Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

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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 nationally accepted as the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. 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) and organizations that are financially accountable to the state. Additionally, other organizations that do not meet the financial accountability criteria may be included in the reporting entity if the nature and significance of their relationship with the state are such that exclusion would cause the state's financial statements to be misleading.

Financial accountability exists when the primary government appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing body and is either (1) able to impose its will on that organization or (2) 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 is also financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government regardless of whether the organization has (1) a separately elected governing board, (2) a governing board appointed by a higher level of government, or (3) 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. The organization has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the primary government if, for example, any one of these conditions exists: (1) the primary government is legally entitled to or can access the organization's resources; (2) the primary government is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance or provide financial support to the organization; (3) the primary government is obligated in some manner for the debt of the organization.

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, 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 reside 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. The governing board of each college and university appoints a president to function as chief administrator. The Legislature approves budgets and budget amendments for the appropriated funds of each college and university, 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 and universities are authorized to issue revenue bonds.

The University of Washington (UW) and Washington State University issue general revenue bonds that are payable from general revenues, including student tuition, grant indirect cost recovery, sales and services revenue, and investment income. All other revenue bonds issued by colleges and universities 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 and university assets reside with the state.

Colleges and universities 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 and universities are legally part of the state, their financial operations, including their blended component units, are reported in the state's 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 three 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 State Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters and Reserve Officers, 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 Higher Education Retirement Plan Supplemental Benefit Fund Plans are administered by the state's colleges and universities.

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 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. Financial information for the state's blended component units may be obtained from the Office of Financial Management, Accounting Division, P.O. Box 43127, Olympia, WA 98504-3127. 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.

Association of University Physicians. The University of Washington Physicians (UWP) was established for the exclusive benefit of the University of Washington School of Medicine (UWSOM). UWP employs UWSOM faculty and bills and collects for their clinical services as an agent for UWSOM.

UW Medicine Neighborhood Clinics. The UW Medicine Neighborhood Clinics (Neighborhood Clinics) were established for the exclusive benefit of the University's School of Medicine, UWP and its affiliated medical centers, Harborview Medical Center, and the University of Washington Medical Center. The Neighborhood Clinics were organized to coordinate and develop patient care in a community clinical setting. They enhance the academic environment of UWSOM by providing additional sites of primary care practice and training for faculty, residents, and students.

Washington Biomedical Research Properties I and II, and Washington Biomedical Research Facilities 3 and 3.2 were formed to acquire, construct, or renovate certain real properties for the benefit of the University of Washington in fulfilling its educational, medical, or scientific research missions.

Tumwater Office Properties and FYI Properties were formed to design and construct office facilities to house state employees. The facilities were financed with tax-exempt obligations that meet the requirements of Revenue Ruling 63-20 and Revenue Procedure 82-26 issued by the Internal Revenue Service.

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 state's component units each have a year-end of June 30 with the exception of the Washington Economic Development Finance Authority and the Washington Health Benefit Exchange, which have a December 31 year-end.

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
Olympia, WA 98501

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

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. At June 30, 2016, PSA capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, total $281.7 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 required 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 **Washington Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange)** was created by the Legislature to implement a central marketplace for individuals, families, and small employers to shop for health insurance and access federal tax credits pursuant to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010. Federal grant funding financed the Exchange design, development, and implementation phases as well as the first full year of operation during 2014. Beginning in 2015, the Exchange is to be self-sustaining through Medicaid program cost reimbursements, premium tax assessments, and other assessments.

Financial reports of the Exchange may be obtained at the following address:

Washington Health Benefit Exchange
810 Jefferson Street SE
PO Box 657
Olympia, WA 98507

Northwest Hospital was created January 1, 2010, under an affiliation agreement between UW Medicine and Northwest Hospital and Medical Center (Northwest Hospital). UW Medicine is an academic medical center comprised of UW School of Medicine, UW Neighborhood Clinics, UW Medical Center, Harborview Medical Center, Association of University Physicians, as well as the University's membership in the Seattle Cancer Care Alliance and the Children's University Medical Group.

Northwest Hospital is a 209-bed full service acute care hospital. The University is the sole corporate member of Northwest Hospital. Financial reports of Northwest Hospital may be obtained at the following address:

Northwest Hospital
1550 N. 115th Street
Seattle, WA 98133-9733

Valley Medical Center was created July 1, 2011, through a strategic alliance between UW Medicine and Public Hospital District No. 1 of King County. Valley Medical Center owns and operates a 321-bed full service acute care hospital and 45 clinics located throughout southeast King County. Financial reports of Valley Medical Center may be obtained at the following address:

Valley Medical Center
400 S. 43rd Street
Renton, WA 98055-5010

Joint Ventures

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 the SCCA under the equity method of accounting. Income of $20 million was recorded in fiscal year 2016, bringing the total equity investment to $127.7 million which is recognized in the state's financial statements in the Higher Education Student Services Fund.

Separate financial statements for the SCCA may be obtained from:

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

The University of Washington and Seattle Children's Hospital established **Children's University Medical Group (CUMG)** to assist the organizations in carrying out their pediatric patient care, as well as charitable, educational, and scientific missions.

Separate financial statements for CUMG may be obtained from:

Children's University Medical Group
4500 Sand Point Way NE, Suite 100
Seattle, WA 98105

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-wide Financial Statements

The state presents two basic government-wide financial statements: the Statement of Net Position 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 Position. The Statement of Net Position presents the state's non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. As a general rule, balances between governmental and business-type activities are eliminated.

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 664 accounts that are combined into 51 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 educational and research 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 income earned on investments.

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, 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, 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 and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources 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 related to a future time period 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 are 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 unavailable 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 is recognized when due and certain liabilities including compensated absences, other postemployment benefits, and claims and judgments are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with available spendable financial resources.

The state reports both unavailable and unearned revenues on its governmental fund balance sheet. Unavailable 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, liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operations of these funds are included on their respective statements of net position. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

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, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE

1. Cash and Investments

Investments of surplus or pooled cash balances are reported on the accompanying Statements of Net Position, 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 investments varies depending upon the fund classification. Investments in the state's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), a qualified external investment pool, are reported at amortized cost which approximates fair value. The Office of the State Treasurer prepares a stand-alone LGIP financial report. A copy of the report is available from the Office of the State Treasurer, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington 98504-0200, online at: http://www.tre.wa.gov/documents/lgipCafr/lgipCafrFY16.pdf, or phone number (360) 902-9000. TTY users dial 711 to be connected to the state TTY operator.

In the absence of readily ascertainable fair values, certain pension trust fund investments, including real estate and private equity, are reported at fair value based on the individual investment's capital account balance at the closest available reporting period, adjusted for subsequent activity. At June 30, 2016, these alternative investments are valued at $33.22 billion. Because of the inherent uncertainties in the estimation of fair value, it is possible that the estimates will change.

Short-term money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less are reported at amortized cost. Nonparticipating contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit with redemption terms that do not consider market rates, are reported using a cost-based measure.

All other 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 Position, 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.

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 at an inventory control point is estimated to be $50,000 or more. Consumable inventories are valued at cost using either the first-in, first-out or weighted average methods. Donated consumable inventories are recorded at fair 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 nonspendable fund balance indicating that they do not constitute "available spendable resources," except for $4.6 million in federally donated consumable inventories, which are offset by unearned revenue 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

Certain cash, investments, and other assets are classified as restricted assets on the Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet because their use is limited by debt covenants, escrow arrangements, or other regulations.

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 million 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, or exchanged;
    - 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 assets' fair market value meets the state's capitalization thresholds 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, works of art and historical treasures are valued at their estimated acquisition value on the date of donation, plus all appropriate ancillary costs. When the acquisition value is not practically determinable due to lack of sufficient records, estimated cost is used. Where necessary, estimates of 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. In fiscal year 2016, $85.9 million in interest costs were incurred, and $13.2 million net interest costs were 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 Position. 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. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of fund equity that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The category of deferred outflow of resources reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements of net position relates to debt refunding, pensions, and hedging derivative instruments.

Deferred outflows on debt refunding result when the net carrying value of refunded debt exceeds its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

Deferred outflows on pensions are recorded when projected earnings on pension plan investments exceed actual earnings and are amortized to pension expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed five-year period. Deferred outflows on pensions also include the difference between expected and actual experience with regard to economic or demographic factors; changes of assumptions about future economic, demographic, or other input factors; or changes in the state's proportionate share of net pension liability. These are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through each pension plan. State contributions to pension plans made subsequent to the measurement date are also deferred and reduce net pension liability in the subsequent year.

Deferred outflows on hedging derivative instruments represent the unrealized loss in fair value of the contract at fiscal year end.

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

Unavailable revenue arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting, and so is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet. Governmental funds report deferred inflows for unavailable revenues primarily from two sources: taxes and long-term receivables. These amounts are recognized as inflows of resources in the periods that the amounts become available.

Deferred inflows on refunding result when the reacquisition price of the refunding debt exceeds the net carrying value of the refunded debt. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

Deferred inflows on pensions are recorded when actual earnings on pension plan investments exceed projected earnings and are amortized to pension expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed five-year period. Deferred inflows on pensions also include the difference between expected and actual experience with regard to economic or demographic factors; changes of assumptions about future economic, demographic, or other input factors; or changes in the state's proportionate share of net pension liability. These are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through each pension plan.

Deferred inflows on hedging derivative instruments represent the unrealized gain in fair value of the contract at fiscal year end.

7. 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 its compensated absences obligations with future resources rather than advance funding it with available spendable 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 Position.

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.

8. 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 Position. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable original issuance premium or discount. When material, bond premiums and discounts 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.

9. Fund Equity

In governmental fund type accounts, fund equity is called "fund balance." Fund balance is reported in classifications which reflect the extent to which the state is bound to honor constraints on the purposes for which the amounts can be spent. Classifications include:

- **Nonspendable** fund balance represents amounts that are either not in a spendable form or are legally or contractually required to remain intact.

- **Restricted** fund balance represents amounts for which constraints are placed on their use by the state constitution, enabling legislation, or external resource providers such as creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

- **Committed** fund balance represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by state law as adopted by the state Legislature. The commitment remains in place until the Legislature changes or eliminates the state law.

- **Assigned** fund balance represents amounts that are intended for a specific purpose by management, but are neither restricted nor committed. Generally, assignment is expressed by joint legislative and executive staff action.

- **Unassigned** fund balance represents the residual amount for the General Fund that is not contained in the other classifications. Additionally, any deficit fund balance within the other governmental fund types is reported as unassigned.

When resources meeting more than one of the classifications (excluding nonspendable) are comingled in an account, assuming that the expenditure meets the constraints of the classification, the assumed order of spending is restricted first, committed second, and finally assigned.

For government-wide reporting as well as in proprietary funds, fund equity is called net position. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted.

- **Net investment in capital assets** 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. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are included in this component of net position.

- **Restricted** net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either by external parties or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

- **Unrestricted** net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

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.

In fiduciary funds, net assets are held in trust for individuals and external organizations.

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 for the Supplemental Pension Fund premiums which 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.

The Department of Labor and Industries prepares a stand-alone financial report for its Workers' Compensation Program. Copies of the report that include financial statements and required supplementary information may be obtained by writing to Washington State Department of Labor and Industries, PO Box 44833, Olympia, Washington 98504-4833 or by visiting their website at: http://www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsIns/Insurance/Learn/StateFund/Reports/Default.asp.

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. 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 an internal service fund, the Employee Insurance 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 65 percent of the eligible subscribers in fiscal year 2016. 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 a 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 $459.5 million. This amount is reported as restricted for expendable endowment funds on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Note 2

Accounting, Reporting, and Entity Changes

Reporting Changes. Effective for fiscal year 2016 reporting, the state adopted the following new standards issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

Statement No. 72 *Fair Value Measurement and Application.* GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value and provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes.

Statement No. 73 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68***.** GASB Statement No. 73 addresses three separate subjects, two of which are effective for fiscal year 2016 reporting. It requires assets accumulated for pension purposes to be reported as assets of the employer. It also amends Statements 67 and 68 by:

- limiting disclosure of investment related factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported to factors that the pension plan or government have influence over;
- defining separately financed specific liabilities and financial reporting requirements for those liabilities; and
- requiring employers to recognize revenue for the support of nonemployer contributing entities not in a special funding situation in the period in which the contribution is reported as a change in the net pension liability.

Statement No. 76 *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments***.** GASB Statement No. 76 identifies the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles for governmental financial reporting and establishes the framework for selecting those principles.

Statement No. 79 *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants***.** GASB Statement No. 79 establishes criteria for an external investment pool to qualify for making the election to measure all of its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes. Certain provisions of Statement 79 related to portfolio quality, custodial credit risk, and shadow pricing are not effective until fiscal year 2017.

Fund Reclassification. During fiscal year 2016, an account was abolished and its assets and liabilities were transferred to another agency and account. As a result the beginning fund balance of the Data Processing Revolving Fund, a nonmajor internal service fund, was reduced by $2.0 million, and the beginning fund balance of the General Services Fund, a nonmajor internal service fund, was increased by $2.0 million.

Prior Period Adjustment. The Health Benefit Exchange, a major component unit, recorded a reduction to the beginning net position balance in the amount of $8.6 million as a result of implementing GASB Statement No. 68.

The Public Stadium Authority, a major component unit, recorded a reduction to the beginning net position balance in the amount of $132 thousand as a result of implementing GASB Statement No. 68.

The Washington Economic Development Finance Authority, a nonmajor component unit, recorded an increase to the beginning net position balance in the amount of $2 thousand as a result of a change in accounting method.

Northwest Hospital, a major component unit, recorded a decrease to the beginning net position balance in the amount of $1.3 million due to correction of an error.

Fund equity at July 1, 2015, has been restated as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Fund equity (deficit) at June 30, 2015, as previously reported	Fund Reclassification	Prior Period Adjustment	Fund equity (deficit) as restated, July 1, 2015
Governmental Funds:				
General	$ 2,665,419			$ 2,665,419
Higher Education Special Revenue	2,828,740			2,828,740
Higher Education Endowment	3,466,418			3,466,418
Nonmajor Governmental	5,737,425			5,737,425
Proprietary Funds:				
Enterprise Funds:				
Workers' Compensation	(9,919,801)			(9,919,801)
Unemployment Compensation	4,240,486			4,240,486
Higher Education Student Services	1,100,953			1,100,953
Guaranteed Education Tuition Program	818,468			818,468
Nonmajor Enterprise	28,043			28,043
Internal Service Funds	(260,750)			(260,750)
Fiduciary Funds:				
Private Purpose Trust	2,915			2,915
Local Government Investment Pool	8,656,109			8,656,109
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans	89,667,437			89,667,437
Component Units:				
Public Stadium	303,984		(132)	303,852
Health Benefit Exchange	22,842		(8,607)	14,235
Valley Medical Center	230,010			230,010
Northwest Hospital	95,550		(1,327)	94,223
Nonmajor Component Units	178,557		2	178,559

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, 2016, $1.30 billion of the state's deposits with financial institutions were insured or collateralized, with the remaining $5.7 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, in making investment decisions and seeking to meet 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 trust 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 2016.

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 pension funding account. These plans hold shares in the CTF which represent a percentage ownership in the pool of investments. Plans are allowed to purchase or sell shares 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 the cash needs of each retirement plan.

The CTF consists of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plans 1, 2, and 3; Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plans 1, 2, and 3; School Employees' Retirement System (SERS) Plans 2 and 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 Retirement Supplemental Benefit Fund. The CTF includes both the defined benefit and defined contribution portions of PERS Plan 3, TRS Plan 3, and SERS Plan 3, which 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 indices weighted according to asset allocation targets.

The asset allocation for the CTF is formally reviewed at least every four years. The allocation policy is reviewed more frequently if 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 consistent with prudent risk management and the desire for downside protection, with passive equity strategies as the default whenever strategies with better risk/return profiles cannot be identified; 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.

Public Markets Equities. 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 Morgan Stanley Capital International (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 cost and is used when active managers cannot be identified and monitored appropriately. 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.

Fixed Income. The fixed income segment is managed to achieve the highest return possible consistent with the desire to control asset volatility, emphasize high yield to maturity opportunities to add value through active management, provide diversification to the overall investment program, provide liquidity to the pension trust fund 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.

RCW 43.33A.140 prohibits a corporate fixed income issues cost from exceeding 3 percent of the CTF's market value at the time of purchase and 6 percent of its market value thereafter. However, the WSIB manages with a more restrictive concentration constraint, limiting exposure to any corporate issuer to 3 percent of the CTF fixed income portfolio's market value at all times.

The fixed income portfolio is constrained by policy from investing more than 1 percent of the portfolio's par value 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. Although below investment grade mortgage-backed, asset-backed, or 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. 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 is targeted to be within plus or minus 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 80 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.

Private Equity. 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 are generally divided into venture capital, 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 by 300 basis points in the long term. 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.

Tangible Assets. The primary goal of the tangible asset portfolio is to generate a long-term, predictable and persistent income stream. The secondary goal is to generate appreciation approximately commensurate with inflation. The structure of the investments is primarily targeted to those private funds or separate accounts providing the WSIB with the most robust governance provisions related to acquisitions, dispositions, debt levels, and ongoing operational decisions for annual capital expenditures. For diversification purposes, the tangible asset portfolio focuses on income producing, physical assets in the upstream and midstream segments of four main industries: minerals and mining, energy, agriculture, and society essentials.

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.

Real Estate. 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 pension trust fund'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.

The pension trust fund may invest in any real estate opportunity demonstrating acceptable risk-adjusted returns, provided it is not prohibited by state law or WSIB policy. Investment structures may include real estate operating companies, joint ventures, commingled funds (closed or open-ended), and co-investments with existing WSIB real estate partners. Diversification within the real estate program is achieved through consideration of property type, capital structure, life cycle, geographic region, partner concentration, and property level.

The WSIB's real estate portfolio current benchmark seeks to earn an 8 percent annual investment return over a rolling 10-year period.

Innovation Portfolio. 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 two investment strategies in the innovation portfolio involving private partnerships.

2. Valuation of Investments

The pension trust fund reports investments at fair value and categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

The following table presents fair value measurements as of June 30, 2016:

Pension Trust Funds
Investments Measured at Fair Value
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
Investments by fair value level	**Fair Value**	**Level 1 Inputs**	**Level 2 Inputs**	**Level 3 Inputs**
Debt securities				
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities	$ 1,078,558		$ 1,078,558	
Corporate bonds	9,085,459		9,085,459	
U.S. and foreign government and agency securities	7,630,526		7,630,526	
Total debt securities	17,794,543		17,794,543	
Equity securities				
Common and preferred stock	17,707,523	17,674,188	33,335	
Depository receipts and other miscellaneous	808,041	805,891	2,150	
Mutual funds and exchange traded funds	1,819	1,819	-	
Real estate investment trusts	321,959	321,959	-	
Private equity and tangible asset funds	158,538	158,538	-	
Total equity securities	18,997,880	18,962,395	35,485	
Total return swap contracts (Investment derivative)	22		22	
Total investments by fair value level	36,792,445	$ 18,962,395	$ 17,830,050	
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV)				
Private equity	17,346,426			
Real estate	13,247,480			
Tangible assets	2,469,580			
Collective investment trust funds (equity securities)	10,493,392			
Total investments measured at the NAV	43,556,878			
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 80,349,323			
Other assets (liabilities) measured at fair value				
Collateral held under securities lending agreements	682,234		682,234	
Net foreign exchange contracts receivable-forward and spot	10,333		10,333	
Margin variation receivable-futures contracts	17,523		17,523	
Obligations under securities lending agreements	(682,234)		(682,234)	
Total other assets (liabilities) measured at fair value	$ 27,856		$ 27,856	

Investments classified as level 1. Investments classified as level 1 in the previous table are exchange traded equity securities whose values are based on published market prices and quotations from national security exchanges as of the New York Stock Exchange close, as of each reporting period end.

Investments classified as level 2. Investments classified as level 2 in the above table are primarily comprised of publicly traded debt securities and exchange traded stocks traded in inactive markets. Publicly traded debt securities are sourced from reputable pricing vendors using models that are market-based measurements representing their good faith opinion as to the exit value of a security, in an orderly transaction under current market conditions. Such models take into account quoted prices, nominal yield spreads, benchmark yield curves, prepayment speeds, and other market corroborated inputs.

Investments measured at net asset value (NAV). The fair value of investments that are organized as limited partnerships and have no readily ascertainable fair value is determined by using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) of the pension trust fund's ownership interest in partners' capital. These values are based on the individual investee's capital account balance reported at fair value by the general partner at the closest available reporting period, adjusted by subsequent contributions, distributions, management fees, and changes in values of foreign currency and published market prices for certain securities.

The limited partnerships' annual financial statements are audited by independent auditors. These investments are valued at approximately $33.22 billion as of June 30, 2016. Because of the inherent uncertainties in estimating fair values, it is possible that the estimates will change in the near-term or the subsequent sale of assets will be different than the June 30, 2016, reported net asset value.

With the exception of two publicly traded funds, these investments can never be redeemed. Instead, the nature of these investments provides for distributions through the liquidation of the underlying assets or net operating cash flows. It is anticipated that the various investments within each asset class will be liquidated over the following periods:

Pension Trust Funds
Alternative Assets Expected Liquidation Periods
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

	Investment Type				
Liquidation Periods	**Private Equity**	**Real Estate**	**Tangible Assets**	**Total**	**Percentage of Total**
Publicly traded-Level 1	$ 99,921	$ -	$ 58,617	$ 158,538	0.5%
Less than 3 years	124,550	168,555	40	293,145	0.9%
3 to 9 years	8,174,741	2,038,743	765,660	10,979,144	33.0%
10 or more years	9,047,135	11,040,182	1,703,880	21,791,197	65.6%
Total	$ 17,446,347	$ 13,247,480	$ 2,528,197	$ 33,222,024	100.0%

Private Equity. This includes 262 private equity limited liability partnerships that invest primarily in the United States, Europe, and Asia in leveraged buyouts, venture capital, distressed debt, and growth equity. The fair value of individual capital account balances is based on the valuation reported by private equity partnerships using the following methodologies to value the underlying portfolio companies:

- Valuations of publicly traded portfolio companies are based on active exchanges using quoted market prices as of the close of trading for each month-end.
- When a portfolio company investment does not have a readily available market price but has a return that is determined by reference to an asset for which a market price is readily available, valuations are based on the closing market price of the reference asset on the valuation date, adjusted for unique factors that affect the fair value of the investment held.
- When the portfolio company investments are private holdings and are not traded on active security exchanges, valuation methodologies consist primarily of income and market approaches. The income approach involves a discounted cash flow analysis based on portfolio companies' projections. The market approach involves valuing a company at a multiple of a specified financial measure, generally earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, based on multiples of comparable publicly traded companies.

Real Estate. This includes 31 real estate investments. Targeted investment structures within the real estate portfolio include real estate operating companies, limited liability companies, joint ventures, commingled funds, and co-investments. Real estate partnerships provide quarterly valuations to the pension trust fund management based on the most recent capital account balance. Individual properties are valued by the investment management at least annually and are adjusted as frequently as quarterly if material market or operational changes have occurred. Properties are generally externally appraised every one to five years, depending upon the investment. Structured finance investments receive quarterly adjustments by the partners, generally applying the assumption that all such positions will be held to maturity. Annual audits of most partnerships include a review of compliance with the partnership's valuation policies.

Tangible Assets. This includes 29 limited liability structures and funds. The primary goal of the tangible asset portfolio is to generate a long-term sustainable and stable income stream, as well as generate appreciation at least commensurate with inflation. Valuation practices of general partners and asset managers are consistent with private equity limited partnerships.

Collective Investment Trust Funds. The pension trust fund invests in three separate collective investment trust funds (fund). Each fund determines a fair value by obtaining fair values of the underlying holdings using reputable pricing sources and computing an overall net asset value per share. The holdings within each fund are publicly traded equity securities.

Two funds are passively managed to approximate the capitalization weighted total rates of return of the MSCI U.S. Investable Market Index and the MSCI Emerging Markets Investable Market Index. Each fund has daily openings and contributions, and withdrawals can be made on any business day. The fund manager, at their discretion, may require withdrawal proceeds to be made partially or wholly in kind. Under certain circumstances, the fund manager may choose to suspend valuation and/or the right to make contributions and withdrawals from the fund. Such circumstances include actual or anticipated closure, restriction, or suspension of trading activity in any markets or exchanges where the fund investments are traded; where the purchase, sale, or pricing of the fund's investments would not be reasonably practicable or advisable; or where suspending contributions or withdrawals would be in the best interest of the fund or participants.

The third fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation through active investment management in emerging market countries. The index against which the fund compares its performance is the MSCI Emerging Market Index. The pension trust fund may redeem some or all of their holdings on each monthly valuation date. The fund manager may delay redemption proceeds if it determines that it is reasonably necessary to prevent a material adverse impact on the fund or other investors. The fund manager, at their discretion, may require withdrawal proceeds to be made partially or wholly in kind.

Other Assets and Liabilities measured at fair value. Forward exchange contracts are valued by interpolating a value using the spot foreign exchange rate and forward points (based on the spot rate and currency interest rate differentials), which are all inputs that are observable in active markets (level 2).

Cash collateral held and the offsetting obligations under securities lending agreements are valued by the pension trust fund lending agency and sourced from reputable pricing vendors using models that are market-based measurements representing their good faith opinion as to the exit value of a security in an orderly transaction under current market conditions. Such models take into account quoted prices, nominal yield spreads, benchmark yield curves, prepayment speeds, and other market corroborated inputs.

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 margin variation represents the current gain or loss remaining to be settled from the prior day. The custodial bank provides quoted prices for these securities from a reputable pricing vendor.

3. 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, 2016, the pension trust funds had unfunded commitments of $12.98 billion, $7.78 billion, $3.16 billion, and $22.0 million in private equity, real estate, tangible assets, and the innovation portfolio, respectively.

4. 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 State Street Corporation to act as agent for the pension trust funds in securities lending transactions. As State Street Corporation is the custodian bank for the pension trust funds, it is counterparty to securities lending transactions.

The fair value of the securities on loan at June 30, 2016, was approximately $1.58 billion. The pension trust funds report securities on loan in their respective categories in the Statement of Net Position. At June 30, 2016, cash collateral received totaling $682.2 million is reported as securities lending obligation, and the fair value of the reinvested cash collateral totaling $682.2 million is reported as security lending collateral in the Statement of Net

Position. Securities received as collateral for which 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 the Statement of Net Position. Total securities received as collateral at June 30, 2016, was $895.2 million.

During the fiscal year, debt and equity securities were loaned and collateralized by the pension trust funds' agent with cash and U.S. government or U.S. agency securities including U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities (exclusive of 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.

The following table summarizes the securities held by the pension trust funds from reinvestment of cash collateral and securities received as collateral at June 30, 2016 (in millions):

Mortgage-backed securities	$463.1
Treasuries	438.5
Repurchase agreements	271.1
Yankee CD	151.7
Cash equivalents and other	137.7
Commercial paper	115.3
Total collateral held	$1,577.4

During fiscal year 2016, securities lending transactions could be terminated on demand by either the pension trust funds or the borrower. As of June 30, 2016, the cash collateral held had an average duration of 17.2 days and an average weighted final maturity of 73.4 days.

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. No more than 20 percent of the total on loan value could be held by a specific borrower. Collateral investment guidelines specifically prohibit European domiciled holdings. 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. State Street Corporation indemnified the pension trust funds 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. State Street Corporation'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 2016, 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 2016 resulting from a default by either the borrowers or the securities lending agents.

5. 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. The risk is managed within the portfolios using effective duration, which is the measure of a debt investment's exposure to fair value changes arising from changes in interest rates. Increases in prevailing interest rates generally translate into decreases in fair values of fixed income investments.

While the pension trust funds do not have a formal policy relating to 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 target within plus or minus 20 percent of the duration of the portfolio's performance benchmark. As of June 30, 2016, the duration of the pension trust funds' fixed income investments was within the duration target of this index.

The two schedules below provide information about the interest rate risks associated with the pension trust funds' investments as of June 30, 2016. The schedules display various asset classes held by maturity in years, effective durations, and credit ratings. All debt 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.

Pension Trust Funds
Schedule of Maturities and Effective Duration
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Total Fair Value	Maturity: Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	More than 10 Years	Effective Duration (in years)
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities	$ 1,078,558	$ 100,102	$ 945,106	$ 33,350	$ -	2.8
Corporate bonds	9,085,459	546,733	3,706,340	3,472,984	1,359,402	6.0
U.S. government and agency securities	6,309,623	1,012,620	2,764,388	1,735,215	797,400	6.2
Foreign government and agency securities	1,320,903	119,778	438,223	476,259	286,643	5.6
Total investments categorized	17,794,543	$ 1,779,233	$ 7,854,057	$ 5,717,808	$ 2,443,445	5.9*
Investments not required to be categorized:						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,004,960					
Equity securities	29,332,734					
Alternative investments	33,222,024					
Total return swap contracts	22					
Total investments not categorized	64,559,740					
Total Investments	$ 82,354,283					

* *Excludes cash and cash equivalents*

Credit ratings of investments are presented using the Moody's rating scale as follows:

Pension Trust Funds
Investment Credit Ratings
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

Moody's Credit Rating	Investment Type: Mortgage and Other Asset-Backed Securities	Corporate Bonds	Foreign Government and Agency Securities	Total Fair Value
Aaa	$ 1,072,096	$ 456,723	$ 148,161	$ 1,676,980
Aa1	-	17,599	59,430	77,029
Aa2	391	95,738	94,978	191,107
Aa3	-	670,193	209,994	880,187
A1	-	739,516	-	739,516
A2	-	457,102	-	457,102
A3	-	1,109,453	72,625	1,182,078
Baa1	-	1,190,615	105,031	1,295,646
Baa2	-	1,053,208	154,196	1,207,404
Baa3	5,149	1,987,802	174,930	2,167,881
Ba1 or lower	922	1,307,510	301,558	1,609,990
Total	$ 1,078,558	$ 9,085,459	$ 1,320,903	$ 11,484,920

6. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The pension trust funds' investment policies limit the fixed income securities to investment grade or higher at the time of purchase. Investment grade securities are those fixed income securities with a Moody's rating of Aaa to Baa or a Standard and Poor's rating of AAA to BBB. The rated debt investments of the pension trust funds as of June 30, 2016, 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 policy of the pension trust funds states no corporate fixed income issue cost 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, 2016.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event a depository institution or counterparty fails, the pension trust funds would not be able to recover the value of their deposits, investments, or collateral securities. The pension trust funds do not have a policy relating to custodial credit risk. The WSIB mitigates custodial credit risk by having its investment securities (excluding cash, cash equivalents, and repurchase agreements held as securities lending collateral) registered and held in the name of the WSIB for the benefit of the pension trust funds.

7. 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 pension trust funds do 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 the pension trust funds' 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. In addition, the CTF has foreign currency exposure at June 30, 2016, of $745.8 million invested in two emerging markets commingled equity investment funds.

Pension Trust Funds
Foreign Currency Exposure by Country
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

	Investment Type in U.S. Dollar Equivalent						
Foreign Currency Denomination	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**	**Debt Securities**	**Equity Securities**	**Derivatives**	**Alternative Assets**	**Open Foreign Exchange Contracts-Net**	**Total**
Australia-Dollar	$ 5,815	$ 283,407	$ 463,756	$ -	$ 6,684	$ 1,871	$ 761,533
Brazil-Real	242	143,327	129,892	(177)	-	3,998	277,282
Canada-Dollar	9,819	-	658,774	-	-	(301)	668,292
Chile-Peso	195	61,019	14,404	-	-	(14)	75,604
Columbia-Peso	-	77,889	-	-	-	1,131	79,020
Denmark-Krone	537	-	177,924	-	-	(2,255)	176,206
E.M.U.-Euro	20,853	-	2,538,738	-	2,339,445	3,109	4,902,145
Hong Kong-Dollar	2,982	-	585,919	530	-	14	589,445
India-Rupee	361	104,219	231,437	-	-	16	336,033
Indonesia-Rupiah	127	29,769	67,838	-	-	(50)	97,684
Japan-Yen	25,246	-	1,928,348	-	-	1,469	1,955,063
Malaysia-Ringgit	748	52,792	60,579	-	-	320	114,439
Mexico-Peso	1,062	85,232	86,769	-	-	(197)	172,866
New Taiwan-Dollar	3,143	-	208,641	(31)	-	(510)	211,243
Philippines-Peso	37	29,922	27,738	-	-	29	57,726
Singapore-Dollar	1,133	-	169,869	-	-	106	171,108
South Africa-Rand	1,557	-	128,686	-	-	1,190	131,433
South Korea-Won	4,473	-	308,175	(294)	-	(1,036)	311,318
Sweden-Krona	2,038	-	283,755	-	-	631	286,424
Switzerland-Franc	372	-	995,881	-	-	(118)	996,135
Thailand-Baht	1,113	43,425	68,324	-	-	(50)	112,812
Turkey-Lira	1,032	48,883	74,942	3	-	1,253	126,113
United Kingdom-Pound	9,986	-	2,022,921	-	-	(2,826)	2,030,081
Other	1,762	92,541	153,232	-	-	2,552	250,087
Total	$ 94,633	$ 1,052,425	$ 11,386,542	$ 31	$ 2,346,129	$ 10,332	$14,890,092

8. Derivatives

Pension trust funds are authorized to utilize various derivative financial instruments including financial futures, forward contracts, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, equity swaps, and options. Derivative transactions involve, to varying degrees, market and credit risk. At June 30, 2016, the pension trust funds held investments in financial futures, forward currency contracts, and total return swap contracts that are recorded at fair value with changes in value recognized in investment income in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position in the period of change. The derivative instruments are considered investment derivatives and not hedging derivatives.

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 and total return swap contracts. 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, 2016, the pension trust funds counterparty risk was approximately $39.3 million.

Futures contracts are standardized, exchange-traded contracts to purchase or sell a specific financial instrument at a predetermined price. As such, 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 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 counterparty credit risk due to the possible nonperformance by a counterparty. 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, 2016, the pension trust funds had outstanding forward currency contracts with a net unrealized gain of $10.4 million. The aggregate forward currency exchange contracts receivable and payable were $2.47 billion and $2.46 billion, respectively. The contracts have varying maturity dates ranging from July 1, 2016, to September 21, 2016.

Total return swap contracts are agreements where one party makes payments based on a set rate, either fixed or variable, while the other party makes payments based on the return of the underlying or reference asset. Total return swaps allow the party receiving the total return to gain exposure and benefit from a reference asset without physically owning the security. The pension trust funds swap total bond market index returns for total equity index returns as the reference asset in emerging markets. The contracts have varying maturity dates ranging from July 20, 2016, to September 21, 2016. The values of these contracts are highly sensitive to interest rate changes.

At June 30, 2016, the pension trust funds' fixed income portfolio held derivative securities consisting of collateralized mortgage obligations with a fair value of $59.6 million. Domestic and foreign commingled investment trust 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 these funds is unavailable.

Derivatives which are exchange traded are not subject to credit risk. The counterparty credit ratings for forward currency and total return swap contracts that are subject to credit risk outstanding at June 30, 2016, had a credit rating of no less than A3 using Moody's rating scale.

The following schedule presents the significant terms for derivatives held as investments by the pension trust funds:

Pension Trust Funds
Derivative Investments
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

	Changes in Fair Value - Included in Investment Income (Loss) Amount	Fair Value - Investment Derivative Amount	Notional
Futures Contracts:			
Bond index futures	$ 10,118	$ -	$ -
Equity index futures	20,569	17,523	172,530
Total	$ 30,687	$ 17,523	$ 172,530
Forward Currency Contracts	$ (4,514)	$ 10,375	$ 2,465,895
Total Return Swap Contracts:			
Total return swaps bond	$ 325	$ (217)	$ 5,239
Total return swaps equity	(246)	239	(33,099)
Total	$ 79	$ 22	$ (27,860)

9. 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 Washington State Investment Board (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, in making investment decisions and seeking to meet investment objectives.

The Workers' Compensation Fund consists 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.
- 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.

- 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.

- 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 Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) U.S. Investable Market Index. The benchmark and structure for international equities will be the MSCI 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.

- 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 80 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 market value of below investment grade mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and commercial mortgage-backed securities shall not exceed 5 percent of total market value of the funds.

2. Valuation of Investments

The Workers' Compensation Fund reports investments at fair value and categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. The table below presents fair value measurements as of June 30, 2016.

Workers' Compensation Fund
Investments Measured at Fair Value
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
Investments by fair value level	**Fair Value**	**Level 1 Inputs**	**Level 2 Inputs**	**Level 3 Inputs**
Debt securities				
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities	$ 1,450,705		$ 1,450,705	
Corporate bonds	9,331,357		9,331,357	
U.S. and foreign government and agency securities	2,845,734		2,845,734	
Total investments by fair value level	13,627,796		$ 13,627,796	
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV)				
Commingled equity investment trusts	1,766,364			
Total investments measured at the NAV	1,766,364			
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 15,394,160			
Other assets (liabilities) measured at fair value				
Collateral held under securities lending agreements	114,581		114,581	
Obligations under securities lending agreements	(114,581)		(114,581)	
Total other assets (liabilities) measured at fair value	$ -		$ -	

Investments classified as level 2. Investments classified as level 2 in the above table are comprised of publicly traded debt securities. Publicly traded debt securities are sourced from reputable pricing vendors using models that are market-based measurements representing their good faith opinion as to the exit value of a security, in an orderly transaction under current market conditions. Such models take into account quoted prices, nominal yield spreads, benchmark yield curves, prepayment speeds, and other market corroborated inputs.

Investments measured at net asset value (NAV). The Workers' Compensation Fund invests in seven separate collective investment trust funds (fund), operated by a bank or trust company, and groups assets contributed into a commingled investment fund. These mutual fund-type investments are not available to the general public and are open-ended funds, which issue or reduce shares for contributions and redemptions from the fund. The commingled fund manager determines a periodic price per unit of the collective trust by obtaining fair values of the underlying holdings using reputable pricing sources and computing an overall net asset value per share. The holdings within each fund are publicly traded equity securities.

Six funds are passively managed to collectively approximate the capitalization weighted total rates of return of the MSCI All Country World Ex U.S. Investable Market Index. Each fund has monthly openings and contributions, and withdrawals can be made on each opening date. The fund manager, at its discretion, reserves the right to delay the processing of deposits and withdrawals from each fund in order to ensure that securities transactions will be carried out in an orderly manner. The fund may suspend valuation and withdrawal rights when, at the fund manager's sole discretion, prevailing market conditions or other circumstances, events, or occurrences make the disposition or valuation of investments impracticable or inadvisable, or when the fund manager otherwise considers such action to be in the best interest of the participants or believes that such action would assist in eliminating or mitigating an adverse effect on the fund or participants.

One fund is passively managed to approximate the capitalization weighted total rates of return of the MSCI U.S. Investable Market Index. The fund has daily openings and contributions, and withdrawals can be made on any business day. The fund manager, at its discretion, may require withdrawal proceeds to be made partially or wholly in kind. Under certain circumstances, the fund manager may choose to suspend valuation and/or the right to make contributions and withdrawals from the fund. Such circumstances include actual or anticipated closure, restriction, or suspension of trading activity in any markets or exchanges where the fund investments are traded; where the purchase, sale, or pricing of the fund's investments would not be reasonably practicable or advisable; or where suspending contributions or withdrawals would be in the best interest of the fund or participants.

3. Securities Lending

State law and WSIB policy permit the Workers' Compensation Fund to participate in securities lending programs to augment investment income. The WSIB has entered into an agreement with State Street Corporation to act as agent for the Workers' Compensation Fund in securities lending transactions. As State Street Corporation is the custodian bank for the Workers' Compensation Fund, it is counterparty to securities lending transactions.

The fair value of the securities on loan at June 30, 2016, was approximately $112.0 million. The Workers' Compensation Fund reports securities on loan in the Statement of Net Position in their respective categories. At June 30, 2016, cash collateral received totaling $114.6 million is reported as a securities lending obligation, and the fair value of the reinvested cash collateral totaling $114.6 million is reported as security lending collateral in the Statement of Net Position. Securities received as collateral for which 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 the Statement of Net Position. Total securities received as collateral at June 30, 2016, was $316 thousand.

During fiscal year 2016, debt securities were loaned and collateralized by the Workers' Compensation Fund's agent with cash and U.S. government or U.S. agency securities including U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities (exclusive of 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.

The following table summarizes the securities held from reinvestment of cash collateral and securities received as collateral at June 30, 2016 (in millions):

Repurchase agreements	$45.5
Yankee CD	25.5
Cash equivalents and other	24.2
Commercial paper	19.4
Mortgage-backed securities	.3
Total collateral held	$114.9

During fiscal year 2016, securities lending transactions could be terminated on demand by either the Workers' Compensation Fund or the borrower. As of June 30, 2016, the cash collateral held had an average duration of 17.2 days and an average weighted final maturity of 73.4 days. 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. No more than 20 percent of the total on loan value can be held by a specific borrower. Collateral investment guidelines specifically prohibit European domiciled holdings. 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. State Street Corporation 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. State Street Corporation'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 2016, 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 Workers' Compensation Fund incurred no losses during fiscal year 2016 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. While the Workers' Compensation Fund does not have a formal policy relating to interest rate risk, the risk is managed within the Workers' Compensation Fund portfolio using effective duration, which is the measure of a debt investment's exposure to fair value changes arising from changes in interest rates. Increases in prevailing interest rates generally translate into decreases in fair values of fixed income investments. As of June 30, 2016, the Workers' Compensation Fund portfolio durations were within the prescribed duration targets.

The following two schedules provide information about the interest rate risks associated with the Workers' Compensation Fund investments as of June 30, 2016. The schedules display various asset classes held by maturity in years, effective duration, and credit ratings. All debt 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.

Workers' Compensation Fund
Schedule of Maturities and Effective Duration
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	**Total Fair Value**	**Maturity: Less than 1 Year**	**1-5 Years**	**6-10 Years**	**More than 10 Years**	**Effective Duration (in years)**
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities	$ 1,450,705	$ 198,660	$ 1,118,071	$ 78,753	$ 55,221	3.3
Corporate bonds	9,331,357	1,082,926	2,678,109	2,239,181	3,331,141	7.6
U.S. government and agency securities	2,132,945	80,051	732,975	718,903	601,016	9.7
Foreign government and agencies	712,789	122,946	365,236	179,748	44,859	4.8
Total investments categorized	13,627,796	$ 1,484,583	$ 4,894,391	$ 3,216,585	$ 4,032,237	7.3*
Investments not required to be categorized:						
Commingled investment trusts	1,766,364					
Cash and cash equivalents	193,242					
Total investments not categorized	1,959,606					
Total Investments	$ 15,587,402					

** Excludes cash and cash equivalents*

Investments with multiple credit ratings are presented using the Moody's rating scale as follows:

Workers' Compensation Fund
Investment Credit Ratings
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

Moody's Equivalent Credit Rating	**Investment Type: Mortgage and Other Asset-Backed Securities**	**Corporate Bonds**	**Foreign Government and Agencies**	**Total Fair Value**
Aaa	$ 1,428,590	$ 338,020	$ 161,976	$ 1,928,586
Aa1	22,115	30,036	-	52,151
Aa2	-	85,756	144,979	230,735
Aa3	-	1,193,132	287,957	1,481,089
A1	-	1,275,245	35,937	1,311,182
A2	-	1,040,920	-	1,040,920
A3	-	1,595,454	-	1,595,454
Baa1	-	1,282,335	28,502	1,310,837
Baa2	-	1,053,497	-	1,053,497
Baa3	-	1,014,163	53,438	1,067,601
Ba1 or lower	-	422,799	-	422,799
Total	$ 1,450,705	$ 9,331,357	$ 712,789	$ 11,494,851

5. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Workers' Compensation Fund investment policies limit the fixed income securities to investment grade or higher at the time of purchase. Investment grade securities are those fixed income securities with a Moody's rating of Aaa to Baa or a Standard and Poor's rating of AAA to BBB.

The rated debt investments of the Workers' Compensation Fund as of June 30, 2016, 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 that no corporate fixed income issues 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. There was no concentration of credit risk as of June 30, 2016.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event a depository institution or counterparty fails, the Workers' Compensation Fund would not be able to recover the value of its deposits, investments, or collateral securities. The Workers' Compensation Fund does not have a policy relating to custodial credit risk. The WSIB mitigates custodial credit risk by having its investment securities (excluding cash, cash equivalents, and repurchase agreements held as securities lending collateral) registered and held in the name of the WSIB for the benefit of the Workers' Compensation Fund.

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 Workers' Compensation Fund does not have a formal policy to limit foreign currency risk. At June 30, 2016, the only securities held by the Workers' Compensation Fund with foreign currency exposure were $650.0 million (excludes U.S. dollar denominated securities) invested in an international commingled equity index fund.

The following schedule presents the exposure of the Workers' Compensation Fund to foreign currency risk. The schedule is stated in U.S. dollars.

Workers' Compensation Fund
Foreign Currency Exposure by Country
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

Foreign Currency Denomination	Equity Securities
Australia-Dollar	$ 33,460
Brazil-Real	10,132
Canada-Dollar	46,214
Denmark-Krone	8,826
E.M.U.-Euro	133,050
Hong Kong-Dollar	45,085
India-Rupee	13,153
Indonesia-Rupiah	4,009
Israel-Sheqel	3,128
Japan-Yen	114,864
Malaysia-Ringgit	4,523
Mexico-Peso	6,036
New Taiwan-Dollar	19,255
Norway-Krone	3,592
Philippines-Peso	2,262
Singapore-Dollar	6,634
South Africa-Rand	10,576
South Korea-Won	22,923
Sweden-Krona	14,626
Switzerland-Franc	40,760
Thailand-Baht	3,668
United Kingdom-Pound	92,194
Miscellaneous Foreign Currencies	11,053
Total	$ 650,023

7. Derivatives

To manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest and currency rates while increasing portfolio returns, the Workers' Compensation Fund is authorized to utilize various derivative financial instruments including collateralized mortgage obligations, financial futures, forward contracts, interest rate and equity swaps, and options. 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, 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.

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, 2016, the only derivative securities held directly by the Workers' Compensation Fund were collateralized mortgage obligations of $922.5 million.

8. 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 State Treasurer 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 that meets the requirements set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board for the maturity, quality, diversification and liquidity for external investment pools that wish to measure all of its investments at amortized costs. The funds are limited to high quality obligations with regulated maximum and average maturities, the effect of which is to minimize both market and credit risk. The LGIP transacts with its participants at a stable net asset value per share of one dollar, which results in the amortized cost reported equaling the number of shares in the LGIP.

The OST prepares a stand-alone LGIP financial report. A copy of the report is available from the OST, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington 98504-0200, online at: http://www.tre.wa.gov/documents/lgipCafr/lgipCafrFY16.pdf, or phone number (360) 902-9000. TTY users dial 711 to be connected to the state TTY operator.

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.

Eligible Investments. Eligible investments are only those securities and deposits authorized by statute (chapters 39.58, 39.59, and 43.84.080 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 designated 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 Washington 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 safety and liquidity of funds, the LGIP policy places the following restrictions on the investment portfolio:

- Investments are restricted to fixed rate securities that mature in 397 days or less, except securities utilized in repurchase agreements and U.S. government floating or variable rate notes which may have a maximum maturity of 762 days, provided they have reset dates within one year and that on any reset date can reasonably be expected to have a market value that approximates their amortized cost.

- 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.

Participant Transactions. Participants of the LGIP may contribute and withdraw funds on a daily basis and must inform the OST of any contribution or withdrawal over one million dollars no later than 9:00 a.m. on the same day the transaction is made. Contributions or withdrawals for one million dollars or less can be requested at any time prior to 10:00 a.m. on the day of the transaction. However, participants may complete transactions greater than one million dollars when notification is made between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., at the sole discretion of the OST. The LGIP does not impose liquidity fees or redemption gates on participant withdrawals.

2. Valuation of Investments

Investments, other than bank deposits, are stated at amortized cost. Bank deposits are stated at their carrying amount. Both approximate fair value. Fair value is determined monthly. Security transactions are reported on a trade date basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

3. 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 has contracted with Citibank, N.A. as a lending agent and receives a share of income earned from this activity. The lending agent lends 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 market 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. Maturities of investments made with cash collateral are generally matched to maturities of securities loaned.

During fiscal year 2016, the LGIP lent U.S. agency and treasury securities. Cash collateral was reinvested in the LGIP and interest bearing bank deposits. At fiscal year end, the fair value of securities on loan was $49.9 million, and securities were received for collateral with a fair value of $51.0 million.

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 2016, 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, contracts require the lending agent to indemnify the LGIP if the borrowers fail to return 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 fiscal year.

4. 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. To mitigate the effect of interest rate risk, the LGIP portfolio is invested in high quality, highly liquid obligations with limited maximum and average maturities. The LGIP's policy establishes weighted average maturity and weighted average life limits not to exceed 60 and 120 days, respectively. As of June 30, 2016, the LGIP had a weighted average maturity of 35 days and a weighted average life of 100 days.

The following schedule presents the LGIP investments and related maturities, and provides information about the associated interest rate risks as of June 30, 2016:

Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

		Maturity	
Investment Type	**Amortized Cost**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-5 Years**
U.S. agency securities	$ 6,862,274	$ 5,923,736	$ 938,538
U.S. government securities	1,373,535	1,323,644	49,891
Repurchase agreements	3,584,529	3,584,529	-
Interest bearing bank accounts	1,038,622	1,038,622	-
Certificates of deposit	72,320	72,320	-
Total Investments	$ 12,931,280	$ 11,942,851	$ 988,429

5. 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 NRSROs at the time of purchase. The LGIP currently does not have any banker's acceptances, commercial paper, or obligations of the state of Washington or its political subdivisions in its portfolio.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event a depository institution or counterparty fails, the LGIP will not be able to recover the value of its deposits, investments, or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The LGIP investment policy requires that securities purchased 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 ensure 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. The LGIP mitigates concentration of credit risk by limiting the purchase of securities of any one issuer, with the exception of U.S. treasury and U.S. agency securities, to no more than 5 percent of the portfolio.

Repurchase agreements comprise 27.7 percent of the total portfolio as of June 30, 2016. The LGIP limits the securities utilized in repurchase agreements to U.S. treasury and U.S. agency securities. The LGIP requires delivery of all securities utilized in repurchase agreements and the securities are priced daily.

As of June 30, 2016, U.S. treasury securities comprised 10.6 percent of the total portfolio. U.S. agency securities comprised 53.1 percent of the total portfolio, including Federal Home Loan Bank (34.9 percent), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (1 percent), Federal Farm Credit Bank (16.4 percent), and Federal National Mortgage Association (0.8 percent).

6. Foreign Currency Risk - None.

7. Derivatives - None.

8. Repurchase and 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 all other securities utilized in 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, 2016, repurchase agreements totaled $3.58 billion.

State law also 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 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 fiscal year 2016, the LGIP did not enter into any reverse repurchase agreements.

E. INVESTMENTS – HIGHER EDUCATION SPECIAL REVENUE, ENDOWMENT, AND STUDENT SERVICES FUNDS

1. Summary of Investment Policies

The investments of the University of Washington represent 75 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.

In 2016 the Board of Regents approved the establishment of the University of Washington Investment Management Company (UWINCO), an internal investment management company. The former investment management advisory committee was replaced with an investment management advisory board known as the UWINCO Board.

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, 2016, the Invested Funds Pool totaled $1.49 billion. The fund also owns units in the Consolidated Endowment Fund valued at $730.5 million on June 30, 2016.

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 2016. Endowment operating and gift accounts received 3 percent in fiscal year 2016 with the distributions directed to the University. 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 total return expenditure 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 Position category. Of the endowments that are recorded at current market value, the net deficiency from the original gift value is $12.2 million at June 30, 2016.

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 $107.8 million at June 30, 2016. Income received from these trusts, which is included in investment income, was $4.5 million for the year ended June 30, 2016.

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 $41.1 million in fiscal year 2016 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 (depreciation) of these investments reported in the prior year(s). The net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments during the year ended June 30, 2016, was $(53.8) million.

2. Valuation of Investments

The University reports investments at fair value and categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The University holds significant amounts of investments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

The following schedule presents the fair value of the University's investments by type at June 30, 2016:

University of Washington
Investments Measured at Fair Value
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
Investments by fair value level	**Fair Value**	**Level 1 Inputs**	**Level 2 Inputs**	**Level 3 Inputs**
Fixed income securities				
U.S. treasury	$ 640,448	$ 13,646	$ 626,802	$ -
U.S. government agency	535,750	-	535,750	-
Mortgage-backed	172,199	-	172,199	-
Asset-backed	133,567	-	133,567	-
Corporate and other	141,644	21,243	120,401	-
Total fixed income securities	1,623,608	34,889	1,588,719	-
Equity securities				
Global equity investments	626,622	573,552	52,025	1,045
Private equity and venture capital funds	11,291	6,160	-	5,131
Real estate	3,851	-	-	3,851
Other	226	-	-	226
Total equity securities	641,990	579,712	52,025	10,253
Total investments by fair value level	2,265,598	$ 614,601	$ 1,640,744	$ 10,253
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV)				
Global equity investments	1,055,272			
Absolute return strategy funds	463,366			
Private equity and venture capital funds	329,719			
Real asset funds	183,481			
Other	106,729			
Total investments measured at the NAV	2,138,567			
Total investments measured at fair value	4,404,165			
Cash equivalents at other than fair value	404,805			
Total Investments	$ 4,808,970			

Investments classified as level 1. Fixed income and equity securities classified in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.

Investments classified as level 2. Fixed income and equity securities classified in level 2 are valued using observable inputs including quoted prices for similar securities and interest rates.

Investments classified as level 3. Private equity, real assets, and other investments classified in level 3 are valued using either discounted cash flow or market comparable techniques.

Investments measured at net asset value (NAV). The University's interests in certain non-readily marketable alternative investments, such as hedge funds and private equity limited partnerships, as a practical expedient, are stated at fair value based on net asset value (NAV) estimates reported to the University by investment fund managers.

The valuation method for investments measured at the NAV per share (or its equivalent) is presented on the following table:

University of Washington
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (if Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Global equity investments	$ 1,055,272	$ 23,846	Monthly to annually	30-60 days
Absolute return strategy funds	463,366	15,728	Quarterly to annually	30-60 days
Private equity and venture capital funds	329,719	204,399	n/a	-
Real asset funds	183,481	55,503	n/a	-
Other	106,729	850	Quarterly to annually	30-95 days
Total investments measured at the NAV	$ 2,138,567			

Global Equity. This investment category includes public equity investments in separately managed accounts, long-only comingled funds, unconstrained limited partnerships, and passive market indices. Fair values have been determined using the NAV per share of the investments except for the separately managed accounts. For 2016, approximately 62 percent of the value of the investments in this category can be redeemed within 60 days and 94 percent can be redeemed within one year. The remaining balance of these investments contain restrictions that do not allow for redemption within one year.

Absolute Return. This category includes investments in stable income and low-to-medium beta funds. Management of these funds seeks low correlation to broad equity markets by investing in assets that exhibit low volatility, deep discounts, and/or hedges against market downturns. Fair values have been determined using the NAV per share of the investments. Approximately 89 percent of the value of the investments in this category can be redeemed within one year. The remaining balance of these investments contain restrictions that do not allow for redemption within one year.

Private Equity. This category includes buyout, venture, and special situations funds. Fair values have been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the ownership interest in partners' capital. These investments can never be redeemed with the funds. Distributions from each fund will be received as the underlying investments of the funds are liquidated. It is expected that the underlying assets of the funds will be liquidated over the next seven to ten years.

Real assets. This category includes real estate, natural resources, and other hard assets. Fair values have been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the ownership interest in partners' capital. These investments can never be redeemed with the funds. Distributions from each fund will be received as the underlying investments of the funds are liquidated. It is expected that the underlying assets of the funds will be liquidated over the next seven to ten years.

Other. This category consists of fixed income and opportunistic investments and includes various types of non-investment grade and non-rated credit plus nominal equity exposure. Fair values have been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the ownership interest in partners' capital. Approximately 45 percent of the value of the investments in this category can be redeemed or anticipate distribution within one year. The remaining balance of these investments contain restrictions on redemption within one year or will be distributed as underlying investments are liquidated. It is expected that the underlying assets of the funds will be liquidated over the next ten years.

3. Funding Commitments

The University enters into contracts with investment managers to fund alternative investments. As of June 30, 2016, the University had outstanding commitments to fund alternative investments in the amount of $300.3 million. These commitments are expected to be called over a multi-year timeframe. The University believes it has adequate liquidity and funding sources to meet these obligations.

4. Securities Lending

The University's investment policies permit it to lend its securities to broker dealers and other entities. As of June 30, 2016, the University had no securities on loan.

5. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of fixed income securities. 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.

Effective duration is a commonly used measure of interest rate risk. The longer the duration, the more sensitive the portfolio is to changes in interest rates. The weighted average effective duration of the University's fixed income portfolio was 2.77 years at June 30, 2016.

6. 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 that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make these payments will cause prices to decline. The University's investment policies limit fixed income exposure to investment grade assets. The investment policy for the Invested Funds' cash pool requires each manager to maintain an average quality rating of AA as issued by a nationally recognized rating organization. The investment policy for the Invested Funds' liquidity pool requires each manager to maintain an average quality rating of A and to hold at least 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 credits.

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 investments in the CEF and the Invested Funds Pool are held in the name of the University 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.

A bond's duration is a calculation of the number of years required to recover to the true cost of a bond. The duration presented below represents a broad average across all fixed income securities held in the CEF, Invested Funds (IF), and debt service reserve funds. The CEF and IF portfolios are managed to have a duration below their policy benchmarks to protect principal and provide liquidity to the overall portfolio.

The following schedule summarizes the composition of the fixed income securities at June 30, 2016, along with credit quality and effective duration measures. The schedule excludes $13.9 million of fixed income securities held outside the CEF and the IF pool, which makes up 0.85 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, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	U.S. Government	Investment Grade*	Non-Investment Grade	Not Rated	Total	Effective Duration (in years)
U.S. treasuries	$ 636,485	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 636,485	3.24
U.S. government agency	531,795	-	-	-	531,795	2.54
Mortgage-backed	-	94,054	54,797	23,348	172,199	2.20
Asset-backed	-	113,715	2,627	17,225	133,567	0.96
Corporate and other	-	111,977	20,225	3,500	135,702	4.04
Total	$ 1,168,280	$ 319,746	$ 77,649	$ 44,073	$ 1,609,748	2.77

* Investment grade securities are those that are rated BBB and higher by Standard and Poor's or Baa and higher by Moody's.

7. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that investments denominated in foreign currencies may lose value due to adverse fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies. The University's investment policies permit investments in international equity and other asset classes that can include foreign currency exposure. To manage foreign currency exposure, the University also enters into foreign currency forward contracts, futures contracts, and options. The University held non-U.S. denominated securities at June 30, 2016, of $1.01 billion.

The following schedule, stated in U.S. dollars, details the market value of foreign denominated securities by currency type:

University of Washington
Consolidated Endowment Fund
Foreign Currency Risk
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

Foreign Currency	Amount
E.M.U.-Euro	$ 123,075
India-Rupee	122,738
China-Renminbi	109,170
Japan-Yen	79,512
Brazil-Real	74,582
Hong Kong-Dollar	58,655
South Korea-Won	53,278
Russia-Ruble	50,132
Britain-Pound	44,802
Canada-Dollar	30,634
Switzerland-Franc	28,931
Mexico-Peso	28,693
Taiwan-Dollar	27,573
Philippines-Peso	25,265
Remaining currencies	152,562
Total	$ 1,009,602

8. Derivatives

The University's investment policies allow investing in various derivative instruments, including futures, swaps, and forwards, to manage exposures within or across the portfolio and to improve the portfolio's risk/return profile. 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. Derivative instruments are recorded on the contract date and are carried at fair value using listed price quotations or amounts that approximate fair value.

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, 2016. The University had no hedging derivatives, only derivatives for investment purposes.

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, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

Category	Changes in Fair Value - Included in Investment Income (Loss) Amount	Fair Value - Investment Derivative Amount	Notional
Futures contracts	$ 790	$ 65,218	$ 64,428

9. 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. Investment income earned is allocated based on average daily cash balance. Pursuant to state law, all earnings on investments of Treasury/Trust funds are credited to the General Fund except as specifically provided in RCW 43.79A.040 and RCW 43.84.092. In fiscal year 2016, a portion of the investment income reported by the General Fund was earned by other funds.

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 (chapters 39.58, 39.59, 43.250, and 43.84.080 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 enterprises 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 Washington 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 (LGIP).

- 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.

Limitations and Restrictions on LGIP Participant Withdrawals. Participants of the LGIP may contribute and withdraw funds on a daily basis and must inform the OST of any contribution or withdrawal over one million dollars no later than 9:00 a.m. on the same day the transaction is made. Contributions or withdrawals for one million dollars or less can be requested at any time prior to 10:00 a.m. on the day of the transaction. However, participants may complete transactions greater than one million dollars when notification is made between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., at the sole discretion of the OST. The LGIP does not impose liquidity fees or redemption gates on participant withdrawals.

2. Valuation of Investments

The OST reports investments at fair value and categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The following table presents fair value measurements as of June 30, 2016:

Office of the State Treasurer (OST)
Cash Management Account
Investments Measured at Fair Value
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
Investments by fair value level	**Fair Value**	**Level 1 Inputs**	**Level 2 Inputs**	**Level 3 Inputs**
Debt securities				
U.S. government and agency securities	$ 2,938,844		$ 2,938,844	
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 2,938,844		$ 2,938,844	

Investments classified as level 2. The U.S. government and agency debt securities classified as level 2 in the above table are valued using observable inputs including quoted prices for similar securities and interest rates.

3. 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 has contracted with Citibank, N.A. as a lending agent and receives a share of income earned from this activity. The lending agent lends 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 market 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, deposit accounts, 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. During fiscal year 2016, cash received as collateral was invested in the LGIP money market fund and/or demand deposit accounts, which allow withdrawals each business day to cover maturing loans. At June 30, 2016, the fair value of cash collateral held totaled $204.0 million.

Contracts require the lending agent to indemnify the OST if the borrowers fail to return 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, 2016, the fair value of securities on loan totaled $199.3 million.

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 2016, 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.

4. 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 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 OST investments and related maturities, and provides information about the associated interest rate risks as of June 30, 2016:

Office of the State Treasurer (OST)
Cash Management Account
June 30, 2016
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Total Fair Value	Maturity: Less than 1 Year	Maturity: 1-5 Years
U.S. agency securities	$ 2,461,911	$ 659,584	$ 1,802,327
U.S. government securities	919,980	45,022	874,958
Certificates of deposit	151,014	151,014	-
Investments with LGIP	2,724,681	2,724,681	-
Interest bearing bank accounts	200,730	200,730	-
Total Investments	$ 6,458,316	$ 3,781,031	$ 2,677,285

5. 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 ensure 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 2016, the OST did not own any non-governmental securities subject to this restriction.

6. Foreign Currency Risk - None.

7. Derivatives - None.

8. Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements and securities accepted for repurchase agreements are subject to the following additional restrictions:

Transactions will be conducted only with primary dealers, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the state's bank of record or master custodial bank, and under the terms of a written master repurchase agreement.

Repurchase agreements with any single primary dealer or financial institution will not exceed 20 percent of the portfolio or $600 million, whichever is greater. The maximum term of repurchase agreements will be 180 days. The share of the portfolio allocated to repurchase agreements with maturities beyond 30 days will not exceed 30 percent of the total portfolio.

Securities utilized in repurchase agreements with a maturity date longer than seven days are priced at least weekly and are held by the Treasury/Trust custodian in the state's name.

Treasury, agency, and money market securities will be priced at 102 percent of market value plus accrued income, except where the counterparty is the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in which case they will be priced at 100 percent of market value plus accrued income.

Mortgage-backed repurchase agreements with a maturity date longer than seven days will be priced at 105 percent of market value plus accrued income.

Collateralized mortgage obligation securities 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. Only securities authorized in statute for the investment of public funds are utilized in repurchase agreements. There were no repurchase agreements as of June 30, 2016.

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 market 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 market 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 market 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. There were no reverse repurchase agreements during fiscal year 2016.

Note 4
Receivables, Unearned and Unavailable Revenues

A. GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Taxes Receivable
Taxes receivable at June 30, 2016, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Taxes Receivable	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property	$ 1,026,642	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,026,642
Sales	1,994,696	-	-	-	1,994,696
Business and occupation	699,174	-	-	-	699,174
Estate	1,843	8,408	-	-	10,251
Fuel	-	-	-	171,670	171,670
Beer and Wine	-	-	-	6,039	6,039
Marijuana	-	-	-	21,021	21,021
Real Estate Excise	2,899	-	-	113	3,012
Other	1,010	129	-	132	1,271
Subtotals	3,726,264	8,537	-	198,975	3,933,776
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	49,920	-	-	357	50,277
Total Taxes Receivable	$ 3,676,344	$ 8,537	$ -	$ 198,618	$ 3,883,499

Receivables
Receivables at June 30, 2016, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Receivables	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Public assistance [1]	$ 653,998	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 653,998
Accounts receivable	181,062	1,009,633	81,792	377,800	1,650,287
Interest	4,304	7,346	5,301	9,979	26,930
Loans [2]	6,344	132,417	-	469,849	608,610
Long-term contracts [3]	2,344	-	15,354	82,161	99,859
Miscellaneous	20	184	-	49	253
Subtotals	848,072	1,149,580	102,447	939,838	3,039,937
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	649,745	37,633	3	98,778	786,159
Total Receivables	$ 198,327	$ 1,111,947	$ 102,444	$ 841,060	$ 2,253,778

Notes:

(1) Public assistance receivables mainly represent amounts owed to 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 $114.5 million in the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund for student loans and $459.8 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.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue at June 30, 2016, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Unearned Revenue	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Other taxes	$ 4,746	$ -	$ -	$ 1,645	$ 6,391
Charges for services	89,274	215,233	-	22,829	327,336
Donable goods	-	-	-	4,036	4,036
Grants and donations	3,073	1,516	-	6,313	10,902
Tolls	-	-	-	19,483	19,483
Transportation	-	-	-	8,919	8,919
Miscellaneous	1,814	15,075	-	7,170	24,059
Total Unearned Revenue	$ 98,907	$ 231,824	$ -	$ 70,395	$ 401,126

Unavailable Revenue

Unavailable revenue at June 30, 2016, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Unavailable Revenue	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property taxes	$ 1,005,181	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,005,181
Other taxes	617,586	6,298	-	75	623,959
Timber sales	2,344	-	15,354	82,199	99,897
Transportation	-	-	-	27,272	27,272
Charges for services	-	-	-	3,256	3,256
Miscellaneous	5,000	-	-	26,777	31,777
Total Unavailable Revenue	$ 1,630,111	$ 6,298	$ 15,354	$ 139,579	$ 1,791,342

B. PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2016, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds						Governmental Activities
Receivables	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Guaranteed Education Tuition Program	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
Accounts receivable	$ 870,258	$ 537,085	$ 280,035	$ 14,058	$ 25,558	$ 1,726,994	$ 22,792
Interest	110,137	-	1,161	4,088	-	115,386	348
Investment trades pending	4	-	-	1,011	-	1,015	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	56	-	-	56	-
Subtotals	980,399	537,085	281,252	19,157	25,558	1,843,451	23,140
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	159,045	83,472	64,279	-	104	306,900	371
Total Receivables	$ 821,354	$ 453,613	$ 216,973	$ 19,157	$ 25,454	$ 1,536,551	$ 22,769

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue at June 30, 2016, 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	$ -	$ -	$ 47,850	$ -	$ -	$ 47,850	$ 2,775
Grants and donations	5,663	-	-	-	-	5,663	90
Other taxes	560	-	-	-	-	560	-
Miscellaneous	1,235	-	392	-	1,149	2,776	-
Total Unearned Revenue	$ 7,458	$ -	$ 48,242	$ -	$ 1,149	$ 56,849	$ 2,865

C. FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Other Receivables

Other receivables at June 30, 2016, consisted of $10.6 million for interest and other miscellaneous amounts.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue at June 30, 2016, consisted of $1.3 million 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, 2016, 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	$ -	$ 2,990	$ -	$ 229,319	$ 530
Higher Education Special Revenue	155,329	-	-	14,647	554
Higher Education Endowment	-	-	-	3	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	78,238	61,431	3,575	199,889	3,019
Workers' Compensation	13	-	-	9	-
Unemployment Compensation	1,115	1,122	-	411	393
Higher Education Student Services	5,228	13,346	-	135	125
Guaranteed Education Tuition Program	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	9,447	104	-	480	5
Internal Service Funds	28,807	8,186	-	21,349	1,500
Fiduciary Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	$ 278,177	$ 87,179	$ 3,575	$ 466,242	$ 6,126

Except as noted below, 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: (1) a $14.9 million loan from a nonmajor governmental fund to the General Fund which is expected to be paid over the next four years; (2) a $6.1 million loan between nonmajor governmental funds which is expected to be paid over the next six years, and (3) a $130 million revolving loan from the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund to the Higher Education Student Services Fund.

In addition to the interfund balances noted in the schedule above, there are interfund balances of $145.7 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
$ 2	$ 1	$ 142	$ 19,403	$ 16,200	$ -	$ 268,587
2	166,572	-	-	-	-	337,104
-	-	-	-	-	5	8
15,338	1	4	62	-	-	361,557
-	1	-	-	27	20	70
-	38	-	13	-	-	3,092
9	-	-	66	8,529	-	27,438
-	-	-	-	-	15	15
1	29	-	5,409	74	-	15,549
6	19	8	334	16,154	36	76,399
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$ 15,358	$ 166,661	$ 154	$ 25,287	$ 40,984	$ 76	$ 1,089,819

B. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers as reported in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2016, 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	$ -	$ 6,000	$ 300	$ 1,184,730	$ -
Higher Education Special Revenue	33,314	-	25,638	202,412	-
Higher Education Endowment	-	164,041	-	31,268	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	380,677	128,770	914	1,511,071	-
Workers' Compensation	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Education Student Services	-	414,441	21	7,138	-
Guaranteed Education Tuition Program	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	163,499	-	-	12,051	-
Internal Service Funds	-	50,223	-	681	-
Totals	$ 577,490	$ 763,475	$ 26,873	$ 2,949,351	$ -

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 Lottery Fund as required by law, and (5) transfer amounts to and from the General Fund as required by law.

On June 30, 2016, $185.7 million was transferred from the General Fund Basic Account to the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. 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. The BSA is reported as an Administrative Account within the General Fund.

In addition to the transfers noted in the schedule above, there were transfers of $5.9 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
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,433	$ 1,205,463
-	445,395	-	-	51,132	757,891
-	-	-	-	-	195,309
-	-	-	-	16	2,021,448
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	155	421,755
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	13,861	-	189,411
-	15	-	-	19,813	70,732
$ -	$ 445,410	$ -	$ 13,861	$ 85,549	$ 4,862,009

Note 6
Capital Assets

Capital assets at June 30, 2016, 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, 2016 (expressed in thousands):

Capital Assets	Balances July 1, 2015	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	Balances June 30, 2016
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 2,625,377	$ 67,254	$ (26,923)	$ 2,665,708
Transportation infrastructure	23,235,035	659,265	-	23,894,300
Intangible assets - indefinite lives	14,938	-	-	14,938
Art collections, library reserves, and museum and historical collections	126,295	1,159	(7,166)	120,288
Construction in progress	890,982	635,127	(280,863)	1,245,246
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	26,892,627			27,940,480
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	12,788,384	480,568	(21,453)	13,247,499
Accumulated depreciation	(4,962,231)	(339,839)	5,993	(5,296,077)
Net buildings	7,826,153			7,951,422
Other improvements	1,463,812	40,939	(2,084)	1,502,667
Accumulated depreciation	(727,475)	(47,898)	5,355	(770,018)
Net other improvements	736,337			732,649
Furnishings, equipment, and intangible assets	5,123,735	312,343	(269,776)	5,166,302
Accumulated depreciation	(3,295,154)	(304,934)	227,277	(3,372,811)
Net furnishings, equipment, and intangible assets	1,828,581			1,793,491
Infrastructure	1,010,721	81,111	(114)	1,091,718
Accumulated depreciation	(511,196)	(35,694)	(1,369)	(548,259)
Net infrastructure	499,525			543,459
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	10,890,596			11,021,021
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 37,783,223			$ 38,961,501

B. BUSINESS-TYPE CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of business-type capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 (expressed in thousands):

Capital Assets	Balances July 1, 2015	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	Balances June 30, 2016
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 57,549	$ 176	$ -	$ 57,725
Intangible assets - indefinite lives	4,580	-	-	4,580
Art collections	75	-	-	75
Construction in progress	292,750	35,834	(251,189)	77,395
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	354,954			139,775
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	3,264,238	331,227	(13,634)	3,581,831
Accumulated depreciation	(952,118)	(113,878)	5,127	(1,060,869)
Net buildings	2,312,120			2,520,962
Other improvements	98,489	2,539	(235)	100,793
Accumulated depreciation	(45,737)	(5,349)	558	(50,528)
Net other improvements	52,752			50,265
Furnishings, equipment, and intangible assets	714,107	60,554	(14,027)	760,634
Accumulated depreciation	(530,398)	(64,221)	13,781	(580,838)
Net furnishings, equipment, and intangible assets	183,709			179,796
Infrastructure	42,646	6,730	(41)	49,335
Accumulated depreciation	(20,654)	(1,448)	41	(22,061)
Net infrastructure	21,992			27,274
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	2,570,573			2,778,297
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 2,925,527			$ 2,918,072

C. DEPRECIATION

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2016, was charged by the primary government as follows (expressed in thousands):

		Amount
Governmental Activities:		
General government	$	79,163
Education - elementary and secondary (K-12)		5,836
Education - higher education		417,663
Human services		39,782
Adult corrections		39,770
Natural resources and recreation		36,095
Transportation		110,056
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities *	$	728,365
Business-Type Activities:		
Workers' compensation	$	10,206
Unemployment compensation		-
Higher education student services		172,988
Guaranteed education tuition program		3
Other		1,699
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities	$	184,896

* Includes $98.4 million internal service fund depreciation that was allocated to governmental activities as a component of net internal service fund activity.

D. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

Major construction commitments of the state at June 30, 2016, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Agency / Project Commitments	Construction In Progress June 30, 2016	Remaining Project Commitments
Consolidated Technology Services:		
State Data Center buildout	$ 9,386	$ 1,034
Employment Security Department:		
Unemployment Tax & Benefit system	11,867	5,225
Department of Enterprise Services:		
1063 Building project	33,438	53,863
Various projects	16,662	29,055
Military Department:		
Pierce County readiness center and other projects	35,445	8,697
Department of Social and Health Services:		
State hospitals	13,454	50,533
Residential housing unit renovations and other projects	18,533	18,263
Department of Veterans Affairs:		
Walla Walla Veterans Home and other projects	27,370 -	19,871
Department of Corrections:		
Correctional center units security and safety improvements, and other projects	12,644	12,645
Department of Transportation:		
State ferry vessels and terminals, locomotives, and other projects	240,125	92,592
Transportation infrastructure	-	1,197,732
Department of Fish and Wildlife:		
Soos Creek renovation, Fir Island farm restoration, and other projects	17,261	73,675
University of Washington:		
UW Medical Center expansion and renovation projects	17,479	29,048
McCarty, Madrona, and Willow Hall projects	21,511	35,074
Washington biomedical research facility	13,667	131,042
NanoEngineering & Sciences building, animal research & care facility, and other projects	353,002	178,595
Burke Gilman trail, student housing, parking, and other projects	2,553	3,057
Washington State University:		
Animal health research facility, digital classroom, Everett University center, Chinook building, and other facility projects	64,428	120,158
Indoor practice facility and other athletic projects	103	10,075
Cultural house, Tri Cities student union, and other projects	5,447	16,401
Troy Hall and other housing projects	12,030	36,612
Police station, smart grid, and other projects	11,906	3,869
Eastern Washington University:		
Interdisciplinary science center renovation	2,166	101,871
Pence Union Building, science center, water system upgrade, and other projects	11,523	48,041
Central Washington University:		
Samuelson communication & tech center, Bouillon & Lind Hall, and other projects	13,217	37,575
Science hall phase two project	51,427	7,939
The Evergreen State College:		
Housing and other projects	20,691	15,647
Western Washington University:		
Carver Hall renovation, residence hall, and other projects	33,318	86,585
Community and Technical Colleges:		
ctcLink project	79,859	20,141
Centralia TransAlta student commons	15,198	17,711
Clark Science, Technology, Engineering and Math building	32,135	-
Edmonds Science, Engineering and Technology building project	2,217	47,453
Peninsula health & early childhood development center, and Fort Worden building	14,152	15,673
Seattle integrated education center and Maritime Academy	17,557	24,765
Other miscellaneous community college projects	73,593	76,934
Other Agency Projects:	17,277	28,370
Total Construction in Progress	$ 1,322,641	$ 2,655,822

Note 7
Long-Term Liabilities

A. BONDS PAYABLE

Bonds payable at June 30, 2016, 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. In November 2012, voters passed a constitutional amendment specifying that maximum annual payments of principal and interest on all debt subject to the limit may not exceed a percentage of the average of the prior six years' general state revenues; this percentage currently stands at 8.5 percent and will decline to 8 percent by July 1, 2034. 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 requires 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 2016 is $1.32 billion.

This computation excludes specific bond issues and types, which are not secured by general state revenues. Of the $19.04 billion general obligation bond debt principal outstanding at June 30, 2016, $11.35 billion is subject to the limitation.

Based on the debt limitation calculation, the debt service requirements as of June 30, 2016, 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_cd2016.pdf or to Schedule 11 in the Statistical Section of this report.

Authorized But Unissued

The state had a total of $11.70 billion in general obligation bonds authorized but unissued as of June 30, 2016, for the purpose of capital construction, higher education, transportation, and various other projects throughout the state.

Interest Rates

Interest rates on fixed rate general obligation bonds range from 0.4 to 6.4 percent. Interest rates on revenue bonds range from 0.9 to 8 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 obligation bonds are presented in the Washington State Treasurer's Annual Report for 2016. 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, 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, 2016, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
General Obligation Bonds	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
By Fiscal Year:						
2017	$ 944,279	$ 936,214	$ -	$ -	$ 944,279	$ 936,214
2018	935,599	899,445	-	-	935,599	899,445
2019	933,739	861,151	-	-	933,739	861,151
2020	933,807	824,753	-	-	933,807	824,753
2021	916,290	768,772	-	-	916,290	768,772
2022-2026	4,680,504	4,290,276	-	-	4,680,504	4,290,276
2027-2031	4,473,668	2,022,042	-	-	4,473,668	2,022,042
2032-2036	3,297,990	857,772	-	-	3,297,990	857,772
2037-2041	1,836,850	234,482	-	-	1,836,850	234,482
2042-2046	85,365	3,925	-	-	85,365	3,925
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 19,038,091	$ 11,698,832	$ -	$ -	$ 19,038,091	$ 11,698,832

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.

General Revenue.

The University of Washington and Washington State University issue general revenue bonds that are payable from general revenues, including student tuition, grant indirect cost recovery, sales and services revenue, and investment income. General revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2016, include $777.2 million in governmental activities and $1.78 billion in business-type activities.

Pledged Revenue.

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, 2016, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
Revenue Bonds	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
By Fiscal Year:						
2017	$ 118,889	$ 96,696	$ 97,924	$ 90,287	$ 216,813	$ 186,983
2018	116,431	101,056	83,644	88,704	200,075	189,760
2019	121,985	95,541	63,277	85,966	185,262	181,507
2020	126,041	89,760	64,772	82,945	190,813	172,705
2021	131,682	83,649	68,221	80,083	199,903	163,732
2022-2026	626,566	319,931	355,016	352,657	981,582	672,588
2027-2031	343,090	214,060	383,585	268,336	726,675	482,396
2032-2036	294,126	136,467	388,638	182,742	682,764	319,209
2037-2041	236,256	69,908	364,831	88,873	601,087	158,781
2042-2046	150,731	32,295	176,562	13,818	327,293	46,113
2047-2051	104,047	14,907	9,750	5,888	113,797	20,795
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 2,369,844	$ 1,254,270	$ 2,056,220	$ 1,340,299	$ 4,426,064	$ 2,594,569

Governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2016, of $241.8 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 $356.6 million, payable through 2033. For the current year, both pledged revenue and debt service were $45.3 million.

Governmental activities include grant anticipation revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2016, of $723.7 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. The bonds are payable solely from Federal-Aid Highway Program funds, including federal reimbursements of debt service on the bonds and federal reimbursements to the state for projects or portions of projects not financed with bond proceeds. Total principal and interest remaining on the bonds is $897.3 million, payable through 2024. For the current year both pledged revenue and debt service were $100.1 million.

Governmental activities include the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Bond (TIFIA Bond) outstanding at June 30, 2016, of $300 million. The bonds were issued to finance a portion of the State Route 520 Corridor Program.

The TIFIA Bond is payable solely from toll revenues and does 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 this bond. Total principal and interest remaining on the bond is $542.4 million, payable through 2051.

Governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2016, of $41.9 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 $56.2 million, payable through 2029. For the current year, both pledged revenue and debt service were $3.5 million.

Governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2016, of $280.5 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 $495.8 million, payable through 2039. For the current year, both pledged revenue and debt service were $21.6 million.

Additionally, governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2016, of $4.8 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 $5.4 million, payable through 2022. For the current year, both pledged revenue and debt service were $1.6 million.

The state's colleges and universities may also 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, 2016, 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	Bookstore Revenues
Current revenue pledged	$ 30,556	$ 28,197	$ 169
Current year debt service	20,049	11,555	202
Total future revenues pledged *	302,316	115,286	3,640
Description of debt	Housing and dining bonds issued in 1998-2016	Student facilities bonds issued in 2006-2016	Student union and recreation center bonds issued in 2004
Purpose of debt	Construction and renovation of student housing and dining	Construction and renovation of student activity and sports facilities	Construct new bookstore as part of new student union and recreation center building
Term of commitment	2026-2042	2017-2039	2034
Percentage of debt service to pledged revenues (current year)	65.6%	41.0%	119.6%

* Total future principal and interest payments.

B. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

Certificates of participation at June 30, 2016, 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, 2016, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
Certificates of Participation	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
By Fiscal Year:						
2017	$ 122,683	$ 45,980	$ 4,779	$ 1,791	$ 127,462	$ 47,771
2018	68,329	25,385	4,897	1,819	73,226	27,204
2019	65,842	22,428	4,719	1,607	70,561	24,035
2020	61,566	19,527	4,412	1,399	65,978	20,926
2021	50,171	16,839	3,596	1,207	53,767	18,046
2022-2026	177,563	53,960	12,727	3,867	190,290	57,827
2027-2031	105,891	20,317	7,589	1,456	113,480	21,773
2032-2036	40,498	5,310	2,902	381	43,400	5,691
2037-2041	9,177	371	658	27	9,835	398
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 701,720	$ 210,117	$ 46,279	$ 13,554	$ 747,999	$ 223,671

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 position.

Current Year Defeasances

Bonds

Governmental Activities.
On October 8, 2015, the state issued $188.3 million of various purpose general obligation refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent to refund $212.9 million of various purpose general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent. The refunding resulted in a $33.1 million gross debt service savings over the next 9 years and a net present value savings of $31.0 million.

On February 16, 2016, the state issued $143.7 million of motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent to refund $157.9 million of motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent. The refunding resulted in a $26.1 million gross debt service savings over the next 17 years and a net present value savings of $19.7 million.

Also on February 16, 2016, the state issued $528.8 million of various purpose general obligation refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent to refund $583.2 million of various purpose general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent. The refunding resulted in a $97.9 million gross debt service savings over the next 17 years and a net present value savings of $74.5 million.

Business-Type Activities.
On September 1, 2015, the Evergreen State College issued $4.1 million in general revenue refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 2.4 percent to refund $4.1 million in housing and dining revenue bonds with an average interest rate of 3.8 percent. The refunding resulted in $363 thousand gross debt service savings over the next 10 years and an economic gain of $322 thousand.

On May 25, 2016, Washington State University issued $58.1 million in general revenue refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 4.9 percent to refund $21.5 million in housing and dining revenue bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent, $17.6 million in athletic revenue bonds with an average interest rate of 4.3 percent, and $26.2 million in student recreation center revenue bonds with an average interest rate of 4.8 percent. The refunding resulted in an $11.0 million gross debt service savings over the next 16 to 23 years and an economic gain of $5.4 million.

Certificates of Participation (COPs)

On October 21, 2015, the state issued $21.8 million in refunding certificates of participation with an average interest rate of 5 percent to refund $24.7 million of various purpose general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 4.4 percent. The refunding resulted in a $3.2 million gross debt service savings over the next 10 years and a net present value savings of $2.7 million.

On March 31, 2016, the state issued $35.7 million in refunding certificates of participation with an average interest rate of 4.5 percent to refund $43.6 million of various purpose general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 4.2 percent. The refunding resulted in a $5.5 million gross debt service savings over the next 11 years and a net present value savings of $4.2 million.

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 of participation in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the prior bonds and certificates of participation.

Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds and certificates of participation are not included in the state's financial statements.

General Obligation Bond Debt

On June 30, 2016, $3.96 billion of general obligation bond debt outstanding is considered defeased.

Revenue Bond Debt

On June 30, 2016, $145.1 million of revenue bond debt outstanding is considered defeased.

Certificates of Participation Debt

On June 30, 2016, $50.4 million of certificates of participation debt outstanding is considered defeased.

D. LEASES

Leases at June 30, 2016, 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, 2016, include the following (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Buildings	$ 1,705	$ 4,512
Equipment	7,937	12,150
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(6,605)	(9,433)
Totals	$ 3,037	$ 7,229

The following schedule presents future minimum payments for capital and operating leases as of June 30, 2016 (expressed in thousands):

	Capital Leases		Operating Leases	
Capital and Operating Leases	**Governmental Activities**	**Business-Type Activities**	**Governmental Activities**	**Business-Type Activities**
By Fiscal Year:				
2017	$ 1,165	$ 2,262	$ 186,696	$ 63,898
2018	546	1,469	159,332	57,162
2019	545	1,383	134,004	54,992
2020	542	1,383	95,544	55,031
2021	508	1,383	66,141	39,952
2022-2026	1,112	2,428	107,576	76,684
2027-2031	-	-	35,109	46,887
2032-2036	-	-	19,543	52,530
2037-2041	-	-	19,380	55,868
2042-2046	-	-	9,463	31,621
Total Future Minimum Payments	4,418	10,308	832,788	534,625
Less: Executory Costs and Interest Costs	(288)	(935)	-	-
Net Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	$ 4,130	$ 9,373	$ 832,788	$ 534,625

The total operating lease rental expense for fiscal year 2016 for governmental activities was $379.7 million, of which $28 thousand was for contingent rentals. The total operating lease rental expense for fiscal year 2016 for business-type activities was $38.4 million.

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, 2016, $37.25 billion of unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses are presented at their net present and settlement value of $25.85 billion. These claims are discounted at assumed interest rates of 1.5 percent (non-pension and cost of living adjustments), 4.5 to 6.3 percent (pensions not yet granted), and 6.3 percent (granted pensions) to arrive at a settlement value.

The claims and claim adjustment liabilities of $25.85 billion as of June 30, 2016, include $12.26 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 $13.59 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 2015 and 2016 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
2015	$ 24,437,534	2,814,134	(2,185,519)	$ 25,066,149
2016	$ 25,066,149	3,024,336	(2,238,159)	$ 25,852,326

Risk Management

The Risk Management Fund administers tort and sundry claims filed against Washington state agencies, except the University of Washington. 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, 2016, outstanding and actuarially determined claims against the state and its agencies, with the exception of the University of Washington and the Department of Transportation Ferries Division, including actuarially projected defense costs were $568.8 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, 2016, the Risk Management Fund held $54 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 2015 and 2016 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
2015	$ 549,988	110,648	(59,621)	(21,087)	$ 579,928
2016	$ 579,928	50,583	(38,755)	(22,935)	$ 568,821

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, 2016, health insurance claims liabilities totaling $87.4 million are fully funded with cash and investments, net of obligations under securities lending agreements.

Changes in the balances of health insurance claims liabilities during fiscal years 2015 and 2016 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
2015	$ 70,249	934,082	(930,724)	$ 73,607
2016	$ 73,607	1,023,194	(1,009,431)	$ 87,370

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 23 projects in progress for which the state has recorded a liability of $56.2 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, 2016, the state has recorded a liability of $97.9 million for remaining project commitments.

Overall, the state has recorded a pollution remediation liability of $154.1 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, 2016, 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 2016 is as follows (expressed in thousands):

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance July 1, 2015*	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance June 30, 2016	Amounts Due Within One Year
Long-Term Debt:					
GO Bonds Payable:					
General obligation (GO) bonds	$ 18,243,520	$ 2,122,605	$ 1,799,690	$ 18,566,435	$ 884,870
GO - zero coupon bonds (principal)	518,658	-	47,002	471,656	59,409
Subtotal - GO bonds payable	18,762,178	2,122,605	1,846,692	19,038,091	944,279
Accreted interest - GO - zero coupon bonds	471,951	7,275	-	479,226	69,284
Revenue bonds payable	2,289,434	205,349	124,939	2,369,844	118,889
Plus: Unamortized premiums on bonds sold	660,011	405,612	57,907	1,007,716	-
Total Bonds Payable	22,183,574	2,740,841	2,029,538	22,894,877	1,132,452
Other Liabilities:					
Certificates of participation	575,623	251,836	125,739	701,720	122,683
Plus: Unamortized premiums on COPs sold	4,812	12,460	1,377	15,895	-
Claims and judgments	864,129	161,492	43,562	982,059	385,605
Installment contracts	-	1,865	137	1,728	137
Leases	5,441	19,122	20,433	4,130	1,093
Compensated absences	552,937	401,438	373,093	581,282	75,804
Net pension liability	3,297,302	1,805,478	1,023,804	4,078,976	-
Other postemployment benefits	2,104,794	387,009	230	2,491,573	-
Pollution remediation obligations	169,698	6,773	22,326	154,145	-
Unclaimed property refunds	130,656	34,559	-	165,215	-
Other	655,352	199,021	128,965	725,408	54,692
Total Other Liabilities	8,360,744	3,281,053	1,739,666	9,902,131	640,014
Total Long-Term Debt	$ 30,544,318	$ 6,021,894	$ 3,769,204	$ 32,797,008	$ 1,772,466

* The beginning balance of other liabilities has been restated by $85.7 million as a result of liability reclassification.

For governmental activities, certificates of participation are being repaid approximately 21 percent from the General Fund, 39 percent from the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, 23 percent from the Motor Vehicle (a nonmajor special revenue fund), and the balance from various governmental funds. The compensated absences liability will be liquidated approximately 42 percent by the General Fund, 35 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 58 percent by the Risk Management Fund (an internal service fund), 12 percent by the Health Insurance Fund (a nonmajor internal service fund), and the balance by various other governmental funds. The other postemployment benefits liability will be liquidated approximately 46 percent by the General Fund, 30 percent by the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, and the balance by various other governmental funds. The pollution remediation liability will be liquidated approximately 79 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 2016 is as follows (expressed in thousands):

Business-Type Activities	Beginning Balance July 1, 2015*	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance June 30, 2016	Amounts Due Within One Year
Long-Term Debt:					
General obligation bonds payable	$ 4,050	$ -	$ 4,050	$ -	$ -
Revenue bonds payable	1,853,823	332,268	129,871	2,056,220	97,924
Plus: Unamortized premiums on bonds sold	137,482	37,660	16,583	158,559	-
Less: Unamortized discounts on bonds sold	(95)	167	72	-	-
Total Bonds Payable	1,995,260	370,095	150,576	2,214,779	97,924
Other Liabilities:					
Certificates of participation	39,850	18,511	12,082	46,279	4,779
Plus: Unamortized premiums on COPs sold	2,133	1,068	282	2,919	-
Claims and judgments	25,080,504	1,078,432	290,034	25,868,902	2,020,065
Lottery prize annuities payable	129,906	37,372	41,196	126,082	15,410
Tuition benefits payable	2,042,000	-	316,000	1,726,000	186,000
Leases	12,947	-	3,574	9,373	2,005
Compensated absences	77,502	30,634	27,396	80,740	49,032
Net pension liability	362,976	224,741	92,230	495,487	-
Other postemployment benefits	218,094	51,048	-	269,142	-
Other	149,328	15,138	115,760	48,706	4,269
Total Other Liabilities	28,115,240	1,456,944	898,554	28,673,630	2,281,560
Total Long-Term Debt	$ 30,110,500	$ 1,827,039	$ 1,049,130	$ 30,888,409	$ 2,379,484

* The beginning balance of other liabilities has been restated by $7.5 million as a result of liability reclassification.

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 full 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, 2016, balances for the "No Commitment" debt of the state's financing authorities (expressed in thousands):

Financing Authorities		**Principal Balance**
Washington State Housing Finance Commission	$	3,727,679
Washington Higher Education Facilities Authority		742,667
Washington Health Care Facilities Authority		5,682,000
Washington Economic Development Finance Authority		678,160
Total No Commitment Debt	$	10,830,506

Note 9
Governmental Fund Balances

A. GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES

The state's governmental fund balances are reported according to the relative constraints that control how amounts can be spent. Classifications include nonspendable, restricted, committed, and assigned, which are further described in Note 1.D.9.

A summary of governmental fund balances at June 30, 2016, is as follows (expressed in thousands):

Fund Balances	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:					
Permanent funds	$ -	$ -	$ 2,235,581	$ 205,254	$ 2,440,835
Consumable inventories	14,578	10,542	-	41,812	66,932
Student loans receivable - long-term	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables – long-term	31,000	-	-	-	31,000
Total Nonspendable Fund Balance	$ 45,578	$ 10,542	$ 2,235,581	$ 247,066	$ 2,538,767
Restricted for: *					
Higher education	$ -	$ 50,449	$ 1,149,559	$ 106,063	$ 1,306,071
Education	-	-	4,642	28,190	32,832
Transportation	-	-	-	941,052	941,052
Other purposes	-	-	-	7,211	7,211
Human services	-	-	382	480,339	480,721
Wildlife and natural resources	8,555	-	-	993,780	1,002,335
Local grants and loans	-	-	-	245	245
School construction	572	-	-	100,315	100,887
State facilities	-	-	-	17,614	17,614
Budget stabilization	549,581	-	-	-	549,581
Debt service	-	-	-	61,160	61,160
Pollution remediation	-	-	-	70,897	70,897
Operations and maintenance	-	-	-	9,048	9,048
Repair and replacement	-	-	-	2,925	2,925
Revenue stabilization	-	-	-	22,069	22,069
Third tier debt service	-	-	-	3,172	3,172
Fourth tier debt service	-	-	-	1,185	1,185
Total Restricted Fund Balance	$ 558,708	$ 50,449	$ 1,154,583	$ 2,845,265	$ 4,609,005
Committed for:					
Higher education	$ 80,368	$ 2,781,000	$ -	$ 59,337	$ 2,920,705
Education	57	-	-	2,230	2,287
Transportation	-	-	-	253,662	253,662
Other purposes	9,747	-	-	277,765	287,512
Human services	16,604	-	-	785,360	801,964
Wildlife and natural resources	8,182	-	-	406,058	414,240
Local grants and loans	-	-	-	1,084,597	1,084,597
State facilities	-	-	-	7,696	7,696
Debt service	-	-	-	356,182	356,182
Total Committed Fund Balance	$ 114,958	$ 2,781,000	$ -	$ 3,232,887	$ 6,128,845
Assigned for:					
Working capital	$ 1,155,952	$ 18,300	$ -	$ -	$ 1,174,252
Total Assigned Fund Balance	$ 1,155,952	$ 18,300	$ -	$ -	$ 1,174,252

*Net position restricted as a result of enabling legislation totaled $9.4 million.

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 30 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.

At June 30, 2016, the Budget Stabilization Account had restricted fund balance of $549.6 million.

Note 10
Deficit Net Position

Data Processing Revolving Fund

The Data Processing Revolving Fund, an internal service fund, had a deficit net position of $91.8 million at June 30, 2016. The Data Processing Revolving Fund is primarily used to account for and report activities such as data processing and communication services to other state agencies.

The Data Processing Revolving Fund is supported by user charges. Due to budgetary considerations, user rates are designed to cover cash outflows including debt service as opposed to the full cost of services which includes depreciation. Since the Data Processing Revolving Fund reports a debt-financed building, this funding approach has an impact on net position. Debt service allocates principal retirement on a straight line basis. Depreciation on the fund's building is componentized, which accelerates expense in the early years of the building's life. As a result, the fund reports both an operating loss and a negative net investment in capital assets.

The following schedule details the change in net position for the Data Processing Revolving Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 (expressed in thousands):

Data Processing Revolving Fund	Net Position
Balance, July 1, 2015*	$ (73,844)
Fiscal year 2016 activity	(18,003)
Balance, June 30, 2016	$ (91,847)

*Beginning balance reflects a fund reclassification of $2 million from the abolishment of an account.

Higher Education Revolving Fund

The Higher Education Revolving Fund, an internal service fund, had a deficit net position of $54.7 million at June 30, 2016. The Higher Education Revolving Fund is used to manage college and university support service activities such as stores, data processing, and motor pool. Additionally, beginning in fiscal year 2015, the University of Washington is using the Higher Education Revolving Fund to allocate costs associated with its higher education supplemental retirement plan.

The Higher Education Revolving Fund is primarily supported by user charges and interest earnings. During fiscal year 2016, the University of Washington's supplemental retirement plan obligation exceeded the associated revenue, resulting in a deficit net position.

The following schedule details the change in net position for the Higher Education Revolving Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 (expressed in thousands):

Higher Education Revolving Fund	**Net Position**
Balance, July 1, 2015	$ (2,457)
Fiscal year 2016 activity	(52,249)
Balance, June 30, 2016	$ (54,706)

Risk Management Fund

The Risk Management Fund, an internal service fund, had a deficit net position of $520.1 million at June 30, 2016. The Risk Management Fund is used to administer the Self-Insurance Liability Program (SILP). The SILP was initiated in 1990 and is intended to provide funds for the payment of all tort claims and defense expenses. The 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 Risk Management Fund is supported by premium assessments to state agencies. The state is restricted by law from accumulating funds in the SILP 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 a deficit net position.

The following schedule details the change in net position for the Risk Management Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 (expressed in thousands):

Risk Management Fund	**Net Position**
Balance, July 1, 2015	$ (523,211)
Fiscal year 2016 activity	3,082
Balance, June 30, 2016	$ (520,129)

Note 11
Retirement Plans

A. GENERAL

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

In accordance with Statement No. 68, the state has elected to use the prior fiscal year end as the measurement date for reporting net pension liabilities.

The state Legislature establishes and amends laws pertaining to the creation and administration of all state public retirement systems. Additionally, the state Legislature authorizes state agency participation in plans other than those administered by the state.

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

The following table represents the aggregate pension amounts for all plans subject to the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68 for the state as an employer, for fiscal year 2016, expressed in thousands:

Aggregate Pension Amounts - All Plans		
Pension liabilities	$	4,088,214
Pension assets	$	(1,467,659)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	$	860,206
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	$	944,928
Pension expense/expenditures	$	100,603

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

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

Further information about the investment of pension funds by the WSIB, their valuation, classifications, concentrations, and maturities can be found in Note 3.B.

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

The DRS administered systems are comprised of 12 defined benefit pension plans and three 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

- Public Safety Employees' Retirement System (PSERS)
  Plan 2 - defined benefit

- Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS)
  Plan 1 - defined benefit
  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, PSERS, and WSPRS systems and plans is funded by an employer rate of 0.18 percent of employee salaries. Administration of the JRS and Judges plans is funded by means of legislative appropriations.

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 DRS.

The DRS prepares a stand-alone financial report that is compliant with the requirements of Statement 67 of the GASB. Copies of the report may be obtained by contacting the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems, PO Box 48380, Olympia, Washington 98504-8380 or online at http://www.drs.wa.gov/administration/annual-report/.

State Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters and Reserve Officers. As established in chapter 41.24 RCW, the State Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters and Reserve Officers 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 include a defined contribution plan administered by a third party with a supplemental defined benefit component (on a pay-as-you-go basis) which is administered by the state.

B. STATE PARTICIPATION IN PLANS ADMINISTERED BY DRS

1. DRS Plans – Employer Disclosures

The state is not an employer in SERS Plan 2/3 nor LEOFF Plan 1.

Public Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description. The Legislature established the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) in 1947. PERS retirement benefit provisions are established in chapters 41.34 and 41.40 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature. Membership in the system includes: elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme, Appeals, and Superior Courts (other than judges currently in a judicial retirement system); employees of legislative committees; community and technical colleges, college and university employees not in national higher education retirement programs; judges of district and municipal courts; and employees of local governments.

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

3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members.

PERS members who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Plan 1 is closed to new entrants. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by 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 PERS 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.

Refer to Note 11.E for a description of the defined contribution component of PERS Plan 3.

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

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

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

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

PERS Plan 2 members have the option to retire early with reduced benefits.

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

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 five 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.

PERS Plan 3 members have the option to retire early with reduced benefits.

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

The Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program began January 1, 2007. This program gave eligible justices and judges an option to increase the benefit multiplier used in their retirement benefit calculation for their judicial service periods of employement. Beginning January 1, 2007, any justice or judge who was in a judicial position at that time could chose to join JBM. Any justice or judge elected or appointed to office on or after January 1, 2007, who elects to join DRS membership will also be mandated into JBM. If they have already established membership in PERS or TRS Plan 1 they will rejoin that plan, but if they have never had membership they will be enrolled as a member of both PERS Plan 2 and JBM.

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

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

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

PERS JBM members and employers pay increased contributions that, along with investment earnings, fund the increased retirement benefits of those justices and judges who participate in the program.

Required contribution rates for fiscal year 2016 are presented in the table in Note 11.B.3.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, with the results rolled forward to the June 30, 2015, measurement date using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.75%
Investment rate of return	7.50%

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014, valuation were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Study Report. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2014 actuarial valuation report.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which a best estimate of expected future rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense, but including inflation) are developed for each major asset class by the WSIB. Those expected returns make up one component of WSIB's Capital Market Assumptions (CMAs). The CMAs contain the following three pieces of information for each class of assets the WSIB currently invests in:

- Expected annual return.
- Standard deviation of the annual return.
- Correlations between the annual returns of each asset class with every other asset class.

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

The long-term expected rate of return of 7.5 percent approximately equals the median of the simulated investment returns over a fifty-year time horizon, adjusted to remove or dampen any short term changes to WSIB's CMAs that aren't expected over the entire fifty-year measurement period.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2015, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	20%	1.7%
Tangible Assets	5%	4.4%
Real Estate	15%	5.8%
Global Equity	37%	6.6%
Private Equity	23%	9.6%
Total	100%	

The inflation component used to create the above table is 2.2 percent, and represents WSIB's most recent long-term estimate of broad economic inflation.

There were no material changes in assumptions, benefit terms or method changes for the reporting period.

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent, the same as the prior measurement date. To determine the discount rate, an asset sufficiency test was completed to test whether the pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Consistent with current law, the completed asset sufficiency test included an assumed 7.7 percent long-term discount rate to determine funding liabilities for calculating future contribution rate requirements. Consistent with the long-term expected rate of return, a 7.5 percent future investment rate of return on invested assets was assumed for the test. Contributions from plan members and employers are assumed to continue to be made at contractually required rates (including PERS Plan 2/3, PSERS Plan 2, and SERS Plan 2/3 employers whose rates include a component for the PERS Plan 1 liability). Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.5 percent on pension plan investments was applied to determine the total pension liability.

Collective Net Pension Liability/(Asset). At June 30, 2016, the state reported $2.17 billion for its proportionate share of the collective net pension liability for PERS Plan 1 and $1.75 billion for PERS Plan 2/3. The state's proportion for PERS Plan 1 was 41.57 percent, a decrease of 0.8 percent since the prior reporting period, and 49.1 percent for PERS Plan 2/3, a decrease of 0.17 percent. The proportions are based on the state's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net pension liability/(asset) of the state as an employer, calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.5 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate (expressed in thousands):

PERS Plan 1 Employer's proportionate share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)		
1% Decrease	$	2,647,609
Current Discount Rate	$	2,174,623
1% Increase	$	1,767,898

PERS Plan 2/3 Employer's proportionate share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)		
1% Decrease	$	5,130,009
Current Discount Rate	$	1,754,418
1% Increase	$	(830,145)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the state recognized a PERS Plan 1 pension expense of $84.6 million, and recognized a PERS Plan 2/3 pension expense of $212.2 million. At June 30, 2016, PERS Plan 1 and PERS Plan 2/3 reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

PERS Plan 1	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ -
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	118,976
Change in proportion	-	-
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	250,288	-
Total	$ 250,288	$ 118,976

PERS Plan 2/3	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 186,495	$ -
Changes of assumptions	2,827	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	468,346
Change in proportion	14,635	5,319
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	280,081	-
Total	$ 484,038	$ 473,665

For PERS Plan 1, $250.3 million, and for PERS Plan 2/3, $280.1 million, reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from state contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017.

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

PERS Plan 1		
2017	$	(46,111)
2018	$	(46,111)
2019	$	(46,111)
2020	$	19,357
2021	$	-
Thereafter	$	-

PERS Plan 2/3		
2017	$	(122,869)
2018	$	(122,869)
2019	$	(125,795)
2020	$	101,825
2021	$	-
Thereafter	$	-

Teachers' Retirement System

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

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

TRS members who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are a Plan 1 member. Plan 1 is closed to new entrants. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by June 30, 1996, are Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. TRS members joining the system on or after July 1, 1996, are members of TRS Plan 3.

Legislation passed in 2007 gives TRS members hired on or after July 1, 2007, 90 days to make an irrevocable choice to become a member of TRS Plan 2 or Plan 3. At the end of 90 days, any member who has not made a choice becomes a member of Plan 3.

Refer to Note 11.E for a description of the defined contribution component of TRS Plan 3.

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

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

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

TRS Plan 2 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. A COLA is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually. The AFC is the average of the member's 60 highest paid consecutive months.

TRS Plan 2 members have the option to retire early with reduced benefits.

The defined benefit portion of TRS Plan 3 provides members a monthly benefit that is 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. Plan 3 provides the same COLA as Plan 2. The AFC is the average of the member's 60 highest paid consecutive months.

TRS Plan 3 members are vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after 10 years of service; or after five years of service, if 12 months of that service are earned after age 44; 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.

TRS Plan 3 members have the option to retire early with reduced benefits.

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

The Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program began January 1, 2007. This program gave eligible justices and judges an option to increase the benefit multiplier used in their retirement benefit calculation for their judicial service periods of employement. Beginning January 1, 2007, any justice or judge who was in a judicial position at that time could chose to join JBM. Any justice or judge elected or appointed to office on or after January 1, 2007, who elects to join DRS membership will also be mandated into JBM. If they have already established memebership in PERS or TRS Plan 1 they will rejoin that plan, but if they have never had membership they will be enrolled as a member of both PERS Plan 2 and JBM.

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

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

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

TRS JBM members and employers pay increased contributions that, along with investment earnings, fund the increased retirement benefits of those justices and judges who participate in the program.

Required contribution rates for fiscal year 2016 are presented in the table in Note 11.B.3.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, with the results rolled forward to the June 30, 2015, measurement date using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.75%
Investment rate of return	7.50%

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014, valuation were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Study Report. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2014 actuarial valuation report.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which a best estimate of expected future rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense, but including inflation) are developed for each major asset class by the WSIB. Those expected returns make up one component of WSIB's Capital Market Assumptions (CMAs). The CMAs contain the following three pieces of information for each class of assets the WSIB currently invests in:

- Expected annual return.
- Standard deviation of the annual return.
- Correlations between the annual returns of each asset class with every other asset class.

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

The long-term expected rate of return of 7.5 percent approximately equals the median of the simulated investment returns over a fifty-year time horizon, adjusted to remove or dampen any short term changes to WSIB's CMAs that aren't expected over the entire fifty-year measurement period.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2015, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	20%	1.7%
Tangible Assets	5%	4.4%
Real Estate	15%	5.8%
Global Equity	37%	6.6%
Private Equity	23%	9.6%
Total	100%	

The inflation component used to create the above table is 2.2 percent, and represents WSIB's most recent long-term estimate of broad economic inflation.

There were no material changes in assumptions, benefit terms or method changes for the reporting period.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent, the same as the prior measurement date. To determine the discount rate, an asset sufficiency test was completed to test whether the pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Consistent with current law, the completed asset sufficiency test included an assumed 7.7 percent long-term discount rate to determine funding liabilities for calculating future contribution rate requirements. Consistent with the long-term expected rate of return, a 7.5 percent future investment rate of return on invested assets was assumed for the test. Contributions from plan members and employers are assumed to continue to be made at contractually required rates (including TRS Plan 2/3, whose rates include a component for the TRS Plan 1 liability). Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.5 percent on pension plan investments was applied to determine the total pension liability.

Collective Net Pension Liability/(Asset). At June 30, 2016, the state reported a liability of $27.2 million for its proportionate share of the collective net pension liability for TRS Plan 1 and $6.1 million for TRS Plan 2/3. The state's proportion for TRS Plan 1 was 0.86 percent, an increase of 0.08 percent since the prior reporting period, and 0.72 percent for TRS Plan 2/3, an increase of 0.13 percent. The proportions are based on the state's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net pension liability/(asset) of the state as an employer, calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.5 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate (expressed in thousands):

TRS Plan 1 Employer's proportionate share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)		
1% Decrease	$	34,175
Current Discount Rate	$	27,186
1% Increase	$	21,176

TRS Plan 2/3 Employer's proportionate share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)		
1% Decrease	$	25,841
Current Discount Rate	$	6,107
1% Increase	$	(8,563)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the state recognized a TRS Plan 1 pension expense of $4.2 million, and recognized a TRS Plan 2/3 pension expense of $2.3 million. At June 30, 2016, TRS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 2/3 reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

TRS Plan 1	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ -
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	2,012
Change in proportion	-	-
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,056	-
Total	$ 3,056	$ 2,012

TRS Plan 2/3	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 967	$ -
Changes of assumptions	5	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	2,369
Change in proportion	2,247	-
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,738	-
Total	$ 5,957	$ 2,369

For TRS Plan 1, $3.1 million, and for TRS Plan 2/3, $2.7 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from state contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017.

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

TRS Plan 1		
2017	$	(780)
2018	$	(780)
2019	$	(781)
2020	$	329
2021	$	-
Thereafter	$	-

TRS Plan 2/3		
2017	$	(151)
2018	$	(151)
2019	$	(151)
2020	$	1,067
2021	$	236
Thereafter	$	-

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System

Plan Description. The Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF) was established in 1970 by the Legislature. LEOFF retirement benefit provisions are established in chapter 41.26 RCW and may be amended only 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 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. Plan 1 is closed to new entrants. 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.

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

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:

Years of Service	Percent of FAS
20+	2.0%
10-19	1.5%
5-9	1.0%

A cost of living allowance (COLA) is granted based on the Consumer Price Index.

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. A COLA is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually.

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

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

Contributions. 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.

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 are not required to contribute 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. The methods used to determine contribution requirements are established under state statute.

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

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. For fiscal year 2015, the state contributed $58.3 million to LEOFF Plan 2.

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. 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.

Required contribution rates for fiscal year 2016 are presented in the table in Note 11.B.3.

The state is not an employer for LEOFF Plan 1; however, the state is a nonemployer contributing entity for LEOFF Plan 1. For LEOFF Plan 2 the state is both an employer and a nonemployer contributing entity. Refer to Note 11.B.2 for nonemployer contributing entity disclosures.

The following information applies to the state as a LEOFF Plan 2 employer:

Actuarial Assumptions. The total net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, with the results rolled forward to the June 30, 2015, measurement date using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.75%
Investment rate of return	7.50%

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014, valuation were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Study Report. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2014 actuarial valuation report.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which a best estimate of expected future rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense, but including inflation) are developed for each major asset class by the WSIB. Those expected returns make up one component of WSIB's Capital Market Assumptions (CMAs). The CMAs contain the following three pieces of information for each class of assets the WSIB currently invests in:

- Expected annual return.
- Standard deviation of the annual return.
- Correlations between the annual returns of each asset class with every other asset class.

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

The long-term expected rate of return of 7.5 percent approximately equals the median of the simulated investment returns over a fifty-year time horizon, adjusted to remove or dampen any short term changes to WSIB's CMAs that aren't expected over the entire fifty-year measurement period.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2015, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	20%	1.7%
Tangible Assets	5%	4.4%
Real Estate	15%	5.8%
Global Equity	37%	6.6%
Private Equity	23%	9.6%
Total	100%	

The inflation component used to create the above table is 2.2 percent, and represents WSIB's most recent long-term estimate of broad economic inflation.

There were no material changes in assumptions, benefit terms or method changes for the reporting period.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent, the same as the prior measurement date. To determine the discount rate, an asset sufficiency test was completed to test whether the pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Consistent with current law, the completed asset sufficiency test included an assumed 7.7 percent long-term discount rate to determine funding liabilities for calculating future contribution rate requirements. Consistent with the long-term expected rate of return, a 7.5 percent future investment rate of return on invested assets was assumed for the test. Contributions from plan members and employers are assumed to continue to be made at contractually required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.5 percent on pension plan investments was applied to determine the total pension liability.

Collective Net Pension Liability/(Asset). At June 30, 2016, the state reported an asset of $8.6 million for its proportionate share of the collective net pension asset for LEOFF Plan 2. The state's proportion for LEOFF Plan 2 was 0.83 percent, a decrease of 0.01 percent since the prior reporting period. The proportions are based on the state's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers and the nonemployer contributing entity.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net pension liability/(asset) of the state as an employer, calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the employers' net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.5 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate (expressed in thousands):

LEOFF Plan 2 Employer's proportionate share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)		
1% Decrease	$	8,592
Current Discount Rate	$	(8,580)
1% Increase	$	(21,502)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the state recognized a LEOFF Plan 2 pension expense of $(310) thousand. At June 30, 2016, LEOFF Plan 2 reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

LEOFF Plan 2		Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$	751	$	-
Changes of assumptions		23		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		2,600
Change in proportion		12		30
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date		763		-
Total	$	1,549	$	2,630

For LEOFF Plan 2, $763 thousand reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from state contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017.

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

LEOFF Plan 2		
2017	$	(870)
2018	$	(870)
2019	$	(870)
2020	$	594
2021	$	144
Thereafter	$	28

Public Safety Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description. The Public Safety Employees' Retirement System (PSERS) was created by the 2004 Legislature and became effective July 1, 2006. PSERS retirement benefit provisions are established in chapter 41.37 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature. PSERS membership includes full-time employees meeting specific eligibility criteria that are employed by Department of Corrections, Department of Natural Resources, Gambling Commission, Liquor and Cannabis Board, Parks and Recreation Commission, Washington State Patrol, Washington state counties, corrections departments of Washington state cities except for Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, or correctional entities formed by PSERS employers under the Interlocal Cooperation Act.

PSERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement system comprised of a single defined benefit plan, PSERS Plan 2.

Benefits Provided. PSERS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to eligible members.

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 of 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. A cost of living allowance (COLA) is granted based on the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent annually. The AFC is the average of the member's 60 highest paid consecutive months.

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

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

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

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates. The employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2. The methods used to determine contribution requirements are established under state statute.

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

Required contribution rates for fiscal year 2016 are presented in the table in Note 11.B.3.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, with the results rolled forward to the June 30, 2015, measurement date using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.75%
Investment rate of return	7.50%

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014, valuation were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Study Report. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2014 actuarial valuation report.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which a best estimate of expected future rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense, but including inflation) are developed for each major asset class by the WSIB. Those expected returns make up one component of WSIB's Capital Market Assumptions (CMAs). The CMAs contain the following three pieces of information for each class of assets the WSIB currently invests in:

- Expected annual return.
- Standard deviation of the annual return.
- Correlations between the annual returns of each asset class with every other asset class.

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

The long-term expected rate of return of 7.5 percent approximately equals the median of the simulated investment returns over a fifty-year time horizon, adjusted to remove or dampen any short term changes to WSIB's CMAs that aren't expected over the entire fifty-year measurement period.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2015, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	20%	1.7%
Tangible Assets	5%	4.4%
Real Estate	15%	5.8%
Global Equity	37%	6.6%
Private Equity	23%	9.6%
Total	100%	

The inflation component used to create the above table is 2.2 percent, and represents WSIB's most recent long-term estimate of broad economic inflation.

There were no material changes in assumptions, benefit terms or method changes for the reporting period.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent, the same as the prior measurement date. To determine the discount rate, an asset sufficiency test was completed to test whether the pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Consistent with current law, the completed asset sufficiency test included an assumed 7.7 percent long-term discount rate to determine funding liabilities for calculating future contribution rate requirements. Consistent with the long-term expected rate of return, a 7.5 percent future investment rate of return on invested assets was assumed for the test. Contributions from plan members and employers are assumed to continue to be made at contractually required rates (including PERS Plan 2/3, PSERS Plan 2, and SERS Plan 2/3 employers whose rates include a component for the PERS Plan 1 liability). Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.5 percent on pension plan investments was applied to determine the total pension liability.

Collective Net Pension Liability/(Asset). At June 30, 2016, the state reported a liability of $8.8 million for its proportionate share of the collective net pension asset for PSERS Plan 2. The state's proportion for PSERS Plan 2 was 47.93 percent, a decrease of 0.33 percent since the prior reporting period. The proportions are based on the state's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net pension liability/(asset) of the state as an employer, calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the employers' net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.5 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate (expressed in thousands):

PSERS Plan 2 Employer's proportionate share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)		
1% Decrease	$	66,475
Current Discount Rate	$	8,748
1% Increase	$	(32,315)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the state recognized a PSERS Plan 2 pension expense of $10.4 million. At June 30, 2016, PSERS Plan 2 reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

PSERS Plan 2	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 8,196	$ -
Changes of assumptions	54	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	4,339
Change in proportion	14	20
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	9,621	-
Total	$ 17,885	$ 4,359

For PSERS Plan 2, $9.6 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from state contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017.

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

PSERS Plan 2		
2017	$	(357)
2018	$	(357)
2019	$	(358)
2020	$	2,231
2021	$	1,374
Thereafter	$	1,372

Washington State Patrol Retirement System

Plan Description. The Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS) was established by the Legislature in 1947. WSPRS benefits are established in chapter 43.43 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature. Any commissioned employee of the Washington State Patrol is eligible to participate.

WSPRS is a single-employer, defined benefit retirement system. WSPRS members who joined the system by December 31, 2002, are Plan 1 members. Plan 1 is closed to new entrants. 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.

Effective June 7, 2012, those WSPRS members who have service credit within PERS Plan 2 have options to transfer their service credit earned as commercial vehicle enforcement officers or as communications officers into the WSPRS, provided the member pays the full actuarial cost of the transfer.

At retirement, these members also have the option of selecting an actuarially reduced benefit in order to provide for post-retirement survivor benefits.

For membership information refer to the table presented in Note 11.B.3.

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

There is no vesting requirement for active WSPRS members. Inactive WSPRS members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Active members are eligible for retirement at the age of 55 with no minimum required service credit, or at any age with 25 years of service credit, and must retire at age 65. This mandatory requirement 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.

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

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

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts the employee and state contribution rates, subject to revision by the Legislature. The preliminary employee and state contribution rates are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund the plan. The methods used to determine contribution requirements are established under state statute.

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

Required contribution rates for fiscal year 2016 are presented in the table in Note 11.B.3.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, with the results rolled forward to the June 30, 2015, measurement date using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.75%
Investment rate of return	7.50%

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014, valuation were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Study Report. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2014 actuarial valuation report.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which a best estimate of expected future rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense, but including inflation) are developed for each major asset class by the WSIB. Those expected returns make up one component of WSIB's Capital Market Assumptions (CMAs). The CMAs contain the following three pieces of information for each class of assets the WSIB currently invests in:

- Expected annual return.
- Standard deviation of the annual return.
- Correlations between the annual returns of each asset class with every other asset class.

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

The long-term expected rate of return of 7.5 percent approximately equals the median of the simulated investment returns over a fifty-year time horizon, adjusted to remove or dampen any short term changes to WSIB's CMAs that aren't expected over the entire fifty-year measurement period.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2015, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	20%	1.7%
Tangible Assets	5%	4.4%
Real Estate	15%	5.8%
Global Equity	37%	6.6%
Private Equity	23%	9.6%
Total	100%	

The inflation component used to create the above table is 2.2 percent, and represents WSIB's most recent long-term estimate of broad economic inflation.

There were no material changes in assumptions, benefit terms or method changes for the reporting period.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent, the same as the prior measurement date. To determine the discount rate, an asset sufficiency test was completed to test whether the pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Consistent with current law, the completed asset sufficiency test included an assumed 7.7 percent long-term discount rate to determine funding liabilities for calculating future contribution rate requirements. Consistent with the long-term expected rate of return, a 7.5 percent future investment rate of return on invested assets was assumed for the test. Contributions from plan members and employers are assumed to continue to be made at contractually required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.5 percent on pension plan investments was applied to determine the total pension liability.

Refer to the table in Note 11.B.3 for the change in net pension liability.

Net Pension Liability/(Asset). At June 30, 2016, the state reported a net pension liability of $19.6 million.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net pension liability/(asset) of the state as an employer, calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the employers' net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.5 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate (expressed in thousands):

WSPRS Plan 1/2 Net Pension Liability (Asset)		
1% Decrease	$	208,202
Current Discount Rate	$	19,551
1% Increase	$	(128,553)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the state recognized a WSPRS pension expense of $(1.0) million. At June 30, 2016, the WSPRS reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

WSPRS Plan 1/2	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 6,345	$ -
Changes of assumptions	12	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	38,282
Change in proportion	-	-
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	7,044	-
Total	$ 13,401	$ 38,282

For WSPRS 1/2, $7.0 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from state contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017.

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

WSPRS Plan 1/2	
2017	$ (12,350)
2018	$ (12,350)
2019	$ (13,621)
2020	$ 6,396
2021	$ -
Thereafter	$ -

Judges' Retirement Fund

Plan Description. The Judges' Retirement Fund was created by the Legislature on March 22, 1937, to provide retirement benefits to judges elected or appointed to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts of the state of Washington. Judges' retirement benefit provisions are established in chapter 2.12 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature.

The Judges' Retirement Fund is a single-employer, defined benefit retirement system. There are currently no active members in this plan. For membership information refer to the table presented in Note 11.B.3.

Benefits Provided. The Judges' Retirement Fund provides retirement benefits to judges elected or appointed to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts of the state of Washington. The system was closed to new entrants on August 8, 1971, with new judges joining the Judicial Retirement System.

Contributions. There are no active members remaining in the Judges' Retirement Fund. Past contributions were made based on rates set in statute. By statute, employees were required to contribute 6.5 percent of covered payroll with an equal amount contributed by the state.

Retirement benefits are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis from a combination of investment earnings and employer contributions. Each biennium, the Legislature, through appropriations from the state General Fund, contributes amounts sufficient to meet benefit payment requirements. For fiscal year 2015, no such appropriations or contributions were made.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, with the results rolled forward to the June 30, 2015, measurement date using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	N/A
Investment rate of return	4.00%

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014, valuation were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Study Report. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2014 actuarial valuation report.

There were no material changes in assumptions, benefit terms or method changes for the reporting period.

Discount Rate. Contributions are made to the Judges' Retirement Fund to ensure cash is available to make benefit payments. Since this plan is operated on a pay-as-you-go basis, the discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was set equal to the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, or 3.8 percent for the June 30, 2015, measurement date.

Refer to the table in Note 11.B.3 for the change in net pension liability.

Net Pension Liability/(Asset). At June 30, 2016, the state reported a net pension liability of $2.6 million.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net pension liability/(asset) of the state as an employer, calculated using the discount rate of 3.8 percent, as well as what the employers' net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.8 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (4.8 percent) than the current rate (expressed in thousands):

Judges' Net Pension Liability (Asset)		
1% Decrease	$	2,594
Current Discount Rate	$	2,602
1% Increase	$	2,399

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the state recognized a Judges' Retirement Fund pension expense of $400 thousand. At June 30, 2016, the Judges' Retirement Fund reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

Judges'	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ -
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	43	-
Change in proportion	-	-
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	501	-
Total	$ 544	$ -

For the Judges's Retirement Fund, $501 thousand reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from state contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017.

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

Judges'		
2017	$	13
2018	$	13
2019	$	13
2020	$	4
2021	$	-
Thereafter	$	-

Judicial Retirement System

Plan Description. The Judicial Retirement System (JRS) was established by the Legislature in 1971. JRS retirement benefit provisions are established in chapter 2.10 RCW and may be amended only by the Legislature. Membership includes judges elected or appointed to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts on or after August 9, 1971.

JRS is a single-employer, defined benefit retirement system. There are no active members remaining in the Judicial Retirement System. For membership information refer to the table presented in Note 11.B.3.

Benefits Provided. JRS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to eligible members.

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 system was closed to new entrants on July 1, 1988, with new judges joining PERS.

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.

Years of Service	Percent of FAS
15+	3.5%
10-14	3.0%

Contributions. JRS retirement benefits are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis from a combination of investment earnings, employer contributions, and employee contributions.

Past contributions were made based on rates set in statute. By statute, employees were required to contribute 7.5 percent of covered payroll with an equal amount contributed by the state.

JRS member contributions to the plan are not refundable.

The state guarantees the solvency of JRS on a pay-as-you-go basis. Each biennium, the Legislature, through appropriations from the state General Fund, contributes amounts sufficient to meet benefit payment requirements. For fiscal year 2015, the state contributed $10.6 million.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, with the results rolled forward to the June 30, 2015, measurement date using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	N/A
Investment rate of return	4.00%

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014, valuation were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Study Report. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2014 actuarial valuation report.

There were no material changes in assumptions, benefit terms or method changes for the reporting period.

Discount Rate. Contributions are made to JRS to ensure cash is available to make benefit payments. Since this plan is operated on a pay-as-you-go basis, the discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was set equal to the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, or 3.8 percent for the June 30, 2014, measurement date.

Refer to the table in Note 11.B.3 for the change in net pension liability.

Net Pension Liability/(Asset). At June 30, 2016, the state reported a net pension liability of $95.0 million.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net pension liability/(asset) of the state as an employer, calculated using the discount rate of 3.8 percent, as well as what the employers' net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.8 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (4.8 percent) than the current rate (expressed in thousands):

JRS Net Pension Liability (Asset)		
1% Decrease	$	104,498
Current Discount Rate	$	94,979
1% Increase	$	86,846

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the state recognized a JRS pension expense of $10.2 million. At June 30, 2016, JRS reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

JRS	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ -
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	233	-
Change in proportion	-	-
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	9,500	-
Total	$ 9,733	$ -

For JRS, $9.5 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from state contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017.

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

JRS		
2017	$	66
2018	$	66
2019	$	66
2020	$	35
2021	$	-
Thereafter	$	-

2. DRS Plans – Nonemployer Contributing Entity Disclosures

For fiscal year 2016, the state was considered a nonemployer contributing entity in special funding situations for two DRS-administered pension plans, LEOFF Plan 1 and LEOFF Plan 2. State contributions are required by statute to be made directly to these plans to fund pensions. Note 11.B.1 provides the detailed descriptions of these plans, their benefit terms, contribution requirements, significant assumptions used to measure pension liability and mortality, and the discount rate.

Basis for Nonemployer Contributing Entity Contributions. LEOFF Plan 1 has a net pension asset as of the June 30, 2015, measurement date. If needed, RCW 41.26.080 would require employer and employee contributions of 6 percent, and the remaining liabilities funded by the state pursuant to chapter 41.45 RCW. For fiscal year 2015, the nonemployer contributing entity's proportionate share of the net pension asset was considered substantial at 87.12 percent based on historical contributions to the plan.

LEOFF Plan 2 has a net pension asset as of the June 30, 2015, measurement date. In this plan, the state is an employer and also a nonemployer contributing entity. RCW 41.26.725 limits the employee contributions to 50 percent, employer contributions to 30 percent, and the state contribution to 20 percent of the cost of benefits. In no instance shall the state contribution exceed 4 percent of payroll. For fiscal year 2015, the nonemployer contributing entity's proportionate share of the net pension asset was considered substantial at 39.80 percent based on total plan contributions received in fiscal year 2015.

Collective Net Pension Liability/(Asset). At June 30, 2016, the state as nonemployer contributing entity reported a net pension asset of $1.05 billion and $409.1 million for its proportionate share of the collective net pension asset for LEOFF Plan 1 and LEOFF Plan 2 respectively. The nonemployer contributing entity's proportion for LEOFF Plan 1 was 87.12 percent, the same as the prior reporting period, and 39.80 percent for LEOFF Plan 2, an increase of 0.28 percent. The proportion of the state nonemployer contributions related to LEOFF Plan 1 was based on historical contributions from the state and employers plus fiscal year 2015 retirement benefit payments. The proportion of the state nonemployer contributions related to LEOFF Plan 2 was based on the state's contributions to the pension plan relative to the total state contributions and all participating employers.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net pension liability/(asset) of the nonemployer contributing entity calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the nonemployer contributing entity's net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.5 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate (expressed in thousands):

LEOFF Plan 1 Nonemployer contributing entity proportionate share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)		
1% Decrease	$	(671,734)
Current Discount Rate	$	(1,049,988)
1% Increase	$	(1,372,380)

LEOFF Plan 2 Nonemployer contributing entity proportionate share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)		
1% Decrease	$	409,678
Current Discount Rate	$	(409,091)
1% Increase	$	(1,025,246)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the state as nonemployer contributing entity recognized $(207.6) million pension expense for LEOFF Plan 1 and $(14.8) million pension expense for LEOFF Plan 2.

At June 30, 2016, the state as nonemployer contributing entity reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

LEOFF Plan 1	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ -
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	177,259
Change in proportion	-	-
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	(85)	-
Total	$ (85)	$ 177,259

LEOFF Plan 2	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 35,822	$ -
Changes of assumptions	1,079	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	123,952
Change in proportion and difference between state contributions and proportionate share of contributions	565	1,424
State contributions subsequent to the measurement date	36,374	-
Total	$ 73,840	$ 125,376

For LEOFF Plan 1, $(85) thousand, and for LEOFF Plan 2, $36.4 million, reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from state contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017.

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

LEOFF Plan 1		
2017	$	(68,783)
2018	$	(68,783)
2019	$	(68,783)
2020	$	29,090
2021	$	-
Thereafter	$	-

LEOFF Plan 2		
2017	$	(41,504)
2018	$	(41,504)
2019	$	(41,505)
2020	$	28,364
2021	$	6,874
Thereafter	$	1,365

3. Tables for Plans Administered by the Department of Retirement Services

TABLE 1: Single Employer Plan Membership

Membership of the single employer plans administered by the Department of Retirement Systems consisted of the following at June 30, 2014, the date of the latest actuarial valuation for all plans:

Number of Participating Members				
Plans	**Inactive Members (Or Beneficiaries) Currently Receiving Benefits**	**Inactive Members Entitled To But Not Yet Receiving Benefits**	**Active Members**	**Total Members**
WSPRS 1	996	124	609	1,729
WSPRS 2	-	15	435	450
JRS	108	-	-	108
Judges	12	-	-	12
Total	1,116	139	1,044	2,299

TABLE 2: Change in Net Pension Liability/(Asset)

The following table presents the change in net pension liability/(asset) of the single employer plans administered by the Department of Retirement Systems at June 30, 2014, the date of the latest actuarial valuation for all plans (expressed in thousands):

Change in Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	WSPRS	JRS	Judges
TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY			
Service cost	$ 16,633	$ -	$ -
Interest	80,037	4,382	138
Changes of benefit terms	2,258	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	8,883	1,590	182
Changes of assumptions	17	4,335	95
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(50,075)	(9,336)	(444)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	57,753	971	(29)
Total Pension Liability--Beginning	1,072,424	100,341	3,146
Total Pension Liability --Ending (a)	$ 1,130,177	$ 101,312	$ 3,117
PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION			
Contributions--employer	$ 6,679	$ 10,600	$ -
Contributions--employee	6,323	-	-
Net investment income	49,046	38	4
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(50,075)	(9,336)	(444)
Administrative expense	(67)	-	-
Other	293	-	-
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	12,199	1,302	(440)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position--Beginning	1,098,427	5,031	955
Plan Fiduciary Net Position--Ending (b)	$ 1,110,626	$ 6,333	$ 515
Plan's Net Pension Liability (Asset)--Beginning	$ (26,003)	$ 95,310	$ 2,191
Plan's Net Pension Liability (Asset)--Ending (a) - (b)	$ 19,551	$ 94,979	$ 2,602

TABLE 3: Required Contribution Rates

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) for all retirement plans administered by the Department of Retirement Systems at the close of the fiscal year 2016, were as follows:

Required Contribution Rates	Employer				Employee		
	Plan 1	Plan 2	Plan 3		Plan 1	Plan 2	Plan 3
PERS							
Employees Not Participating in JBM							
State agencies, local governmental units	6.23%	6.23%	6.23%		6.00%	6.12%	**
Administrative fee	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%				
PERS Plan 1 UAAL	4.77%	4.77%	4.77%				
Total	11.18%	11.18%	11.18%	*			
State govt elected officials	11.73%	6.23%	6.23%		7.50%	6.12%	**
Administrative fee	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%				
PERS Plan 1 UAAL	4.77%	4.77%	4.77%				
Total	16.68%	11.18%	11.18%	*			
Employees Participating in JBM							
State agencies	8.73%	8.73%	8.73%		9.76%	12.80%	7.50%***
Administrative fee	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%				
PERS Plan 1 UAAL	4.77%	4.77%	4.77%				
Total	13.68%	13.68%	13.68%	*			
Local governmental units	6.23%	6.23%	6.23%		12.26%	15.30%	7.50%***
Administrative fee	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%				
PERS Plan 1 UAAL	4.77%	4.77%	4.77%				
Total	11.18%	11.18%	11.18%	*			
TRS							
Employees Not Participating in JBM							
State agencies, local governmental units	6.72%	6.72%	6.72%		6.00%	5.95%	**
Administrative fee	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%				
TRS Plan 1 UAAL	6.23%	6.23%	6.23%				
Total	13.13%	13.13%	13.13%	*			
State govt elected officials	6.72%	6.72%	6.72%		7.50%	5.95%	**
Administrative fee	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%				
TRS Plan 1 UAAL	6.23%	6.23%	6.23%				
Total	13.13%	13.13%	13.13%	*			
Employees Participating in JBM							
State agencies	6.72%	N/A	N/A		9.76%	N/A	N/A
Administrative fee	0.18%	N/A	N/A				
TRS Plan 1 UAAL	6.23%	N/A	N/A				
Total	13.13%						
LEOFF							
Ports and universities	N/A	8.41%	N/A		N/A	8.41%	N/A
Administrative fee	N/A	0.18%	N/A				
Total		8.59%					
Local governmental units	N/A	5.05%	N/A		N/A	8.41%	N/A
Administrative fee	0.18%	0.18%	N/A				
Total	0.18%	5.23%					
State of Washington	N/A	3.36%	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
WSPRS							
State agencies	8.16%	8.16%	N/A		6.84%	6.84%	N/A
Administrative fee	0.18%	0.18%	N/A				
Total	8.34%	8.34%					
PSERS							
State agencies, local governmental units	N/A	6.59%	N/A		N/A	6.59%	N/A
Administrative fee	N/A	0.18%	N/A				
PSERS Plan 1 UAAL	N/A	4.77%	N/A				
Total		11.54%					

* 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 applicable.

C. PLAN ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE BOARD FOR VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTERS' AND RESERVE OFFICERS

Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund

Plan Description. The Volunteer Fire Fighters' Relief Act was created by the Legislature in 1935 and the pension portion of the act was added in 1945. As established in chapter 41.24 RCW, the Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (VFFRPF) is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plan and is administered by the State Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters and Reserve Officers. The board is appointed by the Governor and is comprised of five members of fire departments covered by chapter 41.24 RCW. Administration costs of the VFFRPF are funded through legislative appropriation.

As of June 30, 2016, there were approximately 500 municipalities contributing to the plan. Additionally, the state, a nonemployer contributing entity, contributes 40 percent of the fire insurance premium tax.

Plan Members. Membership in the VFFRPF 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.

At June 30, 2016 (the date of the latest valuation), VFFRPF membership consisted of the following:

Plan Membership	
Inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	4,296
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	6,197
Active plan members	9,802
Total membership	20,295

Benefits Provided. VFFRPF provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to eligible members. Benefits are established in chapter 41.24 RCW which may be amended only by the Legislature.

Since retirement benefits cover volunteer service, benefits are paid based on years of service, not salary. Municipalities consist of fire departments, emergency medical service districts, and law enforcement agencies. 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.

Members are vested after ten years of service. VFFRPF members earn no interest on contributions and may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination.

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 $214 thousand. Funeral and burial expenses are also paid in a lump sum of $2 thousand for members on active duty. Members receiving disability benefits at the time of death shall be paid $500.

Effective June 7, 2012, 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 contribute to the system equal to the actuarial value of the resulting benefit increase.

There were no material changes in VFFRPF benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Contributions. VFFRPF retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings, member contributions, municipality contributions, and state contributions. In accordance with chapter 41.24 RCW, the state contribution is set at 40 percent of the fire insurance premium tax. The state is considered a nonemployer contributing entity; however, this is not considered a special funding situation. For fiscal year 2016, the fire insurance premium tax contribution was $7.2 million.

The municipality rate for emergency medical service districts (EMSD) and law enforcement agencies is set each year by the State Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters and Reserve Officers, based on the actual cost of participation as determined by the Office of the State Actuary (OSA). All other contribution rates are set by the Legislature. Municipalities may opt to pay the member's fee on their behalf.

The contribution rates set for 2016 were the following:

	Firefighters	EMSD & Reserve Officers
Member fee	$ 30	$ 30
Municipality fee	30	105
Total fee	$ 60	$ 135

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

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

Further information about the investment of pension funds by the WSIB, their valuation, classifications, concentrations, and maturities can be found in Note 3.B.

The Office of the State Treasurer (OST) manages a small portion of the assets for the VFFRPF. By statute, balances in the accounts in the state treasury and in the custody of the treasurer may be pooled for banking and investment purposes.

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. Eligible investments are only those securities and deposits authorized by statute.

Further information about the investment of pension funds by the OST, their valuation, classifications, concentrations, and maturities can be found in Note 3.F.

Rate of Return. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the annual money-weighted rate of return on VFFRPF investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was 2.19 percent. This money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of pension plan investment expense, and reflects both the size and timing of external cash flows.

Pension Liability/(Asset). The components of the net pension liability of the participating VFFRPF municipalities at June 30, 2016, were as follows (dollars expressed in thousands):

Pension Liability	
Total pension liability	$ 191,494
Plan fiduciary net position	(208,663)
Participating municipality net pension liability (asset)	$ (17,169)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	108.97%

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015, and rolled forward to June 30, 2016, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all prior periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	N/A
Investment rate of return	7.00%

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015, valuation were based on the results of the 2007-2012 Experience Studies. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2015 actuarial valuation report.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which a best estimate of expected future rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense, but including inflation) are developed for each major asset class by the WSIB. Those expected returns make up one component of WSIB's Capital Market Assumptions (CMAs). The CMAs contain the following three pieces of information for each class of assets the WSIB currently invests in:

- Expected annual return.
- Standard deviation of the annual return.
- Correlations between the annual returns of each asset class with every other asset class.

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

The Office of the State Actuary (OSA) selected a 7.50 percent long–term expected rate of return on pension plan investments. In selecting this assumption, OSA reviewed the historical experience data, considered the historical conditions that produced past annual investment returns, and considered CMAs and simulated expected investment returns provided by WSIB. Please see the 2015 Report on Financial Condition and Economic Experience Study on the OSA website for additional background on how this assumption was selected.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2016, are summarized in the following table:

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

The inflation component used to create the above table is 2.2 percent, and represents WSIB's most recent long-term estimate of broad economic inflation.

In consultation with OST, OSA selected a 4 percent long-term investment rate of return on assets managed by OST. Based upon the investment portfolio, this assumption was calculated as 100 basis points above OSA's current assumption for total inflation of 3 percent.

As the VFFRPF has assets managed by both WSIB and OST, the long-term expected rate of return of 7 percent represents an approximate weighted-average of the assets managed by WSIB (7.5 percent expected return) and the assets managed by OST (4 percent expected return).

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7 percent. To determine the discount rate, an asset sufficiency test was completed to test whether the pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Consistent with current law, the completed asset sufficiency test included an assumed 7 percent long-term discount rate to determine funding liabilities for calculating future contribution rate requirements. Consistent with the long-term expected rate of return, a 7 percent future investment rate of return on invested assets was assumed for the test. Contributions from plan members, municipalities, and the state will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7 percent on plan investments was applied to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net pension liability/(asset) of the municipalities calculated using the discount rate of 7 percent, as well as what the municipalities' net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8 percent) than the current rate (expressed in thousands):

Municipalities' Net Pension Liability (Asset)		
1% Decrease	$	8,590
Current Discount Rate	$	(17,169)
1% Increase	$	(38,004)

D. HIGHER EDUCATION RETIREMENT PLAN SUPPLEMENTAL DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

The Higher Education Defined Contribution Retirement Plans, described in Note 11.E, have a supplemental payment component, which guarantees a minimum retirement benefit based upon a one-time calculation at each employee's retirement date. The supplemental component, which was closed to new entrants as of July 1, 2011, is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. State institutions of higher education make direct payments to qualifying retirees when the retirement benefits provided by the fund sponsors do not meet the benefit goals.

An actuarial valuation of the supplemental component of the Higher Education Retirement plans was done at the end of fiscal year 2015. The previous valuation was performed in 2013.

The Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAL) calculated as of June 30, 2015, and 2013, was $596.7 million and $460.8 million, respectively, and is amortized over an 10 year period. The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) of $85.8 million includes amortization of the UAL ($60.3 million) and normal cost or current cost ($23.8 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 percent and projected salary increases of 3.75 percent. Approximately $1.81 billion and $1.76 billion of payroll were covered under these plans during the valuation periods 2015 and 2013, respectively.

The following table reflects the activity in the Net Pension Obligation (NPO) for the years ended June 30 (expressed in millions):

Net Pension Obligation	2016	2015	2014
Annual required contribution	$ 85.8	$ 85.8	$ 63.8
Payments to beneficiaries	(7.4)	(6.5)	(5.6)
Increase (decrease) in NPO	78.4	79.3	58.2
NPO at beginning of year	407.9	328.6	270.3
NPO at end of year	$ 486.3	$ 407.9	$ 328.5

E. 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 Note 11.B 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 percent to 15 percent of salaries, based on member choice. Members who do not choose a contribution rate default to a 5 percent rate. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of PERS Plan 3.

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

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

Teachers' Retirement System Plan 3

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

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

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

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

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 (AOC), 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. At June 30, 2016, there were five active members and 135 inactive members in JRA. The state, through the AOC, is the sole participating employer.

Beginning January 1, 2007, any justice or judge who was in a judicial position at that time and who chose to join the Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program could no longer participate in JRA. Any justice or judge elected or appointed to office on or after January 1, 2007, who elects to join DRS membership will also be mandated into JBM. If they have already established membership in PERS or TRS Plan 1 they will rejoin that plan, but if they have never had membership, they will be enrolled as a member of both PERS Plan 2 and JBM.

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 2016 the state recognized pension expense for contributions of $21 thousand made to employee accounts. No plan refunds were made.

The Administrator of JRA has entered an agreement with DRS for accounting and reporting services, and the Washington State Investment Board (WSIB) 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. The state and regional universities, the state college, the state community and technical colleges, and the Student Achievement Council each participate in a plan. As authorized by chapter 28B.10 RCW, the plans cover faculty and other positions as designated by each participating employer.

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 28B.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, the state board for community and technical colleges, and the Student Achievement Council.

Employee contribution rates, based on age, range from 5 percent 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.

For fiscal year 2016, employer and employee contributions were $202 and $201.8 million respectively, for a total of $403.8 million.

Note 12
Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to pension benefits as described in Note 11, the state, through the Health Care Authority (HCA), administers an agent multiple-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan.

Plan Description and Contributions Information

Per RCW 41.05.065, the Public Employees' Benefits Board (PEBB), created within the HCA, is authorized to design benefits and determine the terms and conditions of employee and retired employee participation and coverage. PEBB establishes eligibility criteria for both active employees and retirees. Benefits purchased by PEBB include medical, dental, life, and long-term disability.

The relationship between the PEBB OPEB plan and its member employers 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.

Employers participating in the PEBB plan include the state (which includes general government agencies and higher education institutions), 66 of the state's K-12 schools and educational service districts (ESDs), and 229 political subdivisions and tribal governments. Additionally, the PEBB plan is available to the retirees of the remaining 238 K-12 schools and ESDs. As of June 2016, membership in the PEBB plan consisted of the following:

	Active Employees	Retirees [1]	Total
State	110,856	31,584	142,440
K-12 schools and ESDs [2]	2,712	34,387	37,099
Political subdivisions	13,325	1,855	15,180
Total	126,893	67,826	194,719

[1] Retirees include retired employees, surviving spouses, and terminated members entitled to a benefit.

[2] In fiscal year 2016, there were 107,858 full-time equivalent active employees in the 238 K-12 schools and ESDs that elected to limit participation in PEBB only to their retirees.

For calendar year 2016, the estimated monthly cost for PEBB benefits for active employees (average across all plans and tiers) is as follows (expressed in dollars):

Required Premium [3]		
Medical	$	956
Dental		79
Life		4
Long-term disability		2
Total	$	1,041
Employer contribution	$	899
Employee contribution		142
Total	$	1,041

[3] Per 2016 PEBB Financial Projection Model 3.0

The PEBB retiree OPEB plan is available to employees who elect to continue coverage and pay the administratively established premiums at the time they retire under the provisions of the retirement system to which they belong. Retirees' access to the PEBB plan depends on the retirement eligibility of their respective retirement system. PEBB members are covered in the following retirement systems: PERS, PSERS, TRS, SERS, WSPRS, 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 2015, the average weighted implicit subsidy was valued at $308 per member per month, and in calendar year 2016, the average weighted implicit subsidy is projected to be $304 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 HCA administrator recommends an amount for the next calendar year's explicit subsidy for inclusion in the Governor's budget. The final amount is approved by the state legislature. In calendar year 2015, the explicit subsidy was up to $150 per member per month, and it remained up to $150 per member per month in calendar year 2016.

Administrative costs as well as implicit and explicit subsidies are funded by required contributions from participating employers. The subsidies provide monetary assistance for medical benefits.

Contributions are set each biennium as part of the budget process. The benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

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 employer's individual plan, and actuarial methods and assumptions used.

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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The PEBB OPEB plan is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and is reported by the state as an agency fund using the accrual basis. It has no assets. The PEBB OPEB plan does not issue a publically available financial report.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The state's (general government agencies and higher education institutions) annual 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 2016 and changes in the state's Net OPEB Obligation (NOO) (expressed in thousands). All contributions required by the funding method were paid.

Annual required contribution	$	516,899
Interest on net OPEB obligation		92,916
Amortization of net OPEB obligation		(89,152)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)		520,663
Contributions made*		(82,836)
Increase in net OPEB obligation		437,827
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year		2,322,888
Net OPEB obligation - end of year*	$	2,760,715

*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 2016, 2015, and 2014 were as follows (dollars expressed in thousands):

	2016	2015	2014
Annual OPEB cost	$ 520,663	$ 502,376	$ 358,442
% of annual OPEB cost contributed	15.91%	14.70%	21.70%
Net OPEB obligation	$ 2,760,715	$ 2,322,888	$1,894,567

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the state's portion of the plan as of January 1, 2015, the latest date for which information is available, was as follows (expressed in thousands):

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	$ 5,273,530
Actuarial value of plan assets	-
Unfunded actuarial accrued liabliity (UAAL)	$ 5,273,530
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0.00%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	$ 6,218,744
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	84.80%

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. However, as the state operates on a pay-as-you-go basis, the actuarial value of plan assets is zero.

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, 2015
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit (PUC)
Amortization method	Closed, level percentage of projected payroll amortization method
Remaining amortization period	30 years for each new layer of NOO
Asset valuation method	N/A - no assets
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	4.0%
Projected salary increases	3.75%
Health care inflation rate	8.0% initial rate, 4.9% ultimate rate in 2094
Inflation rate	3.0%

Note 13
Derivative Instruments

Hedging Derivatives

In addition to investment derivatives as described in Note 3, the state, through the Washington State Department of Transportation Ferries Division (WSF) entered into commodity swap agreements to hedge a portion of WSF diesel fuel consumption.

The following table presents the hedging derivative instruments as of June 30, 2016 (expressed in thousands):

	Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at June 30, 2016		Notional amount
	Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount	(in gallons)
Governmental Activites					
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Commodity Swaps	Deferred Outflow	$ (3,812)	Accounts Payable	$ 1,196	24,360

The commodity swaps noted above were reviewed for hedge accounting and were deemed effective using the regression analysis method.

Objective

The objective for the hedge transaction is to minimize the volatility of the price of diesel fuel and therefore stabilize the percentage of the WSF operating budget represented by fuel purchases. To accomplish this, a strategy of active hedging has been implemented by WSF to control the uncertain costs of fuel and allow for more accurate budget estimates.

Significant Terms

The significant terms of active hedges WSF entered into during fiscal year 2016 are presented in the table below:

Type	Counterparty	Contract price range per gallon	Variable rate received	Trade date	Settlement period	Monthly notional amount (in gallons)
Commodity Swap	Cargill	$2.76 - $2.82	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	9/9/2014	7/2015 - 6/2016	252,000
Commodity Swap	Cargill	$2.74 - $2.79	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	9/25/2014	7/2015 - 6/2016	252,000
Commodity Swap	Cargill	$1.94	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	12/30/2014	7/2015 - 6/2016	252,000
Commodity Swap	Cargill	$1.73 - $1.81	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	7/7/2015	8/2015 - 6/2016	252,000
Commodity Swap	Cargill	$1.83 - $1.90	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	7/7/2015	7/2016 - 6/2017	252,000
Commodity Swap	Cargill	$1.75 - $1.85	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	7/28/2015	7/2016 - 6/2017	252,000
Commodity Swap	Cargill	$1.42	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	5/10/2016	7/2016 - 6/2017	126,000 - 378,000
Commodity Swap	BofA - Merrill Lynch	$1.63 - $1.73	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	7/28/2015	8/2015 - 6/2016	126,000 - 378,000
Commodity Swap	BofA - Merrill Lynch	$1.96 - $2.03	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	7/2/2015	7/2016 - 6/2017	252,000
Commodity Swap	BofA - Merrill Lynch	$1.68 - $1.79	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	8/5/2015	7/2016 - 6/2017	252,000
Commodity Swap	BofA - Merrill Lynch	$1.31	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	1/15/2016	7/2017 - 6/2018	252,000
Commodity Swap	BofA - Merrill Lynch	$1.61	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	6/15/2016	7/2017 - 6/2018	252,000
Commodity Swap	BofA - Merrill Lynch	$1.42	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	1/15/2016	7/2018 - 6/2019	252,000
Commodity Swap	BofA - Merrill Lynch	$1.73	NYMEX ULSD Heating Oil	6/7/2016	7/2018 - 6/2019	252,000

The hedging strategy consists of a reference to futures contracts of New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) Heating Oil. This commodity remains highly correlated to the diesel fuel type being used by WSF. These fuel hedges require no initial cash investment and provide monthly settlements.

The monthly settlements are based on the daily prices of the respective commodities whereby WSF will either receive a payment, or make a payment to the counterparty depending on the average monthly prices of the commodities in relation to the contract prices.

Fair Value

The state reports its hedging derivative instruments at fair value as either accounts payable - liability (negative fair value amount) or as other receivables - asset (positive fair value amount). The fair value represents the current price to settle swap assets or liabilities in the market place if a swap were to be terminated. The changes in fair value for hedging derivatives represent the unrealized gain or loss on the contracts and are reported as deferred inflows or deferred outflows of resources respectively. At fiscal year end, the state reports the fair value and changes in fair value related to hedging derivative instruments on the Balance Sheet for Non-major Governmental Funds and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Risks

The following risks are generally associated with commodity swap agreements:

Basis risk. Basis risk is the risk that arises when variable rates or prices of a hedging derivative instrument and a hedged item are based on different reference rates. Statistically, the relationship between heating oil prices and diesel fuel prices has been quite stable over the past five years with a 98 percent correlation. This means that the heating oil futures price explains 98 percent of the variance in the price that WSF pays for its diesel fuel, making it highly reliable. In order to mitigate basis risk, WSF continually monitors the relationship between futures prices and the price of diesel fuel delivered.

Termination Risk. Termination risk is the risk that there will be a mandatory early termination of the commodity swap that would result in WSF either paying or receiving a termination payment. Mandatory terminations generally result when a counterparty suffers degraded credit quality or fails to perform. Upon termination, payment may be required by either party, reflecting fair value at the time of termination.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty fails to make the required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the swap agreement. WSF is exposed to credit risk in the amount of the derivative's fair value. When the fair value of any derivative has a positive market value, then WSF is exposed to the actual risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation. To mitigate credit risk, WSF monitors the credit ratings of the counterparties. At June 30, 2016, credit ratings of the state's counterparty were as follows:

Counterparty	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Fitch
Cargill	A2	A	A
Bank of America Merrill Lynch International Limited	-	A	A

Note 14
Commitments and Contingencies

A. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Outstanding commitments related to state infrastructure and facility construction, improvement, and/or renovation totaled $2.66 billion at June 30, 2016.

B. 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 2016 are (expressed in thousands):

General Fund	$ 111,830
Higher Education Special Revenue Fund	7,146
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	1,010,749

C. 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 7.E, 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 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 $35 million exclusive of the basic education case, which will 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 and the scope of covered care. Claims in this category total approximately $145 million.

The Department of Revenue routinely has claims for refunds or exemptions in various stages of administrative and legal review. Cases involving such claims currently total approximately $152 million, though an adverse ruling could result in additional claims being brought by similarly situated taxpayers.

The state is a defendant in a number of lawsuits related to habitat restoration and environmental remediation arising out of highway/roadway construction and maintenance. While estimates are not available for all lawsuits, claims for damages equate to approximately $155 million per annum.

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 annual payment under the settlement was approximately $114.8 million in fiscal year 2016. 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 annual base payment. The fiscal year 2016 strategic contribution payment was approximately $38 million. The final strategic contribution payment due under MSA will be made in 2017.

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.

With respect to 2003 sales data, Washington and a number of other states participated in a single national arbitration of the nonparticipating manufacturer (NPM) adjustment dispute. In late 2013, the arbitration panel issued a decision in Washington's favor, unanimously concluding that Washington proved that it diligently enforced the qualifying statute during calendar year 2003 and, therefore, for that calendar year is not subject to an NPM adjustment under the MSA. Of the 15 states that went to an arbitration hearing, only nine were found to have diligently enforced. As a result of that decision, in fiscal year 2014, Washington received approximately $14 million more than it would have otherwise received due to the release of amounts placed in the MSA Disputed Payment Account (DPA) related to the 2003 calendar year. More importantly, if Washington had not prevailed in the arbitration, its fiscal year 2014 payment would have been reduced by approximately $100 million due to the application of the NPM adjustment.

The panel's decision addressed only the 2003 calendar year. Washington and other states currently are engaged in negotiations with participating manufacturers regarding potential arbitration proceedings involving the 2004 calendar year. Washington faces a potential "nonparticipating manufacturer (NPM) adjustment" in its share of between $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 through 2013. Washington faces potential NPM adjustments that put at risk Washington's entire MSA payment. For example, the potential NPM adjustment for the year 2007 is between $0 and $123 million, and for the year 2008, it is between $0 and $173 million.

D. 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 estimates and recognizes claims and judgments liabilities 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.

E. 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. The state estimates that rebatable arbitrage liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

F. FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

School District Credit Enhancement Program

In accordance with Chapter 39.98 RCW (School District Credit Enhancement Program), the state has guaranteed outstanding voter-approved general obligation bonds of school districts within the state in the amount of $10.2 billion at June 30, 2016. The guarantees extend through the life of the bonds, with a final maturity date of the longest series in 2043.

In the event that a school district has insufficient funds to make a required debt service payment on a guaranteed bond, the state is required to transfer sufficient funds to make the payment. School districts for which the state has made all or part of a debt service payment shall reimburse the state treasurer for all money drawn on their behalf, as well as interest and penalties. The state has not paid debt service on any school debt since the inception of the program in 2000.

G. COLUMBIA RIVER CROSSING

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) worked together, along with federal and local agencies, on the Columbia River Crossing (CRC) project. The CRC project was a bridge, transit, highway, bicycle and pedestrian improvement project intended to replace the existing two highway spans on Interstate 5 (I-5) across the Columbia River, along with new interchanges on both the Washington and Oregon sides of the river. It also included extension of light rail public transit into Vancouver, Washington.

In 2014, the CRC project was shut down due to lack of funding by both the Washington and Oregon legislatures. During the project, WSDOT expended approximately $54 million in federal funds, of which $15 was jointly awarded to Washington and Oregon.

Under Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) policy, failure to advance a project to the construction phase within 10 years of the initial obligation of funds could trigger a requirement to repay federal funds used on the project. FHWA has granted Washington and Oregon an extension to September 30, 2019. WSDOT and ODOT continue discussions with FHWA regarding the I-5 bridge replacement, and the necessity and timing of repayment of federal funds.

H. GUARANTEED EDUCATION TUITION (GET) LOSS CONTINGENCY

Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill (E2SSB) 5954 was signed into law by the Governor on July 6, 2015, establishing the College Affordability Program. It reduced tuition at all public institutions of higher education during the 2015-16 and 2016-17 academic years and limits tuition growth in future years. Subsequent to the passage of E2SSB 5954, the State Guaranteed Education Tuition (GET) Program Committee authorized account holders, upon request, to receive a refund of their contributions or a fixed payout value, whichever is greater. Account holders have until September 1, 2017 or until 60 days after a new 529 savings plan opens (whichever is later), to request a refund. GET is closed to new enrollments until July 1, 2017. The financial impact of this action cannot reasonably be estimated as of the date of these financial statements.

I. OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

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 full 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, 2016, outstanding certificates of participation notes totaled $77.5 million for 151 local governments participating in LOCAL. The state estimates that the LOCAL program liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

Note 15
Subsequent Events

A. BOND ISSUES

In July 2016, the state issued:

- $390 million in general obligation bonds for various purposes.
- $531.3 million in general obligation refunding bonds to refund certain various purpose general obligation bonds of the state.
- $101.7 million in taxable general obligation bonds for capital projects and loan programs for low-income housing, basic infrastructure, various energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, and state programs for Columbia River Basin water supply development.
- $271.6 million in motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation refunding bonds.

In September 2016, the state issued:

- $134.2 million in motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds for funding various transportation projects.
- $90.4 million in motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds for the purpose of providing funding for the state route 520 corridor program.

In August 2016, Central Washington University issued $29.2 million in revenue refunding bonds to refund housing bonds.

Also in August 2016, Eastern Washington University issued $23.5 million in revenue refunding bonds to refund services and activities fee revenue bonds.

Later in the 2016 calendar year, Eastern Washington University is planning to issue approximately $38.4 million in general revenue bonds to renovate the Pence Union Building.

Later in the 2016 calendar year, the University of Washington is planning to issue approximately $328 million in general revenue bonds to fund capital projects and refund capital project bonds.

B. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

In August 2016, the state issued $65.3 million in Certificates of Participation (COP), of which $32 million were refunding COPs, including $3.2 million of taxable COPs. The taxable portion of the COPs will be used to refund real property COPs of the state.

C. GENERAL ELECTION

There is a measure on the state's November 8, 2016, general election ballot that proposes a carbon emission tax on certain fossil fuels and fossil-fuel-generated electricity, reduces the sales tax by one percentage point, increases a low-income exemption, and reduces certain manufacturing taxes. This measure, if passed, could impact the state fiscally.

Election results are not final or official until certified. By law December 8, 2016, is the last day for the Office of the Secretary of State to certify General Election returns. Information is posted on the Secretary of State's website at http://www.sos.wa.gov.

D. STATE SUPREME COURT ORDER

Washington continues to face the requirements of the state Supreme Court 2012 McCleary ruling that found that the state has failed to meet its constitutional requirement to amply fund basic education. Although funding progress was made through the 2013-15 biennial budget, it was insufficient to satisfy the court. In September 2014, the court found the state in contempt and threatened sanctions if an acceptable funding plan was not in place by the end of the 2015 legislative session.

On August 13, 2015, shortly after the conclusion of the 2015 legislative session, the Washington State Supreme Court issued an order imposing daily penalties of $100 thousand to be held for basic education until the legislature presents an acceptable plan to fully fund basic education as ordered in prior court rulings. On October 6, 2016, the Court acknowledged further progress made in the 2015-17 biennial budget but maintained the $100 thousand per day penalties pending legislative action in the 2017 session.

E. OSO MUDSLIDE SETTLEMENT

In March 2014 a tragic mudslide occurred near Oso, Washington. A series of lawsuits were filed against the state, Snohomish County, and a timber company seeking damages for death, bodily injury and personal property damage and destruction. On October 9, 2016, a settlement was reached between the state and the plaintiffs. The state agreed to pay the plaintiffs $50 million plus $1.2 million in costs, fees, and sanctions.