthly collection period. The most recent economic and revenue forecast was released on June 18, 2013 (the "June 2013 Forecast"). The next revenue forecast is expected to be released in September 2013.

June 2013 Forecast. The June 2013 Forecast was based on the IHS Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy issued in June 2013, modified according to the Forecast Council's standard practice to reflect the Blue Chip GDP forecast published in the Blue Chip Economic Indicators and oil prices based on futures markets. The June 2013 Forecast utilized futures market predictions for both Brent and West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices.

The June 2013 economic forecast for Washington shows continued strong housing construction and real estate activity, low inflation and moderate employment growth. Washington employment has been slowly increasing in most sectors; aerospace and federal employment are notable exceptions. Downside uncertainty attributable to

economic and financial strains in Europe, China, and Federal fiscal policy remains high and downside risks outweigh upside risks.

The revenue forecast has been relatively consistent since late 2011. Over the last seven quarters, the cumulative change in the General Fund-State forecast for the 2011-13 Biennium has been an increase of $336 million, just over a 1.0 percent change. Recently, real estate taxes have been stronger than anticipated as both commercial and residential transactions remain strong. Revenues are expected to grow 6.58 percent between the 2011-13 Biennium and 2013-15 Biennium.

Washington nonfarm employment grew 1.7 percent in 2012. The Washington economy added 18,800 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2012, 13,300 jobs in the first quarter of 2013, and 5,900 jobs in April-May 2013. Manufacturing added 3,000 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2012 through February 2013 and then declined 400 from February to May 2013. Aerospace employment had generally been on the rise since mid 2010, but declined by 1,400 from December 2012 to May 2013 and is expected to decline by 3,500 jobs from December 2012 to December 2013. Construction added 4,900 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2012, 1,700 in the first quarter of 2013, and 400 in April-May 2013. The state's unemployment rate declined from 8.5 percent in January 2012 to 6.8 percent in May 2013.

Washington personal income grew by 5.0 percent in 2012. Personal income growth, however, is expected to slow to 3.0 percent in 2013 due to the negative impacts of the Federal budget sequestration process and income and dividends that were shifted to 2012 to avoid increased taxes.

Washington exports grew 6.9 percent from the first quarter of 2012 to the first quarter of 2013, down from 14.9 percent in fourth quarter of 2012. The slowdown in growth was due to transportation equipment (mostly Boeing planes), which slowed from 24.4 percent year-over-year growth in the fourth quarter of 2012 to 5.6 percent growth in the first quarter of 2013. Excluding transportation equipment, year-over-year export growth improved to 8.2 percent in the first quarter of 2013 from 6.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2013. Non-transportation sectors experiencing notable export growth in the first quarter compared to first quarter 2012 included petroleum and coal products (+30.1 percent), food products (+26.7 percent) and wood products (+22.0 percent).

Housing construction continues to strengthen; building permits averaged 36,000 in the first quarter of 2013, up from 31,000 in the fourth quarter of 2012 and the highest total since the fourth quarter of 2007. The S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index for Seattle rose in 12 of the 13 months ending in March 2013, and, in March 2013, was 10.9 percent higher than in March 2012.

Table 2 summarizes some of the historical values and forecasts of the primary economic drivers upon which the June 2013 Forecast was based.

Table 2
Summary of Economic Factors
(% Annual Change)

						Forecast	
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Personal Income[1]	6.2	(4.4)	2.4	5.8	5.0	3.0	5.3
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	0.9	(4.6)	(1.3)	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.7
Housing Units[2]	(39.0)	(41.2)	21.6	0.8	34.8	17.7	9.0

(1) In the fall of 2012, the Bureau of Economic Analysis released state personal income estimates with revisions extending back to 2009. The revised data indicates a more severe recession in 2009 and initially less robust recovery than previously believed.
(2) Reflects single-family and multi-family units authorized by permits.

Source: Washington Economic and Revenue Forecast Council Revenue Review: June 13, 2013.

Alternative June 2013 Economic Forecasts. As required by statute, the Forecast Council also adopts an optimistic and a pessimistic forecast. The level of uncertainty in the baseline forecast remains high and downside risks outweigh upside risks.

In the optimistic forecast scenario, Congress replaces sequestration in late 2013 with a long-term deficit reduction plan, the housing market and construction are assumed to improve faster, business and consumer confidence and the underlying pent-up demand continues to drive the recovery, the labor market improves, the Eurozone remains intact, Chinese economic growth accelerates, and other factors help the economy rebound more quickly. In the optimistic scenario, 2013-15 Biennium revenues would be $2.5 billion higher than the baseline forecast.

In the pessimistic forecast scenario, partisan gridlock continues in Washington, D.C., with further budget cuts and no "grand bargain" on taxes and spending, the recession in Europe worsens, the Chinese economy has a hard landing, and the civil war in Syria continues. In the pessimistic scenario, 2013-15 Biennium revenues would be $2.5 billion below the baseline forecast.

Caseload Forecast

The Caseload Forecast Council is charged with forecasting the entitlement caseloads for the state. The forecast identifies the number of persons expected to qualify for and to require the services of public assistance programs, state correctional institutions, state correctional non-institutional supervision, state institutions for juvenile offenders, the common school system, long-term care, medical assistance, foster care and adoption support.

The Caseload Forecast Council meets three times per year in February, June and November and adopts a formal projection of caseloads for the current biennium. The November forecast is used in preparing the Governor's proposed budget and the March caseload forecast is used by the Legislature in the development of the omnibus biennial appropriations act. The Caseload Forecast Council consists of six members: two members appointed by the Governor and one member appointed by the Chair of each of the two largest political caucuses in the Senate and House of Representatives.

State Budget Outlook

Legislation adopted in 2012 requires the Legislature to adopt a four-year balanced budget that leaves a positive ending fund balance in the General Fund and related funds beginning with the 2013-15 Biennium. In addition, the legislation established a work group that includes the Office of Financial Management, fiscal staff, members of the Legislature, the Caseload Forecast Council and the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council to prepare a budget outlook for state revenues and expenditures for the next biennium. With certain exceptions, the projected continuing cost of existing programs and services and implementing new programs and services called for in existing laws in the ensuing biennium may not exceed projected available fiscal recourses. The work group prepared its first budget outlook in November 2012, which was the starting point for developing the Governor's budget for the 2013-15 Biennium. In January 2013, the Forecast Council prepared a six-year outlook based on the Governor's budget for the 2013-15 Biennium. The outlooks are available on the Forecast Council's website (www.erfc.wa.gov). See "General Fund–Operating Budget."

General Fund-State Operating Budget

General. The state's operating budget includes appropriations for the general day-to-day operating expenses of state agencies, colleges and universities and public schools. Employee salaries and benefits, leases, goods and services and public assistance payments are typical operating expenses. More than half of the operating budget is funded by unrestricted revenues from the General Fund, with the balance from federal and other funding sources.

Since the onset of the economic downturn in 2008, the Governor and Legislature have modified the state operating budget several times in response to lower actual and projected general state revenues and higher costs associated with growth in mandatory caseloads, school enrollment and medical assistance costs.

2009-11 Biennium Budget. During the 2009-2011 Biennium, quarterly forecast updates of revenues declined while expenses increased due to the cost of providing services such as education, medical assistance and public safety. Several times during the Biennium, the Governor proposed and the Legislature adopted supplemental operating budgets to deal with the shortfalls. In addition, in the fall of 2010, the Governor issued an Executive Order directing across-the-board cuts for General Fund agencies. The supplemental budgets and across-the-board cuts reduced state expenditures in areas including health care and human services, natural resources, higher education, early learning, state prisons and K-12 education (other than basic education). Since the original enacted 2009-11 budget, General

Fund expenditures were reduced by $1.059 billion. The General Fund benefited from $2.6 billion in ARRA funds as well as approximately $337 million in federal funds from the extension of the federal Medical Assistance percentage enhancement and $208 million in new education funding. In addition to the expenditure reductions, new revenue was raised through a combination of permanent and temporary tax increases and transfers from the Budget Stabilization Account and other accounts.

2011-13 Biennium Budget. The Legislature adopted a General Fund budget for the 2011-13 Biennium in the spring of 2011 that included expenditures of $31.7 billion and total resources (including the beginning fund balance) of $31.9 billion, leaving a proposed ending General Fund-State Fund balance of $163 million (including the Budget Stabilization Account). During an "early action" special legislative session in December 2011, the Legislature approved a supplemental budget that provided $480 million in savings and/or revenues. In April 2012, the Legislature adopted a revised supplemental budget with $30.788 billion of expenditures for the 2011-13 Biennium, including a $265 million balance in the Budget Stabilization Account and $40 million General Fund ending balance. Among the spending reductions since the beginning of the 2011-13 Biennium were a 3.0 percent reduction in compensation for state employees, increases to state employees' share for health insurance premiums, increased pension contribution rates, reduced funds targeted to reduce class sizes, reductions in K-12 teacher and administrative staff salaries, elimination of the automatic cost-of-living increases for retired workers in the PERS 1 and TRS 1 pension plans, reduced benefits for workers hired starting in May 2013, reduced state support of higher education through cuts in academic services and reductions in salary, temporary suspension of two voter-approved education initiatives to reduce class sizes and provide an annual cost of living increase for school employees, and cuts for health and human services. The Legislature gave the state's universities the authority to raise tuition beyond the budgeted tuition increase. The budgets did not include major tax increases; they did, however, eliminate some tax deductions and include some fee increases and other transfers. The budgets did not reduce required spending on basic education, debt service or federally-mandated Medicaid.

2013-15 Biennium Budget. The enacted operating budget for the 2013-15 Biennium is $33.5 billion in state general and related funds, including a total reserve of $632 million ($576 million in the Budget Stabilization Account and $56 million in a projected unrestricted ending fund balance). Related funds include the Education Legacy Trust Fund that enhances K-12 schools with funds from the estate tax and Public Works Assistance Account fund balances and on-going revenues and the Opportunity Pathways Account that pays for certain student financial aid programs with revenue from lottery proceeds.

The Legislature addressed an estimated $2.5 billion shortfall in general and related funds for the 2013-15 Biennium with spending reductions of $1.55 billion; increased revenue of $250 million (mainly from changes to the estate tax and telecommunications tax statutes); $519 million in fund transfers and revenue redirections; and by assuming that $140 million in spending authority would be unused by the end of the 2013-15 Biennium. Spending reductions include $351 million from opting into the Medicaid expansion offered in the federal health reform, $320 million from the continued suspension of I-732 that would have given cost of living adjustments to teachers, $272 million from reauthorizing the Hospital Safety Net Assessments, $156 million from lower child care caseloads, $60 million in K-12 program expenditures, and $65 million in other human services. The budget adds $119 million in new funding for higher education and assumes no tuition increases for the 2013-15 Biennium. The budget also makes required contributions to the state's retirement systems and restores the 3.0 percent temporary pay reduction taken by all state employees for the 2011-13 Biennium.

Table 3A and Table 3B summarize the actions taken by the Legislature and other adjustments made to develop a budget for the 2011-13 Biennium and the 2013-15 Biennium.

Table 3A
2011-13 General Fund-State Adjustments
February 2010 through June 2013
($ in millions)

	Adjustments
Beginning Balance	(92)
Revenue	
February 2010 Forecast	32,224
June 2010 Forecast	1,858
September 2010 Forecast	(668)
November 2010 Forecast	(809)
March 2011 Forecast	(698)
June 2011 Forecast	(387)
September 2011 Forecast	(1,413)
November 2011 Forecast	(122)
2011 Revenue Legislation (Net Change)	146
2011 Budget Driven Revenue	58
SHB 2058 December 2011 Early Action	51
February 2012 Forecast	45
2012 Revenue Legislation and Budget Driven Revenue	29
Reduced Distributions to Local Governments	73
Solid Waste Tax/Jobs Package	70
June 2012 Forecast	(16)
September 2012 Forecast	29
November 2012 Forecast	8
March 2013 Forecast	59
June 2013 Forecast	110
Total Revenue	30,647
Other Resource Changes	
Enacted Fund Transfers and Other Adjustments	272
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Account	(267)
SHB 2058 December 2011 Early Action	106
Adjustment to Working Capital	238
Prior Period Adjustments	2
2013 Supplemental Changes	2
Total Other Resource Changes	353
Total Resources	30,908
Spending	
Enacted Budget	31,722
SHB 2058 December 2011 Early Action	(323)
2012 Supplemental	(610)
Governor's Vetoes of 2012 Supplemental	8
Actual Fiscal Year 2012 Reversions(1)	(106)
2013 Supplemental	187
Estimated Reversions(1)	(60)
Total Spending	30,818
Ending Balance and Reserves	
Unrestricted Ending Fund Balance	90
Budget Stabilization Account Balance	268
Total Reserves	358

(1) Spending authority that will not be used by the end of the 2011-13 Biennium.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of Financial Management.

Table 3B
2013-15 General Fund-State Adjustments
February 2012 through June 2013
($ in millions)

	Adjustments
Beginning Balance	90
Revenue	
February 2012 Forecast	32,429
June 2012 Forecast	197
September 2012 Forecast	23
November 2012 Forecast	(88)
March 2013 Forecast	(20)
June 2013 Forecast	121
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Account	(307)
Total Revenue	32,355
Other Resource Changes	
Enacted Revenue Transfers	238
Total Other Resource Changes	238
Total Resources	32,683
Spending	
Enacted Budget	32,791
Governor's Vetoes	(0)
Estimated Reversions(1)	(140)
Total Spending	32,651
Ending Balance and Reserves	
Unrestricted Ending Fund Balance	32
Budget Stabilization Account Balance	576
Total Reserves	608

(1) Estimated spending authority that will not be used by the end of the 2013-15 Biennium.
Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: Office of Financial Management.

Revenues and Expenditures. The state separates its General Fund revenues and expenditures into three categories: General Fund-State, General Fund-Federal and General Fund-Private/Local to indicate the general source of revenues. Tables 4 and 5 summarize such revenues and expenditures for the Fiscal Years 2008 through 2012 and budgeted expenditures for Fiscal Years 2013 through 2015. Table 4 is derived from the Forecast Council's forecast documents, which include forecasts of revenues through Fiscal Year 2015 (other than federal and local and private revenues and fund transfers, which are not part of the forecast). The information in Table 5 is extracted from the state's budget documents. The state budgets revenues on a cash basis and expenditures on a modified accrual basis. Accordingly, revenues reported in the state's financial statement attached as Appendix D are on the modified accrual basis and will not match revenues shown on budgetary schedules. Additionally, certain governmental activities are excluded from budgetary schedules because they are not appropriated. Examples include federal surplus food commodities, electronic food stamp benefits, capital leases acquisitions and the distribution of resources collected on behalf of local governments. Further, certain debt service expenditures are appropriated as operating transfers. These transfers are reported as expenditures on the budgetary schedules and as transfers in the state's financial statement attached as Appendix D. The General Fund balance sheet shown in the financial statements attached as Appendix D has three revenue sources: state, federal and private/local. General Fund-State in Tables 4 and 5 is the portion supported by state revenues (taxes, fees, other state charges, transfers, and other revenues).

Table 4
General Fund Revenues and Resources[1]
Fiscal Years ended June 30
(Cash Receipts)
($ in millions)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Forecast 2013[7]	Forecast 2014[7]	Forecast 2015[7]
Beginning General Fund Balance	1,372	805	279	(561)	(92)	(381)	90	4
General Fund State Revenues[1]								
State Tax Revenues								
Retail Sales Tax	7,705	6,870	6,417	6,620	6,745	7,133	7,467	7,792
Business and Occupation Taxes	2,874	2,640	2,574	3,010	3,126	3,323	3,227	3,388
Use Taxes (General Fund portion)	511	460	423	534	480	523	536	564
Property Taxes	1,721	1,770	1,822	1,840	1,898	1,935	1,969	2,010
Real Estate Excise Taxes	663	389	380	373	399	533	494	540
Other Excise Taxes[2]	25	23	17	18	17	16	15	15
Other Taxes[3]	1,590	1,582	1,535	1,804	1,827	1,876	1,866	1,955
Subtotal State Tax Revenues	15,089	13,734	13,168	14,199	14,492	15,339	15,574	16,381
State Non-Tax Revenues								
Licenses, permits and other fees	98	95	84	87	99	104	99	100
Liquor profits and fees	66	69	71	117	49	126	91	65
Investment income	125	63	2	(12)	(10)	(10)	(6)	(6)
Lottery transfers	-	11	13	9	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Tax Revenue	281	186	233	248	244	213	196	199
Subtotal State Non-Tax Revenues	570	424	403	449	382	433	380	358
Adjustments and Transfers								
Enacted Transfers/Prior Period Adjustments	(266)	1,043	699	550	246	137	113	124
Adjustment to Working Capital	-	-	-	-	-	238	-	-
Transfers from Budget Stabilization Account	-	-	45	223	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Emergency Reserve Account/ Budget Stabilization Account[4]	-	(115)	(119)	(129)	(130)	(138)	(140)	(167)
Subtotal Adjustment and Transfers	(266)	928	625	644	116	237	(27)	(43)
Total General Fund Resources	16,765	15,891	14,475	14,731	14,898	15,628	16,017	16,670
General Fund-State Resources	16,765	15,891	14,475	14,731	14,898	15,628	16,017	16,670
General Fund-Federal Revenues[5] [6]	5,898	6,498	8,339	7,975	7,114	7,707	8,083	8,757
General Fund-Private/Local Revenues[6]	207	220	225	250	273	295	280	289
Total General Fund Resources[6]	22,870	22,609	23,039	22,956	22,285	23,630	24,380	25,716

(1) Includes revenues that before July 1, 2009, were deposited to the Public Safety and Education, Equal Justice, Water Quality, Health Services, Violence Reduction and Drug Enforcement and Student Achievement Accounts.
(2) Includes liquor, beer and wine, tobacco, boat and timber excise taxes, among others.
(3) Includes estate and inheritance taxes, public utility taxes and insurance premium and other taxes.
(4) The Emergency Reserve Account was abolished, and the Budget Stabilization Account was created effective July 1, 2009. See "GENERAL FUND—Budget Stabilization Account."
(5) Includes ARRA funding in 2009, 2010 and 2011 of $1.0 billion, $2.1 billion, and $1.9 billion, respectively.
(6) Federal revenues and private/local revenues are not forecast.
(7) Based on 2013-15 Biennium Budget, 2013 enacted supplemental budget, and the June 2013 Revenue Forecast.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Compiled by the Office of Financial Management from forecast documents and budget documents.

Table 5
General Fund Expenditures and Ending Fund Balance[1]
Fiscal Years ended June 30
(Modified Accrual Basis)
($ in millions)

						Forecast		
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013[6]**	**2014[6]**	**2015[6]**
Education								
Public School	6,326	6,409	6,512	6,334	6,789	6,753	7,255	7,578
Higher Education	1,588	1,593	1,396	1,355	1,185	1,166	1,348	1,345
Other Education	85	93	82	39	40	42	55	69
Total Education	7,999	8,095	7,990	7,728	8,014	7,961	8,658	8,992
Human Services								
Dept. Social and Health Services[2]	4,796	4,433	4,303	4,425	2,683	2,687	2,873	2,914
Dept. Corrections	857	896	708	792	812	791	834	831
Other Human Services[2]	457	481	370	233	2,176	2,229	2,235	2,217
Total Human Services	6,110	5,810	5,381	5,450	5,671	5,707	5,942	5,962
Natural Resources Recreation	253	246	198	160	138	163	131	132
Government Operations	289	293	238	212	204	223	234	225
Transportation	43	38	40	34	36	43	36	34
Debt Service[3]	851	714	870	907	941	1,203	769	1,078
Other Expenditures[4]	416	416	319	332	275	238	243	214
Total General Fund-State Expenditures	15,961	15,612	15,036	14,823	15,279	15,538	16,013	16,637
Expenditures from Federal Funds	5,898	6,498	8,339	7,975	7,114	7,707	8,083	8,757
Expenditures from Private/Local Funds[5]	207	220	225	250	273	295	280	289
Total General Fund Expenditures	22,066	22,330	23,600	23,048	22,666	23,540	24,376	25,683
Total General Fund Resources	22,870	22,609	23,039	22,956	22,285	23,630	24,380	25,716
Total General Fund Expenditures	(22,066)	(22,330)	(23,600)	(23,048)	(22,666)	(23,540)	(24,376)	(25,683)
Unrestricted General Fund Ending Balance	804	279	(561)	(92)	(381)	90	7	33
Emergency Reserve/Budget Stabilization Balance	303	21	95	1	130	268	409	576
Total Reserves	1,107	300	(466)	(91)	(251)	358	413	609

(1) Includes expenditures that before July 1, 2009, were made from the Public Safety and Education, Equal Justice, Water Quality, Health Services, Violence Reduction and Drug Enforcement and Student Achievement Accounts.
(2) The Medical Assistance Program moved from DSHS to the Health Care Authority beginning in Fiscal Year 2012.
(3) Does not include debt service payments reimbursed from sources that are not general state revenues, including motor vehicle and special fuel taxes, tuition fees, patient fees, admission taxes, parking taxes and certain King County sales and use taxes. See Tables 11 and 12.
(4) Includes legislative and judicial agencies and other special appropriations. Fiscal Year 2013 also assumes $60 million per year in state General Fund reversions.
(5) Includes spending from grants, contracts and other agreements from private/local sources.
(6) Based on 2013-15 Biennium budget, 2013 enacted supplemental budget, and the June 2013 Revenue Forecast.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Compiled by the Office of Financial Management from forecast documents and budget documents.

Impact of Federal Sequestration on the State

On March 1, 2013, the sequestration provision of the Federal Budget Control Act of 2011 went into effect. The state expects that sequestration will have both direct and indirect effects on the state. The impact will largely depend on the length of sequestration. Federal funds typically make up 20 to 25 percent of the state budget. The state estimates that approximately 80 percent of these federal funds are exempt from sequestration, including Medicaid and most transportation programs, but that the state could receive approximately $83 million fewer federal funds in March-December 2013 as a result of sequestration. Among the reductions are an 8.7 percent reduction in the federal subsidy for the state's Build America Bonds (for a total of approximately $1.2 million in 2013), cuts to high-need schools, special education services, social services, employment security, and unemployment benefits. These reductions are scheduled to last through September 30, 2013, the end of the current federal fiscal year. Reductions could continue or be changed after October 1, 2013.

The state also expects that sequestration will impact the state's economy. Regional Economic Models Inc. estimates that job losses in the state in 2013 will be 43,151 as a result of sequestration. A significant portion of the loss is due to the Pentagon's reduced military training and contracting and its furlough program that is impacting thousands of civilian employees at defense facilities in Washington. The Forecast Council currently estimates that sequestration will reduce state revenues by approximately $6 million each month it continues.

Capital Budget

The capital budget includes appropriations for construction and repair of state office buildings, college and university buildings, prisons and juvenile rehabilitation facilities; parks; public schools; housing for low-income and disabled persons, farm workers and others; and for other capital facilities and programs. Approximately half of the capital budget typically is financed by state-issued bonds, while the rest is funded primarily from dedicated accounts, trust revenue and federal funding sources. The budget includes money re-appropriated from previous biennia when projects are not completed before the end of that biennium.

Table 6 summarizes the capital budgets for the 2007-09, 2009-11, 2011-13 and 2013-15 Biennia.

Table 6
Capital Budgets
(Modified Accrual Basis)
($ in millions)

	2007-2009 Final Budget	2009-2011 Final Budget	2011-13 Final Budget	2013-15 Enacted Budget
Education				
Public Schools	1,254	1,190	1,080	1,065
Higher Education	1,539	1,305	897	890
Other Education	45	30	27	20
Total Education	2,838	2,525	2,004	1,975
Human Services				
Department of Social and Health Services	85	44	33	32
Other Human Services	518	259	263	230
Total Human Services	603	303	296	262
Natural Resources and Recreation	1,721	1,568	2,000	2,397
General Government	1,952	1,270	1,556	1,794
Transportation[(1)]	17	10	1	2
Total Capital Budget Expenditures	7,131	5,676	5,857	6,430

(1) Transportation reflects the Omnibus Capital budget and not the Transportation Capital budget. See "TRANSPORTATION-RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES."

Source: Office of Financial Management.

TRANSPORTATION-RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

The Washington State Department of Transportation ("WSDOT") is the state department responsible for building, maintaining, and operating the state highway system and the state ferry system and working in partnership with others to maintain and improve local roads, railroads, airports, and multi-modal alternatives to driving. WSDOT operates 18,600 state highway lane miles, over 3,600 bridge structures, including the four longest floating bridges in the United States, 48 safety rest areas, 22 ferry vessels and 20 ferry terminals.

Transportation Revenue

Transportation revenues include taxes and fees, ferry fares and concessions, toll revenue and federal funds. Most transportation revenues are deposited to the Motor Vehicle Fund. Revenues from excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels are restricted to highway purposes. Toll revenue from the SR 520 Corridor is deposited into the SR 520 Corridor Account (also known as the Toll Facilities Account). Federal-Aid Highway Program funds (except for debt service reimbursements) are deposited into the Motor Vehicle Fund.

Excise Taxes on Motor Vehicle and Special Fuels. The primary component of transportation revenue is excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels. In 1921, the Legislature established a motor vehicle fuel tax at a fixed rate of $0.01 per gallon. The tax rate has been increased several times since then. Table 7 lists the increases in the excise tax on motor vehicle fuel since April 1, 1990. The same rates are charged per gallon for diesel and alternative fuels.

Table 7
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Rate History
(Per Gallon)

Effective Date of Change	Increase ($)	Per-Gallon Tax ($)
4/1/1990	0.040	0.220
4/1/1991	0.010	0.230
7/1/2003	0.050	0.280
7/1/2005	0.030	0.310
7/1/2006	0.030	0.340
7/1/2007	0.020	0.360
7/1/2008	0.015	0.375

Source: Washington State Department of Transportation.

Federal Funds. WSDOT receives substantial federal funds, primarily from the Federal-Aid Highway Program, which encompasses most of the federal programs providing highway funds to the states. The Federal-Aid Highway Program is a reimbursement program that is financed from transportation user-related revenues, primarily excise taxes on motor fuel, deposited in the Highway Trust Fund. The program and the imposition of the taxes dedicated to the Highway Trust Fund must be periodically reauthorized by Congress. Most recently in 2012, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) extended highway-user taxes through September 30, 2016, with no change to the tax rates. Once a project has been approved, the federal government pays a portion of the costs (typically 86.5 percent for the state) of the project as costs are incurred. States also may apply to be reimbursed for debt service on obligations issued to finance an approved project. The SR 520 Project has been approved for debt service reimbursement. See "Transportation Expenditures."

The sequestration of funds pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (BBEDCA) resulted in a loss of less than $1 million in National Highway Performance Program Funds received by the state. The Build America Bonds (BABs) subsidy received by the state in FFY 2013 for certain motor vehicle fuel tax bonds was also reduced by approximately $1.2 million. In addition, an across-the-board rescission reduced the state's obligation limitation available to the Federal-Aid Highway Program by approximately $1 million.

Tolls. Currently the state is collecting tolls on three facilities: the Tacoma Narrows Bridge, State Route ("SR") 167 High Occupancy Toll ("HOT") Lanes Pilot Project and the SR 520 Corridor. Toll rates on the Tacoma Narrows Bridge are fixed throughout the day, and tolls are collected only in the eastbound direction. Tolling on SR 167 is

"dynamic"; cars with two or more people use the HOT lane for free and single occupant drivers have the option to pay the posted toll and use the carpool lane. The Legislature has extended the SR 167 HOT Lanes Pilot Project through June 2015. Toll rates on the SR 520 Corridor vary depending on the time of day and number of axles and tolls are collected electronically. The Legislature recently designated the Alaskan Way Viaduct (the "Viaduct"), the northern portion of the I-405 Corridor, and Columbia River Crossing as "eligible toll facilities," but no tolls are currently being collected. See "Transportation Expenditures-The Alaskan Way Viaduct" and "-Columbia River Crossing."

Transportation Revenue Forecast Council. The Transportation Revenue Forecast Council (the "Transportation Forecast Council"), comprised of technical staff of the Department of Licensing, WSDOT, OFM and the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council, prepares quarterly forecasts of transportation revenues (including revenues from excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels). The transportation 16-year revenue forecasts are based in part upon the economic and demographic forecasts and assumptions made by the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council. Current fuel tax rates are assumed.

In its most recent forecast, released in June 2013, the Transportation Forecast Council projects that gross transportation revenues for the 2013-15 Biennium will total $4.588 billion, an increase of 6.3 percent from the previous biennium's total revenue of $4.317 billion.

Transportation Expenditures

Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Distributions. The Constitution requires that all proceeds of the excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels be placed in the Motor Vehicle Fund, a special fund within the state treasury, and used exclusively for highway purposes, including the capital and operating costs of public highways, county roads, bridges and city streets and the operation of ferries that are part of any public highway, county road or city street and including the payment of state debt obligations for which excise taxes on the motor vehicle and special fuels have been legally pledged.

State statutes require that excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels be distributed to local governments and to certain state accounts, all to be used for highway purposes. The statutes provide, however, that nothing therein be construed to violate any terms or conditions contained in any highway construction bond issues then or thereafter authorized and to which such taxes are pledged. Excise taxes collected on motor vehicle and special fuels are distributed monthly. See Tables 8 and 9.

Transportation Operating Budget. Highway and ferry operations and maintenance are the two largest components of the state's transportation operating budget. Ferry operations and maintenance are funded in part by ferry fares. Aviation, public transportation and rail operations are funded with other non-fuel tax revenues.

Payment of Bonds Payable from Excise Taxes on Motor Vehicle and Special Fuels. Each legislative act that authorizes the issuance and sale of motor vehicle fuel tax bonds provides that the principal of and interest on such bonds are secured by a pledge of the excise taxes levied on motor vehicle and special fuels. That pledge constitutes a charge against the revenues from such motor vehicle and special fuels excise taxes equal to the charge of any other general obligation bonds of the state that have been and may thereafter be authorized that also pledge, on an equal basis, excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels for their payment. By state law, the Legislature also covenants to continue to levy those excise taxes in amounts sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on all of the bonds issued under those legislative authorizations. All motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds of the state are further secured by a pledge of the full faith, credit and taxing power of the state. See "INDEBTEDNESS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS–General Obligation Debt–Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds." Statutes authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds require that if the bonds to be refunded are secured by motor vehicle fuel taxes, in addition to the pledge of the state's full faith, credit and taxing power, the refunding bonds must also be secured by the same taxes.

Under motor vehicle fuel tax bond statutes enacted before 1993, at least one year prior to the date any interest is due and payable on those bonds or prior to the maturity date of any such bonds, the Committee estimates, subject to the provisions of the pledge of revenue, the percentage of the monthly receipts of the motor vehicle fund resulting from collection of excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels that will be necessary to meet interest or bond payments when due. Each month, as such funds are paid into the Motor Vehicle Fund, the Treasurer must transfer such

percentage of the monthly receipts from excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels in the Motor Vehicle Fund to the Highway Bond Retirement Fund and the Ferry Bond Retirement Fund. Money in the Ferry Bond Retirement Fund is to be used for payment when due of the principal of and interest on state ferry bonds. If in any month it appears that the estimated percentage of money to be transferred is insufficient to meet the requirements for interest and bond retirement, the Treasurer must notify the Committee, and the Committee must adjust its estimates so that all requirements for interest and principal of all bonds issued will be fully met at all times. Motor vehicle fuel tax bond statutes enacted in 1993 and thereafter require that such transfers from the Motor Vehicle Fund to the Highway Bond Retirement Fund be made in accordance with the bond proceedings, which generally provide that the transfers be made on the date a debt service payment is due, although in practice amounts are set aside monthly in the Motor Vehicle Fund for debt service. See Table 9.

Payment of Bonds Payable from Toll Revenue and Other Funds. The state is financing the SR 520 Floating Bridge and the Eastside plus West Approach Bridge Project as part of the SR 520 Corridor Program described below with a combination of (i) general obligation bonds of the state first payable from toll revenue and excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels ("Triple Pledge Bonds"), (ii) toll revenue bonds that do not pledge state excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels or the full faith and credit of the state, and (iii) grant anticipation revenue vehicle ("GARVEE") bonds payable from Federal-Aid Highway Program funds and not secured by a pledge of toll revenue. The state issued the first series of bonds for the SR 520 Corridor Program in October 2011, as Triple Pledge Bonds. Under the authorizing legislation, "toll revenue" means only such toll revenue that is pledged to the payment of the bonds. The resolution authorizing the issuance of the Triple Pledge Bonds pledged to those bonds the toll revenue from the SR 520 Corridor and any other "Eligible Toll Facilities" that may become part of a system of Eligible Toll Facilities. If toll revenue is not sufficient to pay the Triple Pledge Bonds, the Triple Pledge Bonds are then payable first from excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels and then from a general obligation pledge of other money of the state legally available therefor.

The state issued the second series of bonds for the SR 520 Corridor Program in June 2012 as GARVEE bonds, payable solely from Federal-Aid Highway Program funds, including federal reimbursements of debt service on the GARVEE bonds and federal reimbursements to the state for projects or portions of projects not financed with bond proceeds.

The state issued the third series of bonds for the SR 520 Corridor Program in October 2012 as the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Bond ("TIFIA Bond"), which represents a draw-down loan from the Federal Highway Administration. The state does not expect to draw on the loan until 2014. The TIFIA Bond is payable solely from toll revenues. See "The SR 520 Corridor Program."

Transportation Capital Program. The state's transportation capital plan includes several mega-projects, including the SR 520 Corridor Program and the replacement of the Viaduct. Other major highway projects include the I-405 and SR 520 interchange in Bellevue, the U.S. 395 North Spokane corridor, and the I-5 and SR 16 interchange in Tacoma. Construction of approximately 200 smaller highway projects, including construction of new interchanges, lanes and bridges, is underway. For ferry capital projects, one 64-auto ferry boat was delivered in 2010, one in 2011, and the final 64-auto ferry boat was delivered in January 2012. Two 144-auto ferries are being constructed and the first ferry is expected to be delivered by February 2014 at a total cost of $138 million. The second ferry is expected to be in service in early 2015 at a total cost of $126 million. Federal funds made available under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("ARRA") Inter-City High-Speed Passenger Rail Program will finance the capital improvements necessary to expand the Amtrak Cascades Service, including projects needed to provide two additional daily round trips between Seattle and Portland, reduce travel time between Seattle and Portland and improve on-time performance. As described under "LITIGATION–Other," in March 2013, a U.S. district court issued a permanent injunction that requires WSDOT to repair or replace approximately 817 fish barrier culverts by 2030, which WSDOT has estimated could cost $2.4 billion over the next 17 years.

The SR 520 Corridor Program. The SR 520 floating bridge provides a major east-west link across Lake Washington. It is 12.8 miles from I-5 in Seattle to the west and crossing Lake Washington to SR 202 in Redmond. Built in the 1960s, the bridge currently is vulnerable to failure in severe windstorms and earthquakes. The SR 520 Floating Bridge and the Eastside plus West Approach Bridge Project (a portion of the SR 520 Corridor Program) is underway and includes construction of a pontoon facility and pontoons for the new floating bridge, completion and reconfiguration of the HOV lane system on SR 520 to the east of Lake Washington, and construction of a new

floating bridge to replace the Evergreen Point floating bridge that includes the construction of the permanent north half of the west approach bridge.

The Legislature has authorized funding for the SR 520 Floating Bridge and Eastside plus West Approach Bridge Project and preliminary design and selected right-of-way acquisition for the Westside Project. The state issued $518.8 million in Triple Pledge Bonds in October 2011, $500.4 million in GARVEE bonds in June 2012, and a $300 million TIFIA Bond in October 2012, and expects to fund the remaining costs with additional bond proceeds, federal funds, toll revenue and excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels. It is expected that the total net proceeds of the various bond issues for the project will be approximately $1.8 billion. Tolling on the SR 520 Corridor began in December 2011. WSDOT is using the design-build delivery method for three major components of the project, which have been awarded. The second cycle of pontoons has been floated out from Tacoma, and all the anchors for the Floating Bridge have been put in place. The design and construction of the north half of the west approach bridge will use the design-bid-build delivery method. The contract is expected to be awarded in Summer 2014.

Issues with spalling and end-wall cracking found in the first cycle of pontoons will result in a number of change orders that are the responsibility of WSDOT. In May 2013, a change order to the pontoon construction contract for the amount of $9.9 million was executed for the initial repair effort and additional time necessary for the first cycle of pontoons. Additional repair and modification costs for the first cycle of pontoons are expected to total $22.4 million. Change orders to the Pontoon Project executed in July 2013 to address cycle 2 pontoon design changes and time-related impacts of WSDOT-caused delay are expected to total $48.8 million.

Later in 2013, WSDOT expects to execute additional change orders to pay for design modifications and time-related impacts of WSDOT-caused delay for pontoon cycles 3 through 6, and for impacts to the Floating Bridge and Landing Project for time-related impacts of WSDOT-caused delay from late delivery of pontoons. WSDOT expects that there will be additional change orders for the SR 520 Floating Bridge and Eastside plus West Approach Bridge Project. With the execution of change orders to date, approximately $100 million in contingency funds are available in the SR 520 Corridor Program budget for project changes; WSDOT cannot predict whether this contingency amount will be sufficient to cover all future change orders. It is likely that interim project milestones will be delayed several months, including delaying opening the floating bridge to traffic, from mid-2015 to late 2015 or early 2016. WSDOT, however, will not know the impact to the overall completion schedule until negotiations have been completed in late 2013.

If funded by the Legislature, the Westside Project will construct a new six-lane corridor from I-5 to the new SR 520 floating bridge, a new Portage Bay bridge, a reversible transit/HOV ramp to I-5, and other improvements. If the Westside Project is not funded, the new SR 520 floating bridge will be connected to the existing corridor between the bridge and I-5.

In 2012, the state updated an initial investment-grade traffic and revenue study for the SR 520 Corridor Program that was completed in 2011. Both studies forecasted toll traffic and gross revenue through Fiscal Year 2056. The original study projected that toll traffic would initially be approximately 48 percent lower than pre-toll traffic levels. Since tolling began in December 2011, toll traffic has performed better than initial projections and continues to exceed the updated projections from Fiscal Year 2012.

The Alaskan Way Viaduct. The Viaduct was built in the 1950s and includes an elevated 2.2-mile portion of SR 99 along the edge of Puget Sound in downtown Seattle. The Viaduct is a main north-south route through Seattle and carries 20 to 25 percent of the traffic through downtown. The elevated structure was damaged during the region's 2001 Nisqually earthquake. Studies indicate that the Viaduct may collapse if another major earthquake occurs. The total cost of the Viaduct replacement project is estimated to be $3.145 billion, which is expected to be funded by state, federal, and local investments and toll revenue. The Viaduct replacement project has been approved for $822 million in federal funds. The Viaduct's downtown waterfront section will be replaced with a bored tunnel beneath downtown Seattle using the world's largest diameter tunneling machine. Tunneling started in the summer of 2013. The SR 99 tunnel is scheduled to open in December 2015.

Columbia River Crossing. Columbia River Crossing is a comprehensive five-mile proposed project to improve safety, reduce congestion and enhance mobility on I-5 between SR 500 in Vancouver, Washington, and Columbia Boulevard in Portland, Oregon. The project would replace the current I-5 bridge, extend light rail to Vancouver,

improve closely-spaced interchanges and access to the ports of Portland and Vancouver, and enhance the pedestrian and bicycle path between the two cities. The final environmental impact statement was published in September 2011, and in December 2011, the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration signed a record of decision, validating the selected project solution and completing the federal environmental review process. The cost estimate is between $3.1 and $3.54 billion (in year of expenditure dollars). Expected funding sources included toll revenues, federal transportation funds, and state sources from Oregon and Washington. In March 2013, the State of Oregon authorized the sale of bonds to fund $450 million in capital construction in Oregon. Oregon's contribution was contingent on certain requirements, including a commitment from the State of Washington to authorize construction funds; however, the Legislature did not enact legislation providing the state's contribution to the project. Without funding, WSDOT is now in the process of closing the project office.

Transportation Revenues and Expenditures

Table 8 summarizes transportation-related revenues and other funding for the Fiscal Years 2009 through 2012 and forecasted transportation-related revenues and other funding for Fiscal Years 2013 through 2015. The forecasted revenues displayed in the following table are revenues used by WSDOT and do not include forecasted revenues for other transportation agencies such as the Department of Licensing, the Washington State Patrol or local grant agencies. It includes forecast revenues and projected bond proceeds, based upon the current budget, and assumed federal and local funds. The federal funds shown in Table 8 include funds received from all federal transportation agencies that are appropriated by the Legislature. A portion of the funds received in the state's federal program is passed through to local entities and is not appropriated by the Legislature. Table 8 is presented on a state Fiscal Year, which produces different results than when presented on a federal fiscal year basis.

Table 9 summarizes transportation-related expenditures for Fiscal Years 2009 through 2012 and budgeted and projected expenditures for Fiscal Years 2013 through 2015. Expenditures reflected are for WSDOT programs only.

Table 8
Transportation Revenues and Resources
Fiscal Years ended June 30
(Modified Accrual Basis)
($ in millions)

					June 2013 Forecast		
	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Beginning Balance	588	270	1,438	529	1,214	398	185
Gross Fuel Tax Collections include Non-Highway	1,247	1,234	1,255	1,242	1,242	1,254	1,261
Refunds for Non-Highway Use	(79)	(57)	(62)	(81)	(66)	(68)	(70)
Adjusted Gross Fuel Tax Collections	1,168	1,177	1,193	1,161	1,176	1,186	1,191
WSDOT Portion of Licenses, Permits and Fees	295	288	294	302	341	359	363
Ferry Fares	145	147	147	155	162	165	171
Tacoma Narrows Bridge Tolls(1)	46	47	45	47	61	66	71
State Route 167 Hot Lane Tolls(1)	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
SR 520 Corridor Tolls(1)	-	-	-	33	65	71	76
Other Revenues and Adjustments(2)	116	99	99	92	92	116	116
Total State Sources(3)	1,771	1,758	1,780	1,791	1,898	1,963	1,989
Other Funding(4)							
Bond Proceeds (Bonds sold in Fiscal Year)(5)	507	2,082	48	1,134	623	936	936
Bond Proceeds (GARVEE)	-	-	-	602	-	220	-
Federal Aid Highway Funds(6)	-	-	-	-	18	25	25
TIFIA Loan(7)					-	-	195
Federal Stimulus Funds (ARRA)	-	195	129	37	8	10	-
Federal High Speed Rail Funds	-	-	2	3	108	159	148
Federal Highway Funds(8)	453	362	385	554	804	605	605
Local Funds	45	48	54	25	83	86	86
Total Other Funding	1,005	2,687	618	2,355	1,644	2,041	1,995
Total Sources	3,364	4,715	3,836	4,675	4,756	4,402	4,168

(1) Includes gross toll revenue, transponder sales, violations, civil penalties, and fees.
(2) Includes other non-forecasted sources (e.g., reserves, interest income, transfers from other state accounts, and other miscellaneous sources).
(3) Gross fuel taxes are deposited into the Motor Vehicle Account and distributed to local governments and other state agencies by statute. These distributions and transfers are shown in Table 9. The Total State Sources include WSDOT accounts only and does not include other accounts that support expenditures for agencies such as Department of Licensing, the Washington State Patrol and local grant agencies.
(4) Other funding is based on the appropriated levels of bond proceeds and federal expenditures for FY 2013 and 2013-15 in the 2013-15 Enacted Transportation Budget.
(5) Bond proceeds for 2011-13 reflect bonds sold in the biennium. The remaining bond authority for the SR 520 Corridor Program has been fully appropriated for 2013-15 in the 2013 Enacted Transportation Budget to allow for flexibility.
(6) These amounts represent Federal Aid Highway funds for GARVEE Bond debt service.
(7) TIFIA Loan was appropriated in the 2011-13 Enacted Supplemental Budget, however the funds were placed in unallotted status. The same amount was appropriated again in 2013-15 where the expenditures are expected to occur.
(8) Federal and local funds in 2013-15 have been annualized from the biennial total. Federal Funds include both formula and allocated funds for all state appropriated accounts managed by WSDOT, including operating and capital programs. Funds are appropriated based on WSDOT's Fiscal Year, July 1 through June 30.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Washington State Department of Transportation.

Table 9
Transportation Expenditures and Ending Fund Balance[1]
Fiscal Years ended June 30
(Modified Accrual Basis)
($ in millions)

				2011-13 Enacted Supplemental Budget[1]		2013-15 Enacted Budget[2]	
	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Distributions and Transfers							
Debt Service Transfers – Motor Fuel Tax[3]	310	332	409	412	476	513	551
Debt Service Transfers – Toll Revenue[3]	-	-	-	17	26	27	29
Debt Service Transfers – GO[3]	4	8	9	11	11	13	13
Debt Service Transfers – Federal Aid Highway Funds[4]	-	-	-	-	18	25	25
Fuel Tax Distribution to Cities and Counties	233	235	238	231	235	237	238
Fuel Tax Distributions to Support Local Grant Programs[5]	127	128	130	126	128	129	130
Expenditures by Other Agencies[6]	47	45	47	57	57	65	65
Total Distributions and Transfers	722	747	833	854	952	1,008	1,050
WSDOT Operations							
Toll Maintenance and Operations	13	14	11	21	34	31	31
Highway Maintenance and Operations	232	198	214	211	227	230	230
Ferries Maintenance and Operations	215	209	225	231	235	243	243
Aviation, Public Transportation and Rail	74	73	82	65	79	76	76
Local Programs and Economic Partnerships	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
Operational Activities [7]	156	149	149	131	160	153	153
Operating Appropriations Placed in Unallotted Status[8]	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)
Total Operations	696	648	687	665	741	739	731
WSDOT Capital							
Highway Construction[9]	1,485	1,636	1,553	1,809	3,040	2,088	2,088
Traffic Operations and Facilities	10	6	8	9	14	16	16
Ferry Construction	91	131	158	83	196	146	146
Rail Program	59	59	35	22	127	188	188
Highways and Local Programs	30	50	33	18	44	32	32
Capital Appropriations Placed in Unallotted Status[10]	-	-	-	-	(757)	-	(350)
Total Capital	1,675	1,881	1,787	1,941	2,665	2,470	2,120
Total WSDOT Transportation Uses	3,094	3,277	3,307	3,460	4,358	4,218	3,902
Ending Fund Balance	270	1,438	529	1,214	398	185	267

(1) Table shows actuals through FY 2012. FY 2013 reflects remaining expenditure authority from the 2013 Enacted Supplemental Transportation Budget. Final expenditure data for FY 2013 will be available in October 2013. Revenue distributions are based on the June 2013 Transportation Revenue Forecast.
(2) Expenditure for FY 2014 and FY 2015 are based on the 2013-15 Enacted Transportation Budget. Expenditures have been annualized. Revenue distributions are based on the June 2013 Transportation Revenue Forecast.
(3) Funds are transferred to debt retirements accounts on a monthly basis and include debt service for fuel tax bonds, general obligation bonds and toll revenue bonds. These transfers do not match fiscal year debt service. Debt service in this table is net of the Build America Bonds' subsidy (and reflects reductions in FY 2013 for the sequestration). This represents debt service for WSDOT programs only and does not include debt service for the Transportation Improvement Board or other state or local entities.
(4) Represents debt service on GARVEE Bonds, which is reimbursed by Federal Aid Highway Program funds as shown on Table 8.
(5) Grant programs are administered to local users through the County Road Administration Board and the Transportation Improvement Board.
(6) Includes expenditures by certain legislative committees and commissions, as well as certain executive agencies.
(7) Operational Activities include administrative services, facilities operations and maintenance, transportation planning, information technology, and insurance fees.
(8) Operations and maintenance reserves for the Tacoma Narrows Bridge and SR 520 are placed in unallotted status.
(9) The 2013 Supplemental Transportation Budget provides appropriation authority for the SR 520 Corridor Program that aligns with the program's remaining bond authorization. Additionally, the corridor improvements are being delivered as a program of projects. This allows appropriations to be distributed between projects that make up the program and to advance federal pay-go funding as needed for project delivery.
(10) Appropriation authority that exceeds what is necessary for the SR 520 Project in 2013-15 is placed in unallotted status.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Washington State Department of Transportation.

INDEBTEDNESS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

All state general obligation debt and other evidences of indebtedness must be authorized by the Legislature and issued under the authority granted by the Legislature to the Committee. In addition to long-term bonds, the state may enter into financing contracts, including leases and installment purchase contracts, and notes. The state also may incur contingent obligations such as guarantees and may enter into payment agreements such as interest rate swaps (although to date it has not done so).

Debt Issuance Policy

The Committee maintains a Debt Issuance Policy that addresses, among other things, the roles and responsibilities of the Committee and the Treasurer, debt structuring guidelines and standards of conduct and appointment of professional service providers. The Debt Issuance Policy addresses debt service structure, mode of interest, refunding savings thresholds and the average life of debt (shorter than or equal to the estimated useful life of the facility financed). The requirements may not apply in all cases.

Debt Affordability Study

In January 2013, the Treasurer released the third annual Debt Affordability Study to the Legislature. The study presents information about the state's debt obligations to help guide policymakers as they make choices about the amounts, types and uses of debt financing undertaken in the state. The study describes issuance trends, borrowing costs and effective constraints on debt issuance and provides an assessment of the state's overall "debt affordability" by using demographic and financial indicators as well as peer analysis to measure the affordability of the state's existing and projected debt.

Recent Legislation and Ballot Measures

Through 2011 legislation, the Legislature created the Commission on State Debt to examine trends in the use of debt and other long term liabilities, compare debt service to other operating budget expenditures for similar policy objectives, and compare the state's debt limits and policies to other states. This commission recommended certain constitutional and statutory changes regarding the calculation of state debt limits and the creation of a debt policy council to advise the Governor and Legislature regarding the appropriate level of state debt. The 2011 legislation further directed the State Finance Committee to recommend a working debt limit for purposes of budget development for various purpose capital bond appropriations, which is lower than the state constitutional debt limit in order to reserve capacity under the constitutional limit for emergencies and economic uncertainties. In November 2012, voters approved a constitutional amendment that changes the constitutional general obligation debt limitation. See "General Obligation Debt–Constitutional General Obligation Debt Limitation" below.

General Obligation Debt

General Obligation Debt Authority. The Constitution and enabling statutes authorize different means of incurring state general obligation debt, the payment of which is secured by a pledge of the state's full faith, credit and taxing power.

General obligation bonds may be authorized:

(1) by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the Legislature, without voter approval, in which case the amount of such debt is generally (but not always) subject to the constitutional debt limitation described below;

(2) when authorized by law for a distinct work or object and approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon at a general election, or a special election called for that purpose, in which case the amount of the debt so approved is not subject to the constitutional debt limitations described below;

(3) by a body designated by statute (currently the Committee) without limitation as to amount, and without approval of the Legislature or approval of the voters:

    (a) to refund outstanding state obligations; or

(b) to meet temporary deficiencies of the state treasury, to preserve the best interests of the state in the conduct of the various state institutions and agencies during each Fiscal Year if such debt is discharged (other than by refunding) within 12 months of the date of incurrence and is incurred only to provide for appropriations already made by the Legislature.

The Constitution also permits the state to incur additional debt to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to defend the state in war.

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds. General obligation bonds that are payable from excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels may be issued for specified highway purposes and, as described below, such bonds are not subject to the constitutional general obligation debt limitation. Historically, no funds other than excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels have been used to pay such bonds. See "TRANSPORTATION-RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES– Transportation Expenditures–Payment of Bonds Payable from Excise Taxes on Motor Vehicle and Special Fuels."

Bonds for SR 520 Corridor Program. The Legislature has authorized the issuance of $1.95 billion of bonds to provide the funds necessary for the location, design, right-of-way, and construction of the Floating Bridge and the Eastside plus West Approach Bridge Project portion of the SR 520 Corridor Program. In October 2011, the state issued $518.775 million of Triple Pledge Bonds first payable from toll revenue, then excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels, and finally by the full faith and credit of the state. In June 2012, the state issued $500.4 million of GARVEE bonds payable from Federal-Aid Highway Program funds to finance the SR 520 Corridor Program. In October 2012, the state issued a $300 million TIFIA Bond payable solely from toll revenues. The TIFIA Bond is a draw down loan, which is expected to be drawn in 2014 through 2016. The state expects to issue approximately $220 million in additional GARVEE bonds in 2013 and $205 million in toll revenue bonds in 2014 for the project. It is expected that the total net proceeds of the various bond issues for the project will be approximately $1.8 billion. See "TRANSPORTATION-RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES."

Constitutional General Obligation Debt Limitation. With certain exceptions noted below, the amount of state general obligation debt that may be incurred is limited by the Constitution. The constitutional debt limitation prohibits the issuance of new debt if the aggregate debt contracted by the state would exceed the amount for which payments of principal and interest in any Fiscal Year would require the state to expend more than 9.0 percent of the arithmetic mean of general state revenues for the three immediately preceding Fiscal Years. This limitation restricts the incurrence of new debt and not the amount of debt service that may be paid by the state in future years.

Under the Constitution, "general state revenues" includes all state money received in the state treasury, with certain exceptions, including (1) fees and revenues derived from the operation of any undertaking, facility, or project; (2) moneys received as gifts, grants, donations, aid, or assistance when the terms require the application of such moneys otherwise then for general purposes of the state; (3) retirement system moneys and performance bonds and deposits; (4) trust fund money, including money received from taxes levied for specific purposes; and (5) proceeds from sale of bonds or other indebtedness.

Legislation adopted in 2011 directs that the Committee set a more restrictive working debt limit for budget development purposes. The working limit phases down to 7.75 percent by Fiscal Year 2022, starting in Fiscal Year 2016. The Committee may adjust that working debt limit due to extraordinary economic conditions.

In November 2012, voters approved an amendment to the constitutional limit specifying that (1) beginning July 1, 2014, general state revenues will be averaged over the six immediately preceding fiscal years; (2) for the purpose of the calculation, the definition of general state revenue will be expanded to include property taxes received by the state; and (3) the 9.0 percent constitutional limit on debt service will be reduced to 8.0 percent by July 1, 2034 (in downward steps to 8.5 percent starting July 1, 2014, to 8.25 percent starting July 1, 2026, and finally to 8.0 percent starting July 1, 2034). The amendment was intended to stabilize and smooth the state's ability to borrow; gradually reduce the state's long-term debt burden; and lower the share of the operating budget used to pay principal and interest on debt. In some years, the new constitutional limits are anticipated to be more restrictive than the previously approved statutory working debt limits.

Principal and interest requirements on the following types of obligations are excluded from the calculation of the constitutional debt limitation: (1) obligations payable from excise taxes levied on motor vehicle fuels, license fees,

income received from the investment of the permanent common school fund and revenue received from license fees on motor vehicles; (2) debt that has been refunded or defeased; (3) debt authorized by law for a single work or object and approved by a majority of those voting in a general or special election; (4) certificates of indebtedness issued to meet temporary deficiencies in the state treasury (described above under "General Obligation Debt Authority"); (5) principal requirements of bond anticipation notes; (6) financing contracts, including certificates of participation therein; (7) obligations issued to pay "current expenses of state government"; (8) obligations payable solely from the revenues derived from the ownership or operation of any particular facility or project; (9) obligations payable solely from gifts, grants, donations, aid or assistance that is limited to expenditure on specific purposes; and (10) any state guarantee of voter-approved general obligation debt of school districts in the state.

Debt Service Within Constitutional Debt Limitation. The aggregate debt projected to be contracted by the state as of August 21, 2013, does not exceed that amount for which payments of principal and interest in any Fiscal Year would require the state to expend more than 9.0 percent of the arithmetic mean of its general state revenues for the three immediately preceding Fiscal Years. The arithmetic mean of general state revenues for Fiscal Years 2011, 2012 and 2013 is $13,240,797,201. The debt service limitation, 9.0 percent of this mean, is $1,191,671,748. The state's maximum annual debt service as of August 21, 2013, on debt service subject to the constitutional debt limitation is $1,097,579,760, or $94,091,988 less than the debt service limitation.

Use of Short-Term General Obligation Debt Authority (Certificates of Indebtedness and Bond Anticipation Notes). Article VIII of the Constitution, Chapter 39.42 RCW and the state's other bond statutes delegate to the Committee the authority to issue, in the name of the state, temporary notes in anticipation of the sale of bonds. Pursuant to statutory authority and resolution of the Committee, such notes would be general obligations of the state, but principal of those notes would be excluded from the constitutional debt limitation. The state has no bond anticipation notes currently outstanding and currently does not plan to issue bond anticipation notes.

Article VIII of the Constitution and Chapter 39.42 RCW also provide for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies in the state treasury. Such indebtedness must be retired other than by refunding within 12 months after the date of issue. Principal and interest on certificates of indebtedness are excluded from the constitutional debt limitation. The state has no certificates of indebtedness currently outstanding and does not anticipate any short-term borrowing during Fiscal Year 2013.

Table 10 includes the total debt service requirements by pledge of revenues for the state general obligation bonds, and Table 11 includes a summary of the state's outstanding general obligation bonds.

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Table 10
Total Bond Debt Service Requirements by Pledge of Revenues
(in dollars)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Outstanding 8/21/2013[1]								2014A and 2014T[2]		2014B[2]		Total Debt Service Requirements [2][3][4][5]
	General Obligation						Limited Obligation		General Obligation				
	General State Revenues[3]		Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Revenues		Triple Pledge		GARVEEs		General State Revenues		Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Revenues		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest[4]	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2014[5]	286,500,000	257,902,671	108,202,541	161,971,463	-	26,024,975	-	24,836,000	-	12,125,248	-	6,039,356	883,602,254
2015	581,736,564	506,251,379	239,467,993	300,098,867	-	26,024,975	-	24,836,000	13,935,000	27,267,177	5,830,000	13,530,250	1,738,978,205
2016	590,527,077	481,098,471	251,359,493	295,319,078	-	26,024,975	39,860,000	23,853,000	13,985,000	27,221,079	6,005,000	13,351,850	1,768,605,022
2017	590,121,191	471,317,639	263,788,239	290,968,860	10,835,000	26,024,975	41,830,000	21,835,250	14,075,000	27,129,794	6,290,000	13,074,500	1,777,290,449
2018	576,954,950	440,354,921	268,679,188	282,335,089	11,375,000	25,483,225	43,895,000	19,716,375	14,240,000	26,964,650	6,605,000	12,752,125	1,729,355,523
2019	566,371,629	413,253,940	278,041,883	274,565,999	11,945,000	24,914,475	46,065,000	17,486,375	14,710,000	26,491,575	6,945,000	12,413,375	1,693,204,251
2020	560,988,868	389,786,465	285,203,119	265,320,319	12,540,000	24,317,225	48,355,000	15,134,875	15,465,000	25,737,200	7,305,000	12,057,125	1,662,210,195
2021	540,453,505	347,334,935	284,436,687	254,902,591	13,165,000	23,690,225	50,770,000	12,669,250	16,260,000	24,944,075	7,680,000	11,682,500	1,587,988,768
2022	534,650,000	297,208,375	291,182,106	247,000,080	13,825,000	23,031,975	53,290,000	10,084,000	17,090,000	24,110,325	8,070,000	11,288,750	1,530,830,611
2023	536,450,000	270,288,263	288,957,167	236,775,813	14,515,000	22,340,725	55,940,000	7,364,250	17,970,000	23,233,825	8,485,000	10,874,875	1,493,194,918
2024	536,095,000	243,833,588	295,204,322	227,810,279	15,240,000	21,614,975	58,730,000	4,501,500	18,890,000	22,312,325	8,920,000	10,439,750	1,463,591,739
2025	514,995,000	217,101,563	304,044,917	216,925,284	16,005,000	20,852,975	61,665,000	1,516,625	19,860,000	21,343,575	9,380,000	9,982,250	1,413,672,188
2026	500,995,000	191,160,188	313,515,654	204,045,108	16,805,000	20,052,725	-	-	20,880,000	20,325,075	9,860,000	9,501,250	1,307,139,999
2027	484,200,000	166,831,100	311,988,610	191,331,992	17,685,000	19,170,463	-	-	21,950,000	19,254,325	10,365,000	8,995,625	1,251,772,115
2028	466,080,000	145,721,550	301,151,468	181,231,930	18,615,000	18,242,000	-	-	23,075,000	18,128,700	10,895,000	8,464,125	1,191,604,773
2029	463,205,000	124,869,650	300,501,913	170,494,382	19,545,000	17,311,250	-	-	24,255,000	16,945,450	11,460,000	7,905,250	1,156,492,895
2030	441,280,000	104,764,000	295,520,835	158,654,915	20,525,000	16,334,000	-	-	25,565,000	15,636,038	12,040,000	7,317,750	1,097,637,538
2031	415,650,000	86,439,975	263,775,000	86,841,075	21,550,000	15,307,750	-	-	26,945,000	14,259,375	12,660,000	6,700,250	950,128,425
2032	399,150,000	67,739,650	243,545,000	75,218,048	22,625,000	14,230,250	-	-	28,325,000	12,877,625	13,305,000	6,051,125	883,066,698
2033	365,655,000	48,988,588	214,125,000	63,612,358	23,760,000	13,099,000	-	-	29,780,000	11,425,000	13,995,000	5,368,625	789,808,571
2034	285,520,000	32,282,900	169,900,000	53,695,455	24,945,000	11,911,000	-	-	31,305,000	9,897,875	14,710,000	4,651,000	638,818,230
2035	209,245,000	19,054,488	146,470,000	45,625,781	26,195,000	10,663,750	-	-	32,910,000	8,292,500	15,465,000	3,896,625	517,818,143
2036	142,655,000	9,747,813	123,570,000	38,995,981	27,505,000	9,354,000	-	-	34,595,000	6,604,875	16,255,000	3,103,625	412,386,293
2037	84,605,000	3,885,275	128,190,000	32,861,797	28,880,000	7,978,750	-	-	36,370,000	4,830,750	17,090,000	2,270,000	346,961,572
2038	34,470,000	977,200	132,810,000	26,646,997	30,325,000	6,534,750	-	-	38,235,000	2,965,625	17,965,000	1,393,625	292,323,197
2039	-	-	137,775,000	20,056,638	31,840,000	5,018,500	-	-	40,195,000	1,004,875	18,890,000	472,250	255,252,263
2040	-	-	142,965,000	13,183,012	33,430,000	3,426,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,004,512
2041	-	-	117,580,000	6,903,737	35,100,000	1,755,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,338,737
2042	-	-	55,245,000	2,957,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,202,081
2043			30,120,000	968,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,088,028
Total	10,708,553,784	5,338,194,583	6,587,316,137	4,427,318,037	518,775,000	480,735,388	500,400,000	183,833,500	590,865,000	451,328,935	276,470,000	213,577,831	30,277,368,194

(1) Does not include the current bond offerings dated August 21, 2013 (Series 2014A, 2014B and 2014T and, collectively, the "Bonds"). Does not include the TIFIA Bond, which has not been drawn upon. See "TRANSPORTATION RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES–Transportation Expenditures–Payment of Bonds Payable from Toll Revenue and Other Funds."

(2) Current bond offerings dated August 21, 2013 (Series 2014A, 2014B and 2014T).

(3) The state may be reimbursed for some of these debt service payments from sources that are not general state revenues, including tuition fees, patient fees, admission taxes, parking taxes and certain King County sales and uses taxes. See Tables 11 and12.

(4) Debt service does not take into account the receipts of the 35 percent federal credit payments applicable to bonds issued as Build America Bonds. See "GENERAL FUND–Impact of Federal Sequestration on the State."

(5) Remaining debt service on outstanding bonds. Upon the issuance of the Bonds, debt service requirements for entire Fiscal Year 2014 are: principal $791,236,540; interest $895,713,138; total debt service $1,686,949,678.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of the State Treasurer.

Table 11
History of Outstanding Bonds and Debt Service
(in dollars)

	6/30/2009	6/30/2010	6/30/2011	6/30/2012	6/30/2013
Outstanding by Source of Payment					
General Obligation Bonds					
General State Revenues and Other Sources [1]	9,831,964,833	10,410,327,277	10,763,996,170	10,980,895,035	10,980,397,783
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Revenue	4,285,988,810	6,189,623,828	6,004,454,495	6,353,055,881	6,712,006,137
Toll Revenue on the SR 520 Corridor	-	-	-	518,775,000	518,775,000
	14,117,953,643	16,599,951,104	16,768,450,665	17,852,725,916	18,211,178,920
Limited Obligation Bonds					
Pledged Federal Aid (GARVEE)	-	-	-	500,400,000	500,400,000
Total – Outstanding	14,117,953,643	16,599,951,104	16,768,450,665	18,353,125,916	18,711,578,920
Annual Debt Service Requirements by Fiscal Year					
General Obligation Bonds					
General State Revenues and Other Sources Debt Service[1]					
Payable from General State Revenues	816,725,594	866,032,566	904,457,910	936,976,816	969,603,360
Reimbursed from Other Sources[1]	91,360,751	91,743,874	88,239,461	86,327,135	83,775,821
	908,086,345	957,776,440	992,697,370	1,023,303,951	1,053,379,180
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Revenue Debt Service					
Payable from Excise Taxes on Motor Vehicle and Special Fuels	291,775,904	319,143,978	379,425,700	399,676,957	420,422,316
Reimbursed from Tolls on the Tacoma Narrows Bridge	26,915,419	34,925,419	42,200,419	43,266,544	45,329,581
	318,691,323	354,069,397	421,626,119	422,943,501	465,751,897
Toll Revenue Debt Service					
Payable from Toll Revenue on the SR 520 Corridor	-	-	-	15,253,527	26,024,975
Limited Obligation Bonds					
GARVEE Bond Debt Service	-	-	-	-	18,282,056
Total – Annual Debt Service by Fiscal Year	1,226,777,668	1,311,845,837	1,414,323,489	1,481,500,979	1,563,438,108

(1) The state may be reimbursed from sources that are not general state revenues, including tuition fees, patient fees, admission taxes, parking taxes and certain King County sales and use taxes.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of the State Treasurer.

Table 12
Bonds by Source of Payment[1]
(Outstanding as of August 21, 2013)
(in dollars)

General Obligation Bonds		
Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds		
Payable from General State Revenues		10,499,664,066
Reimbursed from Other Sources[2]		799,754,718
Sub Total		11,299,418,784
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds		
Payable from Excise Taxes on Motor Vehicle and Special Fuels		6,328,000,000
Payable from Tolls on the SR 520 Corridor		518,775,000
Reimbursed from Tolls on the Tacoma Narrows Bridge		535,786,137
Sub Total		7,382,561,137
	Total General Obligation Bonds	18,681,979,920
Limited Obligation Bonds		
GARVEE Bonds	**Total Limited Obligation Bonds**	500,400,000
	Total	19,182,379,920

(1) Includes the current bond offerings dated August 21, 2013 (Series 2014A, 2014B and 2014T). Does not include the TIFIA Bond, which has not been drawn upon. See "TRANSPORTATION-RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES–Transportation Expenditures–Payment of Bonds Payable from Toll Revenue and Other Funds."
(2) The state may be reimbursed from sources that are not general state revenues, including tuition fees, patient fees, admission taxes, parking taxes and certain King County sales and use taxes.
Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: Office of the State Treasurer.

Certificates of Participation/Financing Contracts for State and Local Agencies

Financing Contracts and Leases for State Agencies. The Legislature has authorized the state to enter into financing contracts, including leases, installment purchase agreements and other interest-bearing contracts, for the acquisition by state agencies of personal and real property. The state's current program provides for the financing of essential equipment and real estate projects with proceeds received from the sale of certificates of participation in master financing contracts. By their terms, the master financing contracts are payable only from current appropriations and/or from funds that do not constitute "general state revenues," and are not "debt" under the Constitution. Unlike bonds, the state's obligations under the master financing contracts and state agencies' obligations under their financing addenda are subject to appropriation by the Legislature and Executive Order reduction by the Governor.

The Committee is charged with oversight of financing contracts entered into by the state and state agencies, and all financing contracts for state real estate projects require prior approval of the Legislature. At the start of each biennium, the Office of the State Treasurer, as staff to the Committee, reports on prior usage of financing contracts and presents a proposed financing plan for the upcoming biennium. In addition, the Committee is required by law to establish from time to time a maximum aggregate principal amount payable from payments to be made under financing contracts entered into by the state.

The state also has entered into two long-term leases with separate nonprofit corporations that issued "63-20" lease revenue bonds on behalf of the state. The first lease, entered into in 2004 with Tumwater Office Properties, is for an office building being used as offices by WSDOT and DOC (now known as the "Edna Lucille Goodrich Building" and formerly the "Tumwater Office Building"). The second lease, entered into in 2009 with FYI Properties, is for a state data center and an office building in Olympia used by the Department of Enterprise Services and Consolidated Technology Services and several smaller agencies (the "1500 Jefferson Building"). The state began making lease payments for the 1500 Jefferson Building in July 2011. The state's payments under the leases have been assigned to separate trustees as security for the "63-20" bonds issued by each of the lessors. Under each lease, the state's

obligation to make payments of rent is subject to appropriation by the Legislature and subject to Executive Order reduction by the Governor, and neither lease is a "debt" under the Constitution.

Financing Contracts for Local Agencies. The Legislature has authorized the state to enter into financing contracts on behalf of certain local government agencies for the acquisition of essential real and personal property. Pursuant to that authorization, the Treasurer established the state's Local Capital Asset Lending Program under which certain local government agencies with taxing power enter into financing contracts with the state for the acquisition of real and personal property. The obligations of local agencies under financing contracts with the state are general obligations to which the local agencies pledge their full faith and credit to make required payments. Local agency payments received by the state are used to make payments under financing contracts of the state. The state incurs a contingent obligation to make payments on behalf of a local agency in the event a local agency fails to make its required payment. This contingent payment obligation of the state is subject to appropriation by the Legislature and to Executive Order reduction by the Governor. If any local agency fails to make a payment due, the Treasurer is obligated to withhold an amount sufficient to make such payment from the local agency's share, if any, of state revenues or other amounts authorized or required by law to be distributed by the state to such local agency, if otherwise legally permissible.

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Table 13 summarizes by Fiscal Year payments to be made relating to outstanding certificates of participation, and Table 14 summarizes the "63-20" lease revenue bond payments by Fiscal Year.

Table 13
Payments of Certificates of Participation in State Financing Contracts for State and Local Agencies by Fiscal Year[(1)]
(Outstanding as of August 21, 2013)
(in dollars)

	State				Local				State and Local Real Estate & Equipment Total Payments
	Real Estate		Equipment		Real Estate		Equipment		
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2014[(2)(3)]	14,148,283	9,536,891	12,586,971	3,896,044	1,656,327	699,482	4,518,582	780,932	47,823,513
2015	31,343,057	16,225,929	32,704,008	5,515,311	2,984,810	1,311,397	7,373,729	1,274,026	98,732,267
2016	32,839,795	14,976,474	26,860,679	4,627,924	3,050,118	1,198,580	5,769,111	1,033,348	90,356,030
2017	26,030,000	13,647,463	24,630,592	3,830,415	3,026,682	1,081,527	4,956,748	831,655	78,035,082
2018	25,300,000	12,617,629	17,331,140	3,158,430	2,342,758	969,646	4,129,322	644,687	66,493,613
2019	24,895,000	11,581,458	15,084,993	2,642,186	2,160,027	879,184	3,279,161	494,939	61,016,947
2020	24,535,000	10,566,180	12,374,683	2,199,679	2,065,013	794,094	2,857,951	371,815	55,764,415
2021	24,425,000	9,540,569	12,005,443	1,821,359	1,915,000	712,465	1,901,090	269,670	52,590,597
2022	23,660,000	8,521,363	4,746,551	1,506,585	1,680,000	635,758	1,498,449	193,915	42,442,621
2023	23,645,000	7,501,390	4,889,662	1,286,645	1,740,000	561,863	1,165,338	123,755	40,913,653
2024	22,600,000	6,488,536	4,855,000	1,055,675	1,805,000	485,300	980,000	72,375	38,341,886
2025	20,440,000	5,520,058	5,095,000	820,000	1,890,000	405,093	365,000	30,325	34,565,476
2026	19,980,000	4,611,838	5,035,000	584,050	1,975,000	318,328	300,000	16,450	32,820,665
2027	19,945,000	3,696,573	3,950,000	341,225	1,885,000	231,031	90,000	3,950	30,142,779
2028	16,610,000	2,823,836	3,940,000	180,900	1,930,000	144,016	10,000	250	25,639,003
2029	15,955,000	2,060,249	4,060,000	60,900	830,000	54,394	-	-	23,020,543
2030	16,350,000	1,306,229	-	-	230,000	22,936	-	-	17,909,166
2031	10,430,000	711,494	-	-	165,000	14,450	-	-	11,320,944
2032	5,550,000	322,694	-	-	155,000	8,144	-	-	6,035,838
2033	4,965,000	98,522	-	-	100,000	1,981	-	-	5,165,503
Total	403,646,135	142,355,374	190,149,724	33,527,327	33,585,737	10,529,668	39,194,481	6,142,093	859,130,538

(1) Excludes payments on state leases supporting "63-20" lease revenue bonds. See Table 14. Does not include the current offering of Certificates of Participation, Series 2013D, dated August 22, 2013.
(2) Total payments for Fiscal Year 2014 are $97,257,557.
(3) Debt service is collected from state and local agencies one month prior to the date the state pays debt service. Table shows debt service as it is paid to Certificate of Participation holders, not when collected from state and local agencies.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of the State Treasurer.

Table 14
Payments Under "63-20" Lease Revenue Bonds by Fiscal Year
(Outstanding as of August 21, 2013)
(in dollars)

Fiscal Year	E.L. Goodrich Building		1500 Jefferson Building		Total Lease Revenue Bonds
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2014	-	1,286,344	5,725,000	15,908,625	22,919,969
2015	1,540,000	2,534,188	6,015,000	15,622,375	25,711,563
2016	1,740,000	2,450,013	6,310,000	15,321,625	25,821,638
2017	1,955,000	2,353,019	6,630,000	15,006,125	25,944,144
2018	2,180,000	2,244,475	6,965,000	14,674,625	26,064,100
2019	2,420,000	2,123,725	7,310,000	14,326,375	26,180,100
2020	2,685,000	1,989,719	7,675,000	13,960,875	26,310,594
2021	2,960,000	1,841,538	8,060,000	13,577,125	26,438,663
2022	3,260,000	1,678,263	8,460,000	13,174,125	26,572,388
2023	3,570,000	1,498,975	8,885,000	12,751,125	26,705,100
2024	3,905,000	1,302,756	9,350,000	12,284,663	26,842,419
2025	4,265,000	1,093,625	9,845,000	11,793,788	26,997,413
2026	4,640,000	871,000	10,360,000	11,276,925	27,147,925
2027	5,035,000	629,125	10,905,000	10,733,025	27,302,150
2028	5,480,000	366,250	11,450,000	10,187,775	27,484,025
2029	4,585,000	114,625	12,035,000	9,600,963	26,335,588
2030	-	-	12,665,000	8,969,125	21,634,125
2031	-	-	13,360,000	8,272,550	21,632,550
2032	-	-	14,095,000	7,537,750	21,632,750
2033	-	-	14,870,000	6,762,525	21,632,525
2034	-	-	15,690,000	5,944,675	21,634,675
2035	-	-	16,555,000	5,081,725	21,636,725
2036	-	-	17,465,000	4,171,200	21,636,200
2037	-	-	18,425,000	3,210,625	21,635,625
2038	-	-	19,440,000	2,197,250	21,637,250
2039	-	-	20,510,000	1,128,050	21,638,050
Total	50,220,000	24,377,638	299,055,000	263,475,613	637,128,250

Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: Office of the State Treasurer.

Other Debt

See Appendix D–"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS–Note 7A." for a description of revenue bonds issued by certain colleges and universities for revenue-generating facilities, which are not debt of the state; tobacco securitization debt; and certain other conduit debt issued by state agencies.

School Bond Guarantee Program

In 1999, the Legislature authorized a state school district credit enhancement program. The program's purpose is to provide savings to state taxpayers by pledging the full faith, credit and taxing power of the state to the payment of voter-approved school district general obligation bonds. The proposed law was approved by a vote of the electorate as a constitutional amendment.

Each school district is responsible for paying in full the principal of and interest on its bonds guaranteed by the state under the guarantee program. If sufficient money to make any scheduled debt service payment on guaranteed bonds of a school district has not been transferred to the paying agent in a timely manner, the Treasurer is required to transfer sufficient money to the paying agent for such payment. The Treasurer is entitled to recover from the school district any funds paid by the state on behalf of a school district under the guarantee program in a manner consistent with Chapter 39.98 RCW. The state has not been called upon to pay debt service on any guaranteed school debt.

As of July 1, 2013, the aggregate total principal amount outstanding on 507 voter-approved bond issues guaranteed under the program is $8.55 billion. The bonds were issued by 180 school districts.

Washington Guaranteed Education Tuition Program

The Washington Guaranteed Education Tuition Program ("GET program") is a 529 prepaid college tuition plan that allows Washington residents or individuals opening accounts for Washington residents to prepay for future college tuition. Individual accounts are guaranteed by the state to keep pace with rising college tuition, based on the highest tuition at Washington's public universities. The after-tax contributions to a GET account grow tax-free and can be withdrawn tax-free when used for eligible higher education expenses. GET funds are held in the state treasury and invested by the Washington State Investment Board.

According to the June 30, 2011 actuarial valuation prepared by the Office of the Washington State Actuary (OSA), the market value of program assets, totaled $1.6 billion, or 86.2 percent of the "best estimate" of the actuarially determined present value of obligations for future payments of $1.85 billion. The June 30, 2012, actuarial report prepared the OSA showed program assets of $2.31 billion, or 78.5 percent of the "best estimate" of the actuarially determined present value of obligations for future payments of $2.94 billion.

There is no generally accepted standard of practice within the actuarial profession addressing prepaid tuition programs. The actuarial valuations for the GET program include a best estimate of the actuarial value of the obligations, use methodologies applicable to retirement systems and depend on certain assumptions regarding the rate of increase in tuition, investment returns and expense inflation. A March 2011 solvency analysis completed by the concluded that under the status quo, the likelihood that the state will need to make required contributions to meet GET program tuition obligations over the next 50 years is low, but should it occur, the dollar amount would be high. OSA released an analysis in August 2011 with the results of the new tuition-setting policy. Based on this analysis, the GET Committee approved a plan to recover from the unexpected past losses, which included adopting a price that amortizes the unfunded liability over 30 years. In June 2012, OSA released an analysis that indicates that the plan adopted in 2011 is expected to result in full funding in 2032; the probability that the state will need to make distributions over the next 50 years is 2.4 percent; and there is a 24.4 percent chance that the funded status could drop below 50 percent.

INVESTMENTS

The Treasurer manages and invests two distinct sets of funds: state funds and Local Government Investment Pool ("LGIP") funds. State funds include funds in the state treasury that are subject to legislative appropriation and funds in the Treasurer's Trust, which are accounts placed in the custody of the Treasurer and not typically subject to legislative appropriation. Separately, the Treasurer manages the LGIP funds, a voluntary investment option for local governments.

Both the state funds and funds in the LGIP are managed by the Office of the State Treasurer pursuant to state laws that govern the permissible investments for each and to investment policies that provide further restrictions. Historically, the Treasury and Treasurer's Trust Funds and the LGIP have had sufficient liquidity to meet all cash flow demands. In keeping with state law, funds within the Treasury and Treasurer's Trust Funds are comingled for investment and cash management purposes.

Separately, the Washington State Investment Board manages and invests state retirement plan funds, state injured-worker insurance funds and various permanent funds. Its 15-member board consists of 10 voting members and five non-voting members. The 10 voting members include the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries and the Director of Retirement Systems, the Treasurer, five representatives of the public employee retirement systems and two legislators (one from each chamber).

For a description of permitted investments, how investments are valued and investments as of June 30, 2012, for the LGIP, Treasurer's Trust Funds, state pension plans and Workers' Compensation Funds, see Note 3 in Appendix D–"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

Treasury and Treasurer's Trust Funds

The Treasury and Treasurer's Trust Funds are separated into sub-portfolios, a Liquidity Portfolio and a Core Portfolio, each managed by a separate portfolio manager within the Office of the State Treasurer. Earnings on the two sub-portfolios are calculated and distributed to individual funds on an accrued basis. Objectives are set for each portfolio as described below.

Liquidity Portfolio. The objective of the Liquidity Portfolio is to meet daily cash requirements of all Treasury and Treasurer's Trust Funds (which include state operating and capital accounts). Additionally, the Liquidity Portfolio serves as a short-term investment fund for any cash holdings of the Core Portfolio. Balances in the Liquidity Portfolio fluctuate within a wide range (from near zero to more than $1.0 billion), increasing sharply with the receipt of seasonal tax payments and bond proceeds and declining with the pace of operating and capital expenditures. Investment holdings of this portfolio are generally repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, U.S. agency discount notes, the LGIP and deposits with qualified depositaries. Performance of this portfolio is measured against benchmarks used for the LGIP described below.

Core Portfolio. Cash not anticipated to be needed to meet cash flow requirements for the foreseeable future is invested in the Core Portfolio. The maximum maturity for this portfolio is 10 years with a target duration of about 1.75 years. Investment holdings of this portfolio include obligations of the U.S. Government, U.S. agencies and bank notes guaranteed by the FDIC under the temporary liquidity guarantee program (the "TLGP"). Performance benchmarks of the Core Portfolio are the total return and accrued yield of the Bank of America/Merrill Lynch 1-3 Treasury/Agency Index and the accrued yield of a blended ladder of two- and five-year U.S. Treasuries.

Table 15
Treasury and Treasurer's Trust Funds
Average Daily Balances by Security Class
($ in thousands)

	June 2013		June 2012-June 2013[1]	
	$	**%**	**$**	**%**
Agency	1,504,543	35.3	1,369,640	35.0
Treasury	582,521	13.7	606,062	15.5
Repurchase Agreements	920,166	21.6	1,202,309	30.8
Reverse Repo	-	-	-	-
Bank Deposits	275,399	6.5	235,213	6.0
LGIP Deposit[2]	983,194	23.0	495,740	12.7
NOW Accounts	-	-	-	-
	4,265,823	100.0	3,908,964	100.0
Weighted Average Maturity:	502 days			

(1) Average balance.
(2) See "Local Government Investment Pool Funds."
Source: Office of the State Treasurer.

Local Government Investment Pool Funds

The LGIP, authorized by the Legislature in 1986 and managed by the Office of the State Treasurer, is a voluntary pool that provides its participants the opportunity to take advantage of the economies of scale inherent in pooling. The LGIP also is intended to offer participants safety of principal and the ability to achieve a higher investment yield than otherwise would be available to them. The more than 450 local governments that participate in the LGIP are allowed 100 percent liquidity on a daily basis. Although not regulated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), the LGIP closely follows the SEC guidelines for Rule 2a-7 money market funds; for example, currently it has a maximum weighted average maturity ("WAM") of 60 days and a maximum weighted average life of 120 days. The maximum final maturity is 397 days except for floating- and variable-rate securities and securities that are used for repurchase agreements. The WAM of the LGIP generally ranges from 30 to 60 days. Typical investment holdings of the LGIP are repurchase agreements, U.S. Treasury bills and notes, U.S. agency discount notes, coupons, floating- and variable-rate notes, reverse repurchase agreements and bank deposits. The

benchmarks utilized for the LGIP are the Government and Agency money market net and gross yields reported by iMoneyNet. The net yield is utilized for external comparisons while the gross yield is used internally to assess portfolio manager performance. The Treasury and Treasurer's Trust Funds are authorized to invest in the LGIP.

Table 16
Local Government Investment Pool Funds
Average Daily Balances by Security Class
($ in thousands)

	June 2013		June 2012-June 2013[1]	
	$	%	$	%
Agency	5,889,140	53.7	4,063,894	43.2
Treasury	1,964,388	17.9	1,921,500	20.4
Repurchase Agreements	2,368,166	21.6	2,770,792	29.5
Reverse Repo	-	-	-	-
Bank Deposits	610,779	5.6	466,795	5.0
NOW Accounts	136,201	1.2	182,854	1.9
	10,968,674	100.0	9,405,835	100.0
Weighted Average Maturity:	58 days			

(1) Average balance.

Source: Office of the State Treasurer.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Insurance

The state operates a self-insurance liability program (the "SILP") for third-party claims against the state for injuries and property damage up to $10 million for each occurrence. An excess insurance policy is also purchased for these risks, which covers amounts above a self-insured retention (the "SIR") up to an annual limit of $40 million. The current SIR is $10 million for all agencies except DSHS and DOC, each of which has an $18 million SIR. Insurance is procured annually, and the SIR may change. The SILP is administered by OFM with money available in a statutorily-based Liability Account within the Risk Management Fund. The Liability Account is funded by annual premiums assessed to state agencies based on each agency's loss history (paid claims over the most recent five years and open reserves for pending claims). State statutes do not permit the Liability Account to exceed 50 percent of the state's outstanding liabilities as determined bi-annually by an independent actuary. General and auto claims are investigated and settled through the coordinated efforts of OFM, the Office of the Attorney General and WSDOT with consultation and agreement of the affected agency. Approved claims (including judgments, settlements and related defense costs) are paid by OFM from the Liability Account. As of January 4, 2013, the Liability Account held $107.7 million designated for payment of tortious liability and certain federal due process claims. As of June 30, 2012, outstanding and actuarially determined claims against the state and its agencies (except for the University of Washington), including projected defense costs, that were payable from the Liability Account were $861 million.

The SILP covers the state, its agencies, governing bodies, boards and commissions, including all state employees, elected and appointed officials, members of boards or commissions, volunteers and reserve officers, all while acting within the scope of their employment or assigned volunteer activities. Students in state four-year universities and in the community and technical colleges are not covered by the SILP unless they otherwise qualify as state employees or volunteers. The University of Washington does not participate in SILP but operates its own self-insurance program and purchases a variety of commercial insurance, including excess and property policies. See Notes 7(E) and 10 in Appendix D–"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

The Ferries Division of WSDOT does not participate in the SILP, so the state purchases a marine policy that covers the vessels and operations of the Washington State Ferry System and several small vessels owned by DOC to transport individuals to the McNeil Island Corrections Center. The policy combines general liability, pollution liability, vessel hull and machinery and property in a master policy. It provides coverage up to $250 million annually

for liability, $250 million for pollution, approximately 60 percent of the value of the ferries ($879 million) and all terminals, docks and shore-side facilities ($400 million). There is a single $1.0 million deductible per occurrence. The policy also has a special protection for war risk for selected vessels and routes, which provides the above coverage for losses as a result of foreign or domestic terrorism. This is needed because acts of war are excluded from the general marine policy.

The state also purchases other commercial insurance such as aviation insurance covering aircraft and airport liability coverage for agencies and colleges with aviation exposures, a master property policy covering all risks for selected buildings, contents and electronic data processing equipment (replacement value insurance including earthquakes and floods), a fidelity policy covering fraudulent or dishonest acts of all state officers and employees, and special policies covering specific buildings such as certain buildings at Washington State University, and business interruption and property coverage for toll facilities, including the Tacoma Narrows Bridge and the SR 520 Corridor.

Workers' Compensation Program

The Workers' Compensation Program insures payment of benefits for approximately 70 percent of the work force in the state, excluding self-insured employers and their employees. The Workers' Compensation Program provides time-loss, medical, vocational, disability and pension benefits to qualifying individuals who sustain work-related injuries or illness.

The main benefits plans of the Workers' Compensation Program are funded based on rates that are designed to keep these plans solvent in accordance with recognized actuarial principles and to limit fluctuations in premium rates. The accrual of future payments for workers that were injured as of June 30, 2012, was estimated to be approximately $22.1 billion as of June 30, 2012. As of June 30, 2012, there were $13.3 billion of invested assets, mainly long-term fixed income securities, to help fund these accrued benefits.

The supplemental pension plan supports cost-of-living adjustments ("COLA") granted for time-loss and disability payments for all injured workers, including those of self-insured employers. The supplemental pension component covers both state funded and self-insured employees. The accrual of these future payments for workers that were injured as of June 30, 2012, was estimated to be approximately $10.86 billion. By statute, the state is permitted to collect only enough revenue to fund the current COLA payments. No assets are allowed to accumulate for the future funding of claims' COLA benefits payable. The programs' actuaries estimate these rates so that yearly premium payments will be sufficient to make these current payments.

In 2011, the Legislature adopted two bills designed to improve return-to-work outcomes and reduce the cost of the Workers' Compensation Program. One bill directs the Department of Labor and Industries to create a single, statewide provider network for injured workers and expands access to the state's Centers of Occupation Health Education, which are community-based organizations that use occupational health best practices. The second bill, among other provisions, (1) eliminates the Fiscal Year 2012 cost-of-living adjustment with no future catch-up and delays the first adjustment for future claims by one year, (2) allows certain workers to resolve all but the medical portion of their claims with a claim resolution structured settlement agreement that provides a periodic payment schedule, (3) provides that if a pension is awarded after a permanent partial disability award, all permanent partial disability compensation must be either deducted from the worker's monthly pension benefits or deducted from the pension reserve, and (4) for a limited period, authorizes state fund employers to receive a wage subsidy and certain reimbursements for employing an injured worker at light duty or transitional work.

See Note 7(E) in Appendix D–"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

State Unemployment Compensation Fund

The Washington State Unemployment Insurance Program provides weekly unemployment insurance payments for workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own. The unemployment insurance program is a partnership among federal and state governments. Employers pay unemployment insurance through unemployment taxes to both the state and the federal government. Workers in Washington State do not pay unemployment taxes.

Federal unemployment tax revenues are used to finance specific purposes related to running the states' unemployment insurance programs, such as state employment security staff salaries, equipment, software, and supplies that are used in direct support of the Unemployment Insurance, Employment Services, and Labor Market Information programs. The federal tax also provides benefit reserve funds for possible extended benefits programs and provides a loan fund for states that deplete their benefit accounts.

State unemployment tax revenues are directed to the state's benefit trust fund, which can only be used to pay unemployment benefits. This trust fund is held in the national unemployment insurance trust fund of the U.S. Treasury. According to state statute, tax rates are intended to maintain fund balances sufficient to cover at least 12 months of unemployment benefits during a severe recession. By statute, the state may add an additional solvency tax of 0.2 percent to an employer's rate if the balance in the trust fund drops below a level needed to pay seven months of benefits. The state has not borrowed from the federal government to pay unemployment benefits since the mid-1980s.

There are two major components of state unemployment taxes, an experience-rated tax based on a rolling four-year average of the employer's layoff history and a social-cost tax based on benefit costs from the previous year that are not attributed to a specific employer.

The average combined unemployment tax rates as a percentage of taxable wages for Fiscal Years 2006 to 2012 are shown in the following table.

Table 17
Average Combined Unemployment Tax Rates
(Fiscal Year ended June 30)

Year	Average Tax Rate[1]
2006	2.80%
2007	2.38
2008	1.97
2009	1.66
2010	1.40
2011	2.25
2012	2.23

(1) Average Tax Rate on taxable wages as of second quarter of the year.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor-Unemployment Insurance Data Summary.

The balance in the trust fund as of May 31, 2013, was $2.8 billion, which is calculated to provide 14.4 months of benefits. The following table shows the unemployment compensation balances for Fiscal Years 2006 through 2012.

Table 18
Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance[1]
(Fiscal Year ended June 30)
($ in millions)

Year	Balance
2006	2,528
2007	3,321
2008	4,000
2009	3,398
2010	2,316
2011	2,545
2012	2,626

(1) The state trust fund is held in an account for the state in the national unemployment trust fund of the U.S. Treasury.
Source: TreasuryDirect®.

In April 2013, approximately 131,000 unemployed workers received benefits under the program. Beginning July 1, 2012, new claimants entering the program are entitled to up to 26 weeks of regular unemployment insurance benefits from the state with a maximum state liability of $15,704 (which is the maximum weekly benefit amount times 26). The maximum weekly benefit amount is calculated based on 63 percent of Washington's average weekly wage per unemployed worker.

In February 2009, the state qualified for the federal Extended Benefits Program that allowed up to an additional 20 weeks of benefits. The qualification triggers are based upon unemployment rates and those rates compared to prior years. The two levels available, one for up to 13 weeks of benefits and one for up to 20 weeks, depend upon the seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate–the higher number of weeks are available when the rate is high. Beginning in April 2012, the state no longer qualifies for extended benefits, even though the unemployment rate remains high, because the extended benefits trigger calculation compares the current year unemployment rate to prior periods and requires the rate to be higher. Instead, the rate has been declining slowly. Effective September 8, 2012, a maximum of 37 weeks of Emergency Unemployment Compensation is available in the state – paid in three "tiers" based on the number of weeks in the program. The program is scheduled to end at the end of December 2013. The number of Emergency Unemployment Compensation weeks also could be reduced further based on the unemployment rate in the future.

Effective May 19, 2013, the state was required to reduce weekly benefits and the maximum amount payable available to recipients of emergency unemployment compensation as they enter the next tier. The reduction is 21.08 percent. These reductions were required by the federal government's across-the-board cuts known as "sequestration." These reductions are scheduled to last through the current federal fiscal year, which ends September 30, 2013. The reductions could continue or be changed as of October 1, 2013.

Seismic Activity and Other Natural Disasters

The state is in an area of seismic activity, with frequent small earthquakes and occasionally moderate and larger earthquakes. Certain soil types and property in certain areas of the state could become subject to liquefaction (the transformation of soil from a solid state to a liquid state) following a major earthquake, to landslides caused by an earthquake and to ongoing shaking that could follow a major earthquake. The state contains identified geologic faults. In addition to various faults beneath the state, the state is within the Cascadia subduction zone, a fault beneath the Pacific Ocean, which produced a large earthquake several hundred years ago and is thought to be capable of causing extensive damage if another such earthquake occurs. The most recent notable earthquake in the state, which measured 6.8 on the Richter Scale, occurred in 2001. Areas of the state also could experience the effects of a tsunami following a major earthquake on the West Coast or in areas outside the United States. WSDOT has determined that, among other infrastructure, the seawall between downtown Seattle and Puget Sound; the Alaskan Way Viaduct, an elevated highway adjacent to the seawall; and the SR 520 Evergreen Point Bridge, one of only two bridges that cross Lake Washington, are likely to be damaged if another major earthquake occurs. Other natural disasters, including volcanic eruptions and tsunamis, are possible. The loss of life and property damage that could result from a major earthquake or other major natural disasters could have a material and adverse impact on the state and its economy and financial condition. See "TRANSPORTATION-RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES–Transportation Expenditures–The SR 520 Corridor Program" and "–The Alaskan Way Viaduct." Seattle voters recently authorized funding to replace the seawall.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Retirement Plans

The state administers 13 defined benefit retirement plans, three of which contain hybrid defined benefit/defined contribution options. As of June 30, 2011, the plans covered 502,464 eligible state and local government employees. These plans are administered through the Department of Retirement Systems and the Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters.

A summary of each of the state retirement plans is provided below.

Table 19
Overview of Retirement Plans [1]

Retirement System/Plan	Administered by	Benefit Type	Active and Terminated Vested Members[2]	Members Receiving Benefits[2]	Closed in
Public Employees' Retirement System ("PERS") was established in 1947 and is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system.					
PERS 1	Dept. of Retirement Systems	Defined Benefit	9,522	53,264	1977
PERS 2/3		Defined Benefit/Hybrid[3]	172,820	26,099	Open
Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS") was established in 1938 and is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised principally of non-state employees.					
TRS 1	Dept. of Retirement Systems	Defined Benefit	4,321	36,118	1977
TRS 2/3		Defined Benefit/Hybrid[3]	71,086	5,591	Open
School Employees' Retirement System ("SERS") was established in 1998 and is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised principally of non-state employees.					
SERS 2/3	Dept. of Retirement Systems	Defined Benefit/Hybrid[3]	62,594	6,428	Open
Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System ("LEOFF") was established in 1970 and is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised primarily of non-state employees, with the Department of Fish and Wildlife enforcement officers as the major exception.					
LEOFF 1	Dept. of Retirement Systems	Defined Benefit	251	7,932	1977
LEOFF 2		Defined Benefit	17,460	2,015	Open
Washington State Patrol Retirement System ("WSPRS") was established in 1947 and is a single employer retirement system.					
WSPRS 1	Dept. of Retirement Systems	Defined Benefit	843	875	2002
WSPRS 2		Defined Benefit	321	0	Open
Public Safety Employees' Retirement System ("PSERS") was established in 2004 and is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system.					
PSERS 2	Dept. of Retirement Systems	Defined Benefit	4,188	15	Open
Judicial Retirement System ("JRS") was established in 1971 and is an agent multiple-employer retirement system. The plan is funded by legislative appropriation.					
JRS	Dept. of Retirement Systems	Defined Benefit	3	124	1988
Judges' Retirement Fund ("Judges") was established in 1937 to provide retirement benefits to judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts. It is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. Judges are now covered under PERS. The plan is funded by legislative appropriation.					
Judges	Dept. of Retirement Systems	Defined Benefit	0	13	1971
Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Act ("VFFRPF") was established in 1945 and is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The plan is funded by legislative appropriation.					
VFFRPF	Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters	Defined Benefit	16,704	3,836	Open

(1) In addition, there are Higher Education Retirement Plans that are sponsored by two-year colleges and individual universities, are privately administered, and are defined contribution plans with a supplemental defined benefit component. Eligible higher education state employees may participate in the Higher Education Retirement Plans or state-administered plans. The state contributes to these higher education plans.
(2) Member data as of June 30, 2011.
(3) Hybrid = defined benefit/defined contribution.
Source: Department of Retirement Systems.

Funding Policies

The state's retirement plans are funded by a combination of funding sources: (1) contributions from the state; (2) contributions from employers (including the state as employer and other governmental employers); (3) contributions from employees; and (4) investment returns.

State law requires systematic actuarial funding to finance the retirement plans. Actuarial calculations to determine employer and employee contributions are prepared by the Office of the State Actuary ("OSA"), a nonpartisan legislative agency charged with advising the Legislature and Governor on pension benefits and funding policy. OSA is statutorily required, pursuant to Chapter 41.45 RCW, to provide an actuarial valuation of PERS, TRS, SERS, PSERS, LEOFF, and WSPRS plans every two years. The most recent actuarial report was released in September 2012 for the year ended June 30, 2011.

The state's funding policy goals include fully funding Plans 2 and 3 for the various systems and WSPRS, fully amortizing costs of LEOFF Plan 1 by not later than June 30, 2024, fully amortizing the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability ("UAAL") in PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1 over a rolling 10-year period, and establishing relatively predictable long-term employer contribution rates. To the extent feasible, benefits are funded over the working lifetimes of plan members.

Actuarial Assumptions for Funding Calculations. To calculate employer and employee contribution rates necessary to pre-fund the plans' benefits, OSA uses actuarial cost and asset valuation methods selected by the Legislature as well as economic and demographic assumptions. As noted above, actuarial valuations are provided annually, but only valuations for odd-numbered years are used to determine contribution rates.

The Legislature adopted the following economic assumptions for contribution rates beginning July 1, 2013: (1) rate of investment return: reduced to 7.9 percent per annum from 8.0 percent (7.5 percent for LEOFF Plan 2); (2) general salary increases: reduced to 3.75 percent per annum from 4.0 percent; (3) rate of Consumer Price Index increase: 3.0 percent reduced from 3.5 percent; and (4) growth in membership: 0.95 percent (0.80 percent for TRS, 1.25 percent for LEOFF). The long-term investment return assumption is used as the discount rate for determining the liabilities for a plan. The investment rate of return assumption will decrease to 7.8 percent as of July 1, 2015, and to 7.7 percent as of July 1, 2017. The demographic assumptions were last updated in the 2007 Actuarial Valuation Report. The next review of the demographic assumptions is expected to be completed in 2014.

Actuarial Cost Methods Used for Funding Calculations. Some actuarial cost methods used for funding calculations distinguish between (1) normal cost, or the value of future benefits allocated to the current plan year, and (2) UAAL representing the amount of past service liability that exceeds the value of the plan's assets.

For PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1, OSA uses a variation of the Entry Age Normal Cost Method to determine the actuarial accrued liability. In this method, the UAAL is equal to the unfunded actuarial present value of projected benefits less the actuarial present value of future normal costs for all active members and is reset at each valuation date. The present value of future normal costs is based on the employer paying the Aggregate Normal Cost rate for Plans 2 and 3 plus the fixed 6.0 percent member contribution rate. The resulting UAAL is amortized over a rolling 10-year period, as a level percentage of projected system payroll. The projected payroll includes pay from Plans 2 and 3 as well as projected payroll from future new entrants. As a result of this hybrid method, employers are charged the same contribution rate, regardless of the plan in which employees hold membership.

LEOFF Plan 1 has a surplus and no contributions have been required since 2001.

For all Plans 2 and 3 and WSPRS, OSA uses the Aggregate Cost Method to determine the normal cost and the actuarial accrued liability. Under this method, the unfunded actuarial present value of fully projected benefits is amortized over the future payroll of the active group. Plan 2 members pay 50 percent of the normal cost. The entire contribution is considered normal cost and no UAAL exists.

For TRS Plan 2, the maximum employee contribution rate is 6.59 percent plus 50 percent of the contribution rate increases from benefit improvements effective on or after July 1, 1996. The employer pays any employee cost sharing that exceeds the employee rate maximum.

For WSPRS, the maximum employee contribution rate is 7.0 percent plus 50 percent of the contribution rate increases from benefit improvements effective on or after July 1, 2007. The employer pays any employee cost sharing that exceeds the employee rate maximum.

Rate Setting Process. Contribution rates for the upcoming biennium are adopted during even-numbered years according to a statutory rate-setting process. OSA prepares actuarial valuations based on the funding policies in statute. The resulting contribution rates are presented to the Select Committee on Pension Policy ("SCPP"), a 20-member committee of legislators, state agency representatives, and stakeholders and the Pension Funding Council ("PFC"), a six-member group consisting of the Director of the Department of Retirement Systems, the Director of OFM, the chair and ranking minority member of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, and the chair and ranking minority member of the Senate Ways and Means Committee. The SCPP makes contribution rate recommendations to the PFC. The Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System 2 ("LEOFF 2") is the single exception to this process; OSA presents its valuation and the resulting contribution rates directly to the LEOFF 2 Board. The PFC and LEOFF 2 Board are required to adopt contribution rates no later than the end of July in even-numbered years. The rates adopted by each are subject to revision by the Legislature. All employers and employees are required to contribute at the level established by the Legislature.

Contribution Rates

The following table lists the contribution rates for the state and employees for the retirement plans for September 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013, and the rates adopted by the PFC and LEOFF 2 Board for the 2013-15 Biennium. The rates are expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll (members' reportable salary, which generally is gross pay).

OSA has projected that employers' and employees' contribution rates in most plans will increase in the 2015-17 Biennium under optimistic, expected and pessimistic scenarios. See the State's Actuary's website (http://osa.leg.wa.gov/Actuarial_Services/Funding/contribution_rates.htm).

Table 20
Contribution Rates
(in percentage)

	Rates Effective through June 30, 2013		Rates for 2013-15 Biennium[5]	
	Employer Rate[1]	**Employee Rate[1]**	**Employer Rate[1]**	**Employee Rate[1]**
PERS Plan 1	7.21	6.00	9.21	6.00
PERS Plan 1 elected state officials[2]	10.74	7.50	13.71	7.50
PERS Plan 2/3[3][4]	7.21	4.64	9.21	4.92
TRS Plan 1	8.05	6.00	10.39	6.00
TRS Plan 1 elected state officials[2]	8.05	7.50	10.39	7.50
TRS Plan 2/3[3][4]	8.05	4.69	10.39	4.96
SERS Plan 2/3[4]	7.59	4.09	9.82	4.64
PSERS Plan 2	8.87	6.36	10.54	6.36
LEOFF Plan 2	8.62[6]	8.46	8.57[6]	8.41
WSPRS Plan 1	8.07	6.59	8.09	6.59
WSPRS Plan 2	8.07	6.59	8.09	6.59

(1) Includes 0.18 percent (as of September 1, 2013) and 0.16 percent (as of September 1, 2012) Department of Retirement Systems administrative expense rate.
(2) Rates are calculated based on a statutory formula and are not adopted by the PFC.
(3) Includes elected state officials.
(4) Plan 3 members do not contribute to the defined benefit plan.
(5) As approved by the PFC on July 25, 2012. TRS and SERS rates are effective September 1 through August 31 for each year; all other plans are effective July 1, 2013. Member rates for PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1 are set by statute and are not approved by the PFC.
(6) Other than ports and universities, (a) local government employers paid 5.24 percent and the state contributed 3.38 percent for local government members through June 30, 2013 and (b) local government employees pay 5.21 percent and the state contributes 3.36 percent for local government members effective July 1, 2013.

Source: Department of Retirement Systems.

State Contributions

State Direct Contributions. The state's total direct contributions to the retirement plans from the General Fund and Non-General Fund are summarized in the following table. LEOFF Plan 1 had no UAAL and, therefore, no contributions were required in 2010-2012.

Table 21
State's Direct Contributions
($ in millions)

	State Contributions		
	2010	**2011**	**2012**
PERS Plan 1	78.2	72.3	124.0
PERS Plan 2/3	160.4	158.0	182.8
TRS Plan 1[(1)]	5.6	4.4	3.1
TRS Plan 2/3[(1)]	0.8	0.7	1.1
PSERS Plan 2	7.8	8.0	7.4
LEOFF Plan 2[(2)]	52.2	52.9	52.8
VFFRPF	5.8	5.7	5.6
WSPRS Plan 1/2	5.3	5.3	6.5
JRS	11.6	10.9	8.1
Total	327.7	318.2	391.4

(1) Portion for state employees only.
(2) The state contributes to LEOFF Plan 2 for local government employees.
Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: Washington State Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports ("CAFR") for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012.

In Fiscal Year 2012, General Fund expenditures were $22.593 billion, and the state's direct contributions for pensions as shown above represented 1.73 percent of these expenditures. Less than half of the state's direct contributions for pensions are paid out of the General Fund.

State and Local Government Contributions. In addition to the state's direct contributions shown above, the Legislature allocates money to each K-12 school district for employee salaries and certain associated benefits for basic education programs. This allocation is driven by formula, based on enrollment, state established salary levels, adopted contribution rates and other factors. In Fiscal Year 2012, the state's allocations to school districts for pensions were estimated to be $247 million for TRS, $2 million for PERS and $50 million for SERS.

Local government employers also must meet their required contributions. Participating governmental employers include, but are not limited to, school districts, counties, municipalities, and political subdivisions.

Table 22 show estimates of the allocation of state and local government employer contributions. These estimates include both direct payments made by the state as well as the allocations made by the state to school districts for pensions.

In Fiscal Year 2012, the state's direct payments for pension contributions and allocations made by the state to school districts were approximately 3.0 percent of General Fund expenditures.

Table 22
Estimated State and Local Government
Employer Contribution Ratios by Funding Source[1]
(in percents)

System	General Fund-State	Non-General Fund-State	Local Government
PERS	18.8	29.5	51.7
TRS[2]	66.3	0.0	33.7
SERS[2]	44.6	0.0	55.4
PSERS	67.6	11.0	21.4
LEOFF 2	40.0	0.0	60.0
WSPRS	7.0	93.0	0.0

(1) These splits are used by OSA to model approximate cost allocations for employers by fund or type of employer in actuarial fiscal analysis. The reader should exercise caution when using numbers provided in this table for any other purpose. Estimates are based upon the June 30, 2011, actuarial valuation.
(2) The state has only a few employees in TRS and no employees in SERS.

Source: Office of the State Actuary.

Investments

Retirement funds are invested by the Washington State Investment Board, which has 15 members, including members of the various retirement systems, the Treasurer, a member of the House of Representatives and Senate, and Directors of the Department of Retirement Systems and Labor and Industries. State law requires the Board to prepare quarterly reports summarizing the investment activities. The Treasurer is the custodian of all funds in the retirement accounts. State law requires that the Board adopt investment policies and in its investments use reasonable care, skill, prudence and diligence, diversify, and consider the risk and return objectives reasonably suited to the fund. State law does not include a list of permitted investments for retirement funds.

As of March 31, 2013, there was $68 billion invested in the various retirement plans, including the defined benefit plans, defined contribution plans and certain deferred compensation funds, of which 22.67 percent was in fixed income securities, 37.67 percent in public equity, 23.68 percent in private equity, 13.75 percent in real estate, 1.55 percent in tangible assets and 0.62 percent in other investments.

The following table shows the investment returns on the retirement funds for the past 10 years. The 10-year average annual return was 9.24 percent.

Table 23
Historical Investment Returns on Retirement Funds
(in percents)

Fiscal Year	1 Year Annualized Return
2003	3.02
2004	16.72
2005	13.05
2006	16.69
2007	21.33
2008	-1.24
2009	-22.84
2010	13.22
2011	21.14
2012	1.40

Source: Washington State Investment Board.

Notes 3 and 11 of Appendix D–"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" describe the Board's policy regarding permitted investments, how investments are valued, and a break down of investments

as of June 30, 2012, and describe the commingled trust fund that is the investment vehicle for 11 separate retirement plans, the securities lending programs the pension trust funds are permitted, and the derivative investments as of June 30, 2012.

Funded Status

Actuarial Methods Used in Financial Reporting of the Funded Status. As described above, the state uses statutorily determined actuarial valuation methods to determine contribution rates. OSA uses the Projected Unit Credit ("PUC") cost method and the Actuarial Value of Assets ("AVA") to report a plan's funded status. PUC is one of several acceptable measures of a plan's funded status under current GASB rules. The PUC cost method projects future benefits under the plan, using salary growth and other assumptions and applies the service that has been earned as of the valuation date to determine accrued liabilities.

GASB requires that funded status and funding progress for PERS, TRS and SRS Plans 2 and 3, LEOFF Plan 2, WSPRS Plans 1 and 2, and PSERs Plan 2 be calculated based on the "Entry Age Actuarial Cost" method." Note 11.E in Appendix D includes the funded ratios based on this methodology as of June 30, 2011. GASB has adopted new pension accounting standards effective in 2014, which differ from current methodologies.

The AVA is calculated using a methodology that smoothes the effect of short-term volatility in the Market Value of Assets ("MVA") by deferring a portion of annual investment gains or losses over a period of up to eight years. This helps to limit fluctuations in contribution rates and funded status that would otherwise arise from short-term changes in the MVA. Each year, OSA determines the amount by which actual investment returns exceed (or fall below) the expected investment return. Additionally, the AVA is capped at 130 percent of the MVA and a floor is set at 70 percent of the MVA.

Table 24 provides a ten-year history of the actuarial value of assets, market value of assets and the percent of actuarial value to market value for the defined benefit plans.

Table 24
Actuarial Value and Market Value of
Defined Benefit Plans
(dollars in millions)

As of June 30	Actuarial Value of Assets	Market Value of Assets	% of Actuarial Value to Market Value
2003	43,858	37,732	116
2004	44,129	41,248	107
2005	45,412	46,673	97
2006	47,771	52,438	91
2007	50,787	60,095	85
2008	54,345	58,040	94
2009	56,991	44,205	129
2010	58,442	48,700	120
2011	60,654	57,350	106
2012	63,122	56,753	111

Source: Office of the State Actuary.

The following table displays the funded status on an actuarial value basis for the PERS, TRS, SERS, PSERS, LEOFF and WSPRS plans by comparing the PUC liabilities to the AVA on the valuation date. The June 30, 2011, actuarial valuation shows that the funded status of all of the state-administered plans combined is 101 percent; although assets from one plan may not be used to fund benefits for another plan. Using this AVA methodology, two funds – PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1 – are underfunded by approximately $5.5 billion as of June 30, 2011. The results in the table reflect legislation that eliminates the annual increase for retirees in PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1 and previous legislation that modified early retirement factors for certain employees. See "Benefits; Recent Legislation" and "LITIGATION."

Actuarial analysis involves the use of assumptions regarding future events. Actual experience, however, may vary from the assumptions used. In addition, changes to plan provisions or assumptions can occur in the future. As such, actuarial analysis will change with the future experience of the pension plans.

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Table 25
Funded Status on an Actuarial Value Basis[1]

	PERS		TRS		SERS	PSERS	LEOFF		WSPRS	
	Plan 1	**Plan 2/3**	**Plan 1**	**Plan 2/3**	**Plan 2/3**	**Plan 2**	**Plan 1**	**Plan 2**	**Plan 1/2**	**Total[2]**
PUC Liability[3]	12,368	20,347	9,058	6,799	2,820	135	4,121	6,071	859	62,577
Valuation Assets[3]	8,521	22,653	7,185	7,758	3,100	180	5,562	7,222	982	63,122
Unfunded Liability Surplus[3]	3,847	(2,306)	1,914	(959)	(280)	(45)	(1,440)	(1,151)	(123)	(545)
Funded Ratio (%)										
2003	82	142	89	155	138	n/a	112	125	123	107
2004	81	134	88	153	137	n/a	109	117	118	105
2005[4]	74	127	80	134	122	n/a	114	114	113	99
2006[4]	74	121	80	133	125	99	117	116	114	100
2007[4]	71	120	76	130	126	120	123	129	118	99
2008[4]	71	119	77	125	121	127	128	133	121	100
2009	70	116	75	118	116	128	125	128	119	99
2010[5]	74	113	84	116	113	129	127	119	118	102
2011[4]	71	112	81	113	110	132	135	119	115	101
2012[6]	69	111	79	114	110	134	135	119	114	101

(1) Liabilities have been valued using the Projected Unit Credit ("PUC") cost method at an interest rate of 7.9 percent (7.5 percent for LEOFF Plan 2) while assets have been valued using the actuarial value of assets.
(2) Assets from one plan may not be used to fund benefits for another plan.
(3) Dollars in millions. Based on preliminary actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2012.
(4) Actuarial assumptions changed.
(5) LEOFF Plan 2 values for 2010 were updated after the 2010 Actuarial Valuation Report was published.
(6) Based on preliminary actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2012.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of the State Actuary.

Risk Analysis. OSA uses a dynamic risk assessment model with a stochastic (or probabilistic) component to quantify the likelihood and magnitude of possible future outcomes for pensions taking into account the variability of investment returns and revenue growth. It also differentiates between model outcomes in which (1) all actuarially recommended contributions are made and there are no future improvements in benefits, and (2) drawing on past practice, contributions are made at less than actuarially recommended rates and future benefits are improved. This differs from the traditional reporting methodology which provides funded status information at a single point in time based on what is expected to occur. OSA expects to use both methodologies in future reports on the financial condition of the pension systems.

Actual Employer Contributions vs. ARC. The following table shows all employers' Annual Required Contributions ("ARC") for 2008-2012, employers' actual annual contributions over the same period and the percentage contributed. ARC is required under generally accepted accounting principles and is based on the most recent valuations. The methods used to derive the ARC for this reporting disclosure differ from the methods used to derive the contributions required by law shown above. These differences include the use of different actuarial valuations (actual contributions may be based on an earlier valuation), and different actuarial cost methods. For these reasons, the actual contributions will not match the ARCs.

Table 26
Contributions From Employers and
State Direct Payments[1]
(For the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 2008 through 2012)
(dollars in millions)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PERS PLAN 1					
Employers' annual required contribution (ARC)	453.1	620.2	627.8	439.3	508.0
Employers' actual contribution	221.8	325.2	154.0	145.6	257.2
Percentage of ARC contributed	49%	52%	25%	33%	51%
PERS PLANS 2/3					
Employers' ARC	363.3	369.7	383.1	408.6	407.7
Employers' actual contribution	318.7	439.7	327.5	328.3	385.3
Percentage of ARC contributed	88%	119%	85%	80%	95%
TRS PLAN 1					
Employers' ARC	294.7	391.0	406.1	205.9	254.0
Employers' actual contribution	113.1	178.9	112.7	96.8	111.9
Percentage of ARC contributed	38%	46%	28%	47%	44%
TRS PLANS 2/3					
Employers' ARC	208.9	186.9	221.1	232.3	232.2
Employers' actual contribution	109.5	160.8	165.0	168.3	213.9
Percentage of ARC contributed	52%	86%	75%	72%	92%
SERS PLANS 2/3					
Employers' ARC	75.8	71.5	82.3	88.6	85.2
Employers' actual contribution	52.1	63.5	62.1	62.3	74.6
Percentage of ARC contributed	69%	89%	75%	70%	88%
LEOFF Plan 2[2]					
Employers' ARC	61.3	105.3	111.1	84.0	97.3
Employers' actual contribution	73.4	77.8	77.0	79.7	80.5
Percentage of ARC contributed	120%	74%	69%	95%	83%
State ARC	40.8	42.1	44.4	33.6	38.2
State actual contribution	45.9	51.1	51.4	52.0	52.8
Percentage contributed	113%	121%	116%	155%	138%
WSPRS					
Employers' ARC	6.8	5.0	6.6	2.3	2.9
Employers' actual contribution	6.1	6.4	5.3	5.3	6.5
Percentage of ARC contributed	90%	128%	80%	230%	224%
PSERS PLAN 2					
Employers' ARC	12.4	14.3	14.8	14.7	14.7
Employers' actual contribution	11.7	14.5	15.2	15.6	15.3
Percentage of ARC contributed	94%	101%	103%	106%	104%
JRS					
Employers' ARC	26.6	21.2	20.4	18.6	22.6
Employers' actual contribution	9.6	10.2	11.6	10.9	8.1
Percentage of ARC contributed	36%	48%	57%	59%	36%
VFFRPF[2]					
Employers' ARC	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Employers' actual contribution	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Percentage of ARC contributed	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%
State ARC	0.9	1.4	1.8	4.2	3.7
State actual contribution	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.6
Percentage of ARC contributed	556%	371%	317%	138%	151%

(1) No contributions were made for LEOFF Plan 1 and almost no payments for the Judges' Pension Plan. The Annual Required Contribution ("ARC") changes each year with the experience of the plans. Factors influencing the experience include changes in funding methods, assumptions, plan provisions, and economic and demographic experience gains and losses. The methods used to derive the ARC for this reporting disclosure are different from the methods used to derive the actual

contributions required by law. These differences include the use of different actuarial valuations (actual contributions may be based on an earlier valuation), and different actuarial cost methods. For these reasons the actual contributions will not match the ARCs. Starting in 2009, the ARC for PERS and TRS Plans 1 was calculated using the Entry Age Normal cost method with a rolling 10-year amortization (excluding the temporary rate ceilings). Starting in 2011, the calculation of the ARC reflects the underlying actuarial cost method (excluding minimum contribution rates).

(2) The ARC for the LEOFF Plan 2 presented is OSA's recommended figure. For VFFRPF and LEOFF Plan 2, the state is not an employer but makes payments directly to the retirement plans.

Source: Washington State Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports ("CAFR") for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012.

Additional Information. Additional information on the state's defined benefit plans, including the benefits to retirees, information on the state's smoothing method used in the rate setting process, and the UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll of each plan, is presented in Note 11 and in the Required Supplemental Information–Pension Plan Information in Appendix D–"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS." Note 3 in Appendix D–"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" describes eligible investments for the state's pension plans.

Benefits; Recent Legislation

Benefits under the retirement plans are established by the Legislature. See Notes 11.B and 11.J, in Appendix D for a description of retirement benefits and eligibility. The state Constitution does not directly mention pensions, but the Supreme Court has held that an employee "who accepts a job to which a pension plan is applicable contracts for a substantial pension and is entitled to receive the same when he has fulfilled the prescribed conditions. His rights may be modified prior to retirement, but only for the purpose of keeping the pension system flexibility and maintaining its integrity."

Legislation adopted in 2011 ended the automatic, annual, service-based adjustments, which had been paid annually to eligible PERS and TRS Plans 1 retirees since 1995. This elimination of the annual increase reduced the UAAL in PERS and TRS Plans 1 from $6.884 billion in 2009 to $4.439 billion in 2010.

In 2012, the Legislature passed legislation that modifies early retirement factors for new employees in PERS, TRS and SERS first hired after May 1, 2013; those employees will have their benefits reduced by 5.0 percent per year for each year the employee retires before age 65.

Litigation. Litigation was filed challenging the legislation described in the previous subsection. There have been recent superior court rulings regarding the legislation. One ruling held that the Legislature improperly repealed the annual increase for most retirees in PERS and TRS Plans 1. For a description of the litigation and the recent decisions, see "LITIGATION–Employment and Pensions."

Bankruptcy of Participating Local Government

State law permits any "taxing district" to petition for relief under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. If a local government that participates in the state pension system filed for bankruptcy, state law would require the state to continue to provide benefits to retirees of the local government. State law does not address the priority of payments for contributions to the pension system in the event a local government does not have sufficient funds to meet all of its obligations. If a local government filed for bankruptcy, the bankruptcy court would have some discretion with respect to the plan for adjustment of debt under Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Federal Benefits

State law extends to state employees the basic protection accorded to others by the old age and survivors insurance system embodied in the social security act. Members in the WSPRS have opted out of the federal social security program. Other state employees have opted into the federal program. The state pays the U.S. Treasury the amount prescribed under the social security act for contributions with respect to wages. The state withholds the employee contribution from state employee's wages.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

PEBB Plan Overview. The state offers other post-employment benefits ("OPEB") including medical (which includes medical, prescription drug, and vision), dental, life, disability and long-term care insurance to retired employees. See "GENERAL FUND–General Fund Expenditures–Employees and Employee Benefits" for a description of benefits for current state employees.

The Public Employee Benefits Board ("PEBB"), created within the Washington State Health Care Authority ("HCA"), offers retirees access to all of these OPEB benefits ("PEBB Plan"). Employers participating in the PEBB plan include the state (general government agencies and higher education institutions) and K-12 school districts, numerous political subdivisions of the state and tribal governments. Employers subsidize a portion of the cost of some PEBB Plan benefits.

The relationship between the PEBB Plan and its member employers and their employees and retirees is not formalized in a contract or plan document; rather, the benefits are provided in accordance with a substantive plan, which the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) defines as the plan as understood by employers or employees. For additional information on the state's PEBB Plan, see Note 12 in Appendix D–"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

PEBB Membership. The PEBB Plan is available to employees who elect to continue coverage and pay the administratively established premiums at the time they retire under the provisions of the retirement system to which they belong. PEBB Plan members are covered in the following retirement systems: PERS, TRS, SERS, PSERS, LEOFF Plan 2, WSPRS, and Higher Education retirement systems. See "RETIREMENT SYSTEMS–Retirement Plans." The following table shows PEBB Plan membership.

Table 27
Membership in PEBB Plan
(As of June 30, 2012)

	Active Employees	Retirees[1]	Total
State	106,255	27,807	134,062
K-12 Schools and ESDs[2]	1,800	29,245	31,045
Political Subdivision	11,375	1,261	12,636
Total	119,430	58,313	177,743

(1) Retirees include retired employees, surviving spouses, and terminated members entitled to a benefit.
(2) In Fiscal Year 2012, there were 98,349 full-time equivalent active employees in the 246 K-12 schools and educational service districts (ESDs) that elected to limit participation in PEBB only to their retirees.

Source: Washington State Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports ("CAFR") for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012.

OPEB Subsidies. PEBB Plan employers provide monetary assistance or subsidies to retirees only for medical and life insurance. Retirees pay the full cost of other benefits.

Participating employers provide two different types of medical insurance subsidies to retirees:

(1) Explicit Subsidy. Retirees enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B receive an explicit subsidy which lowers the monthly premium. The amount of the subsidy is determined annually by PEBB. For 2011 this amount was $183 monthly for each participant. This subsidy was reduced by the Legislature for the 2011-2013 Biennium to $150 monthly beginning January 2012.

(2) Implicit Subsidy. Non-Medicare eligible retired members pay a premium based in part on a pool that includes claims experience for active employees that, on average, are younger and healthier. There is an implicit subsidy as the premiums are lower than they would be if the retirees were insured separately. The value of the implicit subsidy reflects the difference between the age-based claims cost and the premium paid by retirees.

PEBB also provides subsidized basic life insurance coverage to retirees. This is an explicit life insurance subsidy and is set up by the PEBB Board and approved as part of the budget process. In 2009-2011 that subsidy was $5 per month per retiree. This explicit benefit was discontinued January 1, 2012. Retirees may elect to continue life insurance through the PEBB plan, but will pay the entire premium.

Funding of OPEB Subsidies–PEBB Plan. The explicit subsidy (retiree benefit) is set each biennium by the Legislature as part of the budget process. The implicit subsidy (retiree benefit) is indirectly set annually by HCA when it determines the premium of each of the non-Medicare health plans. These subsidies (contributions) are funded on a pay-go basis.

GASB 45. GASB 45 requires each employer to calculate OPEB's actuarial accrued liability ("AAL") on the medical and life insurance explicit and implicit subsidies. It also requires a calculation of the annual required contribution ("ARC"), representing the annual contribution that will fund the current active and retired members' subsidies by the end of their working lifetimes. The net OPEB obligation ("NOO") is the cumulative difference between the annual OPEB cost and the actual contributions. The annual OPEB cost is the ARC, plus the interest on the NOO and the amortization of the NOO.

The most recent valuation for the PEBB Plan prepared by the Office of the State Actuary and published in November 2011, determined the plan's liabilities as of January 1, 2011 ("2011 OPEB Report"). Small changes in the assumptions or methods or changes in the plan provisions could result in relatively large changes in OPEB liabilities and the state's ARC, NOO and annual OPEB cost.

Valuation Assumptions and Methods. Valuations in the 2011 OPEB Report are based on methods selected by the Office of Financial Management and on assumptions detailed in the 2011 OPEB Report and summarized below. The actuarial method chosen to allocate costs and the AAL for the 2011 OPEB Report is the Projected Unit Credit ("PUC"), one of six methods permitted by GASB. The PUC cost method is a standard actuarial funding method. The annual cost of benefits under the PUC is comprised of two components: normal cost (the estimated present value of projected benefits current plan members will earn in the year following the valuation date; represents today's value of one year of earned benefits) and amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability.

The assumed return on investment earnings and the discount rate used in calculating the AAL (4.5 percent) were selected in consultation with the Office of the State Treasurer to represent a long-term average of short-term investment rates, and annual inflation is assumed to be 3.5 percent. Annual growth in membership is assumed to be at a rate of 1.25 percent (0.90 percent for K-12 Teachers), and annual salary increases were assumed to be at a rate of 4.0 percent. Assumptions underlying the medical inflation trend rates (ranging from 7.0–9.0 percent in 2011 to 5.0 percent through 2083) were provided by health care actuaries at Milliman, Incorporated. The unfunded AAL is amortized over a closed 30-year period as a level percent of payroll. Participation level is assumed to be 65 percent (50 percent for K-12 School and Education Service Districts) of eligible employees and 45 percent of spouses of eligible employees. It is assumed that all employees will get Medicare coverage after becoming eligible.

Table 28 shows annual OPEB costs and net OPEB obligations for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2012. OSA performs a full valuation every two years. In 2012 and other years when a full valuation was not prepared, consistent with GASB requirements and at the direction of OFM, OSA prepared estimated results using a roll-forward method. As of January 1, 2011, the AAL and UAAL of the PEBB Plan was $3.491 billion. UAAL was 58.8 percent of covered payroll. Because the plan is pay-as-you-go, it has no assets.

Table 28
Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation
($ in thousands)

	2011	2012
a. Beginning Net OPEB Obligation (NOO)[1]	777,872	1,027,767
b. Annual Required Contribution (ARC)[2]	320,991	320,991
c. Interest on the NOO	35,004	46,250
d. Amortization of the NOO	(27,427)	(36,954)
e. Annual OPEB Cost (b+c+d)	328,568	330,286
f. Contributions for Fiscal Year[3]	(78,673)	(78,673)
g. Ending NOO [1] (a+e+f)	1,027,767	1,279,381

(1) NOO is the GASB disclosure requirement on the balance sheet.
(2) ARC is the annual contribution that will fund the current active and inactive members' subsidies by the end of their working lifetimes.
(3) Contributions for Fiscal Year include the estimated explicit subsidies and implicit subsidies.

Source: Washington State Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports ("CAFR") for Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2012.

LITIGATION

The state and its agencies are parties to numerous routine legal proceedings that occur as a consequence of regular government operations. At any given point, there are numerous lawsuits involving state agencies which could, depending on the outcome of the litigation or the terms of a settlement agreement, impact revenue or expenditures of the state. There are risk management funds reserved by the state for these claims, and insurance is available to pay all or a portion of most damages for most types of claims. There has been a trend in recent years of higher jury verdicts on certain types of damage claims. The collective impact of these claims, however, is not likely to have a material impact on state revenues or expenditures.

In addition to the regular damages claims, there are currently a number of lawsuits challenging the management and administration of state programs, some arising as a result of recent state budget cuts. The potential impact of this type of litigation is the most difficult to predict. Conceivably, a court could order the restructuring or expansion of certain entitlement programs that would result in a major restructuring of state budgeting and expenditures. No such ruling has yet to occur nor is such a court ruling currently anticipated. Most of these cases involve programs administered by the Department of Social and Health Services ("DSHS"). Only a few of these cases are called out specifically because it is not possible to quantify with exactitude what the fiscal impact of such claims could ultimately be, and it is not possible to know ahead of time what state or federal legislative responses could be taken to mitigate such impacts.

Those cases, which may raise potentially significant, but specifically incalculable, fiscal impacts, are described below.

In *McCleary v. State of Washington*, judgment for petitioners was entered on February 24, 2010, by the King County Superior Court. The court found that the state is not meeting its constitutional mandate to make ample provision for the education of all K-12 public school children. The court ordered the Legislature to conduct a study of what state funding was needed to "amply provide" all Washington public school students with the "education" required by Article IX of the Constitution. The court also ordered the Legislature to indicate how the state will fund that cost with "stable and dependable" state funding sources. Prior to the trial, in the 2009 legislative session, the Legislature enacted a sweeping reform of the substance of and funding for K-12 education. That program of reform is scheduled to be fully implemented no later than 2018. The state appealed the superior court decision to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court issued its opinion on January 5, 2012. The Supreme Court affirmed the trial judgment that the state is not making ample provisions for the basic education of Washington's K-12 public school students. However, it agreed with the state that the Legislature has already identified areas that need more funding and embarked on a reform program to be implemented no later than 2018. The Supreme Court reversed the trial court remedy ordering a

cost study, but retained jurisdiction to facilitate the full implementation of the reforms and funding as dictated by legislation passed in 2009. This result preserves the Legislature's prerogative to reform, define and provide full funding for K-12 education. It does not require changes, financially or otherwise, that the Legislature has not already committed to make. On July 18, 2012, the Supreme Court issued an additional ruling in the case, essentially adopting the state's position regarding the process for the court's monitoring of the implementation of the 2009 reform legislation. The court rejected the plaintiffs' request for a different procedure and rejected plaintiffs' request for attorneys' fees and costs to be borne by the state. This ruling calls for annual reporting by the Legislature to the court with the opportunity for plaintiffs to submit their position in response to the report. This process will continue through the expected full implementation of reforms in 2018. Pursuant to a December 2012 court order, the report the state submits at the conclusion of the 2013 state legislative session must include a phase-in plan for achieving the state's basic education mandate. The 2013 legislative session concluded on June 30, 2013, with enhanced education funding enacted that adds $1 billion dollars in state funding to K-12 schools. See "GENERAL FUND–General Fund State Operating Budget–2013-15 Biennium Budget."

Solis v. Washington Department of Social and Health Services is a U.S. Department of Labor ("USDOL") lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court seeking back overtime wages and liquidated damages on behalf of approximately 2,000 social workers with the Children's Administration of DSHS. The court entered judgment for DSHS in May 2010, after granting DSHS's motion for summary judgment. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the District Court's summary judgment ruling, denied the state's petition for rehearing, and remanded the case to the district court for trial. Trial is set for May 2014. If plaintiff prevails on all issues, the estimated potential liability for the state is $60 million, with liquidated damages doubling that amount.

Programs and Services

In the matter of *Rekhter v. DSHS* and two other consolidated cases (*Pfaff* and *SEIU 775NW*), plaintiffs argue that pursuant to DSHS's methodology ("shared living rule") for computing the number of hours of paid care available to the recipient class, those with live-in providers received approximately 15 percent less than those recipients who use live-out providers. This rule was invalidated by the Supreme Court ruling (*Jenkins v. DSHS*) issued on May 3, 2007, and was subsequently repealed by DSHS. Plaintiffs seek reimbursement by way of "money damages" for the recipient and provider classes for the approximately 15 percent fewer authorized hours, and injunctive relief barring application of the rule in the future. The trial court ruled the recipient class is entitled to "retroactive compensatory relief" back to April 2003. The jury found that DSHS had not breached the express terms of the contracts, but did find violation of the "duty of good faith and fair dealing" when entering into the contracts. The jury awarded the provider class plaintiffs $57 million. Subsequently, the trial court granted plaintiffs' motion for pre- and post-judgment interest. On December 2, 2011, the trial court entered the final judgment for the Client Class claims and two final judgments, one for the Client Class and one for the Provider Class. The court did not award the Client Class any monetary or other remedies. For the Provider Class, the court entered a judgment in the amount of $96 million, which includes the jury verdict of $57 million and prejudgment interest of $39 million. The court also awarded post-judgment interest at $18,780.43 per day beginning on December 3, 2011. The judgment reserved ruling on the claims administration and residual funds process pending the outcome of any appeal. Both parties filed cross-appeals with the State Supreme Court, which accepted direct review of the case. Oral argument occurred on May 14, 2013, and an opinion is pending.

MR v. Dreyfus was filed in federal district court in Seattle on December 21, 2010, challenging reductions in personal care services for adults scheduled for implementation on January 1, 2011. The plaintiffs include 14 individuals who receive in-home personal care services. The reductions at issue were implemented as a result of the Governor's September 2010 directive for an across-the-board budget reduction of 6.3 percent for all state agencies, and they were projected to save the General Fund–State almost $4 million per month or $117 million over the remainder of Fiscal Year 2011 and the next biennium. Plaintiffs allege violations of Medicaid law, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and due process requirements. They further claim that client notices were inadequate, that reduced services will lead to institutionalization, and that approval from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services was necessary. Plaintiffs moved for a temporary restraining order ("TRO") to stop the reductions, which was denied by the trial court. Plaintiffs filed an emergency appeal with the Ninth Circuit seeking to overturn the denial of the TRO. On January 14, the Ninth Circuit panel issued an emergency order stopping the reductions pending the district court's ruling on plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction. As a result DSHS sent notices to all recipients and providers notifying them that hours reduced January 1 were being reauthorized pending further order of the court.

On February 9, 2011, the U.S. district court denied plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction. DSHS then reinstated the reductions effective March 1, 2011. Plaintiffs appealed the preliminary injunction denial to the Ninth Circuit and sought a second emergency injunction staying the reductions until the Ninth Circuit rules on the appeal. On February 18, 2011, the Ninth Circuit denied plaintiffs' request for the emergency stay. On December 8, 2011, the Ninth Circuit issued a split decision with the majority holding that the U.S. district court had abused its discretion in finding that plaintiffs had not suffered irreparable harm that there were "serious questions going to the merits" regarding a potential violation of the integration mandate of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The Ninth Circuit remanded the case to the U.S. district court, but did not order any class-wide relief. DSHS petitioned for rehearing en banc, and plaintiffs petitioned for rehearing by the panel (to have the decision apply to the entire putative class), but on June 18, 2012, the Ninth Circuit denied both petitions. The state is preparing for trial with an anticipated trial date in June 2014.

TR v. Dreyfus is a class action lawsuit "to enforce the rights of Washington's Medicaid eligible children under the age of 21, with mental health needs, to receive the intensive home and community-based mental health services necessary to correct or ameliorate their mental health conditions." The suit claims violations of the (1) Medicaid Act-EPSDT/Comparability/Due Process provisions; (2) 14th Amendment due process under the U.S. Constitution; and (3) the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. Plaintiffs seek sweeping and extraordinarily expensive changes to the service delivery system for children's mental health care. The parties agreed to engage in a formal mediation process with the goal of developing a plan for improvements to the system or, at a minimum, narrowing the issues for trial. The parties entered into an Interim Agreement under which the state provided an Interim Agreement Implementation Plan that it continues to implement. Plaintiffs have indicated they are satisfied with the progress being made. The parties are currently engaged in mediation to complete the final settlement agreement.

Taxes

The Department of Revenue ("DOR") routinely has claims for refunds in various stages of administrative and legal review. In addition, the state is defending cases challenging the constitutionality of certain taxes that fund discrete state programs.

In the matter of *Wall v. State of Washington*, plaintiffs allege the Legislature transferred funds from the Education Legacy Trust Account in 2008 and 2010 into the General Fund in violation of article VII, section 5 of the Washington State Constitution. Plaintiff contends the amounts transferred exceed $100 million and asks that the money be restored to the Education Legacy Trust Account and the defendants enjoined from any further unconstitutional diversions. The court denied the state's motion for summary judgment; however, it held the Legislature's 2008 change to the statute is constitutional. This ruling limits the case to the factual determination of whether any funds transferred in June 2009 were collected before the 2008 statutory amendment. Discovery is ongoing.

Employment and Pensions

In *WEA, et al. v. Department of Retirement Services and State of Washington*, a King County Superior Court was asked to overturn the Legislature's repeal of "gain sharing" benefits for various retirement system plans based on alleged constitutional impairment of contracts, due process, and estoppel theories. Four separate lawsuits were filed, which were consolidated under one case; one of those lawsuits was voluntarily dismissed in June 2009 leaving only three cases in the consolidated case. Summary judgment arguments were heard in Phase 1 of the litigation in July 2010. The plaintiff's motion for summary judgment was granted on the contract and estoppel claims, and the state's cross-motion was denied. Summary judgment arguments were heard in Phase 2 of the litigation in December 2011, regarding whether the benefits enacted to replace gain sharing could be repealed as a matter of law once gain sharing was restored by court order. The trial court issued an order holding that the replacement benefits could be repealed as a matter of law. Both parties appealed the decisions to the State Supreme Court, which by order dated May 1, 2013, were accepted by the Court for Direct Review. The state is appealing the trial court's Phase I decision and plaintiffs are appealing the Phase 2 decision to the extent it impacts PERS, TRS and SERS Plan 2 members. If plaintiffs ultimately prevail on all issues before the court, there could be a significant fiscal impact potentially requiring the Legislature to pursue additional funding of the plans or other remedies. The court is scheduled to consider the gain sharing case along with the Uniform COLA case described below in the fall of 2013. See "RETIREMENT SYSTEMS."

The matter of *Moore v. Washington Health Care Authority* is a class action lawsuit alleging that the state has wrongfully denied medical benefits to current and former non-permanent employees by inconsistently applying eligibility standards, misclassifying employees to deny them benefits in alleged violation of the applicable statutes and regulations. A comprehensive ruling for plaintiffs on all issues in dispute could have a potentially significant impact. The trial court ruled against the state on most liability issues and in December 2011 certified a damages class on the breach of statute claim. Following the court's denial of plaintiffs' class certification on the breach of contract claim, plaintiffs dismissed the claim without prejudice. The Court of Appeals, Division One granted defendant's motion for discretionary review of the trial court's decision on the measure of damages issue, which favored plaintiffs. The trial court has issued a stay of all trial proceedings until the appeal is complete, which could take two years.

Washington Federation of State Employees v. State of WA/Dept of Retirement Systems, Washington Education Association v. State of WA/Dept of Retirement Systems and *Retired Public Employees' Council v. State of WA/Dept of Retirement Systems* were filed in Thurston County Superior Court in October 2011 and January 2012. The three plaintiff groups challenge the 2011 Legislature's repeal of what is termed the Uniform Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") as described under "RETIREMENT SYSTEMS−Benefits; Recent Legislation." This COLA (which is not a COLA per se, but, instead, was a guaranteed annual increase) was provided to retirees of PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1 on an annual basis by increasing the retirees' monthly retirement benefit in July of every year. Plaintiffs ask for declaratory and injunctive relief seeking, inter alia, the restoration of the COLA. The court granted class action status for the plaintiffs. In November 2012, the court issued a memorandum opinion that was followed with a final order on February 19, 2013, holding: (1) the repeal of the COLA constituted an unconditional impairment of contract and (2) certain groups of members should be dismissed. The State Supreme Court granted the state's Motions for Direct Review, Discretionary Review, and Companion Case Status (companion case to *WEA, et al. v. Department of Retirement Services and State of Washington* (gain sharing case)) and will now consider the Uniform COLA case at the same time as the gain sharing case in the fall of 2013.

Other

In *US v. WA* (culverts/phase II), plaintiff Tribes and the United States allege that state-owned culverts that block fish passage violate Tribes' treaty rights. On March 29, 2013, the US District Court (Washington Western District) issued a permanent injunction requiring three state agencies to remediate fish passage meeting the standards of the injunction at specified barrier culverts by October 31, 2016, and requiring the Washington State Department of Transportation to provide remediation within 17 years of the date of the injunction. The state appealed the decision to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and the Tribes filed a cross-appeal. Briefing to the court is to be completed by November 2013.

Washington State Hospital Association v. State was filed in King County Superior Court on July 18, 2011. The plaintiff is seeking to reverse the Health Care Authority's implementation of House Bill ("HB") 2069, which the Legislature enacted in 2011. The plaintiff asserts that HB 2069 establishes a tax in violation of Article VII, Section 5 of the Washington Constitution by failing to set forth the purpose of the revenues generated from the Hospital Safety Net Assessment fund. HB 2069 reduces the state's payment rates to hospitals for the services they provide to Medicaid recipients, although the rates still would exceed the levels that existed before the Safety Net Assessment was enacted, and increases the amounts from the Safety Net Assessment fund that can be used to support Medicaid payments to hospitals. The Superior Court denied both of the plaintiff's motions for partial summary judgment and granted both of the state's cross-motions for partial summary judgment. The Supreme Court denied plaintiff's motion for direct review and transferred the case to the court of appeals, which on July 29, 2013, upheld the Superior Court's dismissal of the case in favor of the state. An appeal, if any, by plaintiff to the state Supreme Court must be filed within 30 days of July 29, 2013.

In 1998, the state joined 45 other states in a Master Settlement Agreement with the nation's largest tobacco manufacturers to provide restitution for money spent under health care programs for the treatment of smoking-related illnesses. Determinations were made that disadvantages experienced by manufacturers as a result of participating in the settlement were a significant factor contributing to market share losses by those manufacturers, resulting in adjustments in the state's share of the settlement. An arbitration of these claims is ongoing. In December 2012, 17 states that are parties to the arbitration reached a tentative settlement. Washington is not one of these states.

Arbitration proceedings will continue for those contested states that did not elect to join the settlement agreement, with decisions expected from the arbitration panel as late as the end of 2013.

See Note 13 in Appendix D–"THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" for a description of certain litigation and estimates of the potential magnitude of certain litigation.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Business in Washington

A number of corporations have chosen Washington as their headquarters or as a major center of operations, including, among others, Alaska Air Group, Amazon, Amgen, Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Costco, Expeditors International of Washington, Microsoft, Nintendo America, Nordstrom, PACCAR, Starbucks and Weyerhaeuser. Key sectors in the state's economy include:

Table 29
Gross Business Income by Industry Sector (NAICS[1])
(Calendar Year 2012)
(in dollars)

	Gross Business Income	Percent of Total
Wholesale Trade	133,362,593,486	20.6
Business, Personal and Other Services	127,019,580,703	19.7
Retail Trade	114,442,466,533	17.7
Manufacturing–General	104,211,615,932	16.1
Manufacturing–Aerospace	51,433,415,016	8.0
Construction	35,874,256,453	5.6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	33,935,400,286	5.3
Information	17,544,023,679	2.7
Utilities	12,242,115,704	1.9
Transportation	11,088,160,714	1.7
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	3,628,588,601	0.6
Warehousing & Storage	795,031,142	0.1
Mining	557,482,317	0.1

(1) North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, "Quarterly Business Review Calendar Year 2012" Table 1.

Table 30
Twenty-Five Largest Employers in Washington[1]
(as of July 2013)

		Full Time Washington Employees[2]			Full Time Washington Employees[2]
1	The Boeing Co.	85,000	14	Franciscan Health System	9,869
2	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	56,000	15	Nordstrom Inc.	9,281
3	Navy Region Northwest[3]	43,000	16	Costco Wholesale Corp.	8,912
4	Microsoft Corp.	41,664	17	PeaceHealth	8,800
5	University of Washington	29,800	18	Swedish	8,586
6	Providence Health & Services	20,240	19	Group Health Cooperative	7,833
7	Wal-Mart Stores Inc	18,000	20	Alaska Air Group Inc.	6,667
8	Fred Meyer Stores	14,590	21	Fairchild Air Force Base	6,020
9	King County Government	12,993	22	Target	5,773
10	United States Postal Service	11,914	23	Seattle Public Schools	5,696[4]
11	Starbucks Corp.	10,837	24	Virginia Mason Medical Center	5,611
12	City of Seattle	10,479	25	United Parcel Service	5,554
13	MultiCare Health System	10,257			

(1) Amazon.com Inc. did not participate in the survey, but if it had participated, the Puget Sound Business Journal believes Amazon.com Inc would have been ranked in this list of 25 Largest Employers. The Book of Lists does not include total employment figure for state employees or federal employees.
(2) Employment totals are as of December 31, 2012.
(3) Includes Whidbey Naval Air Station and Everett Naval Air Station.
(4) Does not include substitutes.

Source: Puget Sound Business Journal, July 26-August 1, 2013.

Trade

Washington is one of the most trade-intensive states in the nation and is an important gateway for trade with Asia and Canada and for domestic trade with Alaska and Hawaii. In 2011, Washington had $77.3 million in exports, and based on U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau statistics, Washington was the fifth largest exporter in the United States.

Ports. Washington has seven deep-draft ports on the Puget Sound, one on the Pacific Coast and three on the Columbia River. The ports of Seattle and Tacoma, on Puget Sound, are the state's largest ports and are closer to Asian ports than is any other continental United States port. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Census, the port of Seattle nationally ranked fifth in 2011 when measured by total dollar value of foreign imports and exports, and the ports of Seattle and Tacoma combined are the third largest container load center in the United States.

Airport. Seattle-Tacoma International Airport is Washington's primary airport and, measured by total passengers, was the 15th busiest airport in the country in 2011 according to the Federal Aviation Administration Air Carrier Activity Information System database. The airport also ranks as the 18th busiest cargo airport in the United States based on all-cargo landed weight.

Aerospace

The aerospace industry represented approximately 7.5 percent of all taxable business income generated in the state in calendar year 2011 and accounted for approximately 41.9 percent of the total value of goods exported by the state in calendar year 2011. There are 153 aerospace companies in the state, with Boeing being the largest aerospace employer in the area, and more than 650 in the industry cluster (including machine shops, engineering and research firms, and other suppliers and supporting entities). Although Boeing has dominated manufacturing employment, other manufacturers also have experienced growth, thus reducing Boeing's percentage of total manufacturing jobs in the state. Boeing delivered its first 787 in September 2011. Boeing has opened a second 787 production line in South

Carolina, which may affect the state in the long-run. In December 2011, Boeing announced that the 737 MAX would be produced at the Boeing facility in Renton, Washington.

Forest Products

Natural forests cover nearly 50 percent of the state's land area. Forest products, including lumber, paper products and other wood and pulp products, are a traditional manufacturing sector in the state, although overall production has declined in recent years. Weyerhaeuser is the state's largest forest products employer.

Agriculture and Food Processing

In 2011, the state's $46 billion food and agriculture industry employed approximately 160,000 people and contributed 13 percent to the state's economy. Nearly 300 agricultural commodities are produced commercially in Washington, and in 2011 the state's top 10 agricultural commodities (in value of production) were apples, milk, wheat, potatoes, hay, cattle, cherries, nursery, grapes and pears. Washington ranked first in United States production of apples, sweet cherries, pears, red raspberries and hops and second in United States production of potatoes and grapes. In 2010, Washington was the second-largest wine-producer in the nation, with more than 600 wineries.

In 2011, food processing was a $13.6 billion dollar industry employing 37,000 people supporting approximately 3,000 companies that take advantage of the state's production of crops, access to low-cost energy, inter-modal access and ability to ship products.

The agricultural and food processing sector is export-oriented. In 2011, nearly $15.5 billion in food and agricultural products were exported through Washington ports.

Several locally-based manufacturers of specialty food processing equipment and packaging support the food-processing sector in the state. Locally-based companies design and manufacture food processing equipment, such as sorters, scanners, conveyors, packaging and bottling technology, and freezing and refrigeration equipment for both ship- and land-based facilities.

Information and Communications Technology

The state's approximately 4,200 software companies make the state the largest employer of software publishing workers in the nation, according to the U.S. Departments of Employment Security and Commerce. Microsoft is headquartered in the state. The state ranks first in the nation in the creation of new software companies. The state also is a global center for gaming design and development, with approximately 300 companies involved in game development. California-based companies Adobe, Google, Hewlett Packard, Intel, Oracle and Yahoo! all have established engineering and operations bases in the state.

Global Health and Biotechnology

The state is a global center for the advancement of medicine and life sciences. More than 33,500 workers were directly employed in the life sciences sector in the state in 2011, and the life sciences industry in the state generated an estimated $10.4 billion in revenues in 2011. The life sciences sector in Washington includes the development and manufacture of medical devices, cancer research, therapeutics and the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases.

The University of Washington Medical Center is the largest public university recipient of federal research dollars, receiving approximately $1.0 billion in external funds for research each year, and is second nationally in National Institutes of Health research funding.

Washington is also home to some of the leading global health research institutes and non-profit organizations, including the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, PATH, Seattle BioMed and the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center.

Services/Tourism

Tourism is important to Washington's economy. Tourists are drawn to the state's mountains, water, proximity to Canada and Alaska, and metropolitan areas. As the business, legal and financial center of the state, Seattle has the largest selection of hospitality and entertainment venues in the state. The Washington State Convention Center has the capacity for events involving as many as 11,000 people. There are more than 10,000 hotel rooms in downtown Seattle and nearby venues, and entertainment options include professional football, soccer and baseball teams, theatres and music halls, the historic Pike Place Market, the Space Needle and the Seattle Center landmark from the 1962 World's Fair, and the architecturally unique Seattle Public Library, among others. Seattle is an embarkation port for several cruise ship lines, primarily sailing to Canada and Alaska.

Military

Washington has a number of major military bases and installations, including the Fort Lewis Army Base, Madigan Army Medical Center and McChord Air Force Base in Pierce County (known as Joint Base Lewis-McChord); Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Naval Station Bremerton and Bangor Naval Submarine Base in Kitsap County; Fairchild Air Force Base in Spokane County; Everett Naval Station in Snohomish County; and Whidbey Island Naval Air Station in Island County.

Construction

Table 31 provides information on housing permits for the state and the United States.

Table 31
Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits
in Washington and United States

	Washington			
Year	**Single Family**	**Multi-Family**	**Total**	**United States**
2004	36,489	13,600	50,089	2,070,077
2005	41,407	11,581	52,988	2,155,316
2006	35,611	14,422	50,033	1,838,903
2007	30,390	17,007	47,397	1,398,415
2008	17,440	11,479	28,919	905,359
2009	12,991	4,020	17,011	582,963
2010	14,702	5,989	20,691	604,610
2011	13,159	7,705	20,864	624,061
2012	16,508	11,610	28,188	829,658

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Federal Spending

Federal spending in Washington totaled approximately $70.4 billion in federal fiscal year ("FFY") ended September 30, 2010 (the last year for which such information is available). In addition to making grants to the state (approximately $14.7 billion in FFY 2010), the federal government paid salaries to military and other federal employees in Washington ($11.5 billion), retirement and disability payments ($20.5 billion), payments for equipment and other procurement ($10.0 billion) and other direct payments ($13.7 billion) in FFY 2010.

Other Employment Information

Table 32
Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State
(Employment Numbers in Thousands)[1]

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Resident Civilian Labor Force	3,523.7	3,516.0	3,482.2	3,481.5	3,467.4
Unemployment	329.5	349.1	320.4	284.2	266.3
WA Unemployment Rate (Percent)[2]	9.4	9.9	9.2	8.2	7.7
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Percent)[2]	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.1	7.7
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Washington					
Nonfarm Employment	2,825.0	2,789.0	2,824.9	2,873.1	2,894.4
Durable Manufacturing	190.5	184.2	193.4	204.6	208.7
Aerospace	82.9	80.8	86.6	94.3	96.5
Computer and Electronic Products	20.1	19.1	19.7	20.2	20.1
Nondurable Manufacturing	74.9	73.9	75.3	75.7	73.9
Mining and Logging	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9
Construction	159.5	140.7	136.4	139.0	136.2
Trade, Transportation, Communication, Utilities	522.5	517.0	525.1	536.2	540.1
Information	103.9	103.0	104.2	104.9	105.2
Software Publishers	51.5	50.9	51.7	52.4	52.2
Financial	145.6	140.5	140.8	143.0	143.3
Professional and Business Services	324.4	326.4	339.5	349.2	352.2
Education and Health Services	372.4	375.4	381.4	385.6	391.8
Leisure and Hospitality	269.6	266.5	270.8	277.3	276.2
Other Services	106.3	105.5	108.5	110.5	110.6
Government	549.5	550.0	543.5	541.2	550.3

(1) Averages of monthly data (not seasonally adjusted); 2013 averages through April 2013.
(2) Seasonally adjusted. As reported by Washington Department of Employment Security in June 2013, the May 2013 unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 6.8 percent in Washington and 7.6 percent in the U.S. as a whole.

Source: Department of Employment Security and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics as of May 15, 2013.

Table 33
Composition of Employment by Industry Sector[1]
(percents)

	State of Washington		United States	
	2002	**2012**	**2002**	**2012**
Manufacturing				
Nondurable Manufacturing				
Food Manufacturing	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Pulp and Paper	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other	1.4	1.1	2.8	2.0
Subtotal	3.2	2.6	4.4	3.3
Durable Manufacturing				
Lumber and Wood	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Primary and Fabricated Metals	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.4
Machinery	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.1
Computers	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.8
Transportation Equipment	3.3	3.6	1.4	1.1
Other	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0
Subtotal	7.5	7.1	7.3	5.6
Total Manufacturing	10.8	9.8	11.7	8.9
Nonmanufacturing				
Natural Resources and Mining	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6
Construction	5.8	4.8	5.2	4.2
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	19.2	18.7	19.6	19.1
Information	3.5	3.7	2.6	2.0
Financial	5.5	5.0	6.0	5.8
Professional and Business Services	10.9	12.1	12.3	13.4
Education and Health Services	11.6	13.4	12.4	15.2
Leisure and Hospitality	9.2	9.6	9.2	10.3
Other Services	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.1
Government	19.5	18.8	16.5	16.4
Total Nonmanufacturing	89.2	90.2	88.2	91.1
Total[2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Figures are calculated as a percentage of total wage-and-salary employment.
(2) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source: Washington State Office of the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council.

The state's population has increased approximately 12.9 percent since 2003. Based upon the 2010 Census, the state is the thirteenth most populous in the nation. The following table summarizes the state's population for 2003-2013.

Table 34
State of Washington Population

April 1	Population
2003	6,098,300
2004	6,167,800
2005	6,256,400
2006	6,375,600
2007	6,488,000
2008	6,587,600
2009	6,668,200
2010	6,724,540
2011	6,767,900
2012	6,817,770
2013	6,881,504

Source: Office of Financial Management; 2010 from U.S. Census.

Income Characteristics

The state's per capita income consistently has exceeded the national level and has increased approximately 33.93 percent since 2003. Table 35, derived from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis ("BEA") statistics, provides a comparison of personal income and per capita income for the state and the nation. BEA also calculates that per capita disposable personal income (personal income less personal taxes) in Washington ($41,259 in 2012) has consistently been higher than the average per capita disposable personal income in the United States as a whole ($38,000 in 2012).

Table 35
Personal Income Comparisons
Washington and United States

	Total Income ($ in billions)				Per Capita Income (in dollars)	
	Washington		United States			
Year	Amount	Percent Change	Amount	Percent Change	Washington	United States
2003	206.9	-	9,369.1	-	33,909	32,295
2004	222.4	7.5	9,928.8	6.0	35,998	33,909
2005	230.1	3.5	10,476.7	5.5	36,766	35,452
2006	252.1	9.6	11,256.5	7.4	39,570	37,725
2007	272.6	8.1	11,900.6	5.7	42,192	39,506
2008	289.4	6.2	12,451.7	4.6	44,106	40,947
2009	276.7	(4.4)	11,852.7	(4.8)	41,504	38,637
2010	283.4	2.4	12,308.5	3.8	42,024	39,791
2011	299.7	5.8	12,949.9	5.2	43,878	41,560
2012	313.2	4.5	13,407.9	3.5	45,413	42,693

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2003-2012 as of March 27, 2013.

APPENDIX B

BONDS OUTSTANDING

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Debt Authorization and Outstanding Debt
General State Revenue and/or Other Sources
As of August 21, 2013

Subject to Constitutional Debt Limitation

Chapter and Laws	Bonds Authorized	Issued [1]	Bonds Outstanding [1]	Unissued [2]
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-93B).....	230,950,000	230,950,000	32,360,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2004A).....	123,140,000	123,140,000	66,170,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2004C).....	119,015,000	119,015,000	71,985,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2005A).....	343,600,000	343,600,000	258,070,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2006A).....	405,650,000	405,650,000	286,680,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2007A).....	321,050,000	321,050,000	205,175,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2007C).....	375,895,000	375,895,000	208,035,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2010A).....	386,380,000	386,380,000	323,685,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2010B).....	215,500,000	215,500,000	194,675,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2011A).....	365,605,000	365,605,000	347,610,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2011B).....	401,435,000	401,435,000	391,525,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2012A).....	461,380,000	461,380,000	395,705,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2012C).....	733,705,000	733,705,000	733,705,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2013A).....	352,220,000	352,220,000	350,365,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2013C).....	666,680,000	666,680,000	657,100,000	-
Ch. 34 -- Laws of 1982 as amended.....	19,771,750	19,771,750	-	-
Ch. 14 -- Laws of 1989, 1st Ex. Sess., as amended.....	579,189,431	548,020,000	86,335,000	31,169,431
Ch. 31 -- Laws of 1991, 1st Sp. Sess., as amended.....	608,542,302	608,542,302	85,520,000	-
Ch. 12 -- Laws of 1993, 1st Sp. Sess.....	330,344,716	330,344,716	12,720,696	-
Ch. 17 -- Laws of 1995, 2nd Sp. Sess., as amended.....	424,401,667	424,401,667	129,238,369	-
Ch. 456 -- Laws of 1997, Regular Sess.....	18,340,000	18,340,000	5,085,000	-
Ch. 9 -- Laws of 2001, 2nd Sp. Sess.....	223,975,000	223,975,000	6,870,000	-
Ch. 240 -- Laws of 2002, Regular Sess.....	20,500,000	20,500,000	2,805,000	-
Ch. 3 -- Laws of 2003, 1st Sp. Sess.....	287,805,000	287,805,000	84,030,000	-
Ch. 18 -- Laws of 2003, 1st Sp. Sess.....	445,965,000	387,425,000	317,510,000	58,540,000
Ch. 147 -- Laws of 2003, Regular Sess.....	211,145,000	173,095,000	156,535,000	38,050,000
Ch. 487 -- Laws of 2005, Regular Sess.....	1,037,590,000	1,037,590,000	800,820,000	-
Ch. 167 -- Laws of 2006, Regular Sess.....	265,960,000	166,905,000	159,190,000	99,055,000
Ch. 521 -- Laws of 2007, Regular Sess.....	1,833,805,000	1,833,805,000	1,603,195,000	-
Ch. 179 -- Laws of 2008, Regular Sess.....	50,000,000	5,405,000	4,955,000	44,595,000
Ch. 6 -- Laws of 2009, Regular Sess.....	133,000,000	124,325,000	111,745,000	8,675,000
Ch. 498 -- Laws of 2009, Regular Sess.....	2,219,000,000	2,029,230,000	1,893,445,000	189,770,000
Ch. 49 -- Laws of 2011, 1st Sp. Sess.....	1,122,000,000	687,540,000	680,395,000	434,460,000
Ch. 1 -- Laws of 2012, 1st Sp. Sess.....	505,466,000	385,345,000	385,345,000	120,121,000
Ch. 20 -- Laws of 2013, 2nd Sp. Sess.....	2,036,000,000	-	-	2,036,000,000
Subtotal.....	17,875,005,865	14,814,570,434	11,048,584,066	3,060,435,431

(1) Includes current offering dated August 21, 2013.

(2) Does not include bonds authorized under a bond act which are unissuable because all required deposits or transfers under that act have been completed.

Excluded From Constitutional Debt Limitation

Chapter and Laws	Bonds Authorized	Issued	Bonds Outstanding	Unissued
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2013T).....	78,295,000	78,295,000	57,165,000	-
Ch. 220 -- Laws of 1997, Regular Sess.....	217,074,718	217,074,718	101,904,718	-
Ch. 179 -- Laws of 2008, Regular Sess.....	100,000,000	95,370,000	91,765,000	4,630,000
Subtotal.....	395,369,718	390,739,718	250,834,718	4,630,000
Total.....	18,270,375,582	15,205,310,151	11,299,418,784	3,065,065,431

Debt Authorization and Outstanding Debt
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Revenue
and Pledged Federal Aid
As of August 21, 2013

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Revenue

Chapter and Laws	Bonds Authorized	Issued [1]	Bonds Outstanding [1]	Unissued
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2004B).....	57,045,000	57,045,000	30,840,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2004D).....	156,475,000	156,475,000	96,380,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2005B).....	95,800,000	95,800,000	65,820,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2007B).....	63,810,000	63,810,000	39,060,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2007D).....	73,030,000	73,030,000	50,885,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2010C).....	121,235,000	121,235,000	109,445,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2011C).....	393,950,000	393,950,000	365,105,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2012B).....	42,330,000	42,330,000	41,685,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2012D).....	271,055,000	271,055,000	271,055,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2013B).....	380,390,000	380,390,000	373,495,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2013D).....	159,405,000	159,405,000	159,405,000	-
Ch. 7 -- Laws of 1967, Ex. Sess. (Sections 13-23)..... as amended by Ch 11, Laws of 1993.....	6,290,000	6,290,000	120,000	-
Ch. 83 -- Laws of 1967, 1st Ex. Sess.....	103,890,000	61,320,000	6,765,000	42,570,000
Ch. 180 -- Laws of 1979, 1st Ex. Sess.....	28,480,000	28,480,000	1,260,000	-
Ch. 315 -- Laws of 1981.....	36,860,000	36,860,000	2,780,000	-
Ch. 316 -- Laws of 1981.....	148,375,000	148,375,000	3,480,000	-
Ch. 293 -- Laws of 1990.....	15,000,000	13,400,000	3,730,000	1,600,000
Ch. 431 -- Laws of 1993, as amended.....	357,705,000	131,872,709	42,732,709	225,832,291
Ch. 432 -- Laws of 1993.....	81,280,000	6,085,000		75,195,000
Ch. 440 -- Laws of 1993.....	31,900,000	24,390,000	890,000	7,510,000
Ch. 15 -- Laws of 1995, 2nd Sp. Sess.....	11,200,000	4,990,000		6,210,000
Ch. 321 -- Laws of 1998.....	1,242,970,000	1,146,166,712	777,166,215	96,803,288
Ch. 147 -- Laws of 2003.....	2,638,500,000	2,099,078,877	1,813,273,877	539,421,123
Ch. 315 -- Laws of 2005.....	5,248,695,000	2,776,828,336	2,608,413,336	2,471,866,664
Ch. 498 -- Laws of 2009 (2).....	1,449,600,000	518,775,000	518,775,000	930,825,000
Total.....	13,215,270,000	8,817,436,634	7,382,561,137	4,397,833,366

Pledged Federal Aid

Chapter and Laws	Bonds Authorized	Issued	Bonds Outstanding	Unissued
Ch. 498 -- Laws of 2009 (2).....	500,400,000	500,400,000	500,400,000	-
Subtotal.....	500,400,000	500,400,000	500,400,000	-
Total.....	13,715,670,000	9,317,836,634	7,882,961,137	4,397,833,366

(1) Includes current offering dated August 21, 2013.

(2) Pursuant to the Chaper 498, Laws of 2009, the Legislature authorized the issuance and sale of $1,950,000,000 of general obligation bonds of the state first payable from toll revenue and then state excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels. Chaper 498, Laws of 2009 also authorizes the State Finance Commit to issue the authorized bonds as toll revenue bonds payable solely from toll revenue and not as general obligation bonds.

Grand Total.....	31,986,045,582	24,523,146,785	19,182,379,920	7,462,898,797

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APPENDIX C

PROPOSED FORMS OF LEGAL OPINIONS

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[FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION]

State of Washington
c/o State Finance Committee
Olympia, Washington

We have served as bond counsel in connection with the issuance by the State of Washington (the "State") of the bonds described below (the "Bonds"):

$535,320,000
STATE OF WASHINGTON
VARIOUS PURPOSE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2014A
DATED AUGUST 21, 2013

The Bonds are issued pursuant to Ch. 498, Laws of 2009; Ch. 49, Laws of 2011, 1st Sp. Sess.; and Ch. 1, Laws of 2012, 2nd Sp. Sess., of the State (collectively, the "Bond Act"), Ch. 39.42 RCW, Resolution No. 1114 of the State Finance Committee (the "Committee") of the State adopted on September 7, 2011, Resolution No. 1128 of the Committee adopted on June 14, 2012, and Resolution No. 1142 of the Committee acting by and through the State Treasurer adopted on August 7, 2013 (collectively, the "Bond Resolution"), and other proceedings duly had and taken in conformity therewith. The Bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds to finance the General State Projects. Capitalized terms used in this opinion which are not otherwise defined shall have the meanings given to such terms in the Bond Resolution.

As to questions of fact material to our opinion, we have relied upon representations of the State contained in the Bond Resolution and in the certified proceedings and other certifications of public officials and others furnished to us without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the State is required to comply with certain requirements after the date of issuance of the Bonds in order to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, requirements concerning the qualified use of Bond proceeds and the facilities financed or refinanced with Bond proceeds, limitations on investing gross proceeds of the Bonds in higher yielding investments in certain circumstances and the arbitrage rebate requirement to the extent applicable to the Bonds. The State has covenanted in the Bond Resolution to comply with those requirements, but if the State fails to comply with those requirements, interest on the Bonds could become taxable retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. We have not undertaken and do not undertake to monitor the State's compliance with such requirements.

Based upon the foregoing, as of the date of initial delivery of the Bonds to the purchaser thereof and full payment therefor, it is our opinion that under existing law:

1. The Bonds are lawfully authorized and issued pursuant to and in full compliance with the Constitution and statutes of the State, including the Bond Act.

2. The Bonds have been legally issued and constitute valid general obligations of the State, except to the extent that the enforcement of the rights and remedies of the holders and owners of the Bonds may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, moratorium, reorganization or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors, by the application of equitable principles and the exercise of judicial discretion.

3. The State has lawfully and unconditionally pledged its full faith, credit and taxing power to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds.

4. Assuming compliance by the State after the date of issuance of the Bonds with applicable requirements of the Code, the interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals; however, while interest on the Bonds also is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to corporations, interest on the Bonds received by corporations is to be taken into account in the computation of adjusted current earnings for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to corporations, interest on the Bonds received by certain S corporations may be subject to tax, and interest on the Bonds received by foreign corporations with United States branches may be subject to a foreign branch profits tax. We express no opinion regarding any other federal, state or local tax consequences of receipt of interest on the Bonds.

The State has not designated the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

This opinion is given as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement this opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

We bring to your attention the fact that the foregoing opinions are expressions of our professional judgment on the matters expressly addressed and do not constitute guarantees of result.

Respectfully submitted,

[FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION]

State of Washington
c/o State Finance Committee
Olympia, Washington

We have served as bond counsel in connection with the issuance by the State of Washington (the "State") of the bonds described below (the "Bonds"):

$276,470,000
STATE OF WASHINGTON
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2014B
DATED AUGUST 21, 2013

The Bonds are issued pursuant to Ch. 321, Laws of 1998; Ch. 147, Laws of 2003; and Ch. 315, Laws of 2005, of the State (collectively, the "Bond Act"), Ch. 39.42 RCW, Resolution No. 1115 of the State Finance Committee (the "Committee") of the State adopted on September 7, 2011, and Resolution No. 1143 of the Committee acting by and through the State Treasurer adopted on August 7, 2013 (collectively, the "Bond Resolution"), and other proceedings duly had and taken in conformity therewith. The Bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds to finance the Transportation Projects. Capitalized terms used in this opinion which are not otherwise defined shall have the meanings given to such terms in the Bond Resolution.

As to questions of fact material to our opinion, we have relied upon representations of the State contained in the Bond Resolution and in the certified proceedings and other certifications of public officials and others furnished to us without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the State is required to comply with certain requirements after the date of issuance of the Bonds in order to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, requirements concerning the qualified use of Bond proceeds and the facilities financed or refinanced with Bond proceeds, limitations on investing gross proceeds of the Bonds in higher yielding investments in certain circumstances and the arbitrage rebate requirement to the extent applicable to the Bonds. The State has covenanted in the Bond Resolution to comply with those requirements, but if the State fails to comply with those requirements, interest on the Bonds could become taxable retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. We have not undertaken and do not undertake to monitor the State's compliance with such requirements.

Based upon the foregoing, as of the date of initial delivery of the Bonds to the purchaser thereof and full payment therefor, it is our opinion that under existing law:

1. The Bonds are lawfully authorized and issued pursuant to and in full compliance with the Constitution and statutes of the State, including the Bond Act.

2. The Bonds have been legally issued and constitute valid general obligations of the State, except to the extent that the enforcement of the rights and remedies of the holders and owners of the Bonds may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, moratorium, reorganization or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors, by the application of equitable principles and the exercise of judicial discretion.

3. The State has lawfully and unconditionally pledged its full faith, credit and taxing power to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds.

4. The Bonds are first payable from state excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels and are secured by charges on such taxes as set forth in the Bonds and the Bond Resolution. The State has covenanted that it will continue to levy such taxes in amounts sufficient to pay when due the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

5. Assuming compliance by the State after the date of issuance of the Bonds with applicable requirements of the Code, the interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals; however, while interest on the Bonds also is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to corporations, interest on the Bonds received by corporations is to be taken into account in the computation of adjusted current earnings for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to corporations, interest on the Bonds received by certain S corporations may be subject to tax, and interest on the Bonds received by foreign corporations with United States branches may be subject to a foreign branch profits tax. We express no opinion regarding any other federal, state or local tax consequences of receipt of interest on the Bonds.

The State has not designated the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

This opinion is given as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement this opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

We bring to your attention the fact that the foregoing opinions are expressions of our professional judgment on the matters expressly addressed and do not constitute guarantees of result.

Respectfully submitted,

[FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION]

State of Washington
c/o State Finance Committee
Olympia, Washington

We have served as bond counsel in connection with the issuance by the State of Washington (the "State") of the bonds described below (the "Bonds"):

$55,545,000
STATE OF WASHINGTON
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2014T (TAXABLE)
DATED AUGUST 21, 2013

The Bonds are issued pursuant to Ch. 167, Laws of 2006, Ch. 49, Laws of 2011, 1st Sp. Sess., and Ch. 1, Laws of 2012, 2nd Sp. Sess., of the State (collectively, the "Bond Act"), Ch. 39.42 RCW, Resolution No. 1114 of the State Finance Committee (the "Committee") of the State adopted on September 7, 2011, Resolution No. 1128 of the Committee adopted on June 14, 2012, and Resolution No. 1144 of the Committee acting by and through the State Treasurer adopted on August 7, 2013 (collectively, the "Bond Resolution"), and other proceedings duly had and taken in conformity therewith. The Bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds to pay expenditures from the State Taxable Building Construction Account, as specified in the Bond Act. Capitalized terms used in this opinion which are not otherwise defined shall have the meanings given to such terms in the Bond Resolution.

As to questions of fact material to our opinion, we have relied upon representations of the State contained in the Bond Resolution and in the certified proceedings and other certifications of public officials and others furnished to us without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

Based upon the foregoing, as of the date of initial delivery of the Bonds to the purchaser thereof and full payment therefor, it is our opinion that under existing law:

1. The Bonds are lawfully authorized and issued pursuant to and in full compliance with the Constitution and statutes of the State, including the Bond Act.

2. The Bonds have been legally issued and constitute valid general obligations of the State, except to the extent that the enforcement of the rights and remedies of the holders and owners of the Bonds may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, moratorium, reorganization or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors, by the application of equitable principles and the exercise of judicial discretion.

3. The State has lawfully and unconditionally pledged its full faith, credit and taxing power to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds.

4. Interest on the Bonds is not excludable from gross income for federal tax purposes.

This opinion is given as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement this opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

We bring to your attention the fact that the foregoing opinions are expressions of our professional judgment on the matters expressly addressed and do not constitute guarantees of result.

Respectfully submitted,

TEL: 206.447.4400 FAX: 206.447.9700 1111 THIRD AVENUE, SUITE 3400 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101-3299 WWW.FOSTER.COM
SEATTLE WASHINGTON SPOKANE WASHINGTON

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APPENDIX D

THE STATE'S 2012 AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Washington State Auditor
Brian Sonntag

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

November 15, 2012

The Honorable Christine Gregoire
Governor, State of Washington

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate discretely presented component units and remaining fund information of the State of Washington, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the State's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Department of Retirement Systems, Washington's Lottery, Local Government Investment Pool, University of Washington, and the funds managed by the State Investment Board. Those financial statements represent part or all of the total assets, net assets, and revenues or additions of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate discretely presented component units and remaining fund information as follows:

Opinion Unit	Percent of Total Assets	Percent of Net Assets	Percent of Total Revenues/ Additions
Governmental Activities	12.6%	23.0%	8.2.%
Business-Type Activities	76.6%	100%	30.9%
Higher Education Special Revenue Fund	50.7%	52.9%	49.0%
Higher Education Endowment Fund	96.0%	96.3%	100.0%
Higher Education Student Services Fund	71.7%	72.0%	79.8%
Workers' Compensation Fund	96.3%	100%	32.8%
Guaranteed Education Tuition Program Fund	82.4%	100%	6.7%
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units and Remaining Fund Information	90.7%	93.1%	61.8%

Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the above mentioned entities and funds are based solely on the reports of 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 of material misstatement. The financial statements of the Department of Retirement Systems, Washington's Lottery, Local Government Investment Pool, University of Washington, and the funds managed by the State Investment Board were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the reports of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate discretely presented component units and remaining fund information of the State of Washington, as of June 30, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As explained in Note 1.D.1, the financial statements include pension trust fund investments valued at $25.5 billion which comprise 28.7% of total assets and 31.0% of net assets of the aggregate discretely presented component units and remaining fund information. The fair values of these investments have been estimated by management in the absence of readily determinable fair values. Management's estimates are based on information provided by the fund managers or, in the case of investments in partnerships, the general partners.

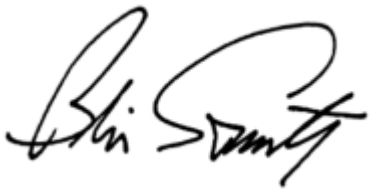
As described in Note 2, during the year ended June 30, 2012, the State implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board *Statement No. 64 - Derivative Instruments: Application of Hedge Accounting Termination Provisions—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 53*.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report on our consideration of the State'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. That report will be issued under separate cover in the State's Single Audit Report. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison schedules and information, pension plan information, other postemployment benefits information, and infrastructure assets reported using the modified approach 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 and other auditors 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 the 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.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of Washington's basic financial statements. The accompanying information listed in the table of contents as combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. This information has been subjected to auditing procedures applied by us and other auditors in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The information listed in the table of contents as the introductory and statistical sections is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information presented for purposes of additional analysis. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us and the other auditors in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.



BRIAN SONNTAG, CGFM
STATE AUDITOR

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MD&A
Management's Discussion and Analysis

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MD&A
Management's Discussion & Analysis

As managers of the state of Washington, we offer this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. We present this information in conjunction with the information included in our letter of transmittal, which can be found preceding this narrative, and with the state's financial statements, which follow. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars.

Financial Highlights

- Total assets of the state of Washington exceeded its liabilities by $20.51 billion (reported as net assets). Of this amount, $(8.37) billion was reported as "unrestricted (deficit) net assets." A negative balance indicates that no funds were available for discretionary purposes.

- The state of Washington's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $11.64 billion, an increase of 10.3 percent compared with the prior year.

- While the state's capital assets increased by $1.78 billion and total bond debt increased by $2.28 billion during the current fiscal year, the state's investment in capital assets net of related debt is $20.36 billion.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the state of Washington's basic financial statements, which include three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The focus is on both the state as a whole (government-wide) and the major individual funds. The dual perspectives allow the reader to address relevant questions, broaden a basis for comparison (year-to-year or government-to-government), and enhance the state's accountability.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the state of Washington's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business.

Statement of Net Assets. The *Statement of Net Assets* presents information on all of the state of Washington's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the state of Washington is improving or deteriorating.

Statement of Activities. The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the state's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). The Statement of Activities is focused on both the gross and net cost of various activities (including governmental, business-type, and component unit). This is intended to summarize and simplify the reader's analysis of the revenues and costs of various state activities and the degree to which activities are subsidized by general revenues.

Both of these government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the state of Washington that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities).

The governmental activities of the state of Washington include education, human services, transportation, natural resources, adult corrections, and general government.

The business-type activities of the state of Washington include the workers' compensation and unemployment compensation programs, as well as Washington's lottery, liquor control, the guaranteed education tuition program and various higher education student services such as housing and dining.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 39-41 of this report.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A fund is a group of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that are segregated for specific activities or objectives. The state of Washington, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the state can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on fund balances at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for three major funds and an aggregate total for all nonmajor funds. The state's major governmental funds are the General Fund, Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, and the Higher Education Endowment Fund. Individual fund data for the state's nonmajor governmental funds are provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report. The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 44-47 of this report.

Proprietary Funds. The state of Washington maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Internal service funds represent an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the state of Washington's various functions. The state of Washington uses internal service funds to account for general services such as motor pool, central stores, data processing services, risk management, employee health insurance, and printing services. Because internal service funds predominately benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, but in greater detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Workers' Compensation Fund, Unemployment Compensation Fund, the Higher Education Student Services Fund, and the Guaranteed Education Tuition Program Fund, which are considered to be major funds, as well as an aggregated total for all nonmajor enterprise funds.

The internal service funds are combined for presentation purposes. Individual fund data for the state's nonmajor proprietary funds are provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report. The proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 48-55 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the state of Washington's own programs. Washington's fiduciary funds include state administered pension plans. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. Individual fund data for the state's fiduciary funds are provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report. The fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 56-57 of this report.

Component Units. Component units that are legally separate from the state and primarily serve or benefit those outside the state are discretely presented. They are either financially accountable to the state, or have relationships with the state such that exclusion would cause the state's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The state discretely reports one major component unit, the Washington State Public Stadium Authority, and four nonmajor component units.

Refer to Note 1 on pages 63-64 for more detailed information. Individual fund data for the state's nonmajor component units are provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report. The component unit financial statements can be found on pages 58-59 of this report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 61-159 of this report.

OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

In addition to this discussion and analysis, this report also presents required supplementary information on budgetary comparisons, pension plans and other postemployment benefits, funding progress, and infrastructure assets reported using the modified approach.

Required supplementary information can be found on pages 161-180 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier are presented immediately following the required supplementary information. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 181-241 of this report.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
Statement of Net Assets
(in millions of dollars)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
ASSETS						
Current and other assets	$ 18,354	$ 17,210	$ 21,429	$ 23,249	$ 39,783	$ 40,459
Capital assets	34,298	32,960	2,390	1,947	36,688	34,907
Total assets	52,652	50,170	23,819	25,196	76,471	75,366
LIABILITIES						
Current and other liabilities	3,446	3,900	527	3,109	3,973	7,009
Long-term liabilities outstanding	24,116	21,540	27,869	27,832	51,985	49,372
Total liabilities	27,562	25,440	28,396	30,941	55,958	56,381
NET ASSETS						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	19,561	18,723	797	718	20,358	19,441
Restricted	5,296	4,847	3,225	3,199	8,521	8,046
Unrestricted (deficit)	233	1,160	(8,599)	(9,662)	(8,366)	(8,502)
Total net assets	$ 25,090	$ 24,730	$ (4,577)	$ (5,745)	$ 20,513	$ 18,985

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the state of Washington, total assets exceed liabilities by $20.51 billion at June 30, 2012 as compared to $18.99 billion as reported at June 30, 2011.

The largest portion of the state's net assets (99.2 percent for fiscal year 2012 as compared to 102.4 percent for fiscal year 2011) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, equipment and intangible assets), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The state of Washington uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Although the state of Washington's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the state of Washington's net assets (41.5 percent for fiscal year 2012 as compared to 42.4 percent for fiscal year 2011) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of $(8.37) billion represents unrestricted (deficit) net assets. The state's overall negative balance is caused by deficits in business-type activities.

In governmental activities, unrestricted net assets decreased from $1.16 billion in fiscal year 2011 to $232.6 million in fiscal year 2012. The decline was largely due to an increase in K-12 and higher education expenses of $471.1 million over fiscal year 2011, combined with a

decrease in investment earnings of $305.6 million over the same period.

In business-type activities, the majority of the deficit is caused by the workers' compensation program that provides time-loss, medical, disability and pension payments to qualifying individuals who sustain work-related injuries or develop occupational diseases as a result of their required work activities.

The main benefit plans of the workers' compensation program are funded on rates that will keep the plans solvent in accordance with recognized actuarial principles.

The supplemental pension cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) granted for time-loss and disability payments, however, are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. By statute, the state is only allowed to collect enough revenue to fund the current COLA payments.

As previously mentioned, the state's activities are divided between governmental and business-type. The majority of support for governmental activities comes from taxes and intergovernmental grants, while business-type activities are supported primarily through user charges.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
Changes in Net Assets
(in millions of dollars)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
REVENUES						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 5,226	$ 4,902	$ 6,393	$ 6,466	$ 11,619	$ 11,368
Operating grants and contributions	11,790	12,609	1,443	2,305	13,233	14,914
Capital grants and contributions	944	833	1	13	945	846
General revenues:						
Taxes	16,341	16,166	72	174	16,413	16,340
Interest and investment earnings (loss)	169	474	1,150	1,611	1,319	2,085
Other general revenues	-	-	30	-	30	-
Total revenues	34,470	34,984	9,089	10,569	43,529	45,553
EXPENSES						
General government	(1,219)	(1,674)	-	-	(1,219)	(1,674)
Education - K-12	(8,257)	(8,055)	-	-	(8,257)	(8,055)
Education - Higher education	(6,526)	(6,257)	-	-	(6,526)	(6,257)
Human services	(13,168)	(13,364)	-	-	(13,168)	(13,364)
Adult corrections	(886)	(935)	-	-	(886)	(935)
Natural resources and recreation	(982)	(996)	-	-	(982)	(996)
Transportation	(2,396)	(1,981)	-	-	(2,396)	(1,981)
Interest on long-term debt	(911)	(882)	-	-	(911)	(882)
Workers' compensation	-	-	(1,919)	(1,219)	(1,919)	(1,219)
Unemployment compensation	-	-	(2,817)	(3,690)	(2,817)	(3,690)
Higher education student services	-	-	(1,834)	(1,820)	(1,834)	(1,820)
Liquor control	-	-	(566)	(556)	(566)	(556)
Washington's lottery	-	-	(407)	(393)	(407)	(393)
Other business-type activities	-	-	(211)	(784)	(211)	(784)
Total expenses	(34,345)	(34,144)	(7,754)	(8,462)	(42,099)	(42,606)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses before contributions to endowments and transfers	125	840	1,335	2,107	1,460	2,947
Contributions to endowments	47	69	-	-	47	69
Transfers	165	231	(165)	(231)	-	-
Special item	-	-	-	(223)	-	(223)
Increase (decrease) in net assets	337	1,140	1,170	1,653	1,507	2,793
Net assets - July 1, as restated	24,753	23,590	(5,747)	(7,398)	19,006	16,192
Net assets - June 30	$ 25,090	$ 24,730	$ (4,577)	$ (5,745)	$ 20,513	$ 18,985

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities resulted in an increase in the state of Washington's net assets of $337.3 million. A number of factors contributed to the increase:

- Tax revenues increased by $176.7 million in fiscal year 2012 as compared to fiscal year 2011 reflecting slow positive growth in the economy. Sales and use taxes reported a slight increase of $178 thousand. Sales and use taxes are the main tax revenue for governmental activities. Business and occupation tax, the second largest source of tax revenue in governmental activities, increased by $72.5 million in fiscal year 2012 over 2011. It is a tax on the gross receipts of all businesses operating in Washington. Increases in tax revenues for property, hazardous waste, beer, and real estate excise are reflective of the economic increases.

- Operating and capital grants and contributions decreased by $707.4 million in fiscal year 2012 as compared to fiscal year 2011. While American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grants contributed $135 million in fiscal year 2012, it was a decrease of $1.02 billion from the level contributed in fiscal year 2011. Offsetting the decrease in ARRA grants were increases in non-ARRA transportation and supplemental nutrition assistance grants.

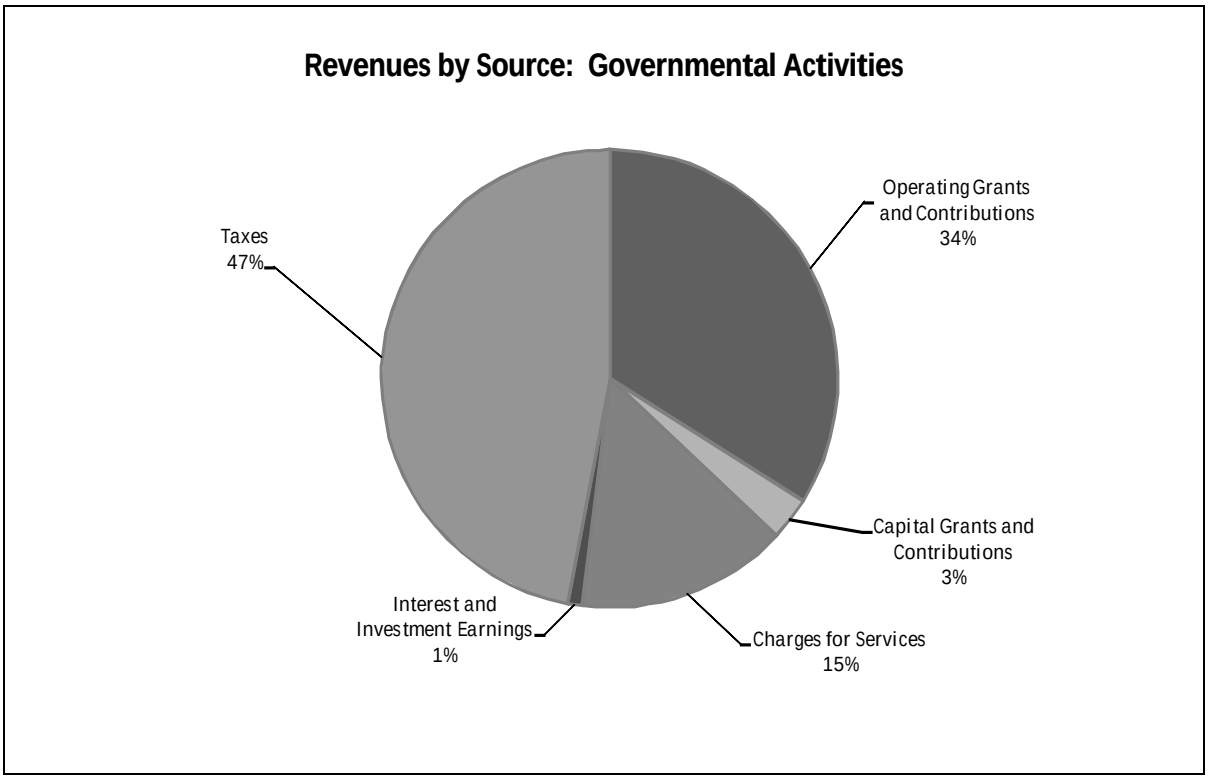
- Expenses grew slightly in fiscal year 2012 as compared to fiscal year 2011. The expenses for human services and education comprised 81.4 percent of the total expenses for governmental activities which is fairly consistent with the 81.1 percent in fiscal year 2011. Education expenses for K-12 increased in fiscal year 2012 over fiscal year 2011 by $202.3 million or 2.5 percent reflecting an increase in payments to schools.

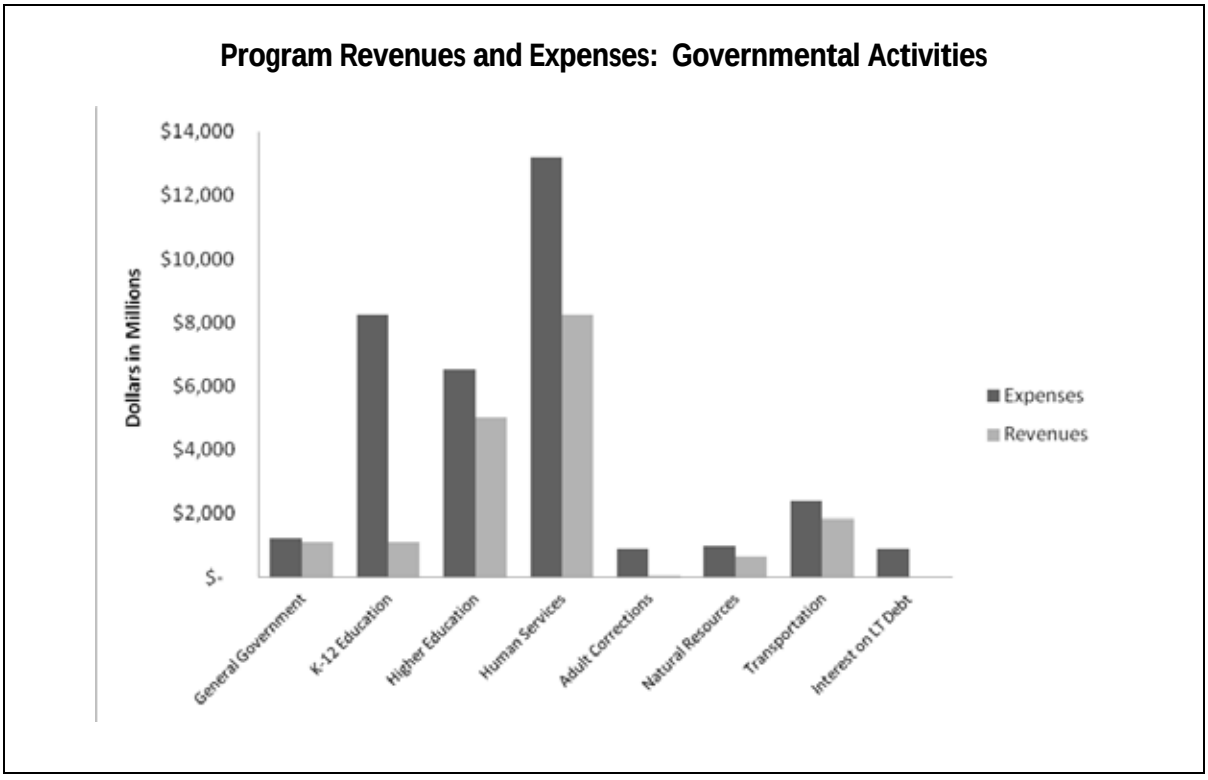
Business-Type Activities. Business-type activities increased the state of Washington's net assets by $1.17 billion which included increases in both the workers' compensation and unemployment compensation activities. Key factors contributing to the operating results of business-type activities are:

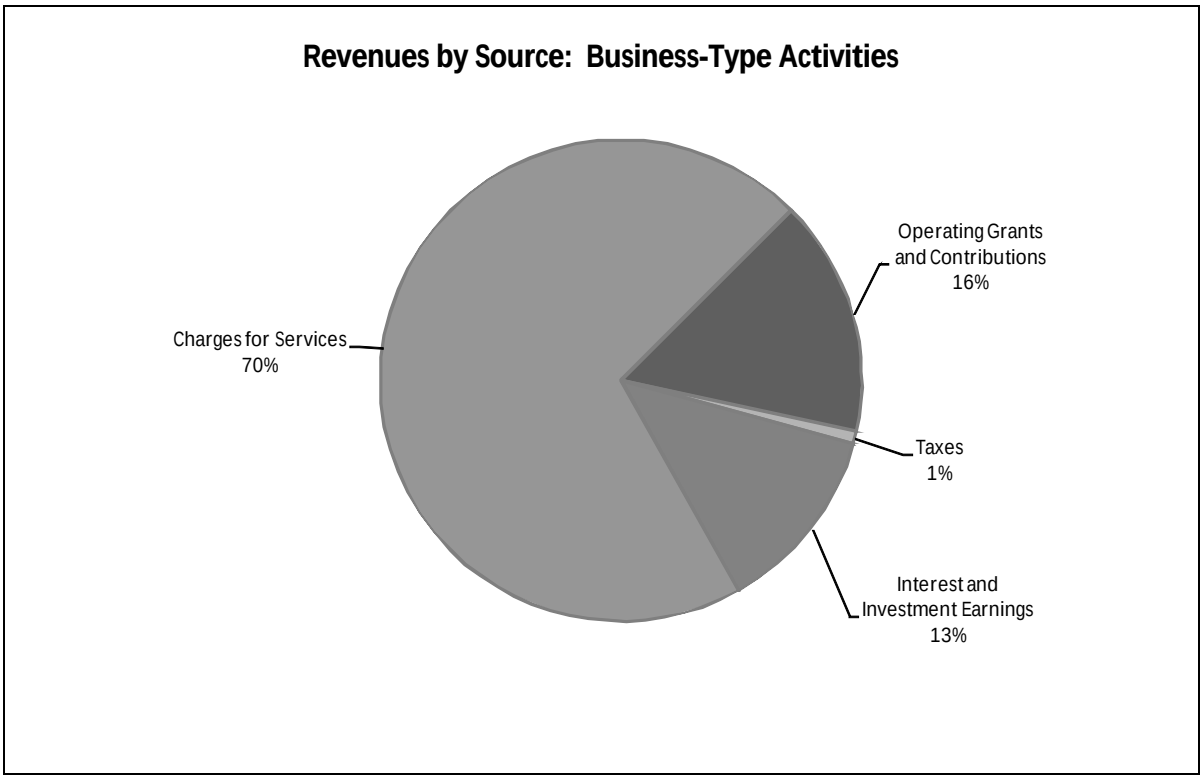
- The workers' compensation activity increase in net assets in fiscal year 2012 was $1.16 billion compared to $1.81 billion in fiscal year 2011. Premium revenue increased by $31.5 million as a result of an increase in the number of hours reported by employers, an increase in the number of employer accounts, and changes in premium rates. Claim costs increased by $590.7 million in fiscal year 2012 compared with fiscal year 2011 in large part due to changes in the discount rates, inflation rates, and payout projections. Claim payments to beneficiaries declined due to a temporary COLA freeze, reduction in claim frequency, lower insurance exposure and ability to contain medical cost growth. Nonoperating investment income increased by $28.5 million due to an increase in net realized and unrealized capital gains.

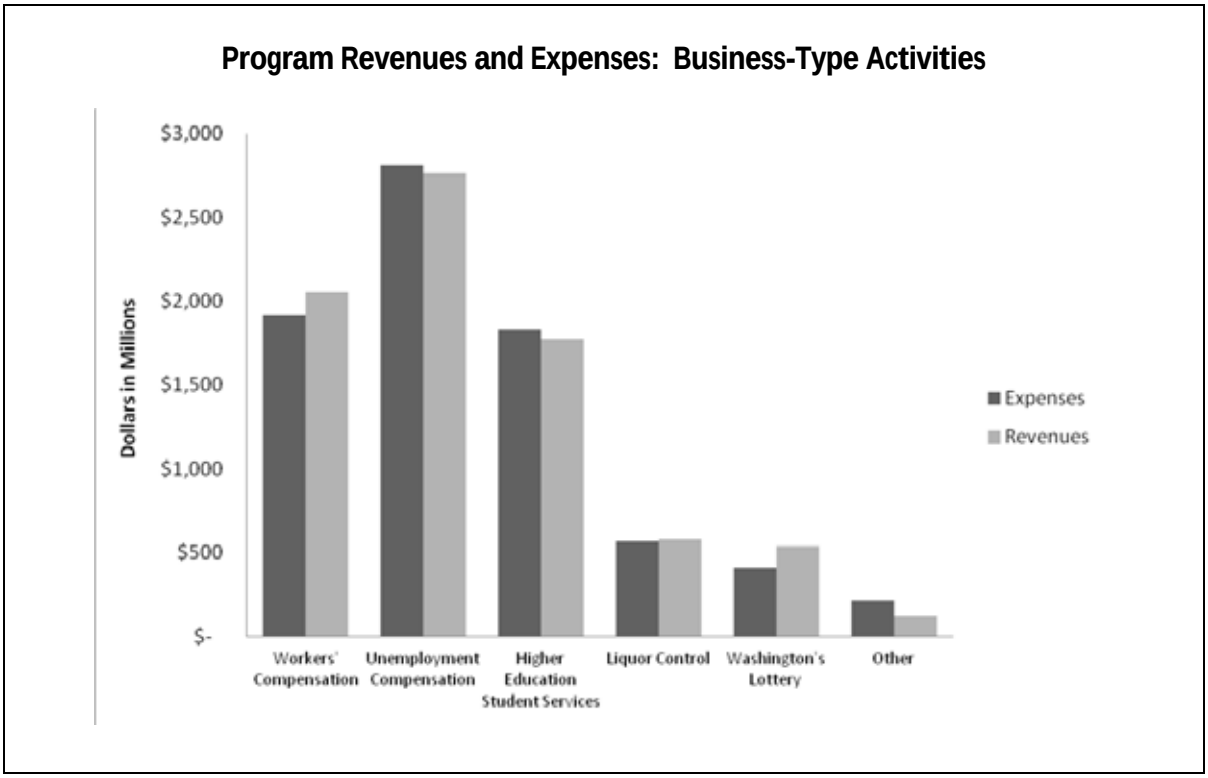
- The unemployment compensation activity reported an operating loss in fiscal year 2012 of $51.8 million, compared to $171.3 million operating income in fiscal year 2011. Washington's unemployment insurance program is an experience-based system. Because of a healthy unemployment benefits fund and tax cuts adopted by the Legislature in 2011, unemployment tax rates decreased an average of 13 percent. This contributed to a premium decrease of 14.5 percent in premium charges to employers. Unemployment insurance benefits declined by $873.8 million in fiscal year 2012 over fiscal year 2011. The decrease in benefit costs was the result of a decline in the number of claims and the duration of claims. The annual unemployment rate for the state was 8.6 percent in fiscal year 2012, down from 9.6 percent in fiscal year 2011, and the insured rate declined to 2.4 percent in fiscal year 2012 from 3 percent in fiscal year 2011.

- The higher education student services activity reported relatively proportional increases in both expenses and charges for services when compared to the prior year. Additionally, both liquor control and Washington's lottery activities reported operating revenues and expenses consistent with the prior year.


Revenues by Source: Governmental Activities
Operating Grants and Contributions 34%
Capital Grants and Contributions 3%
Charges for Services 15%
Interest and Investment Earnings 1%
Taxes 47%


Program Revenues and Expenses: Governmental Activities
Dollars in Millions
$14,000
$12,000
$10,000
$8,000
$6,000
$4,000
$2,000
$-
General Government
K-12 Education
Higher Education
Human Services
Adult Corrections
Natural Resources
Transportation
Interest on LT Debt
Expenses
Revenues


Revenues by Source: Business-Type Activities
Operating Grants and Contributions 16%
Charges for Services 70%
Taxes 1%
Interest and Investment Earnings 13%


Program Revenues and Expenses: Business-Type Activities
Dollars in Millions
$3,000
$2,500
$2,000
$1,500
$1,000
$500
$-
Workers' Compensation
Unemployment Compensation
Higher Education Student Services
Liquor Control
Washington's Lottery
Other
Expenses
Revenues

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the state of Washington uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. As previously discussed, the focus of the state of Washington's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and fund balances. Such information is useful in assessing the state of Washington's financing requirements.

Adjustments to Beginning Fund Balances. As described in Note 2 to the financial statements on pages 72 and 73, beginning fund balances of governmental funds were adjusted including the reclassification of the Other Activities Fund from a major fund to a nonmajor governmental fund after separately reporting the Guaranteed Education Tuition Program Fund as a major enterprise fund.

Fund Balances. At June 30, 2012, the state's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $11.64 billion. Of this amount, $2.26 billion or 19.4 percent is nonspendable, either due to its form or legal constraints, and $5.08 billion or 43.7 percent is restricted for specific programs by external constraints, constitutional provisions or contractual obligations. An additional $3.58 billion or 30.8 percent of total fund balance has been committed to specific purposes. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless approved by the Legislature. An additional $710.1 million or 6.1 percent of total fund balance has been assigned to specific purposes by management.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the state of Washington. At the end of fiscal year 2012, total fund balance for the General Fund equaled $1.0 billion, a decrease of $213.6 million over fiscal year 2011. Assigned fund balance included $710.1 million in fiscal year 2012 which is assigned for working capital purposes. This amount relates to certain accrued revenues which are not considered by management to be available for budgetary purposes.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
General Fund
(in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2012	Fiscal Year 2011	Difference Increase (Decrease)
REVENUES			
Taxes	$ 14,547	$ 14,423	$ 124
Federal grants	8,824	9,597	(773)
Investment revenue (loss)	(6)	(15)	9
Other	618	645	(27)
Total	23,983	24,650	(667)
EXPENDITURES			
Human services	13,209	13,473	(264)
Education	9,169	9,211	(42)
Other	1,350	1,519	(169)
Total	23,728	24,203	(475)
Net transfers in (out)	(560)	(215)	(345)
Other financing sources	91	354	(263)
Net increase (decrease) in fund balance	$ (214)	$ 586	$ (800)

Expenditures continue to be concentrated in services and programs most vital to citizens – primarily human services and public education. As previously noted, the net decrease reflects in reduction American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grants.

In addition to the General Fund, the state reports the Higher Education Special Revenue, and the Higher Education Endowment Funds as major governmental funds.

- The fund balance of the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund increased by $195 million in fiscal year 2012. Increases in tuition offset the increased costs of higher education activities.

- The fund balance for the Higher Education Endowment Fund decreased by $61.9 million. Support from donors decreased by $22.2 million and investment earnings decreased by $347.4 million compared to fiscal year 2011.

Proprietary Funds. The state of Washington's proprietary funds provides the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

- The Workers' Compensation Fund reported an increase in net assets of $1.16 billion in fiscal year 2012. Operating revenues increased by $27.5 million and operating expenses increased by $700.3 million as compared to fiscal year 2011. As noted previously, operating revenues increased due to an increase in in reported hours and premium rates, and claims expense increased due to the workers' compensation changes to discount rates, inflations rates, and payout projections. Investment income increased as compared to fiscal year 2011 due to net realized and unrealized capital gains.

- Washington's Unemployment Compensation Fund reported an increase in net assets of $25.8 million. Premium revenues decreased by $226.2 million in fiscal year 2012 over 2011, and federal aid decreased by $869.7 million over the same period. These were offset by a decrease in unemployment benefit claims by $873.8 million in fiscal year 2012 as compared to 2011. As reported previously, the unemployment rate decreased and the insured rate further declined in fiscal year 2012.

- The Guaranteed Education Tuition (GET) Program Fund was presented as a major fund for the first time in fiscal year 2012. The GET program reported a decrease in net assets of $66.3 million in fiscal year 2012. While the program continues to attract new enrollments, the loss resulted from investment returns that were significantly lower for the plan year than the assumed rate.

- The Higher Education Student Services and other nonmajor enterprise funds reported activity generally consistent with prior years.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget of the General Fund and the final amended budget reflect adjustments related to changes in the state's economy during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. Changes to estimates are summarized as follows:

- Estimated biennial resources decreased by $1.64 billion over the course of the first fiscal year. Estimated resource decreases are reported in taxes, grants, and investment revenue reflecting the continued sluggish economy. Actual revenues are consistent with the revised estimates.

- Appropriated expenditure authority decreased by $988.6 million over the course of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. The largest decreases were recorded in human services and education of $810.4 million and $261.2 million, respectively.

The state did not overspend its legal spending authority for the first fiscal year of the 2011-2013 biennium. Actual General Fund revenues and expenditures were 49.0 and 49.1 percent of final budgeted revenues and appropriations, respectively, for the 2011-2013 biennium.

Capital Assets, Infrastructure, Bond Debt Administration, and Economic Factors

Capital Assets. The state of Washington's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2012, totaled $36.69 billion (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, infrastructure, museum and historical collections, buildings and other improvements, furnishings, equipment, and intangibles, as well as construction in progress.

Washington's fiscal year 2012 investment in capital assets, net of current year depreciation, increased $1.78 billion over fiscal year 2011, including increases to the state's transportation infrastructure of $922.8 million. The state's construction in progress includes both new construction and major improvements to state capital facilities and

infrastructure. Remaining commitments on these construction projects total $5.04 billion.

Additional information on the state of Washington's capital assets can be found in Note 6 beginning on page 100 of this report.

Infrastructure. The state uses the modified approach for reporting selected infrastructure assets. The modified approach requires that the state meet certain requirements regarding the inventory and maintenance of eligible capital assets, including condition assessments. Under the modified approach, assets are not depreciated and certain maintenance and preservation costs associated with those assets are expensed. Assets accounted for under this approach include approximately 20,631 lane miles of pavement, 3,245 bridges and 48 highway safety rest areas. Fiscal year 2012 included an adjustment to reclassify $907.4 million from infrastructure to land.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation
(in millions of dollars)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Land	$ 2,358	$ 1,331	$ 63	$ 65	$ 2,421	$ 1,396
Transportation infrastructure and other assets not depreciated	20,991	21,092	-	-	20,991	21,092
Buildings	7,511	7,080	1,402	1,363	8,913	8,443
Furnishings, equipment and intangible assets	1,480	1,368	162	144	1,642	1,512
Other improvements and infrastructure	1,145	1,119	81	82	1,226	1,201
Construction in progress	813	970	681	293	1,494	1,263
Total	$ 34,298	$ 32,960	$ 2,389	$ 1,947	$ 36,687	$ 34,907

The state's goal is to maintain 90 percent of pavement, 95 percent of bridges, and 95 percent of safety rest areas at a condition level of fair or better. The condition of these assets, along with the rating scales for pavement, bridges, rest areas, and additional detail comparing planned to actual preservation and maintenance spending are available in the required supplementary information beginning on page 177.

An analysis of the current methods for evaluating condition assessment for state highway system assets is currently underway. This analysis is intended to refine future rating criteria and approaches for gathering and reporting condition assessments. Any modification to historic ratings or approaches will be included in the next report.

Pavement is assessed each year. The most recent pavement condition assessment indicated that 91.2 percent of pavement was in fair or better condition. The condition of pavement has declined in the last three assessment periods. Over the past five fiscal years, state spending on preservation and maintenance of pavement was generally less than planned. The average variance between planned and actual was 3 percent over the five years, and less than one percent for fiscal year 2012.

Bridges are assessed on a two year cycle. The most recent bridge condition assessment indicated that 95.4 percent of bridges were in fair or better condition. The condition of bridges has declined over the last three assessment periods. Over the past five fiscal years, state spending on preservation and maintenance of bridges was less than planned. The average variance in planned to actual was 20 percent over the five years, and 8 percent for fiscal year 2012.

Bond Debt. At the end of fiscal year 2012, the state of Washington had general obligation bond debt outstanding of $17.85 billion, an increase of 6.1 percent from fiscal year 2011. This debt is secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state. Additionally, the state had authorized $7.42 billion general obligation debt that remains unissued.

During fiscal year 2012, the state issued general obligation debt, totaling $3.34 billion, for various capital and transportation projects as well as to refund outstanding bonds. Bonds totaling $2.25 billion were retired during the year. Washington's governmental refunding activity produced a savings of $258.3 million in future debt service costs.

General obligation debt is subject to the constitutional limitation as prescribed by the State Constitution. The

aggregate debt contracted by the state as of June 30, 2012, does not exceed that amount for which payments of principal and interest in any fiscal year would require the state to expend more than 9 percent of the arithmetic mean of its general state revenues for the three immediately preceding fiscal years. The arithmetic mean of its general state revenues for fiscal years 2009, 2010, and 2011 is $12.08 billion. The debt service limitation, 9 percent of this mean, is $1.09 billion. The state's maximum annual debt service as of June 30, 2012, subject to the constitutional debt limitation is $1.03 billion, or $55.7 million less than the debt service limitation.

For further information on the debt limit, refer to the Certification of the Debt Limitation of the State of Washington, available from the Office of the State Treasurer or at: http://www.tre.wa.gov/documents/debt_cdl2012.pdf.

By statutory provision, the State Finance Committee (SFC) is authorized to supervise and control the issuance of all state bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness. The SFC is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Treasurer, the latter serving as chairman.

As of June 30, 2012, the state of Washington's general obligation debt was rated Aa1 by Moody's Investor Service, AA+ by Standard & Poor's Rating Group (S & P), and AA+ by Fitch Ratings.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
Bond Debt
(in millions of dollars)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
General obligation (GO) bonds	$ 17,838	$ 16,750	$ 15	$ 18	$ 17,853	$ 16,768
Accreted interest on zero interest rate GO bonds	415	393	-	-	415	393
Revenue bonds	1,657	740	1,682	1,423	3,339	2,163
Total	$ 19,910	$ 17,883	$ 1,697	$ 1,441	$ 21,607	$ 19,324

The state had revenue debt outstanding at June 30, 2012, of $3.34 billion, an increase of $1.18 billion over fiscal year 2011. This increase is primarily related to revenue bonds issued by state colleges and universities. This debt is not supported or intended to be supported by the full faith and credit of the state. Revenue bond debt is generally secured by specific sources of revenue. The exception is the University of Washington who issues general revenue bonds that are payable from general revenues of the university.

Additional information on the state's bond debt obligations is presented in Note 7 beginning on page 104 of this report.

Additional information on the state's legal debt limit is presented in the statistical section on page 266 of this report.

Conditions with Expected Future Impact

Economic Outlook. The forecast for Washington for fiscal year 2013 reflects the continuation of slow but steady growth. That said, in the coming year, legislative leaders and management will be facing a number of challenges.

- The state's economy continues to be adversely impacted by uncertainty caused by on-going concerns about the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the slowing Asian economies.

- The uncertainty surrounding U.S. tax and budget policy also threatens the U.S and Washington economies. In the absence of Congressional action before the end of the year, payroll and income tax rates will increase and across-the-board budget cuts will be implemented as of January 2013. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the impact of not addressing this "fiscal cliff" would be a return to recession in the first half of 2013.

- Additional funding (estimated at more than $1 billion in the 2013-15 biennium) is needed for K-12 to meet the requirements of the Washington Supreme Court's ruling earlier this year for the state to fund basic education.

- The September 2012 state's revenue forecast of General Fund state revenue increased expected revenue for the 2011 – 2013 biennium by $29 million.

Rainy Day Account. In November 2007, Washington State voters ratified Engrossed Substitute Senate Joint Resolution 8206, amending the state's Constitution and establishing the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA). The Constitution details a limited number of circumstances under which funds can be appropriated from the BSA, one of which is a favorable vote of at least three-fifths of the members of each house of the Legislature.

On June 30, 2012, $129.5 million was transferred to the BSA from the General Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The BSA has a fund balance of $130 million as of June 30, 2012.

Liquor Sales and Distribution. After 78 years of state control, with the passage of Initiative 1183, the distribution and retail sale of spirits was transferred to the private sector on June 1, 2012. A forecast of the revenue impact to the state is unstable due to the lack of trend data, but the state is expected to gain new revenue for a number of reasons including:

- A modest increase in consumption.
- Higher prices in the private market increasing revenues from the state's liquor excise tax.
- New distributor and retailer fees are assessed on the sales price, 10 percent and 17 percent respectively, to offset the state's loss of liquor profits upon privatization.
- A requirement that $150 million be generated from the aforementioned fees in the first year of privatization and, if not, liquor distributors must pay the difference.
- Subsequent legislative action which reduced the sharing of liquor revenues with cities and counties.

State activities related to promoting public safety by enforcing laws and regulations related to alcohol and tobacco sales and use are ongoing.

General Election. There were measures on the state's November 6, 2012, general election ballot that addressed state laws related to state revenues requiring legislative approval for increases to taxes and fees; authorizing charter schools; modifying the state debt limit calculation; investment of funds of certain four-year public institutions of higher education; and the regulation and taxation of marijuana production and distribution. These measures, if passed, could impact the state fiscally.

Election results are not final or official until certified. By law December 6, 2012, is the last day for the Office of the Secretary of State to certify general election returns.

Information is posted as available on the Secretary of State's website at: http://www.sos.wa.gov

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the state of Washington's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of Financial Management, Statewide Accounting, P.O. Box 43113, Olympia, WA 98504-3113.

Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

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Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2012

(expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
ASSETS				
Cash and pooled investments	$ 3,943,256	$ 3,392,560	$ 7,335,816	$ 66,813
Taxes receivable (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	3,295,285	9,807	3,305,092	-
Other receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	1,281,749	1,473,508	2,755,257	3,790
Internal balances	145,197	(145,197)	-	-
Due from other governments	3,905,693	138,081	4,043,774	-
Inventories	93,382	77,042	170,424	-
Investments, noncurrent	4,894,434	15,873,041	20,767,475	-
Other assets	25,361	391,256	416,617	107,524
Restricted assets:				
Cash and pooled investments	700,545	219,710	920,255	-
Receivables	68,758	-	68,758	-
Capital assets:				
Non-depreciable assets	24,162,414	744,211	24,906,625	34,678
Depreciable assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	10,135,948	1,645,366	11,781,314	307,378
Total capital assets	34,298,362	2,389,577	36,687,939	342,056
Total Assets	$ 52,652,022	$ 23,819,385	$ 76,471,407	$ 520,183
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	$ 1,328,826	$ 126,039	$ 1,454,865	$ 46,509
Contracts and retainage payable	176,549	21,086	197,635	-
Accrued liabilities	645,058	214,925	859,983	291
Due to other governments	896,186	120,977	1,017,163	-
Unearned revenue	399,489	43,628	443,117	6,452
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year	1,448,177	2,118,637	3,566,814	4,723
Due in more than one year	22,667,570	25,750,851	48,418,421	15,773
Total Liabilities	27,561,855	28,396,143	55,957,998	73,748
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	19,561,010	796,911	20,357,921	321,560
Restricted for:				
Unemployment compensation	-	3,224,951	3,224,951	-
Higher education	974,930	-	974,930	-
Expendable endowment funds	2,013,123	-	2,013,123	-
Nonexpendable permanent endowments	2,049,194	-	2,049,194	-
Transportation	58,400	-	58,400	-
Loan programs	145,085	-	145,085	-
Other purposes	55,851	-	55,851	16,092
Unrestricted (deficit)	232,574	(8,598,620)	(8,366,046)	108,783
Total Net Assets (Deficit)	$ 25,090,167	$ (4,576,758)	$ 20,513,409	$ 446,435

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

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

(expressed in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT				
Governmental Activities:				
General government	$ 1,219,452	$ 702,378	$ 361,393	$ 16,237
Education - elementary and secondary (K-12)	8,257,047	10,410	1,091,895	-
Education - higher education	6,526,255	2,662,428	2,332,228	24,204
Human services	13,168,201	530,889	7,714,706	-
Adult corrections	885,592	7,959	1,759	-
Natural resources and recreation	981,928	434,090	176,295	41,407
Transportation	2,396,443	878,307	111,798	862,466
Interest on long-term debt	910,936	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	34,345,854	5,226,461	11,790,074	944,314
Business-Type Activities:				
Workers' compensation	1,919,382	2,046,356	8,449	-
Unemployment compensation	2,816,581	1,346,162	1,418,585	-
Higher education student services	1,833,932	1,761,634	15,349	758
Liquor control	565,544	582,371	10	-
Washington's lottery	407,026	535,205	-	-
Other	211,105	121,142	333	-
Total Business-Type Activities	7,753,570	6,392,870	1,442,726	758
Total Primary Government	$ 42,099,424	$ 11,619,331	$ 13,232,800	$ 945,072
COMPONENT UNITS	$ 59,821	$ 17,912	$ 31,528	$ 1,038
Total Component Units	$ 59,821	$ 17,912	$ 31,528	$ 1,038

General Revenues:

Taxes, net of related credits:

Sales and use

Business and occupation

Property

Motor vehicle and fuel

Excise

Cigarette and tobacco

Public utilities

Insurance premium

Other

Interest and investment earnings

Other general revenues

Total general revenues

Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses before contributions to endowments and transfers

Contributions to endowments

Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets (Deficit) - Beginning, as restated

Net Assets (Deficit) - Ending

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
$ (139,444)	$ -	$ (139,444)	
(7,154,742)	-	(7,154,742)	
(1,507,395)	-	(1,507,395)	
(4,922,606)	-	(4,922,606)	
(875,874)	-	(875,874)	
(330,136)	-	(330,136)	
(543,872)	-	(543,872)	
(910,936)	-	(910,936)	
(16,385,005)	-	(16,385,005)	
-	135,423	135,423	
-	(51,834)	(51,834)	
-	(56,191)	(56,191)	
-	16,837	16,837	
-	128,179	128,179	
-	(89,630)	(89,630)	
-	82,784	82,784	
(16,385,005)	82,784	(16,302,221)	
			$ (9,343)
			(9,343)
7,349,394	-	7,349,394	-
3,149,427	-	3,149,427	-
1,897,095	-	1,897,095	-
1,177,987	-	1,177,987	-
495,133	-	495,133	-
470,765	-	470,765	-
438,351	-	438,351	-
430,052	-	430,052	-
933,441	72,034	1,005,475	-
168,603	1,150,357	1,318,960	1,666
-	30,208	30,208	-
16,510,248	1,252,599	17,762,847	1,666
125,243	1,335,383	1,460,626	(7,677)
47,210	-	47,210	-
164,880	(164,880)	-	-
337,333	1,170,503	1,507,836	(7,677)
24,752,834	(5,747,261)	19,005,573	454,112
$ 25,090,167	$ (4,576,758)	$ 20,513,409	$ 446,435

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Basic Financial Statements

Fund Financial Statements

Balance Sheet
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and pooled investments	$ 240,986	$ 279,162	$ 54,069	$ 2,509,627	$ 3,083,844
Investments	506	1,566,164	3,076,685	276,092	4,919,447
Taxes receivable (net of allowance)	3,165,658	18,145	-	111,482	3,295,285
Other receivables (net of allowance)	167,553	334,760	24,246	733,660	1,260,219
Due from other funds	192,710	489,442	1	1,131,941	1,814,094
Due from other governments	1,220,082	142,758	-	2,326,272	3,689,112
Inventories and prepaids	12,891	12,785	-	51,230	76,906
Restricted assets:					
Cash and investments	17,511	-	-	683,034	700,545
Receivables	9,359	4,387	-	2,732	16,478
Total Assets	$ 5,027,256	$ 2,847,603	$ 3,155,001	$ 7,826,070	$ 18,855,930
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	$ 832,338	$ 65,354	$ 26,881	$ 356,455	$ 1,281,028
Contracts and retainages payable	34,014	4,578	1,866	133,919	174,377
Accrued liabilities	182,757	268,033	17,567	67,332	535,689
Due to other funds	773,794	280,852	1,769	609,896	1,666,311
Due to other governments	573,775	667	-	174,829	749,271
Deferred and unearned revenue	1,594,335	212,877	10,518	958,778	2,776,508
Claims and judgments payable	31,620	-	-	6,077	37,697
Total Liabilities	4,022,633	832,361	58,601	2,307,286	7,220,881
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable fund balance	54,726	50,187	1,919,384	237,436	2,261,733
Restricted fund balance	161,689	706,621	1,177,016	3,036,092	5,081,418
Committed fund balance	78,117	1,258,434	-	2,245,212	3,581,763
Assigned fund balance	710,091	-	-	44	710,135
Total Fund Balances	1,004,623	2,015,242	3,096,400	5,518,784	11,635,049
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 5,027,256	$ 2,847,603	$ 3,155,001	$ 7,826,070	$ 18,855,930

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

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2012

(expressed in thousands)

Total Fund Balances for Governmental Funds		$ 11,635,049
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of:		
Non-depreciable assets	$ 24,108,407	
Depreciable assets	16,765,640	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(7,306,983)	
Total capital assets		33,567,064
Some of the state's revenues will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are deferred in the funds.		2,378,095
Certain pension trust funds have been funded in excess of the annual required contributions, creating a year-end asset. This asset is not a financial resource and therefore is not reported in the funds.		17,200
Unmatured interest on general obligation bonds is not recognized in the funds until due.		(369,349)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets.		28,658
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:		
Bonds and other financing contracts payable	$ (19,418,060)	
Accreted interest on bonds	(414,719)	
Compensated absences	(516,640)	
Other postemployment benefits obligations	(1,080,800)	
Unfunded pension obligations	(282,423)	
Claims and judgments	(39,089)	
Pollution remediation obligations	(165,234)	
Other obligations	(249,585)	
Total long-term liabilities		(22,166,550)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities		$ 25,090,167

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
REVENUES					
Retail sales and use taxes	$ 7,273,665	$ -	$ -	$ 75,729	$ 7,349,394
Business and occupation taxes	3,144,561	-	-	4,866	3,149,427
Property taxes	1,897,095	-	-	-	1,897,095
Excise taxes	434,144	-	-	60,989	495,133
Motor vehicle and fuel taxes	-	-	-	1,177,987	1,177,987
Other taxes	1,797,296	104,397	-	289,055	2,190,748
Licenses, permits, and fees	99,040	289	-	1,144,402	1,243,731
Timber sales	4,504	85	14,117	108,857	127,563
Other contracts and grants	222,614	759,077	-	51,304	1,032,995
Federal grants-in-aid	8,823,659	1,756,230	104	1,325,396	11,905,389
Charges for services	30,152	2,270,186	69	599,602	2,900,009
Investment income (loss)	(6,206)	68,846	21,000	84,963	168,603
Miscellaneous revenue	185,580	115,740	1,979	364,714	668,013
Unclaimed property	77,392	-	-	-	77,392
Contributions and donations	-	-	47,210	-	47,210
Total Revenues	23,983,496	5,074,850	84,479	5,287,864	34,430,689
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government	745,243	578	116	422,599	1,168,536
Human services	13,209,496	340	-	692,840	13,902,676
Natural resources and recreation	373,388	-	-	546,897	920,285
Transportation	41,710	-	-	1,746,354	1,788,064
Education	9,168,705	4,680,077	2,268	422,836	14,273,886
Intergovernmental	105,105	-	-	294,306	399,411
Capital outlays	66,799	188,279	16,543	1,952,015	2,223,636
Debt service:					
Principal	16,482	38,746	-	672,878	728,106
Interest	709	10,206	-	872,718	883,633
Total Expenditures	23,727,637	4,918,226	18,927	7,623,443	36,288,233
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	255,859	156,624	65,552	(2,335,579)	(1,857,544)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Bonds issued	72,766	66,661	-	2,330,179	2,469,606
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	-	1,508,470	1,508,470
Payments to escrow agents for refunded bond debt	-	-	-	(1,759,458)	(1,759,458)
Issuance premiums	3,194	308	-	536,461	539,963
Other debt issued	15,181	2,963	-	3,198	21,342
Refunding COPs issued	3,270	3,795	-	3,749	10,814
Payments to escrow agents for refunded COP debt	(3,565)	(3,890)	-	(3,846)	(11,301)
Transfers in	495,654	90,667	2,154	2,080,241	2,668,716
Transfers out	(1,056,323)	(125,356)	(129,583)	(1,205,409)	(2,516,671)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(469,823)	35,148	(127,429)	3,493,585	2,931,481
Net Change in Fund Balances	(213,964)	191,772	(61,877)	1,158,006	1,073,937
Fund Balances - Beginning, as restated	1,218,587	1,823,470	3,158,277	4,360,778	10,561,112
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 1,004,623	$ 2,015,242	$ 3,096,400	$ 5,518,784	$ 11,635,049

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

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ 1,073,937
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Capital outlays	$ 1,582,076	
Less: Depreciation expense	(531,783)	1,050,293
Some revenues in the Statement of Activities do not provide current financial resources, and therefore, are deferred in governmental funds. Also, revenues related to prior periods that became available during the current period are reported in governmental funds but are eliminated in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net adjustment.		121,998
Pension trust funding in excess of annual required contributions uses current financial resources, but does not qualify as an expense.		6,500
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The change in net assets of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.		123,573
Bond proceeds and other financing contracts provide current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the related debt principal consumes those financial resources. These transactions, however, have no effect on net assets. In the current period, these amounts consist of:		
Bonds and other financing contracts issued	$ (4,012,560)	
Principal payments on bonds and other financing contracts	2,342,527	
Accreted interest on bonds	(21,538)	(1,691,571)
Some expenses/revenue reductions reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not recognized in governmental funds. Also payments of certain obligations related to prior periods are recognized in governmental funds but are eliminated in the Statement of Activities. In the current period, the net adjustments consist of:		
Compensated absences	$ (14,443)	
Other postemployment benefits obligations	(213,465)	
Unfunded pension obligations	(48,103)	
Pollution remediation obligations	2,985	
Claims and judgments	(2,786)	
Accrued interest	(5,850)	
Unclaimed property	(29,080)	
Other obligations	(36,655)	(347,397)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		$ 337,333

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

Statement of Fund Net Assets
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			
	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Guaranteed Education Tuition Program
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and pooled investments	$ 43,400	$ 2,651,456	$ 518,048	$ 551
Investments	-	-	3,792	-
Taxes receivable (net of allowance)	-	-	-	-
Other receivables (net of allowance)	686,635	570,170	171,504	5,596
Due from other funds	45	5,237	425,567	1
Due from other governments	1,144	76,316	49,757	-
Inventories	220	-	50,548	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-	12,056	-
Restricted assets:				
Cash and investments	-	-	219,710	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	731,444	3,303,179	1,450,982	6,148
Noncurrent Assets:				
Investments, noncurrent	13,321,862	-	323,233	2,021,274
Other noncurrent assets	-	-	94,466	284,000
Capital assets:				
Land and other non-depreciable assets	3,240	-	57,840	-
Buildings	65,134	-	1,995,850	-
Other improvements	1,289	-	83,808	-
Furnishings, equipment, and intangibles	87,316	-	484,305	132
Infrastructure	-	-	41,682	-
Accumulated depreciation	(92,371)	-	(1,065,835)	(128)
Construction in progress	2,976	-	678,438	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	13,389,446	-	2,693,787	2,305,278
Total Assets	14,120,890	3,303,179	4,144,769	2,311,426
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	5,001	-	108,186	567
Contracts and retainages payable	6,824	-	14,031	160,000
Accrued liabilities	139,378	8,610	137,222	86
Bonds and notes payable	3,400	-	24,375	-
Due to other funds	8,595	1,092	576,327	132
Due to other governments	-	68,526	18	-
Unearned revenue	7,689	-	35,939	-
Claims and judgments payable	1,776,096	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	1,946,983	78,228	896,098	160,785
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Claims and judgments payable	20,820,254	-	-	-
Bonds and notes payable	11,475	-	1,760,783	-
Other long-term liabilities	41,095	-	121,166	2,782,191
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	20,872,824	-	1,881,949	2,782,191
Total Liabilities	22,819,807	78,228	2,778,047	2,942,976
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	52,708	-	710,639	5
Restricted for:				
Unemployment compensation	-	3,224,951	-	-
Unrestricted	(8,751,625)	-	656,083	(631,555)
Total Net Assets (Deficit)	$ (8,698,917)	$ 3,224,951	$ 1,366,722	$ (631,550)

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

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
$ 135,874	$ 3,349,329	$ 826,427
39,439	43,231	958
9,807	9,807	-
39,603	1,473,508	21,530
5,969	436,819	112,780
4,266	131,483	43,970
26,274	77,042	19,567
731	12,787	5,073
-	219,710	-
-	-	52,280
261,963	5,753,716	1,082,585
206,672	15,873,041	7,013
1	378,467	-
1,717	62,797	6,475
41,605	2,102,589	438,424
2,545	87,642	15,796
46,015	617,768	829,163
-	41,682	1,818
(45,981)	(1,204,315)	(607,910)
-	681,414	47,532
252,574	18,641,085	738,311
514,537	24,394,801	1,820,896
12,285	126,039	47,798
230	181,085	2,172
79,615	364,911	50,260
3,233	31,008	63,526
36,105	622,251	73,542
5,600	74,144	16,492
-	43,628	1,076
1,546	1,777,642	236,282
138,614	3,220,708	491,148
10,057	20,830,311	708,918
9,110	1,781,368	496,019
194,720	3,139,172	96,153
213,887	25,750,851	1,301,090
352,501	28,971,559	1,792,238
33,559	796,911	254,650
-	3,224,951	-
128,477	(8,598,620)	(225,992)
$ 162,036	$ (4,576,758)	$ 28,658

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			
	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Guaranteed Education Tuition Program
OPERATING REVENUES				
Sales	$ -	$ -	$ 116,400	$ -
Less: Cost of goods sold	-	-	78,208	-
Gross profit	-	-	38,192	-
Charges for services	-	-	1,547,421	28,542
Premiums and assessments	2,014,841	1,318,792	-	-
Federal aid for unemployment insurance benefits	-	1,418,585	-	-
Lottery ticket proceeds	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous revenue	31,640	27,370	103,073	-
Total Operating Revenues	2,046,481	2,764,747	1,688,686	28,542
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Salaries and wages	136,406	-	671,655	2,097
Employee benefits	54,379	-	168,247	511
Personal services	8,013	-	11,765	109
Goods and services	69,194	-	705,634	1,566
Travel	3,779	-	21,891	21
Premiums and claims	1,478,821	2,816,581	-	-
Lottery prize payments	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	6,634	-	92,137	7
Guaranteed education tuition program expense	-	-	-	92,573
Miscellaneous expenses	161,317	-	17,823	-
Total Operating Expenses	1,918,543	2,816,581	1,689,152	96,884
Operating Income (Loss)	127,938	(51,834)	(466)	(68,342)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Earnings (loss) on investments	1,026,074	77,648	20,515	2,066
Interest expense	(839)	-	(66,572)	-
Distributions to other governments	-	-	-	-
Tax and license revenue	97	-	-	-
Other revenues (expenses)	8,324	-	10,089	-
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	1,033,656	77,648	(35,968)	2,066
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	1,161,594	25,814	(36,434)	(66,276)
Capital contributions	-	-	758	-
Transfers in	-	-	112,275	-
Transfers out	-	-	(46,860)	-
Net Contributions and Transfers	-	-	66,173	-
Change in Net Assets	1,161,594	25,814	29,739	(66,276)
Net Assets (Deficit) - Beginning, as restated	(9,860,511)	3,199,137	1,336,983	(565,274)
Net Assets (Deficit) - Ending	$ (8,698,917)	$ 3,224,951	$ 1,366,722	$ (631,550)

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

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
$ 642,391	$ 758,791	$ 109,850
423,287	501,495	98,502
219,104	257,296	11,348
29,666	1,605,629	679,636
560	3,334,193	1,451,616
-	1,418,585	-
535,197	535,197	-
3,556	165,639	115,911
788,083	7,316,539	2,258,511
91,133	901,291	298,509
41,897	265,034	108,332
13,618	33,505	15,764
133,104	909,498	328,983
2,527	28,218	3,292
-	4,295,402	1,300,023
311,545	311,545	-
5,040	103,818	72,683
-	92,573	-
129	179,269	1,351
598,993	7,120,153	2,128,937
189,090	196,386	129,574
24,054	1,150,357	4,648
(13,436)	(80,847)	(24,125)
(51,075)	(51,075)	-
71,937	72,034	21
29,357	47,770	(4,889)
60,837	1,138,239	(24,345)
249,927	1,334,625	105,229
-	758	5,509
15,987	128,262	38,303
(246,282)	(293,142)	(25,468)
(230,295)	(164,122)	18,344
19,632	1,170,503	123,573
142,404	(5,747,261)	(94,915)
$ 162,036	$ (4,576,758)	$ 28,658

Statement of Cash Flows
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers	$ 1,948,307	$ 1,355,949	$ 1,551,578
Payments to suppliers	(1,986,510)	(2,797,590)	(752,113)
Payments to employees	(183,967)	-	(826,262)
Other receipts	31,641	1,461,394	103,073
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(190,529)	19,753	76,276
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Transfers in	-	-	112,275
Transfers out	-	-	(46,860)
Operating grants and donations received	8,425	-	11,507
Taxes and license fees collected	97	-	-
Distributions to other governments	-	-	-
Other noncapital financing activity	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	8,522	-	76,922
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest paid	(897)	-	(59,562)
Principal payments on long-term capital financing	(3,205)	-	(95,333)
Proceeds from long-term capital financing	-	-	345,756
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	80,684
Acquisitions of capital assets	(5,160)	-	(623,554)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(9,262)	-	(352,009)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Receipt of interest	1,045,446	77,648	13,266
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	6,271,751	-	54,305
Purchases of investment securities	(7,125,900)	-	(99,507)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	191,297	77,648	(31,936)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Pooled Investments	28	97,401	(230,747)
Cash and Pooled Investments, July 1, as restated	43,372	2,554,055	968,505
Cash and Pooled Investments, June 30	$ 43,400	$ 2,651,456	$ 737,758
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating Income (Loss)	$ 127,938	$ (51,834)	$ (466)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operations:			
Depreciation	6,634	-	92,137
Revenue reduced for uncollectible accounts	44,622	-	904
Change in Assets: Decrease (Increase)			
Receivables	(66,546)	52,596	(114,113)
Inventories	(125)	-	(8,572)
Prepaid expenses	-	-	7,030
Change in Liabilities: Increase (Decrease)			
Payables	(303,052)	18,991	99,356
Net Cash or Cash Equivalents Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	$ (190,529)	$ 19,753	$ 76,276

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

Continued

Guaranteed Education Tuition Program	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities: Internal Service Funds
$ 218,186	$ 1,197,294	$ 6,271,314	$ 2,241,305
(93,826)	(940,945)	(6,570,984)	(1,794,277)
(2,508)	(131,890)	(1,144,627)	(396,348)
-	3,555	1,599,663	114,203
121,852	128,014	155,366	164,883
-	15,987	128,262	38,303
-	(246,282)	(293,142)	(25,468)
-	341	20,273	58
-	72,642	72,739	21
-	(51,075)	(51,075)	-
-	30,208	30,208	-
-	(178,179)	(92,735)	12,914
-	(616)	(61,075)	(24,016)
-	(3,140)	(101,678)	(28,935)
-	-	345,756	50,885
-	115	80,799	15,638
-	(625)	(629,339)	(104,114)
-	(4,266)	(365,537)	(90,542)
204,359	72	1,340,791	3,673
2,537,658	90,935	8,954,649	177,375
(2,865,151)	(45,467)	(10,136,025)	(121,303)
(123,134)	45,540	159,415	59,745
(1,282)	(8,891)	(143,491)	147,000
1,833	144,765	3,712,530	679,427
$ 551	$ 135,874	$ 3,569,039	$ 826,427
$ (68,342)	$ 189,090	$ 196,386	$ 129,574
7	5,040	103,818	72,683
-	80	45,606	100
(21,656)	(10,507)	(160,226)	765
-	29,780	21,083	(2,357)
-	91	7,121	(605)
211,843	(85,560)	(58,422)	(35,277)
$ 121,852	$ 128,014	$ 155,366	$ 164,883

Statement of Cash Flows
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Contributions of capital assets	$ -	$ -	$ 758
Acquisition of capital assets through Certificates of Participation/capital leases	-	-	49
Acquisition of capital assets through revenue bonds (Revenue Ruling 63-20 tax-exempt obligations)	-	-	-
Amortization of annuity prize liability	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	(20,133)	-	300
Debt refunding deposited with escrow agent	-	-	167,210
Amortization of debt premium (issue costs/discount)	-	-	523
Increase in ownership of joint venture	-	-	7,185

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

Concluded

Guaranteed Education Tuition Program	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities: Internal Service Funds
$ -	$ -	$ 758	$ 5,676
-	18	67	3,994
-	-	-	252,232
-	12,820	12,820	-
(203,895)	23,982	(199,746)	836
-	-	167,210	4,531
-	-	523	-
-	-	7,185	-

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	Private-Purpose Trust	Local Government Investment Pool	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans	Agency Funds
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and pooled investments	$ 4,437	$ 3,607,554	$ 43,829	$ 308,820
Investments	-	3,851,367	-	-
Receivables, pension and other employee benefit plans:				
Employers	-	-	140,120	-
Members (net of allowance)	-	-	3,112	-
Interest and dividends	-	-	180,776	-
Investment trades pending	-	-	1,068,524	-
Due from other pension and other employee benefit funds	-	-	6,047	-
Other receivables, all other funds	-	1,045	-	5,241
Due from other funds	-	-	8	2
Due from other governments	-	-	-	19,200
Total Current Assets	4,437	7,459,966	1,442,416	333,263
Noncurrent Assets:				
Investments, noncurrent, pension and other employee benefit plans:				
Public equity	-	-	28,433,502	-
Fixed income	-	-	12,570,897	-
Private equity	-	-	16,086,973	-
Real estate	-	-	8,594,518	-
Liquidity	-	-	1,500,683	-
Tangible assets	-	-	832,781	-
Investments, noncurrent, all other funds	1,638	1,034,231	-	556
Other noncurrent assets	-	-	-	46,978
Capital assets:				
Furnishings, equipment, and intangibles	33	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(24)	-	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,647	1,034,231	68,019,354	47,534
Total Assets	6,084	8,494,197	69,461,770	$ 380,797
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	129	-	-	$ 9,436
Contracts and retainages payable	-	-	-	29,005
Accrued liabilities	128	50,115	1,408,590	50,135
Obligations under security lending agreements	-	441,000	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	1,526	73
Due to other pension and other employee benefit funds	-	-	6,047	-
Due to other governments	-	6,333	-	245,170
Unearned revenue	-	-	883	-
Other long-term liabilities	-	-	-	46,978
Total Liabilities	257	497,448	1,417,046	$ 380,797
NET ASSETS				
Net assets held in trust for:				
Pension benefits	-	-	65,110,447	
Deferred compensation participants	-	-	2,934,277	
Local government pool participants	-	7,996,749	-	
Individuals, organizations, and other governments	5,827	-	-	
Total Net Assets	$ 5,827	$ 7,996,749	$ 68,044,724	

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

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	Private-Purpose Trust	Local Government Investment Pool	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Employers	$ -	$ -	$ 1,148,986
Members	-	-	1,004,116
State	-	-	66,472
Participants	-	13,903,008	178,449
Total Contributions	-	13,903,008	2,398,023
Investment Income:			
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value	-	-	(483,356)
Earnings (loss) on investments	(43)	-	-
Interest and dividends	-	14,998	1,537,709
Less: Investment expenses	-	-	(267,338)
Net Investment Income (Loss)	(43)	14,998	787,015
Other Additions:			
Unclaimed property	90,773	-	-
Transfers from other pension plans	-	-	2,960
Other contracts, grants and miscellaneous	8	-	798
Total Other Additions	90,781	-	3,758
Total Additions	90,738	13,918,006	3,188,796
DEDUCTIONS			
Pension benefits	-	-	3,094,343
Pension refunds	-	-	337,928
Transfers to other pension plans	-	-	2,960
Administrative expenses	3,246	787	4,316
Distributions to participants	-	14,783,598	171,740
Payments to or on behalf of individuals, organizations and other governments in accordance with state unclaimed property laws	114,610	-	-
Total Deductions	117,856	14,784,385	3,611,287
Net Increase (Decrease)	(27,118)	(866,379)	(422,491)
Net Assets - Beginning	32,945	8,863,128	68,467,215
Net Assets - Ending	$ 5,827	$ 7,996,749	$ 68,044,724

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

Statement of Fund Net Assets
COMPONENT UNITS
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	Public Stadium	Nonmajor Component Units	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and pooled investments	$ 7,129	$ 13,211	$ 20,340
Investments	-	42,555	42,555
Investments - restricted	3,919	-	3,919
Other receivables (net of allowance)	530	3,260	3,790
Prepaid expenses	21	114	135
Total Current Assets	11,599	59,140	70,739
Noncurrent Assets:			
Other noncurrent assets	14,327	93,062	107,389
Capital assets:			
Land	34,677	-	34,677
Buildings	460,609	-	460,609
Furnishings, equipment and intangible assets	20,010	1,608	21,618
Accumulated depreciation	(173,318)	(1,532)	(174,850)
Construction in progress	1	-	1
Total Noncurrent Assets	356,306	93,138	449,443
Total Assets	367,905	152,278	520,183
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	59	42,062	42,121
Contracts and retainages payable	3,271	-	3,271
Accrued liabilities	3,939	52	3,991
Unearned revenue	-	6,452	6,452
Total Current Liabilities	7,269	48,566	55,835
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Other long-term liabilities	17,913	-	17,913
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	17,913	-	17,913
Total Liabilities	25,182	48,566	73,748
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	321,484	76	321,560
Restricted for deferred sales tax	15,009	-	15,009
Restricted for other purposes	-	1,083	1,083
Unrestricted	6,230	102,553	108,783
Total Net Assets (Deficit)	$ 342,723	$ 103,712	$ 446,435

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets
COMPONENT UNITS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	Public Stadium	Nonmajor Component Units	Total
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for services	$ 1,039	$ 16,873	$ 17,912
Total Operating Revenues	1,039	16,873	17,912
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and wages	395	4,395	4,790
Employee benefits	111	1,404	1,515
Personal services	614	1,636	2,250
Goods and services	3,035	2,012	5,047
Travel	10	27	37
Depreciation and amortization	15,443	149	15,592
Miscellaneous expenses	-	1,140	1,140
Total Operating Expenses	19,608	10,763	30,371
Operating Income (Loss)	(18,569)	6,110	(12,459)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Earnings (loss) on investments	768	898	1,666
Operating grants and contributions	-	29,456	29,456
Distributions of operating grants	-	(29,456)	(29,456)
Naming rights	2,072	-	2,072
Other	6	-	6
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	2,846	898	3,744
Income (Loss) before Contributions	(15,723)	7,008	(8,715)
Capital grants and contributions	1,038	-	1,038
Total Contributions	1,038	-	1,038
Change in Net Assets	(14,685)	7,008	(7,677)
Net Assets - Beginning	357,408	96,704	454,112
Net Assets - Ending	$ 342,723	$ 103,712	$ 446,435

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

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Note 1
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements of the state of Washington have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Office of Financial Management (OFM) is the primary authority for the state's accounting and reporting requirements. OFM has adopted the pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles nationally. For government-wide and enterprise fund reporting, the state follows only those private-sector standards issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict the pronouncements of the GASB. Following is a summary of the significant accounting policies:

A. REPORTING ENTITY

In defining the state of Washington for financial reporting purposes, management considers: all funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that are legally part of the state (the primary government); organizations for which the state is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the state are such that exclusion would cause the state's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Financial accountability exists when the primary government appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing body and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. The primary government may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government regardless of whether the organization has a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by a higher level of government, or a jointly appointed board. An organization is fiscally dependent if it is unable to determine its budget without another government having the substantive authority to approve or modify that budget, to levy taxes or set rates or charges without substantive approval by another government, or to issue bonded debt without substantive approval by another government.

Based on these criteria, the following are included in the financial statements of the primary government:

State Agencies. Except as otherwise described herein, all state elected offices, departments, agencies, commissions, boards, committees, authorities, and councils (agencies) and all funds and subsidiary accounts of the state are included in the primary government. Executives of these agencies are either elected, directly appointed by the Governor, appointed by a board which is appointed by the Governor, or appointed by a board which is in part appointed by the Governor.

Additionally, a small number of board positions are established by statute or independently elected. The Legislature creates these agencies, assigns their programs, approves operational funding, and requires financial accountability. The Legislature also authorizes all bond issuances for capital construction projects for the benefit of state agencies. The legal liability for these bonds and the ownership of agency assets resides with the state.

Colleges and Universities. The governing boards of the five state universities, the state college, and the 34 state community and technical colleges are appointed by the Governor. Each college's governing board appoints a president to function as chief administrator. The Legislature approves budgets and budget amendments for the colleges' appropriated funds, which include the state's General Fund as well as certain capital projects funds. The State Treasurer issues general obligation debt for major campus construction projects. However, the colleges are authorized to issue revenue bonds.

The University of Washington issues general revenue bonds that are payable from general revenues, including student tuition and fees, grant indirect cost recovery, sales and services revenue, and investment income. The remainder of the college revenue bonds pledge the income derived from acquired or constructed assets such as housing, dining, and parking facilities. These revenue bonds are payable solely from, and secured by, fees and revenues derived from the operation of constructed facilities; the legal liability for the bonds and the ownership of the college assets reside with the state.

Colleges do not have separate corporate powers and sue and are sued as part of the state with legal representation provided through the state Attorney General's Office. Since the colleges are legally part of the state, their financial operations, including their blended component units, are reported in the primary government financial statements using the fund structure prescribed by GASB.

Retirement Systems. The state of Washington, through the Department of Retirement Systems, administers eight retirement systems for public employees of the state and political subdivisions: the Public Employees' Retirement System, the Teachers' Retirement System, the School Employees' Retirement System, the Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System, the

Washington State Patrol Retirement System, the Public Safety Employees' Retirement System, the Judicial Retirement System, and the Judges' Retirement Fund. The director of the Department of Retirement Systems is appointed by the Governor.

There are two additional retirement systems administered outside of the Department of Retirement Systems. The Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund is administered through the Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters, which is appointed by the Governor. The Judicial Retirement Account is administered through the Administrative Office of the Courts under the direction of the Board for Judicial Administration.

The Legislature establishes laws pertaining to the creation and administration of all public retirement systems. The participants of the public retirement systems, together with the state, provide funding for all costs of the systems based upon actuarial valuations. The state establishes benefit levels and approves the actuarial assumptions used in determining contribution levels.

All ten of the aforementioned retirement systems are included in the primary government's financial statements.

Blended Component Units. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are part of the state's operations in substance. Accordingly, they are reported as part of the state and blended into the appropriate funds. The following entities are blended in the state's financial statements:

Tobacco Settlement Authority. The Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA) was created by the Legislature in March 2002 as a public instrumentality separate and distinct from the state. It is governed by a five-member board appointed by the Governor. It was created solely for the purpose of issuing bonds to securitize a portion of the state's future tobacco settlement revenue. Proceeds of the debt instrument were transferred to the state to help fund health care, long-term care, and other programs of the state. Refer to Note 7.A for additional information.

Financial reports for the TSA may be obtained from the authority at the following address:

Tobacco Settlement Authority
1000 Second Avenue, Suite 2700
Seattle, WA 98104-1046

Other Blended Component Units. Tumwater Office Properties, FYI Properties, the University of Washington (UW) Physicians, UW Medicine Neighborhood Clinics, Twenty-Fifth Avenue Properties, TSB Properties, Washington Biomedical Research Properties I and II, and Washington Biomedical Research Facilities 3 are blended component units in the state's financial statements. All the aforementioned blended component units provide services entirely or almost entirely to the state. Financial information for these blended component units may be obtained from their respective administrative offices.

Discrete Component Units. Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements. Discretely presented component units are legally separate from the state and primarily serve or benefit those outside of the state. They are financially accountable to the state, or have relationships with the state such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. These entities are reported as discrete component units because state officials either serve on or appoint the members of the governing bodies of the authorities. The state also has the ability to influence the operations of the authorities through legislation. The following entities are discretely presented in the financial statements of the state in the component unit's column:

The Washington State Housing Finance Commission, the Washington Higher Education Facilities Authority, the Washington Health Care Facilities Authority, and the Washington Economic Development Finance Authority (financing authorities) were created by the Legislature in a way that specifically prevents them from causing the state to be liable or responsible for their acts and obligations, including, but not limited to, any obligation to pay principal and interest on financing authority bonds. The financing authorities cannot obligate the state, either legally or morally, and the state has not assumed any obligation of, or with respect to, the financing authorities.

Financial reports of these financing authorities may be obtained from each authority at the following addresses:

Washington Health Care Facilities Authority
410 11th Avenue SE, Suite 201
PO Box 40935
Olympia, WA 98504-0935

Washington State Housing Finance Commission
Washington Higher Education Facilities Authority
Washington Economic Development Finance Authority
1000 Second Avenue, Suite 2700
Seattle, WA 98104-1046

The Washington State Public Stadium Authority (PSA) was created by the Legislature to acquire, construct, own, and operate a football/soccer stadium, exhibition center, and parking garage. Construction was completed in 2002. PSA capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, total $342.0 million. The state issued general obligation bonds for a portion of the cost of the stadium construction. The total public share of the stadium and exhibition center cost

did not exceed $300 million from all state and local government funding sources, as defined in statute.

Project costs in excess of $300 million were the responsibility of the project's private partner, First & Goal, Inc. The bonds are being repaid through new state lottery games, a state sales tax credit, extension of the local hotel/motel tax, and parking and admissions taxes at the new facility. Financial reports of the PSA may be obtained at the following address:

Washington State Public Stadium Authority
CenturyLink Field & Event Center
800 Occidental Avenue South, #700
Seattle, WA 98134

The state's component units each have a year-end of June 30 with the exception of the Washington Economic Development Finance Authority which has a December 31 year-end.

Joint Venture. In 1998, the University of Washington Medical Center (Medical Center) entered into an agreement with Seattle Children's Hospital and Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center to establish the Seattle Cancer Care Alliance (SCCA). Each member of the SCCA has a one-third interest. The mission of the SCCA is to eliminate cancer as a cause of human suffering and death and to become recognized as the premier cancer research and treatment center in the Pacific Northwest. The SCCA integrates the cancer research, teaching, and clinical cancer programs of all three institutions to provide state-of-the-art cancer care. Under the agreement, the Medical Center provides the patient care to all adult inpatients of the SCCA.

Inpatient Services – The SCCA operates a 20-bed unit located within the Medical Center in which its adult inpatients receive care. The fiscal intermediary has determined that the 20-bed unit qualifies as a hospital within a hospital for Medicare reimbursement purposes. The SCCA provides medical oversight and management of the inpatient unit. Under agreements, the Medical Center provides inpatient care services to the SCCA including necessary personnel, equipment, and ancillary services.

Outpatient Services – The SCCA operates an ambulatory cancer care service facility in Seattle. The Medical Center provides various services to the SCCA's outpatient facility including certain pharmacy, laboratory, and pathology services as well as billing, purchasing, and other administrative services.

The state accounts for the Medical Center's interest in SCCA under the equity method of accounting. Income of $7.2 million was recorded in fiscal year 2012, bringing the total equity investment to $82.3 million which is recognized in the state's financial statements in the Higher Education Student Services Fund.

Separate financial statements for SCCA may be obtained from:

Seattle Cancer Care Alliance
825 Eastlake Avenue East
PO Box 19023
Seattle, WA 98109-1023

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-wide Financial Statements

The state presents two basic government-wide financial statements: the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. These government-wide financial statements report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. The financial information for the primary government is distinguished between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods and services.

Statement of Net Assets. The Statement of Net Assets presents the state's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities. As a general rule, balances between governmental and business-type activities are eliminated.

Assets and liabilities are presented in a net assets format in order of liquidity. Net assets are classified into three categories:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds, notes and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted net assets result when constraints are placed on net asset use either by external parties or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

Statement of Activities. The Statement of Activities reports the extent to which each major state program is supported by general state revenues or is self-financed through fees and intergovernmental aid. For governmental activities, a major program is defined as a function. For

business-type activities, a major program is an identifiable activity.

Program revenues offset the direct expenses of major programs. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function or activity. Program revenues are identified using the following criteria:

- Charges to customers for goods and services of the program. A customer is one who directly benefits from the goods or services or is otherwise directly affected by the program, such as a state citizen or taxpayer, or other governments or nongovernmental entities.

- Amounts received from outside entities that are restricted to one or more specific programs. These amounts can be operating or capital in nature.

- Earnings on investments that are restricted to a specific program are also considered program revenues.

General revenues consist of taxes and other items not meeting the definition of program revenues.

Generally the effect of internal activities is eliminated. Exceptions to this rule include charges between the workers' compensation insurance programs and various other state programs and functions. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and revenues reported for the various activities involved.

Fund Financial Statements

The state uses 678 accounts that are combined into 54 rollup funds. The state presents separate financial statements for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements, with nonmajor funds being combined into a single column regardless of fund type. Internal service and fiduciary funds are reported by fund type. Major funds include:

Major Governmental Funds:

- General Fund is the state's primary operating fund. This fund accounts for all financial resources and transactions not accounted for in other funds.

- Higher Education Special Revenue Fund primarily accounts for tuition, student fees, and grants and contracts received for research and other educational purposes.

- Higher Education Endowment Permanent Fund accounts for gifts and bequests that the donors have specified must remain intact. Each gift is governed by various restrictions on the investment and use of the funds.

Major Enterprise Funds:

- Workers' Compensation Fund accounts for the workers' compensation program that provides medical, time-loss, and disability benefit payments to qualifying individuals sustaining work-related injuries.

- Unemployment Compensation Fund accounts for the unemployment compensation program. It accounts for the deposit of funds, requisitioned from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund, to provide services to eligible participants within the state and to pay unemployment benefits.

- Higher Education Student Services Fund is used by colleges and universities principally for bookstore, cafeteria, parking, student housing, food service, and hospital business enterprise activities.

- Guaranteed Education Tuition Program Fund accounts for Washington's Guaranteed Education Tuition (GET) program. GET is a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The state includes the following governmental and proprietary fund types within nonmajor funds:

Nonmajor Governmental Funds:

- Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts for individuals, private organizations, or other governments, or for major capital projects) that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes. These include a variety of state programs including public safety and health assistance programs; natural resource and wildlife protection and management programs; the state's transportation programs which include the operation of the state's ferry system and maintenance and preservation of interstate and non-interstate highway systems; driver licensing, highway and non-highway operations, and capital improvements; K-12 school construction; and construction and loan programs for local public works projects.

- Debt Service Funds account for the accumulation of resources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for, and the payment of, principal and interest on the state's bonds issued in support of governmental activities.

- Capital Projects Funds account for financial resources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of major state-owned capital facilities (other than highway infrastructure or those financed by proprietary funds).

- Common School Permanent Fund accounts for the principal derived from the sale of timber. Interest earned is used for the benefit of common schools.

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds:

- Enterprise Funds account for the state's business type operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services including: the state lottery; state liquor stores; vocational/education programs at correctional institutions, and other activities.

- Internal Service Funds account for the provision of legal, motor pool, data processing, risk management, health insurance, and other services by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the state on a cost-reimbursement basis.

The state reports the following fiduciary funds:

- Pension (and other employee benefit) Trust Funds are used to report resources that are required to be held in trust by the state for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution pension plans, and other employee benefit plans.

- Investment Trust Fund accounts for the external portion of the Local Government Investment Pool, which is reported by the state as the sponsoring government.

- Private-Purpose Trust Fund is used to report trust arrangements, other than pension and investment trusts, under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments such as the administration of unclaimed property.

- Agency Funds account for resources held by the state in a custodial capacity for other governments, private organizations, or individuals.

Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses. The state's proprietary funds make a distinction between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing goods and services directly related to the principal operations of the funds. For example, operating revenues for the state's workers' compensation and health insurance funds consist of premiums and assessments collected. Operating expenses consist of claims paid to covered individuals, claims adjustment expenses, costs of commercial insurance coverage, and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating, including interest expense and investment gains and losses.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

For government-wide reporting purposes, the state uses the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

For fund statement reporting purposes, the state uses the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental funds. With the current financial resources measurement focus, generally only current assets and current liabilities are included on the governmental funds balance sheet. Operating statements for these funds present inflows (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and outflows (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of expendable financial resources.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be reasonably estimated. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Primary revenues that are determined to be susceptible to accrual include sales taxes, business and occupation taxes, motor fuel taxes, federal grants-in-aid, and charges for services.

Revenues from property taxes are determined to be available if collectible within 60 days. Taxes imposed on exchange transactions are accrued when the underlying exchange transaction occurs if collectible within one year. Revenue for timber cutting contracts is accrued when the timber is harvested. Revenues from licenses, permits, and fees are recognized when received in cash. Revenues related to expenditure-driven grant agreements are recognized when the qualifying expenditures are made, provided that the availability criteria is met. Expenditure-driven grant revenue is considered available if it can be collected by the state at the same time cash is disbursed to cover the associated grant expenditure. Pledges are accrued when the eligibility requirements are met and resources are

available. All other accrued revenue sources are determined to be available if collectible within 12 months.

Property taxes are levied in December for the following calendar year. The first half-year collections are due by April 30, and the second half-year collections are due by October 31. Since the state is on a fiscal year ending June 30, the first half-year collections are recognized as revenue, if collectible within 60 days of the fiscal year end. The second half-year collections are recognized as receivables offset by deferred revenue. The lien date on property taxes is January 1 of the tax levy year.

Under modified accrual accounting, expenditures are generally recognized when the related liability is incurred. However, unmatured interest on general long-term obligations are recognized when due, and certain compensated absences, other postemployment benefits, and claims and judgments are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with available expendable financial resources.

The state reports both deferred and unearned revenues on its governmental fund balance. Deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and the "available" criteria for revenue recognition in the current period. Unearned revenues arise when resources are received by the state before it has a legal claim to them, such as when grant monies are received prior to incurring qualifying expenditures/expenses.

All proprietary and trust funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operations of these funds are included on their respective statements of net assets. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net assets.

Net assets for trust funds are held in trust for external individuals and organizations.

All proprietary and trust funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS OR EQUITY

1. Cash and Investments

Investments of surplus or pooled cash balances are reported on the accompanying Statements of Net Assets, Balance Sheets and Statements of Cash Flows as "Cash and Pooled Investments." The Office of the State Treasurer invests state treasury cash surpluses where funds can be disbursed at any time without prior notice or penalty. For reporting purposes, pooled investments are stated at fair value or amortized cost, which approximates fair value. For purposes of reporting cash flows, the state considers cash and pooled investments to be cash equivalents. Pooled investments include short-term, highly-liquid investments that are both readily convertible to cash and are so near their maturity dates that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

The method of accounting for noncurrent investments varies depending upon the fund classification. Investments in the state's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), an external investment pool operated in a manner consistent with the Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, are reported at amortized cost. The Office of the State Treasurer prepares a stand-alone LGIP financial report. A copy of the report is available from the Office of the State Treasurer, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington 98504-0200, phone number (360) 902-9000 or TTY (360) 902-8963.

Certain pension trust fund investments, including real estate and private equity, are reported at fair value based on appraisals or estimates in the absence of readily ascertainable fair values. At June 30, 2012, these investments are valued at $25.51 billion. Because of the inherent uncertainties in the estimation of fair value, it is possible that the estimates will change.

All other noncurrent investments are reported at fair value. Fair values are based on published market prices, quotations from national security exchanges and security pricing services, or by the respective fund managers for securities that are not actively traded. Privately held mortgages are valued at cost, which approximates fair value. Additional disclosure describing investments is provided in Note 3.

2. Receivables and Payables

Receivables in the state's governmental fund type accounts consist primarily of taxes and federal revenues. Receivables in all other funds have arisen in the ordinary course of business. Receivables are recorded when either the asset or revenue recognition criteria (refer to Note 1.C) have been met. All receivables are reported net of an allowance for accounts estimated to be uncollectible.

For government-wide reporting purposes, amounts recorded as interfund/interagency receivables and payables are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns on the Statement of Net Assets, except for the net residual balances due between the

governmental and business-type activities, which are reported as internal balances. Amounts recorded in governmental and business-type activities as due to or from fiduciary funds have been reported as due to or from other governments.

Noncurrent receivables are recorded in the Workers' Compensation Fund representing estimated recoveries from third parties for a certain portion of claims expenses that are recorded as noncurrent claims payable. The accrued recoveries are computed using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques and are discounted at assumed interest rates to arrive at the recorded value.

Disclosures related to the Workers' Compensation Fund activities and claims payable are provided in Note 1.E.1 and Note 7.E.

3. Inventories and Prepaids

Consumable inventories, consisting of expendable materials and supplies held for consumption, are valued and reported in the state's financial statements if the fiscal year-end balance on hand within an agency is estimated to be $25,000 or more. Consumable inventories are generally valued at cost using the first-in, first-out method. Donated consumable inventories are recorded at fair market value.

All merchandise inventories are considered reportable for financial statement purposes. Merchandise inventories are generally valued at cost using the first-in, first-out method.

Inventories of governmental funds are valued at cost and recorded using the consumption method. Proprietary funds expense inventories when used or sold.

For governmental fund financial reporting, inventory balances are also recorded as a reservation of fund balance indicating that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" except for $7.1 million in federally donated consumable inventories, which are offset by unearned revenues because they are not earned until they are distributed to clients.

Prepaid items are those certain types of supplies and/or services (not inventory) that are acquired or purchased during an accounting period but not used or consumed during that accounting period.

In governmental fund type accounts, prepaid items are generally accounted for using the purchases method. Under the purchases method, prepaid items are treated as expenditures when purchased and residual balances, if any, at year end are not accounted for as assets.

In proprietary and trust fund type accounts, prepaid items are accounted for using the consumption method. The portion of supplies or services consumed or used during a period is recorded as an expense. The balance that remains is reported as an asset until consumed or used.

4. Restricted Assets

Unspent proceeds of state bond issues and other debt financing programs are classified as restricted assets because their use is limited by applicable bond and other debt covenants. These are reflected on the balance sheets and statements of net assets.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets are tangible and intangible assets held and used in state operations, which have a service life of more than one year and meet the state's capitalization policy.

It is the state's policy to capitalize:

- All land, including land use rights with indefinite lives acquired with the purchase of the underlying land, and ancillary costs;
- The state highway system operated by the Department of Transportation;
- Infrastructure, other than the state highway system, with a cost of $100,000 or more;
- Buildings, building improvements, improvements other than buildings, and leasehold improvements with a cost of $100,000 or more;
- Intangible assets, either purchased or internally developed, with a cost of $1,000,000 or more that are identifiable by meeting one of the following conditions:
    - The asset is capable of being separated or divided and sold, transferred, licensed, rented, exchanged; or
    - The asset arises from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable;
- All capital assets acquired with Certificates of Participation, a debt financing program administered by the Office of the State Treasurer; and
- All other capital assets with a unit cost (including ancillary costs) of $5,000 or greater, or collections with a total cost of $5,000 or greater except for assets held by the University of Washington (UW). The capitalization threshold for all other capital assets held by the UW is $2,000.

Assets acquired by capital leases are capitalized if the asset's fair market value meets the state's capitalization threshold described above.

Purchased capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Capital asset costs include the purchase price plus those costs necessary to place the asset in its intended location and condition for use (ancillary costs). Normal maintenance and repair costs that do not materially add to the value or extend the life of the state's capital assets are not capitalized.

Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date of donation, plus all appropriate ancillary costs. When the fair market value is not practically determinable due to lack of sufficient records, estimated cost is used. Where necessary, estimates of original cost and fair market value are derived by factoring price levels from the current period to the time of acquisition.

The value of assets constructed by agencies for their own use includes all direct construction costs and indirect costs that are related to the construction. In enterprise and trust funds, net interest costs (if material) incurred during the period of construction are capitalized.

State agencies are not required to capitalize art collections, library reserve collections, and museum and historical collections that are considered inexhaustible, in that their value does not diminish over time, if all of the following conditions are met:

- The collection is held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain.
- The collection is protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved.
- The collection is subject to policy requirements that the proceeds from sales of collection items be used to acquire other items for the collection.

Depreciation/amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Generally, estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings & building components	5-50 years
Furnishings, equipment & collections	3-50 years
Other improvements	3-50 years
Intangibles	3-50 years
Infrastructure	20-50 years

The cost and related accumulated depreciation/amortization of disposed capital assets are removed from the accounting records.

The state capitalizes the state highway system as a network but does not depreciate it since the system is being preserved approximately at or above a condition level established by the state. That condition level is documented and disclosed. Additionally, the highway system is managed using an asset management system that includes:

- Maintenance of an up-to-date inventory of system assets,
- Performance of condition assessments of the assets at least every three years with summarization of the results using a measurement scale, and
- Annual estimation of the amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed.

All state highway system expenditures that preserve the useful life of the system are expensed in the period incurred. Additions and improvements that increase the capacity or efficiency of the system are capitalized. This approach of reporting condition instead of depreciating the highway system is called the modified approach.

For government-wide financial reporting purposes, capital assets of the state are reported as assets in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column on the Statement of Net Assets. Depreciation/amortization expense related to capital assets is reported in the Statement of Activities.

Capital assets and the related depreciation/amortization expense are also reported in the proprietary fund financial statements.

In governmental funds, capital assets are not capitalized in the accounts that acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisitions and construction are reflected as expenditures in the year assets are acquired or construction costs are incurred. No depreciation/amortization is reported.

6. Compensated Absences

State employees accrue vested vacation leave at a variable rate based on years of service. In general, accrued vacation leave cannot exceed 240 hours at the employee's anniversary date.

Employees accrue sick leave at the rate of one day per month without limitation on the amount that can be accumulated. Sick leave is not vested; i.e., the state does not pay employees for unused sick leave upon termination except upon employee death or retirement. At death or retirement, the state is liable for 25 percent of the employee's accumulated sick leave. In addition, the state has a sick leave buyout option in which, each January,

employees who accumulate sick leave in excess of 480 hours may redeem sick leave earned but not taken during the previous year at the rate of one day's pay in exchange for each four days of sick leave.

It is the state's policy to liquidate unpaid compensated absences outstanding at June 30 with future resources rather than advance funding it with currently available expendable financial resources.

For government-wide reporting purposes, the state reports compensated absences obligations as liabilities in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns on the Statement of Net Assets.

For fund statement reporting purposes, governmental funds recognize an expenditure for annual and sick leave when it is payable, i.e., upon employee's use, resignation, or retirement. Proprietary and trust funds recognize the expense and accrue a liability for annual leave and estimated sick leave buyout, including related payroll taxes and benefits as applicable, as the leave is earned.

7. Long-Term Liabilities

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term obligations of the state are reported as liabilities on the Statement of Net Assets. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable original issuance premium or discount. When material, bond premiums, discounts, and issue costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds.

For governmental fund financial reporting, the face (par) amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums and discounts on original debt issuance are also reported as other financing sources and uses, respectively. Issue costs are reported as debt service expenditures.

8. Fund Equity

In governmental fund type accounts, fund equity is called "fund balance." Fund balance is reported in the following classifications which reflect the extent to which the state is bound to honor constraints on the purposes for which the amounts can be spent: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

When resources meeting more than one of the classifications (excluding nonspendable) are comingled in an account, assuming that an expenditure meets the constraints of the classification, the assumed order of spending is restricted first, committed second, and finally assigned.

In proprietary funds, fund equity is called net assets. Net assets are comprised of three components: invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the state's policy to use restricted resources first and then use unrestricted resources as they are needed.

E. OTHER INFORMATION

1. Insurance Activities

Workers' Compensation. Title 51 RCW establishes the state of Washington's workers' compensation program. The statute requires all employers to secure coverage for job-related injuries and diseases with few exceptions, through the Workers' Compensation Fund or through self-insurance.

Direct private insurance is not authorized, although self-insurers are permitted to reinsure up to 80 percent of their obligations through private insurers.

The Workers' Compensation Fund, an enterprise fund, is used to account for the workers' compensation program which provides time-loss, medical, vocational, disability, and pension benefits to qualifying individuals sustaining work-related injuries or illnesses. The main benefit plans of the workers' compensation program are funded based on rates that will keep these plans solvent in accordance with recognized actuarial principles. The supplemental pension plan supports cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) granted for time-loss and disability payments; however, these are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. By statute, the state is only allowed to collect enough revenue to fund the current COLA payments.

Premiums are based on individual employers' reported payroll hours and insurance rates based on each employer's risk classification(s) and past experience, except the Supplemental Pension Fund premiums are based on a flat rate per hours worked independent of risk class or past experience. In addition to its regular premium plan which is required for all employers, the Workers' Compensation Fund offers a voluntary retrospective premium rating plan under which premiums are subject to three annual adjustments based on group and individual employers' loss experience. Initial adjustments to the standard premiums are paid to or collected from the groups and individual employers approximately ten months after the end of each plan year.

The Department of Labor and Industries, as administrator of the workers' compensation program, establishes claims liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claims adjustment expenses) that have already occurred. The length of time for which such costs

must be estimated varies depending on the benefit involved. Because actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liabilities, claims adjudication, and judgments, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount.

Claims payable are recomputed quarterly using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques. These techniques are used to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency, expected inflation, and other economic, legal, and social factors. Adjustments to claims payable are charged or credited to claims expense in the periods in which they are made.

Risk Management. The state of Washington operates a self-insurance liability program pursuant to RCW 4.92.130. The state manages its tort claims as an insurance business activity rather than a general governmental activity. The state's policy is generally not to purchase commercial insurance for the risk of losses to which it is exposed. Instead, the state's management believes it is more economical to manage its risks internally and set aside assets for claims settlement in the Risk Management Fund, an internal service fund. A limited amount of commercial insurance is purchased for liabilities arising from the operations of the Washington State ferries, employee bonds, and to limit the exposure to catastrophic losses. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past ten fiscal years. Otherwise, the self-insurance liability program services all claims against the state for injuries and property damage to third parties. The majority of state funds and agencies participate in the self-insurance liability program in proportion to their anticipated exposure to liability losses.

Health Insurance. The state of Washington administers and provides medical, dental, basic life, and basic long-term disability insurance coverage for eligible state employees. In addition, the state offers coverage to K-12 school districts, educational service districts, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and employee organizations representing state civil service workers. The state establishes eligibility requirements and approves plan benefits of all participating health care organizations. Because the state and its employees are the predominant participants in the employee health insurance program, it is accounted for in the Employee Insurance Fund, an internal service fund.

The state's share of the cost of coverage for state employees is based on a per capita amount determined annually by the Legislature and allocated to state agencies.

The Health Care Authority, as administrator of the health care benefits program, collects this monthly "premium" from agencies for each active employee enrolled in the program. State employees self-pay for coverage beyond the state's contribution. Cost of coverage for non-state employees is paid by their respective employers. Most coverage is available on a self-paid basis to former employees and employees who are temporarily not in pay status.

Most coverage is also available on a self-paid basis to eligible retirees. In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 43, an agency fund, the Retiree Health Insurance Fund, is used to account for the retiree health insurance program. For additional information, refer to Note 12.

The state secures commercial insurance for certain coverage offered, but self-insures the risk of loss for the Uniform Medical Plan. The Uniform Medical Plan enrolled 63 percent of the eligible subscribers in fiscal year 2012. Claims are paid from premiums collected, and claims adjudication is contracted through a third-party administrator.

Considerations in calculating liabilities include frequency of claims, administrative costs, industry inflation trends, advances in medical technology, and other social and economic factors. Liabilities include an amount for claims incurred but not reported.

2. Postemployment Benefits

COBRA. In compliance with federal law, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA), the state offers health and dental benefits on a temporary basis to qualified beneficiaries whose benefit coverage would otherwise end because of a qualifying event such as loss of employment. COBRA coverage is available on a self-paid basis and is the same medical and dental coverage available to state employees.

Medical Expense Plan. As disclosed in Note 1.D, at the time of separation from state service due to retirement or death, the state offers a 25 percent buyout of an employee's accumulated sick leave. Individual state agencies may offer eligible employees a medical expense plan (MEP) that meets the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. Agencies offering an MEP deposit the retiring employee's sick leave buyout in the MEP for reimbursement of medical expenses.

Retirement Benefits. Refer to Note 11 Retirement Plans and Note 12 Other Postemployment Benefits.

3. Interfund/Interagency Activities

The state engages in two major categories of interfund/interagency activity: reciprocal and nonreciprocal. Reciprocal interfund/interagency activity is the internal counterpart to exchange and exchange-like transactions

and includes both interfund loans and services provided and used. Nonreciprocal activity is nonexchange in nature and includes both transfers and reimbursements.

4. Donor-restricted Endowments

The state of Washington reports endowments in higher education endowment permanent accounts. These accounts are established outside of the state treasury for use by the higher education institutions. There is no state law that governs endowment spending; rather, the policies of individual university and college boards govern the spending of net appreciation on investments.

Under the current spending policy, distributions to programs approximate an annual percentage rate of 4 percent of a five-year rolling average of the endowment's market valuation.

The net appreciation available for authorization for expenditure by governing boards totaled $266.4 million. This amount is reported as restricted for expendable endowment funds on the government-wide Statement of Net Assets.

Note 2

Accounting, Reporting, and Entity Changes

Reporting Changes. Effective for fiscal year 2012 reporting, the state adopted the following new standard issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

Statement No. 64 *Derivative Instruments: Application of Hedge Accounting Termination Provisions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 53.* GASB Statement No. 64 clarifies the circumstances in which hedge accounting should continue when a swap counterparty, or a swap counterparty's credit support provider, is replaced. Existing state reporting and disclosure practices comply with the requirements of Statement No. 64.

Fund Reclassification. During fiscal year 2012, it was determined that one activity reported in the Other Activities Fund, which was a major enterprise fund in fiscal year 2011, would itself qualify as a major fund for fiscal year 2012. Accordingly, the Guaranteed Education Tuition Program Fund is removed from the Other Activities Fund and reported as a major fund with a beginning fund balance (deficit) of $(565.3) million and the Other Activities Fund is reported within Nonmajor Enterprise Funds with a beginning fund balance of $68.2 million.

It was also determined that two other activities being reported in Other Activities would be more appropriately reported as governmental activities, one in the General Fund and the other in the Multimodal Transportation Fund, a non-major governmental fund. Accordingly, beginning fund balances were restated by a reduction of $5.5 million in Other Activities, increase of $386 thousand in the General Fund, and an increase of $5.1 million in the Multimodal Transportation Fund to effect proper fund classification of the activities.

Prior Period Adjustments. The University of Washington recorded a prior period adjustment for a change in capitalization threshold. While the University's capitalization threshold has been at $2,000, for state reporting purposes they converted to the $5,000 level. For fiscal year 2012 reporting, the state adopted the $2,000 threshold for the University. As a result, the Higher Education Student Services Fund, a major enterprise fund, is reporting a beginning balance adjustment of $3.6 million and an increase of $1.3 million is reported in the Higher Education Revolving Fund, an internal service fund.

The UW also recorded a prior period adjustment to correct fund classification of the UW Educational Outreach and Genome Sciences activities to a special revenue fund. As a result of the reclassification, the beginning balance of the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, a major governmental fund, increased by $3.0 million, the Higher Education Revolving Fund, an internal service fund, decreased by $2.3 million, and pooled cash in an agency fund decreased by $762 thousand.

The Department of Ecology recorded a period adjustment of $1.3 million in a Nonmajor Governmental Fund to record a receivable for monies held in trust for which the state is the beneficiary under a prior year court ordered pollution remediation settlement. The state also recognized the associated pollution remediation obligation.

The Legislature abolished the Spokane Intercollege Research and Technology Institute agency which reported in the Higher Education Student Services Fund and transferred residual balances to Innovate Washington, a new agency, which reports in the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund. As a result, the beginning fund balance of the Higher Education Student Services was reduced by $280 thousand and the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund was increased by $280 thousand.

The state recorded a prior period adjustment $54.5 million to report Other Postemployment Benefits liability in the Internal Service Funds. The liability was previously

reported at the government-wide level, but not at the fund statement level.

Governmental Capital Assets and Long-term Obligations. The state's adoption of a $2,000 capitalization threshold for the University of Washington noted above also resulted in a $13.9 million prior period adjustment to governmental capital assets.

Fund equity at July 1, 2011, has been restated as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Fund equity (deficit) at June 30, 2011, as previously reported	Fund Reclassification	Prior Period Adjustment	Fund equity (deficit) as restated, July 1, 2011
Governmental Funds:				
General	$ 1,218,201	$ 386	$ -	$ 1,218,587
Higher Education Special Revenue	1,820,202	-	3,268	1,823,470
Higher Education Endowment	3,158,277	-	-	3,158,277
Nonmajor Governmental	4,354,388	5,094	1,296	4,360,778
Proprietary Funds:				
Enterprise Funds:				
Workers' Compensation	(9,860,511)	-	-	(9,860,511)
Unemployment Compensation	3,199,137	-	-	3,199,137
Higher Education Student Services	1,333,704	-	3,279	1,336,983
Guaranteed Education Tuition Program*	-	(565,274)	-	(565,274)
Other Activities**	(496,637)	496,637	-	-
Nonmajor Enterprise	79,247	63,157	-	142,404
Internal Service Funds	(39,519)	-	(55,396)	(94,915)
Fiduciary Funds:				
Private Purpose Trust	32,945	-	-	32,945
Local Government Investment Pool	8,863,128	-	-	8,863,128
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans	68,467,215	-	-	68,467,215
Component Units:				
Public Stadium	357,408	-	-	357,408
Nonmajor Component Units	96,704	-	-	96,704

* The Guaranteed Education Tuition Program Fund was reported In the Other Activities Fund, a major fund in fiscal year 2011, but is reported as a major proprietary fund in fiscal year 2012.

** The Other Activities Fund which was reported as a major proprietary fund in fiscal year 2011 became a nonmajor enterprise fund for reporting purposes in fiscal year 2012.

Note 3
Deposits and Investments

A. DEPOSITS

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk associated with the failure of a depository financial institution. In the event of a depository financial institution's failure, it is the risk that the state would not be able to recover its deposits or collateralized securities that are in the possession of the outside parties.

The state minimizes custodial credit risk by restrictions set forth in state law. Statutes require state agencies to deposit funds in financial institutions that are physically located in Washington unless otherwise expressly permitted by statute and authorized by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC). The PDPC, established under chapter 39.58 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), makes and enforces regulations and administers a collateral pool program to ensure public funds are protected if a financial institution becomes insolvent. Securities pledged are held by a trustee agent for the benefit of the collateral pool.

At June 30, 2012, $1.12 billion of the state's deposits with financial institutions were either insured or collateralized, with the remaining $17.7 million uninsured/ uncollateralized.

B. INVESTMENTS – PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS (PENSION TRUST FUNDS)

1. Summary of Investment Policies

Under RCW 43.33A.030, trusteeship of the pension trust funds is vested within the voting members of the Washington State Investment Board (WSIB). The Legislature has established a standard of care for investment of these funds in RCW 43.33A.140. Additionally, the WSIB and its staff must comply with other state laws, such as the Ethics in Public Service Act, chapter 42.52 RCW, as it makes its investment decisions and seeks to meet its investment objectives.

The pension trust funds consist of retirement contributions from employer and employee participants in the Washington State Retirement System and related earnings on those contributions. The Retirement System is administered by the Department of Retirement Systems. The WSIB has exclusive control of the investment of all money invested in the pension trust funds.

In accordance with RCW 43.33A.110, the WSIB manages the pension fund portfolio to achieve maximum return at a prudent level of risk. The WSIB establishes asset allocation targets that must be considered at all times when making investment decisions. The asset mix may deviate from the target. Deviations greater than predetermined acceptable levels require rebalancing back to the target. When an asset class exceeds its range, the goal of rebalancing is to meet the target allocation within consideration of the other remaining asset classes.

Eligible Investments. The WSIB is authorized by statute as having investment management responsibility for pension funds. The WSIB is authorized to invest as provided by statute (chapter 43.33A RCW) and WSIB policy in the following: U.S. treasury bills; discount notes; repurchase agreements; reverse repurchase agreements; banker's acceptances; commercial paper; guaranteed investment contracts; U.S. government and agency (government sponsored corporations eligible for collateral purposes at the Federal Reserve) securities; non-U.S. dollar bonds; investment grade corporate bonds; non-investment grade corporate bonds; publicly traded mortgage-backed securities; privately placed mortgages; private placements of corporate debt; U.S. and foreign common stock; U.S. preferred stock; convertible securities; private equity including but not limited to investment corporations, partnerships, and limited liability companies for venture capital, leveraged buy-outs, real estate, and other tangible assets, or other forms of private equity; asset-backed securities; and derivative securities including futures, options, options on futures, forward contracts, and swap transactions. There were no violations of these investment restrictions during fiscal year 2012.

Commingled Trust Fund. Pension trust funds are invested in the Commingled Trust Fund (CTF). The CTF is a diversified pool of investments used as an investment vehicle for 14 separate retirement plans and one supplemental insurance fund. These plans hold shares in the CTF, which represent a percentage ownership in the pool of investments. Plans are allowed to purchase or sell units in the CTF, based on the fair value of the underlying assets, on the first business day of each month.

In addition to share ownership in the CTF, each retirement plan holds short-term investments that are used to manage each plan's cash needs.

The CTF consists of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plans 1 and 2/3; Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plans 1 and 2/3; School Employees' Retirement System (SERS) Plans 2/3; Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement Plans 1 and 2; Washington State Patrol Retirement System Plans 1 and 2; Public Safety Employees' Retirement System Plan 2; Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund; and the Higher Education Supplemental Insurance Fund. PERS Plan 3, TRS Plan 3 and SERS Plan 3 are hybrid defined benefit/defined contribution plans. The participants of those plans have the option to direct their contributions to the CTF or invest their defined contributions in other external options not managed by the WSIB.

CTF Investment Policies and Restrictions. The CTF is comprised of public markets equities, fixed income securities, private equity investments, tangible assets, real estate, and an innovation portfolio. The CTF's performance objective is to exceed the return of two custom benchmarks, each consisting of public market indices weighted according to asset allocation targets.

The asset allocation for the CTF is formally reviewed at least every four years. The allocation policy will be reviewed more frequently if the WSIB believes there has been a fundamental change in the structure of the capital markets or in the underlying cash flow or liability structure of the pension trust funds.

When market values fall outside policy ranges, assets are rebalanced first by using normal cash flows and then through reallocations of assets across asset classes. In cases of a major rebalancing, the pension trust funds can utilize futures, forward contracts and options in order to maintain exposure within each asset class and reduce transaction costs. Major rebalancing can occur to bring asset classes within their target ranges or when the pension trust funds are transitioning managers.

To achieve the performance and diversification objectives of the pension trust funds, the public markets equity program seeks to achieve the highest return possible from active management consistent with prudent risk management and the desire for downside protection with passive management as the default; provide diversification to the pension trust funds overall investment program; maintain liquidity in public equity; and maintain transparency into all public equity strategies to the extent possible.

The public markets equity portion of the pension trust funds invests in publicly traded equities globally, including equity securities in the U.S., developed non-U.S. and emerging markets. The program has a global benchmark, currently the MSCI All Country World Investable Market Index. A mix of external managers approved by the WSIB is used to manage the program. Passive management delivers broad diversified equity market exposure at low costs and is used when active managers cannot be identified and monitored with existing resources. Passive management is also used when it is considered an appropriate alternative to active management, typically in more efficient markets. Active management is used when the pension trust funds can identify, access, and monitor successful managers in markets that are less efficient. Active management seeks to enhance the risk/return profile of the program.

The fixed income segment is managed to achieve the highest return possible consistent with the desire to control asset volatility; and emphasize high yield to maturity opportunities to add value through active management, provide diversification to the overall investment program, and to meet or exceed the return of the Barclays Capital Universal Bond Index, with volatility similar to or less than the index.

The fixed income portfolio limits exposure to any corporate issuer to 3 percent of the pension trust funds' fixed income portfolio's market value. The fixed income portfolio is constrained by policy from investing more than 1 percent of the portfolio's par holdings in any single issuer with a quality rating below investment grade (as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices). Total market value of below investment grade credit bonds (as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices) shall not exceed 15 percent of the market value of the fixed income portfolio. The total market value of below investment grade mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and commercial mortgage-backed securities shall not exceed 5 percent of the market value of the fixed income portfolio. The duration of the portfolio (the sensitivity of the portfolio's fair value to changes in the level of interest rates) is targeted to be within 20 percent of the duration of the Barclays Capital Universal Index.

The major sector allocations of the fixed income portfolio are limited to the following ranges: U.S treasuries and government agencies – 10 percent to 45 percent, credit bonds – 10 percent to 60 percent, asset-backed securities – 0 percent to 10 percent, commercial mortgage-backed securities – 0 percent to 10 percent, and mortgage-backed securities – 5 percent to 45 percent.

Pension trust funds can be invested in any appropriate private equity investment opportunity that has the potential for returns superior to traditional investment opportunities and which is not prohibited by the WSIB's policies or by law. These investment types include venture capital investments, corporate finance, growth equity, special situations, distressed, mezzanine, and other investments. Private equity investments are made through limited partnership or direct investment vehicles.

The private equity investment portfolio is managed to meet or exceed the returns of the Russell 3000 (lagged by one quarter) plus 300 basis points. To meet the return and plan objectives, the private equity portfolio has diversified investments in companies in a variety of growth stages. The portfolio also includes a broad cross-section of opportunities in different industries and geographic regions.

The primary goal of the tangible asset portfolio is to generate a long-term, high quality, stable income stream. The secondary goal is to generate appreciation approximately commensurate with inflation. The structure of the investments are primarily targeted to those funds, separate accounts, or tangible asset operating companies providing the WSIB with the most robust governance provisions related to acquisition, dispositions, debt levels, and ongoing operational decisions for annual capital expenditures. The tangible asset portfolio invests in a number of sectors, but the primary focus is infrastructure, timber, and natural resource rights (oil and natural gas).

The WSIB's current return objective for tangible assets calls for a target benchmark of 4 percent above the U.S. Consumer Price Index over a long-term investment horizon defined as at least five years.

The WSIB's real estate program is an externally managed pool of selected partnership investments, intended to provide alternative portfolio characteristics when compared to traditional stock and bond investments. The majority of the WSIB's partnerships invest in institutional-quality real estate assets that are leased to third parties. The income generated from bond-like lease payments coupled with the hard asset qualities of commercial real estate combine to generate returns that are expected to fall between the return expectations for fixed income and equities over the long term. The real estate portfolio is managed to deliver risk-adjusted returns that are consistent

with the WSIB's long-term return expectations for the asset class.

The WSIB's real estate partnerships typically invest in private real estate assets that are held for long-term income and appreciation. Many of the WSIB's investment partnerships do not involve co-investment with other financial entities, thereby providing the WSIB with control provisions, related transactions, and ongoing operational decisions for annual capital expenditures.

Volatility in the real estate portfolio is minimized through a combination of factors. First, the majority of the WSIB's partners own real estate assets in a private investment form which are not subject to public market volatility. Second, real estate capital is diversified among a host of partners with varying investment styles. Third, partnership assets are invested in numerous economic regions, including foreign markets, and in various property types. Finally, the WSIB's partners invest at different points within the properties' capital structure and life cycle.

The WSIB's real estate portfolio current benchmark seeks to earn an 8 percent annual investment return over a rolling 10-year period.

The innovation portfolio investment strategy is to provide the WSIB with the ability to invest in assets that fall outside of traditional asset classes and to provide the WSIB with comfort and demonstrated success before committing large dollar amounts to the strategy. The overall benchmark for the innovation portfolio is the weighted average of the underlying benchmark for each asset in the portfolio.

Currently, there are three investment strategies in the innovation portfolio, two involving private partnerships and one investing in public equities.

2. Unfunded Commitments

The WSIB has entered into a number of agreements that commit the pension trust funds, upon request, to make additional investment purchases up to predetermined amounts. As of June 30, 2012, the pension trust funds had unfunded commitments of $9.07 billion, $7.18 billion, $408.4 million, and $194.8 million in private equity, real estate, tangible assets, and the innovation portfolio, respectively.

3. Securities Lending

State law and Board policy permit the pension trust funds to participate in securities lending programs to augment investment income. The WSIB has entered into an agreement with JPMorgan to act as agent for the WSIB in securities lending transactions. As JPMorgan is the custodian bank for the WSIB, it is counterparty to securities lending transactions.

The pension trust funds report securities lent (the underlying securities) as assets in the Statement of Net Assets. Cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions and investments made with that cash are reported as assets. Securities received as collateral are reported as assets if the pension trust funds have the ability to pledge or sell them without a borrower default. Liabilities resulting from these transactions are also reported in the Statement of Net Assets. Securities lending transactions collateralized by securities that the pension trust funds do not have the ability to pledge or sell unless the borrower defaults are not reported as assets and liabilities.

In anticipation of the custodian bank conversion on July 1, 2012, the pension trust funds recalled all securities on loan. There were no assets on loan at June 30, 2012, and no collateral held related to securities lending transactions.

Fixed income and equity securities were loaned during the fiscal year and collateralized by the pension trust funds' agent with cash, U.S. government securities (exclusive of mortgage-backed securities and letters of credit), and irrevocable letters of credit. When the loaned securities had collateral denominated in the same currency, the collateral requirement was 102 percent of the fair value, including accrued interest, of the securities loaned. All other securities were required to be collateralized at 105 percent of the fair value, including accrued interest, of the loaned securities.

During fiscal year 2012, securities lending transactions could be terminated on demand by either the WSIB or the borrower. The weighted average maturity of loans for 2012 was 1.5 days.

Cash collateral was invested by the WSIB's agents in securities in the WSIB's separately managed short-term investment pool. Because the securities lending agreements were terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with the cash collateral. Non-cash collateral could not be pledged or sold absent borrower default. There are no restrictions on the amount of securities that can be lent.

Securities were lent with the agreement that they would be returned in the future for exchange of the collateral. JPMorgan indemnified the WSIB by agreeing to purchase replacement securities or return the cash collateral in the event a borrower failed to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon. JPMorgan's responsibilities included performing appropriate borrower and collateral investment credit analyses, demanding adequate types and levels of collateral, and complying with applicable federal regulations concerning securities lending.

During fiscal year 2012, there were no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions and no failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities or to pay distributions thereon. Further, the pension trust funds incurred no losses during fiscal year 2012 resulting from a default by either the borrowers or the securities lending agents.

4. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates over time will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Increases in prevailing interest rates generally translate into decreases in fair values of those investments, and decreases in interest rates result in increases in valuations.

While the WSIB does not have a formal policy specifically for interest rate risk, the pension trust funds' fixed income investments are actively managed to meet or exceed the return of the Barclays Capital Universal Index, with a duration that is not 20 percent higher or lower than the duration of the index. As of June 30, 2012, the duration of the pension trust funds' fixed income investments was within the duration target of this index.

The schedule below provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the pension trust funds' investments as of June 30, 2012. The schedule displays various asset classes held by maturity in years and credit ratings. Residential mortgage-backed, commercial mortgage-backed, and asset-backed securities are reported using the average life within the portfolio. The average life is a calculated estimate of the average time (in years) until maturity for these securities taking into account possible prepayments of principal. All other securities on this schedule are reported using the stated maturity date. Certain foreign investments are recorded in U.S. dollars (USD), while others are recorded in non U.S. dollars (Non USD) but have been converted to U.S. dollars for reporting purposes.

Pension Trust Funds
Schedule of Maturities and Credit Quality
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

		Maturity				
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-5 Years**	**6-10 Years**	**More than 10 Years**	**Credit Rating**
Asset-backed securities	$ 20,133	$ -	$ 20,113	$ -	$ 20	Multiple
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,828,200	407,760	1,420,379	61	-	Multiple
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	233,569	-	233,569	-	-	Multiple
Corporate bonds - domestic (USD)	980,534	-	195,683	615,398	169,453	Multiple
Corporate bonds - domestic (Non USD)	62,171	-	62,171	-	-	Multiple
Corporate bonds - foreign (USD)	3,881,367	15,936	659,954	2,576,569	628,908	Multiple
Corporate bonds - foreign (Non USD)	160,521	-	73,555	55,812	31,154	Multiple
U.S. government treasuries	3,282,516	300,743	2,175,807	805,966	-	Aaa
Foreign government and agencies (USD)	1,122,853	-	135,001	829,062	158,790	Multiple
Foreign government and agencies (Non USD)	619,043	-	154,596	285,694	178,753	Multiple
Supranational (Non USD)	379,992	7,563	271,937	100,492	-	Aaa
	12,570,899	$ 732,002	$ 5,402,765	$ 5,269,054	$ 1,167,078	
Corporate stock (USD)	2,917,446					
Corporate stock (Non USD)	9,557,040					
Commingled equity index funds	9,914,679					
Alternative investments	25,514,273					
Liquidity	1,500,573					
Total	$ 61,974,910					

Investments with multiple credit ratings are presented using the Moody's rating scale as follows:

Pension Trust Funds
Investments with Multiple Credit Ratings
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	Investment Type									
Moody's Equivalent Credit Rating	**Asset-Backed Securities**	**Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities**	**Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities**	**Corporate Bonds - Domestic (USD)**	**Corporate Bonds - Domestic (Non USD)**	**Corporate Bonds - Foreign (USD)**	**Corporate Bonds - Foreign (Non USD)**	**Foreign Government and Agencies (USD)**	**Foreign Government and Agencies (Non USD)**	**Total**
Aaa	$ 20,113	$ 1,810,713	$ 189,359	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 169,112	$ 2,189,297
Aa1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,408	22,019	40,447
Aa2	-	2,206	-	-	-	28,541	-	28,825	-	59,572
Aa3	-	-	44,210	57,490	-	16,480	-	63,094	-	181,274
A1	-	-	-	22,033	-	62,279	10,273	285,193	24,510	404,288
A2	-	15,281	-	189,906	21,902	65,031	31,154	24,133	42,494	389,901
A3	-	-	-	49,640	-	334,750	32,401	25,618	68,517	510,926
Baa1	-	-	-	207,127	-	513,425	21,220	49,459	25,858	817,089
Baa2	-	-	-	205,090	40,269	949,835	20,758	281,266	105,862	1,603,080
Baa3	-	-	-	66,946	-	1,072,689	44,715	285,937	105,146	1,575,433
Ba1 or lower	-	-	-	182,302	-	838,337	-	60,920	55,525	1,137,084
Total	$ 20,133	$ 1,828,200	$ 233,569	$ 980,534	$ 62,171	$ 3,881,367	$ 160,521	$ 1,122,853	$ 619,043	$ 8,908,391

5. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Rated debt investments of the pension trust funds as of June 30, 2012, were rated by Moody's and/or an equivalent national rating organization.

Concentration of Credit Risk. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The WSIB policy states no corporate fixed income issue shall exceed 3 percent of cost at the time of purchase or 6 percent of fair value thereafter of the fund, and no high yield issues shall exceed 1 percent of cost or 2 percent of fair value of the fund. There was no concentration of credit risk exceeding these policy guidelines as of June 30, 2012.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the pension trust funds would not be able to recover the value of investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The WSIB does not have a policy specifically for custodial credit risk. The WSIB mitigates custodial credit risk by having its investment securities held by its custodian. Also, investment securities are registered in the name of the WSIB for the benefit of the pension trust funds, excluding cash and cash equivalents and repurchase agreements held as securities lending collateral.

6. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The WSIB does not have a formal policy to limit foreign currency risk. The WSIB manages their exposure to fair value loss by requiring their international securities investment managers to maintain diversified portfolios by sector and by issuer to limit foreign currency and security risk.

The following schedule presents the exposure of pension fund investments to foreign currency risk. The schedule provides information on deposits and investments held in various foreign currencies. Private equity and real estate are presented according to the financial reporting currency of the individual funds. This is not a presentation of currency exposure relating to the underlying holdings. The schedule is stated in U.S. dollars.

Pension Trust Funds
Foreign Currency Exposure by Country
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

Foreign Currency Denomination	Investment Type: Currency	Fixed Income	Common Stock	Private Equity	Real Estate	Total
Australia-Dollar	$ 1,663	$ 387,973	$ 556,211	$ -	$ 24,674	$ 970,521
Brazil-Real	323	295,387	119,277	-	-	414,987
Canada-Dollar	4,241	-	742,340	-	-	746,581
Denmark-Krone	1,808	-	105,052	-	-	106,860
E.M.U.-Euro	21,940	-	2,314,191	2,112,225	168,632	4,616,988
Hong Kong-Dollar	2,602	-	388,007	-	-	390,609
India-Rupee	-	123,752	83,881	-	-	207,633
Indonesia-Rupiah	679	71,417	61,284	-	-	133,380
Japan-Yen	21,098	-	1,576,982	-	-	1,598,080
Malaysia-Ringgit	2,379	68,517	25,813	-	-	96,709
Mexico-Peso	218	57,012	41,567	-	-	98,797
Singapore-Dollar	1,576	-	141,508	-	-	143,084
South Korea-Won	1	-	151,774	-	-	151,775
Sweden-Krona	2,127	-	240,710	1,654	-	244,491
Switzerland-Franc	2,282	-	682,056	-	-	684,338
Turkey-Lira	-	62,982	40,291	-	-	103,273
United Kingdom-Pound	25,144	-	1,956,769	4,174	-	1,986,087
Other-Miscellaneous	3,431	154,687	329,327	-	-	487,445
Total	$ 91,512	$ 1,221,727	$ 9,557,040	$ 2,118,053	$ 193,306	$ 13,181,638

7. Derivatives

Pension trust funds are authorized to utilize various derivative financial instruments, including mortgage-backed securities, financial futures, forward contracts, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, equity swaps, and options. Derivative transactions involve, to varying degrees, market and credit risk. In connection with the cash overlay program, at June 30, 2012, the pension trust funds held investments in financial futures, forward currency contracts, and other derivative securities that are recorded at fair value with changes in value recognized in investment income in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets in the period of change.

Derivatives are generally used to achieve the desired market exposure of a security, index or currency, adjust portfolio duration, or rebalance the total portfolio to the target asset allocation. Derivative contracts are instruments that derive their value from underlying assets, indices, reference interest rates, or a combination of these factors.

A derivative instrument could be a contract negotiated on behalf of the pension trust funds and a specific counterparty. This would typically be referred to as an "over the counter (OTC) contract" such as forward contracts and "to be announced (TBA) securities." Alternatively, a derivative instrument, such as futures, could be listed and traded on an exchange and referred to as "exchange traded."

Inherent in the use of OTC derivatives, the pension trust funds are exposed to counterparty credit risk on all open OTC positions. Counterparty credit risk is the risk that a derivative counterparty may fail to meet its payment obligation under the derivative contract. As of June 30, 2012, the pension trust funds counterparty risk was not deemed to be significant, whether evaluating counterparty exposure outright or netting collateral against net asset positions on contracts with each counterparty.

Mortgage TBAs are used to achieve the desired market exposure of a security or asset class or adjust portfolio duration. A TBA is a contract for the purchase or sale of agency mortgage-backed securities to be delivered at a future agreed-upon date. TBAs carry future settlement risk due to the possibility of not receiving the asset or associated gains specified in the contract. Such loss associated with failure by counterparties to deliver under the contracts was not deemed material at June 30, 2012.

Futures contracts are standardized, exchange-traded contracts to purchase or sell a specific financial instrument at a predetermined price. Gains and losses on futures contracts are settled daily based on a notional (underlying) principal value and do not involve an actual transfer of the specific instrument. The exchange assumes the risk that the counterparty will not pay and generally requires margin payments to minimize such risk. Futures are generally used to achieve the desired market exposure of a security or index or to rebalance the total portfolio.

Forward currency contracts are agreements to exchange the currency of one country for the currency of another country at an agreed-upon price and settlement date. These forward commitments are not standardized and carry credit risk due to the possible nonperformance by one of the counterparties. The maximum potential loss is the aggregate face value in U.S. dollars at the time the contract was opened; however, the likelihood of such loss is remote.

At June 30, 2012, the pension trust funds had outstanding forward currency contracts to purchase foreign currencies with a fair value of $1.03 billion and outstanding contracts to sell foreign currencies with a fair value of $1.03 billion. The net unrealized gain of $2.2 million is included in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets. The contracts have varying maturity dates ranging from July 2, 2012, to September 19, 2012.

At June 30, 2012, the pension trust funds' fixed income portfolio held derivative securities consisting of collateralized mortgage obligations with a fair value of $682.0 million. Domestic and foreign passive equity index fund managers may also utilize various derivative securities to manage exposure to risk and increase portfolio returns. Information on the extent of use and holdings of derivative securities by passive equity index fund managers is unavailable.

Derivatives which are exchange traded are not subject to credit risk. The maximum loss that would be recognized at June 30, 2012, if all counterparties fail to perform as contracted is de minimus.

At June 30, 2012, the counterparties for forward currency contracts that are subject to credit risk had a credit rating of no less than A1 using the Moody's rating scale.

The following schedule presents the significant terms for derivatives held as investments by the WSIB:

Pension Trust Funds
Derivative Investments
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	Changes in Fair Value - Included in Investment Income (Loss) Amount	Fair Value - Investment Derivative Amount	Notional
Futures Contracts:			
Bond index futures	$ 54,598	$ 1,840	$ 4,520
Equity index futures	(3,770)	3,725	1,049
Total	$ 50,828	$ 5,565	$ 5,569
To Be Announced (TBA) Securities:			
FHLMC TBA	$ 1,208	$ 47,713	$ 43,906
FNMA TBA	9,940	182,609	171,016
GNMA TBA	2,415	61,270	56,042
Total	$ 13,563	$ 291,592	$ 270,964
Forward Currency Contracts:			
Australia-Dollar	$ (9,147)	$ 40	$ 240,943
Brazil-Real	(282)	-	-
Canada-Dollar	(6,869)	554	127,606
Denmark-Krone	(572)	(14)	25,933
E.M.U.-Euro	(34,124)	(2,412)	246,525
Hong Kong-Dollar	1	-	222,301
Israel-Shekel	(1)	(1)	922
Japan-Yen	(1,822)	(10)	8,198,145
Mexico-Peso	(7)	(7)	6,500
New Zealand-Dollar	(467)	(169)	6,141
Norway-Krone	(2,957)	(11)	142,531
Singapore-Dollar	(713)	(3)	1,547
South Africa-Rand	175	177	56,459
Sweden-Krona	(3,565)	(188)	282,251
Switzerland-Franc	(8,396)	(1)	19,690
United Kingdom-Pound	(8,655)	(115)	74,865
United States-Dollar	74,798	-	1,023,077
Total	$ (2,603)	$ (2,160)	$ 10,675,436

8. Reverse Repurchase Agreements – None.

C. INVESTMENTS – WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND

1. Summary of Investment Policies

Under RCW 43.33A.030, trusteeship of the Workers' Compensation Fund investments is vested in the voting members of the WSIB. The Legislature established a standard of care for investment of these funds in RCW 43.33A.140. Additionally, the WSIB and its staff must comply with other state laws, such as the Ethics in Public Service Act, chapter 42.52 RCW, as it makes investment decisions and seeks to meet its investment objectives.

The Workers' Compensation Fund consist of contributions from employers and their employees participating in the state workers' compensation program and related earnings on those contributions. The workers' compensation program provides medical, time-loss, and disability benefit payments to qualifying individuals sustaining work-related injuries.

In accordance with state laws, the Workers' Compensation Fund investments are managed to limit fluctuations in the industrial insurance premiums and, subject to this purpose, achieve a maximum return at a prudent level of risk. Based on this requirement, the order of the objectives is:

- Maintain the solvency of the funds.
- Maintain premium rate stability.
- Ensure sufficient assets are available to fund the expected liability payments.
- Subject to the objectives above, achieve a maximum return at a prudent level of risk.

Eligible Investments. Eligible investments are securities and deposits that are in accordance with the WSIB's investment policy and chapter 43.33A RCW. Eligible investments include:

- U.S. equities.
- International equities.
- Treasury inflation protection securities (TIPS).
- U.S. treasuries and government agencies.
- Credit bonds.
- Mortgage-backed securities rated investment grade, as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices.
- Asset-backed securities rated investment grade, as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices.
- Commercial mortgage-backed securities rated investment grade, as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices.
- Investment grade non-U.S. dollar bonds.

Investment Restrictions. To meet stated objectives, investments of the Workers' Compensation Fund are subject to the following constraints:

- All assets under the management of the WSIB are to be invested to maximize return at a prudent level of risk in accordance with RCW 43.33A.110 and RCW 43.33A.140.
- Asset allocations are to be reviewed every three to four years or sooner if there are significant changes in funding levels or the liability durations.
- Assets are to be rebalanced across asset classes when the fair value of the assets falls outside the policy ranges. The timing of any rebalancing will be based on market opportunities, cash flows, and the consideration of transaction costs; therefore, they need not occur immediately.
- Sector allocation for U.S. equities should be within a range of 55 percent to 65 percent. Allocation for international equities should be within a range of 35 percent to 45 percent.
- The benchmark and structure for U.S. equities will be the broad U.S. stock market as defined by the MSCI US IMI passive mandate. The benchmark and structure for international equities will be the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World Ex U.S. Investable Market Index. Both portfolios will be 100 percent passively managed in commingled index funds. The commingled funds may use futures for hedging or establishing a long position.
- TIPS will be managed to plus or minus 20 percent of the duration of the Barclays Capital U.S. TIPS Index.
- The structure of the fixed income portfolio varies depending upon the required duration target. No corporate fixed income issue cost shall exceed 3 percent of the fund's fair value at the time of purchase, nor shall its fair value exceed 6 percent of the fund's fair value at any time.

- Sector allocation of fixed income investments must be managed within the following prescribed ranges: U.S. treasuries and government agencies – 5 percent to 25 percent, credit bonds – 20 percent to 70 percent, asset-backed securities – 0 percent to 10 percent, commercial mortgage-backed securities – 0 percent to 10 percent and mortgage-backed securities – 0 percent to 25 percent. These targets are long-term in nature. Deviations may occur in the short term as a result of interim market conditions. However, if a range is exceeded the portfolios must be rebalanced to the target allocations as soon as it is practical.

- Total market value of below investment grade credit bonds (as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices) shall not exceed 5 percent of the total market value of the funds. Although below investment grade mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and commercial mortgage-backed securities may not be purchased, portfolio holdings that are downgraded to those levels or are no longer rated may continue to be held.

- Total holdings of below investment grade credit bonds (as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices) should not exceed 5 percent of total fixed income holdings.

2. Securities Lending

State law and Board policy permit the Workers' Compensation Fund to participate in securities lending programs to augment investment income. The WSIB has entered into an agreement with JPMorgan to act as agent for the Workers' Compensation Fund in securities lending transactions. As JPMorgan is the custodian bank for the Workers' Compensation Fund, it is counterparty to securities lending transactions.

The Workers' Compensation Fund reports securities lent (the underlying securities) as assets in the Statement of Net Assets. Cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions and investments made with that cash are reported as assets. Securities received as collateral are reported as assets if the Workers' Compensation Fund has the ability to pledge or sell them without a borrower default. Liabilities resulting from these transactions are also reported in the Statement of Net Assets. Securities lending transactions collateralized by securities that the Workers' Compensation Fund does not have the ability to pledge or sell unless the borrower defaults are not reported as assets and liabilities.

In anticipation of the custodian bank conversion on July 1, 2012, the Workers' Compensation Fund recalled all securities on loan. There were no assets on loan at June 30, 2012, and no collateral held related to securities lending transactions.

During fiscal year 2012, fixed income securities were loaned and collateralized by the WSIB's agent with cash and U.S. government securities (exclusive of mortgage-backed securities and letters of credit) and irrevocable letters of credit. When the loaned securities had collateral denominated in the same currency, the collateral requirement was 102 percent of the fair value, including accrued interest, of the securities loaned. All other securities were required to be collateralized at 105 percent of the fair value, including accrued interest, of the loaned securities. Securities lending transactions could be terminated on demand by either the Workers' Compensation Fund or the borrower. The weighted average maturity of loans was 1.5 days.

Cash collateral was invested by the Workers' Compensation Fund in the WSIB's short-term investment pool. Because the securities lending agreements were terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with the cash collateral. Non-cash collateral could not be pledged or sold absent borrower default. There are no restrictions on the amount of securities that can be lent.

Securities were lent with the agreement that they would be returned in the future for exchange of the collateral. JPMorgan indemnified the Workers' Compensation Fund by agreeing to purchase replacement securities or return the cash collateral in the event a borrower failed to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon. JPMorgan's responsibilities included performing appropriate borrower and collateral investment credit analyses, demanding adequate types and levels of collateral, and complying with applicable federal regulations concerning securities lending.

During fiscal year 2012, there were no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions, no failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities or to pay distributions thereon. Further, the Workers' Compensation Fund incurred no losses during fiscal year 2012 resulting from a default by either the borrowers or the securities lending agents.

3. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates over time will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Increases in prevailing interest rates generally translate into decreases in fair values of those investments.

While the WSIB does not have a formal policy specifically for interest rate risk, the Workers' Compensation Fund fixed income portfolio is managed to set duration targets. The duration targets will be reviewed every three years, or sooner, if there are significant changes in the funding levels or the liability durations. As of June 30, 2012, the Workers'

Compensation Fund portfolio durations were within the prescribed duration targets.

The schedule below provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the Workers' Compensation Fund investments as of June 30, 2012. The schedule displays various asset classes held by maturity in years and credit ratings. Residential mortgage-backed, commercial mortgage-backed, and asset-backed securities are reported using the average life within the portfolio. The average life is a calculated estimate of the average time (in years) until maturity for these securities taking into account possible prepayments of principal. All other securities on the schedule are reported using the stated maturity date.

Workers' Compensation Fund
Schedule of Maturities and Credit Quality
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

		Maturity				
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-5 Years**	**6-10 Years**	**More than 10 Years**	**Credit Rating**
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 1,743,809	$ 25,143	$ 1,004,023	$ 667,980	$ 46,663	Aaa
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	429,228	30,322	377,786	21,120	-	Multiple
Corporate bonds-domestic	3,191,256	203,994	534,684	1,021,460	1,431,118	Multiple
Corporate bonds-foreign (USD)	2,463,565	267,206	439,806	814,804	941,749	Multiple
Foreign government and agencies (USD)	941,850	44,791	396,713	303,048	197,298	Multiple
Supranational (USD)	184,781	45,792	138,989	-	-	Aaa
U.S. government treasuries	777,685	145,357	599,355	32,973	-	Aaa
U.S. treasury inflation protected securities	1,889,532	-	597,280	618,101	674,151	Aaa
	11,621,706	$ 762,605	$ 4,088,636	$ 3,479,486	$ 3,290,979	
Commingled index funds-domestic	951,396					
Commingled index funds-foreign	628,820					
Money market funds	119,900					
Total	$ 13,321,822					

USD: Reported in U.S. dollars

Investments with multiple credit ratings are presented using the Moody's rating scale as follows:

Workers' Compensation Fund
Investments with Multiple Credit Ratings
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	Investment Type				
Moody's Equivalent Credit Rating	**Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities**	**Corporate Bonds - Domestic**	**Corporate Bonds-Foreign (USD)**	**Foreign Government and Agencies (USD)**	**Total**
Aaa	$ 332,934	$ 6,101	$ -	$ 166,303	$ 505,338
Aa2	-	-	-	53,237	53,237
Aa3	96,294	226,940	224,345	139,208	686,787
A1	-	178,665	225,957	248,947	653,569
A2	-	762,672	35,017	-	797,689
A3	-	481,087	313,892	-	794,979
Baa1	-	558,674	425,599	27,297	1,011,570
Baa2	-	770,301	636,284	146,050	1,552,635
Baa3	-	123,108	443,673	83,253	650,034
Ba1 or lower	-	83,708	158,798	77,555	320,061
Total	$ 429,228	$ 3,191,256	$ 2,463,565	$ 941,850	$ 7,025,899

4. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The rated debt investments of the Workers' Compensation Fund as of June 30, 2012, were rated by Moody's and/or an equivalent national rating organization.

Concentration of Credit Risk. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The Workers' Compensation Fund policy states corporate fixed income issue's cost shall not exceed 3 percent of the fund's fair value at the time of purchase, nor shall its fair value exceed 6 percent of the fund's fair value at any time. There was no concentration of credit risk as of June 30, 2012.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the Workers' Compensation Fund would not be able to recover the value of investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The Workers' Compensation Fund does not have a policy specifically for custodial credit risk. The WSIB mitigates custodial credit risk by having its investment securities held by its custodian. Also, investment securities are registered in the name of the WSIB for the benefit of the Workers' Compensation Fund, excluding cash and cash equivalents and repurchase agreements held as securities lending collateral.

5. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The Workers' Compensation Fund does not have a formal policy to limit foreign currency risk. At June 30, 2012, the Workers' Compensation Fund had $628.8 million invested in an international commingled equity index fund.

6. Derivatives

The Workers' Compensation Fund is authorized to utilize various derivative financial instruments, including mortgage-backed securities, financial futures, forward contracts, interest rate and equity swaps, and options to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest and currency rates while increasing portfolio returns. Derivative transactions involve, to varying degrees, market and credit risk. The Workers' Compensation Fund mitigates market risks arising from derivative transactions by requiring collateral in cash and investments to be maintained equal to the securities positions outstanding, and thereby prohibiting the use of leverage or speculation. Credit risks arising from derivative transactions are mitigated by selecting and monitoring creditworthy counterparties and collateral issuers.

Consistent with the Workers' Compensation Fund's authority to invest in derivatives, international active equity managers may make limited investments in financial futures, forward contracts or other derivative securities to manage exposure to currency rate risk and equitize excess cash holdings. No such derivative securities were held as of June 30, 2012.

Domestic and foreign passive equity index fund managers may also utilize various derivative securities to manage exposure to risk and increase portfolio returns. Information on the extent of use and holdings of derivative securities by passive equity index fund managers is unavailable.

At June 30, 2012, the only derivative securities held directly by the Workers' Compensation Fund were collateralized mortgage obligations of $1.74 billion.

7. Reverse Repurchase Agreements – None.

D. INVESTMENTS – LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT POOL

1. Summary of Investment Policies

The Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) is managed and operated by the Office of the State Treasurer (OST). The State Finance Committee is the administrator of the statute that created the pool and adopts appropriate rules. The OST is responsible for establishing the investment policy for the pool and reviews the policy annually. Any proposed changes are reviewed by the LGIP Advisory Committee. The terms of the policy are designed to ensure the safety and liquidity of the funds deposited in the LGIP.

The state treasurer and designated investment officers shall adhere to all restrictions on the investment of funds established by law and by policy.

The LGIP portfolio is invested in a manner generally consistent with a Rule 2a-7 money market fund recognized by the Securities and Exchange Commission (17CFR.270.2a-7). Rule 2a-7 funds are limited to high quality obligations with limited maximum and average maturities, the effect of which is to minimize both market and credit risk. As such, investments are reported at amortized cost (which approximates fair value).

Investment Objectives. The objectives of the LGIP investment policy, in priority order, are safety, liquidity, and return on investment.

Safety of principal is the primary objective. Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure preservation of capital in the overall portfolio.

The investment portfolio will remain liquid to enable the state treasurer to meet all cash requirements that might reasonably be anticipated.

The LGIP will be structured with the objective of attaining a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, commensurate with the investment risk parameters and the cash flow characteristics of the pool.

The primary objective of safety will be measured in cash as opposed to accounting terms, where different, and in terms of the portfolio as a whole as opposed to the terms of any individual transaction. This means, for example, that a single transaction that generated an accounting loss

but actually increased the amount of cash received in the portfolio would be considered to have increased capital, and not decreased it.

Eligible Investments. Eligible investments are only those securities and deposits authorized by statute (chapters 39.58, 39.59, 43.84.080, and 43.250 RCW). Eligible investments include:

- Obligations of the U.S. government.
- Obligations of U.S. government agencies or of corporations wholly owned by the U.S. government.
- Obligations of government-sponsored corporations that are or may become eligible as collateral for advances to member banks as determined by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve.
- Banker's acceptances purchased on the secondary market rated with the highest short-term credit rating of any two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs) at the time of purchase. If the banker's acceptance is rated by more than two NRSROs, it must have the highest rating from all of the organizations.
- Commercial paper provided that the OST adheres with policies and procedures of the State Investment Board regarding commercial paper (RCW 43.84.080(7)).
- Certificates of deposit or demand deposits with financial institutions qualified by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission.
- Obligations of the state of Washington or its political subdivisions.

Investment Restrictions. To provide for the safety and liquidity of LGIP funds, the investment portfolio will be subject to the following restrictions:

- Investments are restricted to fixed rate securities that mature in 397 days or less, floating and variable rate securities that mature in 762 days or less, and securities utilized in repurchase agreements.
- The weighted average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 60 days.
- The weighted average life of the portfolio will not exceed 120 days.
- The purchase of investments in securities other than those issued by the U.S. government or its agencies will be limited.
- Cash generated through securities lending or reverse repurchase agreement transactions will not increase the dollar amount of specified investment types beyond stated limits.

2. Securities Lending

State statutes permit the LGIP to lend its securities to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The LGIP, which has contracted with a lending agent to lend securities in the LGIP, earns a fee for this activity. The lending agent lends securities and receives collateral, which can be in the form of cash or other securities. The collateral, unless it is cash received from the lending of non coupon-bearing securities, must be valued at 102 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities, is priced daily and, if necessary, action is taken to maintain the collateralization level at 102 percent. Cash collateral received from the lending of non coupon-bearing securities shall not be valued at less than 102 percent of market value, not to exceed par.

The cash is invested by the lending agent in accordance with investment guidelines approved by the LGIP. The securities held as collateral and the securities underlying the cash collateral are held by the LGIP's custodian. One option available to the lending agent is to invest cash collateral with the LGIP. On June 30, 2012, there was $441.0 million invested with the LGIP by the lending agent. The average life of both the loans and the investment of cash received as collateral was one day.

The LGIP investment policy requires that any securities on loan be made available by the lending agent for next day liquidity at the option of the LGIP. During fiscal year 2012, the LGIP had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts owed to the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the LGIP. Furthermore, the contract requires the lending agent to indemnify the LGIP if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or if the borrower fails to pay the LGIP for income distribution by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan.

The LGIP cannot pledge or sell collateral securities received unless the borrower defaults. The LGIP investment policy limits the amount of reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending to 30 percent of the total portfolio. There were no violations of legal or contractual provisions and no losses resulting from a default of a borrower or lending agent during the year. There was $441.0 million on loan as of June 30, 2012.

3. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt instruments will adversely affect the fair value of an

investment. The LGIP portfolio is invested in a manner generally consistent with the Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, i.e., money market funds. To a great extent, the Rule 2a-7 investment guidelines are directed towards limiting interest rate risk in order to maintain a stable net asset value.

The LGIP policy places a 60-day maximum on the weighted average maturity and a 120-day maximum on the weighted average life. Further, the maximum maturity of any security will not exceed 397 days, except securities utilized in repurchase agreements and U.S. agency floating or variable rate notes may have a maximum maturity of 762 days, provided that they have reset dates within one year and that on any reset date can reasonably be expected to have a market value that approximates its amortized cost. As of June 30, 2012, the LGIP had a weighted average maturity of 40 days and a weighted average life of 112 days.

The following schedule presents the LGIP investments, deposits, and related maturities, by type, and provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the LGIP investments as of June 30, 2012:

Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

		Maturity	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-5 Years**
U.S. agency securities	$ 3,374,944	$ 2,340,713	$ 1,034,231
U.S. treasury securities	1,649,151	1,649,151	-
Repurchase agreements	3,609,500	3,609,500	-
Demand deposit accounts	599,041	599,041	-
Certificates of deposit and other	87,873	87,873	-
Total	$ 9,320,509	$ 8,286,278	$ 1,034,231

4. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The LGIP investment policy limits the types of securities available for investment to obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies, obligations of government-sponsored corporations, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, deposits with qualified public depositaries, and obligations of the state of Washington or its political subdivisions.

Banker's acceptances and commercial paper must be rated with the highest short-term credit rating of any two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations at the time of purchase. The LGIP currently does not have any banker's acceptances, commercial paper, or municipal bonds in its portfolio.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the LGIP will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The LGIP investment policy requires that securities purchased by the office be held by the master custodian, acting as an independent third party, in its safekeeping or trust department. Securities utilized in repurchase agreements are subject to additional restrictions. These restrictions are designed to limit the LGIP's exposure to risk and insure the safety of the investment. All securities utilized in repurchase agreements were rated AAA by Moody's and AA+ by Standard & Poor's. The fair value of securities utilized in repurchase agreements must be at least 102 percent of the value of the repurchase agreement.

Concentration of Credit Risk. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. With the exception of U.S. treasury and U.S. agency securities, the LGIP limits the purchase of securities of any one issuer to no more than 5 percent of the portfolio.

As of June 30, 2012, U.S. treasury securities comprised 17.7 percent of the total portfolio. U.S. agency securities comprised 36.2 percent of the total portfolio, including Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (4.5 percent), Federal Home Loan Bank (15.3 percent), Federal National Mortgage Association (9.4 percent), and Federal Farm Credit Bank (7.0 percent).

5. Foreign Currency Risk - None.

6. Derivatives - None.

7. Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

State law permits the LGIP to enter into reverse repurchase agreements which are, by contract, sales of securities with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase them in the future at the same price plus a contract rate of interest.

The fair value of the securities pledged as collateral by the LGIP underlying the reverse repurchase agreements normally exceeds the cash received, providing the dealers a margin against a decline in the fair value of the securities.

If the dealers default on their obligations to resell these securities to the LGIP or to provide equal value in securities or cash, the LGIP would suffer an economic loss equal to the difference between the fair value plus accrued interest of the underlying securities and the agreement obligation, including accrued interest. During the fiscal year there was no credit risk for the LGIP due to the fair value plus accrued interest of the underlying securities being less than the fair value plus accrued interest of the reinvested cash. On June 30, 2012, there were no obligations under reverse repurchase agreements.

The fair value plus accrued income of mortgage-backed securities utilized in repurchase agreements with more than seven days remaining until maturity will be 105 percent of the value of the repurchase agreement. The fair value plus accrued income of securities utilized in all other repurchase agreements will be 102 percent of the value of the repurchase agreement.

The securities utilized in repurchase agreements are priced daily and held by the LGIP's custodian in the state's name. Collateralized Mortgage Obligations utilized in repurchase agreements must pass the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council test, or not exceed a volatility rating of V-5 by Fitch Investor Services, or a similar rating of a nationally recognized rating agency. As of June 30, 2012, repurchase agreements totaled $3.61 billion.

E. INVESTMENTS – HIGHER EDUCATION SPECIAL REVENUE, ENDOWMENT, AND STUDENT SERVICES FUNDS

1. Summary of Investment Policies

The investments of the University of Washington represent 73 percent of the total investments in Higher Education Special Revenue, Endowment, and Student Services Funds.

The Board of Regents of the University of Washington is responsible for the management of the University's investments. The Board establishes investment policy, which is carried out by the Chief Investment Officer.

The University of Washington Investment Committee, comprised of Board members and investment professionals, advises on matters relating to the management of the University's investment portfolios.

The majority of the University's investments are insured, registered, and held by the University's custodial bank as an agent for the University. Investments not held by the custodian include venture capital, private equity, opportunistic investments, marketable alternatives, mortgages, real assets, and miscellaneous investments.

The University combines most short-term cash balances in the Invested Funds Pool. At June 30, 2012, the Invested Funds Pool totaled $1.39 billion. The fund also owns units in the Consolidated Endowment Fund valued at $422.9 million on June 30, 2012.

By University policy, departments with qualifying funds in the Invested Funds Pool receive distributions based on their average balances and on the type of balance. Campus depositors received 2 percent in fiscal year 2012. Endowment operating and gift accounts received 3 percent in fiscal year 2012. The difference between the actual earnings of the Invested Funds Pool and the calculated distributions is used to support activities benefiting all University departments.

The majority of the endowed funds are invested in a pooled fund called the Consolidated Endowment Fund (CEF). Individual endowments purchase units in the pool on the basis of a per unit valuation of the CEF at fair value on the last business day of the calendar quarter. Income is distributed based on the number of units held. Chapter 24.55 RCW and the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act allow for the spending of appreciation in the CEF under comprehensive prudent standards.

Under the CEF spending policy approved by the Board of Regents, quarterly distributions to programs are based on an annual percentage rate of 4 percent applied to the five-year rolling average of the CEF's market valuation. Additionally, the policy allows for an administrative fee of 1 percent supporting campus-wide fundraising and stewardship activities and offsetting the internal cost of managing endowment assets.

The University records its permanent endowments at the lower of original gift value or current market value in the Restricted Nonexpendable Net Assets category. Of the total $1.31 billion permanent endowment funds (at fair value) as of June 30, 2012, the aggregate amount of the deficiencies where the fair value of the assets is less than the original gifts is $41.6 million.

Funds in irrevocable trusts managed by trustees other than the University are not reported in the financial statements. The fair value of these funds was $49.1 million at June 30, 2012. Income received from these trusts, which is included in investment income, was $2.3 million for the year ended June 30, 2012.

Net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments includes both realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments. The University realized net gains of $7.9 million in 2012 from the sale of investments.

The calculation of realized gains and losses is independent of the net appreciation of the fair value of investments. Realized gains and losses on investments that have been held in more than one fiscal year and are sold in the current year include the net appreciation of these investments reported in the prior year(s). The net depreciation in the fair value of investments during the year ended June 30, 2012 was $35.1 million.

The following schedule presents the fair value of the University of Washington's investments by type at June 30, 2012:

University of Washington
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value
Cash equivalents	$ 243,017
Fixed income	1,726,157
Equity	974,827
Non-marketable alternatives	405,866
Absolute return	332,359
Real assets	166,461
Miscellaneous	7,343
Total	$ 3,856,030

2. Funding Commitments

The University enters into contracts with investment managers to fund alternate investments. As of June 30, 2012, the University had outstanding commitments to fund alternative investments in the amount of $233.7 million.

3. Securities Lending

The University's investment policies permit it to lend its securities to broker dealers and other entities. Due to market conditions, the University terminated this program in September 2008, and as of June 30, 2012, the University had no securities on loan.

4. Interest Rate Risk

The University manages interest rate risk through its investment policies and the investment guidelines established with each manager. Each fixed income manager is assigned a maximum boundary for duration as compared to the manager's relevant benchmark index. The goal is to allow ample freedom for the manager to perform while controlling the interest rate risk in the portfolio.

5. Credit Risk

Fixed income securities are subject to credit risk, which is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to a financial instrument will not fulfill its obligations, or negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make these payments will cause prices to decline.

The University investment policies limit fixed income exposure to investment grade assets. The investment policy for the University's invested funds cash pool requires each manager to maintain an average quality rating of "AA" as issued by a nationally recognized rating organization. The invested funds liquidity pool requires each manager to maintain an average quality rating of "A" and to hold 25 percent of their portfolios in government and government agency issues.

The investment policy for the CEF reflects its long-term nature by specifying average quality rating levels by individual manager, but still restricting investments to investment grade securities.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the University will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The University does not have a formal policy regarding custodial credit risk. However, all University assets are held in the name of the University of Washington and are not subject to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The CEF investment policy limits concentration by manager, country (other than U.S.), and market sector. The University further mitigates concentration of credit risk through the due diligence of each manager and careful monitoring of asset concentrations.

The composition of the fixed income securities at June 30, 2012, along with credit quality and effective duration measures is summarized below. The schedule excludes $248.4 million of fixed-income securities held outside the CEF and the Invested Funds Pool, which makes up 6.4 percent of the University's investments.

University of Washington
Invested Funds Pool and Consolidated Endowment Fund
Fixed Income Credit Quality and Effective Duration
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands, duration in years)

Investments	U.S. Government	Investment Grade	Non-Invest-ment Grade	Not Rated	Total	Duration (in years)
U.S. treasuries	$ 825,433	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 825,433	3.20
U.S. government agency	534,137	-	-	-	534,137	2.61
Mortgage-backed	-	64,500	16,739	5,920	87,159	3.59
Asset-backed	-	122,815	3,757	-	126,572	2.02
Corporate and other	-	142,890	151	4,384	147,425	1.62
Total	$ 1,359,570	$ 330,205	$ 20,647	$ 10,304	$ 1,720,726	2.84

6. Foreign Currency Risk

The University's investment policies permit investments in international equity and other asset classes that can include foreign currency exposure. At June 30, 2012, the University had net outstanding forward commitments to sell foreign currency with a total fair value of $10.9 million, which equals 0.28 percent of the total portfolio.

The following schedule details the market value of foreign denominated securities by currency type:

University of Washington
Consolidated Endowment Fund
Foreign Currency Risk
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

Foreign Currency	Amount
E.M.U.-Euro	$ 70,764
Britain-Pound	67,889
China-Renminbi	52,213
India-Rupee	49,802
Japan-Yen	48,273
Russia-Ruble	38,328
Brazil-Real	36,451
Canada-Dollar	28,153
Hong Kong-Dollar	24,181
Switzerland-Franc	22,876
South Korean-Won	22,465
Australia-Dollar	14,271
Thailand-Baht	13,564
Taiwan-Dollar	13,159
Indonesia-Rupiah	12,829
Remaining currencies	122,296
Total	$ 637,514

7. Derivatives

The University's investment policies allow investing in various derivative instruments, including futures, swaps, and forwards, to manage its exposure to market fluctuations in various asset classes. Futures are financial contracts obligating the buyer to purchase an asset at a predetermined future date and price. Total return swaps involve commitments to pay interest in exchange for a market linked return, both based on notional amounts.

Credit exposure represents exposure to counterparties relating to financial instruments where gains exceed collateral held by the University or losses are less than the collateral posted by the University. There was no credit exposure as of June 30, 2012.

The University did not hold any investment or hedging derivatives as of June 30, 2012. Details on foreign currency derivatives are disclosed under Foreign Currency Risk.

The following schedule presents the significant terms for derivatives held as investments by the University:

University of Washington
Derivative Investments
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

Category	Changes in Fair Value - Included in Investment Income (Loss) Amount	Fair Value - Investment Derivative Amount	Notional
Futures contracts	$ 8,336	$ 90,732	$ 86,732

8. Reverse Repurchase Agreements – None.

F. INVESTMENTS - OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER CASH MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

1. Summary of Investment Policies

The Office of the State Treasurer (OST) operates the state's Cash Management Account for investing Treasury/Trust Funds in excess of daily requirements.

The overall objective of the OST investment policy is to construct, from eligible investments noted below, an investment portfolio that is optimal or efficient. An optimal or efficient portfolio is one that provides the greatest expected return for a given expected level of risk, or the lowest expected risk for a given expected return.

The emphasis on "expected" is to recognize that investment decisions are made under conditions of risk and uncertainty. Neither the actual risk nor return of any investment decision is known with certainty at the time the decision is made.

Eligible Investments. Eligible investments are only those securities and deposits authorized by statute, including chapters 39.58, 39.59, 43.84.080, and 43.250 RCW. Eligible investments include:

- Obligations of the U.S. government.
- Obligations of U.S. government agencies or of corporations wholly owned by the U.S. government.
- Obligations of government-sponsored corporations that are or may become eligible as collateral for advances to member banks as determined by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve.
- Banker's acceptances purchased on the secondary market rated with the highest short-term credit rating of any two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs) at the time of purchase. If the banker's acceptance is rated by more than two NRSROs, it must have the highest rating from all of the organizations.
- Commercial paper, provided that the OST adheres to policies and procedures of the State Investment Board regarding commercial paper (RCW 43.84.080(7)).
- Certificates of deposit with financial institutions qualified by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission.
- Local Government Investment Pool.
- Obligations of the state of Washington or its political subdivisions.

Investment Restrictions. To provide for the safety and liquidity of Treasury/Trust Funds, the Cash Management Account investment portfolio is subject to the following restrictions:

- The final maturity of any security will not exceed ten years.
- Purchase of collateralized mortgage obligations is not allowed.
- The allocation to investments subject to high price sensitivity or reduced marketability will not exceed 15 percent of the daily balance of the portfolio.

Additionally, investments in non-government securities, excluding collateral of repurchase agreements, must fall within prescribed limits.

2. Securities Lending

State statutes permit the OST to lend its securities to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The OST, which has contracted with a lending agent to lend securities, earns a fee for this activity.

The OST lending agent lends U.S. government and U.S. agency securities and receives collateral, which can be in the form of cash or other securities. The collateral, which must be valued at 102 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities, is priced daily and, if necessary, action is taken to maintain the collateralization level at 102 percent.

The cash is invested by the lending agent in repurchase agreements or money market instruments, in accordance with investment guidelines approved by the OST. The securities held as collateral and the securities underlying the cash collateral are held by the custodian.

The contract with the lending agent requires them to indemnify the OST if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or if the borrower fails to pay the OST for income distribution by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan. The OST cannot pledge or sell collateral securities received unless the borrower defaults. At June 30, 2012, there were no securities on loan.

The OST investment policy requires that any securities on loan be made available by the lending agent for next day liquidity at the option of the OST. During fiscal year 2012, the OST had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts owed to the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the OST.

There were no violations of legal or contractual provisions or any losses resulting from a default of a borrower or lending agent during the fiscal year.

3. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the value of the investment. The Treasury/Trust investments are separated into portfolios with objectives based primarily on liquidity needs.

The OST's investment policy limits the weighted average maturity of its investments based on cash flow expectations. Policy also directs due diligence to be exercised with timely reporting of material deviation from expectations and actions taken to control adverse developments as may be possible.

The following schedule presents the fair value of the OST's investments by type at June 30, 2012:

Office of the State Treasurer (OST)
Cash Management Account
June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

		Maturity		
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-5 Years**	**6-10 Years**
U.S. agency obligations	$ 1,055,336	$ 20,000	$ 1,015,346	$ 19,990
U.S. government obligations	589,694	-	589,694	-
Repurchase agreements	2,225,000	2,225,000	-	-
Certificates of deposit	151,797	151,797	-	-
Investments with LGIP	350,322	350,322	-	-
Demand deposit accounts	61,446	61,446	-	-
Municipal bonds	12	12	-	-
Total	$ 4,433,607	$ 2,808,577	$ 1,605,040	$ 19,990

4. Credit Risk

The OST limits credit risk by adhering to the OST investment policy which restricts the types of investments the OST can participate in, such as: U.S. government and agency securities, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, and deposits with qualified public depositaries.

Custodial Credit Risk. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, a government will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The OST investment policy requires that securities purchased by the office be held by the master custodian, acting as an independent third party, in its safekeeping or trust department. Securities utilized in repurchase agreements are subject to additional restrictions. These restrictions are designed to limit the OST's exposure to risk and insure the safety of the investment.

Concentration of Credit Risk. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. For non-governmental securities, the OST limits its exposure to concentration of credit risk by restricting the amount of investments to no more than 5 percent of the portfolio to any single issuer. During fiscal year 2012, the non-governmental securities of a single issuer held by the Cash Management Account did not exceed 5 percent of the total portfolio.

5. Foreign Currency Risk - None.

6. Derivatives - None.

7. Reverse Repurchase Agreements

State law also permits the OST to enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which are, by contract, sales of securities with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase them in the future at the same price plus a contract rate of interest. The fair value of the securities pledged as collateral by the OST underlying the reverse repurchase agreements normally exceeds the cash received, providing the dealers a margin against a decline in the fair value of the securities.

If the dealers default on their obligations to resell these securities to the OST or to provide equal value in securities or cash, the OST would suffer an economic loss equal to the differences between the fair value plus accrued interest of the underlying securities and the agreement obligation, including accrued interest. The OST investment policy limits the amount of reverse repurchase agreements to 30 percent of the total portfolio.

The market value, plus accrued income, of mortgage-backed securities utilized in repurchase agreements with more than seven days remaining until maturity will be 105 percent of the value of the repurchase agreement.

The market value, plus accrued income, of securities utilized in all other repurchase agreements will be 102 percent of the value of the repurchase agreement. The securities utilized in repurchase agreements are priced daily and held by the Treasury/Trust custodian in the state's name. Collateralized mortgage obligations utilized in repurchase agreements must pass the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council test or not exceed a volatility rating of V-5 by Fitch Investor Services, or a similar rating of a nationally recognized rating agency. There were no reverse repurchase agreements as of June 30, 2012.

Note 4
Receivables and Deferred/Unearned Revenue

A. GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2012, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Taxes Receivable	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property	$ 991,803	$ -	$ -	$ 178	$ 991,981
Sales	1,545,033	-	-	-	1,545,033
Business and occupation	670,164	-	-	-	670,164
Estate	1,053	18,145	-	-	19,198
Fuel	-	-	-	111,739	111,739
Other	6,598	-	-	355	6,953
Subtotals	3,214,651	18,145	-	112,272	3,345,068
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	48,993	-	-	790	49,783
Total Taxes Receivable	$ 3,165,658	$ 18,145	$ -	$ 111,482	$ 3,295,285

Other Receivables

Other receivables at June 30, 2012, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Other Receivables	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Public assistance [1]	$ 823,955	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 823,955
Accounts receivable	26,418	174,564	812	72,506	274,300
Interest	-	7,582	4,064	3,504	15,150
Loans [2]	3,995	130,636	-	448,990	583,621
Long-term contracts [3]	1,867	-	9,912	66,612	78,391
Miscellaneous	121,592	46,414	9,458	181,054	358,518
Subtotals	977,827	359,196	24,246	772,666	2,133,935
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	810,274	24,436	-	39,006	873,716
Total Other Receivables	$ 167,553	$ 334,760	$ 24,246	$ 733,660	$ 1,260,219

Notes:

[1] Public assistance receivables mainly represent amounts owed the state as a part of the Support Enforcement Program at the Department of Social and Health Services for the amounts due from persons required to pay support for individuals currently on state assistance, and have a low realization expectation. Accordingly, the receivable is offset by a large allowance for uncollectible receivables.

[2] Significant long-term portions of loans receivable include $107.0 million in the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund for student loans and $421.8 million in Nonmajor Governmental Funds for low income housing, public works, and economic development/revitalization loans.

[3] Long-term contracts in Nonmajor Governmental Funds are for timber sales contracts.

Deferred and Unearned Revenue

Deferred and unearned revenue at June 30, 2012, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Deferred and Unearned Revenue	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property taxes	$ 964,786	$ -	$ -	$ 57	$ 964,843
Other taxes	475,362	14,924	-	283	490,569
Timber sales	1,867	-	9,912	66,612	78,391
Charges for services	107,078	191,217	606	38,268	337,169
Donable goods	-	-	-	7,103	7,103
Grants and donations	18,317	1,552	-	9,694	29,563
Loan programs	-	13	-	801,626	801,639
Seizure of forfeited assets	-	-	-	6,390	6,390
Miscellaneous	26,925	5,171	-	28,745	60,841
Total Deferred and Unearned Revenue	$ 1,594,335	$ 212,877	$ 10,518	$ 958,778	$ 2,776,508

B. PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2012, consisted of $9.8 million in liquor taxes reported in Nonmajor Enterprise Funds.

Other Receivables

Other receivables at June 30, 2012, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds						Governmental Activities
Other Receivables	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Guaranteed Education Tuition Program	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
Accounts receivable	$ 156,880	$ -	$ 240,597	$ 6	$ 39,818	$ 437,301	$ 12,366
Interest	109,783	-	526	5,589	-	115,898	9
Miscellaneous	576,663	665,224	2,862	1	48	1,244,798	9,509
Subtotals	843,326	665,224	243,985	5,596	39,866	1,797,997	21,884
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	156,691	95,054	72,481	-	263	324,489	354
Total Other Receivables	$ 686,635	$ 570,170	$ 171,504	$ 5,596	$ 39,603	$ 1,473,508	$ 21,530

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue at June 30, 2012, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds						Governmental Activities
Unearned Revenue	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Guaranteed Education Tuition Program	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
Charges for services	$ 3	$ -	$ 35,606	$ -	$ -	$ 35,609	$ 1,074
Other taxes	510	-	-	-	-	510	-
Miscellaneous	7,176	-	333	-	-	7,509	2
Total Unearned Revenue	$ 7,689	$ -	$ 35,939	$ -	$ -	$ 43,628	$ 1,076

C. FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Other Receivables

Other receivables at June 30, 2012, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Other Receivables	Local Government Investment Pool	Agency Funds
Interest	$ 1,045	$ 6,903
Other	-	1,872
Subtotals	1,045	8,775
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	-	3,534
Total Other Receivables	$ 1,045	$ 5,241

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue at June 30, 2012, consisted of $883 thousand for service credit restorations reported in Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans.

Note 5
Interfund Balances and Transfers

A. INTERFUND BALANCES

Interfund balances as reported in the financial statements at June 30, 2012, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Due From				
Due To	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Workers' Compensation
General	$ -	$ 975	$ -	$ 125,545	$ 985
Higher Education Special Revenue	56,845	-	-	9,063	253
Higher Education Endowment	-	-	-	1	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	681,675	133,807	1,769	171,700	35
Workers' Compensation	6	-	-	19	-
Unemployment Compensation	1,732	1,750	-	1,091	74
Higher Education Student Services	836	142,774	-	281,719	238
Guaranteed Education Tuition Program	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	4,223	576	-	442	20
Internal Service Funds	28,476	970	-	20,316	6,990
Fiduciary Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	$ 773,794	$ 280,852	$ 1,769	$ 609,896	$ 8,595

Nearly all interfund balances are expected to be paid within one year from the date of the financial statements. These balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services were provided and when the payments occurred and (2) interfund transfers were accrued and when the liquidations occurred. Interfund balances include a $28.5 million loan from a nonmajor governmental fund to the General Fund which is expected to be paid over the next six years.

In addition to the interfund balances noted in the schedule above, there are interfund balances of $6.0 million within the state's Pension Trust Funds.

Due From						
Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Guaranteed Education Tuition Program	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Totals
$ 1	$ 28,465	$ 126	$ 33,762	$ 2,851	$ -	$ 192,710
-	407,832	-	-	15,449	-	489,442
-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1,091	139,920	-	253	1,669	22	1,131,941
-	-	-	-	20	-	45
-	40	-	189	188	173	5,237
-	-	-	-	-	-	425,567
-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	40	2	574	50	42	5,969
-	30	4	1,317	53,315	1,362	112,780
-	-	-	10	-	-	10
$ 1,092	$ 576,327	$ 132	$ 36,105	$ 73,542	$ 1,599	$ 2,363,703

B. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers as reported in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2012, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Transferred To				
Transferred From	**General**	**Higher Education Special Revenue**	**Higher Education Endowment**	**Nonmajor Governmental Funds**	**Workers' Compensation**
General	$ -	$ 906	$ -	$ 1,041,373	$ -
Higher Education Special Revenue	26,056	-	369	6,552	-
Higher Education Endowment	-	8,488	-	121,095	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	243,623	37,915	1,785	900,941	-
Workers' Compensation	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Education Student Services	-	43,175	-	-	-
Guaranteed Education Tuition Program	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	220,015	-	-	10,280	-
Internal Service Funds	5,960	183	-	-	-
Totals	$ 495,654	$ 90,667	$ 2,154	$ 2,080,241	$ -

Except as noted below, transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund that statute requires to collect them to the fund that statute requires to expend them, 2) move receipts designated for debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, 3) move unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, 4) move profits from the Liquor Fund and the Lottery Fund as required by law, and 5) transfer amounts to and from the General Fund as required by law.

On June 30, 2012, $129.5 million was transferred from the General Fund Basic Account to the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The BSA is reported as an Administrative Account within the General Fund. The Constitution details a limited number of circumstances under which funds can be appropriated from the BSA, one of which is a favorable vote of at least three-fifths of the members of each house of the Legislature.

In addition to the transfers noted in the schedule above, there were transfers of $3.0 million within the state's Pension Trust Funds.

Transferred To					
Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Guaranteed Education Tuition Program	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Totals
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,044	$ 1,056,323
-	90,603	-	-	1,776	125,356
-	-	-	-	-	129,583
-	21,145	-	-	-	1,205,409
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3,685	46,860
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	15,987	-	246,282
-	527	-	-	18,798	25,468
$ -	$ 112,275	$ -	$ 15,987	$ 38,303	$ 2,835,281

Note 6
Capital Assets

Capital assets at June 30, 2012, are reported by the state of Washington within Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities, as applicable.

A. GOVERNMENTAL CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of governmental capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2012 (expressed in thousands):

Capital Assets	Balances July 1, 2011*	Additions	Deletions / Adjustments**	Balances June 30, 2012
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 1,330,517	$ 1,041,379	$ (13,772)	$ 2,358,124
Transportation infrastructure	20,976,355	922,836	(1,031,694)	20,867,497
Intangible assets - indefinite lives	3,415	1,520	(3,415)	1,520
Art collections, library reserves, and museum and historical collections	113,071	9,641	(40)	122,672
Construction in progress	969,522	261,622	(418,543)	812,601
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	23,392,880			24,162,414
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	10,778,797	739,774	(57,286)	11,461,285
Accumulated depreciation	(3,698,571)	(270,520)	18,352	(3,950,739)
Net buildings	7,080,226			7,510,546
Other improvements	1,214,674	60,790	(9,499)	1,265,965
Accumulated depreciation	(539,010)	(48,175)	4,611	(582,574)
Net other improvements	675,664			683,391
Furnishings, equipment and intangible assets	4,184,669	380,951	(128,246)	4,437,374
Accumulated depreciation	(2,801,889)	(258,530)	103,312	(2,957,107)
Net furnishings, equipment and intangible assets	1,382,780			1,480,267
Infrastructure	840,985	45,231	-	886,216
Accumulated depreciation	(397,230)	(27,242)	-	(424,472)
Net infrastructure	443,755			461,744
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	9,582,425			10,135,948
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 32,975,305			$ 34,298,362

* Beginning balances reflect the prior period adjustment to the capitalization threshold for the University of Washington (UW) which resulted in an increase in governmental furnishings and equipment of $112.4 million and an increase to accumulated depreciation of $97.2 million.

** Adjustment activity includes a UW transfer of net assets from the Higher Education Student Services Fund, a major enterprise fund, to the Higher Education Revolving Fund, an internal service fund, of $7.8 million. The Department of Transportation made adjustments to transportation infrastructure to reclassify $907.4 million to land, and properly expense items previously capitalized that should not have been.

B. BUSINESS-TYPE CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of business-type capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2012 (expressed in thousands):

Capital Assets	Balances July 1, 2011*	Additions	Deletions / Adjustments **	Balances June 30, 2012
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 65,264	$ -	$ (2,502)	$ 62,762
Art collections	35	-	-	35
Construction in progress	292,830	429,113	(40,529)	681,414
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	358,129			744,211
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	2,040,447	219,346	(157,204)	2,102,589
Accumulated depreciation	(677,007)	(57,252)	34,053	(700,206)
Net buildings	1,363,440			1,402,383
Other improvements	83,305	4,825	(488)	87,642
Accumulated depreciation	(28,057)	(3,807)	342	(31,522)
Net other improvements	55,248			56,120
Furnishings, equipment and intangible assets	584,580	87,045	(53,857)	617,768
Accumulated depreciation	(437,021)	(41,273)	22,038	(456,256)
Net furnishings, equipment and intangible assets	147,559			161,512
Infrastructure	41,273	409	-	41,682
Accumulated depreciation	(14,845)	(1,486)	-	(16,331)
Net infrastructure	26,428			25,351
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,592,675			1,645,366
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 1,950,804			$ 2,389,577

* Beginning balances reflect the prior period adjustment to the capitalization threshold for the University of Washington (UW) which resulted in an increase in furnishings and equipment of $20.5 million and an increase in accumulated depreciation of $16.9 million.

** Adjustment activity includes a UW transfer of net assets from the Higher Education Student Services Fund, a major enterprise fund, to the Higher Education Revolving Fund, an internal service fund, of $7.8 million.

C. DEPRECIATION

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2012, was charged by the primary government as follows (expressed in thousands):

		Amount
Governmental Activities:		
General government	$	50,529
Education - elementary and secondary (K-12)		2,198
Education - higher education		335,704
Human services		31,265
Adult corrections		46,610
Natural resources and recreation		41,566
Transportation		96,595
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities *	$	604,467
Business-Type Activities:		
Workers' compensation	$	6,634
Unemployment compensation		-
Higher education student services		92,137
Guaranteed education tuition program		7
Other		5,040
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities	$	103,818

* Includes $72.7 million internal service fund depreciation that was allocated to functions as a part of the net internal service fund activity.

D. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

Major construction commitments of the state at June 30, 2012, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Agency / Project Commitments	Construction In Progress June 30, 2012	Remaining Project Commitments
Department of Enterprise Services:		
O'Brien Building improvement, Transportation Building preservation, Capitol Campus High Voltage System and other projects	$ 63,617	$ 16,484
Department of Labor and Industries:		
Early claims solution software and Retro rewrite	3,681	13,080
Department of Social and Health Services:		
Residential housing unit renovations and other projects	25,651	6,193
Department of Veterans Affairs:		
Veterans Cemetery, Walla Walla Veterans Home and other projects	9,873	31,769
Department of Corrections:		
Prison intake center	-	252,226
Correctional center housing units and kitchen expansion and other projects	31,235	24,868
Department of Transportation:		
State ferry vessels and terminals and other projects	149,268	231,568
Transportation infrastructure	-	3,073,930
Department of Fish and Wildlife:		
Voights Creek Hatchery, Skookumchuck Hatchery renovation, Deschutes Watershed Center, and other projects	10,426	26,017
Employment Security Department:		
Next generation TAXIS system project	27,447	27,030
University of Washington:		
HUB renovation	95,052	13,550
Washington Biomed Research Facilities	97,406	89,654
UW Bothell sportfield and Husky stadium projects	95,439	138,337
UWMC expansion	190,207	69,083
Elm, Alder and Lander Student Hall renovations, and Mercer Hall replacement	129,899	284,474
Odegard renovation, high voltage infrastructure, UW Tacoma & Bothell and other projects	122,582	64,107
Washington State University:		
Veterinary Medical Research Building, Agricultural Animal Health Research Facility, and Global Animal Health Building	103,522	59,369
Biomedical and Health Sciences Building	14,944	63,671
Martin Stadium improvements	38,664	41,336
Clean Technology Laboratory	539	57,161
Duncan Dunn/Community Hall renovation, Northside Resident Hall construction, and other projects	35,195	45,306
Eastern Washington University:		
Patterson Hall renovation, residence hall project, and other projects	32,388	53,149
Central Washington University:		
Hogue Hall renovation, new residence hall construction, and other projects	61,390	14,200
The Evergreen State College:		
Communication Building project and other projects	10,255	13,434
Western Washington University:		
Carver and Fraser Hall renovation, housing and dining, and other projects	11,772	336
Community and Technical Colleges:		
Bellevue Health Science Building	3,011	42,276
Everett index replacement, Parks Union and Jackson remodel	14,864	19,778
Green River Lindbloom Center, Trades and Industry and SMT renovation	4,427	82,988
Seattle Community College District Employment Residence Center, Georgetown PSIEC, and wood construction replacement	30,005	3,768
Tacoma Health Careers Center	2,262	38,772
Other miscellaneous community college projects	44,089	116,089
Other Agency Projects	34,906	28,537
Total Construction in Progress	$ 1,494,016	$ 5,042,540

Note 7
Long-Term Liabilities

A. BONDS PAYABLE

Bonds payable at June 30, 2012, are reported by the state of Washington within governmental activities and business-type activities, as applicable.

The State Constitution and enabling statutes authorize the incurrence of state general obligation debt, to which the state's full faith, credit, and taxing power are pledged, either by the Legislature or by a body designated by statute (presently the State Finance Committee).

Legislative authorization arises from:

- An affirmative vote of 60 percent of the members of each house of the Legislature, without voter approval, in which case the amount of such debt is generally subject to the constitutional debt limitation described below;
- When authorized by law for a distinct work or object and approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon at a general election, or a special election called for that purpose, in which case the amount of the debt so approved is not subject to the constitutional debt limitations described below;
- By the State Finance Committee without limitation as to amount, and without approval of the Legislature or approval of the voters.

The State Finance Committee debt authorization does not require voter approval; however, it is limited to providing for: (1) meeting temporary deficiencies of the state treasury if such debt is discharged within 12 months of the date of incurrence and is incurred only to provide for appropriations already made by the Legislature; or (2) refunding of outstanding obligations of the state.

Legal Debt Limitation

The State Constitution limits the amount of state debt that may be incurred by restricting the amount of general state revenues which may be allocated to pay principal and interest on debt subject to these limitations. More specifically, the constitutional debt limitation prohibits the issuance of new debt if it would cause the maximum annual debt service on all thereafter outstanding debt to exceed 9 percent of the arithmetic mean of general state revenues for the preceding three fiscal years. This limitation restricts the incurrence of new debt and not the amount of debt service that may be paid by the state in future years.

The State Constitution and current statutes require the State Treasurer to certify the debt service limitation for each fiscal year. In accordance with these provisions, the debt service limitation for fiscal year 2012 is $1.09 billion.

This computation excludes specific bond issues and types, which are not secured by general state revenues. Of the $17.85 billion general obligation bond debt outstanding at June 30, 2012, $10.71 billion is subject to the limitation.

Based on the debt limitation calculation, the debt service requirements as of June 30, 2012, did not exceed the authorized debt service limitation.

For further information on the debt limit refer to the Certification of the Debt Limitation of the State of Washington available from the Office of the State Treasurer at: http://www.tre.wa.gov/documents/debt_cdl2012.pdf, or to Schedule 11 in the Statistical Section of this report.

Authorized But Unissued

The state had a total of $7.42 billion in general obligation bonds authorized but unissued as of June 30, 2012, for the purpose of capital construction, higher education, and transportation projects throughout the state.

Interest Rates

Interest rates on fixed rate general obligation bonds ranged from 0.3 to 6.75 percent. Variable rate demand obligations (VRDO) of $108.8 million as of June 30, 2012, are remarketed on a weekly basis. Interest rates on revenue bonds range from 2 to 7.4 percent.

Debt Service Requirements to Maturity

General Obligations Bonds

General obligation bonds have been authorized and issued primarily to provide funds for:

- Acquisition and construction of state and common school capital facilities;
- Transportation construction and improvement projects;
- Assistance to local governments for public works capital projects; and
- Refunding of general obligation bonds outstanding.

Outstanding general obligations bonds are presented in the Washington State Treasurer's Annual Report for 2012. A copy of the report is available from the Office of the State Treasurer, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington, 98504-0200, phone number (360) 902-9000 or TTY dial 711 for the Washington Relay Service, or by visiting their website at: http://www.tre.wa.gov/aboutUs/publications/annualReports.shtml.

Total debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds as of June 30, 2012, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
General Obligation Bonds	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
By Fiscal Year:						
2013	$ 695,292	$ 847,183	$ 3,400	$ 717	$ 698,692	$ 847,900
2014	765,572	826,184	3,605	527	769,177	826,711
2015	798,035	801,394	3,820	325	801,855	801,719
2016	817,732	770,862	4,050	110	821,782	770,972
2017	844,159	757,285	-	-	844,159	757,285
2018-2022	4,118,737	3,192,832	-	-	4,118,737	3,192,832
2023-2027	3,990,131	2,169,955	-	-	3,990,131	2,169,955
2028-2032	3,487,804	1,193,629	-	-	3,487,804	1,193,629
2033-2037	1,737,345	332,984	-	-	1,737,345	332,984
2038-2042	583,044	65,052	-	-	583,044	65,052
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 17,837,851	$ 10,957,360	$ 14,875	$ 1,679	$ 17,852,726	$ 10,959,039

Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds are authorized under current state statutes, which provide for the issuance of bonds that are not supported, or not intended to be supported, by the full faith and credit of the state.

The University of Washington issues general revenue bonds that are payable from general revenues, including student tuition and fees, grant indirect cost recovery, sales and services revenue, and investment income. General revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2012, include $221.0 million in governmental activities and $1.16 billion in business-type activities.

The remainder of the state's revenue bonds pledge income derived from acquired or constructed assets for retirement of the debt and payment of the related interest.

Total debt service requirements for revenue bonds to maturity as of June 30, 2012, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
Revenue Bonds	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
By Fiscal Year:						
2013	$ 19,733	$ 81,142	$ 18,482	$ 86,267	$ 38,215	$ 167,409
2014	29,210	87,179	48,842	86,970	78,052	174,149
2015	26,728	85,613	43,965	84,835	70,693	170,448
2016	76,599	83,250	46,288	82,553	122,887	165,803
2017	80,802	79,286	47,985	80,339	128,787	159,625
2018-2022	441,552	333,788	258,200	365,734	699,752	699,522
2023-2027	406,477	211,587	268,650	294,554	675,127	506,141
2028-2032	294,660	123,506	275,175	217,812	569,835	341,318
2033-2037	168,687	59,381	373,670	144,269	542,357	203,650
2038-2042	112,708	10,992	300,573	36,862	413,281	47,854
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 1,657,156	$ 1,155,724	$ 1,681,830	$ 1,480,195	$ 3,338,986	$ 2,635,919

Governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2012, of $388.8 million issued by the Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA), which is a blended component unit of the state. In November 2002, the TSA issued $517.9 million in bonds and transferred $450.0 million to the state to be used for increased health care, long-term care, and other programs.

These bonds do not constitute either a legal or moral obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit, or taxing power for payment of these bonds. The bonds are obligations of the TSA and are secured solely by the TSA's right to receive 29.2 percent of the state's tobacco settlement revenues, restricted investments of the TSA, undistributed TSA bond proceeds, and the earnings thereon held under the indenture authorizing the bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on the bonds is $706.4 million, payable through 2032. For the current year, pledged revenue and debt service were $44.8 million and $44.3 million, respectively.

Governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2012, of $500.4 million issued for the Washington State Department of Transportation. The bonds were issued to finance a portion of the costs of constructing the State Route 520 Floating Bridge and Eastside Project.

These bonds do not constitute either a legal or moral obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit, or taxing power for payment of these bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on the bonds is $702.5 million, payable through 2025. The bonds were issued on June 6, 2012, so both pledged revenue and debt service were zero for the current year.

Governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2012, of $179.9 million issued by Washington State University. The bonds were issued to fund various capital construction projects.

These bonds do not constitute either a legal or moral obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit, or taxing power for payment of these bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on the bonds is $294.1 million, payable through 2038. For the current year, pledged revenue and debt service were $27.8 million and $7.1 million, respectively.

Governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2012, of $52.9 million issued by the Tumwater Office Properties (TOP), which is a blended component unit of the state. The bonds, issued in 2004, are payable solely from the trust estate pledged under the indenture, including rental payments. The bonds were used to construct an office building in Tumwater, Washington which the state occupied beginning in fiscal year 2006.

The bonds are not a general obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit, or taxing power for payment of these bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on the bonds is $82.9 million, payable through 2028. For the current year, both pledged revenue and debt service were $3.9 million.

Governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2012, of $304.5 million issued by FYI Properties, a blended component unit of the state. The bonds, issued in 2009, are payable solely from the trust estate pledged under the indenture, including rental payments. The bonds were used to construct an office building in Olympia, Washington which the state occupied beginning in fiscal year 2012.

The bonds are not a general obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit, or taxing power for payment of these bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on the bonds is $584.2 million, payable through 2039. For the current year, both pledged revenue and debt service were $17.5 million.

Additionally, governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2012, of $9.7 million issued by the City of Aberdeen. The bonds were used to extend utilities to the state Department of Corrections Stafford Creek Corrections Center (SCCC). The Department of Corrections entered into an agreement with the City of Aberdeen to pay a system development fee sufficient to pay the debt service on the bonds. The bonds were issued in 1998 and 2002, and refunded by the City in 2010, and are payable solely from current operating appropriations.

The bonds are not a general obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit, or taxing power for payment of these bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on these bonds is $11.6 million, payable through 2022. For the current year, both pledged revenue and debt service were $1.6 million.

The state's colleges and universities issue bonds for the purpose of housing, dining, parking, and student facilities construction. These bonds are reported within business-type activities and are secured by a pledge of specific revenues. These bonds are not a general obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit, or taxing power for payment of these bonds.

Total pledged specific revenues for the state's colleges and universities to repay the principal and interest of revenue bonds as of June 30, 2012, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Source of Revenue Pledged	Housing and Dining Revenues (Net of Operating Expenses)	Student Facilities Fees and Earnings on Invested Fees	Parking Revenues (Net of Operating Expenses)	Bookstore Revenues
Current revenue pledged	$ 31,097	$ 43,598	$ 2,687	$ 38
Current year debt service	19,617	19,728	777	228
Total future revenues pledged *	477,223	458,458	9,311	5,024
Description of debt	Housing and dining bonds, issued in 1998-2012	Student facilities bonds, issued in 1996-2009 and refunding revenue bonds, issued in 2002-2012	Parking system and refunding revenue bonds, issued in 2004-2005	Student union and recreation center bonds issued in 2004
Purpose of debt	Construction and renovation of student housing and dining projects	Construction, renovation and improvements to student activity facilities and sports stadium	Construction of parking garage and improvements	Construct new bookstore as part of new student union and recreation center building
Term of commitment	2013-2042	2019-2038	2024-2030	2034
Percentage of debt service to pledged revenues (current year)	63.08%	45.25%	28.92%	594.19%

* Total future principal and interest payments.

B. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

Certificates of participation at June 30, 2012, are reported by the state of Washington within governmental activities and business-type activities, as applicable.

Current state law authorizes the state to enter into long-term financing contracts for the acquisition of real or personal property and for the issuance of certificates of participation in the contracts. These certificates of participation do not fall under the general obligation debt limitations and are generally payable only from annual appropriations by the Legislature.

Other specific provisions could also affect the state's obligation under certain agreements. The certificates of participation are recorded for financial reporting purposes if the possibility of the state not meeting the terms of the agreements is considered remote.

Total debt service requirements for certificates of participation to maturity as of June 30, 2012, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
Certificates of Participation	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
By Fiscal Year:						
2013	$ 83,552	$ 25,667	$ 8,587	$ 2,855	$ 92,139	$ 28,522
2014	48,711	15,377	6,124	1,710	54,835	17,087
2015	43,240	13,715	4,810	1,526	48,050	15,241
2016	39,458	12,131	4,389	1,349	43,847	13,480
2017	27,695	18,785	3,081	2,089	30,776	20,874
2018-2022	113,345	38,427	12,608	4,274	125,953	42,701
2023-2027	80,712	17,211	8,978	1,914	89,690	19,125
2028-2032	31,933	2,842	3,552	316	35,485	3,158
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 468,646	$ 144,155	$ 52,129	$ 16,033	$ 520,775	$ 160,188

C. DEBT REFUNDINGS

When advantageous and permitted by statute and bond covenants, the State Finance Committee authorizes the refunding of outstanding bonds and certificates of participation. Colleges and universities may also refund revenue bonds.

When the state refunds outstanding bonds, the net proceeds of each refunding issue are used to purchase U.S. government securities that are placed in irrevocable trusts with escrow agents to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds.

As a result, the refunded bonds are considered defeased and the liability is removed from the government-wide statement of net assets.

Current Year Defeasances

Bonds

Governmental Activities. On November 9, 2011, the state issued $461.4 million of various purpose general obligation refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 4.84 percent to refund $488.1 million of various purpose general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 4.91 percent. The refunding resulted in a $58.4 million gross debt service savings over the next 13 years and a net present value savings of $48.7 million.

Also on November 9, 2011, the state issued $42.3 million of motor vehicle fuel tax refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 4.84 percent to refund $43.7 million of motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 4.91 percent. The refunding resulted in a $3.9 million gross debt service savings over the next 13 years and a net present value savings of $2.9 million.

On February 21, 2012, the state issued $733.7 million of various purpose general obligation refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 4.43 percent to refund $781.2 million of various purpose general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent. The refunding resulted in a $145.6 million gross debt service savings over the next 18 years and a net present value savings of $114.7 million.

Also on February 21, 2012, the state issued $271.1 million of motor vehicle fuel tax refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 4.37 percent to refund $288.5 million of motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 4.93 percent. The refunding resulted in a $50.4 million gross debt service savings over the next 18 years and a net present value savings of $40.5 million.

Business-Type Activities. On July 28, 2011, the University of Washington issued $211.4 million in general revenue and refunding bonds. $74.5 million of the proceeds were used to refund $89.3 million of 63-20 financings issued through third parties. The refunded bonds had coupon rates ranging from 5 to 6.6 percent; the new bonds have an average interest rate of 4.623 percent. The refunding resulted in a $17.0 million gross debt service savings over the next 20.7 years and resulted in a total economic gain of $13.7 million.

On March 7, 2012, the University of Washington issued $50.3 million of general revenue and refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 4.79 percent to refund $62.0 million of existing bonds with an average interest rate of 4.99 percent. The refunding resulted in an $8.2 million gross debt service savings over the next 11.7 years and an economic gain of $8.0 million.

On April 17, 2012, Central Washington University issued $7.7 million in business-type activity revenue refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 3.34 percent to refund $7.5 million of business-type activity revenue bonds with an average interest rate of 5.31 percent. The refunding resulted in a $1.6 million gross debt service savings over the next 20 years and an economic loss of $101,577.

On April 30, 2012, Western Washington University issued $24.4 million in student recreation fee revenue and refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 3.92 percent to refund $23.6 million of student recreation fee revenue bonds with an average interest rate of 5.19 percent. The refunding resulted in a $697,615 gross debt service loss over the next 15 years and an economic gain of $2.7 million.

Certificates of Participation (COPs)

On August 24, 2011, the state issued $16.5 million in refunding certificates of participation with an average interest rate of 4.67 percent to refund $18.1 million of certificates of participation with interest rates between 4.57 and 5.28 percent. The refunding resulted in a $2.4 million gross debt service savings over the next 12 years and a net present value savings of $2.1 million.

On March 23, 2012, the state issued $9.1 million in refunding certificates of participation with an average interest rate of 2.71 percent to refund $10.1 million of certificates of participation with an average interest rate of 4.84 percent. The refunding resulted in a $1.0 million gross savings over the next 10.5 years and a net present value savings of $998,000.

Prior Year Defeasances

In prior years, the state defeased certain general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, and certificates of participation by placing the proceeds of new bonds and certificates in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the prior bonds and certificates.

Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds and certificates are not included in the state's financial statements.

General Obligation Bond Debt

On June 30, 2012, $1.91 billion of general obligation bonded debt outstanding is considered defeased.

Revenue Bond Debt

On June 30, 2012, $75.2 million of revenue bonded debt outstanding is considered defeased.

Certificates of Participation Debt

On June 30, 2012, $66.1 million of certificates of participation debt outstanding is considered defeased.

D. LEASES

Leases at June 30, 2012, are reported by the state of Washington within governmental activities and business-type activities, as applicable.

The state leases land, office facilities, office and computer equipment, and other assets under a variety of agreements. Although lease terms vary, most leases are subject to appropriation from the Legislature to continue the obligation. If the possibility of receiving no funding from the Legislature is remote, leases are considered noncancelable for financial reporting purposes. Leases that represent acquisitions are classified as capital leases, and the related assets and liabilities are recorded in the financial records at the inception of the lease.

Other leases are classified as operating leases with the lease payments recorded as expenditures or expenses during the life of the lease. Certain operating leases are renewable for specified periods. In most cases, management expects that the leases will be renewed or replaced by other leases.

Land, buildings and equipment under capital leases as of June 30, 2012, include the following (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Land (non-depreciable)	$ 1,918	$ -
Buildings	4,105	4,512
Equipment	24,026	5,791
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(16,547)	(7,871)
Totals	$ 13,502	$ 2,432

The following schedule presents future minimum payments for capital and operating leases as of June 30, 2012 (expressed in thousands):

	Capital Leases		Operating Leases	
Capital and Operating Leases	**Governmental Activities**	**Business-Type Activities**	**Governmental Activities**	**Business-Type Activities**
By Fiscal Year:				
2013	$ 3,242	$ 825	$ 106,319	$ 25,960
2014	1,911	963	97,718	25,256
2015	1,582	946	86,326	23,930
2016	278	933	67,070	21,245
2017	134	920	45,637	16,638
2018-2022	420	2,592	163,632	20,295
2023-2027	25	48	114,636	13,045
2028-2032	-	-	112,458	15,119
2033-2037	-	-	117,831	17,523
2038-2042	-	-	41,026	19,133
Total Future Minimum Payments	7,592	7,227	952,653	198,144
Less: Executory Costs and Interest Costs	(441)	(1,505)	-	-
Net Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	$ 7,151	$ 5,722	$ 952,653	$ 198,144

The total operating lease rental expense for fiscal year 2012 for governmental activities was $277.0 million, of which $1.0 million was for contingent rentals. The total operating lease rental expense for fiscal year 2012 for business-type activities was $51.2 million, of which $34 thousand was for contingent rentals.

E. CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Claims and judgments are materially related to three activities: workers' compensation, risk management, and health insurance. Workers' compensation is a business-type activity, and risk management and health insurance are governmental activities. A description of the risks to which the state is exposed by these activities, and the ways in which the state handles the risks, is presented in Note 1.E.

Workers' Compensation

At June 30, 2012, $35.42 billion of unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses are presented at their net present and settlement value of $22.60 billion. These claims are discounted at assumed interest rates of 2.0 percent (time loss and medical) to 6.5 percent (pensions) to arrive at a settlement value.

The claims and claim adjustment liabilities of $22.60 billion as of June 30, 2012, include $10.86 billion for supplemental pension cost of living adjustments (COLAs) that by statute are not to be fully funded.

These COLA payments are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, and the workers' compensation actuaries have indicated that future premium payments will be sufficient to pay these claims as they come due.

The remaining claims liabilities of $11.74 billion are fully funded by long-term investments, net of obligations under securities lending agreements.

Changes in the balances of workers' compensation claims liabilities during fiscal years 2011 and 2012 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Workers' Compensation Fund	Balances Beginning of Fiscal Year	Incurred Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balances End of Fiscal Year
2011	$ 24,025,832	1,016,932	(2,099,453)	$ 22,943,311
2012	$ 22,943,311	1,731,341	(2,078,302)	$ 22,596,350

Risk Management

The Risk Management Fund administers tort and sundry claims filed against Washington state agencies, except the University of Washington and the Department of Transportation Ferries Division. The Fund reports a tort liability when it becomes probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an actuarially determined amount for tort claims that have been incurred but not reported. It also includes an actuarial estimate of loss adjustment expenses for tort defense.

Because actual liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, it should be recognized that future loss emergence will likely deviate, perhaps materially, from the actuarial estimates. Liabilities are re-evaluated annually to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic or social factors.

The state is a defendant in a significant number of lawsuits pertaining to general and automobile liability matters.

As of June 30, 2012, outstanding and actuarially determined claims against the state and its agencies, with the exception of the University of Washington, including actuarially projected defense costs were $813.4 million for which the state has recorded a liability. The state is restricted by law from accumulating funds in the Self Insurance Liability Program in excess of 50 percent of total outstanding and actuarially determined liabilities.

At June 30, 2012, the Risk Management Fund held $107.9 million in cash and pooled investments designated for payment of these claims under the state's Self Insurance Liability Program.

Changes in the balances of risk management claims liabilities during fiscal years 2011 and 2012 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Risk Management Fund	Balances Beginning of Fiscal Year	Incurred Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Tort Defense Payments	Balances End of Fiscal Year
2011	$ 727,136	86,297	(74,051)	(36,750)	$ 702,632
2012	$ 702,632	170,437	(42,747)	(16,949)	$ 813,373

Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Fund establishes a liability when it becomes probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an actuarially determined amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Because actual claims liabilities depend on various complex factors, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not always result in an exact amount.

Claims liabilities are re-evaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors.

At June 30, 2012, health insurance claims liabilities totaling $68.9 million are fully funded with cash and investments, net of obligations under securities lending agreements.

Changes in the balances of health insurance claim liabilities during fiscal years 2011 and 2012 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Health Insurance Fund	Balances Beginning of Fiscal Year	Incurred Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balances End of Fiscal Year
2011	$ 88,395	736,340	(739,745)	$ 84,990
2012	$ 84,990	771,328	(787,411)	$ 68,907

F. POLLUTION REMEDIATION

The state reports pollution remediation obligations in accordance with GASB Statement No. 49. The liability reported involves estimates of financial responsibility and amounts recoverable as well as remediation costs.

The liability could change over time as new information becomes available and as a result of changes in remediation costs, technology and regulations governing remediation efforts. Additionally, the responsibilities and liabilities discussed in this disclosure are intended to refer to obligations solely in the accounting context. This disclosure does not constitute an admission of any legal responsibility or liability. Further, it does not establish or affect the rights or obligations of any person under the law, nor does this disclosure impose upon the state any new mandatory duties or obligations.

The state and its agencies are participating as potentially responsible parties in numerous pollution remediation projects under the provisions of the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA, generally referred to as Superfund) and the state Model Toxics Control Act.

There are 25 projects in progress for which the state has recorded a liability of $26.4 million.

The state has also voluntarily agreed to conduct certain remediation activities to the extent of funding paid to the state by third parties for such purposes. At June 30, 2012, the state has recorded a liability of $138.8 million for remaining project commitments.

Overall, the state has recorded a pollution remediation liability of $165.2 million, measured at its estimated amount, using the expected cash flow technique. The overall estimate is based on professional judgment, experience, and historical cost data. For some projects, the state can reasonably estimate the range of expected outlays early in the process because the site situation is common or similar to other sites with which the state has experience. In other cases, the estimates are limited to an amount specified in a settlement agreement, consent decree, or contract for remediation services.

The pollution remediation activity at some sites for which the state would otherwise have a reportable obligation is at a point where certain costs are not reasonably estimable. For example, a site assessment, remedial investigation, or feasibility study is in progress and the cleanup methodology has not yet been determined; consequently, associated future costs cannot be estimated.

The state's reported liability does not include remediation costs for future activities where costs are not yet reasonably estimable.

G. LONG-TERM LIABILITY ACTIVITY

Long-term liability activity at June 30, 2012, is reported by the state of Washington within governmental activities and business-type activities, as applicable. Long-term liability activity for governmental activities for fiscal year 2012 is as follows (expressed in thousands):

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance July 1, 2011	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance June 30, 2012	Amounts Due Within One Year
Long-Term Debt:					
GO Bonds Payable:					
General obligation (GO) bonds	$ 16,084,175	$ 3,337,180	$ 2,214,805	$ 17,206,550	$ 659,800
GO - zero coupon bonds (principal)	666,196	-	34,895	631,301	35,492
Subtotal - GO bonds payable	16,750,371	3,337,180	2,249,700	17,837,851	695,292
Accreted interest - GO - zero coupon bonds	393,181	21,538	-	414,719	-
Revenue bonds payable	739,691	972,208	54,743	1,657,156	19,733
Less: Deferred amounts for issuance discounts	(7,310)	626	-	(6,684)	-
Total Bonds Payable	17,875,933	4,331,552	2,304,443	19,903,042	715,025
Other Liabilities:					
Certificates of participation	481,929	57,433	70,716	468,646	83,552
Claims and judgments	891,239	276,626	145,881	1,021,984	279,411
Installment contracts	7,012	-	213	6,799	96
Leases	5,913	3,954	2,716	7,151	3,120
Compensated absences	537,454	326,364	309,867	553,951	67,244
Unfunded pension obligations	234,320	48,392	289	282,423	-
Other postemployment benefits obligations	921,841	224,649	-	1,146,490	-
Pollution remediation obligations	168,219	20,739	23,724	165,234	-
Unclaimed property refunds	100,172	29,086	6	129,252	51
Other	316,097	1,180,040	1,065,362	430,775	299,678
Total Other Liabilities	3,664,196	2,167,283	1,618,774	4,212,705	733,152
Total Long-Term Debt	$ 21,540,129	$ 6,498,835	$ 3,923,217	$ 24,115,747	$ 1,448,177

For governmental activities, certificates of participation are being repaid approximately 52 percent from the General Fund, 35 percent from the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, and the balance from various governmental funds. The compensated absences liability will be liquidated approximately 44 percent by the General Fund, 33 percent by the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, and the balance by various other governmental funds. The claims and judgments liability will be liquidated approximately 80 percent by the Risk Management Fund (an internal service fund), 7 percent by the Health Insurance Fund (an internal service fund), and the balance by various other governmental funds. The other postemployment benefits obligations liability will be liquidated approximately 44 percent by the General Fund, 33 percent by the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, and the balance by various other governmental funds. The pollution remediation liability will be liquidated approximately 84 percent by the Wildlife and Natural Resources Fund, a nonmajor governmental fund, and the balance by various other governmental funds. The unclaimed property refunds will be liquidated against future unclaimed property deposited to the General Fund. Leases, installment contract obligations, and other liabilities will be repaid from various other governmental funds.

Long-term liability activity for business-type activities for fiscal year 2012 (expressed in thousands) is as follows:

Business-Type Activities	Beginning Balance July 1, 2011	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance June 30, 2012	Amounts Due Within One Year
Long-Term Debt:					
General obligation bonds payable	$ 18,080	$ -	$ 3,205	$ 14,875	$ 3,400
Revenue bonds payable	1,423,167	445,554	186,891	1,681,830	18,482
Plus: Unamortized amounts issuance premiums	13,662	63,897	4,898	72,661	-
Less: Deferred amounts for issuance discounts	(449)	33	-	(416)	-
Less: Deferred gain/loss on bond refunding	(8,517)	510	7,666	(15,673)	-
Total Bonds Payable	1,445,943	509,994	202,660	1,753,277	21,882
Other Liabilities:					
Certificates of participation	61,666	10,310	19,847	52,129	8,587
Less: Deferred amounts for issuance discounts	-	4	(1,244)	1,248	-
Claims and judgments	22,955,326	633,244	980,617	22,607,953	1,777,642
Lottery prize annuities payable	240,158	54,087	87,666	206,579	40,137
Tuition benefits payable	2,730,700	336,759	125,459	2,942,000	160,000
Leases	6,490	67	835	5,722	539
Compensated absences	60,991	28,841	24,243	65,589	33,097
Other postemployment benefits obligations	105,926	26,965	-	132,891	-
Other	225,200	493,625	616,725	102,100	76,753
Total Other Liabilities	26,386,457	1,583,902	1,854,148	26,116,211	2,096,755
Total Long-Term Debt	$ 27,832,400	$ 2,093,896	$ 2,056,808	$ 27,869,488	$ 2,118,637

Note 8
No Commitment Debt

The Washington State Housing Finance Commission, Washington Higher Education Facilities Authority, Washington Health Care Facilities Authority, and Washington Economic Development Finance Authority (financing authorities) were created by the Legislature. For financial reporting purposes, they are discretely presented as component units. These financing authorities issue bonds for the purpose of making loans to qualified borrowers for capital acquisitions, construction, and related improvements.

These bonds do not constitute either a legal or moral obligation of the state or these financing authorities, nor does the state or these financing authorities pledge their faith and credit for the payment of such bonds.

Debt service on the bonds is payable solely from payments made by the borrowers pursuant to loan agreements. Due to their no commitment nature, the bonds issued by these financing authorities are excluded from the state's financial statements.

The schedule below presents the June 30, 2012, balances for the "No Commitment" debt of the state's financing authorities (expressed in thousands):

Financing Authorities	Principal Balance
Washington State Housing Finance Commission	$ 3,622,082
Washington Higher Education Facilities Authority	674,828
Washington Health Care Facilities Authority	5,425,000
Washington Economic Development Finance Authority	838,121
Total No Commitment Debt	$ 10,560,031

Note 9
Governmental Fund Balances

A. GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES

The state's governmental fund balances are classified according to the relative constraints that control how amounts can be spent. Classifications include:

- Nonspendable. Balances that either are not in a spendable form or are legally or contractually required to remain intact.
- Restricted. Balances that are restricted for specific purposes by the constitution, enabling legislation or external resource providers such as creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net assets restricted as a result of enabling legislation totaled $29.7 million at June 30, 2012.
- Committed. Balances that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Legislature.
- Assigned. Balances that are constrained by management to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.
- Unassigned. Residual balances that are not contained in the other classifications.

A summary of governmental fund balances at June 30, 2012, is as follows (expressed in thousands):

Fund Balances	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:					
Permanent funds	$ -	$ -	$ 1,856,749	$ 192,447	$ 2,049,196
Consumable inventories	12,883	10,457	-	43,363	66,703
Petty cash	555	2,800	-	1,625	4,980
Investments	-	36,930	62,635	1	99,566
Other receivables – long-term	41,288	-	-	-	41,288
Total Nonspendable Fund Balance	54,726	50,187	1,919,384	237,436	2,261,733
Restricted for:					
Higher education	-	706,621	1,153,452	81,573	1,941,646
Education	-	-	23,408	11,954	35,362
Transportation	-	-	-	759,321	759,321
Other purposes	5,704	-	-	21,595	27,299
Human services	-	-	156	202,937	203,093
Wildlife and natural resources	17,137	-	-	783,013	800,150
Local grants and loans	7,171	-	-	283	7,454
School construction	1,573	-	-	131,077	132,650
State facilities	-	-	-	265,148	265,148
Budget stabilization	130,104	-	-	-	130,104
Debt service	-	-	-	86,924	86,924
Pollution remediation	-	-	-	140,548	140,548
Unspent bond proceeds	-	-	-	29,589	29,589
Operations and maintenance	-	-	-	2,566	2,566
Unspent GARVEE bond proceeds	-	-	-	517,395	517,395
Third tier debt service	-	-	-	2,169	2,169
Total Restricted Fund Balance	161,689	706,621	- 1,177,016	- 3,036,092	- 5,081,418
Committed for:					
Higher education	42,473	1,258,434	-	57,658	1,358,565
Education	-	-	-	1,599	1,599
Transportation	-	-	-	120,819	120,819
Other purposes	5,560	-	-	149,926	155,486
Human services	8,959	-	-	262,897	271,856
Wildlife and natural resources	15,983	-	-	435,838	451,821
Local grants and loans	5,142	-	-	985,123	990,265
State facilities	-	-	-	14,431	14,431
Debt service	-	-	-	216,921	216,921
Total Committed Fund Balance	78,117	1,258,434	-	2,245,212	3,581,763
Assigned for:					
Working capital	710,091	-	-	-	710,091
Other purposes	-	-	-	44	44
Total Assigned Fund Balance	710,091	-	-	44	710,135
Total Fund Balance	$ 1,004,623	$ 2,015,242	$ 3,096,400	$ 5,518,784	$ 11,635,049

B. BUDGET STABILIZATION ACCOUNT

In accordance with Article 7, Section 12 of the Washington State Constitution, the state maintains the Budget Stabilization Account ("Rainy Day Fund"). The Budget Stabilization Account is reported in the General Fund.

By June 30th of each fiscal year, an amount equal to 1 percent of the general state revenues for that fiscal year is transferred to the Budget Stabilization Account.

The Budget Stabilization Account balance can only be used as follows: (a) If the governor declares a state of emergency resulting from a catastrophic event that necessitates government action to protect life or public safety, then for that fiscal year money may be withdrawn and appropriated from the Budget Stabilization Account, via separate legislation setting forth the nature of the emergency and containing an appropriation limited to the above-authorized purposes as contained in the declaration, by a favorable vote of a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature; (b) If the employment growth forecast for any fiscal year is estimated to be less than 1 percent, then for that fiscal year money may be withdrawn and appropriated from the Budget Stabilization Account by the favorable vote of a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature; (c) Any amount may be withdrawn and appropriated from the Budget Stabilization Account at any time by the favorable vote of at least three-fifths of the members of each house of the Legislature.

When the balance in the Budget Stabilization Account, including investment earnings, equals more than 10 percent of the estimated general state revenues in that fiscal year, the Legislature by the favorable vote of a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature may withdraw and appropriate the balance to the extent that the balance exceeds 10 percent of the estimated general state revenues. These appropriations may be made solely for deposit to the Education Construction Fund.

As June 30, 2012, the Budget Stabilization Account had restricted fund balance of $130.1 million.

Note 10
Deficit Net Assets

Risk Management Fund

The Risk Management Fund, an internal service fund, had deficit net assets of $709.7 million at June 30, 2012. The Risk Management Fund is used to administer the Self-Insurance Liability Program. This program investigates, processes, and adjudicates tort and sundry claims filed against Washington state agencies, with the exception of the University of Washington and the Department of Transportation Ferries Division. The Self Insurance Liability Program, initiated in 1990, is intended to provide funds for the payment of all tort claims and defense expenses.

The Risk Management Fund is supported by premium assessments to state agencies. The state is restricted by law from accumulating funds in the Self Insurance Liability Program in excess of 50 percent of total outstanding and actuarially determined claims. As a consequence, when outstanding and incurred but not reported claims are actuarially determined and accrued, the result is deficit net assets.

The following schedule details the changes in fund balance for the Risk Management Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 (expressed in thousands):

Risk Management Fund	Net Assets (Deficit)
Balance, July 1, 2011, as restated	$ (610,964)
Fiscal year 2012 activity	(98,778)
Balance, June 30, 2012	$ (709,742)

Note 11
Retirement Plans

A. GENERAL

The state of Washington, through the Department of Retirement Systems, the Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, administers 13 defined benefit retirement plans, three combination defined benefit/defined contribution retirement plans, and one defined contribution retirement plan covering eligible employees of the state and local governments.

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.

Investments

Pension plan investments are presented at fair value. Fair values are based on published market prices, quotations from national security exchanges and security pricing services, or by the respective fund managers for securities that are not actively traded. Privately held mortgages are valued at cost, which approximates fair value. Certain pension trust fund investments, including real estate and private equity, are valued based on appraisals or independent advisors. The pension funds have no investments of any commercial or industrial organization whose market value exceeds 5 percent of each plan's net assets. Additional disclosure describing investments is provided in Note 3.

Department of Retirement Systems. As established in chapter 41.50 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS) administers eight retirement systems comprising 12 defined benefit pension plans and three combination defined benefit/defined contribution plans as follows:

- Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)
  - Plan 1 - defined benefit
  - Plan 2 - defined benefit
  - Plan 3 - defined benefit/defined contribution
- Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)
  - Plan 1 - defined benefit
  - Plan 2 - defined benefit
  - Plan 3 – defined benefit/defined contribution
- School Employees' Retirement System (SERS)
  - Plan 2 - defined benefit
  - Plan 3 - defined benefit/defined contribution
- Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF)
  - Plan 1 - defined benefit
  - Plan 2 - defined benefit
- Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS)
  - Plan 1 - defined benefit
  - Plan 2 - defined benefit
- Public Safety Employees' Retirement System (PSERS)
  - Plan 2 - defined benefit
- Judicial Retirement System (JRS)
  - Defined benefit plan
- Judges' Retirement Fund (Judges)
  - Defined benefit plan

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

Administration of the PERS, TRS, SERS, LEOFF, WSPRS, and PSERS systems and plans was funded by an employer rate of 0.16 percent of employee salaries. Administration of the JRS and Judges plans is funded by means of legislative appropriations.

In January 2012, the Department of Retirement Systems began collecting contributions from state institutions of higher education for deposit in the Higher Education Retirement Plan Supplemental Benefit Fund. The contributions are to begin prefunding the unfunded future obligations related to the supplemental benefits of the Higher Education Retirement Plans. Refer to Note 11.J Higher Education Retirement Plans.

Pursuant to RCW 41.50.770, the state offers its employees and employees of those political subdivisions that elect to participate, a deferred compensation program in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, disability, death or unforeseeable financial emergency. This deferred compensation plan is administered by the Department of Retirement Systems.

The Department of Retirement Systems prepares a stand-alone financial report. Copies of the report that include financial statements and required supplementary information may be obtained by writing to Washington State Department of Retirement Systems, PO Box 48380,

Olympia, Washington 98504-8380 or by visiting their website at: http:\\www.drs.wa.gov.

Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters. As established in chapter 41.24 RCW, the Washington Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters administers the Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (VFFRPF), a defined benefit plan. Administration of VFFRPF is funded through legislative appropriation.

Administrative Office of the Courts. As established in chapter 2.14 RCW, the Administrative Office of the Courts administers the Judicial Retirement Account (JRA), a defined contribution plan. Administration of JRA is funded through member fees.

Higher Education. As established in chapter 28B.10 RCW, eligible higher education state employees may participate in Higher Education Retirement Plans. These plans are privately administered defined contribution plans with a supplemental defined benefit component.

Plan Disclosures

Plan descriptions, funding policies, a table of employer contributions required and paid for defined benefit plans, schedules of funded status and funding progress, defined benefit pension plans valuations, annual pension cost, and three year trend information follow in Note 11.B through G, respectively. Information related to changes in actuarial assumptions and methods, and changes in benefit provisions are provided in Note 11.H and I. For information related to defined contribution plans, refer to Note 11.J. Details on plan net assets and changes in plan net assets of pension plans and other employee benefit funds administered by the state are presented in Note 11.K.

Membership of each state administered plan consisted of the following at June 30, 2011, the date of the latest actuarial valuation for all plans:

Number of Participating Members

Plans	Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	Terminated Members Entitled To But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	Active Plan Members Vested	Active Plan Members Nonvested	Total Members
PERS 1	53,264	1,789	7,260	473	62,786
PERS 2	24,711	24,456	87,495	29,601	166,263
PERS 3	1,388	3,680	10,823	16,765	32,656
TRS 1	36,118	581	3,700	40	40,439
TRS 2	2,657	2,423	5,719	4,566	15,365
TRS 3	2,934	6,200	33,040	19,138	61,312
SERS 2	3,823	4,874	13,849	6,935	29,481
SERS 3	2,605	5,388	19,042	12,506	39,541
LEOFF 1	7,932	1	250	-	8,183
LEOFF 2	2,015	655	13,692	3,113	19,475
WSPRS 1	875	117	767	-	1,759
WSPRS 2	-	6	145	170	321
PSERS 2	15	1	167	4,020	4,203
JRS	124	-	3	-	127
Judges	13	-	-	-	13
JRA	1	169	9	-	179
VFFRPF	3,836	6,142	4,008	6,554	20,540
Total	142,311	56,482	199,969	103,881	502,643

Following is a summary of the number of government employers participating in state administered retirement plans as of June 30, 2012:

Number of Participating Employers

Plans	State Agencies	School Districts	Counties/ Municipalities	Other Political Subdivisions	Total Employers
PERS 1	129	220	155	174	678
PERS 2	169	-	274	494	937
PERS 3	157	-	206	300	663
TRS 1	47	257	-	-	304
TRS 2	24	295	-	-	319
TRS 3	35	302	-	-	337
SERS 2	-	299	-	-	299
SERS 3	-	301	-	-	301
LEOFF 1	-	-	42	12	54
LEOFF 2	8	-	212	153	373
WSPRS 1	1	-	-	-	1
WSPRS 2	1	-	-	-	1
PSERS 2	10	-	65	1	76
JRS	1	-	-	-	1
Judges	-	-	-	-	-
JRA	3	-	-	-	3
VFFRPF	-	-	-	642	642
Total	585	1,674	954	1,776	4,989

Employers can participate in multiple systems and/or plans. The actual total number of participating employers as of June 30, 2012 is 1,965.

B. PLAN DESCRIPTIONS

Public Employees' Retirement System

The Legislature established the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) in 1947. Membership in the system includes: elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme, Appeals, and Superior Courts (other than judges currently in a judicial retirement system); employees of legislative committees; community and technical colleges, college and university employees not in national higher education retirement programs; judges of district and municipal courts; and employees of local governments. Approximately 50 percent of PERS salaries are accounted for by state employment. PERS retirement benefit provisions are established in chapters 41.34 and 41.40 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature.

PERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/ defined contribution plan.

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

PERS participants joining the system on or after March 1, 2002, for state and higher education employees, or September 1, 2002, for local government employees, have the irrevocable option of choosing membership in either PERS Plan 2 or PERS Plan 3. The option must be exercised within 90 days of employment. Employees who fail to choose within 90 days default to PERS Plan 3. Notwithstanding, PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members may opt out of plan membership if terminally ill with less than five years to live.

PERS is comprised of and reported as three separate plans: Plan 1, Plan 2/3, and Plan 3. Plan 1 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 1 members. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members.

Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund.

All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered to be a single plan for reporting purposes.

PERS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to the PERS Plan 1 and Plan 2 defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by the Director of DRS. During fiscal year 2012, the rate was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Members in PERS Plan 1 and Plan 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon upon separation from PERS-covered employment.

PERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. PERS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are financed from employee contributions and investment earnings. Members in PERS Plan 3 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions adjusted by earnings and losses from the investment of those contributions upon separation from PERS-covered employment.

PERS Plan 1 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement after 30 years of service, or at the age of 60 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 25 years of service.

The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service capped at 60 percent. AFC is the monthly average of the 24 consecutive highest-paid service credit months. The monthly benefit is subject to a minimum for PERS Plan 1 retirees who have 25 years of service and have been retired 20 years, or who have 20 years of service and have been retired 25 years. If a survivor option is chosen, the benefit is reduced.

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

Effective June 30, 2011, the automatic annual benefit increase for retirees/beneficiaries in PERS Plan 1 was eliminated, and the Adjusted Minimum Benefit limit was increased to $1,545 per month. Additionally, the minimum employer contribution rates for the unfunded liability were lowered.

PERS Plan 1 provides duty and non-duty disability benefits. Duty disability retirement benefits for disablement prior to the age of 60 consist of a temporary life annuity. The benefit amount is $350 a month, or two-thirds of the monthly AFC, whichever is less. The benefit is reduced by any worker's compensation benefit and is payable as long as the member remains disabled or until the member attains the age of 60, at which time the benefit is converted to the member's service retirement amount.

A member with five years of covered employment is eligible for non-duty disability retirement. Prior to the age of 55, the benefit amount is 2 percent of the AFC for each year of service reduced by 2 percent for each year that the member's age is less than 55. The total benefit is limited to 60 percent of the AFC and is actuarially reduced if a survivor option is chosen. Plan 1 members may elect to receive an optional COLA amount based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually. To offset the cost of this annual adjustment, the benefit is reduced.

PERS Plan 1 members can receive credit for military service while actively serving in the military, if such credit makes them eligible to retire. Members can also purchase up to 24 months of service credit lost because of an on-the-job injury.

The survivor of a Plan 1 member who dies after having earned 10 years of service credit has the option of receiving either a monthly benefit or a lump sum payment of the member's contributions plus interest.

LEOFF Plan 1 members who transferred service credit to PERS Plan 1 between July 1, 1997, and July 1, 1998, are permitted to include the years of transferred service in meeting the 25 years of member service requirement to qualify for up to five years of prior, or non-interruptive, military service credit.

PERS Plan 2 members are vested after completing five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members are eligible for normal retirement at the age of 65 with five years of service. The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the AFC per year of service. AFC is the monthly average of the 60 consecutive highest-paid service months. There is no cap on years of service credit. A COLA is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually.

Half time service credit is granted for members of PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 for educational employment prior to January 1, 1987.

PERS Plan 2 members who have at least 20 years of service credit and are 55 years of age or older are eligible for early retirement with a reduced benefit. The benefit

is reduced by an early retirement factor (ERF) that varies according to age, for each year before age 65.

PERS Plan 2 members who have 30 or more years of service credit and are at least 55 years old, can retire under one of two provisions:

- With a benefit that is reduced by 3 percent for each year before age 65; or
- With a benefit that has a smaller (or no) reduction (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

Plan 2 benefits are actuarially reduced if a survivor option is chosen.

The surviving spouse or beneficiary of a PERS Plan 2 member who dies after having earned 10 years of service credit has the option of either a monthly benefit or a lump sum payment of the member's contributions plus interest.

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

Effective June 7, 2006, PERS Plan 3 members are vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after 10 years of service; or after five years of service, if 12 months of that service are earned after age 44; or after 5 service credit years earned in PERS Plan 2 by June 1, 2003. Plan 3 members are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan.

Vested Plan 3 members are eligible for normal retirement at age 65, or they may retire early with the following conditions and benefits:

- If they have at least 10 service credit years and are 55 years old, the benefit is reduced by an ERF that varies with age, for each year before age 65;
- If they have 30 service credit years and are at least 55 years old, they have the choice of a benefit that is reduced by 3 percent for each year before age 65; or a benefit with a smaller (or no) reduction factor (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

Plan 3 benefits are actuarially reduced if a survivor option is chosen. Refer to section J of this note for a description of the defined contribution component of PERS Plan 3.

PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 provide disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 monthly benefit amount is 2 percent of the AFC per year of service. For Plan 3 the monthly benefit amount is 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 65, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option. There is no cap on years of service credit, and a COLA is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually.

Beneficiaries of a PERS Plan 2 or Plan 3 member with 10 years of service who is killed in the course of employment receive retirement benefits without actuarial reduction. This provision applies to any member killed in the course of employment, on or after June 10, 2004, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members may have up to 10 years of interruptive military service credit; five years at no cost, and five years that may be purchased by paying the required contributions. A member who becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment while serving in the uniformed services, or a surviving spouse or eligible children, may request interruptive military service credit.

PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members can purchase up to 24 months of service credit lost because of an on-the-job injury. PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members who apply for early retirement may, at the time of retirement, purchase up to five years of additional service credit. The cost of the additional service credit is the actuarial equivalent value of the resulting increase in the member's benefit.

A one-time duty-related death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a PERS member who dies in the line of service as a result of injuries sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally or proximately out of the member's covered employment, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

PERS members may also purchase up to five years of additional service credit once eligible for retirement. This credit can only be purchased at the time of retirement, and can be used only to provide the member with a monthly annuity that is paid in addition to the member's retirement benefit.

Portability of retirement benefits allows for PERS members' compensation that is reportable in all dual members' systems, except in WSPRS, to be included in the calculation of all dual members' benefits, and removing the "maximum benefit rule" for dual members

who have less than 15 years of service in one capped plan and service in one uncapped plan.

Effective after the January 2008 distribution, gain sharing for PERS Plan 1 and Plan 3 members was discontinued.

Additional COLAs were provided to PERS Plan 1 retirees in July 2009 and new alternative early retirement provisions were created for PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members.

From January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, judicial members of PERS were given the choice to elect participation in the Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program enacted in 2006. Justices and judges in PERS Plan 1 and Plan 2 were able to make an irrevocable election to pay increased contributions that would fund a retirement benefit with a 3.5 percent multiplier. The benefit would be capped at 75 percent of AFC.

Judges in PERS Plan 3 could elect a 1.6 percent of pay per year of service benefit, capped at 37.5 percent of AFC.

Members who chose to participate would:

- Accrue service credit at the higher multiplier beginning with the date of their election.
- Be subject to the benefit cap of 75 percent of AFC.
- Stop contributing to the Judicial Retirement Account (JRA).
- Pay higher contributions.
- Be given the option to increase the multiplier on past judicial service.

Members who did not choose to participate would:

- Continue to accrue service credit at the regular multiplier.
- Not be subject to a benefit cap.
- Continue to participate in JRA, if applicable.
- Continue to pay contributions at the regular PERS rate.
- Never be a participant in the JBM program.

Newly elected or appointed justices and judges who chose to become PERS members on or after January 1, 2007, or who had not previously opted into PERS membership, were required to participate in the JBM program.

Members required to join the JBM program would:

- Return to prior PERS Plan if membership had previously been established.
- Be mandated into Plan 2 and not have a Plan 3 transfer choice, if a new PERS member.
- Accrue the higher multiplier for all judicial service.
- Not contribute to JRA.
- Not have the option to increase the multiplier for past judicial service.

Judges and justices who are members of PERS may purchase prior judicial service credit at a higher multiplier at retirement.

Material changes, if any, in PERS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Teachers' Retirement System

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

TRS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a defined benefit plan with a defined contribution component.

TRS members who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by June 30, 1996, are Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. TRS members joining the system on or after July 1, 1996, and those who exercised their transfer option, are members of TRS Plan 3.

Legislation passed in 2007 gives TRS members hired on or after July 1, 2007, 90 days to make an irrevocable choice to become a member of TRS Plan 2 or Plan 3. At the end of 90 days, any member who has not made a choice, becomes a member of Plan 3. Notwithstanding, TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members may opt out of plan

membership if terminally ill, with less than five years to live.

TRS is comprised of and reported as three separate plans: Plan 1, Plan 2/3, and Plan 3. Plan 1 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 1 members. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members.

Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered to be a single plan for reporting purposes.

TRS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to the TRS Plan 1 and Plan 2 defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by the Director of DRS. During fiscal year 2012, the rate was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Members in TRS Plan 1 and Plan 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon upon separation from TRS-covered employment.

TRS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. TRS Plan 3 defined contribution benefits are financed from employee contributions and investment earnings. Employees in TRS Plan 3 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions adjusted by earnings and losses from the investment of those contributions upon separation from TRS-covered employment.

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

The monthly benefit is subject to a minimum for TRS Plan 1 retirees who have at least 25 years of service and have been retired 20 years, or who have 20 years of service and have been retired 25 years. If a survivor option is chosen, the benefit is reduced. Plan 1 members may elect to receive an optional COLA amount based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually. To offset the cost of this annual adjustment, the benefit is reduced.

Effective June 30, 2011, the automatic annual benefit increase for retirees/beneficiaries in TRS Plan 1 was eliminated, and the Adjusted Minimum Benefit limit was increased to $1,545 per month. Additionally, the minimum employer contribution rates for the unfunded liability were lowered.

TRS Plan 1 provides death, as well as, permanent and temporary disability benefits. TRS Plan 1 members receive the following additional lump sum death benefits: retired members $400 (if retired with 10 years of full-time membership), $400 (if inactive with 10 years of membership), active members $600 (if employed full-time at time of death). The survivor of a TRS Plan 1 member who dies after having earned 10 years of service credit has the option, upon the member's death, of either a monthly survivor benefit or the lump sum of contributions plus interest.

TRS Plan 1 members on temporary disability receive a monthly payment of $180 payable for up to two years, for the same occurrence. After five years of service, members on a disability retirement receive a benefit based on their salary and service to date of disability.

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

TRS Plan 2 members who have at least 20 years of service credit and are 55 years of age or older are eligible for early retirement with a reduced benefit. The benefit is reduced by an early retirement factor (ERF) that varies according to age, for each year before age 65.

TRS Plan 2 members who have 30 or more years of service credit and are at least 55 years old, can retire under one of two provisions:

- With a benefit that is reduced by 3 percent for each year before age 65; or
- With a benefit that has a smaller (or no) reduction (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

TRS Plan 2 retirement benefits are actuarially reduced if a survivor option is chosen. Additionally, the surviving

spouse or eligible children of a TRS Plan 2 member who dies after having earned 10 years of service credit has the option of either a monthly benefit or a lump sum payment of the member's contributions plus interest.

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

TRS Plan 3 members are vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after 10 years of service; or after five years of service if 12 months of that service are earned after age 44; or after five service credit years earned in TRS Plan 2 by July 1, 1996. Plan 3 members are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan.

Vested TRS Plan 3 members are eligible for normal retirement at age 65, or they may retire early with the following conditions and benefits:

- If they have at least 10 service credit years and are 55 years old, the benefit is reduced by an ERF that varies according to age, for each year before age 65;

- If they have 30 service credit years and are at least 55 years old, they have the choice of a benefit that is reduced 3 percent for each year before age 65, or a benefit with a smaller (or no) reduction factor (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

TRS Plan 3 retirement benefits are actuarially reduced if a survivor option is chosen.

Refer to section J of this note for a description of the defined contribution component of TRS Plan 3.

TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members who work for at least five months of a six-month period, from September through August, and earn 630 hours or more within that six-month period receive six months of service credit.

Plan 2 and Plan 3 members need to have two years of service credit in order to be eligible to purchase up to seven years of service credit for public education experience earned in another state or with the federal government.

TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 provide disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 monthly benefit amount is 2 percent of the AFC per year of service. For Plan 3, the monthly benefit amount is 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. These disability benefit amounts are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 65, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option. There is no cap on years of service credit, and a COLA is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually.

TRS members can receive service credit for military service that interrupts employment. Additionally, TRS members who become totally incapacitated for continued employment while serving in the uniformed services, or a surviving spouse or eligible children, may request interruptive military service credit.

TRS members may purchase up to 24 consecutive months of service credit for each period of temporary duty disability. Additionally, TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members who have two years of earned service credit may purchase up to seven years of service credit for public education experience earned in another state or with the federal government.

TRS members may also purchase up to five years of additional service credit, once eligible for retirement. This credit can only be purchased at the time of retirement, and can be used only to provide the member with a monthly annuity that is paid in addition to the member's retirement benefit.

Beneficiaries of TRS members killed in the course of employment receive survivor benefits without actuarial reduction. This provision applies to any member killed in the course of employment, on or after June 10, 2004, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

A one-time duty-related death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a TRS member who dies in the line of service as a result of injuries or illness sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally and proximately out of the member's covered employment, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries.

Portability of retirement benefits allows for TRS members' compensation that is reportable in all dual members' systems, except in WSPRS, to be included in the calculation of all dual members' benefits, and removing the "maximum benefit rule" for dual members who have less than 15 years of service in one capped plan and service in one uncapped plan.

Effective after the January 2008 distribution, gain sharing for TRS Plan 1 and Plan 3 members was discontinued. Additional COLAs were provided to TRS Plan 1 retirees in July 2009 and new alternative early retirement provisions were created for TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members.

From January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, judicial members of TRS were given the choice to elect participation in the Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program enacted in 2006. Justices and judges in TRS Plan 1 were able to make an irrevocable election to pay increased contributions that would fund a retirement benefit with a 3.5 percent multiplier. The benefit is capped at 75 percent of AFC.

Members who chose to participate would:

- Accrue service credit at the higher multiplier beginning with the date of their election.
- Be subject to the benefit cap of 75 percent of AFC.
- Stop contributing to the Judicial Retirement Account (JRA).
- Pay higher contributions.
- Be given the option to increase the multiplier on past judicial service.

Members who did not choose to participate would:

- Continue to accrue service credit at the regular multiplier.
- Not be subject to a benefit cap.
- Continue to participate in JRA, if applicable.
- Continue to pay contributions at the regular TRS rate.
- Never be a participant in the JBM program.

Newly elected or appointed justices and judges who chose to become TRS members on or after January 1, 2007, were required to participate in the JBM program. Members required to join the JBM program would:

- Return to prior TRS Plan if membership had previously been established.
- Accrue the higher multiplier for all judicial service.
- Not contribute to JRA.
- Not have the option to increase the multiplier for past judicial service.

Material changes, if any, in TRS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

School Employees' Retirement System

The Legislature established the School Employees' Retirement System (SERS) effective in 2000. Membership in the system includes classified employees of school districts and educational service districts. SERS is comprised principally of non-state agency employees. SERS retirement benefit provisions are established in chapters 41.34 and 41.35 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature.

SERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of two separate plans for membership purposes: Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan and Plan 3 is a defined benefit plan with a defined contribution component.

As of September 1, 2000, the membership of classified school employees in PERS Plan 2 was transferred to SERS Plan 2. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by August 31, 2000, are SERS Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3.

Until June 30, 2007, SERS members joining the system on or after September 1, 2000 became members of SERS Plan 3. Legislation passed in 2007 gives SERS members hired on or after July 1, 2007, 90 days to make an irrevocable choice to become a member of either SERS Plan 2 or Plan 3. At the end of the 90 days, any member who has not made a choice becomes a member of Plan 3. Notwithstanding, SERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members may opt out of plan membership if terminally ill, with less than five years to live.

SERS is comprised of and reported as two separate plans: Plan 2/3 and Plan 3. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members.

Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered to be single plan for reporting purposes.

SERS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to the SERS Plan 2 defined benefit plan accrue interest at a rate specified by the Director of DRS. During fiscal year 2012, the rate was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Members in SERS Plan 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and

interest thereon upon separation from SERS-covered employment.

SERS Plan 2 members are vested after completing five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members are eligible for normal retirement at the age of 65 with five years of service. The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service. AFC is the monthly average of the 60 consecutive highest-paid service credit months. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a COLA is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually.

SERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. SERS Plan 3 defined contribution benefits are financed from employee contributions and investment earnings. Employees in SERS Plan 3 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions adjusted by earnings and losses from the investment of those contributions upon separation from SERS-covered employment.

SERS Plan 2 members are vested after completing five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members are eligible for normal retirement at the age of 65 with five years of service. The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service. AFC is the monthly average of the 60 consecutive highest paid service credit months. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a COLA is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually.

Half time service credit is granted for members of SERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 for educational employment prior to January 1, 1987.

SERS Plan 2 members who have at least 20 years of service credit and are 55 years of age or older are eligible for early retirement with a reduced benefit. The benefit is reduced by an early retirement factor (ERF) that varies according to age, for each year before age 65.

SERS Plan 2 members who have 30 service credit years and are at least 55 years old can retire under one of two provisions:

- With a benefit that is reduced by 3 percent for each year before age 65; or
- With a benefit that has a smaller (or no) reduction (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

SERS Plan 2 retirement benefits are actuarially reduced if a survivor option is chosen.

The surviving spouse or eligible child of a SERS Plan 2 member who dies after having earned 10 years of service credit has the option of either a monthly benefit or a lump sum payment of the member's contributions plus interest.

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

Effective June 7, 2006, SERS Plan 3 members are vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after 10 years of service; or after 5 years of service if 12 months of that service are earned after age 44; or after five service credit years earned in PERS Plan 2 by September 1, 2000. Plan 3 members are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan.

Vested SERS Plan 3 members are eligible for normal retirement at age 65, or they may retire early with the following conditions and benefits:

- If they have at least 10 service credit years and are 55 years old, the benefit is reduced by an ERF that varies according to age, for each year before age 65;
- If they have 30 service credit years and are at least 55 years old, they have the choice of a benefit that is reduced by 3 percent for each year before age 65; or a benefit with a smaller (or no) reduction factor (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

SERS Plan 3 retirement benefits are also actuarially reduced if a survivor option is chosen. Refer to section J of this note for a description of the defined contribution component of SERS Plan 3.

SERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members may have up to 10 years of interruptive military service credit; five years at no cost and five years that may be purchased by paying the required contributions.

SERS members who become totally incapacitated for continued employment while serving in the uniformed services, or a surviving spouse or eligible children, may request interruptive military service credit.

SERS members may purchase up to 24 consecutive months of service credit for each period of temporary duty disability.

SERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 provide disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 monthly benefit amount is 2

percent of the AFC per year of service. For Plan 3 the monthly benefit amount is 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. These disability benefit amounts are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 65, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option. There is no cap on years of service credit and a COLA is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually.

SERS members may also purchase up to five years of additional service credit once eligible for retirement. This credit can only be purchased at the time of retirement and can be used only to provide the member with a monthly annuity that is paid in addition to the member's retirement benefit.

Should any such member die during this active duty, the member's surviving spouse or eligible children may purchase service credit on behalf of the deceased member.

Beneficiaries of a SERS Plan 2 or Plan 3 member with 10 years of service who is killed in the course of employment receive retirement benefits without actuarial reduction. This provision applies to any member killed in the course of employment, on or after June 10, 2004, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

A one-time duty-related death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a SERS member who dies in the line of service as a result of injuries sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally and proximately out of the member's covered employment, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Portability of retirement benefits allows for SERS members' compensation that is reportable in all dual members' systems, except in WSPRS, to be included in the calculation of all dual members' benefits, and removing the "maximum benefit rule" for dual members who have less than 15 years of service in one capped plan and service in one uncapped plan.

Material changes, if any, in SERS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System

The Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF) was established in 1970 by the Legislature. Membership includes all full-time, fully compensated, local law enforcement commissioned officers, firefighters, and as of July 24, 2005, emergency medical technicians.

LEOFF membership is comprised primarily of non-state employees, with Department of Fish and Wildlife enforcement officers who were first included effective July 27, 2003, being an exception. LEOFF retirement benefit provisions are established in chapter 41.26 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature.

LEOFF is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of two separate defined benefit plans. LEOFF members who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, are Plan 2 members.

Effective July 1, 2003, the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board was established by Initiative 790 to provide governance of LEOFF Plan 2. The Board's duties include adopting contribution rates and recommending policy changes to the Legislature.

LEOFF retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings, employer and employee contributions, and a special funding situation in which the state pays through legislative appropriations. Employee contributions to the LEOFF Plan 1 and Plan 2 defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by the Director of DRS. During fiscal year 2012, the rate was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Members in LEOFF Plan 1 and Plan 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest earnings upon separation from LEOFF-covered employment.

LEOFF Plan 1 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement with five years of service at the age of 50. The benefit per year of service calculated as a percent of final average salary (FAS) is as follows:

Term of Service	Percent of FAS
20+	2.0%
10-19	1.5%
5-9	1.0%

The FAS is the basic monthly salary received at the time of retirement, provided a member has held the same position or rank for 12 months preceding the date of retirement. Otherwise, it is the average of the highest consecutive 24 months' salary within the last 10 years of service. A COLA is granted based on the Consumer Price Index.

LEOFF Plan 1 provides death and disability benefits. Death benefits for survivors of Plan 1 members on active duty consist of the following: (1) If eligible spouse, 50 percent of the FAS, plus 5 percent of FAS for each eligible surviving child, with a limitation on the combined

benefit of 60 percent of the FAS; or (2) If no eligible spouse, eligible children receive 30 percent of FAS for the first child plus 10 percent for each additional child, subject to a 60 percent limitation of FAS, divided equally.

A one-time duty-related death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a LEOFF Plan 1 member who dies as a result of injuries or illness sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally and proximately out of the member's covered employment, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries.

The LEOFF Plan 1 disability benefit is 50 percent of the FAS plus 5 percent for each child up to a maximum of 60 percent. Upon recovery from disability before the age of 50, a member is restored to service with full credit for service while disabled. Upon recovery after the age of 50, the benefit continues as the greater of the member's disability benefit or service retirement benefit.

LEOFF Plan 1 members may purchase up to five years of additional service credit once eligible for retirement. This credit can only be purchased at the time of retirement, and can be used only to provide the member with a monthly annuity that is paid in addition to the member's benefit.

LEOFF Plan 2 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members are eligible for retirement at the age of 53 with five years of service, or at age 50 with 20 years of service. Plan 2 members receive a benefit of 2 percent of the FAS per year of service (FAS is based on the highest consecutive 60 months), actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor option. Members who retire prior to the age of 53 receive reduced benefits. If the member has at least 20 years of service and is age 50, the reduction is 3 percent for each year prior to age 53. Otherwise, the benefits are actuarially reduced for each year prior to age 53. A COLA is granted (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

LEOFF Plan 2 members who apply for retirement may purchase up to five years of additional service credit. The cost of this credit is the actuarial equivalent of the resulting increase in the member's benefit.

LEOFF Plan 2 members can receive service credit for military service that interrupts employment. Additionally, LEOFF Plan 2 members who become totally incapacitated for continued employment while serving in the uniformed services, or a surviving spouse or eligible children may request interruptive military service credit.

Employer authorized shared leave received by LEOFF Plan 2 members from a non-state employer, must receive the same treatment in respect to service credit and FAS that a member would normally receive if using accrued annual leave or sick leave. This applies to directly and indirectly transferred leave, such as through a shared leave pool, and includes leave transferred prior to the effective date of the act providing that retirement contributions were made on the shared leave.

LEOFF Plan 2 provides disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 benefit amount is 2 percent of the FAS for each year of service. Benefits are reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor option and for each year that the member's age is less than 53, unless the disability is duty-related. If the member has at least 20 years of service and is age 50, the reduction is 3 percent for each year prior to age 53.

LEOFF Plan 2 members may also purchase up to 24 consecutive months of service credit for each period of temporary duty disability.

Members of LEOFF Plan 2 who leave service because of a line of duty disability are allowed to withdraw 150 percent of accumulated member contributions. This withdrawal benefit is not subject to federal income tax. Alternatively, members of LEOFF Plan 2 who leave service because of a line of duty disability may be eligible to receive a retirement benefit of at least 10 percent of the FAS and 2 percent per year of service beyond five years. The first 10 percent of the FAS is not subject to federal income tax.

A disability benefit equal to 70 percent of their FAS, subject to offsets for workers' compensation and Social Security disability benefits received, is also available to those LEOFF Plan 2 members who are catastrophically disabled in the line of duty and incapable of future substantial gainful employment in any capacity. Effective June 2010, benefits to LEOFF Plan 2 members who are catastrophically disabled include payment of eligible health care insurance premiums.

LEOFF Plan 2 retirees may return to work in an eligible position covered by another retirement system, choose membership in that system and suspend their pension benefits, or not choose membership and continue receiving pension benefits without interruption.

Beneficiaries of a LEOFF Plan 2 member who is killed in the course of employment receive retirement benefits without actuarial reduction, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries. Benefits to eligible surviving spouses and dependent children of LEOFF Plan 2 members killed in the course of employment include the payment of health care

insurance premiums paid to the Washington state Health Care Authority.

Beginning in 2011, when state General Fund revenues increase by at least 5 percent over the prior biennium's revenues, the State Treasurer will transfer, subject to legislative appropriation, specific amounts into a Local Public Safety Enhancement Account. Half of this transfer will be proportionately distributed to all jurisdictions with LEOFF Plan 2 members. The other half will be transferred to a LEOFF Retirement System Benefits Improvement Account to fund benefit enhancements for LEOFF Plan 2 members.

A one-time duty-related death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a LEOFF Plan 2 member who dies as a result of injuries or illness sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally and proximately out of the member's covered employment, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Legislation passed in 2009 provides to the Washington-state-registered domestic partners of LEOFF Plan 2 members the same treatment as married spouses, to the extent that the treatment is not in conflict with federal laws.

The optional lump sum payment payable upon remarriage is increased for LEOFF Plan 2 survivors of a member killed in the course of employment from 24 times the monthly allowance that the member was receiving at the time of remarriage to an amount equal to 36 times the monthly allowance.

Portability of retirement benefits allows for LEOFF Plan 2 members' compensation that is reportable in all dual members' systems, except in WSPRS, to be included in the calculation of all dual members' benefits, and removing the "maximum benefit rule" for dual members who have less than 15 years of service in one capped plan and service in one uncapped plan.

Department of Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Officers can transfer service credit earned as an enforcement officer in PERS Plan 2 or PERS Plan 3 to LEOFF Plan 2. Member, employer and state contribution rates will increase to the extent necessary to fund the difference in the value of the service credit transferred between the plans and the member contributions transferred into LEOFF Plan 2.

Active LEOFF members can choose whether or not to obtain and pay for Medicare coverage through a "divided referendum" process.

Material changes, if any, in LEOFF benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Washington State Patrol Retirement System

The Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS) was established by the Legislature in 1947. Any commissioned employee of the Washington State Patrol is eligible to participate. WSPRS benefits are established in chapter 43.43 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature.

WSPRS is a single-employer defined benefit retirement system. WSPRS members who joined the system by December 31, 2002, are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after January 1, 2003, are Plan 2 members. For financial reporting and investment purposes, however, both plans are accounted for in the same pension fund.

WSPRS retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to WSPRS accrue interest at a rate specified by the Director of DRS. During fiscal year 2012, the rate was 5.364 percent annually, compounded monthly. Members in WSPRS can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest earnings thereon upon separation from WSPRS-covered employment.

WSPRS member contribution rates will be no more than 7 percent of pay plus half the cost of any future benefit improvements. The employer will pay the contribution rate required to cover all system costs that are not covered by the member contribution rate. Also a minimum total contribution rate is established for WSPRS, beginning July 1, 2010.

There is no vesting requirement for active WSPRS members. Inactive WSPRS members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Members are eligible for retirement at the age of 55 with five years of service, or after 25 years of service, and must retire at age 65. This mandatory requirement, however, does not apply to the chief of the Washington State Patrol.

The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the average final salary (AFS) per year of service, capped at 75 percent. A cost-of-living allowance is granted, based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually.

For WSPRS Plan 1 members, AFS is based on the average of the 24 highest-paid service credit months and excludes voluntary overtime. Death benefits for these members, if on active duty, consist of the following: (1) If eligible spouse, 50 percent of the AFS, plus 5 percent of the AFS for each eligible surviving child, with a

limitation on the combined benefit of 60 percent of the AFS; or (2) If no eligible spouse, 30 percent of AFS for the first child plus 10 percent for each additional child, subject to a 60 percent limitation of AFS, or (3) If no spouse or eligible children, beneficiary gets refund of contributions and interest.

For WSPRS Plan 2 members, AFS is based on the average of the 60 consecutive highest-paid service credit months and excludes both voluntary overtime and cash-outs of annual and holiday leave. At retirement, these members also have the option of selecting an actuarially reduced benefit in order to provide for post-retirement survivor benefits.

WSPRS members may purchase up to five years of additional service credit once eligible for retirement. This credit can only be purchased at the time of retirement, and can be used only to provide the member with a monthly annuity that is paid in addition to the member's retirement benefit.

WSPRS benefit provisions include death benefits; however, the system provides no disability benefits. Disability benefits may be available from the Washington State Patrol. If disability benefits are received, the member may be eligible to acquire service credit for the period of disability.

Beneficiaries of a WSPRS Plan 2 member who is killed in the course of employment receive retirement benefits without actuarial reduction, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries. Benefits to eligible surviving spouses and dependents of WSPRS members killed in the course of employment include the payment of on-going health care insurance premiums paid to the Washington State Health Care Authority.

Death benefits for these members, if on active duty, consist of the following: (1) If the member is single or has less than 10 years of service, the return of the member's accumulated contributions; or (2) If the member is married, has an eligible child, or has completed 10 years of service, a reduced benefit reflecting a joint and 100 percent survivor option or 150 percent of the member's accumulated contributions, at the survivor's option.

A one-time duty-related death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a WSPRS member who dies as a result of injuries or illness sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally and proximately out of the member's covered employment, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

The death benefit amount is adjusted each year by the Seattle Consumer Price Index up to a maximum of 3 percent each year. This applies to all members of WSPRS Plan 2 killed in the course of employment since January 1, 2009.

WSPRS Plan 2 members may receive up to five years of no-cost service credit for military service that interrupts employment. Additionally, WSPRS Plan 2 members who become totally incapacitated for continued employment while serving in the uniformed services, or a surviving spouse or eligible children may request interruptive service credit.

Compensation for members of WSPRS Plans 1 and 2 who become totally disabled during the line of duty includes any payments for premiums for employer-provided medical insurance.

Legislation passed in 2009 provides to the Washington-state-registered domestic partners of WSPRS members the same treatment as married spouses, to the extent that the treatment is not in conflict with federal laws.

Material changes, if any, in WSPRS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Public Safety Employees' Retirement System

The Public Safety Employees' Retirement System (PSERS) was created by the 2004 Legislature and became effective July 1, 2006. PSERS retirement benefit provisions have been established by chapter 41.37 RCW and may be only amended by the Legislature.

PSERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of a single defined benefit plan, PSERS Plan 2. PSERS membership includes:

- Full-time employees hired by a covered employer before July 1, 2006, who met at least one of the PSERS eligibility criteria and elected membership during the period of July 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006; and,

- Full-time employees hired on or after July 1, 2006, by a covered employer, that meet at least one of the PSERS eligibility criteria.

A "covered employer" is one that participates in PSERS. Covered employers include:

- State of Washington agencies: Department of Corrections, Department of Natural Resources, Gambling Commission, Liquor Control Board, Parks and Recreation Commission, and Washington State Patrol;

- Washington state counties;
- Corrections departments of Washington state cities except for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane; and
- Correctional entities formed by PSERS employers under the Interlocal Cooperation Act.

To be eligible for PSERS, an employee must work on a full-time basis and:

- Have completed a certified criminal justice training course with authority to arrest, conduct criminal investigations, enforce the criminal laws of Washington, and carry a firearm as part of the job; or
- Have primary responsibility to ensure the custody and security of incarcerated or probationary individuals; or
- Function as a limited authority Washington peace officer, as defined in RCW 10.93.020; or
- Have primary responsibility to supervise eligible members who meet the above criteria.

PSERS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to the plan accrue interest at a rate specified by the Director of DRS. During fiscal year 2012, the rate was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Members in PSERS Plan 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon upon separation from PSERS-covered employment.

PSERS members are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. PSERS members may retire with a monthly benefit of 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) at the age 65 with five years of service, or at the age of 60 with at least 10 years of PSERS service credit, or at age 53 with 20 years of service. AFC is the monthly average of the member's 60 consecutive highest-paid service credit months. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a cost-of-living allowance is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually.

PSERS members who retire prior to the age of 60 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 53 or older with at least 20 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction for each year between the age at retirement and age 60 applies.

PSERS members can receive service credit for military service that interrupts employment. Additionally, PSERS members who become totally incapacitated for continued employment while serving in the uniformed services, or a surviving spouse or eligible children may request interruptive military service credit.

PSERS members may also purchase up to five years of additional service credit once eligible for retirement. This credit can only be purchased at the time of retirement, and cannot be used to qualify for any retirement eligibility or benefit reductions based upon years of service. This credit is to be used exclusively to provide the member with a monthly annuity that is paid in addition to the member's retirement allowance.

PSERS Plan 2 provides disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) for each year of service. AFC is based on the member's 60 consecutive highest creditable months of service. Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 60 (with 10 or more service credit years in PSERS), or less than 65 (with fewer than 10 service credit years). There is no cap on years of service credit and a cost-of-living allowance is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually.

PSERS members may purchase up to 24 consecutive months of service credit for each period of temporary duty disability.

Beneficiaries of a PSERS Plan 2 member with 10 years of service who is killed in the course of employment receive retirement benefits without actuarial reduction. This provision applies to any member killed in the course of employment, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

A one-time duty-related death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a PSERS member who dies as a result of injuries or illness sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally and proximately out of the member's covered employment, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries.

The optional lump sum payment payable upon remarriage is increased for PSERS Plan 2 survivors of a member killed in the course of employment from 24 times the monthly allowance that the member was receiving at the time of remarriage to an amount equal to 36 times the monthly allowance.

Portability of retirement benefits allows for PSERS members' compensation that is reportable in all dual members' systems, except in WSPRS, to be included in the calculation of all dual members' benefits, and removing the "maximum benefit rule" for dual members

who have less than 15 years of service in one capped plan and service in one uncapped plan.

Material changes, if any, to PSERS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Judicial Retirement System

The Judicial Retirement System (JRS) was established by the Legislature in 1971. Membership includes judges elected or appointed to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts on or after August 9, 1971. The system was closed to new entrants on July 1, 1988, with new judges joining PERS. JRS retirement benefit provisions are established in chapter 2.10 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature.

JRS is an agent multiple-employer retirement system comprised of a single defined benefit plan. JRS retirement benefits are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis from a combination of investment earnings, employer contributions, employee contributions, and a special funding situation in which the state pays the remaining contributions.

Employee contributions accrue interest at a rate specified by the Director of DRS. During fiscal year 2012, the rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent, compounded quarterly. JRS members who are vested in the plan may not elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination. However, any JRS member that left the system before July 1, 1988, or his/her spouse, who was ineligible to receive a benefit at that time, may apply and receive a refund of such contributions from DRS, if said contributions have not been already refunded via a sundry claims appropriation from the Legislature.

JRS members are eligible for retirement at the age of 60 with 15 years of service, or at the age of 60 after 12 years of service (if the member left office involuntarily) with at least 15 years after beginning judicial service.

The benefit per year of service calculated as a percent of final average salary (FAS) is shown in the table below. This benefit is capped at 75 percent of FAS, exclusive of cost of living increases.

Term of Service	Percent of FAS
15+	3.5%
10-14	3.0%

Death and disability benefits are also provided. Eligibility for death benefits while on active duty requires 10 or more years of service. A monthly spousal benefit is provided which is equal to 50 percent of the benefit that the member would have received if retired. If the member is retired, the surviving spouse receives the greater of 50 percent of the member's retirement benefit or 25 percent of the FAS. For members with 10 or more years of service, a disability benefit of 50 percent of FAS is provided.

Material changes, if any, in JRS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Judges' Retirement Fund

The Judges' Retirement Fund was created by the Legislature on March 22, 1937, pursuant to chapter 2.12 RCW, to provide retirement benefits to judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or Superior Courts of the state of Washington. Subsequent legislation required that all judges first appointed or elected to office on or after August 1, 1971, enter the Judicial Retirement System. Judges' retirement benefit provisions are established in chapter 2.12 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature.

The Judges' Retirement Fund is an agent multiple-employer retirement system comprised of a single defined benefit plan. There are currently no active members in this plan. Retirement benefits are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis from a combination of past employee and employer contributions, and a special funding situation in which the state contributes to the plan.

Material changes, if any, in benefit provisions for Judges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

The Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund

The Volunteer Fire Fighters' Relief Act was created by the Legislature in 1935 and the pension portion of the act was added in 1945. Membership in the system requires volunteer firefighter service with a fire department of an electing municipality of Washington State, emergency work as an emergency medical technician with an emergency medical service district, or work as a commissioned reserve law enforcement officer. Retirement benefits are established in chapter 41.24 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature.

The Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (VFFRPF) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system that provides death and active duty disability benefits to all members, and optional defined benefit pension plan payments.

VFFRPF retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings, member contributions, municipality contributions, and a special funding situation where the state pays the remaining contributions. Since retirement benefits cover volunteer service, benefits are paid based on years of service not

salary. Members are vested after ten years of service. VFFRPF members accrue no interest on contributions and may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination.

After 25 years of active membership, members having reached the age of 65 and who have paid their annual retirement fee for 25 years are entitled to receive a monthly benefit of $50 plus $10 per year of service. The maximum monthly benefit is $300. Reduced pensions are available for members under the age of 65 or with less than 25 years of service.

Death and active duty disability benefits are provided at no cost to the member. Death benefits in the line of duty consist of a lump sum of $152,000. Funeral and burial expenses are also paid in a lump sum of $2,000 for members on active duty. Members receiving disability benefits at the time of death shall be paid $500.

Members injured while on active duty shall receive disability payments of $2,550 per month for up to six months; thereafter, payments are reduced. Disabled members receive $1,275 per month, their spouse $255, and dependent children $110.

Effective July 1, 2001, the disability income benefits and the maximum survivor benefits under the Relief Plan are increased for increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Effective July 22, 2007, vocational rehabilitation may be paid for disabled members who are unable to return to their previous employment. Members who qualify are subject to a $4,000 maximum limit and are required to follow certain conditions established by the Board and authorized by chapter 41.24 RCW.

Effective June 10, 2010, members of the VFFRPF retirement system with vested pensions who have reached age 65 may, under certain conditions, retire from service, draw their pensions, and return to service. Additional service does not count toward the pension, and members cannot draw disability compensation. Departments opting to allow their members to participate in the retire-rehire program agree to pay for annual physicals and an additional surcharge.

Material changes, if any, in VFFRPF benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Material Legislative Changes to Pension Plans
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

System/Plan Affected	Effective Date	Description of the changes
LEOFF Plan 2, PERS, PSERS, SERS, TRS and WSPRS	7/1/11	DRS is required to include the qualifying foregone compensation during the 2011-2013 biennium in the benefits calculation of retiring government employees in LEOFF Plan 2, PERS, PSERS, SERS, TRS and WSPRS. (Chapter 5, Laws of 2011)
PERS, PSERS, SERS, TRS and Higher Education Retirement Plan Supplemental Benefit Fund	7/1/11 – 1/1/12	Multi-faceted legislation that: • Limits to 867 the post-retirement hours that a PERS Plan 1 or TRS Plan 1 retiree may work prior to suspension of the pension benefit. • Applies the return to work provision of the applicable retirement system to higher education positions eligible for Higher Education Retirement Plans (HERPs). • Prohibits higher education institutions and entities from offering participation in a HERP to any newly hired employee that has retired or is eligible to retire from a DRS administered retirement plan. • Provides, for newly hired employees eligible to participate in a HERP, the option at time of hire to participate in PERS Plan 3, TRS Plan 3 or a HERP. • Creates the Higher Education Retirement Plan Supplemental Benefit Fund. • Requires institutions to contribute a percentage of their HERP-covered employees' salary to DRS to be invested by the Washington State Investment Board. These funds are intended to be used to pay required supplemental benefits to eligible HERP retirees. (Chapter 47, Laws of 2011)
PSERS	7/22/11	The employer definition within PSERS is modified to include correctional entities formed by PSERS employers under the Interlocal Cooperation Act (RCW 39.34). (Chapter 68, Laws of 2011)

PERS Plan 3, SERS Plan 3 and TRS Plan 3	7/22/11	The investment option for new employees who default into membership in PERS Plan 3, SERS Plan 3 or TRS Plan 3 by failing to choose a retirement plan within the allotted 90 days is changed from the Total Allocation Portfolio to a Retirement Strategy Fund, based on the member's birth year and an assumed retirement at age 65. (Chapter 80, Laws of 2011)
All systems, plans	6/7/12*	This legislation allows same-gender couples to marry, and automatically converts certain domestic partnerships to marriages unless the couple marries or dissolves the partnership before June 30, 2014. Under the provisions of this bill, survivor benefits may be available to certain members of the state's retirement systems sooner than under current law. (Chapter 3, Laws of 2012) *This law will remain on hold pending the results of a referendum to take place in November, 2012.
WSPRS	6/7/12	Current WSPRS members who have service credit earned as commercial vehicle enforcement officers within PERS Plan 2 may transfer said credit into the WSPRS. The member must pay the full actuarial cost of the transfer. (Chapter 72, Laws of 2012)
VFFRPF	6/7/12	At any time prior to retirement or at the time of retirement, a member of the VFFRPF may purchase retirement pension coverage for years of eligible service prior to the member's enrollment in the system or for years of service credit lost due to the withdrawal of the member's pension fee contributions. A member choosing to purchase such retirement pension coverage must make a contribution to the system equal to the actuarial value of the resulting benefit increase. (Chapter 239, Laws of 2012)
LEOFF, PERS, PSERS, SERS and TRS	6/7/12	This legislation amends the retirement statutes to clarify that governmental contractors are not employers under the system, unless otherwise qualifying, and that the determination of whether an employee/employer relationship has been established shall be based solely on the relationship between the contracted employee and the governmental employer. (Chapter 236, Laws of 2012)
LEOFF Plan 2	6/7/12	The initial timeline to transfer service credit under RCW 41.26.435 is moved from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2012. (Chapter 248, Laws of 2012)

C. FUNDING POLICIES

With the exception of LEOFF Plan 2, the Legislature provided for minimum contribution rates for all retirement plans (Chapter 561, Laws of 2009). The LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board provided for minimum contribution rates for the LEOFF Plan 2. These minimum rates went into effect beginning with the 2011-13 biennium.

As part of Substitute House Bill 2021, the Legislature reduced the Plan 1 UAAL minimum rates starting in 2015 to 3.5 percent in PERS and to 5.75 percent in TRS.

All employers are required to contribute at the level established by the Legislature. The table at the end of this section provides the required contribution rates for all plans (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) at the close of fiscal year 2012.

Public Employees' Retirement System

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 1 employer contribution rates, Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates, and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in accordance with chapters 41.40 and 41.45 RCW.

- Plan 1 - Employee contribution rates are established by statute at 6 percent for state agencies and local government unit employees, and at 7.5 percent for state government elected officials.

- Plan 2/3 - The employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 and the employer contribution rate for Plan 3 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3.

- Plan 3 – The employee contribution rates range from 5 to 15 percent, based on member choice. Two of the options are graduated rates dependent on the employee's age.

As a result of the implementation of the Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program in January 2007, a second tier of employer and employee rates was developed to fund, along with investment earnings, the increased retirement benefits of those justices and judges who participate in the program.

Teachers' Retirement System

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 1 employer contribution rates, Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates, and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in accordance with chapters 41.32 and 41.45 RCW.

- Plan 1 - Employee contribution rates are established by statute at 6 percent for state agencies and local government unit employees, and at 7.5 percent for state elected officials.

- Plan 2/3 – Employer and employee for Plan 2 and the employer contribution rate for Plan 3 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3.

- Plan 3 – Employee contribution rates range from 5 to 15 percent, based on member choice. Two of the options are graduated rated dependent on the employee's age.

As a result of the implementation of the Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program in January 2007, a second tier of employee rates were developed to fund the increased retirement benefits of those judges who participate in the program.

School Employees' Retirement System

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in chapters 41.35 and 41.45 RCW.

- Plan 2/3 - Employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 and the employer contribution rate for Plan 3 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3.

- Plan 3 - Employee contribution rates range from 5 to 15 percent, based on member choice. Two of the options are graduated dependent on the employee's age.

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System

Employer and employee contribution rates are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund the plans. Starting on July 1, 2000, Plan 1 employers and employees contribute zero percent, as long as the plan remains fully funded. Plan 2 employers and employees are required to pay at the level adopted by the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board. All employers are required to contribute at the level required by state statute.

The Legislature, by means of a special funding arrangement, appropriates money from the state General Fund to supplement the current service liability and fund the prior service costs of Plan 2 in accordance with the recommendations of the Pension Funding Council and the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board.

However, this special funding situation is not mandated by the State Constitution and this funding requirement could be returned to the employers by a change of statute. For fiscal year 2012, the state contributed $52.8 million to LEOFF Plan 2.

Washington State Patrol Retirement System

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts the employee and the state contribution rates, subject to revision by the Legislature. The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in accordance with chapters 43.43 and 41.45 RCW.

The preliminary employee and the state contribution rates are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund the plan. State statute also requires employees to contribute at a rate of at least 4.85 percent.

Public Safety Employees' Retirement System

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates. The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in chapters 41.37 and 41.45 RCW.

The employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2.

Judicial Retirement System

Contributions made are based on rates set in chapter 2.10 RCW. By statute, employees are required to contribute 7.5 percent with an equal amount contributed by the state. In addition, the state guarantees the solvency of the Judicial Retirement System on a pay-as-you-go basis. Each biennium, the Legislature, through biennial appropriations from the state General Fund, contributes amounts sufficient to meet benefit payment requirements. For fiscal year 2012, the state contributed $8.1 million.

Judges' Retirement Fund

Past contributions were made based on rates set in chapter 2.12 RCW. By statute, employees were required to contribute 6.5 percent with an equal amount

contributed by the state. However, there are no active members remaining in the Judges' Retirement Fund.

The state guarantees the solvency of the Judges' Retirement Fund on a pay-as-you-go basis. Each biennium, therefore, the Legislature, through appropriations from the state General Fund, contributes amounts sufficient to meet benefit payment requirements. For fiscal year 2012, however, no such appropriations or contributions were needed or made.

The Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund

The retirement provisions of Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (VFFRPF) are funded through member contributions of $30 per year, varying employer contributions, and 40 percent of the Fire Insurance Premium Tax, as per chapter 41.24 RCW.

Employers consist of fire departments, emergency medical service districts and law enforcement agencies. The contribution rate for fire districts is set by the Legislature and was $30 per member for the years 2011 and 2012. The rate for emergency medical service districts and law enforcement agencies is set each year by the State Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension, based on the actual cost of participation as determined by the Office of the State Actuary. For the year 2012, the rate was $90 per member. Employers may opt to pay the member's fee on their behalf.

VFFRPF members earn no interest on contributions and may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination.

Administrative expenses are funded through fire insurance premium taxes and are maintained in a separate fund. Amounts not needed for administrative expenses are transferred to VFFRPF.

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) for all retirement plans at the close of fiscal year 2012 were as follows:

Required Contribution Rates	Employer			Employee		
	Plan 1	Plan 2	Plan 3	Plan 1	Plan 2	Plan 3
PERS						
Members Not Participating in JBM						
State agencies*	7.08%	7.08%	7.08%**	6.00%	4.64%	***
Local governmental units*	7.08%	7.08%	7.08%**	6.00%	4.64%	***
State govt elected officials*	10.54%	7.08%	7.08%**	7.50%	4.64%	***
Members Participating in JBM						
State agencies*	9.58%	9.58%	9.58%**	9.76%	9.10%	7.50%****
Local governmental units*	7.08%	7.08%	7.08%**	12.26%	11.60%	7.50%****
TRS						
Members Not Participating in JBM						
State agencies*	8.04%	8.04%	8.04%**	6.00%	4.69%	***
Local governmental units*	8.04%	8.04%	8.04%**	6.00%	4.69%	***
State govt elected officials*	8.04%	8.04%	8.04%**	7.50%	4.69%	***
Members Participating in JBM						
State agencies*	8.04%	N/A	N/A	9.76%	N/A	N/A
SERS						
State agencies*	N/A	7.58%	7.58%**	N/A	4.09%	***
Local governmental units*	N/A	7.58%	7.58%**	N/A	4.09%	***
LEOFF						
Ports and universities*	N/A	8.62%	N/A	N/A	8.46%	N/A
Local governmental units*	0.16%	5.24%	N/A	N/A	8.46%	N/A
State of Washington	N/A	3.38%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WSPRS						
State agencies*	8.07%	8.07%	N/A	6.59%	6.59%	N/A
PSERS						
State agencies*	N/A	8.74%	N/A	N/A	6.36%	N/A
Local governmental units*	N/A	8.74%	N/A	N/A	6.36%	N/A
JRS						
State agencies*	7.50%	N/A	N/A	7.50%	N/A	N/A

* Includes an administrative expense rate of 0.16%.
** Plan 3 defined benefit portion only.
*** Variable from 5% to 15% based on rate selected by the member.
**** Minimum rate.
N/A indicates data not available.

D. EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRED AND PAID

The following table presents the state of Washington's required contributions in millions of dollars to cost-sharing plans in accordance with the funding policy. All contributions required by the funding method were paid.

Plans	2012	2011	2010
PERS Plan 1	$124.0	$72.3	$78.2
PERS Plan 2/3	182.8	158.0	160.4
TRS Plan 1	3.1	4.4	5.6
TRS Plan 2/3	1.1	0.7	0.8
PSERS Plan 2	7.4	8.0	7.8
LEOFF Plan 2	52.8	52.9	52.2
VFFRPF	5.6	5.7	5.7

There are no long-term contracts for contributions for any of the retirement plans administered by the state.

E. FUNDED STATUS AND FUNDING PROGRESS

The funded status of each plan as of June 30, 2011, the most recent actuarial valuation date, is as follows (dollars in millions):

Plans	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
PERS Plan 1	$ 8,883.4	$ 12,571.2	$ 3,687.8	71%	$ 431.8	854%
PERS Plan 2/3*	20,996.7	21,626.6	629.9	97%	8,148.4	8%
TRS Plan 1	7,485.0	9,231.8	1,746.8	81%	284.2	615%
TRS Plan 2/3*	7,140.6	7,193.8	53.2	99%	4,085.0	1%
SERS Plan 2/3*	2,872.1	2,956.0	83.9	97%	1,490.0	6%
LEOFF Plan 1	5,565.3	4,144.7	(1,420.6)	134%	24.5	0%
LEOFF Plan 2*	6,620.7	5,941.2	(679.5)	111%	1,534.7	0%
WSPRS Plan 1/2*	949.5	859.4	(90.1)	110%	81.5	0%
PSERS Plan 2*	140.7	126.5	(14.2)	111%	232.8	0%
JRS	5.1	109.3	104.2	5%	0.5	22,574%
Judges	2.3	3.9	1.6	61%	-	N/A
VFFRPF	167.8	167.8	-	100%	N/A	N/A

N/A indicates data not applicable.

Note: Figures may not total due to rounding. Percentages are calculated using unrounded totals.

* These plans use the aggregate actuarial cost method which does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial liabilities. For this reason, the information shown above has been prepared using the entry age actuarial cost method and is intended to serve as a surrogate for the funded status and funding progress of these plans.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

Defined Benefit Pension Plans Administered by the State

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

The information was determined as part of the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated below. Additional information as of the latest valuation follows.

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2/3	TRS Plan 1	TRS Plan 2/3	SERS Plan 2/3
Valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2011	6/30/2011	6/30/2011	6/30/2011
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal [1]	Aggregate [2]	Entry age normal [1]	Aggregate [2]	Aggregate [2]
Amortization method					
Funding	Level % [4]	N/A	Level % [4]	N/A	N/A
GASB	Level $	N/A	Level $	N/A	N/A
Remaining amortization years (closed)	10-year rolling	Open plan	10-year rolling	Open plan	Open plan
Remaining amortization period (closed)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asset valuation method	8-year graded smoothed fair value [5]	8-year graded smoothed fair value [5]	8-year graded smoothed fair value [5]	8-year graded smoothed fair value [5]	8-year graded smoothed fair value [5]
Actuarial assumptions					
Investment rate of return [7]	7.90%	7.90%	7.90%	7.90%	7.90%
Projected salary increases					
Salary inflation at 3.75% [8], plus the merit increases described below:					
Initial salary merit (grades down to 0%)	6.1%	6.1%	5.8%	5.8%	6.9%
Merit period (years of service)	17 yrs	17 yrs	26 yrs	26 yrs	20 yrs
Includes inflation at cost of living adjustments	N/A Minimum COLA [6]	3.00% CPI increase, maximum 3%	N/A Minimum COLA [6]	3.00% CPI increase, maximum 3%	3.00% CPI increase, maximum 3%

N/A indicates data not applicable.

(1) PERS and TRS Plans 1 use a variation of the entry age normal (EAN) cost method, whereas LEOFF Plan 1 uses a variation of the frozen initial liability (FIL) cost method.

(2) The aggregate cost method does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities.

(3) Pay as you go basis for funding.

(4) Level percent of system payroll, including system growth.

(5) Asset Valuation Method - 8 year smoothed fair value: The actuarial value of assets is calculated under an adjusted market value method by starting with the market value of assets. For subsequent years, the actuarial value of assets is determined by adjusting the market value of assets to reflect the difference between the actual investment return and the expected investment return during each of the last 8 years or, if fewer, the completed years since adoption, at the following rates per year (annual recognition). The VFFRPF annual gain/loss is centered around a 7% expected rate of return instead of 8% and LEOFF Plan 2 around 7.5%.

Annual Gain/Loss			Annual Gain/Loss		
Rate of Return	Smoothing Period	Annual Recognition	Rate of Return	Smoothing Period	Annual Recognition
15% and up	8 years	12.50%	6-7%	2 years	50.00%
14-15%	7 years	14.29%	5-6%	3 years	33.33%
13-14%	6 years	16.67%	4-5%	4 years	25.00%
12-13%	5 years	20.00%	3-4%	5 years	20.00%
11-12%	4 years	25.00%	2-3%	6 years	16.67%
10-11%	3 years	33.33%	1-2%	7 years	14.29%
9-10%	2 years	50.00%	1% and lower	8 years	12.50%
7-9%	1 year	100.00%			

LEOFF Plan 1	LEOFF Plan 2	PSERS Plan 2	WSPRS	JRS	Judges	VFFRPF [9]
6/30/2011	6/30/2011	6/30/2011	6/30/2011	6/30/2011	6/30/2011	6/30/2011
Frozen initial liability [1]	Aggregate [2]	Aggregate [2]	Aggregate [2]	Entry age [3]	Entry age [3]	Entry age [9]
Level % [4]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Level $
Level $	N/A	N/A	N/A	Level $	Level $	Level $
13	Open plan	Open plan	Open plan	5-year rolling	5-year rolling	Open plan
6/30/2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15-year rolling
8-year graded smoothed fair value [5]	8-year graded smoothed fair value [5]	8-year graded smoothed fair value [5]	8-year graded smoothed fair value [5]	Market	Market	8-year graded smoothed fair value [5]
7.90%	7.50%	7.90%	7.90%	4.00%	4.00%	7.00%
11.0%	11.0%	6.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
21 yrs	21 yrs	17 yrs	26 yrs	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.00% CPI increase	3.00% CPI increase maximum 3%	3.00% CPI increase, maximum 3%	3.00% CPI increase, maximum 3%	3.00% CPI increase, maximum 3%	3.00% None	N/A None

[6] The PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1 COLA: Qualifying retirees receive an increase in their monthly benefit once a year. The COLA on minimum benefit levels is calculated as the last unrounded minimum COLA amount increased by 3%, rounded to the nearest penny. These are some historical monthly COLA amounts per year of service:

Date	COLA Type	Amount
7/1/2002	Uniform	$1.14
7/1/2003	Uniform	$1.18
7/1/2004	Uniform	$1.21
7/1/2005	Uniform	$1.25
7/1/2006	Uniform	$1.29
7/1/2007	Uniform	$1.33
7/1/2008	Uniform	$1.73
7/1/2009	Uniform	$1.83
7/1/2010	Uniform	$1.88
7/1/2011	Minimum	$1.94
7/1/2012	Minimum	$2.00

[7] The Legislature prescribes the assumed rate of investment return for all plans except Judicial, Judges, and VFFRPF.

[8] WSPRS also assumes a variable salary merit increase for a merit period of 25 years.

[9] VFFRPF uses the entry age funding method for pensions, and the aggregate funding method for the relief costs.

F. ANNUAL PENSION COST AND OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

Current year annual pension cost, net pension obligation (NPO) and related information for the current year for the state's single employer and agent multiple-employer defined benefit plans are as follows (dollars in millions):

Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation	WSPRS	JRS	Judges
Annual required contribution	$2.9	$22.6	$0.3
Interest on NPO	(1.1)	2.7	(0.0)
Adjustment to annual required contribution	1.8	(14.8)	0.2
Annual pension cost	3.6	10.5	0.4
Less: Contributions made	6.5	8.1	0.0
Increase (decrease) in NPO	(2.9)	2.4	0.4
NPO at beginning of year	(13.9)*	68.6	(0.8)
NPO at end of year	$(16.8)	$71.0	$(0.4)

*Amount restated from prior year's CAFR.

G. THREE YEAR HISTORICAL TREND INFORMATION

The following table presents three-year trend information for the state's single employer and agent multiple-employer defined benefit plans (dollars in millions):

Single and Agent Employer Plans	2012	2011	2010
WSPRS			
Annual pension cost	$3.6	$2.8*	$7.1
% of APC contributed	180.6	187.5*	74.2
NPO	$(16.8)	$(13.9)*	$(11.4)
JRS			
Annual pension cost	$10.5	$7.7	$9.1
% of APC contributed	77.1	141.6	127.5
NPO	$71.0	$68.6	$71.8
Judges			
Annual pension cost	$0.4	$0.3	$0.2
% of APC contributed	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPO	$(0.4)	$(0.8)	$(1.1)

*Amounts restated from prior year's CAFR.

There are no long-term contracts for contributions for any of the retirement plans administered by the state.

H. CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

The assumed return on investment earnings was decreased from 8.0 percent for all plans to 7.9 percent (7.5 percent for LEOFF Plan 2).

The assumed general salary growth was decreased from 4.0 percent for all plans to 3.75 percent (4.5 percent for LEOFF Plan 2).

The assumed rate of inflation was decreased from 3.5 percent to 3.0 percent for all plans.

The assumed system growth was decreased from 1.25 percent (0.90 percent for TRS plans) to 0.95 percent (0.80 percent for TRS plans), while the LEOFF plans remained at 1.25 percent.

The medical inflation assumption associated with non-pension benefits payable to members and survivors in LEOFF and WSPRS plans was changed.

I. CHANGES IN BENEFIT PROVISIONS

Effective June 30, 2011, the automatic annual benefit increase for retirees/beneficiaries in PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1 were eliminated, and the Adjusted Minimum Benefit limit was increased to $1,545 per month. Additionally, the minimum employer contribution rates for the unfunded liability of both of these plans were lowered.

J. 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). Refer to section B of this note for PERS plan descriptions.

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 to 15 percent of salaries, based on member choice. 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 upon the results of investment activities. 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 investments are made in the same portfolio as that of the PERS Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan.

For fiscal year 2012, covered payroll was $1.45 billion, employee contributions required and made were $95.2 million, and plan refunds paid out were $66.2 million.

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 to section B of this note 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 to 15 percent of salaries, based on member choice. 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 upon the results of investment activities. 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 investments are made in the same portfolio as that of the TRS Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan.

For fiscal year 2012, covered payroll was $3.38 billion, employee contributions required and made were $255.9 million and plan refunds paid out were $150.4 million.

School Employees' Retirement System Plan 3

The School Employees' Retirement System (SERS) Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan administered by the state through the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS). Refer to section B of this note for SERS plan descriptions.

SERS 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 to 15 percent of salaries, based on member choice. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of SERS Plan 3.

SERS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are dependent upon the results of investment activities. 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, SERS Plan 3 investments are made in the same portfolio as that of the SERS Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan.

For fiscal year 2012, covered payroll was $898.8 million, employee contributions required and made were $59.0 million and plan refunds paid out were $60.9 million.

Judicial Retirement Account

The Judicial Retirement Account (JRA) Plan was established by the Legislature in 1988 to provide supplemental retirement benefits. It is a defined contribution plan administered by the state Administrative Office of the Courts, under the direction of the Board for Judicial Administration. Membership includes judges elected or appointed to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts, and who are members of PERS for their services as a judge. Vesting is full and immediate. There are three participating employers in JRA.

From January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007, any judicial members of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) eligible to participate in JRA were able to make a one-time irrevocable election to discontinue future contributions to JRA, in lieu of prospective contributions to the Judicial Benefit Multiplier Program (JBM). Beginning January 1, 2007, any newly elected or appointed Supreme Court justice, Court of Appeals judge or Superior Court judge could no longer participate in JRA and would be enrolled in the JBM Program (enacted in 2006).

JRA plan members are required to contribute 2.5 percent of covered salary. The state, as employer, contributes an equal amount on a monthly basis. The employer and employee obligations to contribute are established per chapter 2.14 RCW. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established in state statute and may be amended only by the Legislature.

A JRA member who separates from judicial service for any reason is entitled to receive a lump-sum distribution of the accumulated contributions. The administrator of JRA may adopt rules establishing other payment options. If a member dies, the amount of accumulated contributions standing to the member's credit at the time of the member's death is to be paid to the member's estate, or such person or persons, trust or organization as the member has nominated by written designation.

For fiscal year 2012, covered payroll was $1.4 million and the contribution requirement was $76 thousand. Actual employer and employee contributions were $38 and $38 thousand respectively. Plan benefits paid out for fiscal year 2012 totaled $811 thousand.

The Administrator of JRA has entered an agreement with DRS for accounting and reporting services, and the Washington State Investment Board (SIB) for investment services. Under this agreement, DRS is responsible for all record keeping, accounting, and reporting of member accounts and the WSIB is granted the full power to establish investment policy, develop participant investment options and manage the investment funds for the JRA plan, consistent with the provisions of RCW 2.14.080 and 43.84.150.

Higher Education Retirement Plans

The Higher Education Retirement Plans are privately administered defined contribution plans with a supplemental defined benefit plan component. As authorized by chapter 28B.10 RCW, the plans cover higher education faculty and other positions as designated by each institution. The state and regional universities, the state college, and the state community and technical colleges each participate in a plan. Effective June 2010, eligible employees of the Higher Education Coordinating Board have the ability to participate in the Higher Education Retirement Plan instead of the Public Employees' Retirement System.

Contributions to the plans are invested in annuity contracts or mutual fund accounts offered by one or more fund sponsors. Benefits from fund sponsors are available upon separation or retirement at the member's option. Employees have, at all times, a 100 percent vested interest in their accumulations.

RCW 28.B.10.400 et. seq. assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to: the board of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the regional universities and the state college, and the state board for community colleges.

Employee contribution rates, based on age, range from 5 to 10 percent of salary. The employers match the employee contributions. The employer and employee obligations to contribute are established per chapter 28B.10 RCW.

Effective July 29, 2009, domestic partners registered with the state will be treated the same as married spouses, to the extent that treatment is not in conflict with federal laws.

For fiscal year 2012, covered payroll was $1.96 billion. Employer and employee contributions were $165.6 and $165.6 million respectively, for a total of $331.2 million.

These contribution amounts represent approximately 8.4 percent each of covered payroll for employers and employees.

The plans have a supplemental payment component which guarantees a minimum retirement benefit based upon a one-time calculation at each employee's retirement date. Institutions make direct payments to qualifying retirees when the retirement benefits provided by the fund sponsors do not meet the benefit goals. The supplemental component is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

An actuarial valuation of the supplemental component of the Higher Education Retirement plans was done at the end of fiscal year 2011. The previous valuation was performed in 2009.

The Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) calculated as of June 30, 2011, and 2009, was $357.4 million and $336.5 million, respectively, and is amortized over a 13 year period. The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) of $49.8 million consists of amortization of the UAL ($28.9 million) and normal cost (or current cost) ($19.9 million).

The UAL and ARC were established using the entry age normal cost method. The actuarial assumptions included an investment rate of return of 4.3 to 8 percent and projected salary increases ranging from 2 to 4 percent. Approximately $1.91 billion and $1.79 billion of payroll were covered under these plans during 2011 and 2009, respectively.

A 0.25 percent of pay employer contribution rate was initiated in January 1, 2012 for employees covered by higher education retirement plans. The contributions are deposited in the Higher Education Retirement Plan Supplemental Benefit Fund administered by the Department of Retirement Systems and invested by the State Investment Board. The contribution rate increases to 0.5 percent of pay beginning January 1, 2013.

The following table reflects the activity in the Net Pension Obligation (NPO) for the years ended June 30 (expressed in millions):

Net Pension Obligation	2012	2011	2010
Annual required contribution	$ 49.8	$ 49.8	$ 43.5
Payments to beneficiaries	(4.1)	(3.7)	(3.7)
Increase (decrease) in NPO	45.7	46.1	39.8
NPO at beginning of year	165.7	119.6	79.8
NPO at end of year	$211.4	$165.7	$119.6

K. PLAN NET ASSETS AND CHANGES IN PLAN NET ASSETS

The Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets that follows presents the principal components of receivables, investments, and liabilities. The Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets presents the additions and deductions to plan net assets.

Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

continued

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	PERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	TRS Plan 1	TRS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit
ASSETS					
Cash and pooled investments	$ 656	$ 4,405	$ 240	$ 1,160	$ 5,013
Receivables:					
Employer accounts receivable	4,144	46,269	4,681	2,436	25,362
Member accounts receivable (net of allowance)	752	180	-	464	23
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other pension and other employee benefit funds	-	420	240	-	2,705
Interest and dividends	21,598	60,313	2,904	18,130	20,614
Investment trades pending	127,579	356,587	17,171	107,104	121,847
Total Receivables	154,073	463,769	24,996	128,134	170,551
Investments, Noncurrent:					
Public equity	2,673,213	7,471,712	1,084,388	2,244,179	2,553,113
Fixed income	1,500,936	4,195,153	202,015	1,260,045	1,433,495
Private equity	1,920,747	5,368,536	258,518	1,612,479	1,834,443
Real estate	1,026,165	2,868,158	138,114	861,472	980,057
Liquidity	173,322	492,426	27,794	145,422	173,472
Tangible assets	99,432	277,915	13,383	83,474	94,964
Total Investments, Noncurrent	7,393,815	20,673,900	1,724,212	6,207,071	7,069,544
Total Assets	7,548,544	21,142,074	1,749,448	6,336,365	7,245,108
LIABILITIES					
Accrued liabilities	171,320	462,438	25,021	144,452	157,947
Due to other funds	67	689	-	27	385
Due to other pension and other employee benefit funds	2,962	240	-	2,475	-
Unearned revenues	59	412	-	167	9
Total Liabilities	174,408	463,779	25,021	147,121	158,341
NET ASSETS					
Net assets held in trust for:					
Pension Benefits (Schedule of Funding Progress by Plan begins on Page 167)	7,374,136	20,678,295	1,724,427	6,189,244	7,086,767
Deferred compensation participants	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Assets	$ 7,374,136	$ 20,678,295	$ 1,724,427	$ 6,189,244	$ 7,086,767

Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

continued

	TRS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	SERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	SERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	LEOFF Plan 1	LEOFF Plan 2
ASSETS					
Cash and pooled investments	$ 4,268	$ 3,499	$ 995	$ 229	$ 995
Receivables:					
Employer accounts receivable	22,427	9,774	5,122	-	16,995
Member accounts receivable (net of allowance)	-	9	-	73	50
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	8
Due from other pension and other employee benefit funds	-	2,677	-	-	-
Interest and dividends	9,051	8,222	2,742	14,348	19,342
Investment trades pending	53,523	48,598	16,214	84,791	114,351
Total Receivables	85,001	69,280	24,078	99,212	150,746
Investments, Noncurrent:					
Public equity	3,163,308	1,018,291	673,503	1,776,663	2,396,046
Fixed income	629,680	571,737	190,759	997,547	1,345,314
Private equity	805,802	731,651	244,114	1,276,561	1,721,597
Real estate	430,502	390,887	130,419	682,007	919,769
Liquidity	84,910	67,320	25,078	114,793	165,159
Tangible assets	41,714	37,876	12,637	66,084	89,123
Total Investments, Noncurrent	5,155,916	2,817,762	1,276,510	4,913,655	6,637,008
Total Assets	5,245,185	2,890,541	1,301,583	5,013,096	6,788,749
LIABILITIES					
Accrued liabilities	74,106	63,122	23,596	109,890	147,861
Due to other funds	-	140	-	12	164
Due to other pension and other employee benefit funds	230	-	140	-	-
Unearned revenues	-	5	-	-	227
Total Liabilities	74,336	63,267	23,736	109,902	148,252
NET ASSETS					
Net assets held in trust for:					
Pension Benefits (Schedule of Funding Progress by Plan begins on Page 167)	5,170,849	2,827,274	1,277,847	4,903,194	6,640,497
Deferred compensation participants	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Assets	$ 5,170,849	$ 2,827,274	$ 1,277,847	$ 4,903,194	$ 6,640,497

Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

continued

	WSPRS Plan 1/2	PSERS Plan 2	JRS	JRA	Judges
ASSETS					
Cash and pooled investments	$ 629	$ 252	$ 3,490	$ 9	$ 1,869
Receivables:					
Employer accounts receivable	504	1,925	2	-	-
Member accounts receivable (net of allowance)	2	-	2	2	-
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other pension and other employee benefit funds	-	5	-	-	-
Interest and dividends	2,569	497	-	-	-
Investment trades pending	15,186	2,938	-	-	-
Total Receivables	18,261	5,365	4	2	-
Investments, Noncurrent:					
Public equity	318,183	61,557	-	12,257	-
Fixed income	178,650	34,562	-	-	-
Private equity	228,619	44,229	-	-	-
Real estate	122,141	23,630	-	-	-
Liquidity	20,622	6,374	5	-	3
Tangible assets	11,835	2,290	-	-	-
Total Investments, Noncurrent	880,050	172,642	5	12,257	3
Total Assets	898,940	178,259	3,499	12,268	1,872
LIABILITIES					
Accrued liabilities	19,834	3,793	31	-	2
Due to other funds	18	20	-	-	-
Due to other pension and other employee benefit funds	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	4	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	19,856	3,813	31	-	2
NET ASSETS					
Net assets held in trust for:					
Pension Benefits (Schedule of Funding Progress by Plan begins on Page 167)	879,084	174,446	3,468	12,268	1,870
Deferred compensation participants	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Assets	$ 879,084	$ 174,446	$ 3,468	$ 12,268	$ 1,870

Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

concluded

	VFFRPF	Deferred Compensation	Higher Ed Supplemental	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and pooled investments	$ 13,495	$ 2,611	$ 14	$ 43,829
Receivables:				
Employer accounts receivable	-	-	479	140,120
Member accounts receivable (net of allowance)	-	1,555	-	3,112
Due from other funds	-	-	-	8
Due from other pension and other employee benefit funds	-	-	-	6,047
Interest and dividends	440	-	6	180,776
Investment trades pending	2,601	-	34	1,068,524
Total Receivables	3,041	1,555	519	1,398,587
Investments, Noncurrent:				
Public equity	54,509	2,931,869	711	28,433,502
Fixed income	30,605	-	399	12,570,897
Private equity	39,166	-	511	16,086,973
Real estate	20,924	-	273	8,594,518
Liquidity	3,450	4	529	1,500,683
Tangible assets	2,027	-	27	832,781
Total Investments, Noncurrent	150,681	2,931,873	2,450	68,019,354
Total Assets	167,217	2,936,039	2,983	69,461,770
LIABILITIES				
Accrued liabilities	3,371	1,762	44	1,408,590
Due to other funds	4	-	-	1,526
Due to other pension and other employee benefit funds	-	-	-	6,047
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	883
Total Liabilities	3,375	1,762	44	1,417,046
NET ASSETS				
Net assets held in trust for:				
Pension Benefits (Schedule of Funding Progress by Plan begins on Page 167)	163,842	-	2,939	65,110,447
Deferred compensation participants	-	2,934,277	-	2,934,277
Total Net Assets	$ 163,842	$ 2,934,277	$ 2,939	$ 68,044,724

Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

continued

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	PERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	TRS Plan 1	TRS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit
ADDITIONS					
Contributions:					
Employers	$ 257,196	$ 385,253	$ -	$ 111,937	$ 213,852
Members	31,601	326,129	95,172	17,820	31,175
State	-	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions	288,797	711,382	95,172	129,757	245,027
Investment Income:					
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value	(68,907)	(125,498)	(14,778)	(57,185)	(42,948)
Interest and dividends	187,954	495,364	24,908	157,833	168,836
Less: investment expenses	(32,680)	(85,208)	(4,755)	(27,450)	(29,490)
Net investment income (loss)	86,367	284,658	5,375	73,198	96,398
Transfers from other pension plans	97	270	1,432	38	16
Other additions	-	-	-	-	-
Total Additions	375,261	996,310	101,979	202,993	341,441
DEDUCTIONS					
Pension benefits	1,173,683	377,000	321	913,864	91,400
Pension refunds	4,554	35,715	66,245	1,552	2,170
Transfers to other pension plans	-	1,376	338	-	213
Administrative expenses	659	650	-	293	89
Distributions to participants	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deductions	1,178,896	414,741	66,904	915,709	93,872
Net Increase (Decrease)	(803,635)	581,569	35,075	(712,716)	247,569
Net Assets - Beginning	8,177,771	20,096,726	1,689,352	6,901,960	6,839,198
Net Assets - Ending	$ 7,374,136	$ 20,678,295	$ 1,724,427	$ 6,189,244	$ 7,086,767

Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

continued

	TRS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	SERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	SERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	LEOFF Plan 1	LEOFF Plan 2
ADDITIONS					
Contributions:					
Employers	$ -	$ 74,640	$ -	$ 3	$ 80,480
Members	255,867	24,316	59,022	1,410	139,119
State	-	-	-	-	52,770
Participants	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions	255,867	98,956	59,022	1,413	272,369
Investment Income:					
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value	(27,593)	(17,300)	(8,731)	(39,971)	(38,039)
Interest and dividends	76,096	67,492	23,235	122,274	158,003
Less: investment expenses	(14,438)	(11,744)	(4,132)	(21,157)	(27,101)
Net investment income (loss)	34,065	38,448	10,372	61,146	92,863
Transfers from other pension plans	618	11	407	-	10
Other additions	-	-	-	-	-
Total Additions	290,550	137,415	69,801	62,559	365,242
DEDUCTIONS					
Pension benefits	1,150	53,630	302	343,438	78,152
Pension refunds	150,404	2,516	60,929	435	11,214
Transfers to other pension plans	520	306	163	-	44
Administrative expenses	-	59	-	162	1,095
Distributions to participants	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deductions	152,074	56,511	61,394	344,035	90,505
Net Increase (Decrease)	138,476	80,904	8,407	(281,476)	274,737
Net Assets - Beginning	5,032,373	2,746,370	1,269,440	5,184,670	6,365,760
Net Assets - Ending	$ 5,170,849	$ 2,827,274	$ 1,277,847	$ 4,903,194	$ 6,640,497

Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

continued

	WSPRS Plan 1/2	PSERS Plan 2	JRS	JRA	Judges
ADDITIONS					
Contributions:					
Employers	$ 6,454	$ 15,285	$ 31	$ 38	$ -
Members	7,030	15,298	31	38	-
State	-	-	8,100	-	-
Participants	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions	13,484	30,583	8,162	76	-
Investment Income:					
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value	(6,345)	(388)	6	(136)	5
Interest and dividends	21,535	3,811	13	126	13
Less: investment expenses	(3,712)	(647)	(8)	(18)	-
Net investment income (loss)	11,478	2,776	11	(28)	18
Transfers from other pension plans	53	8	-	-	-
Other additions	-	-	-	4	-
Total Additions	25,015	33,367	8,173	52	18
DEDUCTIONS					
Pension benefits	40,368	70	9,765	811	482
Pension refunds	262	1,920	-	-	-
Transfers to other pension plans	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	50	4	-	-	-
Distributions to participants	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deductions	40,680	1,994	9,765	811	482
Net Increase (Decrease)	(15,665)	31,373	(1,592)	(759)	(464)
Net Assets - Beginning	894,749	143,073	5,060	13,027	2,334
Net Assets - Ending	$ 879,084	$ 174,446	$ 3,468	$ 12,268	$ 1,870

Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

concluded

	VFFRPF	Deferred Compensation	Higher Ed Supplemental	Total
ADDITIONS				
Contributions:				
Employers	$ 882	$ -	$ 2,935	$ 1,148,986
Members	88	-	-	1,004,116
State	5,602	-	-	66,472
Participants	-	178,449	-	178,449
Total Contributions	6,572	178,449	2,935	2,398,023
Investment Income:				
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value	(933)	(34,609)	(6)	(483,356)
Interest and dividends	3,730	26,474	12	1,537,709
Less: investment expenses	(625)	(4,171)	(2)	(267,338)
Net investment income (loss)	2,172	(12,306)	4	787,015
Transfers from other pension plans	-	-	-	2,960
Other additions	-	794	-	798
Total Additions	8,744	166,937	2,939	3,188,796
DEDUCTIONS				
Pension benefits	9,907	-	-	3,094,343
Pension refunds	12	-	-	337,928
Transfers to other pension plans	-	-	-	2,960
Administrative expenses	1,255	-	-	4,316
Distributions to participants	-	171,740	-	171,740
Total Deductions	11,174	171,740	-	3,611,287
Net Increase (Decrease)	(2,430)	(4,803)	2,939	(422,491)
Net Assets - Beginning	166,272	2,939,080	-	68,467,215
Net Assets - Ending	$ 163,842	$ 2,934,277	$ 2,939	$ 68,044,724

Note 12
Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description and Funding Policy

In addition to pension benefits as described in Note 11, the state, through the Health Care Authority (HCA), administers an agent multiple-employer other postemployment benefit plan (OPEB). Per RCW 41.05.065, the Public Employees Benefits Board (PEBB) created within the Health Care Authority, is authorized to design benefits and determine the terms and conditions of employee and retired employee participation and coverage, including establishment of eligibility criteria for both active and retired employees. PEBB programs include medical, dental, life and long-term disability.

Employers participating in the PEBB plan include the state (which includes general government agencies and higher education institutions), 54 of the state's K-12 schools and educational service districts (ESDs) and 207 political subdivisions and tribal governments. Additionally, the PEBB plan is available to the retirees of the remaining 246 K-12 schools and ESDs. As of June 2012, membership in the PEBB plan consisted of the following:

	Active Employees	Retirees [1]	Total
State	106,255	27,807	134,062
K-12 schools and ESDs [2]	1,800	29,245	31,045
Political subdivisions	11,375	1,261	12,636
Total	119,430	58,313	177,743

[1] Retirees include retired employees, surviving spouses, and terminated members entitled to a benefit.
[2] In fiscal year 2012, there were 98,349 full-time equivalent active employees in the 246 K-12 schools and ESDs that elected to limit participation in PEBB only to their retirees.

For fiscal year 2012, the estimated monthly cost for PEBB benefits for active employees (average across all plans and tiers) is as follows:

Required Premium [3]	
Medical	$880
Dental	83
Life	5
Long-term disability	2
Total	$970
Employer contribution	$852
Employee contribution	118
Total	$970

[3] Per 2012 Index Rate Model 3.60.

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

The PEBB retiree OPEB plan is available to employees who elect to continue coverage and pay the administratively established premiums at the time they retire under the provisions of the retirement system to which they belong. Retirees' access to PEBB plans depends on the retirement eligibility of their respective retirement system. PEBB members are covered in the following retirement systems: PERS, PSERS, TRS, SERS, WSPRS, and Higher Education.

Per RCW 41.05.022, retirees who are not yet eligible for Medicare benefits may continue participation in the state's non-Medicare community-rated health insurance risk pool on a self-pay basis. Retirees in the non-Medicare risk pool receive an implicit subsidy. The implicit subsidy exists because retired members pay a premium based on a claims experience for active employees and other non-Medicare retirees. The subsidy is valued using the difference between the age-based claims costs and the premium. In calendar year 2011, the average weighted implicit subsidy was valued at $301 per member per month, and in calendar year 2012, the average weighted implicit subsidy is projected to be $326 per member per month.

Retirees who are enrolled in both Parts A and B of Medicare may participate in the state's Medicare community-rated health insurance risk pool. Medicare retirees receive an explicit subsidy in the form of reduced premiums. Annually, the Health Care Authority administrator recommends an amount for the next calendar year's explicit subsidy for inclusion in the Governor's budget. In calendar year 2011, the explicit subsidy was $183 per member per month, and in calendar year 2012, the explicit subsidy is $150 per member per month.

Retirees participating in the PEBB life insurance program received an explicit subsidy of $5 per member per month in calendar year 2011. The retiree subsidy of life insurance was eliminated effective January 2012.

Administrative costs as well as implicit and explicit subsidies are funded by required contributions from participating employers. The subsidies provide monetary assistance for medical and life insurance benefits.

Contributions are set each biennium as part of the budget process. In fiscal year 2012, the cost of the subsidies was approximately 6.5 percent of the cost of benefits for active employees. The benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Each participating employer in the plan is required to disclose additional information with regard to funding policy, the employer's annual OPEB costs and contributions made, the funded status and funding progress of the employers individual plan and actuarial methods and assumptions used.

The PEBB OPEB plan is accounted for as an agency fund on an accrual basis. The plan has no investments or other assets. The PEBB OPEB plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

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

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The state's (general government agencies and higher education institutions) annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the state as the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45.

The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed 30 years.

The following tables show the components of the state's annual OPEB cost for fiscal year 2012, the amount contributed to the plan, and changes in the state's Net OPEB Obligation (NOO) (expressed in thousands):

Annual required contribution	$ 320,991
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	46,250
Amortization of Net OPEB Obligation	(36,954)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	330,286
Contributions made	(78,673)
Increase in Net OPEB Obligation	251,613
Net OPEB Obligation - beginning of year	1,027,767
Net OPEB Obligation - end of year*	$1,279,381
*estimated	

The state's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal years 2010, 2011 and 2012 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/12	$330,286	23.8%	$1,279,381
6/30/11	328,568	23.9%	1,027,767
6/30/10	354,420	19.8%	777,872

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of January 1, 2011, the latest date for which information is available, was as follows (expressed in thousands):

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	$3,491,970
Actuarial value of plan assets	-
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	$3,491,970

Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0.00%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	$5,937,061
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	58.8%

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the terms of the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	January 1, 2011
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit (PUC)
Amortization method	Closed, level percentage of projected payroll amortization method
Remaining amortization period	30 years
Asset valuation method	N/A - no assets
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	4.5%
Projected salary increases	4.0%
Health care inflation rate	7.0% initial rate, 5% ultimate rate in 2083
Inflation rate	3.5%

In addition to the assumptions above, several factors also significantly contributed to the actuarial results. The PEBB voted to permanently eliminate the subsidy paid for life insurance premiums beginning in January 2012. Also in January 2012, explicit subsidies for retirees enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B were reduced from $183 per month to $150 per month.

Note 13
Commitments and Contingencies

A. CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

Capital Commitments

Outstanding commitments related to state infrastructure and facility construction, improvement, and/or renovation totaled $5.04 billion at June 30, 2012.

Encumbrances

Encumbrances, which represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services, are included in restricted, committed or assigned fund balance, as appropriate. Operating encumbrances lapse at the end of the applicable appropriation. Capital outlay encumbrances lapse at the end of the biennium unless reappropriated by the Legislature in the ensuing biennium. Encumbrances outstanding against continuing appropriations at the end of fiscal year 2012 are (in thousands):

General Fund	$ 1,581
Higher Education Special Revenue Fund	169
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	21,223

B. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LITIGATION

Pending Litigation

The state and its agencies are parties to numerous routine legal proceedings that normally occur in governmental operations. In addition, at any given point, there may be numerous lawsuits involving the implementation, reduction, or elimination of specific state programs that could significantly impact expenditures, revenues, and potentially have future budgetary impact. This summary considers significant litigation not covered by tort insurance. Tort case liabilities are disclosed in Note 7E, Claims and Judgments, Risk Management.

The state is the defendant in a number of cases alleging inadequate funding of state programs or services. Claims include: funding inadequacies and inequities in basic education; inadequate funding for care of foster children, the disabled and elderly, and inadequate funding for the provision of, daily personal care, medical and mental health services to children, the elderly and the disabled. Collective claims in these programmatic and service cases exceed $650 million exclusive of the basic education case, which could be substantial but is difficult to quantify at this juncture. In addition, adverse rulings in some of these cases could result in significant future costs.

The state is also a defendant in a number of cases contesting: the denial of health care benefits to seasonal and part-time state employees; the methodologies used to calculate reimbursement rates to certain health care providers, and the scope of covered care. Claims in this category exceed $258 million.

The Department of Revenue routinely has claims for refunds in various stages of administrative and legal review. Cases involving claims for refunds currently total approximately $95 million, though an adverse ruling could result in additional claims being brought by similarly situated taxpayers. In addition, the state is defending cases challenging the constitutionality of certain taxes that fund discrete state programs.

The state is a defendant in a number of lawsuits related to: habitat restoration and environmental clean-up arising out of highway/roadway construction and maintenance and historic mining activity. While estimates are not available for all lawsuits, claims for damages equate to approximately $254 million.

The state is a defendant in a number of lawsuits by employees and employee unions alleging various infractions of law or contract. These suits claim back pay, damages, or future entitlements in excess of $760 million. Of the $760 million, $243 million is associated with a single case challenging the legislative repeal of the so-called gain-sharing benefit offered to members of certain state retirement plans. Pursuant to the legislative repeal, replacement benefits were offered in lieu of gain-sharing. It is estimated that if the gain-sharing benefit is restored and replacement benefits are retained, the biennial cost to the state would be approximately $243 million for the 2013-15 biennium. A second retirement benefits case challenges the legislative discontinuation of annual cost of living increases for PERS and TRS Plan 1 retirees. The anticipated biennial cost-savings to the state associated with the challenged legislation is estimated to be approximately $500 million for the 2013-15 biennium.

The state is contesting these lawsuits and the outcomes are uncertain at this time.

Tobacco Settlement

In November 1998, Washington joined 45 other states in a Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) with the nation's largest tobacco manufacturers to provide restitution for monies spent under health care programs for the treatment of smoking-related illnesses. Washington's share of the settlement was approximately $112.9 million in fiscal year 2012 and is subject to various offsets, reductions, and adjustments. Beginning in 2008, Washington received the first of ten "strategic contribution payments" under the MSA. This payment is subject to the same offsets, reductions, and adjustments as are applicable to the base payment. The 2012 strategic contribution payment was approximately $36.5 million.

In 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009, determinations were made that disadvantages experienced by manufacturers as a result of participating in the MSA were a "significant factor" contributing to market share losses by those manufacturers. These determinations related to sales data for the years 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. Washington faces a potential "nonparticipating manufacturer (NPM) adjustment" in its share of between $0 and $130 million for the year 2003, $0 and $137 million for the year 2004, $0 and $131 million for the year 2005, and $0 and $119 million for the year 2006.

In addition, the states and the participating manufacturers have entered into an agreement under which the states will not contest that the disadvantages experienced by manufacturers as a result of participating in the MSA were a significant factor contributing to market share losses for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. Washington faces a potential NPM adjustment of between $0 and $123 million for the year 2007, $0 and $173 million for the year 2008, and $0 and $176 million for the year 2009.

Washington and 37 other states each filed court actions seeking declarations that they had diligently enforced their escrow statutes – a defense to the adjustment claim. Thirty-six of the 37 states are participating in a single national arbitration of the NPM adjustment dispute.

The dispute is being presented to a three-member panel of retired judges. The panel is in place and some preliminary hearings have been held. The arbitration will comprise some presentations made by the states collectively and individually. The Washington specific hearing will begin in December 2012 and hearings will conclude in 2013. The panel will not issue its decision as to any individual state until the entire arbitration with all states has been completed.

C. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The state has received federal financial assistance for specific purposes that are generally subject to review or audit by the grantor agencies.

Entitlement to this assistance is generally conditional upon compliance with the terms and conditions of grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of assistance for allowable purposes. Any disallowance resulting from a review or audit may become a liability of the state.

The state does estimate and recognize a claims and judgments liability for disallowances when determined by the grantor agency or for probable disallowances based on experience pertaining to these grants; however, these recognized liabilities and any unrecognized disallowances are considered immaterial to the state's overall financial condition.

D. ARBITRAGE REBATE

Rebatable arbitrage is defined by the Internal Revenue Service Code Section 148 as earnings on investments purchased from the gross proceeds of a bond issue that are in excess of the amount that would have been earned if the investments were invested at a yield equal to the yield on the bond issue.

The rebatable arbitrage must be paid to the federal government. State agencies and universities responsible for investments from bond proceeds carefully monitor their investments to restrict earnings to a yield less than the bond issue, and therefore limit any state arbitrage liability. The state estimates that rebatable arbitrage liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

E. OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

School Bond Guarantee Program

Washington voters passed a constitutional amendment in November 1999, creating the Washington State School Bond Guarantee Program.

The program's purpose is to provide savings to state taxpayers by pledging the full faith and credit of the state of Washington to the full and timely payment of voter-approved school district general obligation bonds in the event a school district is unable to make a payment.

The issuing school district remains responsible for the repayment of the bonds, including any payment the state makes under the guarantee.

The State Treasurer introduced the School Bond Guarantee Program in March 2000. At the end of fiscal year 2012, the state had guaranteed 212 school districts' voter-approved general obligation debt with 185 districts having a total outstanding principal of $8.33 billion. The state estimates that the school bond guarantee liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

Local Option Capital Asset Lending Program

On September 1, 1998, the state lease-purchase program was extended to local governments seeking low cost financing of essential equipment and in the year 2000 for real estate. The Local Option Capital Assets Lending (LOCAL) program allows local governments to pool their financing requests together with Washington State agencies in Certificates of Participation (COPs). Refer to Note 7.B for the state's COP disclosure.

These COPs do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the state; rather, local governments pledge their full faith and credit in a general obligation pledge.

In the event that any local government fails to make any payment, the state is obligated to withhold an amount sufficient to make such payment from the local government's share, if any, of state revenues or other amounts authorized or required by law to be distributed by the state to such local government, if otherwise legally permissible.

Upon failure of any local government to make a payment, the state is further obligated, to the extent of legally available appropriated funds to make such payment on behalf of such local government. The local government remains obligated to make all COP payments and reimburse the state for any conditional payments.

As of June 30, 2012, outstanding certificates of participation notes totaled $78 million for 188 local governments participating in LOCAL. The state estimates that the LOCAL program liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

Note 14
Subsequent Events

A. BOND ISSUES

In July 2012, Western Washington University issued $9.2 million in revenue bonds to refund a portion of the University's Housing and Dining System Revenue Bonds, Series 2003.

In August 2012, Washington State University issued $27.4 million in general revenue bonds to partially fund construction of the Spokane Biomedical and Health Sciences Building.

In July 2012, the state issued:

- $78.3 million in refunding taxable general obligation bonds.

In August 2012, the state issued:

- $205.4 million in motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds for various transportation projects.
- $273.5 million in general obligation bonds for various capital projects.
- $40.5 million in taxable general obligation bonds for various capital projects.

In September 2012, the state issued:

- $352.2 million in various general obligation refunding bonds.
- $380.4 million in motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation refunding bonds.

In November 2012, the University of Washington is planning to issue general revenue bonds of $330.0 million. The bonds will provide partial funding for renovations to Husky Stadium, student residence halls and apartments, construction of a science building at the Bothell campus, and pay off $50 million in commercial paper.

B. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

In August 2012, the state issued $81.2 million in Certificates of Participation.

C. GENERAL ELECTION

There were measures on the state's November 6, 2012, general election ballot that addressed state laws related to state revenues requiring legislative approval for increases to taxes and fees; authorizing charter schools; modifying the state debt limit calculation; investment of funds of certain four-year public institutions of higher education; and the regulation and taxation of marijuana production and distribution. These measures, if passed, could impact the state fiscally.

Election results are not final or official until certified. By law December 6, 2012, is the last day for the Office of the Secretary of State to certify general election returns.

Information is posted as available on the Secretary of State's website at: http://www.sos.wa.gov.

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RSI
Required Supplementary Information

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BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
General Fund

Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

	Original Budget 2011-13 Biennium	Final Budget 2011-13 Biennium	Actual 2011-13 Biennium	Variance with Final Budget
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1, as restated	$ 62,736	$ 62,736	$ 62,736	$ -
Resources				
Taxes	31,065,106	29,422,460	14,441,656	(14,980,804)
Licenses, permits, and fees	176,925	198,346	99,040	(99,306)
Other contracts and grants	523,672	540,521	222,561	(317,960)
Timber sales	7,280	6,090	4,504	(1,586)
Federal grants-in-aid	15,009,646	14,882,339	7,057,761	(7,824,578)
Charges for services	60,097	63,916	30,152	(33,764)
Investment income (loss)	3,563	(26,090)	(8,958)	17,132
Miscellaneous revenue	395,704	399,181	179,596	(219,585)
Unclaimed property	108,623	166,959	109,263	(57,696)
Transfers from other funds	1,897,780	1,958,035	1,150,752	(807,283)
Total Resources	49,311,132	47,674,493	23,349,063	(24,325,430)
Charges To Appropriations				
General government	3,550,365	3,541,324	1,687,817	1,853,507
Human services	24,280,399	23,470,006	11,470,787	11,999,219
Natural resources and recreation	639,392	628,298	283,560	344,738
Transportation	101,879	93,777	43,432	50,345
Education	18,765,529	18,504,331	9,175,482	9,328,849
Capital outlays	627,393	747,691	153,544	594,147
Transfers to other funds	939,890	930,859	687,956	242,903
Total Charges To Appropriations	48,904,847	47,916,286	23,502,578	24,413,708
Excess Available For Appropriation Over (Under) Charges To Appropriations	406,285	(241,793)	(153,515)	88,278
Reconciling Items				
Debt service	-	-	(26)	(26)
Bond sale proceeds	103,825	120,844	72,766	(48,078)
Issuance premiums	-	-	2,586	2,586
Refunding COPs issued	-	-	3,270	3,270
Pmts to escrow agents for refunded debt	-	-	(3,565)	(3,565)
Assumed reversions	-	120,000	-	(120,000)
Working capital adjustment	-	238,000	-	(238,000)
Changes in reserves (net)	-	-	(26,272)	(26,272)
Entity adjustments (net)	-	-	(71,182)	(71,182)
Total Reconciling Items	103,825	478,844	(22,423)	(501,267)
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	$ 510,110	$ 237,051	$ (175,938)	$ (412,989)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
Budget to GAAP Reconciliation

General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(expressed in thousands)

		General Fund
Sources/Inflows of Resources		
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "Total Resources" from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule	$	23,349,063
Differences - budget to GAAP:		
The following items are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenue for financial reporting purposes:		
Transfers from other funds		(1,150,752)
Budgetary fund balance at the beginning of the biennium		(62,736)
Appropriated loan principal repayment		(1,598)
The following items are not inflows of budgetary resources but are revenue for financial reporting purposes:		
Noncash commodities and electronic food stamp benefits		1,761,673
Revenues collected for other governments		106,017
Unanticipated receipts		3,410
Noncash revenues		(28,517)
Other		6,060
Biennium total revenues		23,982,620
Nonappropriated activity		876
Total Revenues (GAAP Basis) as Reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	$	23,983,496
Uses/Outflows of Resources		
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "Total Charges to Appropriations" from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule	$	23,502,578
Differences - budget to GAAP:		
The following items are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes:		
Appropriated transfers to other funds		(1,264,455)
Other transfers to other funds		(687,956)
Appropriated loan disbursements		(35)
The following items are not outflows of budgetary resources but are recorded as current expenditures for financial reporting purposes:		
Noncash commodities and electronic food stamp benefits		1,761,673
Distributions to other governments		106,017
Certificates of participation and capital lease acquisitions		10,771
Expenditures related to unanticipated receipts		3,410
Interest on debt service		26
Other		6,060
Biennium total expenditures		23,438,089
Nonappropriated activity		289,548
Total expenditures (GAAP basis) as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	$	23,727,637

BUDGETARY INFORMATION
Notes to Required Supplementary Information

GENERAL BUDGETARY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Governor is required to submit a budget to the Legislature no later than December 20 of the year preceding odd-numbered year sessions of the Legislature.

The budget is a proposal for expenditures in the ensuing biennial period based upon anticipated revenues from the sources and rates existing by law at the time of submission of the budget. The Governor may additionally submit, as an appendix to the budget, a proposal for expenditures in the ensuing biennium from revenue sources derived from proposed changes in existing statutes.

The appropriated budget and any necessary supplemental budgets are legally required to be adopted through the passage of appropriation bills by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. Operating appropriations are generally made at the fund/account and agency level; however, in a few cases, appropriations are made at the fund/account and agency/program level. Operating appropriations cover either the entire biennium or a single fiscal year within the biennium. Capital appropriations are biennial and are generally made at the fund/account, agency, and project level.

The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund/account, agency, and appropriation level, with administrative controls established at lower levels of detail in certain instances. The accompanying budgetary schedule is not presented at the legal level of budgetary control. This is due to the large number of appropriations within individual agencies that would make such a presentation in the accompanying financial schedule extremely cumbersome. Section 2400.121 of the GASB Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards provides for the preparation of a separate report in these extreme cases.

For the state of Washington, a separate report has been prepared for the 2011-13 biennium to illustrate legal budgetary compliance. Appropriated budget versus actual expenditures, and estimated versus actual revenues and other financing sources (uses) for appropriated funds at agency and appropriation level are presented in the Budget-to-Actual Detail Report for governmental funds. A copy of this report is available at the Office of Financial Management, PO Box 43113, Olympia, Washington 98504-3113.

Legislative appropriations are strict legal limits on expenditures/expenses, and over-expenditures are prohibited. All appropriated and certain nonappropriated funds are further controlled by the executive branch through the allotment process. This process allocates the expenditure/expense plan into monthly allotments by program, source of funds, and object of expenditure. Because allotments are not the strict legal limit on expenditures/expenses, the accompanying budgetary schedule is shown on an appropriation versus actual comparison rather than an allotment versus actual comparison.

Proprietary funds typically earn revenues and incur expenses (i.e., depreciation or budgeted asset purchases) not covered by the allotment process. Budget estimates are generally made outside the allotment process according to prepared business plans. These proprietary fund business plan estimates are adjusted only at the beginning of each fiscal year.

Additional fiscal control is exercised through various means. OFM is authorized to make expenditure/expense allotments based on availability of unanticipated receipts, mainly federal government grant increases made during a fiscal year. State law does not preclude the over-expenditure of allotments.

Operating encumbrances lapse at the end of the applicable appropriation. Capital outlay encumbrances lapse at the end of the biennium unless reappropriated by the Legislature in the ensuing biennium. Encumbrances outstanding against continuing appropriations at fiscal year-end are reported as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance.

Budgetary Reporting vs. GAAP Reporting

Governmental funds are budgeted materially in conformance with GAAP. However, the presentation in the accompanying budgetary schedules is different in certain respects from the corresponding Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (governmental operating statement). In the accompanying budgetary schedules, budget and actual expenditures are reported only for appropriated activities. Expenditures are classified based on whether the appropriation is from the operating or capital budget. Expenditures funded by operating budget appropriations are reported as current expenditures classified by the function of the agency receiving the appropriation. Expenditures funded by capital budget appropriations are reported as capital outlays.

However, in the governmental operating statements, all governmental funds are included and expenditures are classified according to what was actually purchased. Capital outlays are capital asset acquisitions such as land, buildings, and equipment. Debt service expenditures are principal and interest payments. Current expenditures are

all other governmental fund expenditures classified based on the function of the agency making the expenditures.

Additionally, certain governmental activities are excluded from the budgetary schedules because they are not appropriated. These activities include activities designated as nonappropriated by the Legislature, such as the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, Higher Education Endowment Fund, Tobacco Settlement Securitization Bond Debt Service Fund, federal surplus food commodities, electronic food stamp benefits, capital leases, note proceeds, and resources collected and distributed to other governments.

Further, certain expenditures are appropriated as operating transfers. These transfers are reported as operating transfers on the budgetary schedules and as expenditures on the governmental operating statements. The factors contributing to the differences between the Budgetary Comparison Schedule and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance are noted in the previous Budget to GAAP Reconciliation.

Budgetary Fund Balance generally includes the following as reported on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances. The negative General Fund Basic Account ending budgetary fund balance is offset by assigned fund balance for GAAP reporting purposes.

PENSION PLAN INFORMATION
Schedules of Funding Progress

continued

Schedule of Funding Progress
Public Employees' Retirement System - Plan 1
Valuation Years 2011 through 2006
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2010	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2007	9/30/2006
Actuarial value of plan assets	$ 8,883	$ 9,293	$ 9,776	$ 9,853	$ 9,715	$ 9,591
Actuarial accrued liability	12,571	12,538	13,984	13,901	13,740	13,129
Unfunded actuarial liability	3,688	3,245	4,208	4,048	4,025	3,538
Percentage funded	71%	74%	70%	71%	71%	73%
Covered payroll	432	507	580	638	676	725
Unfunded actuarial liability as a percentage of covered payroll	854%	640%	726%	634%	595%	488%

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary.

Schedule of Funding Progress
Public Employees' Retirement System - Plan 2/3
Valuation Years 2011 through 2006
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2010	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2007	N/A
Actuarial value of plan assets	$ 20,997	$ 19,474	$ 18,260	$ 16,693	$ 14,888	N/A
Actuarial accrued liability	21,627	20,029	18,398	16,508	14,661	N/A
Unfunded actuarial liability	630	555	138	(185)	(227)	N/A
Percentage funded	97%	97%	99%	101%	102%	N/A
Covered payroll	8,148	8,206	8,132	7,869	7,157	N/A
Unfunded actuarial liability as a percentage of covered payroll	8%	7%	0%	0%	0%	N/A

PERS Plan 2/3 uses the aggregate actuarial cost method. Effective for reporting year 2007, this Schedule of Funding Progress is prepared using the entry age actuarial cost method and is intended to serve as a surrogate for the funded status and funding progress information of this plan as required by GASB Statement No. 50.

N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary.

PENSION PLAN INFORMATION
Schedules of Funding Progress

continued

Schedule of Funding Progress
Teachers' Retirement System - Plan 1
Valuation Years 2011 through 2006
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2010	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2007	9/30/2006
Actuarial value of plan assets	$ 7,485	$ 7,791	$ 8,146	$ 8,262	$ 8,302	$ 8,275
Actuarial accrued liability	9,232	9,201	10,820	10,754	10,826	10,359
Unfunded actuarial liability	1,747	1,410	2,674	2,492	2,524	2,084
Percentage funded	81%	85%	75%	77%	77%	80%
Covered payroll	284	344	389	432	426	478
Unfunded actuarial liability as a percentage of covered payroll	615%	410%	687%	577%	592%	436%

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary.

Schedule of Funding Progress
Teachers' Retirement System - Plan 2/3
Valuation Years 2011 through 2006
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2010	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2007	N/A
Actuarial value of plan assets	$ 7,141	$ 6,593	$ 6,160	$ 5,681	$ 5,277	N/A
Actuarial accrued liability	7,194	6,558	6,048	5,264	4,682	N/A
Unfunded (assets in excess of) actuarial liability	53	(36)	(112)	(417)	(595)	N/A
Percentage funded	99%	101%	102%	108%	113%	N/A
Covered payroll	4,085	3,966	3,957	3,621	3,318	N/A
Unfunded actuarial liability as a percentage of covered payroll	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A

TRS Plan 2/3 uses the aggregate actuarial cost method. Effective for reporting year 2007, this Schedule of Funding Progress is prepared using the entry age actuarial cost method and is intended to serve as a surrogate for the funded status and funding progress information of this plan as required by GASB Statement No. 50.

N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary.

PENSION PLAN INFORMATION
Schedules of Funding Progress

continued

Schedule of Funding Progress
School Employees' Retirement System - Plan 2/3
Valuation Years 2011 through 2006
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2010	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2007	N/A
Actuarial value of plan assets	$ 2,872	$ 2,664	$ 2,503	$ 2,303	$ 2,133	N/A
Actuarial accrued liability	2,956	2,706	2,493	2,207	1,998	N/A
Unfunded (assets in excess of) actuarial liability	84	41	(10)	(96)	(135)	N/A
Percentage funded	97%	98%	100%	104%	107%	N/A
Covered payroll	1,490	1,475	1,467	1,379	1,283	N/A
Unfunded actuarial liability as a percentage of covered payroll	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%	N/A

SERS Plan 2/3 uses the aggregate actuarial cost method. Effective for reporting year 2007, this Schedule of Funding Progress is prepared using the entry age actuarial cost method and is intended to serve as a surrogate for the funded status and funding progress information of this plan as required by GASB Statement No. 50.

N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary.

Schedule of Funding Progress
Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System - Plan 1
Valuation Years 2011 through 2006
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2010	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2007	9/30/2006
Actuarial value of plan assets	$ 5,565	$ 5,561	$ 5,612	$ 5,592	$ 5,298	$ 5,018
Actuarial accrued liability	4,145	4,393	4,492	4,368	4,340	4,309
Unfunded (assets in excess of) actuarial liability	(1,420)	(1,168)	(1,120)	(1,224)	(958)	(709)
Percentage funded	134%	127%	125%	128%	122%	116%
Covered payroll	25	29	33	37	43	48
Unfunded actuarial liability as a percentage of covered payroll	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A

N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary.

PENSION PLAN INFORMATION
Schedules of Funding Progress

continued

Schedule of Funding Progress
Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System - Plan 2
Valuation Years 2011 through 2006
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2010	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2007	N/A
Actuarial value of plan assets	$ 6,621	$ 6,043	$ 5,564	$ 5,053	$ 4,360	N/A
Actuarial accrued liability	5,941	5,164	4,641	3,998	3,626	N/A
Unfunded (assets in excess of) actuarial liability	(680)	(879)	(923)	(1,055)	(734)	N/A
Percentage funded	111%	117%	120%	126%	120%	N/A
Covered payroll	1,535	1,490	1,442	1,345	1,234	N/A
Unfunded actuarial liability as a percentage of covered payroll	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A

LEOFF Plan 2 uses the aggregate actuarial cost method. Effective for reporting year 2007, this Schedule of Funding Progress is prepared using the entry age actuarial cost method and is intended to serve as a surrogate for the funded status and funding progress information of this plan as required by GASB Statement No. 50.

N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary.

Schedule of Funding Progress
Washington State Patrol Retirement System - Plan 1/2
Valuation Years 2011 through 2006
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2010	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2007	N/A
Actuarial value of plan assets	$ 949	$ 920	$ 900	$ 870	$ 800	N/A
Actuarial accrued liability	859	812	790	745	702	N/A
Unfunded (assets in excess of) actuarial liability	(90)	(108)	(110)	(125)	(98)	N/A
Percentage funded	110%	113%	114%	117%	114%	N/A
Covered payroll	82	83	83	79	72	N/A
Unfunded actuarial liability as a percentage of covered payroll	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A

WSPRS Plan 1/2 uses the aggregate actuarial cost method. Effective for reporting year 2007, this Schedule of Funding Progress is prepared using the entry age actuarial cost method and is intended to serve as a surrogate for the funded status and funding progress information of this plan as required by GASB Statement No. 50.

N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary.

PENSION PLAN INFORMATION
Schedules of Funding Progress

continued

Schedule of Funding Progress
Public Safety Employees' Retirement System - Plan 2
Valuation Years 2011 through 2006
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2010	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2007	N/A
Actuarial value of plan assets	$ 141	$ 103	$ 69	$ 39	$ 14	N/A
Actuarial accrued liability	127	94	64	37	19	N/A
Unfunded (assets in excess of) actuarial liability	(14)	(9)	(5)	(2)	6	N/A
Percentage funded	111%	109%	108%	106%	74%	N/A
Covered payroll	233	227	223	200	134	N/A
Unfunded actuarial liability as a percentage of covered payroll	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A

PSERS Plan 2 uses the aggregate actuarial cost method. Effective for reporting year 2007, this Schedule of Funding Progress is prepared using the entry age actuarial cost method and is intended to serve as a surrogate for the funded status and funding progress information of this plan as required by GASB Statement No. 50.

N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary.

Schedule of Funding Progress
Judicial Retirement System
Valuation Years 2011 through 2006
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2010	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2007	9/30/2006
Actuarial value of plan assets	$ 5.0	$ 4.0	$ 2.0	$ 1.0	$ 1.0	$ 0.3
Actuarial accrued liability	109	84	89	92	85	88
Unfunded actuarial liability	104	80	87	91	84	88
Percentage funded	5%	5%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Covered payroll	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4
Unfunded actuarial liability as a percentage of covered payroll	22574%	11565%	9667%	7000%	6462%	6286%

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary.

PENSION PLAN INFORMATION
Schedules of Funding Progress

concluded

Schedule of Funding Progress
Judges' Retirement Fund
Valuation Years 2011 through 2006
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2010	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2007	9/30/2006
Actuarial value of plan assets	$ 2.3	$ 2.8	$ 3.3	$ 3.6	$ 4.0	$ 4.1
Actuarial accrued liability	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.0
Unfunded (assets in excess of) actuarial liability	1.6	0.4	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Percentage funded	61%	87%	97%	103%	103%	103%
Covered payroll	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unfunded actuarial liability as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary.

Schedule of Funding Progress
Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund
Valuation Years 2011 through 2006
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2011	6/30/2010	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2007	12/31/2006
Actuarial value of plan assets***	$ 168	$ 166	$ 166	$ 161	$ 151	$ 140
Actuarial accrued liability*	168	166	163	153	141	142
Unfunded (assets in excess of) actuarial liability	-	-	(3)	(8)	(10)	2
Percentage funded	100%	100%	102%	105%	107%	99%
Covered payroll**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unfunded actuarial liability as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Pension plan liability only - excludes relief benefits.

**Covered payroll is not presented because it is not applicable since this is a volunteer organization.

*** Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters adopted a new funding policy as of 2010 where assets above the accrued pension liability are allocated to fund relief benefits.

N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary.

PENSION PLAN INFORMATION

Schedules of Contributions from Employers and Other Contributing Entities (cont'd)

Schedules of Contributions from Employers and Other Contributing Entities
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2012 through 2007
(dollars in millions)

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN SYSTEM - PLAN 1						
Employers' annual required contribution	$ 508.0	$ 439.3	$ 627.8	$ 620.2	$ 453.1	$ 397.3
Employers' actual contribution	257.2	145.6	154.0	325.2	221.8	118.7
Percentage contributed	51%	33%	25%	52%	49%	30%
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN SYSTEM - PLAN 2/3						
Employers' annual required contribution	$ 407.7	$ 408.6	$ 383.1	$ 369.7	$ 363.3	$ 331.3
Employers' actual contribution	385.3	328.3	327.5	439.7	318.7	242.5
Percentage contributed	95%	80%	85%	119%	88%	73%
TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM - PLAN 1						
Employers' annual required contribution	$ 254.0	$ 205.9	$ 406.1	$ 391.0	$ 294.7	$ 249.8
Employers' actual contribution	111.9	96.8	112.7	178.9	113.1	60.5
Percentage contributed	44%	47%	28%	46%	38%	24%
TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM - PLAN 2/3						
Employers' annual required contribution	$ 232.2	$ 232.3	$ 221.1	$ 186.9	$ 208.9	$ 167.7
Employers' actual contribution	213.9	168.3	165.0	160.8	109.5	102.2
Percentage contributed	92%	72%	75%	86%	52%	61%
SCHOOL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM - PLAN 2/3						
Employers' annual required contribution	$ 85.2	$ 88.6	$ 82.3	$ 71.5	$ 75.8	$ 71.5
Employers' actual contribution	74.6	62.3	62.1	63.5	52.1	45.9
Percentage contributed	88%	70%	75%	89%	69%	64%

The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) changes each year with the experience of the plans. Factors influencing the experience include changes in funding methods, assumptions, plan provisions, and economic and demographic experience gains and losses. The methods used to derive the ARC for this reporting disclosure are different from the methods used to derive the actual contributions required by law. These differences include the use of different actuarial valuations (actual contributions may be based on an earlier valuation), and different actuarial cost methods. For these reasons the actual contributions will not match the ARCs. Starting in 2009, the ARC for PERS and TRS Plans 1 was calculated using the Entry Age Normal cost method with a rolling 10-year amortization (excluding the temporary rate ceilings). Starting in 2011, the calculation of the ARC reflects the underlying actuarial cost method (excluding minimum contribution rates).

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

PENSION PLAN INFORMATION

Schedules of Contributions from Employers and Other Contributing Entities (cont'd)

Schedules of Contributions from Employers and Other Contributing Entities
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2012 through 2007
(dollars in millions)

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' AND FIRE FIGHTERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM - PLAN 1						
Employers' annual required contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 0.1
Employers' actual contribution	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Percentage contributed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%
State annual required contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
State actual contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage contributed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' AND FIRE FIGHTERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM - PLAN 2						
Employers' annual required contribution*	$ 97.3	$ 84.0	$ 111.1	$ 105.3	$ 61.3	$ 56.9
Employers' actual contribution	80.5	79.7	77.0	77.8	73.4	58.2
Percentage contributed	83%	95%	69%	74%	120%	102%
State annual required contribution*	$ 38.2	$ 33.6	$ 44.4	$ 42.1	$ 40.8	$ 38.0
State actual contribution	52.8	52.0	51.4	51.1	45.9	37.9
Percentage contributed	138%	155%	116%	121%	113%	100%
WASHINGTON STATE PATROL RETIREMENT SYSTEM						
Employers' annual required contribution	$ 2.9	$ 2.3	$ 6.6	$ 5.0	$ 6.8	$ 5.3
Employers' actual contribution	6.5	5.3	5.3	6.4	6.1	3.3
Percentage contributed	224%	230%	80%	128%	90%	62%

N/A indicates data not available.

*The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) for the LEOFF Plan 2 presented is the Office of the State Actuary's recommended figure.

The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) changes each year with the experience of the plans. Factors influencing the experience include changes in funding methods, assumptions, plan provisions, and economic and demographic experience gains and losses. The methods used to derive the ARC for this reporting disclosure are different from the methods used to derive the actual contributions required by law. These differences include the use of different actuarial valuations (actual contributions may be based on an earlier valuation), and different actuarial cost methods. For these reasons the actual contributions will not match the ARCs. Starting in 2009, the ARC for PERS and TRS Plans 1 was calculated using the Entry Age Normal cost method with a rolling 10-year amortization (excluding the temporary rate ceilings). Starting in 2011, the calculation of the ARC reflects the underlying actuarial cost method (excluding minimum contribution rates).

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

PENSION PLAN INFORMATION

Schedules of Contributions from Employers and Other Contributing Entities (concl'd)

Schedules of Contributions from Employers and Other Contributing Entities
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2012 through 2007
(dollars in millions)

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN SYSTEM - PLAN 2						
Employers' annual required contribution	$ 14.7	$ 14.7	$ 14.8	$ 14.3	$ 12.4	$ 7.1
Employers' actual contribution	15.3	15.6	15.2	14.5	11.7	6.6
Percentage contributed	104%	106%	103%	101%	94%	93%
JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM						
Employers' annual required contribution	$ 22.6	$ 18.6	$ 20.4	$ 21.2	$ 26.6	$ 37.3
Employers' actual contribution	8.1	10.9	11.6	10.2	9.6	9.6
Percentage contributed	36%	59%	57%	48%	36%	26%
JUDGES' RETIREMENT FUND						
Employers' annual required contribution	$ 0.3	$ 0.1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Employers' actual contribution	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Percentage contributed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTERS' AND RESERVE OFFICERS' RELIEF AND PENSION FUND						
Employers' annual required contribution	$ 1.0	$ 1.1	$ 1.0	$ 1.1	$ 1.0	$ 1.0
Employers' actual contribution	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Percentage contributed	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%
State annual required contribution	$ 3.7	$ 4.2	$ 1.8	$ 1.4	$ 0.9	$ 2.0
State actual contribution	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.0	6.0
Percentage contributed	151%	138%	317%	371%	556%	300%

N/A indicates data not available.

The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) changes each year with the experience of the plans. Factors influencing the experience include changes in funding methods, assumptions, plan provisions, and economic and demographic experience gains and losses. The methods used to derive the ARC for this reporting disclosure are different from the methods used to derive the actual contributions required by law. These differences include the use of different actuarial valuations (actual contributions may be based on an earlier valuation), and different actuarial cost methods. For these reasons the actual contributions will not match the ARCs. Starting in 2009, the ARC for PERS and TRS Plans 1 was calculated using the Entry Age Normal cost method with a rolling 10-year amortization (excluding the temporary rate ceilings). Starting in 2011, the calculation of the ARC reflects the underlying actuarial cost method (excluding minimum contribution rates).

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS INFORMATION
Schedule of Funding Progress

Schedule of Funding Progress
Other Postemployment Benefits
Valuation Years 2011 through 2008
(dollars in millions)

	2011	2009	2008
Actuarial valuation date	1/1/2011	1/1/2009	1/1/2008
Actuarial value of plan assets	$ -	$ -	$ -
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)*	3,492	3,787	4,014
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	3,492	3,787	4,014
Funded ratio	0%	0%	0%
Covered payroll	5,937	5,678	5,170
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	59%	67%	78%

* Based on projected unit credit actuarial cost method.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS REPORTED USING THE MODIFIED APPROACH

Condition Assessment

The state of Washington reports certain networks of infrastructure assets under the modified approach of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34. Expenditures to maintain and preserve these assets are budgeted, recorded and reported in lieu of depreciation expense. The state must meet the following requirements to report networks of assets under the modified approach:

- Maintain an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure assets in an asset management system.
- Disclose the condition level established by administrative or executive policy, or by legislative action at which assets are to be preserved or maintained.
- Perform condition assessments of eligible assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale.
- Document that assets are being preserved approximately at or above the disclosed condition level.
- Annually estimate the cost to maintain and preserve the assets at the established condition level.

Assets accounted for under the modified approach include the state's network of highway pavements, bridges and rest areas. In fiscal year 2012, the state was responsible to maintain and preserve 20,631 pavement lane miles, 3,245 bridges and tunnels, and 48 rest areas.

Beginning in fiscal year 2012, state managed airports are reported as land and land improvements. In prior years, they were reported as infrastructure using the modified approach.

PAVEMENT CONDITION

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) performs highway pavement assessments each year utilizing three measurements to develop a scaled condition assessment: Pavement Structural Condition (PSC), International Roughness Index (IRI), and rutting.

The WSDOT uses the following rating scale for PSC:

Category	PSC Range	Description
Very Good	80 – 100	Little or no distress. Example: Flexible pavement with 5 percent of wheel track length having "hairline" severity alligator cracking will have a PSC of 80.
Good	60 – 79	Early stage deterioration. Example: Flexible pavement with 15 percent of wheel track length having "hairline" alligator cracking will have a PSC of 70.
Fair	40 – 59	This is the threshold value for rehabilitation. Example: Flexible pavement with 25 percent of wheel track length having "hairline" alligator cracking will have a PSC of 50.
Poor	20 – 39	Structural deterioration. Example: Flexible pavement with 25 percent of wheel track length having "medium (spalled)" severity alligator cracking will have a PSC of 30.
Very Poor	0 – 19	Advanced structural deterioration. Example: Flexible pavement with 40 percent of wheel track length having "medium (spalled)" severity alligator cracking will have a PSC of 10. May require extensive repair and thicker overlays.

The IRI scale is measured in inches per mile. The WSDOT assesses pavements with a ride performance measure less than 221 inches per mile to be in fair or better condition.

Rutting is measured in inches with a measurement of 0.58 inches or less assessed at a condition of fair or better.

PSC, IRI, and rutting are combined to rate a section of pavement which is assigned the lowest condition of any of the three indices.

The WSDOT's policy is to maintain 90 percent of pavements at a condition level of fair or better. The following table shows the combined conditions and the ratings for pavement for each index:

Category	PSC	IRI	Rutting
Very Good	80 – 100	< 96	< 0.24
Good	60 – 79	96 – 170	0.24 – 0.41
Fair	40 – 59	171 – 220	0.42 – 0.58
Poor	20 – 39	221 – 320	0.59 – 0.74
Very Poor	0 – 19	> 320	> 0.74

The following table shows payment condition ratings for state highways:

Pavement Percentage in Fair or Better Condition Calendar Year		
2011	2010	2009
91.2%	92.7%	93.0%

The following table reflects the state's estimated and actual expenditures necessary to preserve state highways at the established condition level:

Pavement Preservation and Maintenance - Planned to Actual - Fiscal Year *(expressed in thousands)*					
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Planned	$ 148,811	$ 122,203	$ 168,204	$ 144,897	$ 137,215
Actual	$ 148,366	$ 117,811	$ 159,441	$ 128,449	$ 147,369

Actual expenditures may vary from planned amounts for a variety of reasons which include, but are not limited to, management's decision to accelerate, defer, or reduce preservation or maintenance activity in response to economic forecasts and other factors.

For more information about pavements, refer to the WSDOT's website at:
http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Business/MaterialsLab/Pavements/default.htm.

BRIDGE CONDITION

The WSDOT performs sample condition assessments on state owned bridges in excess of 20 feet in length each year with all bridges inspected over a two year cycle. Underwater bridge components are inspected at least once every five years in accordance with Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) requirements.

The WSDOT uses a performance measure which classifies a bridge as good, fair, or poor using the National Bridge Inspection Standards (NBIS) codes for bridge superstructure, substructure, and deck. The following categories for condition rating are based on the structural sufficiency standards established in FHWA's "Recording and Coding Guide for the Structural Inventory and Appraisal of the Nation's Bridges."

Category	National Bridge Inventory Code	Description
Good	6, 7, or 8	A range from no problems noted to some minor deterioration of structural elements.
Fair	5	All primary structural elements are sound but may have deficiencies such as minor section loss, deterioration, cracking, spalling or scour.
Poor	4 or less	Advanced deficiencies such as section loss, deterioration, cracking, spalling, scour or seriously affected primary structural components.

The WSDOT's policy is to maintain 95 percent of bridges at a condition level of fair or better. The following table shows bridge condition ratings:

Bridges Percentage in Fair or Better Condition Calendar Year		
2011	2009	2007
95.4%	97.7%	97.2%

The following table reflects the state's estimated and actual expenditures necessary to preserve the bridges at the established condition level:

Bridges Preservation and Maintenance - Planned to Actual - Fiscal Year *(expressed in thousands)*					
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Planned	$ 66,510	$ 46,708	$ 54,490	$ 76,801	$ 23,687
Actual	$ 61,026	$ 43,709	$ 44,436	$ 29,992	$ 36,008

Actual expenditures may vary from planned amounts for a variety of reasons which include, but are not limited to, management's decision to accelerate, defer, or reduce preservation or maintenance activity in response to economic forecasts and other factors.

For more information about bridges, refer to the WSDOT's website at:
http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/eesc/bridge/index.cfm.

SAFETY REST AREA CONDITION

The WSDOT performs safety rest area condition assessments every two years. Sites are given a good to poor numerical rating for each of the following functional components: ADA compliance; proximity to the next rest area; traffic flow/access from/to the highway; security (fencing, visibility, and lighting); facility size (vehicle/pedestrian circulation, parking, potential facility expansion); drainage; landscaping maintenance; signage; water supply (rate flow, potable, hydrant system), and sanitation (municipal or on-site). A weighting multiplier is applied based on the criticality of each component.

The WSDOT's policy is to maintain 95 percent of safety rest areas in a condition of fair or better. The following table shows the safety rest area condition ratings:

Safety Rest Areas Percentage in Fair or Better Condition Calendar Year		
2011	**2009**	**2007**
100.0%	97.6%	95.2%

The following table reflects the state's estimated and actual expenditures necessary to preserve the safety rest areas at the established condition level:

Safety Rest Areas Preservation and Maintenance - Planned to Actual - Fiscal Year *(expressed in thousands)*					
	2012	**2011**	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**
Planned	$ 6,278	$ 6,259	$ 5,815	$ 6,007	$ 5,667
Actual	$ 6,467	$ 6,514	$ 5,925	$ 5,824	$ 5,855

Actual expenditures may vary from planned amounts for a variety of reasons which include, but are not limited to, management's decision to accelerate, defer, or reduce preservation or maintenance activity in response to economic forecasts and other factors.

For more information about safety rest areas, refer to WSDOT's website at: http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/safety/restareas.

APPENDIX E

DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

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DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

The following information has been provided by DTC. The state takes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof, or for the absence of material changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof. Beneficial Owners should confirm the following with DTC or the Participants (as hereinafter defined).

1. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each maturity within a series of the Bonds in the principal amount of such maturity and will be deposited with DTC.

2. DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a Standard & Poor's rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com (which website is not incorporated by reference).

3. Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

4. To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

5. When notices are given, they shall be sent by the Bond Registrar to DTC only**.** Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

6. Redemption notices will be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within a Series are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

7. Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the state as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

8. Payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the state or the Bond Registrar, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Bond Registrar or the state, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payments to Cede & Co. (or any other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) are the responsibility of the state or the Bond Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

9. DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the state or the Bond Registrar. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

10. The state may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Bond certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.