Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES - The governing boards of the five state universities, the state college, and the 34 state community and technical colleges are appointed by the Governor. Each college's governing board appoints a president to function as chief administrator. The state Legislature approves budgets and budget amendments for the colleges' appropriated funds, which include the state's General Fund as well as certain capital projects funds. The state Treasurer issues general obligation debt for major campus construction projects. However, the colleges are authorized to issue revenue bonds for construction of facilities for certain revenue generating activities such as housing, dining, and parking. These revenue bonds are payable solely from and secured by fees and revenues derived from the operation of constructed facilities; the legal liability for the bonds and the ownership of the college assets reside with the state. Colleges do not have separate corporate powers and sue and are sued as part of the state with legal representation provided through the state Attorney General's Office. Since the colleges are legally part of the state, their financial operations, including their blended component units, are reported in the primary government financial statements using the fund structure prescribed by GASB.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS - The state of Washington, through the Department of Retirement Systems, administers seven 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 Judicial Retirement System, and the Judges' Retirement Fund. The director of the Department of Retirement Systems is appointed by the Governor.

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

The state 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 nine of the aforementioned retirement systems are included in the primary government's financial statements.

BLENDED COMPONENT UNIT

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

Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA) – The TSA was created by the Washington State 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 to issue bonds to securitize a portion of the state's future tobacco settlement revenue in order to generate funds for increased costs of health care, long-term care, and other programs of the state. In November 2002, the TSA issued $517 million in bonds and transferred $450 million to the state in exchange for 29.2 percent of the state's tobacco settlement revenue stream for the estimated 17-year period that the bonds remain outstanding.

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

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

DISCRETE COMPONENT UNITS

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

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

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

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

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

The Washington State Public Stadium Authority (PSA) was created by the state Legislature to acquire, construct, own, and operate a football/soccer stadium, exhibition center, and parking garage. Construction was completed in 2002. PSA capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, total $449 million. The state issued general obligation bonds for a portion of the cost of the stadium construction. The total public share of the stadium and exhibition center cost did not exceed $300 million from all state and local government funding sources, as defined in statute. Project costs in excess of $300 million were the responsibility of the project's private partner, First & Goal, Inc. The bonds are being repaid through new state lottery games, a state sales tax credit, extension of the local hotel/motel tax, and parking and admissions taxes at the new facility. Financial reports of the PSA may be obtained at the following address:

Washington State Public Stadium Authority
401 Second Avenue South, Suite 520
Seattle, WA 98104-0280

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds, notes and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

- Restricted net assets result when constraints are placed on net asset use either by external parties or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

- Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

Statement of Activities - The Statement of Activities reports the extent to which each major state program is supported by general state revenues or is self-financed through fees and intergovernmental aid. For governmental activities, a major program is defined as a function. For business-type activities, a major program is an identifiable activity.

Program revenues offset the direct expenses of major programs. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function or activity. Program revenues are identified using the following criteria:

- Charges to customers for goods and services of the program. A customer is one who directly benefits from the goods or services or is otherwise directly affected by the program, such as a state citizen or taxpayer, or other governments or nongovernmental entities.

- Amounts received from outside entities that are restricted to one or more specific programs. These amounts can be operating or capital in nature.

- Earnings on investments that are restricted to a specific program are also considered program revenues.

General revenues consist of taxes and other items not meeting the definition of program revenues.

Generally the effect of internal activities is eliminated. Exceptions to this rule include charges between the health insurance and 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 563 accounts that are combined into 58 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 grants and contracts received for research and other educational purposes. This fund also accounts for charges for services by state institutions of higher education.

- **Higher Education Endowment Permanent Fund** accounts for gifts and bequests that the donors have specified must remain intact. Each gift is governed by various restrictions on the investment and use of the funds.

Major Enterprise Funds:

- **Workers' Compensation Fund** accounts for the workers' compensation program that provides medical, time-loss, and disability benefit payments to qualifying individuals sustaining work-related injuries.

- **Unemployment Compensation Fund** accounts for the unemployment compensation program. It accounts for the deposit of funds requisitioned from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund, to provide services to eligible participants within the state, and to pay unemployment benefits.

- **Higher Education Student Services Fund** is used by colleges and universities principally for bookstore, cafeteria, parking, student housing, food service, and hospital business enterprise activities.

The state includes the following governmental and proprietary fund types within nonmajor funds:

Nonmajor Governmental Funds:

- **Special Revenue Funds** account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts for individuals, private organizations, or other governments, or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted 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 non-interstate highway system; K-12 school construction; and construction and loan programs for local public works projects.

- **Debt Service Funds** account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal and interest on the state's bonds issued in support of governmental activities.

- **Capital Projects Funds** account for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of major capital facilities including higher education facilities.

- **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 health insurance program; the state lottery; state liquor stores; the guaranteed college tuition program; and the convention and trade center.

- **Internal Service Funds** account for the provision of legal, motor pool, data processing, risk management, 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 and defined contribution pension plans, and other employee benefit plans.

- **Investment Trust Fund** accounts for the external portion of the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), which is reported by the state as the sponsoring government.

- **Private-Purpose Trust Funds** are 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 collected and investment earnings. 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.

Application of Restricted/Unrestricted Resources
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.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

For government-wide reporting purposes, the state uses the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

For fund statement reporting purposes, the state uses the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental funds. With the current financial resources measurement focus, generally only current assets and current liabilities are included on the governmental funds balance sheet. Operating statements for these funds present inflows (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and outflows (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of expendable financial resources.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be reasonably estimated. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Primary revenues that are determined to be susceptible to accrual include sales taxes, business and occupation taxes, motor fuel taxes, federal grants-in-aid, and charges for services.

Revenues from property taxes are determined to be available if collected within 60 days. Taxes imposed on exchange transactions are accrued when the underlying exchange transaction occurs if collectible within one year. Revenue for timber cutting contracts is accrued when the timber is harvested. Revenues from licenses, permits, and fees are recognized when received in cash. Revenues related to expenditure driven grant agreements are recognized when both the qualifying expenditures are made and the revenues are considered available. 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 one year.

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 collected within 60 days of the fiscal year end. The second half-year collections are recognized as receivables offset by deferred revenue. The lien date on property taxes is January 1 of the tax levy year.

Under modified accrual accounting, expenditures are recognized when the related liability is incurred. Exceptions to the general modified accrual expenditure recognition criteria include unmatured interest on general long-term obligations which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with available expendable financial resources.

The state reports deferred revenues on its governmental fund balance sheet under certain conditions. Deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and the "available" criteria for revenue recognition in the current period. Deferred revenues also 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 the incurrence of qualifying expenditures.

All proprietary and trust funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operations of these funds are included on their respective statements of net assets. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net assets. Net assets are presented as 1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt, 2) restricted and 3) unrestricted.

All proprietary and trust funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. Cash and Investments

Investments of surplus or pooled cash balances are reported on the accompanying Statements of Net Assets, Balance Sheets and Statements of Cash Flows as "Cash and Pooled Investments." The Office of the State Treasurer invests state treasury cash surpluses where funds can be disbursed at any time without prior notice or penalty. As a result, the cash balances of funds with surplus pooled balances are not reduced for these investments. For reporting purposes, pooled cash is stated at fair value or amortized cost, which approximates fair value. For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the state considers cash and 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, to be cash equivalents.

The method of accounting for noncurrent investments varies depending upon the fund classification. Investments in the state's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), an external investment pool operated in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, are reported at amortized cost. The Office of the State Treasurer prepares a stand-alone LGIP financial report. A copy of the report is available from the Office of the State Treasurer, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington 98504-0200, phone number (360) 902-9000 or TTY (360) 902-8963.

Long-term 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. Certain pension trust fund investments, including real estate and private equity, are valued based on appraisals or independent advisors. Additional disclosure describing investments is provided in Note 3.

2. Receivables and Payables

Receivables in the state's governmental funds consist primarily of taxes and federal revenues. Receivables in all other funds have arisen in the ordinary course of business. Receivables are recorded when either the asset or revenue recognition criteria (refer to Note 1.C) have been met. All receivables are reported net of an allowance for accounts estimated to be uncollectible.

For government-wide reporting purposes, amounts recorded as interfund/interagency receivables and payables are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns on the Statement of Net Assets, except for the net residual balances due between the governmental and business-type activities, which are reported as internal balances. Amounts recorded in governmental and business-type activities as due to or from fiduciary funds have been reported as due to or from other governments.

3. Inventories

Consumable inventories, consisting of expendable materials and supplies held for consumption, are valued and reported in the state's financial statements if the fiscal year-end balance on hand within an agency is estimated to be $25,000 or more. Consumable inventories are generally valued at cost using the first-in, first-out method. Donated consumable inventories are recorded at fair market value.

Merchandise inventories are generally valued at cost using the first-in, first-out method. All merchandise inventories are considered reportable for financial statement purposes.

Inventories of governmental funds are valued at cost and recorded using the consumption method. Proprietary funds expense inventories when used or sold.

For governmental fund financial reporting, inventory balances are also recorded as a reservation of fund balance indicating that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" except for $4.5 million in federally donated consumable inventories, which are offset by deferred revenues because they do not constitute an "available" resource until consumed.

4. Capital Assets

Except as noted below, it is the state's policy to capitalize:

- all land;
- all additions and improvements to the state highway system;
- infrastructure, other than the state highway system, with a cost of $100,000 or more;
- all other capital assets with a unit cost of $5,000 or more.
- capital assets acquired by capital leases with a net present value or fair market value, whichever is less, of less than $10,000 are not capitalized.

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. Normal maintenance and repair costs that do not materially add to the value or extend the life of the state's capital assets are not capitalized.

Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date of donation, plus all appropriate ancillary costs. When the fair market value is not practically determinable due to lack of sufficient records, estimated cost is used. Where necessary, estimates of original cost and fair market value are derived by factoring price levels from the current period to the time of acquisition.

The value of assets constructed by agencies for their own use includes all direct construction costs and indirect costs that are related to the construction. In proprietary and trust funds, net interest costs (if material) incurred during the period of construction are capitalized.

Art collections, library reserve collections, and museum and historical collections, that are considered inexhaustible in that their value does not diminish over time, are not capitalized by the state 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 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
Infrastructure	20-50 years

The cost and related accumulated depreciation of capital assets retired from service, or disposed of, are removed from the accounting records.

The state capitalizes the state highway system as a network but does not depreciate it since the system is being preserved approximately at or above a condition level established by the state. That condition level is documented and disclosed. Additionally, the highway system is managed using an asset management system that includes:

- Maintenance of an up-to-date inventory of system assets,
- Performance of condition assessments of the assets at least every three years with summarization of the results using a measurement scale, and
- Annual estimation of the amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed.

All state highway system expenditures that preserve the useful life of the system are expensed in the period incurred. Additions and improvements that increase the capacity or efficiency of the system are capitalized. This approach of reporting condition instead of depreciating the highway system is called the Modified Approach.

For government-wide financial reporting purposes, capital assets of the state are reported as assets in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column on the Statement of Net Assets. Depreciation expense related to capital assets is also reported in the Statement of Activities. Capital assets and the related depreciation 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 acquired. No depreciation is reported.

5. Compensated Absences

State employees accrue vested annual leave at a variable rate based on years of service. In general, accrued annual leave cannot exceed 30 days 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 60 days may redeem sick leave earned but not taken during the previous year at the rate of one day's pay in exchange for each four days of sick leave.

It is the state's policy to liquidate unpaid compensated absences leave outstanding at June 30 with future resources rather than advance funding it with currently available expendable financial resources.

For government-wide reporting purposes, the state reports compensated absences obligations as liabilities in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns on the Statement of Net Assets.

For fund statement reporting purposes, governmental funds recognize an expenditure for annual and sick leave when it is payable, i.e., upon employee's use, resignation, or retirement. Proprietary and trust funds recognize the expense and accrue a liability for annual leave and estimated sick leave buyout, including related payroll taxes and benefits as applicable, as the leave is earned.

6. Long-Term Liabilities

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term obligations of the state are reported as liabilities on the Statement of Net Assets. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable original issuance premium or discount. When material, bond premiums, discounts, and issue costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds.

For governmental fund financial reporting, the face (par) amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Original issuance premiums and discounts on debt issuance are also reported as other financing sources and uses respectively. Issue costs are reported as debt service expenditures.

7. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the difference between fund assets and fund liabilities as "fund balance." Reserved fund balance represents that portion of fund balance that is: (1) not available for appropriation or expenditure, and/or (2) legally segregated for a specific future use. Unreserved, designated fund balance indicates tentative plans for future use of financial resources. Unreserved, undesignated fund balance represents the amount available for appropriation.

In proprietary funds, fund equity is called net assets. Net assets is comprised of three components – invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted.

E. Other Information

1. General Budgetary Policies and Procedures

The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund/account, agency, and appropriation level, with administrative controls established at lower levels of detail in certain instances. The accompanying budgetary schedules presented as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) are not presented at the legal level of budgetary control. This is due to the large number of appropriations within individual agencies that would make such a presentation in the accompanying financial schedules extremely cumbersome. Section 2400.121 of the GASB Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards provides for the preparation of a separate report in these extreme cases. For the state of Washington, a separate report has been prepared for the 2003-2005 Biennium to illustrate legal budgetary compliance. Appropriated budget versus actual expenditures, and estimated versus actual revenues and other financing sources (uses) for appropriated funds at agency and appropriation level are presented in Report CAF1054 for governmental funds. A copy of this report is available at the Office of Financial Management, 6639 Capitol Boulevard, PO Box 43113, Olympia, Washington 98504-3113. For additional budgetary information, refer to the notes to RSI.

2. Insurance Activities

Workers' Compensation

Title 51 RCW establishes the state of Washington's workers' compensation program. The statute requires all applicable employers to insure payment of benefits for job related injuries and diseases 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, disability, and pension payments to qualifying individuals sustaining work-related injuries. 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 cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) granted for time-loss and disability payments, however, are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. By statute, the state is only allowed to collect enough revenue to fund the current COLA payments.

Premiums are based on individual employers' reported payroll hours and insurance rates based on each employer's risk classification(s) and past experience. In addition to its regular premium plans, the Workers' Compensation Fund offers a retrospective premium rating plan under which premiums are adjusted annually for up to four years following the plan year based on individual employers' loss experience. Initial adjustments to the standard premiums are paid to or collected from the employers approximately ten months after the end of each plan year.

The Workers' Compensation Fund establishes claims liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claims adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). 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 liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency, and other economic, legal, and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claim costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflect past inflation and on other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the periods in which they are made.

Risk Management

Washington State operates a risk management 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 management believes it is more economical to manage its risks internally and set aside assets for claims settlement in the Risk Management Fund, an internal service fund. A limited amount of commercial insurance is purchased for 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 three fiscal years. Otherwise, the risk management 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 risk management liability program in proportion to the anticipated exposure to liability losses.

Health Insurance

The state of Washington administers and provides medical, dental, basic life, and long-term disability insurance coverage for eligible state employees. In addition, the state offers coverage to K-12 school districts, educational service districts, 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.

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 also available on a self-paid basis to eligible retirees, former employees, and employees who are temporarily not in pay status.

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 46 percent of the eligible subscribers in Fiscal Year 2005. 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.

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 reports endowments in higher education endowment permanent accounts. These accounts are established outside of the state treasury for use by the higher education institutions. State law permits the governing boards of the institutions to appropriate for expenditure as much of the net appreciation, realized and unrealized, in the fair value of the assets of an endowment fund as is deemed prudent under the facts and circumstances prevailing at the time.

Generally, the institutions use a 5 percent spending rate policy for authorizing and spending investment income.

The net appreciation available for authorization for expenditure by governing boards totaled $126.9 million and is reported in the nonexpendable portion of the reserve for permanent funds.

Note 2 - Accounting and Reporting Changes

Fund equity at July 1, 2004, has been restated as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Fund equity at June 30, 2004, as previously reported	Fund Reclassification	Prior Period Adjustment	**Fund equity as restated, July 1, 2004**
Governmental Funds:				
General	$ 1,516,110	-	-	$ 1,516,110
Higher Education Special Revenue	1,013,829	-	-	1,013,829
Higher Education Endowment	1,951,337	-	195,461	2,146,798
Nonmajor Governmental	3,682,237	47		3,682,284
Proprietary Funds:				
Enterprise Funds:				
Workers' Compensation	(6,942,020)	-	-	(6,942,020)
Unemployment Compensation	1,624,347	(47)	-	1,624,300
Higher Education Student Services	831,421	-	830	832,251
Nonmajor Enterprise	433,171	-	-	433,171
Internal Service Funds	(70,828)			(70,828)
Fiduciary Funds:				
Private Purpose Trust	2,440	-	-	2,440
Local Government Investment Pool	4,765,563	-	-	4,765,563
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans	46,841,015	-	-	46,841,015
Component Units:				
Public Stadium	453,431	-	-	453,431
Nonmajor Component Units	54,558	-	-	54,558

Reporting Changes
Effective for Fiscal Year 2005 reporting, the state implemented two new accounting standards issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 3,* and

Statement No. 44, *Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section – an amendment of NCGA Statement 1.*

Fund Reclassification – It was discovered that activity of a certain Nonmajor Governmental Fund was incorrectly being reported within the Unemployment Compensation Fund. As a result, beginning fund balances were restated to effect proper fund classification.

Prior Period Adjustment –The Evergreen State College recorded a prior period adjustment in the Higher Education Student Services Fund to record infrastructure that had not been properly recorded in prior years.

Washington State University recorded a prior period adjustment in the Higher Education Endowment Fund to properly reflect the accounting for its foundation.

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 restrict the State Treasurer 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) constitutes a multiple financial institution collateral pool. Pledged securities under the PDPC collateral pool are held by the PDPC's agent in the name of the collateral pool.

At June 30, 2005, $1.9 billion of the state's deposits with financial institutions were either insured or collateralized, with the remaining $53.4 million uninsured/uncollateralized. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) covers the state's insured deposits and the PDPC provides collateral protection.

B. Investments – Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds (Pension Trust Funds)

1. SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Washington State Investment Board (WSIB) has been authorized by statute as having the investment management responsibility for the pension trust funds. The WSIB manages pension fund assets to maximize return at a prudent level of risk (RCW 43.33A.110). WSIB establishes asset allocation targets that must be considered at all times when making investment decisions.

Eligible Investments - Pension trust funds are invested in the Commingled Trust Fund (CTF). The CTF is comprised of public market equities, fixed income securities, private equity investments and real estate. The CTF's performance benchmark objective is to exceed the return of a policy benchmark consisting of public market indices weighted according to asset allocation targets. The asset allocation for the CTF is formally reviewed every three to four years.

The public markets equity portion of the pension trust funds includes strategies in the U.S., developed international and emerging markets. Since the U.S. equity markets are generally efficient, the domestic equity portfolio is entirely (100 percent) passively managed. Over time, the domestic equity portfolio should closely track the return of a broad U.S. market benchmark, the Dow Jones Wilshire 5000 Index. Non-U.S. markets are generally less efficient than the U.S. market: therefore, more active management is included in the approach taken with international markets. The weightings of the elements of the developed markets and emerging markets of the non-U.S. equity program is similar to the weightings of the MSCI All Country World ex. U.S. Index that serves as the benchmark for the WSIB's entire non-U.S. program.

The fixed income investments of the pension trust funds are actively managed to exceed the return of the Lehman Universal Index, with volatility similar to or less than the index. The portfolio constraints are that no corporate fixed income issue shall exceed 3 percent of cost at the time of purchase or 6 percent of market value thereafter of the fund, and no high yield issues shall exceed 1 percent of cost or 2 percent of market value of the fund. Permissible fixed income market segments include: U.S. Treasuries and government agencies, Treasury Inflation Protection Securities, investment-grade credit bonds, high yield bonds, publicly traded mortgage backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, privately-placed mortgages, private placements of corporate debt, asset-backed securities, convertible securities, non-dollar bonds, real estate mortgages and Washington State Housing Finance Commission taxable municipal bonds up to a total of $25 million with a maximum of $10 million per year.

Pension trust funds can be invested in any appropriate private equity investment opportunity that has the potential for returns superior to traditional investment opportunities and which is not prohibited by the WSIB's policies or by law. These investment types include venture capital investments, corporate finance (including leveraged, management and employee buyouts), distressed, international and mezzanine investments. Private equity investments are made through limited partnership vehicles. The private equity portfolio has diversified investments in companies in a variety of stages of growth. The portfolio also includes a broad cross-section of opportunities in different industries, and geographic regions.

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 combination of 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. The real estate portfolio is managed to deliver risk-adjusted returns that are consistent with the Board's long-term return expectations for the asset class. The WSIB's real estate partnerships typically invest in private real estate assets that are held for long-term income and appreciation. Many of the WSIB's investment partnerships do not involve co-investment with other financial entities, thereby providing the WSIB with control provisions related to liquidation, acquisition, and ongoing operational decisions like annual capital expenditures.

2. SECURITIES LENDING

State law and Board policy permit the WSIB to participate in securities lending programs to augment investment income. The Board has entered into an agreement with State Street Bank and Trust (SSB) to act as agent for the WSIB in securities lending transactions. As SSB is the custodian bank for the WSIB, it is counterparty to securities lending transactions.

In accordance with GASB Statement 28, the WSIB reports securities lent (the underlying securities) as assets in the statement of net assets. Cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions and investments made with that cash are reported as assets. Securities received as collateral are reported assets if the WSIB has the ability to pledge or sell them without a borrower default. Liabilities resulting from these transactions are reported in the statement of net assets. Securities lending transactions collateralized by securities that the WSIB does not have the ability to pledge or sell unless the borrower defaults are not reported as assets and liabilities.

Securities were loaned and collateralized by the WSIB's agent with cash and U.S. government securities (exclusive of mortgage backed securities and letters of credit), and irrevocable letters of credit. When the loaned securities were denominated in United States dollars, were securities whose primary trading market was located in the United States or were sovereign debt issued by foreign governments, the collateral requirement was 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. When the loaned securities were not denominated in United States dollars or were securities whose primary trading market was not located in the United States, the collateral requirement was 105 percent of the market value of the loaned securities. The collateral held and market value of securities on loan at June 30, 2005 were $4.4 billion and $4.3 billion respectively.

During Fiscal Year 2005, securities lending transactions could be terminated on demand by either the WSIB or the borrower. The average term of overall loans was 26 days.

Cash collateral was invested by the WSIB's agents in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the WSIB's short-term investment pool (average weighted maturity of 266 days) or term loans. Because the securities lending agreements were terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with the cash collateral. Non-cash collateral could not be pledged or sold absent borrower default. There are no restrictions on the amount of securities that can be lent.

Securities were lent with the agreement that they would be returned in the future for exchange of the collateral. SSB indemnified the WSIB by agreeing to purchase replacement securities or return the cash collateral in the event a borrower failed to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon. SSB'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 2005, there were no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions, or failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities or to pay distributions thereon. Further, the WSIB incurred no losses during Fiscal Year 2005 resulting from a default by either the borrowers or the securities lending agents.

3. INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The pension fixed income investments are actively managed to exceed the return of the Lehman Universal Index, with volatility as measured by duration to be similar to or less than the index. Pension trust funds are invested in U.S. agencies and corporate debt variable-rate securities, most of which reset periodically to the market interest rate. Because these securities frequently reprice to prevailing market rates, interest rate risk is substantially reduced at each periodic reset date.

The following schedule presents the pension fund investments by type and provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the pension trust funds investments as of June 30, 2005. The schedule displays various asset classes held by maturity in years and credit ratings. Variable-rate securities are presented according to the length of time until the next reset date rather than the stated maturity.

Pension Trust Funds
June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturity: Less than 1 year	Maturity: 1-5 years	Maturity: 6-10 years	Maturity: More than 10 years	Credit Rating
Asset Backed Securities	$ 29,967	$ 27,435	$ 2,532	$ -	$ -	Aaa
Mortgages:						
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	973,944	95,544	418,114	363,768	96,518	Aaa
Pass Throughs	2,538,057	-	2,262,931	275,126	-	Aaa
Non-Standard Mortgages	5,340	-	1,418	3,922	-	Aaa
Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities	405,503	-	177,367	228,136	-	Multiple
Corporate Bonds - Domestic	4,035,134	435,391	1,481,297	1,434,490	683,956	Multiple
Government Securities - Domestic:						
US Government Treasuries	786,154	-	224,683	135,376	426,095	Aaa
Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	2,376,456	-	1,618,842	757,614		Aaa
Variable Rate Notes	334,665	70,364	264,301	-	-	Multiple
	$ 11,485,220	$ 628,734	$ 6,451,485	$ 3,198,432	$ 1,206,569	
Corporate Stock - Foreign	4,978,815					
Commingled Index Funds - Domestic	15,570,892					
Commingled Index Funds - Foreign	2,671,239					
Money Market Funds	1,284,315					
Private Equity	6,898,947					
Real Estate	4,423,171					
Currencies	27,403					
Securities Lending Collateral Balances	4,367,254					
Defined Contribution Plans Assets:						
Short-Horizon	36,780					
Mid-Horizon	114,397					
Long-Horizon	104,477					
Mutual Funds:						
Domestic Equity Passive	1,097,805					
Non-US Passive Developed	172,271					
Domestic Equity Active	958,850					
Non-US Active Developed	52,390					
Washington State Bond Fund	270,849					
Savings Pool	653,054					
Money Market Mutual Funds	292,098					
Total	**$ 55,460,227**					

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

Pension Trust Funds
Investments with Multiple Credit Ratings
(expressed in thousands)

	Investment Type			
Moody's Equivalent Credit Rating	Corporate Bonds - Domestic	Variable Rate Notes	Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities	**Total**
Aaa	$ 405,507	$ -	$ 382,673	$ 788,180
Aa1	21,400	-	22,830	44,230
Aa2	201,810	70,127	-	271,937
Aa3	417,339	114,818	-	532,157
A1	494,331	26,988	-	521,319
A2	258,929	50,138	-	309,067
A3	249,214	29,916	-	279,130
Baa1	598,979	-	-	598,979
Baa2	518,902	19,400	-	538,302
Baa3	450,902	-	-	450,902
Ba1	133,346	23,278	-	156,624
Ba2	47,539	-	-	47,539
Ba3	132,052	-	-	132,052
B1	21,375	-	-	21,375
B2	51,853	-	-	51,853
B3	10,239	-	-	10,239
D	21,417	-	-	21,417
Total	$ 4,035,134	$ 334,665	$ 405,503	$ 4,775,302

4. CREDIT RISK

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Rated debt investments of the pension trust funds as of June 30, 2005, were rated by Moody's and/or an equivalent national rating organization.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The WSIB policy states no corporate fixed income issue shall exceed 3 percent of cost at the time of purchase or 6 percent of market value thereafter of the fund, and no high yield issues shall exceed 1 percent of cost or 2 percent of market value of the fund. There was no concentration of credit risk exceeding these policy guidelines as of June 30, 2005.

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of failure of the custodian, the WSIB would not be able to recover its investment securities or collateral securities that are in the possession of the custodian. The WSIB has no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk. However, as all of the pension fund system assets are registered and held in the State of Washington's name, they are not subject to custodial credit risk.

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The WSIB does not have a formal policy to limit foreign currency risk. The WSIB manages their exposure to fair value loss by requiring their international securities investment managers to maintain diversified portfolios by sector and by issuer to limit foreign currency and security risk.

The following schedule presents the exposure of pension fund investments to foreign currency risk. The schedule provides information on deposits and investments held in various foreign currencies, which are stated in U.S. dollars. The pension trust funds also had $2.7 billion invested in an international commingled equity index fund. As such, these currency denominations are not presented in the following schedule.

Pension Trust Funds
Foreign Currency Risk
(expressed in thousands)

Foreign Currency Denomination	Investment Type: Short Term	Equity	Private Equity	Real Estate	Total
Australia-Dollar	$ 887	$ 228,856	$ -	$ -	$ 229,743
Austria-Schilling	-	60,894	-	-	60,894
Belgium-Franc	-	69,056	-	-	69,056
Brazil-Real	12	42,962	-	-	42,974
Britain-Pound	6,457	875,645	103,508	55,539	1,041,149
Bulgaria-Lev	8	-	-	-	8
Canada-Dollar	765	181,549	14,462	9,158	205,934
Chinese Yuan	-	-	-	1,831	1,831
Czech Kroner	-	-	-	258	258
Denmark-Krone	818	32,143	-	-	32,961
E.M.U.-Euro	11,502	64,401	547,596	209,502	833,001
Egypt-Pound	-	3,905	-	-	3,905
Finland-Markka	-	61,417	-	-	61,417
France-Franc	-	474,097	986	-	475,083
Germany-Mark	-	337,059	-	-	337,059
Greece-Drachma	-	23,545	-	-	23,545
Hong Kong-Dollar	720	101,769	-	13,639	116,128
Hungary-Forint	-	13,223	-	2,584	15,807
Indonesia-Rupiah	35	6,932	-	-	6,967
Ireland-Punt	-	5,968	-	-	5,968
Italy-Lira	-	169,215	-	-	169,215
Japan-Yen	3,830	889,995	-	222,199	1,116,024
Korean Won	-	-	-	7,452	7,452
Lithuania-Litas	-	194	-	-	194
Malaysia-Ringgit	-	2,215	-	-	2,215
Mexico-Peso	(22)	21,300	-	89,982	111,260
Netherland-Guilder	-	253,950	-	-	253,950
New Zealand-Dollar	16	18,711	-	-	18,727
Norway-Krone	211	127,349	-	-	127,560
Pakistan-Rupee	1	13,928	-	-	13,929
Philippines-Peso	21	1,344	-	-	1,365
Poland-Zloty	-	27,803	-	1,034	28,837
Portugal-Escudo	-	4,620	-	-	4,620
Singapore-Dollar	560	35,913	-	-	36,473
South Africa-Rand	-	20,052	-	-	20,052
South Korea-Won	1	31,940	-	-	31,941
Spain-Peseta	-	229,716	-	-	229,716
Sweden-Krona	414	154,254	92,140	-	246,808
Switzerland-Franc	1,166	225,164	-	-	226,330
Taiwan Dollar	-	-	-	2,498	2,498
Thai Baht	-	-	-	281	281
Turkey-Lira	2	26,277	-	-	26,279
Total	**$ 27,404**	**$ 4,837,361**	**$ 758,692**	**$ 615,957**	**$ 6,239,414**

6. DERIVATIVES
WSIB is authorized to utilize various derivative financial instruments, including mortgage-backed securities, financial futures, forward contracts, interest rate and equity swaps, and options to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest and currency rates while increasing portfolio returns. Derivative transactions involve varying degrees of market and credit risk. WSIB mitigates market risks arising from derivative transactions by requiring collateral in cash and investments to be maintained equal to the securities positions outstanding, and thereby prohibiting the use of leverage or speculation. Credit risks arising from derivative transactions are mitigated by selecting and monitoring creditworthy counterparties and collateral issuers.

Consistent with the WSIB authority to invest in derivatives, international active equity managers may make limited investments in financial futures, forward contracts or other derivative securities to manage exposure to currency rate risk and equitize excess cash holdings. No such derivative securities were held as of June 30, 2005. 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, 2005, the only derivative securities held directly by WSIB were collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) of $973.9 million

7. REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS
State law permits WSIB to enter into reverse repurchase agreements, that is, a sale 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 underlying reverse repurchase agreements normally exceeds the cash received, providing the dealers margin against a decline in market value of the securities. If the dealers default on their obligations to resell these securities to the state or provide securities or cash of equal value, WSIB would suffer an economic loss equal to the difference between the market value plus accrued interest of the underlying securities and the agreement obligation, including accrued interest. There were no reverse repurchase agreements during the year and there were no liabilities outstanding as of June 30, 2005.

C. Investments – Workers' Compensation Fund

1. SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT POLICIES
Under RCW 43.33A.030, trusteeship over the investment of the workers' compensation fund investments is vested in the WSIB. The Legislature established a standard of care for investment of these funds in RCW 43.33A.140. Additionally, the WSIB must comply with other state laws, such as the Ethics in Public Service Act, RCW 42.52, as it makes investment decisions and seeks to meet its investment objectives.

In accordance with state laws, workers' compensation fund investments are to be 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 those above, achieve a maximum return at a prudent level of risk.

Eligible Investments – Eligible investments include:
- U.S. Equities.
- International Equities.
- U.S. Treasuries and Government Agencies.
- Credit Bonds.
- Mortgage-Backed Securities rated BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's and Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investor's Service (Moody's).
- Asset-Backed Securities rated BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's and Baa3 or higher by Moody's.
- Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities rated BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's and Baa3 or higher by Moody's.
- Investment Grade Non-U.S. Dollar Bonds.

Investment Restrictions - To meet stated objectives, investments of workers' compensation funds are subject to the following constraints:
- Asset allocation between equity and fixed income investments must fall within prescribed limits and are to be reviewed every three to four years or sooner if there are significant changes in funding levels or the liability durations.
- No corporate fixed income issue cost shall exceed 3 percent of the fund's market value at the time of purchase, nor shall its market value exceed 6 percent of the fund's market value at any time.
- Allocation of equity investments between U.S. and International must fall within prescribed limits. The benchmark and structure for U.S. equities is the broad U.S. stock market as defined by the Dow Jones-Wilshire 5000. The benchmark and structure for international equities is the Morgan Stanley Capital Indexes Europe, Australia, Far East (MSCI EAFE) index. Both portfolios are 100 percent passively

managed in commingled index funds. The commingled funds may use futures for hedging or establishing a long position.

- The fixed income portfolios' structure varies depending upon the required duration target. The duration targets are reviewed every three years, or sooner, if there are significant changes in the funding levels or the liability durations.
- Sector allocation of fixed income investments must be managed within the prescribed ranges. 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 as soon as it is practical to the target allocations.
- Total holdings of below investment grade credit bonds (rated BB+ or below by Standard & Poor's or rated Ba1 or below by Moody's) should not exceed 5 percent of total fixed income holdings.

2. SECURITIES LENDING

State law and Board policy permit the WSIB to participate in securities lending programs to augment investment income. The Board has entered into an agreement with State Street Bank and Trust (SSB) to act as agent for the WSIB in securities lending transactions. As SSB is the custodian bank for the WSIB, it is counterparty to securities lending transactions.

The Securities Lending Collateral Balances included are from securities required to be listed under GASB 3 Category 3 – Uninsured and unregistered with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the government's name. (This includes the amount of any repurchase agreement that exceeds the market value of the underlying securities.)

In accordance with GASB Statement 28, the WSIB reports securities lent (the underlying securities) as assets in the statement of net assets. Cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions and investments made with that cash are reported as assets. Securities received as collateral are reported assets if the WSIB has the ability to pledge or sell them without a borrower default. Liabilities resulting from these transactions are reported in the statement of net assets. Securities lending transactions collateralized by securities that the WSIB does not have the ability to pledge or sell unless the borrower defaults are not reported as assets and liabilities.

Securities were loaned and collateralized by the WSIB's agent with cash and U.S. government securities (exclusive of mortgage backed securities and letters of credit), and irrevocable letters of credit. When the loaned securities were denominated in United States dollars, were securities whose primary trading market was located in the United States or were sovereign debt issued by foreign governments, the collateral requirement was 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. When the loaned securities were not denominated in United States dollars or were securities whose primary trading market was not located in the United States, the collateral requirement was 105 percent of the market value of the loaned securities. The collateral held and market value of securities on loan at June 30, 2005 was $1.4 billion and $1.2 billion respectively.

During Fiscal Year 2005, securities lending transactions could be terminated on demand by either the WSIB or the borrower. The average term of overall loans was 26 days.

Cash collateral was invested by the WSIB's agents in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the WSIB's short-term investment pool (average weighted maturity of 266 days) or term loans. Because the securities lending agreements were terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with the cash collateral. Non-cash collateral could not be pledged or sold absent borrower default. There are no restrictions on the amount of securities that can be lent.

Securities were lent with the agreement that they would be returned in the future for exchange of the collateral. SSB indemnified the WSIB by agreeing to purchase replacement securities or return the cash collateral in the event a borrower failed to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon. SSB'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 2005, there were no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions, no failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities or to pay distributions thereon. Further, the WSIB incurred no losses during fiscal year 2005 resulting from a default by either the borrowers or the securities lending.

3. INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The workers' compensation fixed income investments are actively managed to exceed the return of the Lehman Aggregate Index, with volatility as measured by duration to be similar to or less than the index. As of June 30, 2005, the durations of the various fixed income classes were within the duration targets of the Lehman Aggregate Index.

The workers' compensation fund investments include both U.S. agencies and corporate debt variable-rate securities, most of which reset periodically to the market interest rate. Because these securities frequently reprice to prevailing market rates, interest rate risk is substantially reduced at each periodic reset date.

The following schedule presents the workers' compensation fund investments by type and provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the investments as of June 30, 2005. The schedule displays various asset classes held by maturity in years and credit ratings. Variable-rate securities are presented according to the length of time until the next reset date rather than the stated maturity.

Workers' Compensation Fund
June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

		Maturity				
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	More than 10 years	**Credit Rating**
Asset Backed Securities	$ 11,715	$ 4,360	$ 7,355	$ -	$ -	Aaa
Mortgages:						
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	1,179,189	24,409	280,883	688,764	185,133	Aaa
Pass Throughs	16,905	-	644	277	15,984	Aaa
Non-Standard Mortgages	35,812	-	33,466	687	1,659	Aaa
Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities	521,281	-	276,540	244,741	-	Aaa
Corporate Bonds - Domestic	5,012,097	100,242	1,185,862	1,177,843	2,548,150	Multiple
Government Securities-Domestic:						
US Government Treasuries	1,055,322	6,965	75,667	31,976	940,714	Aaa
US Government Agencies	235,323	847	-	-	234,476	Aaa
Variable Rate Notes	158,375	33,100	125,275	-	-	Multiple
	8,226,019	$ 169,923	$ 1,985,692	$ 2,144,288	$ 3,926,116	
Commingled Index Funds-Domestic	1,521,613					
Commingled Index Funds-Foreign	285,755					
Money Market Funds	151,922					
Securities Lending Collateral Balances	1,371,104					
Total	**$ 11,556,413**					

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

Workers' Compensation Fund
Investments with Multiple Credit Ratings
June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

Moody's Equivalent Credit Rating	Investment Type: Corporate Bonds - Domestic	Investment Type: Variable Rate Notes	**Total**
Aaa	$ 371,129.00	$ -	$ 371,129.00
Aa1	57,525	-	57,525
Aa2	109,836	22,966	132,802
Aa3	472,972	-	472,972
A1	635,389	103,515	738,904
A2	666,338	-	666,338
A3	446,534	22,960	469,494
Baa1	775,278	-	775,278
Baa2	886,173	8,934	895,107
Baa3	431,976	-	431,976
Ba1	88,402	-	88,402
Ba2	3,071	-	3,071
Ba3	46,218	-	46,218
B1	21,256	-	21,256
Total	$ 5,012,097	$ 158,375	$ 5,170,472

4. CREDIT RISK

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The rated debt investments of the workers' compensation funds as of June 30, 2005, were rated by Moody's and/or an equivalent national rating organization

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The WSIB policy states that the cost of no corporate fixed income issue shall exceed 3 percent of the fund's market value at the time of purchase, nor shall its market value exceed 6 percent of the fund's market value at any time. There was no concentration of credit risk as of June 30, 2005.

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of failure of the custodian, the WSIB would not be able to recover its investment securities or collateral securities that are in the possession of the custodian. The WSIB has no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk. However, as all of the workers' compensation fund system assets are registered and held in the State of Washington's name, they are not subject to custodial credit risk.

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The WSIB does not have a formal policy to limit foreign currency risk. The workers' compensation funds had $285.8 million invested in an international commingled equity index fund. As such, no currency denomination is presented.

6. DERIVATIVES

WSIB is authorized to utilize various derivative financial instruments, including mortgage-backed securities, financial futures, forward contracts, interest rate and equity swaps, and options to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest and currency rates while increasing portfolio returns. Derivative transactions involve, to varying degrees, market and credit risk. WSIB mitigates market risks arising from derivative transactions by requiring collateral in cash and investments to be maintained equal to the securities positions outstanding, and thereby prohibiting the use of leverage or speculation. Credit risks arising from derivative transactions are mitigated by selecting and monitoring creditworthy counterparties and collateral issuers.

Consistent with the WSIB authority to invest in derivatives, international active equity managers may make limited investments in financial futures, forward contracts or other derivative securities to manage exposure to currency rate risk and equitize excess cash holdings. No such derivative securities were held as of June 30, 2005. 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, 2005, the only derivative securities held directly by WSIB were collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) of $1.2 billion.

7. REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS
State law permits WSIB to enter into reverse repurchase agreements, that is, a sale 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 underlying reverse repurchase agreements normally exceeds the cash received, providing the dealers margin against a decline in market value of the securities. If the dealers default on their obligations to resell these securities to the state or provide securities or cash of equal value, WSIB would suffer an economic loss equal to the difference between the market value plus accrued interest of the underlying securities and the agreement obligation, including accrued interest. There were no reverse repurchase agreements during Fiscal Year 2005 and there were no liabilities outstanding as of June 30, 2005.

D. Investments – Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)

1. SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT POLICIES
The LGIP is managed and operated by the Office of the State Treasurer (OST). The OST is responsible for establishing the investment policy for the pool. It is reviewed annually 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.

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

The objectives of the LGIP investment policy, in priority order, are safety, liquidity, and return on investment. To provide for the safety and liquidity of 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 the policy.
- Limit the purchase of investments in securities so that the weighted average maturity of the portfolio, as defined in Section VI of the policy, does not exceed 90 days.
- Limit the purchase of investments to securities that have a maximum final maturity of 397 days, with the exceptions listed in section VI of the policy.
- Limit the purchase of investments in securities other than those issued by the U.S. government or its agencies.
- Prepare regular reports of portfolio activity.

The primary objective of safety will be measured in cash, as opposed to accounting terms, where different, and in terms of the portfolio, as a whole, as opposed to the terms of any individual transaction. This means, for example, that a single transaction that generated an accounting loss but actually increased the amount of cash received in the portfolio would be considered to have increased capital, and not decreased it.

Within the restrictions necessary to ensure the safety and liquidity of funds, the investment portfolio of the LGIP will be structured to attain a market rate of return throughout an economic cycle.

Eligible Investments - Eligible investments are only those securities and deposits authorized by statute (RCW 39.58, 39.59, 43.84.080 and 43.250). Eligible investments include:

- Obligations of the U.S. government.
- Obligations of U.S. government agencies, or of corporations wholly owned by the U.S. government.
- Obligations of government sponsored corporations that are, or may become eligible as collateral for advances to member banks as determined by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve.
- Banker's acceptances purchased on the secondary market rated with the highest short-term credit rating of any two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs), at the time of purchase. If the banker's acceptance is rated by more than two NRSROs, it must have the highest rating from all of the organizations.
- Commercial paper, provided that the OST adheres with policies and procedures of the State Investment Board regarding commercial paper (RCW 43.84.080(7)).
- Certificates of deposit with financial institutions qualified by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission.
- Obligations of the state of Washington or its political sub-divisions.

Investment Restrictions - To provide for the safety and liquidity of LGIP Funds, the investment portfolio will be subject to the following restrictions:

- All money market securities are required to be rated A-1 by Standard and Poor's Corporation and P-1 by Moody's Investors Services, Inc.
- Investments are restricted to fixed rate securities that mature in 397 days or less, and floating and variable rate securities that mature in 762 days or less.
- The weighted average maturity of the portfolio may not exceed 90 days.
- Cash generated through securities lending or reverse repurchase agreement transactions will not increase the dollar amount of specified investment types beyond stated limits.

2. SECURITIES LENDING

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 2005, the LGIP had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts owed to the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the LGIP. Furthermore, the contract with the lending agent requires them to indemnify the LGIP if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or if the borrower fails to pay the LGIP for income distribution by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan. The LGIP cannot pledge or sell collateral securities received unless the borrower defaults. The LGIP investment policy limits the amount of reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending to 30 percent of the total portfolio. There were neither violations of legal or contractual provisions nor any losses resulting from a default of a borrower or lending agent during the year.

State statutes permit the LGIP to lend its securities to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The LGIP, which has contracted with a lending agent to lend securities in the LGIP, earns a fee for this activity. The lending agent lends securities and receives collateral, which can be in the form of cash or other securities. The collateral, which must be valued at 102 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities, is priced daily and, if necessary, action is taken to maintain the collateralization level at 102 percent. The cash is invested by the lending agent in repurchase agreements or money market instruments, in accordance with investment guidelines approved by the LGIP. The securities held as collateral and the securities underlying the cash collateral are held by the LGIP's custodian. At June 30, 2005, all LGIP securities on loan were collateralized by cash and other securities and are classified in the following schedule of custodial credit risk according to the category for the collateral received on the securities lent. On June 30, 2005, the average life of both the loans and the investment of cash received as collateral was one day.

3. INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt instruments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The LGIP policy places a 90-day maximum on the weighted average maturity. Further, the maximum maturity of any security may not exceed 397 days, except securities utilized in repurchase agreements and U.S. Agency floating or variable rate notes with reset dates less than a year and which on any reset date can reasonably be expected to have a market value that approximates its amortized cost. As of June 30, 2005, the LGIP had a weighted average maturity of 33 days.

The following schedule presents the LGIP investments by type and provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the LGIP investments as of June 30, 2005.

Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)
June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

		Custodial Credit Risk	Maturity	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	Insured or Held in state's name	Less than 1 year	1-5 years
U.S. Agency Obligations	$ 2,812,919	$ 2,812,919	$ 2,622,973	$ 189,946
U.S. Government Obligations	49,766	49,766	49,766	-
Certificates of Deposit	572,484	572,484	572,484	-
Repurchase Agreements	1,566,853	1,566,853	1,566,853	-
Securities Lending	80,899	-	80,899	-
Total	$ 5,082,921	$ 5,002,022	$ 4,892,975	$ 189,946

4. CREDIT RISK

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counter party, the LGIP will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The LGIP investment policy requires that securities purchased by the office be held by the master custodian, acting as an independent third party, in its safekeeping or trust department. All securities held as collateral were rated AAA. The market value of securities held for collateral 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 percentage of the portfolio invested with any one issuer.

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK - None

6. DERIVATIVES – None

7. REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

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 fair value of the securities. If the dealers default on their obligations to resell these securities to the LGIP or to provide equal value in securities or cash, the LGIP would suffer an economic loss equal to the difference between the fair value plus accrued interest of the underlying securities and the agreement obligation, including accrued interest.

Repurchase agreements are collateralized at 102 percent. The collateral is priced daily and held by the LGIP's custodian in the state's name. Collateral for mortgage-backed repurchase agreements with a maturity date longer than seven days will be priced at 105 percent of fair value, plus accrued interest. Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMO) used as collateral for repurchase agreements must pass the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) test, or not exceed a volatility rating of V-5 by Fitch Investor Services, or a similar rating of a nationally recognized rating agency.

On June 30, 2005, there were no obligations under reverse repurchase agreements.

E. Investments – Higher Education Special Revenue and Endowment Funds

1. SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT POLICIES

The investments of the University of Washington represent 65 percent of the total investments in Higher Education Special Revenue and Endowment Funds.

The Board of Regents of the University of Washington is responsible for the management of the University's investments. The Board establishes investment policy, which is carried out by the Chief Investment Officer. The University of Washington Investment Committee (UWINCO), comprised of Board members and investment professionals, advise on matters relating to the management of the University's investment portfolios. The majority of the University's investments are insured, registered, and held by the University's custodial bank as an agent for the University. Investments not held by the custodian include lent securities, mutual funds, venture capital, private equity, distressed, marketable alternatives, mortgages, real estate, and miscellaneous investments.

The University combines most short-term cash balances in the Invested Funds Pool. At June 30, 2005, the Invested Funds Pool totaled $646.4 million. The fund also owns units in the Consolidated Endowment Fund valued at $337.8 million on June 30, 2005. By University policy, departments with qualifying funds in the Invested Funds Pool receive one of four rates of return based on the realized yield of the portfolio. Long-term deposits received 3.5 percent for Fiscal Year 2005. Operating and plant fund balances of self-sustaining units received 3.2 percent. Royalty accounts received 1.0 percent and gift accounts received 3.0 percent. 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 subscribe to or dispose of 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. The CEF income distribution is 5 percent of the average fair value of the CEF for the previous three years. State law allows for the spending of appreciation in the CEF.

The University records its permanent endowments at the lower of original value or current market value in the Restricted Nonexpendable Net Assets category. Of the total of approximately $775 million permanent endowment funds (at market value) as of June 30, 2005, the aggregate amount of the deficiencies for all funds for which the fair value of the assets is less than the original gifts is $2.8 million.

Funds in irrevocable trusts managed by trustees other than the University are not reported in the financial statements. The fair value of these funds was approximately $52 million at June 30, 2005. Income received from these trusts was $2 million for the year ended June 30, 2005.

2. SECURITIES LENDING

The University's investment policies permit it to lend its securities to broker dealers and other entities. The University's custodian lends securities for collateral in the form of cash or other securities, with the simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. U.S. securities are loaned and secured by collateral valued at 102 percent of the fair value of the securities plus any accrued interest. Non-U.S. securities are loaned and secured by collateral valued at 105 percent of the fair value of the securities plus any accrued interest. At year-end, the University had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the University owes the borrowers exceed the amounts the borrowers owe the University.

The contract with the custodian requires it to indemnify the University if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or fail to pay the University for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan.

Either the University or the borrower can terminate all securities loans on demand, although the average term of overall loans is 87 days. Cash collateral is invested in a short-term investment pool that had an average weighted maturity of 28 days as of June 30, 2005. The relationship between the maturities of the investment pool and the University's loans is affected by the maturities of the securities loaned by other entities that use the custodian's pool. The University cannot determine the maturities of these loaned securities. The University cannot sell or pledge non-cash collateral unless the borrower defaults. Non-cash collateral at June 30, 2005, was $35.7 million.

Securities on loan at June 30, 2005, totaled $360.9 million, and are presented by investment type in the following schedule. The securities lending program resulted in net revenues of $.7 million for the year ended June 30, 2005.

The following schedule presents the fair value of the University of Washington's investments by type at June 30, 2005.

University of Washington
June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value
Cash Equivalents	$ 76,919
Domestic Fixed Income	604,305
Domestic Fixed Income-Loaned	294,567
Foreign Fixed Income	48,358
Domestic Equity	518,615
Domestic Equity-Loaned	38,500
Foreign Equity	277,122
Foreign Equity-Loaned	27,812
Venture Capital	170,383
Buyout	243,350
Opportunistic	16,857
Marketable Alternatives	21
Real Estate	12,484
Miscellaneous	3
Total Investments	2,329,296
Collateral from Securities Lending - Cash	339,231
Total	**$ 2,668,527**

3. INTEREST RATE RISK

The University manages interest rate risk through its investment policies and the investment guidelines established with each manager. Each fixed income manager is assigned a maximum boundary for duration as compared to the manager's relevant benchmark index. The goal is to allow the ample freedom for the manager to perform, while controlling the interest rate risk in the portfolio. Modified duration, which estimates the sensitivity of a bond's price to interest rate changes, is based on Macaulay duration. Macaulay duration is the basic calculation developed for a portfolio of bonds assembled to fund a fixed liability. Macaulay duration is calculated as follows: sum of discounted time-weighted cash flows / bond price. Modified duration is calculated using the following formula: Macaulay duration / (1 + yield-to-maturity/ number of coupon payments per year).

The Interest Rate Risk Schedule presents the modified duration of the University's investments for which duration is measured.

Approximately $166.5 million of additional domestic fixed income securities (including Loaned) and $6.9 million of additional foreign fixed income securities, which in total makeup 7.4 percent of the University's investments, are not included in the duration figures below. These investments, some of which are managed by the University and others by the University's affiliates, are not invested under the same investment strategy or with the same custodian as those detailed in the following schedule.

University of Washington
Interest Rate Risk
Duration as of June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands, modified duration in years)

	Consolidated Endowment Fund		Invested Funds Pool		Other	
	Asset Value	Duration	Asset Value	Duration	Asset Value	Duration
Domestic Fixed Income						
Asset Backed	$ 7,029	1.73	$ 127,909	1.29	$ 2,525	1.36
Cash Equivalents (Short-term Money Market)	2,689	0.05	10,481	0.05	1,668	0.04
Corporate Bonds	12,420	4.44	20,249	2.22	13,841	6.08
Government & Agencies	42,921	6.15	296,738	3.92	9,218	5.83
Mortgage Related	26,167	2.87	153,790	1.83	4,727	2.85
Subtotal	91,226	4.46	609,167	2.72	31,979	4.84
Foreign Fixed Income						
International Fixed	37,367	6	1,201	4	2,891	6
Total	$ 128,593	4.93	$ 610,368	2.72	$ 34,870	4.91

4. CREDIT RISK

The University investment policies limit investments to investment grade assets. The Investment Policy for the University's operating funds reflects a higher level of credit risk/loss sensitivity and requires each manager to maintain a specific average AA rating as issued by a nationally recognized rating organization. Additionally, the investment policy requires the operating funds to have 50 percent of the assets invested 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.

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The University's investment policies permit investments in international equity and other asset classes that can include foreign currency exposure.

The University's investment strategy within the Invested Funds Pool is to hedge exposure to foreign currency. Within this pool, the University enters into foreign currency forward contracts, futures contracts, and options to hedge the foreign currency exposure.

At June 30, 2005, the University had net outstanding forward commitments to sell foreign currency with a total fair value of $32.7 million, which equals 1.4 percent of the total portfolio.

As part of the investment strategy, the University does not hedge foreign currency exposure within the equity portion of the Consolidated Endowment Fund.

The following schedule details the market value of foreign denominated securities by currency type in the Consolidated Endowment Fund.

University of Washington
Consolidated Endowment Fund
Foreign Currency Risk
June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

Foreign Currency	Market Value
Euro	$ 63,907
British - Pound	43,280
Japan - Yen	37,641
Switzerland - Franc	15,832
South Korean - Won	14,232
Hong Kong Dollar	12,811
China - Rimenbi	11,412
Taiwan - NTD	11,221
Mexico - Pesc	10,634
Other (less than 3% each)	139,935
Total	$ 360,905

6. DERIVATIVES

The University's investments include certain derivative instruments and structured notes that derive their value from a security, asset, or index. Such investments are governed by the University's Investment Policies and Guidelines, which effectively constrain their use by establishing (a) duration parameters which limit price sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations (market risk), (b) minimum quality ratings at both the security and portfolio level, and (c) a market index as a performance benchmark.

7. REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS - None

F. Investments – Office of the State Treasurer (OST) Cash Management Account

1. SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT POLICIES

The OST operates the state's Cash Management Account for investing Treasury/Trust Funds in excess of daily requirements.

The overall objective of the OST investment policy is to construct, from eligible investments noted below, an investment portfolio that is optimal or efficient. An optimal or efficient portfolio is one that provides the greatest expected return for a given expected level of risk, or the lowest expected risk for a given expected return. The emphasis on "expected" is to recognize that investment decisions are made under conditions of risk and uncertainty. Neither the actual risk nor return of any investment decision is known with certainty at the time the decision is made.

Eligible Investments - Eligible investments are only those securities and deposits authorized by statute (RCW 39.58, 39.59, 43.84.080 and 43.250). Eligible investments include:

- Obligations of the U.S. government.
- Obligations of U.S. government agencies, or of corporations wholly owned by the U.S. government.
- Obligations of government sponsored corporations that are or may become eligible as collateral for advances to member banks as determined by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve.
- Banker's acceptances purchased on the secondary market rated with the highest short-term credit rating of any two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs), at the time of purchase. If the banker's acceptance is rated by more than two NRSROs, it must have the highest rating from all of the organizations.
- Commercial paper, provided that the State Treasurer adheres with policies and procedures of the State Investment Board regarding commercial paper (RCW 43.84.080(7).
- Certificates of deposit with financial institutions qualified by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission.
- Local Government Investment Pool, for proceeds of bonds or other debt obligations, when the investments are made in order to

comply with the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
- Obligations of the state of Washington or its political sub-divisions.

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 (CMO) requires prior approval from the treasurer or assistant treasurer; CMO securities must pass the Federal Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) test, or not exceed a volatility rating of V-5 by Fitch Investor Services, or a similar rating of a nationally recognized rating agency.
- The allocation to investments subject to high sensitivity or reduced marketability will not exceed 15 percent of the daily balance of the portfolio.

Additionally, investments in non-government securities, excluding collateral of repurchase agreements, must fall within prescribed limits.

2. SECURITIES LENDING

State statutes permit the OST to lend its securities to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The OST, which has contracted with a lending agent to lend securities, earns a fee for this activity. The OST lending agent lends U.S. Government and U.S. Agency securities and receives collateral, which can be in the form of cash or other securities. The collateral, which must be valued at 102 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities, is priced daily and, if necessary, action is taken to maintain the collateralization level at 102 percent. The cash is invested by the lending agent in repurchase agreements or money market instruments, in accordance with investment guidelines approved by the OST. The securities held as collateral and the securities underlying the cash collateral are held by the custodian. The contract with the lending agent requires them to indemnify the OST if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or if the borrower fails to pay the OST for income distribution by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan. The OST cannot pledge or sell collateral securities received unless the borrower defaults.

At June 30, 2005, securities on loan approximated $620 million. All OST securities on loan were collateralized by cash and other securities and are classified in the schedule of custodial credit risk according to the category for the collateral received on the securities lent. On June 30, 2005, the average life of both the loans and the investment of cash received as collateral was one day.

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 2005, the OST had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts owed to the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the OST. There were no violations of legal or contractual provisions or any losses resulting from a default of a borrower or lending agent during the fiscal year.

3. INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the value of the investment. The Treasury/Trust investments are separated into two main portfolios. The OST's investment policy limits the weighted average maturity of its investments, according to the objectives of each portfolio.

The following schedule presents the fair value of the OST's investments by type at June 30, 2005.

Office of the State Treasurer (OST)
Cash Management Account
June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

		Custodial Credit Risk	Maturity		
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	Insured or Held in state's name	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years
U.S. Government Obligations	$ 381,079	$ 381,079	$ 286,747	$ 94,332	$ -
U.S. Agency Obligations	2,108,922	2,108,922	1,425,227	673,704	9,991
Certificates of Deposit	719,263	719,263	719,263	-	-
Repurchase Agreements	869,000	869,000	869,000	-	-
Securities Lending	620,441	-	620,441	-	-
Total	$ 4,698,705	$ 4,078,264	$ 3,920,678	$ 768,036	$ 9,991

4. CREDIT RISK

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 certificates of deposit with qualified public depositories.

Custodial Credit Risk - The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The OST investment policy requires that securities purchased by the office to be held by the master custodian, acting as an independent third party, in its safekeeping or trust department. Securities utilized in repurchase agreements are subject to additional restrictions. These restrictions are designed to limit the OST's exposure to risk and insure the safety of the investment.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The OST limits its exposure to concentration of credit risk by restricting the amount of investments with a single issuer to a percentage of the total portfolio. Percentages are monitored on a daily basis. During Fiscal Year 2005, the Cash Management Account did not have more than 5 percent of total investments in a single issuer.

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK - None

6. DERIVATIVES - None

7. REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

State law also permits the OST to enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which are, by contract, sales of securities with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase them in the future at the same price plus a contract rate of interest. The fair value of the securities pledged as collateral by the OST underlying the reverse repurchase agreements normally exceeds the cash received, providing the dealers a margin against a decline in the fair value of the securities. If the dealers default on their obligations to resell these securities to the OST or to provide equal value in securities or cash, the OST would suffer an economic loss equal to the differences between the fair value plus accrued interest of the underlying securities and the agreement obligation, including accrued interest. The OST investment policy limits the amount of reverse repurchase agreements to 30 percent of the total portfolio.

The market value, plus accrued income, of mortgage-backed securities utilized in repurchase agreements with more than seven days remaining until maturity will be 105 percent of the value of the repurchase agreement. The market value, plus accrued income, of securities utilized in all other repurchase agreements will be 102 percent of the value of the repurchase agreement. The securities utilized in repurchase agreements are priced daily and held by the Treasury/Trust custodian in the state's name. Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMO) utilized in repurchase agreements must pass the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) test, or not exceed a volatility rating of V-5 by Fitch Investor Services, or a similar rating of a nationally recognized rating agency.

During the Fiscal Year 2005, the OST did not enter into any reverse repurchase agreements and there were no obligations under reverse repurchase agreements outstanding at year-end.

Note 4 - Receivables and Deferred/Unearned Revenues

A. Governmental Funds

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2005, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Taxes Receivable	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property	$ 838,470	$ -	$ -	$ 662	$ 839,132
Sales	1,231,478	-	-	17,030	1,248,508
Business and occupation	396,693	-	-	-	396,693
Estate	15,961	-	-	-	15,961
Fuel	-	-	-	83,166	83,166
Other	87,009	-	-	7,268	94,277
Subtotals	2,569,611	-	-	108,126	2,677,737
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	30,372	-	-	133	30,505
Total Taxes Receivable	$ 2,539,239	$ -	$ -	$ 107,993	$ 2,647,232

Other Receivables

Other receivables at June 30, 2005, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Other Receivables	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	**Total**
Public assistance (1)	$ 1,160,955	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,160,955
Accounts receivable	22,388	91,996	612	57,895	172,891
Interest	-	7,156	7,487	4,648	19,291
Loans (2)	1,154	122,902	-	246,302	370,358
Long-term contracts (3)	444	-	13,865	109,898	124,207
Miscellaneous	7,135	12,991	17,611	80,855	118,592
Subtotals	1,192,076	235,045	39,575	499,598	1,966,294
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables (1)	955,497	17,120	74	23,878	996,569
Total Other Receivables	$ 236,579	$ 217,925	$ 39,501	$ 475,720	$ 969,725

Note: (1) Public assistance receivables mainly represent amounts owed the state as a part of the Support Enforcement Program at the Department of Social and Health Services for the amounts due from persons required to pay support for individuals currently on state assistance, and have a low realization expectation. Accordingly, the receivable is offset by a large allowance for uncollectible receivables.

(2) Significant long-term portions of loans receivable include $95 million in the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund for student loans and $239 million in Nonmajor Governmental Funds for low income housing, public works, and economic development/revitalization loans.

(3) Long-term contracts in Nonmajor Governmental Funds are for timber sales contracts.

Deferred Revenues

Deferred revenues at June 30, 2005, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Deferred Revenues	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property taxes	$ 814,948	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 814,948
Other taxes	268,912	-	-	32	268,944
Timber sales	-	-	13,865	100,902	114,767
Charges for services	15,567	44,323	-	20,505	80,395
Donable goods	347	-	-	-	347
Miscellaneous	58,502	104,944	660	421,873	585,979
Total Deferred Revenues	$ 1,158,276	$ 149,267	$ 14,525	$ 543,312	$ 1,865,380

B. Proprietary Funds

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2005, consisted of $4.8 million in liquor taxes reported in Nonmajor Enterprise Funds.

Other Receivables

Other receivables at June 30, 2005, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds					Governmental Activities
Other Receivables	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	**Total**	Internal Service Funds
Accounts receivable	$ 100,064	$ -	$ 175,832	$ 21,223	$ 297,119	$ 3,646
Interest	101,694	-	522	2,984	105,200	384
Loans	-	-	4	-	4	-
Miscellaneous	544,879	621,895	2,509	690	1,169,973	1,454
Subtotals	746,637	621,895	178,867	24,897	1,572,296	5,484
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	77,909	108,214	66,893	120	253,136	152
Total Other Receivables	$ 668,728	$ 513,681	$ 111,974	$ 24,777	$ 1,319,160	$ 5,332

Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues at June 30, 2005, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds					Governmental Activities
Unearned Revenues	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	**Total**	Internal Service Funds
Charges for services	$ -	$ -	$ 10,809	$ 268	$ 11,077	$ 1,927
Miscellaneous	13,962		19,172	3	33,137	368
Total Unearned Revenues	$ 13,962	$ -	$ 29,981	$ 271	$ 44,214	$ 2,295

C. Fiduciary Funds

Other Receivables

Other receivables at June 30, 2005, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Other Receivables	Private-Purpose Trust	Local Government Investment Pool	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans	Agency Funds
Accounts receivable	$ 3	$ -	$ 1,988	$ 10,415
Interest	-	9,086	136,449	25,709
Loans	-	-	-	16
Miscellaneous	4,798	-	50,980	45,841
Subtotals	4,801	9,086	189,417	81,981
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	-	-	123	686
Total Other Receivables	$ 4,801	$ 9,086	$ 189,294	$ 81,295

Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues at June 30, 2005, consisted of $.8 million for service credit restorations reported in Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans Funds.

Note 5 - Interfund Balances and Transfers

A. Interfund Balances

The following balances at June 30, 2005, represent due from and due to balances among all funds and state agencies (expressed in thousands):

	Due From						
Due To	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services
General	$ 75,844	$ 7,585	$ -	$ 78,514	$ 305	$ -	$ -
Higher Educ. Special Revenue	26,589	26,984	-	18,010	243	-	7,986
Higher Education Endowment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	124,990	112	2,050	99,954	391	1,043	-
Workers' Compensation	87	-	-	360	579	-	-
Unemployment Compensation	1,045	963	-	196	33	-	-
Higher Educ. Student Services	440	37,992	-	1,218	83	-	7,266
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	13,743	25	-	4,391	318	-	54
Internal Service Funds	18,215	2,427	-	18,126	4,749	-	12
Fiduciary Funds	301,372	148	-	37,908	233	-	23,848
Totals	$ 562,325	$ 76,236	$ 2,050	$ 258,677	$ 6,934	$ 1,043	$ 39,166

All interfund balances are expected to be paid within one year from the date of the financial statements. These balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services were provided and when the payments occurred, and (2) interfund transfers were accrued and when the liquidations occurred.

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Totals
$ 12,030	$ 1,271	$ 15,501	$ 191,050
158	3,991	25,519	109,480
-	-	14	14
10,689	1,397	39,045	279,671
122	42	20	1,210
27	59	229	2,552
-	9	2,720	49,728
22,437	945	310	42,223
15,962	12,459	710	72,660
291	41	38,637	402,478
$ 61,716	$ 20,214	$ 122,705	$ 1,151,066

B. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers as reported in the financial statements reflect transfers between agencies and accounts reported within the same fund.

Net transfers between funds for the year ended June 30, 2005, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Transferred To						
Transferred From	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Workers' Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
General	$ 1,300	$ 12,043	$ -	$ 890,424	$ -	$ -	$ 780
Higher Educ. Special Revenue	456	84,132	2,863	113,835	-	38,392	-
Higher Education Endowment	-	44,678	19	26,707	-	3	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	346,560	13,962	1,001	882,944	-	-	1,129
Workers' Compensation	-	-	-	1,122	325,602	-	-
Higher Educ. Student Services	-	22,769	-	213	-	169,423	-
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	57,820	-	-	137,972	-	-	46,001
Internal Service Funds	-	4,682	-	7,634	-	106	-
Private Purpose Trust	118,229	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	$ 524,365	$ 182,266	$ 3,883	$ 2,060,851	$ 325,602	$ 207,924	$ 47,910

Additionally, there are transfers within the state's Pension trust funds. The transfers from Pension trust funds are into other Pension trust funds.

Transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund that statute requires to collect them to the fund that statute requires to expend them, 2) move receipts designated for debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, 3) move unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, 4) move profits from the Liquor Revolving Account and the State Lottery Account as required by law, and 5) transfer amounts to and from the General Fund as required by law.

Internal Service Funds	Private Purpose Trust	**Totals**
$ 9,424	$ 28,237	$ 942,208
1,691	-	241,369
-	-	71,407
253	-	1,245,849
-	-	326,724
4,280	-	196,685
-	-	241,793
12,242	-	24,664
-	-	118,229
$ 27,890	$ 28,237	$ 3,408,928

Note 6 - Capital Assets

A. Governmental Capital Assets

The following is a summary of governmental capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2005 (expressed in thousands):

Capital Assets	Balances July 1, 2004	Additions	Deletions	Balances June 30, 2005
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 1,184,360	27,270	(4,304)	$ 1,207,326
Highway System Infrastructure**	12,512,825	825,884	-	13,338,709
Construction in Progress	1,031,962	543,806	(324,372)	1,251,396
Art Collections, Library Reserves, and Museum and Historical Collections	104,716	1,515	(5,894)	100,337
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	14,833,863			15,897,768
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	6,663,761	455,702	(20,866)	7,098,597
Accumulated depreciation*	(2,163,168)	(199,172)	881	(2,361,459)
Net buildings	4,500,593			4,737,138
Furnishings, equipment, and collections	3,123,156	242,374	(73,160)	3,292,370
Accumulated depreciation*	(1,809,481)	(175,531)	45,519	(1,939,493)
Net furnishings, equipment and collections	1,313,675			1,352,877
Other improvements	764,255	129,980	(1,187)	893,048
Accumulated depreciation*	(273,996)	(40,860)	180	(314,676)
Net other improvements	490,259			578,372
Infrastructure (other)**	315,734	599,739	-	915,473
Accumulated depreciation	(110,385)	(10,687)	-	(121,072)
Net infrastructure (other)	205,349			794,401
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	6,509,876			7,462,788
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 21,343,739			$ 23,360,556

*Beginning balances have been restated to reflect prior period error corrections.

**The state first reported infrastructure under the new requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 34 in Fiscal Year 2002. The state accounts for the state highway system and emergency airfields using the modified approach and reports them as non-depreciable highway system infrastructure. The state's short rail line is depreciated and is reported as depreciable infrastructure (other). Under the modified approach, rather than recording depreciation, asset condition is reported. The rating scales for pavements, bridges, and airfields are further explained in the Required Supplementary Information.

B. Business-type Capital Assets

The following is a summary of business-type capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2005, (expressed in thousands):

Capital Assets	Balances July 1, 2004	Additions	Deletions	Balances June 30, 2005
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 100,626	5,484	(19,217)	$ 86,893
Construction in Progress	87,002	91,757	(94,438)	84,321
Art Collections	37	-	(2)	35
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	187,665			171,249
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	1,533,326	134,459	(29,071)	1,638,714
Accumulated depreciation	(434,007)	(40,047)	1,352	(472,702)
Net buildings	1,099,319			1,166,012
Furnishings, equipment, and collections	326,602	49,445	(11,375)	364,672
Accumulated depreciation	(207,987)	(30,610)	8,582	(230,015)
Net furnishings, equipment, and collections	118,615			134,657
Other Improvements	35,567	11,803	(2,257)	45,113
Accumulated depreciation	(12,688)	(1,582)	51	(14,219)
Net other improvements	22,879			30,894
Infrastructure (other)	33,949	4,348	(5,340)	32,957
Accumulated depreciation	(10,393)	(1,070)	828	(10,635)
Net infrastructure (other)	23,556			22,322
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,264,369			1,353,885
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 1,452,034			$ 1,525,134

C. Depreciation

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2005, was charged to functions of the primary government as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
General Government	$ 38,741
Education - Elementary and Secondary (K-12)	2,837
Education - Higher Education	222,764
Human Services	26,724
Adult Corrections	24,212
Natural Resources and Recreation	42,882
Transportation	68,090
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	$ 426,250 *
Business-Type Activities:	
Workers' Compensation	$ 3,202
Unemployment Compensation	-
Higher Education Student Services	54,934
Health Insurance Programs	201
Other	14,972
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities	$ 73,309

*Includes $52.8 million internal service fund depreciation that was allocated to functions as a part of the net internal service fund activity.

D. Construction in Progress

Major construction commitments of the state at June 30, 2005, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

D. Construction in Progress

Agency/Project Commitments	Construction In Progress June 30, 2005	Remaining Project Commitments
Department of Personnel:		
Human resource management system	$ 31,699	$ 30,950
Department of General Administration:		
Legislative and other buildings rehab., repairs & expansion, and other projects	237,004	210,278
Military Department:		
Readiness centers and other projects	15,893	13,192
Department of Social and Health Services:		
State hospital & juvenile rehab construction & renovations, and other projects	107,433	11,004
Department of Corrections:		
Correctional centers construction, improvements, and other projects	243,219	187,180
Department of Transportation:		
State Highway System, maintenance facilities, and ferry vessels and terminals	199,138	965,966
Department of Fish and Wildlife:		
Hatchery renovations, site improvements, and other projects	20,742	8,174
Department of Natural Resources:		
Light industrial park	1,870	8,288
Higher Education Facilities:		
University of Washington	239,834	110,736
Washington State University	48,921	405,393
Eastern Washington University	28,483	13,346
Central Washington University	48,954	23,271
The Evergreen State College	7,268	12,590
Western Washington University	20,846	9,005
Community and Technical Colleges	77,868	248,148
Other Agencies Miscellaneous Projects	6,545	4,740
Total Construction in Progress	$ 1,335,717	$ 2,262,261

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities

A. Bonds Payable

Bonds payable at June 30, 2005, 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 State Legislature or by a body designated by statute (presently the State Finance Committee). Legislative authorization arises from an affirmative vote of 60 percent of both legislative houses without voter consent, or from an affirmative vote of more than 50 percent of both legislative houses and a majority of the voters voting thereon. The State Finance Committee debt authorization does not require voter approval; however, it is limited to providing for: (1) temporary deficiencies in the state treasury (must be discharged within 12 months of the date of incurrence); (2) appropriations already made by the legislature; or (3) refunding of outstanding obligations of the state.

Legal Debt Limitation

The State Constitution and current statutes generally limit debt authorized in the preceding procedures. The limitations prohibit the issuance of new debt if it would cause the maximum annual debt service, on all thereafter-outstanding general obligation debt, to exceed a specified percentage of the arithmetic mean of general state revenues for the preceding three fiscal years. These limitations are on the incurrence of new debt, not on the amount of debt service that may be paid by the state in future years.

As certified by the State Treasurer, the maximum debt authorization subject to limitation for Fiscal Year 2005 was $7.0 billion, under both the then current constitutional and statutory limitations. This computation excludes specific bond issues and types, which are not secured by general state revenues. Based on the debt limitation calculation, the debt service requirements as of June 30, 2005, did not exceed the authorized debt service limitation.

Authorized but unissued

The state had a total of $6.25 billion in bonds authorized but unissued as of June 30, 2005, for the purpose of public building and schools construction and renovation, higher education purposes, and highways construction and improvement.

Interest rates

Interest rates on fixed rate general obligation bonds ranged from 2.0 to 7.0 percent. Variable rate demand obligations (VRDO) of $168.2 million as of June 30, 2005, are remarketed on a weekly basis. Interest rates on revenue bonds range from 1.5 to 7.4 percent.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY

General obligation bonds have been authorized and issued primarily to provide funds for:

- Acquisition and construction of capital facilities for public and common schools, higher education, public and mental health, corrections, natural resource conservation;
- Construction and improvements of highways, roads, bridges, ferries, and other transit improvements;
- Assistance to municipalities for construction of water and sewage treatment facilities and corrections facilities; and
- Refunding of general obligation bonds outstanding.

Outstanding general obligations bonds are presented in the Washington State Treasurer's Annual Report for 2005. 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.

Total debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds, as of June 30, 2005, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
General Obligation Bonds	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
By Fiscal Year:						
2006	$ 454,979	$ 458,460	$ 17,955	$ 5,451	$ 472,934	$ 463,911
2007	458,153	452,986	19,150	4,436	477,303	457,422
2008	476,116	430,329	20,655	3,333	496,771	433,662
2009	483,150	408,970	11,335	4,899	494,485	413,869
2010	465,825	390,057	8,987	4,432	474,812	394,489
2011-2015	2,321,894	1,659,028	30,951	12,288	2,352,845	1,671,316
2016-2020	2,435,367	1,258,797	29,366	61,951	2,464,733	1,320,748
2021-2025	1,823,851	670,863	-	-	1,823,851	670,863
2026-2030	922,336	344,494	-	-	922,336	344,494
2031-2035	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 9,841,671	$ 6,073,984	$ 138,399	$ 96,790	$ 9,980,070	$ 6,170,774

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. These bonds pledge income derived from acquired or constructed assets for retirement of the debt and payment of the related interest.

The Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA), a blended component unit of the state, issued revenue bonds secured by the TSA's right to receive 29.2 percent of the state's tobacco settlement revenue stream. These bonds are reported within governmental activities. The state's Colleges and Universities issue revenue bonds for the purpose of housing, dining, parking, and student facilities construction. These bonds are reported within governmental and business-type activities as applicable.

Total debt service requirements for revenue bonds to maturity as of June 30, 2005, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
Revenue Bonds	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
By Fiscal Year:						
2006	$ 110	$ 35,128	$ 13,934	$ 28,631	$ 14,044	$ 63,759
2007	-	35,053	16,133	28,079	16,133	63,132
2008	13,270.0	34,977	16,836	27,361	30,106	62,338
2009	12,750	34,359	17,690	26,595	30,440	60,954
2010	12,400	33,741	18,196	25,690	30,596	59,431
2011-2015	86,640	156,587	108,003	114,913	194,643	271,500
2016-2020	103,085	126,415	129,682	87,973	232,767	214,388
2021-2025	120,280	91,171	126,726	58,131	247,006	149,302
2026-2030	153,860	50,037	95,651	29,331	249,511	79,368
2031-2035	61,180	4,605	42,382	5,157	103,562	9,762
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 563,575	$ 602,073	$ 585,233	$ 431,861	$ 1,148,808	$ 1,033,934

DEBT REFUNDINGS

When advantageous and permitted by statute and bond covenants, the State Finance Committee authorizes the refunding of outstanding 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 has been removed from the government-wide statement of net assets.

CURRENT YEAR DEFEASANCES

Governmental Activities:

On May 3, 2005, the state issued $343.6 million of Various Purpose General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series R-2005A) with an average interest rate of 4.98 percent to refund $341.6 million of Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds from several different series with an average interest rate of 5.80 percent. The refunding resulted in a $40.7 million gross debt service savings over the next 20 years and an economic gain of $31.2 million.

On May 3, 2005, the state issued $95.8 million in Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series R-2005B) with an average interest rate of 4.14 percent to refund $90.8 million of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation bonds from several series with an average interest rate of 5.64 percent. The refunding resulted in an $11.8 million gross debt service savings over the next 20 years and an economic gain of $8.6 million.

Business-Type Activities:

On September 29, 2004, the University of Washington issued $4.57 million in Parking System Revenue and Refunding Bonds (Series 2004) with an average interest rate of 3.43 percent to refund $3.96 million of Parking System Revenue Bonds with an average interest rate of 6.13 percent. The refunding resulted in $4 thousand gross debt service savings over the next 11 years and an economic loss of $1 thousand.

On April 20, 2005, Washington State University issued $16.3 million in Housing and Dining Services Revenue and Refunding Bonds (Series 2005) with an average interest rate of 4.45 percent, to refund $14.73 million of Housing and Dining Services Revenue Bonds with an average interest rate of 5.85 percent. The refunding resulted in a $1.3 million gross debt service savings over the next 25 years and an economic gain of $829 thousand.

On May 11, 2005, Washington State University issued $8.84 million in Parking Services Revenue and Refunding Bonds (Series 2005), with an average interest rate of 4.12 percent, to refund $7.99 million of Parking Services Revenue Bonds with an average interest rate of 5.71 percent. The refunding resulted in $732 thousand gross debt service savings over the next 19 years and an economic gain of $513 thousand.

On May 24, 2005, Western Washington University issued $12.6 million in Housing and Dining Revenue and Refunding bonds (Series 2005), with an average interest rate of 3.88 percent, to refund $11.2 million of Housing and Dining Revenue Bonds with an average interest rate of 5.71 percent. The refunding resulted in $3.2 million gross debt service savings over the next 20 years and an economic gain of $2.8 million.

On June 7, 2005, the University of Washington issued $43.6 million in Student Facilities Fee Revenue and Refunding Bonds (Series 2005) with an average interest rate of 4.82 percent, to refund $41.6 million of Student Facilities Fee Revenue Bonds with an average interest rate of 5.77 percent. The refunding resulted in $3.6 million gross debt service savings over the next 25 years and an economic gain of $2.1 million.

PRIOR YEAR DEFEASANCES

In prior years, the state defeased certain general obligation and other bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the prior bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the state's financial statements.

General Obligation Bond Debt:

On June 30, 2005, $479.7 million of general obligation bonded debt outstanding is considered defeased.

Revenue Bond Debt:

On June 30, 2005, $69.5 million of revenue bonded debt outstanding is considered defeased.

B. Certificates of Participation

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, 2005, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
Certificates of Participation	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
By Fiscal Year:						
2006	$ 31,629	$ 15,340	$ 37,524	$ 18,198	$ 69,153	$ 33,538
2007	25,456	12,324	16,291	10,389	41,747	22,713
2008	23,150	11,337	15,678	9,718	38,828	21,055
2009	25,087	10,418	18,960	9,052	44,047	19,470
2010	23,097	9,365	17,761	8,222	40,858	17,587
2011-2015	129,800	34,760	92,012	24,640	221,812	59,400
2016-2020	45,761	6,967	42,218	6,651	87,979	13,618
2021-2025	10,538	875	10,203	847	20,741	1,722
2026-2030	-	-	-	-	-	-
2031-2035	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 314,518	$ 101,386	$ 250,647	$ 87,717	$ 565,165	$ 189,103

C. Claims and Judgments

Claims and judgments are materially related to three activities: workers' compensation, risk management, and health insurance. Workers' compensation and health insurance are business-type activities, and risk management is a governmental activity. 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 1E.

Workers' Compensation

Changes in the balances of workers' compensation claims liabilities during Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005 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
FY 2004	$ 15,863,852	2,267,506	(1,540,260)	$ 16,591,098
FY 2005	$ 16,591,098	2,289,923	(1,602,126)	$ 17,278,895

At June 30, 2005, $30.6 billion of unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses are presented at their net present and settlement value of $17.3 billion. These claims are discounted at assumed interest rates of 2.5 percent (time loss and medical) to 6.5 percent (pensions) to arrive at a settlement value that is net of third party recoveries.

The claims and claim adjustment liabilities of $17.3 billion, as of June 30, 2005, include $8.7 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 $8.6 billion are fully funded by long-term investments, net of obligations under securities lending agreements.

Risk Management

Changes in the balances of risk management claims liabilities during Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005 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
FY 2004	$ 498,914	59,882	(29,755)	(15,710)	$ 513,331
FY 2005	$ 513,331	34,857	(23,130)	(16,945)	$ 508,113

Risk Management reports claims and judgment liabilities 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. It also includes an actuarial estimate of loss adjustment expenses for tort defense. Because actual claims 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. Claims 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 property and casualty matters. As of June 30, 2005, outstanding and actuarially determined claims against the state and its public authorities were $508.1 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 claims. At June 30, 2005, the Risk Management Fund held $77.6 million in cash and pooled investments designated for payment of these claims under the state's Self Insurance Liability Program.

Health Insurance

Changes in the balances of Health Insurance claim liabilities during Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005 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
FY 2004	$ 47,934	431,539	(412,594)	$ 66,879
FY 2005	$ 66,879	524,106	(512,556)	$ 78,429

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, 2005, health insurance claims liabilities totaling $78.4 million are fully funded with cash and investments, net of obligations under securities lending agreements

D. Leases

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 state 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.
.

Leased land, buildings and equipment under capital leases as of June 30, 2005, include the following (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Land (non-depreciable)	$ 1,918	$ -
Buildings	4,258	6,271
Equipment	3,327	131
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1,927)	(944)
Totals	$ 7,576	$ 5,458

The following schedule presents future minimum payments for capital and operating leases as of June 30, 2005, (expressed in thousands):

	Capital Leases		Operating Leases	
Capital and Operating Leases	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
By Fiscal Year:				
2006	$ 6,397	$ 3,969	$ 113,429	$ 25,556
2007	5,219	4,554	100,256	24,265
2008	3,204	4,264	81,230	21,862
2009	3,256	4,141	71,327	20,803
2010	2,565	1,887	61,675	20,406
2011-2015	5,362	2,821	198,651	96,461
2016-2020	550	1,925	83,608	94,500
2021-2025	137	816	69,856	98,000
2026-2030	-	-	56,589	103,000
2031-2035	-	-	43,731	120,000
Total Future Minimum Payments	26,690	24,377	880,352	624,853
Less: Executory costs and interest costs	3,181	3,689	-	-
Net Present Value of future minimum lease payments	$ 23,509	$ 20,688	$ 880,352	$ 624,853

The total operating lease rental expense for Fiscal Year 2005 was $201.8 million.

E. Long-Term Liability Activity

Long-term liability activity for the Fiscal Year 2005 (expressed in thousands) was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance July 1, 2004	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance June 30, 2005	Amounts Due Within One Year
Long-term Debt:					
GO Bonds Payable -					
General obligation (GO) bonds	$ 8,522,375	1,413,295	838,990	$ 9,096,680	$ 443,245
GO - zero coupon bonds (principal)	651,006	110,002	16,017	744,991	11,734
Subtotal - GO Bonds payable	9,173,381	1,523,297	855,007	9,841,671	454,979
Accreted Interest - GO - zero coupon bonds	178,241	22,817	-	201,058	-
Revenue Bonds Payable	510,655	60,720	7,800	563,575	110
Less: Deferred amounts for issuance discounts	(12,770)	-	(773)	(11,997)	-
Less: Unamortized bond issuance costs	(2,152)	-	(131)	(2,021)	-
Total Bonds Payable	9,847,355	1,606,834	861,903	10,592,286	455,089
Other Liabilities -					
Certificates of participation	274,061	74,199	33,742	314,518	31,629
Claims and judgments	583,332	173,509	156,255	600,586	111,267
Installment contracts	221	-	110	111	111
Leases	27,743	680	4,914	23,509	6,397
Compensated absences	412,295	294,192	268,239	438,248	42,408
Unfunded pension obligations	55,500	11,725	-	67,225	-
Other	124,831	344,173	362,613	106,391	102,434
Total Other Liabilities	1,477,983	898,478	825,873	1,550,588	294,246
Total	$11,325,338	2,505,312	1,687,776	$ 12,142,874	$ 749,335

For Governmental Activities, payments on the certificates of participation are being repaid directly from various governmental funds. The compensated absences liability will be liquidated approximately 53 percent by the General Fund, 24 percent by the Higher Education Special Revenue Funds, and the balance by various other governmental funds. The claims and judgments liability will be liquidated primarily through the risk management fund, an internal service fund. Leases, installment contract obligations, and other liabilities will be repaid from various other governmental funds.

Revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2005 of $502.9 million were issued by the Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA), which is a blended component unit of the state. 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, and undistributed TSA bond proceeds. 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.

Business-Type Activities	Beginning Balance July 1, 2004	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance June 30, 2005	Amounts Due Within One Year
Long-term Debt:					
GO Bonds Payable					
General obligation (GO) bonds	$ 126,100	-	16,960	$ 109,140	$ 17,955
GO - zero coupon bonds (principal)	29,259	-	-	29,259	-
Subtotal - GO Bonds payable	155,359	-	16,960	138,399	17,955
Accreted Interest - GO - zero coupon bonds	20,744	3,092	-	23,836	-
Revenue Bonds Payable	520,179	144,470	79,416	585,233	13,934
Less: Deferred amounts on refunding	(3,891)	(5,790)	(273)	(9,408)	-
Plus: Unamortized amounts issuance premiums	1,616	4,833	2,734	3,715	-
Less: Deferred amounts for issuance discounts	(1,638)	(522)	(313)	(1,847)	-
Less: Unamortized bond issuance costs	(1,742)	(544)	(236)	(2,050)	-
Total Bonds Payable	690,627	145,539	98,288	737,878	31,889
Other liabilities -					
Certificates of participation	246,550	9,530	5,433	250,647	37,524
Less: Deferred amounts for issuance discounts	(1,904)	146	(1)	(1,757)	-
Claims and judgments	16,661,334	2,303,849	1,603,918	17,361,266	1,675,438
Lottery prize annuities payable	498,034	37,503	74,777	460,760	68,705
Tuition benefits payable	462,294	157,397	18,402	601,289	-
Leases	14,245	17,415	10,972	20,688	3,969
Compensated absences	41,564	24,591	20,840	45,315	17,986
Other	32,501	51,901	64,968	19,433	18,751
Total Other Liabilities	17,954,618	2,602,332	1,799,309	18,757,641	1,822,373
Total	$18,645,245	2,747,871	1,897,597	$ 19,495,519	$ 1,854,262

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 state Legislature. For financial reporting purposes, they are discretely presented as component units. These financing authorities issue bonds for the purpose of making loans to qualified borrowers for capital acquisitions, construction, and related improvements. These bonds do not constitute either a legal or moral obligation of the state or these financing authorities, nor does the state or these financing authorities pledge their faith and credit for the payment of such bonds. Debt service on the bonds is payable solely from payments made by the borrowers pursuant to loan agreements. Due to their no commitment nature, the bonds issued by these financing authorities are excluded from the state's financial statements.

The table below presents the latest available balances for the "No Commitment" debt of the state's financing authorities (expressed in thousands):

Financing Authorities	**Principal Balance**
Washington State Housing Finance Commission	$ 2,422,245
Washington Higher Education Facilities Authority	382,206
Washington Health Care Facilities Authority	3,100,000
Washington Economic Development Finance Authority	376,020
Total No Commitment Debt	$ 6,280,471

Note 9 – Fund Balances Reserved for Other Specific Purposes

The nature and purposes of fund balances reserved for other specific purposes as of June 30, 2005, are listed below (expressed in thousands):

Fund Balances	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	**Totals**
Reserved for Other Specific Purposes:					
Long-term student loans	$ -	$ 95,099	$ -	$ -	$ 95,099
Investments with trustees	608	-	-	459	1,067
Long-term receivables	34,518	373	-	1,315,778	1,350,669
Long-term investments	-	152,620	-	60,174	212,794
Petty cash	655	4,359	-	835	5,849
Total Reserved for Other Specific Purposes	$ 35,781	$ 252,451	$ -	$ 1,377,246	$ 1,665,478

Note 10 - Deficit Net Assets

At June 30, 2005, there were two proprietary funds with deficit net assets.

The Workers' Compensation Fund, an enterprise fund, had deficit net assets of $6.6 billion at June 30, 2005. The fund is used to account for the workers' compensation program, which provides time-loss, medical, disability, and pension payments to qualifying individuals sustaining work-related injuries. 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 cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) granted for time-loss and disability payments, however, are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. By statute, the state is only allowed to collect enough revenue to fund the current COLA payments.

The following schedule details the changes in total net assets for the Workers' Compensation Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 (expressed in thousands):

Workers' Compensation Fund	**Net Assets (Deficit)**
Balance, July 1, 2004	$ (6,942,020)
Fiscal Year 2005 activity	383,940
Balance, June 30, 2005	$ (6,558,080)

The Risk Management Fund, an internal service fund, had deficit net assets of $430.8 million at June 30, 2005. The Risk Management Fund is used to account for the claims, torts, and judgments generally arising from automobile and general government operations, and loss adjustment expenses for tort defense. These costs are supported by premium assessments to state agencies that are designed to cover current and future claim losses. Outstanding and incurred but not reported claims are actuarially determined and accrued, resulting in the deficit net assets.

The Self Insurance Liability Program, initiated in 1990, is intended to provide funds for the payment of all claims and loss adjustment expenses for tort defense.

The state is restricted by law from accumulating funds in the Self Insurance Liability Program in excess of 50 percent of total outstanding and actuarially determined claims.

The following schedule details the changes in net assets for the Risk Management Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 (expressed in thousands):

Risk Management Fund	**Net Assets (Deficit)**
Balance, July 1, 2004	$ (445,029)
Fiscal Year 2005 activity	14,224
Balance, June 30, 2005	$ (430,805)

Note 11 - Retirement Plans

A. General

The state of Washington, through the Department of Retirement Systems, the Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, administers 12 defined benefit retirement plans, three combination defined benefit/defined contribution retirement plans, and one defined contribution retirement plan covering eligible employees of the state and local governments.

Basis of Accounting

Pension plans administered by the state are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, employee and employer contributions are recognized in the period in which employee services are performed; investment gains and losses are recognized as incurred; and benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the applicable plan.

Investments

Pension plan investments are presented at fair value. Fair values are based on published market prices, quotations from national security exchanges and security pricing services, or by the respective fund managers for securities that are not actively traded. Privately held mortgages are valued at cost, which approximates fair value. Certain pension trust fund investments, including real estate and private equity, are valued based on appraisals or independent advisors. The pension funds have no investments of any commercial or industrial organization whose market value exceeds 5 percent of each plan's net assets. Additional disclosure describing investments is provided in Note 3.

DEPARTMENT OF RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

As established in chapter 41.50 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS) administers seven retirement systems comprising 11 defined benefit pension plans and three combination defined benefit/defined contribution plans as follows:

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

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)
- Plan 1 - defined benefit
- Plan 2 - defined benefit
- Plan 3 - defined benefit/defined contribution

School Employees' Retirement System (SERS)
- Plan 2 - defined benefit
- Plan 3 - defined benefit/defined contribution

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF)
- Plan 1 - defined benefit
- Plan 2 - defined benefit

Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS)
- Plan 1 - defined benefit
- Plan 2 - defined benefit

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, and LEOFF systems and plans was funded by an employer rate of .19 percent of employee salaries. Administration of the WSPRS, JRS, and Judges plans is funded by means of legislative appropriations.

The Department of Retirement Systems prepares a stand-alone financial report. Copies of the report that include financial statements and required supplementary information may be obtained by writing to Washington State Department of Retirement Systems, PO Box 48380, Olympia, Washington 98504-8380.

BOARD FOR VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTERS

As established in chapter 41.24 RCW, the Washington Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters' administers the Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (VFFRPF), a defined benefit plan. Administration of VFFRPF is funded through legislative appropriation.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

As established in chapter 2.14 RCW, the Administrative Office of the Courts administers the Judicial Retirement Account (JRA), a defined contribution plan. Administration of JRA is funded through member fees.

HIGHER EDUCATION

In addition to the retirement plans administered by the state of Washington, eligible higher education state employees may participate in a Higher Education Retirement Plan, privately administered defined contribution plans.

Plan descriptions, funding policies, and a table of employer contributions required and paid for defined benefit plans follow at Notes 11.B through D respectively. For information related to defined contribution plans, refer to Note 11.I. Details on plan net assets and changes in plan net assets of pension plans administered by the state are presented at Note 11.J.

Membership of each state administered plan consisted of the following at September 30, 2004, the date of the latest actuarial valuation for all plans except for VFFRPF which had an actuarial valuation performed on December 31, 2004.

Number of Participating Members

Defined Benefit Plans Administered by the State	Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	Terminated Members Entitled to but not yet Receiving Benefits	Active Plan Members Vested	Active Plan Members Nonvested	Total Members
PERS 1	54,568	2,993	16,605	1,224	75,390
PERS 2	12,106	16,754	76,987	41,585	147,432
PERS 3	222	1,284	9,447	10,408	21,361
TRS 1	34,624	1,475	9,617	245	45,961
TRS 2	1,127	2,510	6,835	635	11,107
TRS 3	541	2,761	19,979	29,323	52,604
SERS 2	1,097	2,428	15,880	4,544	23,949
SERS 3	481	2,035	11,060	18,370	31,946
LEOFF 1	8,110	7	848	0	8,965
LEOFF 2	432	521	11,231	3,523	15,707
WSPRS 1	762	100	855	142	1,859
WSPRS 2	-	-	-	60	60
JRS	127	2	19	-	148
Judges	16	-	-	-	16
JRA	2	16	197	-	215
VFFRPF	3,110	4,657	4,862	7,247	19,876
Total	117,325	37,543	184,422	117,306	456,596

Following is a summary of the number of government employers participating in state administered retirement plans as of June 30, 2005.

Number of Participating Employers

Plan	State Agencies	School Districts	Counties/ Municipalities	Other Political Subdivisions
PERS 1	153	241	202	230
PERS 2	167	-	270	454
PERS 3	148	-	183	233
TRS 1	81	281	-	-
TRS 2	33	270	-	-
TRS 3	40	292	-	-
SERS 2	9	289	-	-
SERS 3	10	289	-	-
LEOFF 1	-	-	91	20
LEOFF 2	8	-	220	141
WSPRS 1	1	-	-	-
WSPRS 2	1	-	-	-
JRS	3	-	-	-
Judges	-	-	-	-
JRA	3	-	-	-
VFFRPF	-	-	-	650

Employers can participate in multiple systems and/or plans.

B. Plan Description

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

PERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan. PERS participants who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by either, February 28, 2002, for state and higher education employees, or August 31, 2002, for local government employees, are Plan 2 members unless they exercise an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. PERS participants joining the system on or after March 1, 2002, for state and higher education employees, or September 1, 2002, for local government employees, have the irrevocable option of choosing membership in either PERS Plan 2 or PERS Plan 3. The option must be exercised within 90 days of employment. An employee is reported in Plan 2 until a choice is made. Employees who fail to choose within 90 days default to PERS Plan 3.

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

PERS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to the PERS Plan 1 and 2 defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by DRS. During Fiscal Year 2005, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Employees in PERS Plan 1 and 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon upon separation from PERS-covered employment. PERS Plan 3 defined contribution benefits are financed from employee contributions and investment earnings. Employees in PERS Plan 3 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions adjusted by earnings and losses from the investment of those contributions upon separation from PERS-covered employment.

The Legislature established PERS in 1947. Membership in the system includes: elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme, Appeals, and Superior Courts (other than judges currently in a judicial retirement system); employees of legislative committees; community and technical colleges, college and university employees not in national higher education retirement programs; judges of district and municipal courts; and employees of local governments. The Higher Education Retirement Plans are not administered by DRS. Approximately 51 percent of PERS salaries are accounted for by state employment. PERS retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

PERS Plan 1 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes 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 annual benefit is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any 24 eligible consecutive compensation months), capped at 60 percent.

PERS Plan 2 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members may retire at the age of 65 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 20 years of service, with an allowance of 2 percent of the AFC per year of service. (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 2 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a cost-of-living allowance is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

PERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. The defined benefit portion provides a benefit calculated at 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 3 members become eligible for retirement if they have: at least ten years of service; or five years including 12 months that were earned after age 54; or five service credit years earned in PERS Plan 2 prior to June 1, 2003. Plan 3 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. There is no cap on years of service credit; and Plan 3 provides the same cost-of-living allowance as Plan 2.

Refer to section I of this note for a description of the defined contribution component of PERS Plan 3.

PERS Plan 1 provides duty and non-duty disability benefits. Duty disability retirement benefits for disablement prior to the age of 60 consist of a temporary life annuity payable to the age of 60. The allowance amount is $350 a month, or two-thirds of the monthly AFC, whichever is less. The benefit is reduced by any worker's compensation benefit and is payable as long as the member remains disabled or until the member attains the age of 60. A member with five years of membership service is eligible for non-duty disability retirement. Prior to the age of 55, the allowance amount is 2 percent of the AFC for each year of service reduced by 2 percent for each year that the member's age is less than 55. The total benefit is limited to 60 percent of the AFC.

PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 provide disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 allowance amount is 2 percent of the AFC for each year of service. For Plan 3 the allowance amount is 1 percent of the AFC for each year of service. Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 65, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option.

Legislation passed in the 2005 session, effective April 21, 2005, allows PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members to opt out of plan membership if deemed to be terminally ill, with less than five years to live (Chapter 131 Laws of 2005).

The PERS Plan 1 veteran's definition was expanded to include conflicts in the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan (Chapter 255, Laws of 2005).

Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) in PERS may transfer into LEOFF Plan 2 and have the option of transferring their past service (Chapter 459, Laws of 2005).

There were no other material changes in PERS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

PERS pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 41.40 RCW.

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)

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 combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan. TRS participants who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by June 30, 1996, are Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. TRS participants joining the system on or after July 1, 1996, and those who exercised their transfer option, are members of TRS Plan 3.

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

TRS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to the TRS Plan 1 and 2 defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by DRS. During Fiscal Year 2005, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Employees in TRS Plan 1 and 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon upon separation from TRS-covered employment. TRS Plan 3 defined contribution benefits are financed from employee contributions and investment earnings. Employees in TRS Plan 3 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions adjusted by earnings and losses from the investment of those contributions upon separation from TRS-covered employment.

TRS was legislatively established in 1938. Eligibility for membership requires service as a certificated employee in grades K-12 in the public schools. TRS is comprised principally of non-state employees. TRS retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

TRS Plan 1 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes 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 annual pension is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during the highest of any consecutive two compensation contract years), capped at 60 percent.

TRS Plan 2 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members may retire at the age of 65 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 20 years of service, with an allowance of 2 percent of the AFC per year of service. (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 2 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a cost-of-living allowance is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

TRS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. The defined benefit portion provides a benefit calculated at 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 3 members become eligible for retirement if they have: at least ten years of service; or five years including 12 months that were earned after age 54; or five service credit years earned in TRS Plan 2 by July 1, 1996, and transferred to Plan 3. Plan 3 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. There is no cap on years of service credit; and Plan 3 provides the same cost-of-living allowance as Plan 2. Refer to section I of this note for a description of the defined contribution component of TRS Plan 3.

TRS Plan 1 provides death and temporary disability benefits. TRS Plan 1 members receive the following additional lump sum death benefits: retired members-$400 (if retired with ten years of full-time membership), $400 (if inactive with ten years of membership), active members $600 (if employed full-time at time of death). Members on temporary disability receive a monthly payment of $180 payable for up to two years, for the same occurrence. After five years of service, members on a disability retirement receive an allowance based on their salary and service to date of disability. Members enrolled in TRS prior to April 25, 1973, may elect a benefit based on the formula in effect at that time.

TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 provide disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 allowance amount is 2 percent of the AFC for each year of service. For Plan 3, the allowance amount is 1 percent of the AFC for each year of service. Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 65, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option.

Legislation passed in the 2005 session, effective April 21, 2005, allows TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members to opt out of plan membership if deemed to be terminally ill, with less than five years to live (Chapter 131, Laws of 2005).

The TRS Plan 1 Certified Educational Staff Associates (ESAs) benefit formula was improved by annualizing the salaries of part-time ESAs when calculating their average final compensation so they may receive proportionate retirement benefits (Chapter 23, Laws of 2005).

There were no other material changes in TRS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

TRS pension benefit provisions have been established by chapters 41.32 and 41.34 RCW.

School Employees' Retirement System (SERS)

SERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of two separate plans for membership purposes: Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan and Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan. As of September 1, 2000, the membership of classified school employees in PERS Plan 2 was transferred to SERS Plan 2. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by August 31, 2000, are SERS Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. SERS participants joining the system on or after September 1, 2000, and those who exercised their transfer option, are members of SERS Plan 3.

SERS is comprised of two separate plans for reporting purposes: Plan 2/3 and Plan 3. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered to be a single plan for reporting purposes.

SERS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to the SERS Plan 2 defined benefit plan accrue interest at a rate specified by DRS. During Fiscal Year 2005, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Employees in SERS Plan 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon upon separation from SERS-covered employment. SERS Plan 3 defined contribution benefits are financed from employee contributions and investment earnings. Employees in SERS Plan 3 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions adjusted by earnings and losses from the investment of those contributions upon separation from SERS-covered employment.

The Legislature established SERS in 2000. Membership in the system includes all classified employees of school districts or educational service districts. SERS is comprised principally of non-state employees. SERS retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

SERS Plan 2 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members may retire at the age of 65 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 20 years of service, with an allowance of 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service. (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 2 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a cost-of-living allowance is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

SERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. The defined benefit portion provides a benefit calculated at 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 3 members become eligible for retirement if they have: at least ten years of service; or five years including 12 months that were earned after age 54; or five service credit years earned in PERS Plan 2 prior to September 1, 2000. Plan 3 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. There is no cap on years of service credit; and Plan 3 provides the same cost-of-living allowance as Plan 2. Refer to section I of this note for a description of the defined contribution component of SERS Plan 3.

SERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 provide disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 allowance amount is 2 percent of the AFC for each year of service. For Plan 3 the allowance amount is 1 percent of the AFC for each year of service. Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 65, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option.

Legislation passed in the 2005 session, effective April 21, 2005, allows SERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members to opt out of plan membership if deemed to be terminally ill, with less than five years to live (Chapter 131, Laws of 2005).

There were no other material changes in SERS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

SERS pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 41.35 RCW.

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF)

LEOFF is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of two separate defined benefit plans. LEOFF participants who joined the system by September 30, 1977 are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, are Plan 2 members.

LEOFF defined benefit 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 state legislative appropriations. Employee contributions to the LEOFF Plan 1 and 2 defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by DRS. During Fiscal Year 2005, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Employees in LEOFF Plan 1 and 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest earnings thereon upon separation from LEOFF-covered employment.

LEOFF was established in 1970 by the Legislature. Membership includes all full-time, fully compensated, local law enforcement officers and firefighters. LEOFF membership is comprised primarily of non-state employees, with Department of Fish and Wildlife enforcement officers who were first included prospectively effective July 27, 2003, being a major exception. LEOFF retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature. 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 for the LEOFF Plan 2 retirement plan.

LEOFF Plan 1 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement with five years of service at the age of 50. The benefit per year of service calculated as a percent of final average salary (FAS) is as follows:

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

The FAS is the basic monthly salary received at the time of retirement, provided a member has held the same position or rank for 12 months preceding the date of retirement. Otherwise, it is the average of the highest consecutive 24 months' salary within the last 10 years of service. If membership was established in LEOFF after February 18, 1974, the service retirement benefit is capped at 60 percent of FAS. A cost-of-living allowance is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index).

LEOFF Plan 2 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members may retire at the age of 50 with 20 years of service, or at the age of 53 with five years of service, with an allowance of 2 percent of the FAS per year of service (FAS is based on the highest consecutive 60 months). Plan 2 retirements prior to the age of 53 are reduced 3 percent for each year that the benefit commences prior to age 53. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a cost-of-living allowance is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

LEOFF Plan 1 provides death and disability benefits. Death benefits for Plan 1 members on active duty consist of the following: (1) If eligible spouse, 50 percent of the FAS, plus 5 percent of FAS for each surviving child, with a limitation on the combined allowances of 60 percent of the FAS; or (2) If no eligible spouse, 30 percent of FAS for the first child plus 10 percent for each additional child, subject to a 60 percent limitation of FAS. In addition, a duty death benefit of $150,000 is provided to Plan 1 and Plan 2 members.

The LEOFF Plan 1 disability allowance is 50 percent of the FAS plus 5 percent for each child up to a maximum of 60 percent. Upon recovery from disability before the age of 50, a member is restored to service with full credit for service while disabled. Upon recovery after the age of 50, the benefit continues as the greater of the member's disability allowance or service retirement allowance.

LEOFF Plan 2 provides disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 allowance amount is 2 percent of the FAS for each year of service. Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 53, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option.

Members of LEOFF Plan 2 who leave service because of a line of duty disability are allowed to withdraw 150 percent of accumulated member contributions. This withdrawal benefit is not subject to federal income tax. Alternatively, members of LEOFF Plan 2 who leave service because of a line of duty disability may be eligible to receive a retirement allowance of at least 10 percent of FAS. If the 2 percent per year of service disability benefit results in a greater benefit than the minimum 10 percent, the member receives the greater benefit. The first 10 percent of the line-duty disability benefit is not subject to federal income tax. The line-duty disability benefit applies to all LEOFF Plan 2 members disabled in the line of duty on or after January 1, 2001.

Legislation passed in the 2005 session, effective May 13, 2005, removed the actuarial reduction for the difference between age 53 and the age at retirement, if the disability was incurred in the line of duty (Chapter 451, Laws of 2005).

Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) in PERS may transfer into LEOFF Plan 2 and have the option of transferring their past service (Chapter 459, Laws of 2005).

LEOFF Plan 1 ex-spouse benefits were enhanced by allowing continuance after the death of the member (Chapter 62, Laws of 2005).

There were no other material changes in LEOFF benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

LEOFF pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 41.26 RCW.

Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS)

WSPRS is a single-employer defined benefit retirement system. WSPRS participants who joined the system by December 31, 2002, are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after January 1, 2003, are Plan 2 members. For financial reporting and investment purposes, however, both plans are accounted for in the same pension fund.

WSPRS retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to WSPRS accrue interest at a rate specified by DRS. During Fiscal Year 2005, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent annually, compounded monthly. Employees in WSPRS can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest earnings thereon upon separation from WSPRS-covered employment.

WSPRS was established by the Legislature in 1947. Any commissioned employee of the Washington State Patrol is eligible to participate. WSPRS benefits are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

WSPRS retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Members are eligible for retirement at the age of 55 with five years of service, or after 25 years of service. The annual pension is 2 percent of the average final salary (AFS), capped at 75 percent, per year of service. A cost-of-living allowance is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

WSPRS benefit provisions include death benefits; however, the system provides no disability benefits. Disability benefits may be available from the Washington State Patrol. If disability benefits are received, the member may be eligible to acquire service credit for the period of disability. In addition, a duty death benefit of $150,000 is provided to all WSPRS members.

For WSPRS Plan 1 members, AFS is based on the average of the two highest-paid service credit years and excludes voluntary overtime. Death benefits for Plan 1 members on active duty consist of the following: (1) If eligible spouse, 50 percent of the AFS, plus 5 percent of the AFS for each surviving child, with a limitation on the combined allowances of 60 percent of the AFS; or (2) If no eligible spouse, 30 percent of AFS for the first child plus 10 percent for each additional child, subject to a 60 percent limitation of AFS.

For WSPRS Plan 2 members, AFS is based on the average of the five consecutive highest-paid service credit years and excludes both voluntary overtime and cash-outs of annual and holiday leave. At retirement, Plan 2 members also have the option of selecting an actuarially reduced benefit in order to provide for post-retirement survivor benefits. Death benefits for active-duty Plan 2 members consist of the following: (1) If the member is single or has less than 10 years of service, the return of the member's accumulated contributions; or (2) If the member is married, has an eligible child, or has completed 10 years of service, a reduced benefit allowance reflecting a joint and 100 percent survivor option *or* 150 percent of the member's accumulated contributions, at the survivor's option.

Beneficiaries of a WSPRS Plan 2 member with 10 years of service who is killed in the course of employment receive retirement benefits without actuarial reduction, if the member was not of normal retirement age at death. This provision applies to any member killed in the course of employment, on or after June 10, 2004, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

There were no material changes in WSPRS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

WSPRS pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 43.43 RCW.

Judicial Retirement System (JRS)

JRS is an agent multiple-employer retirement system comprised of a single defined benefit plan. JRS retirement benefits are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis from a combination of investment earnings, employer contributions, employee contributions, and a special funding situation in which the state pays the remaining contributions.

During Fiscal Year 2005, the DRS established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent, compounded quarterly. JRS employees who are vested in the plan may not elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination. However, any JRS member that left the system before July 1, 1988, or his/her spouse, who was ineligible to receive a benefit at that time, may apply and receive a refund of such contributions from DRS, if said contributions have not been already refunded via a sundry claims appropriation from the state legislature.

JRS was established by the Legislature in 1971. Membership includes judges elected or appointed to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts on or after August 9, 1971. The system was closed to new entrants on July 1, 1988, with new judges joining PERS Plan 2. JRS retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

JRS members are eligible for retirement at the age of 60 with 15 years of service, or at the age of 60 after 12 years of service (if the member left office involuntarily) with at least 15 years after beginning judicial service.

The benefit per year of service calculated as a percent of average final compensation (AFC) is as follows:

Term of Service	Percent of AFC
15+	3.5%
10-14	3.0%

Death and disability benefits are also provided. Eligibility for death benefits while on active duty requires ten or more years of service. A monthly spousal benefit is provided which is equal to 50 percent of the benefit a member would have received if retired. If the member is retired, the surviving spouse receives the greater of 50 percent of the member's retirement benefit or 25 percent of the AFC. For members with ten or more years of service, a disability benefit of 50 percent of AFC is provided.

There were no material changes in JRS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

JRS pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 2.10 RCW.

Judges' Retirement Fund (Judges)

The Judges' Retirement Fund is an agent multiple-employer retirement system comprised of a single defined benefit plan. There are currently no active members in this plan. Retirement benefits were financed on a pay-as-you-go basis from a combination of past employee contributions, past employer contributions, and a special funding situation in which the state paid the remaining contributions. Retirees did not earn interest on their contributions, nor could they elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination.

The Judges' Retirement Fund was created by the Legislature on March 22, 1937, pursuant to RCW 2.12, to provide retirement benefits to judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or Superior Courts of the state of Washington. Subsequent legislation required that all judges first appointed or elected to office on or after August 9, 1971, enter the Judicial Retirement System. Judges' retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

Judges' members are eligible for retirement at the age of 70 with ten years of service, or at any age with 18 years of service. Members are eligible to receive a partial retirement allowance after 12 years of credited service as a judge. With the exception of a partial retirement allowance, the member receives a benefit equal to one-half of the monthly salary being received as a judge at the time of retirement, or at the end of the term immediately prior to retirement if retirement occurs after the expiration of the member's term in office. A partial retirement allowance is based on the proportion of the member's 12 or more years of service in relation to 18 years of service.

There were no material changes in Judges' benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

Judges' pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 2.12 RCW.

The Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (VFFRPF)

VFFRPF is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system that provides death and active duty disability benefits to all members, and optional defined benefit pension plan payments.

VFFRPF retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings, member contributions, municipality contributions, and a special funding situation where the state pays the remaining contributions. VFFRPF members accrue no interest on contributions and may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination.

The Volunteer Fire Fighters' Relief Act was created by the Legislature in 1935 and the pension portion of the act was added in 1945. Membership in the system requires volunteer firefighter service with a fire department of an electing municipality of Washington State, emergency work as an emergency medical technician with an emergency medical service district, or work as a commissioned reserve law enforcement officer.

Retirement benefits are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature. Since retirement benefits cover volunteer service, benefits are paid based on years of service not salary. Members are vested after ten years of service.

After 25 years of active membership, members having reached the age of 65 and who have paid their annual retirement fee for 25 years are entitled to receive a monthly benefit of $50 plus $10 per year of service. The maximum monthly benefit is $300. Reduced pensions are available for members under the age of 65 or with less than 25 years of service.

Death and active duty disability benefits are provided at no cost to the member. Death benefits in the line of duty consist of a lump sum of $152,000. Funeral and burial expenses are also paid in a lump sum of $2,000 for members on active duty. Members receiving disability benefits at the time of death shall be paid $500. Members on active duty shall receive disability payments of $2,550 per month for up to six months; thereafter, payments are reduced. Disabled members receive $1,275 per month, their spouse $255, and dependent children $110. Benefit provisions for VFFRPF are established under the authority of chapter 41.24 RCW.

Effective July 1, 2001, the disability income benefits and the maximum survivor benefits under the Relief Plan are increased for increases in the CPI.

As of July 24, 2005 the annual fee that each municipal corporation must pay for Relief Plan members increases from $10 to $30 (Chapter 37, Laws of 2005).

There were no other material changes in VFFRPF benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

C. Funding Policies

Contributions towards the amortization of the PERS 1 and TRS 1 unfunded actuarial accrued liability are suspended for the 2003-2005 and 2005-2007 biennia.

The estimated value of future gain-sharing benefits is included in the liabilities for accounting disclosure purposes. However, the actual contribution rates at the close of the fiscal year ending 2005 were based on the 2003 actuarial valuations, which did not include the value of gain-sharing benefits.

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)
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. Employee contribution rates for Plan 1 are established by statute at 6 percent for state agencies and local government unit employees, and at 7.5 percent for state government elected officials. The employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 and the employer contribution rate for Plan 3 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3. All employers are required to contribute at the level established by the Legislature. There are no employer contributions to PERS Plan 3 defined contribution. Employees who participate in the defined contribution portion of PERS Plan 3 contribute to the defined contribution plan instead of the defined benefit portion of PERS Plan 3. The employee chooses from six rate options provided in statute ranging from 5 to 15 percent, two of the options are graduated rates dependent on the employee's age. The Employee Retirement Benefits Board sets Plan 3 employee contribution rates.

The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in accordance with chapters 41.40 and 41.45 RCW.

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) at the close of Fiscal Year 2005 were as follows:

PERS Actual Contribution Rates

	PLAN 1	PLAN 2	PLAN 3
Employer Rates:			
State agencies*	1.38%	1.38%	1.38%**
Local governmental units*	1.38%	1.38%	1.38%**
State gov't elected officials*	1.98%	1.38%	1.38%**
Employee Rates:			
State agencies	6.00%	1.18%	***
Local governmental units	6.00%	1.18%	***
State gov't elected officials	7.50%	1.18%	***

*The employer rates include an administrative expense rate of 0.19 percent and 0.01 percent pay-as-you-go cost for Plan 1 minimum pension benefit.
**Plan 3 defined benefit portion only.
***Variable from 5% to 15% based on rate selected by the member.

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)
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. Employee contribution rates for Plan 1 are established by statute at 6 percent for state agencies and local government unit employees, and at 7.5 percent for state elected officials. . The employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 and the employer contribution rate for Plan 3 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3. All employers are required to contribute at the level established by the Legislature. There are no employer contributions to TRS Plan 3 defined contribution. Employees who participate in the defined contribution portion of TRS Plan 3 contribute to the defined contribution plan instead of the defined benefit portion of TRS Plan 3. The employee chooses from six rate options provided in statute ranging from 5 to 15 percent, two of the options are graduated rates dependent on the employee's age. The Employee Retirement Benefits Board sets Plan 3 employee contribution rates.

The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in accordance with chapters 41.32 and 41.45 RCW.

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current-year covered payroll) at the close of Fiscal Year 2005 were as follows:

TRS Actual Contribution Rates

	Plan 1	Plan 2	Plan 3
Employer Rates *	1.37%	1.37%	1.37%**
Employee Rates:			
State agencies	6.00%	0.87%	***
Local governmental units	6.00%	0.87%	***
State gov't elected officials	7.50%	0.87%	***

*The employer rates include an administrative expense rate of 0.19 percent and 0.01 percent pay-as-you-go cost for Plan 1 minimum pension benefit.
** Plan 3 defined benefit portion only.
*** Variable from 5% to 15% based on rate selected by the member.

School Employees' Retirement System (SERS)
Each biennium the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. The employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 and the employer contribution rate for Plan 3 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3. All employers are required to contribute at the level established by the Legislature. There are no employer contributions to SERS Plan 3 defined contribution. Employees who participate in the

defined contribution portion of SERS Plan 3 contribute to the defined contribution plan instead of the defined benefit portion of SERS Plan 3. The employee chooses from six rate options provided in statute ranging from 5 to 15 percent, two of the options are graduated rates dependent on the employee's age. The Employee Retirement Benefits Board sets Plan 3 employee contribution rates.

The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in chapters 41.35 and 41.45 RCW.

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) at the close of Fiscal Year 2005 were as follows:

SERS Actual Contribution Rates

	Plan 2	Plan 3
Employer Rates:		
State agencies*	1.04%	1.04% **
Local governmental units*	1.04%	1.04% **
Employee Rates:		
State agencies	0.85%	***
Local governmental units	0.85%	***

*The employer rates include an administrative expense rate of 0.19percent.

**Plan 3 defined benefit portion only.

***Variable from 5% to 15% based on rate selected by the member.

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF)

Beginning July 1, 2000, Plan 1 employers and employees contribute zero percent as long as the plan remains fully funded. Employer and employee contribution rates are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund the plan. Plan 2 employers and employees are required to pay at the level adopted by the LEOFF 2 Board. All employers are required to contribute at the level required by state statute.

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) at the close of Fiscal Year 2005 were as follows:

LEOFF Actual Contribution Rates

	Plan 1	Plan 2
Employer Rates:		
Ports and Universities*	NA	5.28%
Local governmental units*	0.19%	3.25%
(cities, counties, fire districts, etc)		
Employee Rates:		
Ports and Universities	NA	5.09%
Local governmental units	NA	5.09%
(cities, counties, fire districts, etc)		
State of Washington	NA	2.03%

*The employer rates include an administrative expense rate of 0.19 percent and 0.01 percent pay-as-you-go cost for Plan 1 minimum pension benefit

The Legislature, by means of a special funding arrangement, appropriated money from the state General Fund to supplement the current service liability and fund the prior service costs of Plan 1 and Plan 2 in accordance with the requirements of the Pension Funding Council and the LEOFF Plan 2 Board. However, this special funding situation is not mandated by the State Constitution and this funding requirement could be returned to the employers by a change of statute. For Fiscal Year 2005, the state contributed $21.3 million to LEOFF Plan 2.

Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS)

State statute (chapter 43.43 RCW) obligates employees to contribute at a fixed rate of 2 percent for Fiscal Year 2005. The Pension Funding Council in accordance with chapter 41.45 RCW adopts contribution rates for the employee and the state. The employee and the state are required to contribute at the level required by state statute.

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) at the close of Fiscal Year 2005 were as follows:

WSPRS Actual Contribution Rates

	Plan 1	Plan 2
Employer rate	NA	NA
Employee rate	2.00%	2.00%

Judicial Retirement System (JRS)

Contributions made are based on rates set in chapter 2.10 RCW. By statute, employees are required to contribute 7.5 percent with an equal amount contributed by the state. In addition, the state guarantees the solvency of the JRS on a pay-as-you-go basis. Each biennium, the Legislature, through biennial appropriations from the state General Fund, contributes amounts sufficient to meet benefit payment requirements. For Fiscal Year 2005, the state contributed $6.2 million.

Judges' Retirement Fund (Judges)

Contributions made are based on rates set in chapter 2.12 RCW. By statute, employees are required to contribute 6.5 percent with an equal amount contributed by the state. In addition, the state guarantees the solvency of the Judges' Retirement Fund on a pay-as-you-go basis. As of June 30, 2005, there are no active members remaining in the Judges Retirement Fund and member contributions are no longer collected. Each biennium, the Legislature, through biennial appropriations from the state General Fund, contributes amounts sufficient to meet benefit payment requirements. For Fiscal Year 2005, the state contributed $0.5 million.

The Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (VFFRPF)

The retirement provisions of VFFRPF is funded through member contributions of $30 per year, employer contributions of $30 per year, and 40 percent of the Fire Insurance Premium Tax, as per chapter 41.24 RCW. VFFRPF members earn no interest on contributions and may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination. The death and disability provisions of VFFRPF are funded by an employer contribution rate, which as of July 24, 2005 has increased from $10 to $30 per member (Chapter 37, Laws of 2005).

Administrative expenses are funded through fire insurance premium taxes and are maintained in a separate fund. Amounts not needed for administrative expenses are transferred to VFFRPF.

D. Employer Contributions Required and Paid

The following table presents the state of Washington's required contributions in millions of dollars to cost-sharing plans in accordance with the funding policy. All contributions required by the funding method were paid.

	2005	2004	2003
PERS Plan 1	$11.3	$11.5	$28.8
PERS Plan 2/3	36.7	34.3	18.5
TRS Plan 1	0.3	0.3	0.6
TRS Plan 2/3	0.2	0.2	0.1
SERS Plan 2/3	0.0	0.0	0.0
LEOFF Plan 1	0.0	0.0	0.0
LEOFF Plan 2	21.6	20.5	16.6
VFFRPF	4.4	4.4	3.3

There are no long-term contracts for contributions for any of the retirement plans administered by the state.

E. Annual Pension Cost and Other Related Information

Current year annual pension cost, net pension obligation (NPO) and related information for the current year for the State's single employer and agent multiple-employer defined benefit plans are as follows (amounts in millions);

	WSPRS	JRS	Judges
Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation:			
Annual required contribution	$ 3.4	$21.7	$ 0.1
Interest on NPO	(2.0)	4.4	(0.2)
Adjustment to annual required contribution	3.0	(14.0)	0.6
Annual pension cost	4.4	12.1	0.5
Less contributions made	0.0	6.2	0.5
Increase (decrease) in NPO	4.4	6.0	0.0
NPO at beginning of year	(24.6)	55.5	(2.6)
NPO at end of year	(20.2)	61.4	(2.6)
Actuarial Assumptions:			
Valuation date	9/30/04	9/30/04	9/30/04
Actuarial cost method	Aggregate*	Entry age	Entry age
Amortization method	n/a	Level $	Level $
Remaining amortization period (closed)	n/a	12/31/08	12/31/08
Asset valuation method	8 year graded smoothed fair value	Market	Market
Actuarial assumptions:			
Investment rate of return	8%	8%	8%
Projected salary increases	4.5%**	4.5%	4.5%
Includes inflation at	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Cost-of-living adjustments	CPI increase, maximum 3%	3.00%	none

* The aggregate cost method does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial liabilities.

** WSPRS also assumes a 6 percent salary merit increase for a merit period of 20 years.

F. Three Year Historical Trend Information

The following table presents three-year trend information in millions for the plans listed:

	2005	2004	2003
WSPRS			
Annual Pension Cost	$4.4	$3.8	$1.2
% of APC contributed	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPO	$(20.2)	$(24.6)	$(28.4)
JRS			
Annual Pension Cost	$12.1	$11.8	$11.4
% of APC contributed	50.8	52.5	54.6
NPO	$61.4	$55.5	$49.9
Judges			
Annual Pension Cost	$0.5	$0.6	$0.4
% of APC contributed	100.0	83.3	75.0
NPO	$(2.6)	$(2.6)	$(2.7)

There are no long-term contracts for contributions for any of the retirement plans administered by the state.

G. Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Pension funding legislation was adopted during the 2005 legislative session (Chapter 370, Laws of 2005), which creates a short-term change in funding policy. The policy is to adopt annual contribution rates over a four-year "phase-in" period from 2005-09, to suspend payments on the Plan 1 Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability in PERS and TRS during the 2005-07 biennium, and to delay recognition of the cost of future gain-sharing benefits until the 2007-09 biennium.

The Plan 2/3 normal cost rates were determined without adjustment for the lag in time between the valuation date and the date the rates become effective.

The estimated value of future gain-sharing benefits is included in the liabilities for accounting disclosure purposes, but not for funding purposes.

The demographic assumptions for LEOFF plan 2 were modified for a disability benefit enhancement.

H. Changes in Benefit Provisions

The 2005 legislative session provided the following changes in benefit provisions.

The PERS Plan 1 veteran's definition was expanded to include conflicts in the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan (Chapter 255, Laws of 2005).

Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) in PERS may transfer into LEOFF Plan 2 and have the option of transferring their past service (Chapter 459, Laws of 2005).

Legislation passed in the 2005 session, effective April 21, 2005, allows PERS 2/3, TRS 2/3, and SERS 2/3 members to opt out of plan membership if deemed to be terminally ill, with less than five years to live (Chapter 131, Laws of 2005).

The TRS Plan 1 certified Educational Staff Associates (ESAs) benefit formula was improved by annualizing the salaries of part-time ESAs when calculating their average final compensation so they may receive proportionate retirement benefits (Chapter 23, Laws of 2005).

Legislation passed in the 2005 session effective May 13, 2005 removed the actuarial reduction in LEOFF for the difference between age 53 and the age at retirement, if the disability was incurred in the line of duty (Chapter 451, Laws of 2005).

LEOFF Plan 1 ex-spouse benefits were enhanced by allowing continuance after the death of the member (Chapter 62, Laws of 2005).

I. Defined Contribution Plans

Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 3 (PERS 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). Eligible employees include: 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 participants 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 exercise an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. PERS participants who joined 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. An employee is reported in Plan 2 until a choice is made. Employees who fail to choose within 90 days default to PERS Plan 3. Refer to section B of this note for PERS plan descriptions.

PERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. As established by RCW 41.40, employee contribution rates to the defined contribution component range from 5 to 15 percent of salaries based on member choice. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of PERS Plan 3.

PERS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are solely dependent upon the results of investment activities. Members may elect to self-direct the investment of their contributions as authorized by the Employee Retirement Benefits Board. Any expenses caused in conjunction with self-directed investments are to be paid by members. Absent a member's self-direction, PERS Plan 3 investments are made in the same portfolio as that of the PERS 2/3 defined benefit plan.

For Fiscal Year 2005, employee contributions required and made were $59 million, and plan refunds paid out were $25.5 million.

Teachers' Retirement System Plan 3 (TRS 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). Eligible employees include certificated employees in grades K-12 in the public schools. TRS participants 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 participants joining the system on or after July 1, 1996, and those who exercised their transfer option, are members of TRS Plan 3. Refer to Section B of this note for TRS plan descriptions.

TRS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. As established by RCW 41.34, employee contribution rates to the defined contribution component range from 5 to 15 percent of salaries based on member choice. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of TRS Plan 3.

TRS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are solely dependent upon the results of investment activities. Members may elect to self-direct the investment of their contributions as authorized by the Employee Retirement Benefits Board. Any expenses caused in conjunction with self-directed investments are to be paid by members. Absent a member's self-direction, TRS Plan 3 investments are made in the same portfolio as that of the TRS 2/3 defined benefit plan.

For Fiscal Year 2005, employee contributions required and made were $183.6 million and plan refunds paid out were $35.6 million.

School Employees' Retirement System Plan 3 (SERS 3)

The School Employees' Retirement System (SERS) Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan administered by the state through the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS). Eligible employees include classified employees of school districts and educational service districts who joined PERS Plan 2 on or after October 1, 1977, and by August 31, 2000, and were transferred to SERS Plan 2 on September 1, 2000. Members transferred from PERS Plan 2 to SERS Plan 2 may exercise an option to transfer their membership to SERS Plan 3. SERS participants joining the system on or after September 1, 2000, are also members of SERS Plan 3. Refer to Section B of this note for SERS plan descriptions.

SERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. As established by RCW 41.35, employee contribution rates to the defined contribution component range from 5 to 15 percent of salaries based on member choice. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of SERS Plan 3.

SERS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are solely dependent upon the results of investment activities. Members may elect to self-direct the investment of their contributions as authorized by the Employee Retirement Benefits Board. Any expenses caused in conjunction with self-directed investments are to be paid by members. Absent a member's self-direction, SERS Plan 3 investments are made in the same portfolio as that of the SERS 2/3 defined benefit plan.

For Fiscal Year 2005, employee contributions required and made were $46.7 million and plan refunds paid out were $21.5 million.

Judicial Retirement Account (JRA)

The Judicial Retirement Account Plan was established by the Legislature in 1988 to provide supplemental retirement benefits. It is a defined contribution plan administered by the state Administrative Office of the Courts, under the direction of the Board for Judicial Administration. Membership includes judges elected or appointed to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts, and who are members of the PERS for their services as a judge. Vesting is full and immediate. There are three participating employers in JRA.

Member contributions equal 2.5 percent of covered salary and the state, as employer, matches this amount. Contributions are collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts. 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 State Legislature.

Current-year covered payroll for JRA employees was $24.1 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. For Fiscal Year 2005, the contribution requirement for JRA was $1.2 million. Actual employer and employee contributions were $601.5 thousand each, for a total of $1.2 million. Plan benefits paid out for Fiscal Year 2005 totaled $411 thousand.

A JRA member who separates from judicial service for any reason is entitled to receive a lump-sum distribution of the accumulated contributions. If a member dies, the amount of accumulated contributions standing to the member's credit at the time of the member's death shall be paid to such a person or persons having an insurable interest in the member's life, per written designation of the member.

The Administrator of JRA has entered an agreement with DRS for accounting and reporting services, and the Washington State Investment Board (SIB) for investment services. DRS is responsible for all record keeping, accounting, and reporting of member accounts. The SIB has the full power to establish investment policy, develop participant investment options, and manage the investment funds from the JRA plan, consistent with the provisions of RCW 2.14.080 and RCW 43.84.150.

Higher Education Retirement Plans

The Higher Education Retirement Plans are privately administered defined contribution plans with a supplemental plan component. As authorized by RCW 28B.10, the plans cover higher education faculty and other positions as designated by each institution. The state and regional universities, the state college, and the state community and technical colleges each participate in a plan. Contributions to the plans are invested in annuity contracts or mutual fund accounts offered by one or more fund sponsors. Benefits from fund sponsors are available upon separation or retirement at the member's option. Employees have at all times a 100 percent vested interest in their accumulations. RCW 28.B.10.400 et. seq. assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to: the board of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the regional universities and the state college, and the state board for community colleges.

Employee contribution rates, based on age, range from 5 to 10 percent of salary. The employers match the employee contributions. The employer and employee obligations to contribute are established per chapter 28B.10 RCW. For Fiscal Year 2005, covered payroll was $1.4 billion. Employer and employee contributions were $114.7 million each, for a total of $229.4 million. These contribution amounts represent approximately 8 percent each of covered payroll for employers and employees.

The plans have a supplemental payment component which guarantees a minimum retirement benefit based upon a one-time calculation at each employee's retirement date. Institutions make direct payments to qualifying retirees when the retirement benefits provided by the fund sponsors do not meet the benefit goals. The supplemental component is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

An actuarial evaluation of the supplemental component of the Higher Education Retirement plans was done at the end of Fiscal Year 2004. The previous evaluation was performed in 1999. The Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAL) calculated as of June 30, 2004 and 1999 was $48.1 million and $26.2 million, respectively, and is amortized over a 19.5-year period. The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) of $5.1 million consists of amortization of the UAL ($2.8 million) and normal cost (or current cost) ($2.1 million). The UAL and ARC were established using the entry age normal cost method. The actuarial assumptions included an investment rate of return of 6 to 8 percent and projected salary increases ranging from 2 to 4 percent. Approximately $1.1 billion and $573.9 million of payroll was covered under these plans during 2004 and 1999, respectively. The following table reflects the activity in the Net Pension Obligation for the year ended June 30, 2005 (in millions):

Balance as of July 1, 2003	$ 0.0
Annual Required Contribution FY 04	5.1
Payments to Beneficiaries FY 04	(2.2)
Balance as of June 30, 2004	(2.8)
Annual Required Contribution FY05	5.1
Payments to Beneficiaries FY 05	(2.1)
Balance as of June 30, 2005	$ 5.8

Annual payments for the Fiscal Years 2004 and 2003 were $2.2 million and $2.4 million, respectively, and approximated the ARC.

J. Plan Net Assets and Changes in Plan Net Assets

The Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets that follows presents the principal components of receivables, investments, and liabilities. The Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets presents the additions and deductions to plan net assets.

Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

June 30, 2005

(expressed in thousands)

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	PERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	TRS Plan 1	TRS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	TRS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	SERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit
Assets:							
Cash and pooled investments	$ 6,737	$ 3,752	$ 80	$ 5,600	$ 261	$ 2,985	$ 764
Receivables:							
Interest and dividends	27,605	34,625	1,463	23,331	12,222	4,149	4,926
Due from other funds	4	182	4,350	3	3,507	12,905	828
Due from other governments	3,935	8,043	3,168	3,323	3,058	16,111	1,167
Other (net of allowance)	10,848	13,036	548	9,087	4,575	1,552	1,844
Total Receivables	42,392	55,886	9,529	35,744	23,362	34,717	8,765
Investments, Noncurrent:							
Asset backed securities	6,049	7,622	322	5,114	2,686	914	1,082
Collateralized mort obligations	196,566	247,705	10,470	166,198	87,311	29,694	35,180
Corporate stock	1,625,823	2,048,804	86,602	1,374,642	722,164	245,610	290,974
Government bonds	5,531	6,970	295	4,676	2,457	836	990
Repurchase agreements	361,249	453,929	19,157	305,316	160,250	54,331	64,605
Certificates of deposit	97,779	123,218	5,208	82,673	43,432	14,771	17,500
Mutual funds	3,681,713	4,639,566	623,397	3,112,909	1,635,356	1,743,351	658,919
Mortgages	571,424	720,089	30,437	483,142	253,817	86,325	102,268
Real estate	892,705	1,124,956	47,552	754,787	396,525	134,859	159,768
Private equity	1,392,378	1,754,626	74,168	1,177,263	618,471	210,344	249,195
Investments on loan	855,445	1,078,001	45,567	723,284	379,975	129,232	153,099
Short term investments	744,011	941,524	39,578	632,708	341,559	113,211	137,497
Other noncurrent investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investments, Noncurrent	10,430,673	13,147,010	982,753	8,822,712	4,644,003	2,763,478	1,871,077
Total Assets	$ 10,479,802	$ 13,206,648	$ 992,362	$ 8,864,056	$ 4,667,626	$ 2,801,180	$ 1,880,606
Liabilities:							
Obligations under security lending agreements	$ 883,025	$ 1,111,470	$ 46,933	$ 746,481	$ 392,200	$ 132,969	$ 158,096
Accrued liabilities	23,458	15,485	599	19,320	5,378	1,699	2,186
Due to other funds	192	5,118	176	139	13,364	3,505	4,657
Deferred revenues	108	314	-	315	82	-	16
Total Liabilities	906,783	1,132,387	47,708	766,255	411,024	138,173	164,955
Net Assets							
Net Assets Held in Trust for:							
Pension Benefits	9,573,019	12,074,261	944,654	8,097,801	4,256,602	2,663,007	1,715,651
(Schedule of funding progress by plan begins on page 130)							
Deferred Compensation Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Assets	$ 9,573,019	$ 12,074,261	$ 944,654	$ 8,097,801	$ 4,256,602	$ 2,663,007	$ 1,715,651

SERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	LEOFF Plan 1	LEOFF Plan 2	WSPRS Plan 1/2	JRS	JRA	Judges	VFFRPF	Deferred Compensation	**Total**
$ 710	$ 1,633	$ 1,068	$ 638	$ 491	$ 7	$ 4,283	$ 20,739	$ 893	$ 50,641
1,482	14,485	9,759	2,080	5	-	-	316	-	136,448
4,454	3	2	-	1	-	8	36	1	26,284
4,137	-	5,384	55	10	-	-	-	-	48,391
555	5,463	3,660	777	-	-	-	119	782	52,846
10,628	19,951	18,805	2,912	16	-	8	471	783	263,969
326	3,179	2,146	457	-	-	-	70	-	29,967
10,617	103,331	69,757	14,851	-	-	-	2,264	-	973,944
87,817	854,663	576,973	122,831	-	-	-	18,713	-	8,055,616
299	2,907	1,963	418	-	-	-	61	-	27,403
19,426	189,588	127,815	27,279	80	1	647	7,283	135	1,791,091
5,281	51,401	34,700	7,387	-	-	-	1,126	-	484,476
402,894	1,935,404	1,306,568	278,149	-	9,559	-	42,379	1,273,275	21,343,439
30,865	300,387	202,787	43,170	-	-	-	6,578	-	2,831,289
48,219	469,278	316,804	67,442	-	-	-	10,276	-	4,423,171
75,209	731,946	494,128	105,193	-	-	-	16,026	-	6,898,947
46,208	449,691	303,580	64,627	-	-	-	9,844	-	4,238,553
39,832	391,228	271,792	56,293	2,001	-	-	8,560	-	3,719,794
-	-	-	-	-	4,955	-	-	648,082	653,037
766,993	5,483,003	3,709,013	788,097	2,081	14,515	647	123,180	1,921,492	55,470,727
$ 778,331	$ 5,504,587	$ 3,728,886	$ 791,647	$ 2,588	$ 14,522	$ 4,938	$ 144,390	$ 1,923,168	$ 55,785,337
$ 47,501	$ 463,875	$ 312,982	$ 66,699	$ 80	$ 1	$ 647	$ 13,287	$ 135	$ 4,376,381
607	7,633	4,072	1,300	152	-	10	137	9	82,045
825	11	156	6	-	-	-	-	1	28,150
-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	847
48,933	471,519	317,222	68,005	232	1	657	13,424	145	4,487,423
729,398	5,033,068	3,411,664	723,642	2,356	14,521	4,281	130,966	-	49,374,891
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,923,023	1,923,023
$ 729,398	$ 5,033,068	$ 3,411,664	$ 723,642	$ 2,356	$ 14,521	$ 4,281	$ 130,966	$ 1,923,023	$ 51,297,914

Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	PERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	TRS Plan 1	TRS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	TRS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	SERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit
Additions:							
Contributions:							
Employers	$ 22,361	$ 74,720	$ -	$ 8,792	$ 33,767	$ -	$ 10,160
Members	57,249	67,209	59,029	42,428	4,020	183,645	4,425
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions	79,610	141,929	59,029	51,220	37,787	183,645	14,585
Investment Income:							
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value	940,878	1,144,775	70,344	793,617	404,585	208,877	163,113
Interest and dividends	245,073	298,190	13,330	206,640	107,940	34,480	43,392
Less: Investment expenses	(22,154)	(27,829)	(815)	(18,700)	(12,093)	(2,264)	(4,782)
Net Investment Income	1,163,797	1,415,136	82,859	981,557	500,432	241,093	201,723
Transfers from other pension plans	242	254	1,337	168	500	604	1,959
Other additions	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Total Additions	1,243,649	1,557,319	143,225	1,032,945	538,722	425,342	218,267
Deductions:							
Pension benefits	880,874	102,742	-	741,118	17,118	-	10,114
Pension refunds	5,143	24,086	25,533	1,180	3,109	35,583	2,190
Transfers to other pension plans	39	3,462	162	33	618	634	333
Administrative expenses	447	425	-	127	34	-	37
Distributions to participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deductions	886,503	130,715	25,695	742,458	20,879	36,217	12,674
Net Increase (Decrease)	357,146	1,426,604	117,530	290,487	517,843	389,125	205,593
Net Assets - Beginning	9,215,873	10,647,657	827,124	7,807,314	3,738,759	2,273,882	1,510,058
Net Assets - Ending	$ 9,573,019	$ 12,074,261	$ 944,654	$ 8,097,801	$ 4,256,602	$ 2,663,007	$ 1,715,651

SERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	LEOFF Plan 1	LEOFF Plan 2	WSPRS Plan 1/2	JRS	JRA	Judges	VFFRPF	Deferred Compensation	**Total**
$ -	$ 9	$ 32,781	$ -	$ 155	$ 602	$ -	$ 751	$ -	$ 184,098
46,738	(1)	54,558	1,316	155	602	-	138	-	521,511
-	-	21,266	-	5,995	-	500	4,440	-	32,201
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,029	160,029
46,738	8	108,605	1,316	6,305	1,204	500	5,329	160,029	897,839
57,716	488,672	318,619	69,672	2	437	13	10,780	55,007	4,727,107
12,676	127,136	82,855	18,117	77	341	97	3,172	48,026	1,241,542
(438)	(11,505)	(8,346)	(1,640)	(5)	(19)	(24)	(348)	(2,360)	(113,322)
69,954	604,303	393,128	86,149	74	759	86	13,604	100,673	5,855,327
290	-	17	98	-	-	-	-	-	5,469
-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	2,302	2,320
116,982	604,311	501,750	87,563	6,379	1,978	586	18,933	263,004	6,760,955
-	279,956	8,978	27,606	8,761	411	641	8,939	-	2,087,258
21,479	5	7,765	173	-	-	14	20	-	126,280
147	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,469
-	113	74	21	-	-	-	30	-	1,308
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,741	83,741
21,626	280,114	16,818	27,800	8,761	411	655	8,989	83,741	2,304,056
95,356	324,197	484,932	59,763	(2,382)	1,567	(69)	9,944	179,263	4,456,899
634,042	4,708,871	2,926,732	663,879	4,738	12,954	4,350	121,022	1,743,760	46,841,015
$ 729,398	$ 5,033,068	$ 3,411,664	$ 723,642	$ 2,356	$ 14,521	$ 4,281	$ 130,966	$ 1,923,023	$ 51,297,914

Note 12 - Commitments and Contingencies

A. Construction and Other Commitments

Outstanding commitments related to state infrastructure and facility construction, improvement, and/or renovation totaled $2.26 billion at June 30, 2005.

B. Summary of Significant Litigation

The state and its agencies are parties to numerous routine legal proceedings that normally occur in governmental operations. At any given point, there may be numerous lawsuits involving state agencies that could impact expenditures. There is a recurring volume of tort and other claims for compensation and damages against the state and some specific state agencies, including the Departments of Transportation, Corrections, Social and Health Services, and the University of Washington. A significant portion of pending litigation relates to the implementation of specific state programs, and funds are reserved each biennium for handling this litigation. The collective impact of these claims, however, is not likely to have a material impact on state revenues or expenditures.

<u>Social and Health Services</u>
During the reporting period, there have been additional challenges or developments in pending cases involving the administration of state social service programs. These include:

Arc of Washington v. Braddock. This is a class action lawsuit pending in the U.S. District Court. Plaintiffs allege that Medicaid eligible developmentally disabled clients are not receiving adequate services under state and federal Medicaid law. An additional class of plaintiffs failed to successfully intervene in the Arc case. Those plaintiffs have filed a related case in federal court entitled *Boyle v. Arnold Williams, et al*. A potential award based on the biennial cost of providing the services sought in these lawsuits was originally estimated at approximately $165 to $222 million. An intermediate ruling of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, however, stated that plaintiffs had no right under the Americans with Disabilities Act to be placed on the State's Medicaid waiver program. This ruling significantly reduced the potential exposure, but an updated figure has not been developed.

Pierce County, et al v. DSHS, et al. This is a case pending in Thurston County Superior Court. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief and damages associated with an alleged failure on the part of the State to provide greater services at Western State Hospital (WSH) to persons who are civilly committed under the State's mental health laws. In late November, the trial court issued an oral ruling requiring WSH to promptly accept civilly committed patients or reimburse Pierce County for their care. The county also claimed breach of contract pertaining to the formulation of the contracts establishing Medicaid rates between 2001 and 2005 and asserted that the State illegally required Pierce County to use Medicaid savings to provide services to non-Medicaid eligible individuals. The trial court rejected these latter two claims. The oral ruling has not yet been reduced to an order, and appeals will be considered. New program costs alone could be as much as $5 million annually, and there will likely be some damages awarded.

Braam v. State. This class action is pending in Whatcom County Superior Court. Plaintiffs seek both damages and injunctive relief on behalf of all foster children with three or more placements. The original verdict was set aside on appeal and a new trial was ordered. As part of a pretrial mediation stipulation the State agreed to supplement its child welfare reform plan in six areas identified in Plaintiff's complaint. A five member panel is overseeing these settlement activities. Based on the current recommendations of the panel, estimated additional program costs will be at least $50 million. The panel's initial report setting forth benchmarks, professional standards, and action steps was released in late November 2005.

Townsend v. Braddock. In this federal class action lawsuit, Plaintiff class seeks declaratory and injunctive relief under the Americans with Disabilities Act establishing a substantial expansion of eligibility for elderly persons for certain home and community based care programs. The case is currently stayed while the parties attempt to reach a settlement. Potential costs are not yet quantifiable but, due to the small number of eligible clients, will probably not exceed $5 million per year.

Capital Medical Center, et al. v. DSHS. This is a class action pending in Thurston County involving various hospitals formerly participating in the Medically Indigent Program. Plaintiffs allege that the Department improperly deducted as much as $2,000 for every patient treated under the program. On summary judgment the Department failed to establish that it had the authority to engage in these deductions. The case is proceeding to final judgment on two other remaining issues. Potential damages could reach as much as $20 million depending on the exact terms of the final judgment.

Group Health Cooperative v. DSHS. In this Thurston County case, Group Health claims that the Department breached certain managed care contracts between 1992 and 2001 by failing to identify and decertify persons simultaneously receiving other public benefits while enrolled in the Group Health Plan. There is no trial date set. Potential damages have been estimated at $14.6 million.

Transportation

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, et al. v. WSDOT, et al. Plaintiff Tribes have brought suit in Thurston County Superior Court alleging that the Washington State Department of Transportation and the State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation negligently disturbed a significant archaeology site during construction of a graving dock near Port Angeles. The complaint seeks cash damages and injunctive relief. The complaint does not specify the amount of damages sought but negotiations have indicated that the Tribe's claim exceeds $5 million. The court stayed the litigation until January 2006 to enable the parties to pursue settlement negotiations.

U.S. v. Washington. In this federal court lawsuit, various Tribes seek significantly accelerated remediation schedules associated with eliminating or replacing existing transportation structures that block fish passage. The State has already identified over $200 million in remedial costs associated with the remediation of these structures. Absent litigation, WSDOT would address these costs over a 20 year period based on available resources. Additional costs are associated with repair of blocking culverts on forest roads under the control of state natural resource agencies. Trial is scheduled for March of 2007.

Squaxin Tribe and Swinomish Tribe v. Stephens and Department of Licensing. In this case the Plaintiff Tribes seek a federal court injunction prohibiting the imposition of the state gas tax on gasoline sales at tribally owned gas stations. The Tribes rely primarily on various federal pre-emption theories to support their claim. The Federal District Court recently ruled that the incidence of the state tax was on the tribal retailers and that therefore, the state tax was pre-empted. If upheld on appeal, this ruling for the two Plaintiff Tribes will likely reduce fuel tax revenues by at least $400,000 per year. A more significant impact on fuel tax revenues will follow if other Tribes seek similar exemptions based on this case.

Commencement Bay Superfund Site. The State of Washington was named a potentially responsible party in 1990 for sediment contamination at the Thea Foss Waterway in Tacoma. Seventy parties have assigned their claims against the State to three major utilities. The cleanup costs are estimated at approximately $60 million.

United States v. WSDOT & Southgate. A federal court action under federal environmental law seeking restitution to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) arising from remediation of a contaminated well field in Tumwater. The lawsuit alleges that the WSDOT materials lab was the source of the contamination. The EPA seeks $11 million.

Personnel

Davis, et al. v. DOT. This lawsuit involves 400 class members who are current or former employees of the Washington State Ferries. Plaintiffs work twelve hour shifts on seven day intervals. Oncoming crews relieve retiring crews during their shift so there is no gap between shifts. Plaintiffs rely on two different wage recovery statutes, Department of Labor and Industries regulations and collective bargaining agreements, to seek additional compensation for the work performed during shift overlap periods. The claims of Plaintiff Class will likely exceed $12 million. Trial is scheduled for February of 2006.

Revenue

There is a recurring volume of lawsuits seeking refunds of taxes paid to the state. All are not reported here.

Estate of Hemphill. Class Plaintiffs prevailed in the Washington State Supreme Court on a claim involving the state estate tax in relation to the federal inheritance tax. The State must reimburse Class Plaintiffs for taxes collected under the state estate tax. The total amount of refunds is $167.7 million, of which $137.5 million was paid in Fiscal Year 2005.

Microsoft Corp. v. Department of Revenue. Microsoft seeks a refund of deferred sales and use taxes alleging that it does not owe such tax on retained software or software not sold for profit. Microsoft seeks a refund of at least $16 million, plus statutory interest.

Qwest Corp. v. Department of Revenue. Qwest seeks property tax refunds alleging that the Department's valuations of its operating property in Washington between 2001 and 2004 were excessive. The Department estimates that Qwest's refund claims total approximately $55 million, plus statutory interest. Trial is scheduled to begin on February 14, 2006.

Texaco Refining and Marketing, Inc. v. Department of Revenue. Texaco alleges that the Department overvalued exchanges of petroleum products it made with other oil companies. This case is currently on appeal to the Washington State Court of Appeals. Texaco seeks refunds of B&O, Hazardous Substances, and Petroleum Products Taxes totaling $5.7 million, plus statutory interest.

Washington State Farm Bureau Federation, et al. v. Gregoire. This action pending in Snohomish County Superior Court challenges the validity of revenue measures enacted by the 2005 Legislature, including sales and use tax on extended warranties, cigarettes and liquor, and a tax on the transfer of decedents' estates. Revenues from these measures for the 2005-2007 biennium are projected to be approximately $401 million.

Education

School Districts' Alliance for Adequate Funding of Special Education, et al. v. State of Washington, et al. Plaintiffs challenge the Legislature's method and adequacy of funding for special education based on a flat, per capita rate per eligible student and the limitation of excess funding to 12.7 percent of the total district student population. Trial is scheduled for October of 2006. Additional costs resulting from a ruling in plaintiffs' favor would be as much as $360 million per biennium.

General Government

Washington Public Employees Association v. State; and, Shroll v. State. A consolidated class action suit brought on behalf of state employees in "common classes," general government agencies and higher education institutions under the jurisdiction of the Personnel Resources Board. Plaintiffs seek back pay and prospective wage adjustments to rectify alleged discrepancies between the highest and lowest salaries within the common class. Plaintiffs prevailed in the State Court of Appeals and the State has sought Supreme Court review. Plaintiffs seek at least $67 million in back pay and $7 million a year in prospective wage adjustments. Wage claim statutes allow for double damages in certain circumstances so the $67 million could become $134 million.

Natural Resources

WEC v. Sutherland. This case involves judicial review of the adequacy of a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Board of Natural Resources and Department of Natural Resources' decision establishing a new sustainable harvest level for DNR-managed forested lands in Western Washington. This harvest level set in September 2004 would have averaged 597 MMBF/year (million board feet per year) over the 2005-2014 decade, estimated to result in a net revenue of $151 million per year. The King County Superior Court found the FEIS to be inadequate. No final order has been entered as of this writing.

Should an order be entered and upheld consistent with the Judge's memorandum decision, the September 2004 harvest level for Western Washington would be invalidated, a revised EIS would need to be developed, and a new harvest level decision based on the revised EIS would be required. The short-term impact of this decision will be to return harvest levels to the no action alternative, which is estimated to result in net revenue of $121 million per year over the planning decade, or about $30 million less per year than the harvest level set in 2004. The Department estimates it would take two years to prepare the needed additional environmental and economic analyses. The long-term impact will depend on any new harvest level decision.

ASARCO Bankruptcy. ASARCO filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy on September 9, 2005. ASARCO's smelter operation in Tacoma/Ruston is a Superfund site under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The "Groundwater/Sediments Unit" of the Superfund site includes about 110 acres of state-owned aquatic land. The primary contaminants of aquatic lands are arsenic and copper. Under CERCLA, the State is also a Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) because it owns the contaminated property and the State could be responsible for much of the cost of clean up if ASARCO evades liability through bankruptcy. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently estimates the cost of clean up for the entire site at $22 million. The clean up of state-owned aquatic lands is estimated at $11 million.

Tort Cases and Claims

Stephen Joyce v. DOC. Parolee, on a suspended driver's license, killed a young mother. The jury found for the plaintiff in September 2000 and Department of Corrections (DOC) appealed. The Court of Appeals, Division II, affirmed. The Washington State Supreme Court affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded to the trial court for further proceedings thereby overturning the nearly $22.5 million verdict. The State sought a ruling from the Supreme Court to limit DOC's liability for crimes unrelated to conditions of supervision of prior offenses, but was unsuccessful. Motions for Reconsideration filed by both parties are still pending in the Supreme Court.

Thelma Taylor/Amanda Morgan-Hayes/Karen Peterson v. DOC. Plaintiffs, in three separate lawsuits, claim substantial damages because DOC allegedly failed to properly assess and supervise offender Michael J. Braae. The case is stayed, with no trial date yet set. This case is significant because if the State is found liable for negligent supervision of Michael J. Braae the combined damages to his numerous victims will be substantial.

Aba Sheikh v. DSHS. Plaintiff was assaulted by four assailants, two of whom were dependent children in foster care. The jury awarded over $10 million, finding DSHS liable for about $8 million of the total. Department of Social and Health Service's (DSHS) appeal was certified for direct review by the State Supreme Court, which heard oral argument on June 9, 2005, and has yet to render a decision. (Note: the Court of Appeals, in Terrell C. v. DSHS (2004), review denied 2005, held that the purpose of DSHS's duty to control children was to protect the children, and not to protect third persons. The Aba Sheikh case, if allowed to stand, would conflict with and constitute a reversal of Terrell C., creating a new cause of action against DSHS.)

Daniel Albertson, GAL v. DSHS and Ronald Young. Ronald Young was arrested and pled guilty to sexually abusing his foster children, which he photographed and posted on the internet. The present lawsuit involves seven allegedly injured children. The AGO is obtaining investigative reports from the criminal action. This matter is significant because potential damages exposure could be substantial if liability is proven against the State for placing children in his care.

WSP and Officer Idland. Trooper Idland is accused of sexually molesting female motorists after he pulled them over for driving under the influence of intoxicants. There are currently eight tort claims filed, with additional claims likely. Idland pled guilty to custodial sexual misconduct. Plaintiffs are claiming negligent hiring, retention, and supervision by the WSP. If the claims are successful, damages could be substantial.

C. Federal Assistance

The state has received federal financial assistance for specific purposes that are generally subject to review or audit by the grantor agencies. Entitlement to this assistance is generally conditional upon compliance with the terms and conditions of grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of assistance for allowable purposes. Any disallowance resulting from a review or audit may become a liability of the state. The state does estimate and recognize a claims and judgments liability for disallowances when determined by the grantor agency or for probable disallowances based on experience pertaining to these grants; however, these recognized liabilities and any unrecognized disallowances are considered immaterial to the state's overall financial condition.

D. Arbitrage Rebate

Rebatable arbitrage is defined by the Internal Revenue Service Code Section 148 as earnings on investments purchased from the gross proceeds of a bond issue that are in excess of the amount that would have been earned if the investments were invested at a yield equal to the yield on the bond issue. The rebatable arbitrage must be paid to the federal government. State agencies and universities responsible for investments from bond proceeds carefully monitor their investments to restrict earnings to a yield less than the bond issue, and therefore limit any state arbitrage liability. The state estimates that rebatable arbitrage liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

E. Other Commitments and Contingencies

<u>School Bond Guarantee Program</u>
Washington voters passed a constitutional amendment in November 1999, creating the Washington State School Bond Guarantee Program. The program's purpose is to provide savings to state taxpayers by pledging the full faith and credit of the state of Washington to the full and timely payment of voter-approved school district general obligation bonds in the event a school district is unable to make a payment. The issuing school district remains responsible for the repayment of the bonds, including any payment the state makes under the guarantee.

The State Treasurer introduced the School Bond Guarantee Program in March 2000. At the end of Fiscal Year 2005, the state had guaranteed 172 school districts' voter-approved general obligation debt with a total outstanding principal of $4.6 billion. The state estimates that school bond guarantee liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

<u>Local Option Capital Asset Lending Program (LOCAL)</u>
On September 1, 1998, the state lease-purchase program was extended to local governments seeking low cost financing of essential equipment. The 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 COP's do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the state, rather local governments pledge their full faith and credit in a general obligation pledge. In the event that any local government fails to make any payment, the state is obligated to withhold an amount sufficient to make such payment from the local government's share, if any, of state revenues or other amounts authorized or required by law to be distributed by the state to such local government, if otherwise legally permissible. Upon failure of any local government to make a payment, the state is further obligated, to the extent of legally available appropriated funds to make such payment on behalf of such local government. The local government remains obligated to make all COP payments and reimburse the state for any conditional payments.

As of June 30, 2005, outstanding certificates of participation notes totaled $53.5 million for 220 local governments participating in LOCAL. The state estimates that LOCAL program liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

Office Building Lease

The 2001 Legislature authorized the state to lease-develop an office building in Tumwater, Washington. On October 23, 2003, the state entered into a ground lease and a lease agreement with Tumwater Office Properties (TOP), a Washington nonprofit corporation. The agreements call for TOP to design and construct an office building and to finance it with tax-exempt obligations that meet the requirements of Revenue Ruling 63-20 and Revenue Procedure 82-26 issued by the Internal Revenue Service. The state is required to make monthly payments that equal the required debt service on the bonds. Additional amounts may also be due per the terms of the lease agreement. The lease agreements provide the state with options to purchase the building during the term of the lease and transfer ownership of the building to the state at the end of the lease. The office building was occupied starting in early fiscal year 2006.

Note 13 - Subsequent Events

A. Bond Issues

In July 2005, the state refunded $461.2 million in Various Purpose General Obligation bonds, series R-2006A.

In August 2005, the state issued $64.2 million in General Obligation Taxable Bonds, Series 2006T.

In August 2005, the state issued $229.9 million in Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006A and $197 million in Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006B.

In September 2005, the state issued $55 million in Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006C.

B. Certificates of Participation

In August 2005, the state issued $16.6 million in Certificates of Participation for various state and local government real estate purchases, Series 2005D.

In August 2005, the state issued $6.8 million in Certificates of Participation for various state and local government equipment purchases, Series 2005E.

In December 2005, the state plans to issue $11 million in Certificates of Participation for various state and local government equipment purchases, Series 2005F.