Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

This page intentionally left blank.

Note 1

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. REPORTING ENTITY

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

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

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

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

Additionally, a small number of board positions are established by statute or independently elected. The 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tobacco Settlement Authority. The Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA) was created by the 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 solely for the purpose of issuing bonds to securitize a portion of the state's future tobacco settlement revenue. Proceeds of the debt instrument were transferred to the state to help fund health care, long-term care, and other programs of the state. Refer to Note 7 for additional information.

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

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

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

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

The Washington State Housing Finance Commission, the Washington Higher Education Facilities Authority, the Washington Health Care Facilities Authority, and the Washington Economic Development Finance Authority (financing authorities) were created by the 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 $357 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
Qwest Field & Event Center
800 Occidental Avenue South, #700
Seattle, WA 98134

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

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

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

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

The state accounts for the Medical Center's interest in SCCA under the equity method of accounting. Income of $12.2 million was recorded in fiscal year 2011, bringing the total equity investment to $75 million which is recognized in the state's financial statements in the Higher Education Student Services Fund.

Separate financial statements for SCCA may be obtained from:

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

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Generally the effect of internal activities is eliminated. Exceptions to this rule include charges between the workers' compensation insurance programs and various other state programs and functions. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and revenues reported for the various activities involved.

Fund Financial Statements

The state uses 661 accounts that are combined into 54 rollup funds. The state presents separate financial statements for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements, with nonmajor funds being combined into a single column regardless of fund type. Internal service and fiduciary funds are reported by fund type. Major funds include:

Major Governmental Funds:

- General Fund is the state's primary operating fund. This fund accounts for all financial resources and transactions not accounted for in other funds.

- Higher Education Special Revenue Fund primarily accounts for tuition, student fees, and grants and contracts received for research and other educational purposes.

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

Major Enterprise Funds:

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

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

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

- Other Activities Fund primarily accounts for the guaranteed education tuition program. The other activities fund also reports the operation of computer systems for legislative information, the pollution liability insurance program; and the Judicial Information System.

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

Nonmajor Governmental Funds:

- Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts for individuals, private organizations, or other governments, or for major capital projects) that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes. These include a variety of state programs including public safety and health assistance programs; natural resource and wildlife protection and management programs; the state's transportation programs which include the operation of the state's ferry system and maintenance and preservation of interstate and non-interstate highway systems; driver licensing, highway and non-highway operations and capital improvements; K-12 school construction; and construction and loan programs for local public works projects.

- Debt Service Funds account for the accumulation of resources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for, and the payment of, principal and interest on the state's bonds issued in support of governmental activities.

- Capital Projects Funds account for financial resources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of major state-owned capital facilities (other than highway infrastructure or those financed by proprietary funds).

- Common School Permanent Fund accounts for the principal derived from the sale of timber. Interest earned is used for the benefit of common schools.

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds:

- Enterprise Funds account for the state's business type operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services including: the state lottery; state liquor stores; and vocational/education programs at correctional institutions.

- Internal Service Funds account for the provision of legal, motor pool, data processing, risk management, health insurance, and other services by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the state on a cost-reimbursement basis.

The state reports the following fiduciary funds:

- Pension (and other employee benefit) Trust Funds are used to report resources that are required to be held in trust by the state for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, and other employee benefit plans.

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

- Private-Purpose Trust Fund is used to report trust arrangements, other than pension and investment trusts, under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments such as the administration of unclaimed property.

- Agency Funds account for resources held by the state in a custodial capacity for other governments, private organizations, or individuals.

Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses. The state's proprietary funds make a distinction between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing goods and services directly related to the principal operations of the funds. For example, operating revenues for the state's workers' compensation and health insurance funds consist of premiums and assessments collected. Operating expenses consist of claims paid to covered individuals, claims adjustment expenses, costs of commercial insurance coverage and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating, including interest expense and investment gains and losses.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

Revenues from property taxes are determined to be available if collectible within 60 days. Taxes imposed on exchange transactions are accrued when the underlying exchange transaction occurs if collectible within one year. Revenue for timber cutting contracts is accrued when the timber is harvested. Revenues from licenses, permits, and fees are recognized when received in cash. Revenues related to expenditure-driven grant agreements are recognized when the qualifying expenditures are made, provided that the availability criteria is met. Expenditure-driven grant revenue is considered available if it can be collected by the state at the same time cash is disbursed to cover the associated grant expenditure. Pledges are accrued when the eligibility requirements are met and resources are available. All other accrued revenue sources are determined to be available if collectible within 12 months.

Property taxes are levied in December for the following calendar year. The first half-year collections are due by April 30, and the second half-year collections are due by October 31. Since the state is on a fiscal year ending June 30, the first half-year collections are recognized as revenue, if collectible within 60 days of the fiscal year end. The second half-year collections are recognized as receivables offset by deferred revenue. The lien date on property taxes is January 1 of the tax levy year.

Under modified accrual accounting, expenditures are generally recognized when the related liability is incurred. However, unmatured interest on general long-term obligations are recognized when due, and certain compensated absences, other postemployment benefits, and claims and judgments are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with available expendable financial resources.

The state reports 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 incurring qualifying expenditures/expenses.

All proprietary and trust funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operations of these funds are included on their respective statements of net assets. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net assets.

Net assets for trust funds are held in trust for external individuals and organizations.

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

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS OR EQUITY

1. Cash and Investments

Investments of surplus or pooled cash balances are reported on the accompanying Statements of Net Assets, Balance Sheets and Statements of Cash Flows as "Cash and Pooled Investments." The Office of the State Treasurer invests state treasury cash surpluses where funds can be disbursed at any time without prior notice or penalty. For reporting purposes, pooled investments are stated at fair value or amortized cost, which approximates fair value. For purposes of reporting cash flows, the state considers cash and pooled investments to be cash equivalents. Pooled investments include short-term, highly-liquid investments that are both readily convertible to cash and are so near their maturity dates that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

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

Certain pension trust fund investments, including real estate and private equity, are reported at fair value based on appraisals or estimates in the absence of readily ascertainable fair values. At June 30, 2011, these investments are valued at $24.9 billion. Because of the inherent uncertainties in the estimation of fair value, it is possible that the estimates will change.

All other noncurrent investments are reported at fair value. Fair values are based on published market prices, quotations from national security exchanges and security pricing services, or by the respective fund managers for securities that are not actively traded. Privately held mortgages are valued at cost, which approximates fair value. Additional disclosure describing investments is provided in Note 3.

2. Receivables and Payables

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

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

Noncurrent receivables are recorded in the Workers' Compensation Fund representing estimated recoveries from third parties for a certain portion of claims expenses that are recorded as noncurrent claims payable. The accrued recoveries are computed using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques and are discounted at assumed interest rates to arrive at the recorded value.

Disclosures related to the Workers' Compensation Fund activities and claims payable are provided in Notes 1.E.1 and 7.E.

3. Inventories and Prepaids

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

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

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

For governmental fund financial reporting, inventory balances are also recorded as a reservation of fund balance indicating that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" except for $6.2 million in federally donated consumable inventories, which are offset by deferred revenues because they do not constitute an "available" resource until consumed.

Prepaid items are those certain types of supplies and/or services (not inventory) that are acquired or purchased during an accounting period but not used or consumed during that accounting period.

In governmental fund type accounts, prepaid items are generally accounted for using the purchases method. Under the purchases method, prepaid items are treated as expenditures when purchased and residual balances, if any, at year end are not accounted for as assets.

In proprietary and trust fund type accounts, prepaid items are accounted for using the consumption method. The portion of supplies or services consumed or used during a period is recorded as an expense. The balance that remains is reported as an asset until consumed or used.

4. Restricted Assets

Unspent proceeds of state bond issues and other debt financing programs are classified as restricted assets because their use is limited by applicable bond and other debt covenants. These are reflected on the balance sheets and statements of net assets.

5. Capital Assets

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;
- Buildings, building improvements, and leasehold improvements with a cost of $100,000 or more;
- Intangible assets, either purchased or internally developed, with a cost of $1,000,000 or more that are identifiable by meeting one of the following conditions:
  - The asset is capable of being separated or divided and sold, transferred, licensed, rented, exchanged; or
  - The asset arises from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable;
- All other capital assets with a unit cost of $5,000 or greater, or collections with a total cost of $5,000 or greater, unless otherwise noted; and
- All capital assets acquired with Certificates of Participation, a debt financing program administered by the Office of the State Treasurer.

Assets acquired by capital leases are capitalized if the asset's fair market value meets the state's capitalization threshold described above.

Purchased capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Capital asset costs include the purchase price plus those costs necessary to place the asset in its intended location and condition for use (ancillary costs). Normal maintenance and repair costs that do not materially add to the value or extend the life of the state's capital assets are not capitalized.

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

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

State agencies have the option to capitalize art collections, library reserve collections, and museum and historical collections that are considered inexhaustible, in that their value does not diminish over time, if all of the following conditions are met:

- The collection is held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain.

- The collection is protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved.

- The collection is subject to policy requirements that the proceeds from sales of collection items be used to acquire other items for the collection.

Depreciation/amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Generally, estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings & building components	5-50 years
Furnishings, equipment & collections	3-50 years
Other improvements	3-50 years
Intangibles	3-50 years
Infrastructure	20-50 years

The cost and related accumulated depreciation/amortization of disposed capital assets are removed from the accounting records.

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

- Maintenance of an up-to-date inventory of system assets,

- Performance of condition assessments of the assets at least every three years with summarization of the results using a measurement scale, and

- Annual estimation of the amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed.

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

For government-wide financial reporting purposes, capital assets of the state are reported as assets in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column on the Statement of Net Assets. Depreciation/amortization expense related to capital assets is reported in the Statement of Activities.

Capital assets and the related depreciation/amortization expense are also reported in the proprietary fund financial statements.

In governmental funds, capital assets are not capitalized in the accounts that acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisitions and construction are reflected as expenditures in the year assets are acquired or construction costs are incurred. No depreciation/amortization is reported.

6. Compensated Absences

State employees accrue vested vacation leave at a variable rate based on years of service. In general, accrued vacation leave cannot exceed 240 hours at the employee's anniversary date.

Employees accrue sick leave at the rate of one day per month without limitation on the amount that can be accumulated. Sick leave is not vested; i.e., the state does not pay employees for unused sick leave upon termination except upon employee death or retirement. At death or retirement, the state is liable for 25 percent of the employee's accumulated sick leave. In addition, the state has a sick leave buyout option in which, each January, employees who accumulate sick leave in excess of 480 hours may redeem sick leave earned but not taken during the previous year at the rate of one day's pay in exchange for each four days of sick leave.

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

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

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

7. Long-Term Liabilities

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

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

8. Fund Equity

In governmental fund type accounts, fund equity is called "fund balance." Fund balance is reported in the following classifications which reflect the extent to which the state is bound to honor constraints on the purposes for which the amounts can be spent: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

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

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

E. OTHER INFORMATION

1. Insurance Activities

Workers' Compensation. Title 51 RCW establishes the state of Washington's workers' compensation program. The statute requires all employers to secure coverage for job-related injuries and diseases with few exceptions, through the Workers' Compensation Fund or through self-insurance.

Direct private insurance is not authorized, although self-insurers are permitted to reinsure up to 80 percent of their obligations through private insurers.

The Workers' Compensation Fund, an enterprise fund, is used to account for the workers' compensation program which provides time-loss, medical, vocational, disability, and pension benefits to qualifying individuals sustaining work-related injuries or illnesses. The main benefit plans of the workers' compensation program are funded based on rates that will keep these plans solvent in accordance with recognized actuarial principles. The supplemental pension plan supports cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) granted for time-loss and disability payments; however, these are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. By statute, the state is only allowed to collect enough revenue to fund the current COLA payments.

Premiums are based on individual employers' reported payroll hours and insurance rates based on each employer's risk classification(s) and past experience, except the Supplemental Pension Fund premiums are based on a flat rate per hours worked independent of risk class or past experience. In addition to its regular premium plan which is required for all employers, the Workers' Compensation Fund offers a voluntary retrospective premium rating plan under which premiums are subject to three annual adjustments based on group and individual employers' loss experience. Initial adjustments to the standard premiums are paid to or collected from the groups and individual employers approximately ten months after the end of each plan year.

The Department of Labor and Industries, as administrator of the workers' compensation program, establishes claims liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claims adjustment expenses) that have already occurred. The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the benefit involved. Because actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liabilities, claims adjudication, and judgments, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount.

Claims payable are recomputed quarterly using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques. These techniques are used to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency, expected inflation, and other economic, legal, and social factors. Adjustments to claims payable are charged or credited to claims expense in the periods in which they are made.

Risk Management. The state of Washington operates a self-insurance liability program pursuant to RCW 4.92.130. The state manages its tort claims as an insurance business activity rather than a general governmental activity. The state's policy is generally not to purchase commercial insurance for the risk of losses to which it is exposed. Instead, the state's management believes it is more economical to manage its risks internally and set aside assets for claims settlement in the Risk Management Fund, an internal service fund. A limited amount of commercial insurance is purchased for liabilities arising from the operations of the Washington State ferries, employee bonds, and to limit the exposure to catastrophic losses. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past nine fiscal years. Otherwise, the self-insurance liability program services all claims against the state for injuries and property damage to third parties. The majority of state funds and agencies participate in the self-insurance liability program in proportion to their anticipated exposure to liability losses.

Health Insurance. The state of Washington administers and provides medical, dental, basic life, and basic long-term disability insurance coverage for eligible state employees. In addition, the state offers coverage to K-12 school districts, educational service districts, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and employee organizations representing state civil service workers. The state establishes eligibility requirements and approves plan benefits of all participating health care organizations. Because the state and its employees are the predominant participants in the employee health insurance program, it is accounted for in the Employee Insurance Fund, an internal service fund.

The state's share of the cost of coverage for state employees is based on a per capita amount determined annually by the Legislature and allocated to state agencies.

The Health Care Authority, as administrator of the health care benefits program, collects this monthly "premium" from agencies for each active employee enrolled in the program. State employees self-pay for coverage beyond the state's contribution. Cost of coverage for non-state employees is paid by their respective employers. Most coverage is available on a self-paid basis to former employees and employees who are temporarily not in pay status.

Most coverage is also available on a self-paid basis to eligible retirees. In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 43, an agency fund, the Retiree Health Insurance Fund, is used to account for the retiree health insurance program. For additional information, refer to Note 12.

The state secures commercial insurance for certain coverage offered, but self-insures the risk of loss for the Uniform Medical Plan. The Uniform Medical Plan enrolled 62.3 percent of the eligible subscribers in fiscal year 2011. Claims are paid from premiums collected, and claims adjudication is contracted through a third-party administrator.

Considerations in calculating liabilities include frequency of claims, administrative costs, industry inflation trends, advances in medical technology, and other social and economic factors. Liabilities include an amount for claims incurred but not reported.

2. Postemployment Benefits

COBRA. In compliance with federal law, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA), the state offers health and dental benefits on a temporary basis to qualified beneficiaries whose benefit coverage would otherwise end because of a qualifying event such as loss of employment. COBRA coverage is available on a self-paid basis and is the same medical and dental coverage available to state employees.

Medical Expense Plan. As disclosed in Note 1.D, at the time of separation from state service due to retirement or death, the state offers a 25 percent buyout of an employee's accumulated sick leave. Individual state agencies may offer eligible employees a medical expense plan (MEP) that meets the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. Agencies offering an MEP deposit the retiring employee's sick leave buyout in the MEP for reimbursement of medical expenses.

Retirement Benefits. Refer to Note 11 Retirement Plans and Note 12 Other Postemployment Benefits.

3. Interfund/Interagency Activities

The state engages in two major categories of interfund/ interagency activity: reciprocal and nonreciprocal. Reciprocal interfund/interagency activity is the internal counterpart to exchange and exchange-like transactions and includes both interfund loans and services provided and used. Nonreciprocal activity is nonexchange in nature and includes both transfers and reimbursements.

4. Donor-restricted Endowments

The state of Washington reports endowments in higher education endowment permanent accounts. These accounts are established outside of the state treasury for use by the higher education institutions. There is no state law that governs endowment spending; rather, the policies of individual university and college boards govern the spending of net appreciation on investments.

Under the current spending policy, distributions to programs approximate an annual percentage rate of 4 percent of a five-year rolling average of the endowment's market valuation.

The net appreciation available for authorization for expenditure by governing boards totaled $172 million. This amount is reported as restricted for expendable endowment funds on the government-wide Statement of Net Assets.

Note 2

Accounting, Reporting, and Entity Changes

Reporting Changes. Effective for fiscal year 2011 reporting, the state implemented the following new standards issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

Statement No. 54 *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. GASB Statement No. 54 provides clearer fund balance classifications and clarifies the existing governmental fund type definitions. The new hierarchical fund balance classification structure is based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to follow constraints on how resources can be used. New fund balance classifications include: nonspendable, committed, restricted, assigned, and unassigned. Details on the state's fund balance classifications and policies are reflected in Note 9.

The governmental funds used by the state were evaluated taking into consideration the provisions of Statement No. 54. A number of accounts reported within special revenue funds did not meet the clarified definition for special revenue funds. As a result, a reclassification of $253.9 million was made to reduce the beginning fund balance of special revenue funds and increase beginning fund balance of the General Fund.

Statement No. 59 *Financial Instruments Omnibus*. Statement No. 59 updates and improves existing standards regarding financial reporting and disclosure requirements of certain financial instruments and external investment pools. Existing state reporting and disclosure practices comply with the requirements of Statement No. 59.

Fund Reclassification. During fiscal year 2011, it was determined that an activity being reported in Other Activities, a major enterprise fund, would be more appropriately reported in the General Services Fund, an internal service fund. Accordingly, beginning fund balances were restated by $5.9 million to effect the proper fund classification of the activity.

Prior Period Adjustments. The University of Washington recorded a prior period adjustment to properly report balances related to their Internal Lending Program which is reported within the Higher Education Student Services Fund. The adjustment impacted the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, a major governmental fund, with an increase of $479.2 million, other nonmajor governmental funds with a decrease of $94.9 million, the Higher Education Student Services, a major enterprise fund, with a decrease of $370.2 million, and internal service funds with an increase of $1.7 million. The adjustment also increased pooled cash in an agency fund by $15.8 million.

Entity Change – Special Item. During fiscal year 2011, except as noted in the following paragraph, all assets and liabilities of the Convention and Trade Center, reported by the state as a nonmajor enterprise fund, were transferred to a public facilities district. The net transfer of the assets and liabilities is reported as a special item on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets.

As part of the agreement between the state and the public facilities district, the public facilities district issued $271 million in bonds and wired the proceeds to the state to refund the debt held by the state that was related to the Convention and Trade Center.

Fund equity at July 1, 2010, has been restated as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Fund equity (deficit) at June 30, 2010, as previously reported	Fund Reclassification	Prior Period Adjustment	Fund equity (deficit) as restated, July 1, 2010
Governmental Funds:				
General	$ 378,749	$ 253,868	$ -	$ 632,617
Higher Education Special Revenue	1,319,702	(85,906)	479,234	1,713,030
Motor Vehicle Fund*	1,580,914	(1,580,914)		-
Higher Education Endowment	2,728,726	65,590	-	2,794,316
Nonmajor Governmental *	4,533,121	1,347,362	(94,915)	5,785,568
Proprietary Funds:				
Enterprise Funds:				
Workers' Compensation	(11,667,054)	-	-	(11,667,054)
Unemployment Compensation	2,929,842	-	-	2,929,842
Higher Education Student Services	1,592,870	-	(370,221)	1,222,649
Other Activities**	-	(179,291)		(179,291)
Nonmajor Enterprise**	122,818	173,408		296,226
Internal Service Funds	(257,912)	5,883	1,703	(250,326)
Fiduciary Funds:				
Private Purpose Trust	25,903	-	-	25,903
Local Government Investment Pool	8,329,439	-	-	8,329,439
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans	57,764,317	-	-	57,764,317
Component Units:				
Public Stadium	370,059	-	-	370,059
Nonmajor Component Units	90,038	-	-	90,038

* The Motor Vehicle Special Revenue was reported as a major governmental fund in fiscal year 2010, but became a nonmajor fund for reporting purposes in fiscal year 2011.

** The Other Activities Enterprise Fund was reported as a nonmajor proprietary fund in fiscal year 2010, but became a major fund for reporting purposes in fiscal year 2011.

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 (RCW), makes and enforces regulations and administers a collateral pool program to ensure public funds are protected if a financial institution becomes insolvent. Securities pledged are held by a trustee agent for the benefit of the collateral pool.

At June 30, 2011, $1.09 billion of the state's deposits with financial institutions were either insured or collateralized, with the remaining $22.1 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

Under RCW 43.33A.030, trusteeship of the pension trust funds is vested within the voting members of the Washington State Investment Board (WSIB). The Legislature has established a standard of care for investment of these funds in RCW 43.33A.140. Additionally, the WSIB and its staff must comply with other state laws, such as the Ethics in Public Service Act, chapter 42.52 RCW, as it makes its investment decisions and seeks to meet its investment objectives.

The pension trust funds consist of retirement contributions from employer and employee participants in the Washington State Retirement System and related earnings on those contributions. The Retirement System is administered by the Department of Retirement Systems. The WSIB has exclusive control of the investment of all money invested in the pension trust funds.

The WSIB manages pension fund assets to maximize return at a prudent level of risk (RCW 43.33A.110). The WSIB establishes asset allocation targets that must be considered at all times when making investment decisions. The asset mix may deviate from the target. Deviations greater than predetermined acceptable levels require rebalancing back to the target. When an asset class exceeds its range, the goal of rebalancing is to meet the target allocation within consideration of the other remaining asset classes.

Eligible Investments. The WSIB is authorized by statute as having investment management responsibility for pension funds. The WSIB is authorized to invest as provided by statute (chapter 43.33A RCW) and WSIB policy in the following: U.S. treasury bills; discount notes; repurchase agreements; reverse repurchase agreements; banker's acceptances; commercial paper; guaranteed investment contracts; U.S. government and agency (government sponsored corporations eligible for collateral purposes at the Federal Reserve) securities; non-U.S. dollar bonds; investment grade corporate bonds; non-investment grade corporate bonds; publicly traded mortgage-backed securities; privately placed mortgages; private placements of corporate debt; U.S. and foreign common stock; U.S. preferred stock; convertible securities; private equity including but not limited to investment corporations, partnerships and limited liability companies for venture capital, leveraged buy-outs, real estate and other tangible assets; asset-backed securities; and derivative securities including futures, options, options on futures, forward contracts and swap transactions. There were no violations of these investment restrictions during fiscal year 2011.

Commingled Trust Fund. Pension trust funds are invested in the Commingled Trust Fund (CTF). The CTF is a diversified pool of investments used as an investment vehicle for 14 separate retirement plans. These plans hold "units" in the CTF, which represent a percentage ownership in the pool of investments. Plans are allowed to purchase or sell units in the CTF, based on the fair value of the underlying assets, on the first business day of each month. In addition to unit ownership in the CTF, each plan holds short-term investments that are used to manage the cash needs of each retirement plan.

The CTF consists of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plans 1 and 2/3; Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plans 1 and 2/3; School Employees' Retirement System (SERS) Plans 2/3; Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement Plans 1 and 2; Washington State Patrol Retirement System Plans 1 and 2; Public Safety Employees' Retirement System Plan 2; and Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund. PERS Plan 3, TRS Plan 3 and SERS Plan 3 are hybrid defined benefit/defined contribution plans. The participants of those plans have the option to direct their contributions to the CTF or invest their defined contributions in other external options not managed by the WSIB.

CTF Investment Policies and Restrictions. The CTF is comprised of public markets equities, fixed income securities, private equity investments, tangible assets, real estate, and an innovation portfolio. The CTF's performance 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 at least every four years. The allocation policy will be reviewed more frequently if the WSIB believes there has been a fundamental change in the structure of the capital markets or in the underlying cash flow or liability structure of the pension trust funds.

The public markets equity program uses a global benchmark, the Dow Jones Global Total Stock Market Index, reflecting the globalization of capital markets. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the public equity portfolio in the CTF was a combination of separate U.S. and international components. Over the course of the fiscal year, the WSIB restructured the public equity program within the CTF into four components: passive U.S. equity, passive international equity, active global equity and active emerging markets equity.

Because U.S. equity markets are generally efficient and international equity markets are increasingly efficient, most of the WSIB's public equity investments are in low-cost, broad-based passive index funds. The WSIB employs both passive U.S. equity and passive international equity in order to maintain policy weights in both areas. All the global equity mandates and all the emerging market equity mandates are actively managed.

The fixed income portfolio is constrained by policy from investing more than 1 percent of the portfolio's par holdings in any single issuer with a quality rating below investment grade (as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices). Total holdings of below investment grade credit bonds shall not exceed 15 percent of total bond holdings. The duration of the portfolio (the sensitivity of the portfolio's fair value to changes in the level of interest rates) is targeted to be within 20 percent of the duration of the Barclays Capital Universal Index.

In addition, the major sector allocations of the fixed income portfolio are limited to the following ranges: U.S treasuries and government agencies – 10 percent to 45 percent, credit bonds – 10 percent to 60 percent, asset-backed securities – 0 percent to 10 percent, commercial mortgage-backed securities – 0 percent to 10 percent, and mortgage-backed securities – 5 percent to 45 percent.

Pension trust funds can be invested in any appropriate private equity investment opportunity that has the potential for returns superior to traditional investment opportunities and which is not prohibited by the WSIB's policies or by law. These investment types include venture capital investments, corporate finance, distressed, international and mezzanine investments. Private equity investments are made through limited partnership vehicles.

The private equity investment portfolio is managed to meet or exceed the returns of the Russell 3000 (lagged by one quarter) plus 300 basis points. To meet the return and plan objectives, the private equity portfolio has diversified investments in companies in a variety of growth stages. The portfolio also includes a broad cross-section of opportunities in different industries and geographic regions.

The primary goal of the tangible asset portfolio is to generate a long-term, high quality, stable income stream. The secondary goal is to generate appreciation approximately commensurate with inflation. The structure of the investments are primarily targeted to those funds, separate accounts, or tangible asset operating companies providing the WSIB with the most robust governance provisions related to acquisition, dispositions, debt levels and ongoing operational decisions for annual capital expenditures. The tangible asset portfolio invests in a number of sectors, but the primary focus is infrastructure, timber and natural resource rights (oil and natural gas).

The WSIB's current return objective for tangible assets calls for a target benchmark of 4 percent above the U.S. Consumer Price Index over a long-term investment horizon defined as at least five years.

The WSIB's real estate program is an externally managed pool of selected partnership investments, intended to provide alternative portfolio characteristics when compared to traditional stock and bond investments. The majority of the WSIB's partnerships invest in institutional-quality real estate assets that are leased to third parties. The income generated from bond-like lease payments coupled with the hard asset qualities of commercial real estate combine to generate returns that are expected to fall between the return expectations for fixed income and equities over the long term. The real estate portfolio is managed to deliver risk-adjusted returns that are consistent with the WSIB's long-term return expectations for the asset class.

The WSIB's real estate partnerships typically invest in private real estate assets that are held for long-term income and appreciation. Many of the WSIB's investment partnerships do not involve co-investment with other financial entities, thereby providing the WSIB with control provisions, related transactions and ongoing operational decisions for annual capital expenditures.

Volatility in the real estate portfolio is minimized through a combination of factors. First, the majority of the WSIB's partners own real estate assets in a private investment form which are not subject to public market volatility. Secondly, real estate capital is diversified among a host of partners with varying investment styles. Thirdly, partnership assets are invested in numerous economic regions, including foreign markets, and in various property types. Finally, the WSIB's partners invest at different points within the properties' capital structure and life cycle.

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

The innovation portfolio investment strategy is to provide WSIB with the ability to invest in assets that fall outside of traditional asset classes and to provide the WSIB with comfort and demonstrated success before committing large dollar amounts to the strategy. The overall benchmark for the innovation portfolio is the weighted average of the underlying benchmark for each asset in the portfolio.

Currently, there are three investment strategies in the innovation portfolio, two involving private partnerships and one investing in public equities.

2. Unfunded Commitments

The WSIB has entered into a number of agreements that commit the pension trust funds, upon request, to make additional investment purchases up to predetermined amounts. As of June 30, 2011, the retirement funds had unfunded commitments of $6.87 billion, $6.90 billion, $505.3 million and $308.7 million in private equity, real estate, tangible assets and the innovation portfolio, respectively.

3. Securities Lending

State law and Board policy permit the pension trust funds to participate in securities lending programs to augment investment income. The WSIB has entered into an agreement with JPMorgan to act as agent for the WSIB in securities lending transactions. As JPMorgan is the custodian bank for the WSIB, it is counterparty to securities lending transactions.

The pension trust funds report securities lent (the underlying securities) as assets in the Statement of Net Assets. Cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions and investments made with that cash are reported as assets. Securities received as collateral are reported as assets if the pension trust funds have the ability to pledge or sell them without a borrower default. Liabilities resulting from these transactions are also reported in the Statement of Net Assets. Securities lending transactions collateralized by securities that the pension trust funds do not have the ability to pledge or sell unless the borrower defaults are not reported as assets and liabilities.

Securities were loaned (consisting of fixed income and equities) and collateralized by the pension trust funds' agent with cash and U.S. government securities (exclusive of mortgage-backed securities and letters of credit) and irrevocable letters of credit. When the loaned securities had collateral denominated in the same currency, the collateral requirement was 102 percent of the fair value, including accrued interest, of the securities loaned. All other securities were required to be collateralized at 105 percent of the fair value, including accrued interest, of the loaned securities.

The collateral held and fair value of securities on loan at June 30, 2011, were $3 billion and $2.92 billion, respectively. At fiscal year-end, the amounts the pension trust funds owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed pension trust funds, resulting in no credit risk exposure.

As of June 30, 2011, the pension trust funds held the following securities as lending collateral (in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents	$1,426,003
Bank and promissory notes	537,089
Commercial paper	423,043
Securitized debt instruments	227,695
Repurchase agreements	182,814
Miscellaneous	90,432
Guaranteed insurance contracts	62,897
Sovereign debt	49,139
Total collateral held	$2,999,112

During fiscal year 2011, securities lending transactions could be terminated on demand by either the WSIB or the borrower. The weighted average maturity of loans for 2011 was 1.5 days.

Cash collateral was invested by the WSIB's agents in securities in the WSIB's separately managed short-term investment pool (average final maturity of 34 days). Because the securities lending agreements were terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with the cash collateral.

Non-cash collateral could not be pledged or sold absent borrower default. Accordingly, non-cash collateral held under securities lending contracts with a value of $280.2 million has not been included in the Statement of Net Assets. There are no restrictions on the amount of securities that can be lent.

Securities were lent with the agreement that they would be returned in the future for exchange of the collateral. JPMorgan indemnified the WSIB by agreeing to purchase replacement securities or return the cash collateral in the event a borrower failed to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon. JPMorgan's responsibilities included performing appropriate borrower and collateral investment credit analyses, demanding adequate types and levels of collateral and complying with applicable federal regulations concerning securities lending.

During fiscal year 2011, there were no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions and no failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities or to pay distributions thereon. Further, the pension trust funds incurred no losses during fiscal year 2011 resulting from a default by either the borrowers or the securities lending agents.

4. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates over time will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Increases in prevailing interest rates generally translate into decreases in fair values of those investments, and decreases in interest rates result in increases in valuations.

The WSIB does not have a formal policy specifically for interest rate risk. The pension trust funds' fixed income investments are actively managed to meet or exceed the return of the Barclays Capital Universal Index, with a duration that is not 20 percent higher or lower than the duration of the index.

As of June 30, 2011, the pension trust funds' duration was within the duration target of this index.

The schedule below provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the pension trust funds' investments as of June 30, 2011. The schedule displays various asset classes held by maturity in years and credit ratings. Residential mortgage-backed, commercial mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are reported using the average life within the portfolio. The average life is a calculated estimate of the average time (in years) until maturity for these securities taking into account possible prepayments of principal. All other securities on this schedule are reported using the stated maturity date. Certain foreign investments are recorded in U.S. dollars (USD), while others are generally recorded in non U.S. dollars (Non USD) but have been converted to U.S. dollars for reporting purposes.

Pension Trust Funds
June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturity: Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	More than 10 Years	Credit Rating
Asset backed securities	$ 121,518	$ 101,242	$ 20,215	$ -	$ 61	Aaa
Residential mortgage-backed securities	2,371,654	355,901	1,931,388	84,365	-	Aaa
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	328,066	99,188	227,260	1,618	-	Multiple
Corporate bonds - domestic (USD)	1,338,352	-	267,658	909,612	161,082	Multiple
Corporate bonds - domestic (Non USD)	27,120	-	27,120	-	-	Multiple
Corporate bonds - foreign (USD)	3,560,256	2,029	714,911	2,316,870	526,446	Multiple
Corporate bonds - foreign (Non USD)	143,388	-	54,576	56,256	32,556	Multiple
U.S. government treasuries	2,077,797	808,070	955,026	314,701	-	Aaa
Foreign government and agencies (USD)	1,010,463	-	92,435	755,526	162,502	Multiple
Foreign government and agencies (Non USD)	438,718	-	63,882	226,760	148,076	Multiple
Supranational (USD)	30,660	-	30,660	-	-	Aaa
Supranational (Non USD)	317,045	-	155,010	162,035	-	Aaa
	11,765,037	$ 1,366,430	$ 4,540,141	$ 4,827,743	$ 1,030,723	
Corporate stock (USD)	3,302,338					
Corporate stock (Non USD)	11,114,937					
Commingled equity index funds	9,455,236					
Alternative investments	24,930,203					
Liquidity	1,949,469					
Total	$ 62,517,220					

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

Pension Trust Funds
Investments with Multiple Credit Ratings
June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

Moody's Equivalent Credit Rating	Investment Type: Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	Corporate Bonds - Domestic (USD)	Corporate Bonds - Domestic (Non USD)	Corporate Bonds - Foreign (USD)	Corporate Bonds - Foreign (Non USD)	Foreign Government and Agencies (USD)	Foreign Government and Agencies (Non USD)	Total
Aaa	$ 284,572	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 163,954	$ 448,526
Aa1	-	-	-	-	-	17,308	-	17,308
Aa2	-	50,015	-	44,418	-	26,650	-	121,083
Aa3	43,494	52,049	-	54,624	-	76,868	-	227,035
A1	-	124,438	-	93,016	-	309,619	-	527,073
A2	-	115,052	-	11,100	32,556	22,518	50,303	231,529
A3	-	127,613	27,120	338,001	39,271	54,617	-	586,622
Baa1	-	308,349	-	495,521	27,115	57,646	-	888,631
Baa2	-	263,413	-	680,614	-	133,280	100,893	1,178,200
Baa3	-	87,630	-	1,054,216	44,446	244,092	12,309	1,442,693
Ba1 or lower	-	209,793	-	788,746	-	67,865	111,259	1,177,663
Total	$ 328,066	$ 1,338,352	$ 27,120	$ 3,560,256	$ 143,388	$ 1,010,463	$ 438,718	$ 6,846,363

5. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Rated debt investments of the pension trust funds as of June 30, 2011, were rated by Moody's and/or an equivalent national rating organization.

Concentration of Credit Risk. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The WSIB policy states no corporate fixed income issue shall exceed 3 percent of cost at the time of purchase or 6 percent of fair value thereafter of the fund, and no high yield issues shall exceed 1 percent of cost or 2 percent of fair value of the fund. There was no concentration of credit risk exceeding these policy guidelines as of June 30, 2011.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the pension trust funds would not be able to recover the value of investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The WSIB does not have a policy specifically for custodial credit risk. The WSIB mitigates custodial risk by having its investment securities held by its custodian. Also, investment securities are registered in the name of the WSIB for the benefit of the pension trust funds, excluding cash and cash equivalents and repurchase agreements held as securities lending collateral.

6. Foreign Currency Risk

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

The schedule below presents the exposure of pension fund investments to foreign currency risk. The schedule provides information on deposits and investments held in various foreign currencies. Private equity and real estate are presented according to the financial currency of the individual funds and is not a presentation of currency exposure relating to the underlying holdings. The schedule is stated in U.S. dollars.

Pension Trust Funds
Foreign Currency Risk
June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

	Investment Type					
Foreign Currency Denomination	**Currency**	**Fixed Income**	**Common Stock**	**Private Equity**	**Real Estate**	**Total**
Australia-Dollar	$ 325	$ 375,499	$ 684,846	$ -	$ 24,388	$ 1,085,058
Brazil-Real	356	244,617	91,868	-	-	336,841
Canada-Dollar	3,060	-	864,750	-	-	867,810
Denmark-Krone	466	-	103,820	-	-	104,286
E.M.U.-Euro	8,709	-	2,923,558	2,229,058	143,085	5,304,410
Hong Kong-Dollar	1,085	-	399,609	-	-	400,694
India-Rupee	462	46,979	66,737	-	-	114,178
Indonesia-Rupiah	117	100,006	55,093	-	-	155,216
Japan-Yen	12,254	-	1,967,771	-	-	1,980,025
Mexico-Peso	255	32,556	42,354	-	-	75,165
Norway-Krone	1,223	-	102,606	-	-	103,829
Singapore-Dollar	324	-	170,932	-	-	171,256
South Africa-Rand	10	-	82,763	-	-	82,773
South Korea-Won	-	-	129,125	-	-	129,125
Sweden-Krona	1,119	-	263,775	1,857	-	266,751
Switzerland-Franc	(91)	-	720,504	-	-	720,413
Taiwan-Dollar	1,047	-	84,640	-	-	85,687
Turkey-Lira	726	60,511	53,783	-	-	115,020
United Kingdom-Pound	(1,003)	-	2,113,310	8,997	-	2,121,304
Other-Miscellaneous	2,645	66,103	193,093	-	-	261,841
Total	$ 33,089	$ 926,271	$ 11,114,937	$ 2,239,912	$ 167,473	$ 14,481,682

7. Derivatives

Pension trust funds are authorized to utilize various derivative financial instruments, including mortgage-backed securities, financial futures, forward contracts, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, equity swaps and options. Derivative transactions involve, to varying degrees, market and credit risk. In connection with the international and domestic active equity strategy, at June 30, 2011, the pension trust funds held investments in financial futures, forward currency contracts and other derivative securities that are recorded at fair value with changes in value recognized in investment income in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets in the period of change.

Derivatives are generally used to achieve the desired market exposure of a security, index or currency, adjust portfolio duration, or rebalance the total portfolio to the target asset allocation. Derivative contracts are instruments that derive their value from underlying assets, indices, reference interest rates, or a combination of these factors.

A derivative instrument could be a contract negotiated on behalf of the pension trust funds and a specific counterparty. This would typically be referred to as an "over the counter (OTC) contract" such as forward contracts and "to be announced (TBA) securities." Alternatively, a derivative instrument, such as futures, could be listed and traded on an exchange and referred to as "exchange traded."

Inherent in the use of OTC derivatives, the pension trust funds are exposed to counterparty credit risk on all open OTC positions. Counterparty credit risk is the risk that a derivative counterparty may fail to meet its payment obligation under the derivative contract. As of June 30, 2011, the pension trust funds counterparty risk was not deemed to be significant, whether evaluating counterparty exposure outright or netting collateral against net asset positions on contracts with each counterparty.

Mortgage TBAs are used to achieve the desired market exposure of a security or asset class or adjust portfolio duration. A TBA is a contract for the purchase or sale of agency mortgage-backed securities to be delivered at a future agreed-upon date. TBAs carry future settlement risk due to the possibility of not receiving the asset or associated gains specified in the contract. Such loss associated with failure by counterparties to deliver under the contracts was not deemed material at June 30, 2011.

Futures contracts are standardized, exchange-traded contracts to purchase or sell a specific financial instrument at a predetermined price. Gains and losses on futures contracts are settled daily based on a notional (underlying) principal value and do not involve an actual transfer of the specific instrument. The exchange assumes the risk that the counterparty will not pay and generally requires margin payments to minimize such risk. Futures are generally used to achieve the desired market exposure of a security or index and rebalance the total portfolio.

Forward currency contracts are agreements to exchange the currency of one country for the currency of another country at an agreed-upon price and settlement date. These forward commitments are not standardized and carry credit risk due to the possible nonperformance by one of the counterparties. The maximum potential loss is the aggregate face value in U.S. dollars at the time the contract was opened; however, the likelihood of such loss is remote.

At June 30, 2011, the pension trust funds had outstanding forward currency contracts to purchase foreign currencies with a fair value of $1.29 billion and outstanding contracts to sell foreign currencies with a fair value of $1.29 billion. The net unrealized loss of $874,000 is included in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets. The contracts have varying maturity dates ranging from July 1, 2011, to September 21, 2011.

At June 30, 2011, the pension trust funds' fixed income portfolio held derivative securities consisting of collateralized mortgage obligations with a fair value of $875.8 million. Domestic and foreign passive equity index fund managers may also utilize various derivative securities to manage exposure to risk and increase portfolio returns. Information on the extent of use and holdings of derivative securities by passive equity index fund managers is unavailable.

Derivatives which are exchange traded are not subject to credit risk. The maximum loss that would be recognized at June 30, 2011, if all counterparties fail to perform as contracted is de minimus.

At June 30, 2011, the counterparties' for forward currency contracts that are subject to credit risk had a credit rating of no less than A1 using the Moody's rating scale.

The following schedule presents the significant terms for derivatives held as investments by the WSIB:

Pension Trust Funds
Derivative Investments
June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

	Changes in Fair Value - Included in Investment Income (Loss) Amount	Fair Value - Investment Derivative Amount	Notional
Futures Contracts:			
Bond index futures	$ 15,904	$ (1,231)	$ 6
Equity index futures	8,343	-	-
Total	$ 24,247	$ (1,231)	$ 6
To Be Announced (TBA) Securities:			
Total	$ 7,997	$ 328,896	$ 312,000
Forward Currency Contracts:			
Australia-Dollar	$ 40,328	$ 375	$ (44,903)
Brazil-Real	112	-	-
Canada-Dollar	16,506	(8)	(202)
Czech Republic-Koruna	267	1	1,392
Denmark-Krone	1,118	(3)	(2,035)
E.M.U.-Euro	51,926	(601)	29
Hong Kong-Dollar	(91)	(1)	59,135
Hungary-Forint	(153)	-	-
Israel-Shekel	21	-	-
Japan-Yen	28,501	(77)	1,295,417
Mexico-Peso	(24)	-	-
New Zealand-Dollar	517	(5)	(148)
Norway-Krone	761	(656)	(60,694)
Poland-Zloty	(359)	-	-
Singapore-Dollar	397	24	5,652
South Africa-Rand	192	1	1,990
Sweden-Krona	14,940	(285)	-
Switzerland-Franc	12,091	8	10,221
United Kingdom-Pound	13,853	353	(32,311)
United States-Dollar	(172,982)	-	70,031
Total	$ 7,921	$ (874)	$ 1,303,574

8. Reverse Repurchase Agreements – None.

C. INVESTMENTS – WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND

1. Summary of Investment Policies

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

In accordance with state laws, the workers' compensation fund investments are managed to limit fluctuations in the industrial insurance premiums and, subject to this purpose, achieve a maximum return at a prudent level of risk. Based on this requirement, the order of the objectives is:

- Maintain the solvency of the funds.
- Maintain premium rate stability.
- Ensure sufficient assets are available to fund the expected liability payments.
- Subject to the objectives above, achieve a maximum return at a prudent level of risk.

Eligible Investments. Eligible investments are securities and deposits that are in accordance with the WSIB's investment policy and RCW 43.33A.110. Eligible investments include:

- U.S. equities.
- International equities.
- Treasury inflation protection securities (TIPS).
- U.S. treasuries and government agencies.
- Credit bonds.
- Mortgage-backed securities rated investment grade, as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices.
- Asset-backed securities rated investment grade, as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices.
- Commercial mortgage-backed securities rated investment grade, as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices.
- Investment grade non-U.S. dollar bonds.

Investment Restrictions. To meet stated objectives, investments of workers' compensation funds are subject to the following constraints:

- All assets under the management of the WSIB are to be invested to maximize return at a prudent level of risk in accordance with RCW 43.33A.110 and RCW 43.33A.140.
- Asset allocations are to be reviewed every three to four years or sooner if there are significant changes in funding levels or the liability durations.
- Assets are to be rebalanced across asset classes when the fair value of the assets falls outside the policy ranges. The timing of any rebalancing will be based on market opportunities, cash flows, and the consideration of transaction costs; therefore, they need not occur immediately.
- No corporate fixed income issue cost shall exceed 3 percent of the fund's fair value at the time of purchase, nor shall its fair value exceed 6 percent of the fund's fair value at any time.
- The benchmark and structure for U.S. equities will be the broad U.S. stock market as defined by the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index. The benchmark and structure for international equities will be the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World Ex U.S. Investable Market Index. Both portfolios will be 100 percent passively managed in commingled index funds. The commingled funds may use futures for hedging or establishing a long-term position.
- TIPS will be managed to plus or minus 20 percent of the duration of the Barclays Capital U.S. TIPS Index.
- Sector allocation for U.S. equities should be within a range of 55 percent to 65 percent. Allocation for international equities should be within a range of 35 percent to 45 percent.
- The 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 following prescribed ranges: U.S. treasuries and government agencies – 5 percent to 25 percent, credit bonds – 20 percent to 70 percent, asset-backed securities – 0 percent to 10 percent, commercial mortgage-backed securities – 0 percent to 10 percent and mortgage-backed securities – 0 percent to 25 percent. These targets are long-term in nature.

Deviations may occur in the short term as a result of interim market conditions. However, if a range is exceeded the portfolios must be rebalanced to the target allocations as soon as it is practical.

- Total market value of below investment grade credit bonds (as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices) shall not exceed 5 percent of the total market value of the funds. Although below investment grade mortgage-backed, asset-backed and commercial mortgage-backed securities may not be purchased, portfolio holdings that are downgraded to those levels or are no longer rated may continue to be held.

- Total holdings of below investment grade credit bonds (as defined by Barclays Capital Global Family of Fixed Income Indices) should not exceed 5 percent of total fixed income holdings.

2. Securities Lending

State law and Board policy permit the workers' compensation fund to participate in securities lending programs to augment investment income. The WSIB has entered into an agreement with JPMorgan to act as agent for the workers' compensation fund in securities lending transactions. As JPMorgan is the custodian bank for the workers' compensation fund, it is counterparty to securities lending transactions.

The workers' compensation fund reports securities lent (the underlying securities) as assets in the Statement of Net Assets. Cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions and investments made with that cash are reported as assets. Securities received as collateral are reported as assets if the workers' compensation fund has the ability to pledge or sell them without a borrower default. Liabilities resulting from these transactions are also reported in the Statement of Net Assets. Securities lending transactions collateralized by securities that the workers' compensation fund does not have the ability to pledge or sell unless the borrower defaults are not reported as assets and liabilities.

Fixed income securities were loaned and collateralized by the WSIB's agent with cash and U.S. government securities (exclusive of mortgage-backed securities and letters of credit) and irrevocable letters of credit. When the loaned securities had collateral denominated in the same currency, the collateral requirement was 102 percent of the fair value, including accrued interest, of the securities loaned. All other securities were required to be collateralized at 105 percent of the fair value, including accrued interest, of the loaned securities. The collateral held and fair value of securities on loan at June 30, 2011 was $2.45 billion and $2.38 billion, respectively. As of June 30, 2011, the amounts the workers' compensation fund owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the workers' compensation fund resulting in no credit risk exposure.

During fiscal year 2011, securities lending transactions could be terminated on demand by either the workers' compensation fund or the borrower. The weighted average maturity of loans was 1.5 days.

Cash collateral was invested by the workers' compensation fund in the WSIB's short-term investment pool (average final maturity of 34 days). Because the securities lending agreements were terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with the cash collateral. Non-cash collateral could not be pledged or sold absent borrower default. Accordingly, non-cash collateral held under securities lending contracts with a value of $228.5 million have not been included in the Statement of Net Assets. There are no restrictions on the amount of securities that can be lent.

Securities were lent with the agreement that they would be returned in the future for exchange of the collateral. JPMorgan indemnified the workers' compensation fund by agreeing to purchase replacement securities or return the cash collateral in the event a borrower failed to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon. JPMorgan's responsibilities included performing appropriate borrower and collateral investment credit analyses, demanding adequate types and levels of collateral, and complying with applicable federal regulations concerning securities lending.

During fiscal year 2011, there were no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions, no failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities or to pay distributions thereon. Further, the workers' compensation fund incurred no losses during fiscal year 2011 resulting from a default by either the borrowers or the securities lending agents.

3. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates over time will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Effective duration is the measure of a debt investment's exposure to fair value changes arising from changes in interest rates. Effective duration uses the present value of cash flows, weighted for those flows as a percentage of the investment's full price. Increases in prevailing interest rates generally translate into decreases in fair values of those investments. The WSIB does not have a formal policy specifically for interest rate risk.

As of June 30, 2011, workers' compensation fund portfolio durations were within the prescribed duration targets.

The schedule below provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the workers' compensation fund investments as of June 30, 2011. The schedule displays various asset classes held by maturity in years and credit ratings. Residential mortgage-backed, commercial mortgage-backed, and asset-backed securities are reported using the average life within the portfolio. The average life is a calculated estimate of the average time (in years) until maturity for these securities taking into account possible prepayments of principal. All other securities on the schedule are reported using the stated maturity date.

Workers' Compensation Fund
June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

		Maturity				
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-5 Years**	**6-10 Years**	**More than 10 Years**	**Credit Rating**
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 1,666,287	$ 8,000	$ 563,234	$ 741,507	$ 353,546	Aaa
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	455,538	55,218	399,584	736	-	Multiple
Corporate bonds-domestic	3,012,126	87,789	610,473	974,662	1,339,202	Multiple
Corporate bonds-foreign (USD)	2,222,468	32,002	618,750	758,732	812,984	Multiple
Foreign government and agencies (USD)	660,072	-	258,272	330,012	71,788	Multiple
Supranational (USD)	296,350	41,778	151,290	103,282	-	Aaa
U.S. government treasuries	703,731	544,495	130,347	28,889	-	Aaa
U.S. treasury inflation protected securities	1,714,801	-	591,980	562,188	560,633	Aaa
	10,731,373	$ 769,282	$ 3,323,930	$ 3,500,008	$ 3,138,153	
Commingled index funds-domestic	975,192					
Commingled index funds-foreign	664,049					
Money market funds	142,101					
Total	$ 12,512,715					

USD: Reported in U.S. dollars

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

Workers' Compensation Fund
Investments with Multiple Credit Ratings
June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

	Investment Type				
Moody's Equivalent Credit Rating	**Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities**	**Corporate Bonds - Domestic**	**Corporate Bonds-Foreign (USD)**	**Foreign Government and Agencies (USD)**	**Total**
Aaa	$ 412,044	$ 5,021	$ -	$ 86,714	$ 503,779
Aa2	-	-	89,115	119,659	208,774
Aa3	43,494	253,467	200,994	90,211	588,166
A1	-	306,798	210,733	197,611	715,142
A2	-	658,343	51,648	-	709,991
A3	-	412,324	297,615	14,193	724,132
Baa1	-	504,802	278,461	21,423	804,686
Baa2	-	593,932	524,950	84,296	1,203,178
Ba3	-	187,432	436,983	25,490	649,905
Ba1 or lower	-	90,007	131,969	20,475	242,451
Total	$ 455,538	$ 3,012,126	$ 2,222,468	$ 660,072	$ 6,350,204

4. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The rated debt investments of the workers' compensation fund as of June 30, 2011, were rated by Moody's and/or an equivalent national rating organization.

Concentration of Credit Risk. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The workers' compensation fund policy states no corporate fixed income issue's cost shall exceed 3 percent of the fund's fair value at the time of purchase, nor shall its fair value exceed 6 percent of the fund's fair value at any time. There was no concentration of credit risk as of June 30, 2011.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the workers' compensation fund would not be able to recover the value of investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The workers' compensation fund does not have a policy specifically for custodial credit risk. The WSIB mitigates custodial credit risk by having its investment securities held by its custodian. Also, investment securities are registered in the name of the WSIB for the benefit of the workers' compensation fund, excluding cash and cash equivalents and repurchase agreements held as securities lending collateral.

5. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The workers' compensation fund does not have a formal policy to limit foreign currency risk. At June 30, 2011, the workers' compensation funds had $664.0 million invested in an international commingled equity index fund. As such, no currency denomination risk is presented.

6. Derivatives

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

Consistent with the workers' compensation fund's authority to invest in derivatives, international active equity managers may make limited investments in financial futures, forward contracts or other derivative securities to manage exposure to currency rate risk and equitize excess cash holdings. No such derivative securities were held as of June 30, 2011.

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, 2011, the only derivative securities held directly by the workers' compensation fund were collateralized mortgage obligations of $1.67 billion.

7. Reverse Repurchase Agreements – None.

D. INVESTMENTS – LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT POOL

1. Summary of Investment Policies

The Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) is managed and operated by the Office of the State Treasurer (OST). The State Finance Committee is the administrator of the statute that created the pool and adopts appropriate rules. The OST is responsible for establishing the investment policy for the pool and reviews the policy annually. Any proposed changes are reviewed by the LGIP Advisory Committee. The terms of the policy are designed to ensure the safety and liquidity of the funds deposited in the LGIP.

The state treasurer and designated investment officers shall adhere to all restrictions on the investment of funds established by law and by the policy.

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. As such, investments are reported at amortized cost (which approximates fair value).

Investment Objectives. The objectives of the LGIP investment policy, in priority order, are safety, liquidity, and return on investment.

Safety of principal is the primary objective. Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure preservation of capital in the overall portfolio.

The investment portfolio will remain liquid to enable the state treasurer to meet all cash requirements that might reasonably be anticipated.

The LGIP will be structured with the objective of attaining a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, commensurate with the investment risk parameters and the cash flow characteristics of the pool.

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

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

- Obligations of the U.S. government.

- Obligations of U.S. government agencies or of corporations wholly owned by the U.S. government.

- Obligations of government-sponsored corporations that are or may become eligible as collateral for advances to member banks as determined by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve.

- Banker's acceptances purchased on the secondary market rated with the highest short-term credit rating of any two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs) at the time of purchase. If the banker's acceptance is rated by more than two NRSROs, it must have the highest rating from all of the organizations.

- Commercial paper provided that the OST adheres with policies and procedures of the State Investment Board regarding commercial paper (RCW 43.84.080(7)).

- Certificates of deposit with financial institutions qualified by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission.

- Obligations of the state of Washington or its political subdivisions.

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

- Investments are restricted to fixed rate securities that mature in 397 days or less, floating and variable rate securities that mature in 762 days or less, and securities utilized in repurchase agreements.

- The weighted average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 60 days.

- The weighted average life of the portfolio will not exceed 120 days.

- The purchase of investments in securities other than those issued by the U.S. government or its agencies will be limited.

- Cash generated through securities lending or reverse repurchase agreement transactions will not increase the dollar amount of specified investment types beyond stated limits.

2. Securities Lending

State statutes permit the LGIP to lend its securities to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The LGIP, which has contracted with a lending agent to lend securities in the LGIP, earns a fee for this activity. The lending agent lends securities and receives collateral, which can be in the form of cash or other securities. The collateral, 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.

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 2011, the LGIP had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts owed to the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the LGIP. Furthermore, the contract requires the lending agent to indemnify the LGIP if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or if the borrower fails to pay the LGIP for income distribution by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan.

The LGIP cannot pledge or sell collateral securities received unless the borrower defaults. The LGIP investment policy limits the amount of reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending to 30 percent of the total portfolio. There were no violations of legal or contractual provisions nor any losses resulting from a default of a borrower or lending agent during the year. There were no securities on loan as of June 30, 2011.

3. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt instruments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The LGIP portfolio is managed in a manner consistent with the Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, i.e., money market funds. To a great extent, the Rule 2a-7 investment guidelines are directed towards limiting interest rate risk in order to maintain a stable net asset value.

The LGIP policy places a 60-day maximum on the weighted average maturity and a 120-day maximum on the weighted average life. Further, the maximum maturity of any security will not exceed 397 days, except securities utilized in repurchase agreements and U.S. agency floating or variable rate notes may have a maximum maturity of 762 days, provided that they have reset dates within one year and that on any reset date can reasonably be expected to have a market value that approximates its amortized cost. As of June 30, 2011, the LGIP had a weighted average maturity of 57 days and a weighted average life of 109 days.

The following schedule presents the LGIP investments, deposits and related maturities, by type, and provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the LGIP investments as of June 30, 2011:

Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)
June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

		Maturity	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-5 Years**
U.S. agency securities	$ 6,565,888	$ 5,857,027	$ 708,861
U.S. treasury securities	1,900,331	1,900,331	-
Repurchase agreements	250,000	250,000	-
Certificates of deposit	109,365	109,365	-
Demand deposit accounts	559,604	559,604	-
Total	$ 9,385,188	$ 8,676,327	$ 708,861

4. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The LGIP investment policy limits the types of securities available for investment to obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies, obligations of government-sponsored corporations, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, deposits with qualified public depositaries, and obligations of the state of Washington or its political subdivisions.

Banker's acceptances and commercial paper must be rated with the highest short-term credit rating of any two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations at the time of purchase. The LGIP currently does not have any banker's acceptances, commercial paper, or municipal bonds in its portfolio.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the LGIP will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The LGIP investment policy requires that securities purchased by the office be held by the master custodian, acting as an independent third party, in its safekeeping or trust department. Securities utilized in repurchase agreements are subject to additional restrictions. These restrictions are designed to limit the LGIP's exposure to risk and insure the safety of the investment. All securities utilized in repurchase agreements were rated AAA by Moody's and AA+ by Standard & Poor's. The market value of securities utilized in repurchase agreements must be at least 102 percent of the value of the repurchase agreement.

Concentration of Credit Risk. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. With the exception of U.S. treasury and U.S. agency securities, the LGIP limits the purchase of securities of any one issuer to no more than 5 percent of the portfolio.

As of June 30, 2011, U.S. treasury securities comprised 20.2 percent of the total portfolio. U.S. agency securities comprised 70.0 percent of the total portfolio, including Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (24.7 percent), Federal Home Loan Bank (15.0 percent), Federal National Mortgage Association (17.2 percent), and Federal Farm Credit Bank (13.1 percent).

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. During the fiscal year there was no credit risk for the LGIP due to the fair value plus accrued interest of the underlying securities being less than the fair value plus accrued interest of the reinvested cash. On June 30, 2011, there were no obligations under reverse repurchase agreements.

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 LGIP's custodian in the state's name. Collateralized Mortgage Obligations utilized in repurchase agreements must pass the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council test, or not exceed a volatility rating of V-5 by Fitch Investor Services, or a similar rating of a nationally recognized rating agency. As of June 30, 2011, repurchase agreements totaled $250.0 million.

E. INVESTMENTS – HIGHER EDUCATION SPECIAL REVENUE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

1. Summary of Investment Policies

The investments of the University of Washington represent 76 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, comprised of Board members and investment professionals, advises on matters relating to the management of the University's investment portfolios.

The majority of the University's investments are insured, registered, and held by the University's custodial bank as an agent for the University. Investments not held by the custodian include venture capital, private equity, opportunistic investments, marketable alternatives, mortgages, real assets, and miscellaneous investments.

The University combines most short-term cash balances in the Invested Funds Pool. At June 30, 2011, the Invested Funds Pool totaled $1.25 billion. The fund also owns units in the Consolidated Endowment Fund valued at $447.4 million on June 30, 2011.

By University policy, departments with qualifying funds in the Invested Funds Pool receive distributions based on their average balances and on the type of balance. Campus depositors received 2 percent in fiscal year 2011. Endowment operating and gift accounts received 3 percent in fiscal year 2011. The difference between the actual earnings of the Invested Funds Pool and the calculated distributions is used to support activities benefiting all University departments.

The majority of the endowed funds are invested in a pooled fund called the Consolidated Endowment Fund (CEF). Individual endowments purchase units in the pool on the basis of a per unit valuation of the CEF at fair value on the last business day of the calendar quarter. Income is distributed based on the number of units held. Chapter 24.55 RCW allows for the spending of appreciation in the CEF.

During fiscal year 2011, the Board of Regents adopted a new long-term spending policy for the CEF replacing the interim spending policy which was effective in fiscal years 2009 and 2010. Under the new policy, quarterly distributions to programs are based on an annual percentage rate of 4 percent applied to the five-year rolling average. The new policy was effective with the December 2010 quarterly distributions with the five-year averaging period implemented incrementally. The administrative fee of 1 percent supporting campus-wide fundraising and stewardship activities and offsetting the internal cost of managing endowment assets continues, but is now based on a five-year average value similar to program distributions.

The University records its permanent endowments at the lower of original gift value or current market value in the Restricted Nonexpendable Net Assets category. Of the total $1.31 billion permanent endowment funds (at fair value) as of June 30, 2011, the aggregate amount of the deficiencies where the fair value of the assets is less than the original gifts is $21.9 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 $51.8 million at June 30, 2011. Income received from these trusts, which is included in investment income, was $2.0 million for the year ended June 30, 2011.

Net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments includes both realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments. The University realized net gains of $128.1 million in 2011 from the sale of investments. The calculation of realized gains and losses is independent of the net appreciation of the fair value of investments. Realized gains and losses on investments that have been held in more than one fiscal year and are sold in the current year include the net appreciation of these investments reported in the prior year(s). The net appreciation in the fair value of investments during the year ended June 30, 2011 was $324.1 million.

The following schedule presents the fair value of the University of Washington's investments by type at June 30, 2011:

University of Washington
June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value
Cash equivalents	$ 544,489
Domestic fixed income	1,311,329
Foreign fixed income	28,292
Domestic equity	414,524
Foreign equity	614,061
Non-marketable alternatives	618,705
Absolute return	329,723
Real assets	7,525
Miscellaneous	3,620
Total	$ 3,872,268

2. Funding Commitments

The University enters into contracts with investment managers to fund alternate investments. As of June 30, 2011, the University had outstanding commitments to fund alternative investments in the amount of $242.0 million.

3. Securities Lending

The University's investment policies permit it to lend its securities to broker dealers and other entities. Due to market conditions, the University terminated this program in September 2008, and as of June 30, 2011, the University had no securities on loan.

4. Interest Rate Risk

The University manages interest rate risk through its investment policies and the investment guidelines established with each manager. Each fixed income manager is assigned a maximum boundary for duration as compared to the manager's relevant benchmark index. The goal is to allow ample freedom for the manager to perform while controlling the interest rate risk in the portfolio. Modified duration, which estimates the sensitivity of a bond's price to interest rate changes, is based on a calculation entitled Macaulay duration.

Macaulay is an accepted 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 divided by the bond price. Modified duration is calculated using the following formula: Macaulay duration divided by (one plus yield-to-maturity divided by the 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. Duration figures at June 30, 2011, exclude $313.2 million of fixed-income securities held outside the CEF and the Invested Funds Pool. This amount makes up 8.1 percent of the University's investments.

University of Washington
Interest Rate Risk
Duration as of June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands, modified duration in years)

	Consolidated Endowment Fund		Invested Funds Pool	
	Asset Value	Duration	Asset Value	Duration
Asset Category				
Domestic cash and cash equivalents	$ 28,968	-	$ 332,658	-
Foreign cash and cash equivalents	1,877	-	-	-
Domestic fixed income	265,455	1.90	916,485	3.50
Foreign fixed income	19,795	2.44	5,707	1.76
Total	$ 316,095	1.54	$ 1,254,850	2.56

5. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to a financial instrument will not fulfill its obligations, or negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make these payments will cause prices to decline.

The University investment policies limit fixed income exposure to investment grade assets. The investment policy for the University's invested funds cash pool requires each manager to maintain an average quality rating of "AA" as issued by a nationally recognized rating organization. The invested funds liquidity pool requires each manager to maintain an average quality rating of "A" and to hold 25 percent of their portfolios in government and government agency issues.

The investment policy for the CEF reflects its long-term nature by specifying average quality rating levels by individual manager, but still restricting investments to investment grade securities.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the University will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The University does not have a formal policy regarding custodial credit risk. However, all University assets are held in the name of the University of Washington and are not subject to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The CEF investment policy limits concentration by manager, country (other than U.S.) and market sector. The University further mitigates concentration of credit risk through the due diligence of each manager and careful monitoring of asset concentrations.

The schedule below provides information on investments subject to credit risk. It excludes $313.2 million of fixed-income securities held outside the CEF and the Invested Funds Pool.

University of Washington
Investments Credit Rating
As of June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

Credit Rating	**Consolidated Endowment Fund Asset Value**	**Invested Funds Asset Value**
AAA	$ 229,100	$ 1,172,898
AA	47,780	42,629
A	29,331	12,183
BBB	2,704	2,696
BB	-	4,691
B	-	4,697
CCC	253	8,863
CC	159	386
C	152	-
D	-	863
Not rated	6,616	4,944
Total	$ 316,095	$ 1,254,850

6. 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 also enters into foreign currency forward contracts, futures contracts, and options to manage the foreign currency exposure.

At June 30, 2011, the University had net outstanding forward commitments to sell foreign currency with a total fair value of $7.1 million, which equals 0.18 percent of the total portfolio.

The following schedule details the market value of foreign denominated securities by currency type in the CEF:

University of Washington
Consolidated Endowment Fund
Foreign Currency Risk
June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

Foreign Currency	Foreign Cash and Fixed Income	Foreign Equity	Alternatives and Other Investments
Australia-Dollar	$ 1,924	$ 10,614	$ 6,061
Brazil-Real	41	43,694	679
Britain-Pound	5,955	66,882	10,393
Canada-Dollar	4,258	11,792	10,510
China-Renminbi	-	54,054	9,888
E.M.U.-Euro	2,632	72,863	71,586
India-Rupee	56	29,543	23,601
Hong Kong-Dollar	44	25,117	5,439
Japan-Yen	-	38,759	12,035
Russia-Ruble	-	35,108	2,607
Switzerland-Franc	753	19,792	777
Taiwan-Dollar	567	17,294	3,286
Remaining currencies	5,443	174,785	26,274
Total	$ 21,673	$ 600,297	$ 183,136

7. Derivatives

The University's investments include certain derivative instruments and structured notes that derive their value from a security, asset, or index. Under the University's investment policies and guidelines, derivatives may be used to manage the aggregate portfolio risk/return profile. This includes the use of swaps, options, futures and other derivative products to adjust exposures, to equitize cash, or to rebalance across asset classes.

The University enters into total return swaps to manage its exposure to market fluctuations in various asset classes. Total return swaps involve commitments to pay interest in exchange for a market linked return, both based on notional amounts.

Credit exposure represents exposure to counterparties relating to financial instruments where gains exceed collateral held by the University or losses are less than the collateral posted by the University. There was no credit exposure as of June 30, 2011.

The University did not hold any investment or hedging derivatives as of June 30, 2011. Details on foreign currency derivatives are disclosed under Foreign Currency Risk.

8. Reverse Repurchase Agreements – None.

F. INVESTMENTS - OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER CASH MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

1. Summary of Investment Policies

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

The overall objective of the OST investment policy is to construct, from eligible investments noted below, an investment portfolio that is optimal or efficient. An optimal or efficient portfolio is one that provides the greatest expected return for a given expected level of risk, or the lowest expected risk for a given expected return.

The emphasis on "expected" is to recognize that investment decisions are made under conditions of risk and uncertainty. Neither the actual risk nor return of any investment decision is known with certainty at the time the decision is made.

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

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

Investment Restrictions. To provide for the safety and liquidity of Treasury/Trust Funds, the Cash Management Account investment portfolio is subject to the following restrictions:

- The final maturity of any security will not exceed ten years.
- Purchase of collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO) requires prior approval from the treasurer or assistant treasurer. CMO securities must pass the Federal Institutions Examination Council test or not exceed a volatility rating of V-5 by Fitch Investor Services, or a similar rating of a nationally recognized rating agency.
- 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, 2011, there were no securities on loan.

The OST investment policy requires that any securities on loan be made available by the lending agent for next day liquidity at the option of the OST. During fiscal year 2011, the OST had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts owed to the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the OST.

There were no violations of legal or contractual provisions or any losses resulting from a default of a borrower or lending agent during the fiscal year.

3. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the value of the investment. The Treasury/Trust investments are separated into portfolios with objectives based primarily on liquidity needs.

The OST's investment policy limits the weighted average maturity of its investments based on cash flow expectations. Policy also directs due diligence to be exercised with timely reporting of material deviation from expectations and actions taken to control adverse developments as may be possible.

The following schedule presents the fair value of the OST's investments by type at June 30, 2011:

Office of the State Treasurer (OST)
Cash Management Account
June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

		Maturity	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-5 Years**
U.S. agency obligations	$ 1,398,477	$ 618,755	$ 779,722
U.S. government obligations	159,093	-	159,093
Repurchase agreements	1,274,531	1,274,531	-
Certificates of deposit	140,651	140,651	-
Interest bearing bank accounts	610,207	610,207	-
Total	$ 3,582,959	$ 2,644,144	$ 938,815

4. Credit Risk

The OST limits credit risk by adhering to the OST investment policy which restricts the types of investments the OST can participate in, such as: U.S. government and agency securities, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, and deposits with qualified public depositaries.

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

Concentration of Credit Risk. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. For non-governmental securities, the OST limits its exposure to concentration of credit risk by restricting the amount of investments to no more than 5 percent of the portfolio to any single issuer. During fiscal year 2011, the non-governmental securities of a single issuer held by the Cash Management Account did not exceed 5 percent of the total portfolio.

5. Foreign Currency Risk - None.

6. Derivatives - None.

7. Reverse Repurchase Agreements

State law also permits the OST to enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which are, by contract, sales of securities with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase them in the future at the same price plus a contract rate of interest. The fair value of the securities pledged as collateral by the OST underlying the reverse repurchase agreements normally exceeds the cash received, providing the dealers a margin against a decline in the fair value of the securities.

If the dealers default on their obligations to resell these securities to the OST or to provide equal value in securities or cash, the OST would suffer an economic loss equal to the differences between the fair value plus accrued interest of the underlying securities and the agreement obligation, including accrued interest. The OST investment policy limits the amount of reverse repurchase agreements to 30 percent of the total portfolio.

The market value, plus accrued income, of mortgage-backed securities utilized in repurchase agreements with more than seven days remaining until maturity will be 105 percent of the value of the repurchase agreement.

The market value, plus accrued income, of securities utilized in all other repurchase agreements will be 102 percent of the value of the repurchase agreement. The securities utilized in repurchase agreements are priced daily and held by the Treasury/Trust custodian in the state's name. Collateralized Mortgage Obligations utilized in repurchase agreements must pass the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council test or not exceed a volatility rating of V-5 by Fitch Investor Services, or a similar rating of a nationally recognized rating agency. There were no reverse repurchase agreements as of June 30, 2011.

Note 4
Receivables and Deferred/Unearned Revenues

A. GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Taxes Receivable
Taxes receivable at June 30, 2011, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Taxes Receivable	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property	$ 979,085	$ -	$ -	$ 279	$ 979,364
Sales	1,411,929	-	-	2,219	1,414,148
Business and occupation	565,340	-	-	-	565,340
Estate	3,781	21,795	-	-	25,576
Fuel	-	-	-	110,687	110,687
Other	2,071	-	-	166	2,237
Subtotals	2,962,206	21,795	-	113,351	3,097,352
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	53,054	-	-	804	53,858
Total Taxes Receivable	$ 2,909,152	$ 21,795	$ -	$ 112,547	$ 3,043,494

Other Receivables
Other receivables at June 30, 2011, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Other Receivables	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Public assistance (1)	$ 972,348	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 972,348
Accounts receivable	25,584	193,953	1,191	67,524	288,252
Interest	46	6,950	5,375	1,652	14,023
Loans (2)	4,244	131,548	-	415,175	550,967
Long-term contracts (3)	2,083	-	8,086	57,268	67,437
Miscellaneous	7,876	74,044	12,423	194,619	288,962
Subtotals	1,012,181	406,495	27,075	736,238	2,181,989
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	852,718	22,065	-	22,589	897,372
Total Other Receivables	$ 159,463	$ 384,430	$ 27,075	$ 713,649	$ 1,284,617

Notes:

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

(2) Significant long-term portions of loans receivable include $111 million in the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund for student loans and $403 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 Revenue

Deferred revenues at June 30, 2011, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Deferred Revenue	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property taxes	$ 952,133	$ -	$ -	$ 93	$ 952,226
Other taxes	344,700	9,133	-	132	353,965
Timber sales	2,083	-	8,086	57,268	67,437
Charges for services	11,132	174,159	218	32,744	218,253
Donable goods	5	-	-	6,223	6,228
Grants and donations	31,062	984	-	19,097	51,143
Loan program	2,014	-	-	812,424	814,438
Miscellaneous	26,464	6,275	-	57,776	90,515
Total Deferred Revenue	$ 1,369,593	$ 190,551	$ 8,304	$ 985,757	$ 2,554,205

B. PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2011, consisted of $10.5 million in liquor taxes reported in Nonmajor Enterprise Funds.

Other Receivables

Other receivables at June 30, 2011, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds						Governmental Activities
Other Receivables	**Workers' Compensation**	**Unemployment Compensation**	**Higher Education Student Services**	**Other Activities**	**Nonmajor Enterprise Funds**	**Total**	**Internal Service Funds**
Accounts receivable	$ 139,234	$ -	$ 234,685	$ 417	$ 26,061	$ 400,397	$ 10,004
Interest	109,020	-	531	3,987	-	113,538	36
Miscellaneous	563,588	697,984	28,747	1	55	1,290,375	7,186
Subtotals	811,842	697,984	263,963	4,405	26,116	1,804,310	17,226
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	138,223	92,286	81,144	-	195	311,848	206
Total Other Receivables	$ 673,619	$ 605,698	$ 182,819	$ 4,405	$ 25,921	$ 1,492,462	$ 17,020

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue at June 30, 2011, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds						Governmental Activities
Unearned Revenue	**Workers' Compensation**	**Unemployment Compensation**	**Higher Education Student Services**	**Other Activities**	**Nonmajor Enterprise Funds**	**Total**	**Internal Service Funds**
Charges for services	$ -	$ -	$ 33,155	$ -	$ 12	$ 33,167	$ 1,219
Other taxes	127	-	-		-	127	-
Miscellaneous	7,549	-	890		-	8,439	8
Total Unearned Revenue	$ 7,676	$ -	$ 34,045	$ -	$ 12	$ 41,733	$ 1,227

C. FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Other Receivables

Other receivables at June 30, 2011, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Other Receivables	Local Government Investment Pool	Agency Funds
Interest	$ 1,988	$ 6,862
Other	-	3,421
Subtotals	1,988	10,283
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	-	2,713
Total Other Receivables	$ 1,988	$ 7,570

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue at June 30, 2011, consisted of $893 thousand for service credit restorations reported in Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds.

Note 5
Interfund Balances and Transfers

A. INTERFUND BALANCES

Interfund balances as reported in the financial statements at June 30, 2011, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Due From				
Due To	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Workers' Compensation
General	$ -	$ 42,137	$ -	$ 102,041	$ 203
Higher Educ. Special Revenue	28,261	-	24	13,424	463
Higher Education Endowment	-	-	-	110	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	128,169	46,343	3,482	191,985	31
Workers' Compensation	4	40	-	4	-
Unemployment Compensation	1,931	2,035	-	1,763	696
Higher Educ. Student Services	416	217	-	275,967	214
Other Activities	667	4	-	58	1
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	2,881	43	-	3,902	13
Internal Service Funds	21,009	1,251	-	22,518	4,493
Fiduciary Funds	24	221	-	30	-
Totals	$ 183,362	$ 92,291	$ 3,506	$ 611,802	$ 6,114

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.

In addition to the interfund balances noted in the schedule above, there are interfund balances of $968 thousand within the state's Pension Trust Funds.

Due From						
Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Other Activities	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Totals
$ -	$ -	$ 287	$ 29,340	$ 1,002	$ 3	$ 175,013
-	272,138	-	1	5,408	11	319,730
-	-	-	-	-	12	122
1,182	208,494	14	143	1,879	25	581,747
-	-	-	-	-	7	55
-	53	14	124	155	-	6,771
-	-	-	-	11,961	31,531	320,306
-	-	-	-	60	1	791
-	24	3	1,358	78	43	8,345
-	26	247	893	83,632	7,846	141,915
-	-	-	264	9	1,385	1,933
$ 1,182	$ 480,735	$ 565	$ 32,123	$ 104,184	$ 40,864	$ 1,556,728

B. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers as reported in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2011, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Transferred To				
Transferred From	**General**	**Higher Education Special Revenue**	**Higher Education Endowment**	**Nonmajor Governmental Funds**	**Workers' Compensation**
General	$ -	$ 87,351	$ -	$ 1,052,892	$ -
Higher Educ. Special Revenue	80,735	-	-	4,992	-
Higher Education Endowment	-	286	-	94,668	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	573,077	4,391	2,876	1,590,850	-
Workers' Compensation	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Educ. Student Services	-	34,967	-	23,500	-
Other Activities	3,250	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	276,601	11,900	-	10,048	-
Internal Service Funds	5,159	1,253	-	1,551	-
Totals	$ 938,822	$ 140,148	$ 2,876	$ 2,778,501	$ -

* Transfers of $39 thousand of capital assets were made from Proprietary Funds to Governmental Funds.

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

On June 30, 2011, $129 million was transferred from the General Fund Basic Account to the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The BSA is reported as an Administrative Account within the General Fund. The Constitution details a limited number of circumstances under which funds can be appropriated from the BSA, one of which is a favorable vote of at least three-fifths of the members of each house of the Legislature. During fiscal year 2011, Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1086 authorized the transfer of $223 million from the BSA to the General Fund Basic Account.

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1086 also required transfer of $576 million from other funds to the General Fund to address revenue shortfalls.

In addition to the transfers noted in the schedule above, there were transfers of $11.4 million within the state's Pension Trust Funds.

Transferred To					
Higher Education Student Services	Other Activities	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Capital Asset Transfers*	Totals
$ 505	$ -	$ 61	$ 13,674	$ -	$ 1,154,483
85,214	-	-	849	-	171,790
-	-	-	-	-	94,954
38,938	-	-	4,820	-	2,214,952
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	58	-	58,525
-	-	-	-	-	3,250
-	-	28,733	-	39	327,321
3,819	-	1,096	4,519	-	17,397
$ 128,476	$ -	$ 29,890	$ 23,920	$ 39	$ 4,042,672

Note 6
Capital Assets

Capital assets at June 30, 2011, are reported by the state of Washington within Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities, as applicable.

A. GOVERNMENTAL CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of governmental capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2011 (expressed in thousands):

Capital Assets	Balances July 1, 2010	Additions	Deletions*	Balances June 30, 2011
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 1,178,764	$ 193,372	$ (41,619)	$ 1,330,517
Transportation infrastructure	19,644,610	1,331,745	-	20,976,355
Intangible assets- indefinite lives	2,552	863	-	3,415
Art collections, library reserves, and museum and historical collections	110,483	2,588	-	113,071
Construction in progress	865,388	473,646	(369,512)	969,522
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	21,801,797			23,392,880
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	10,401,323	533,124	(155,650)	10,778,797
Accumulated depreciation	(3,475,448)	(270,390)	47,267	(3,698,571)
Net buildings	6,925,875			7,080,226
Other improvements	1,234,929	42,939	(63,194)	1,214,674
Accumulated depreciation	(514,187)	(43,940)	19,117	(539,010)
Net other improvements	720,742			675,664
Furnishings, equipment and intangible assets	3,902,665	309,082	(139,500)	4,072,247
Accumulated depreciation	(2,540,405)	(269,323)	105,046	(2,704,682)
Net furnishings, equipment and intangible assets	1,362,260			1,367,565
Infrastructure	806,465	34,520	-	840,985
Accumulated depreciation	(370,216)	(27,014)	-	(397,230)
Net infrastructure	436,249			443,755
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	9,445,126			9,567,210
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 31,246,923			$ 32,960,090

*Deletions include the removal of facilities and equipment related to the closure of the McNeil Island Correctional Center.

B. BUSINESS-TYPE CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of business-type capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2011 (expressed in thousands):

Capital Assets	Balances July 1, 2010	Additions	Deletions*	Balances June 30, 2011
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 142,716	$ -	$ (77,452)	$ 65,264
Art collections	35	-	-	35
Construction in progress	211,017	253,147	(171,334)	292,830
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	353,768			358,129
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	2,403,821	31,670	(395,044)	2,040,447
Accumulated depreciation	(732,435)	(59,410)	114,838	(677,007)
Net buildings	1,671,386			1,363,440
Other improvements	97,813	5,481	(19,989)	83,305
Accumulated depreciation	(27,166)	(3,870)	2,979	(28,057)
Net other improvements	70,647			55,248
Furnishings, equipment and intangible assets	534,626	51,196	(21,737)	564,085
Accumulated depreciation	(392,464)	(48,119)	20,498	(420,085)
Net furnishings, equipment and intangible assets	142,162			144,000
Infrastructure	30,110	12,497	(1,334)	41,273
Accumulated depreciation	(13,833)	(1,012)	-	(14,845)
Net infrastructure	16,277			26,428
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,900,472			1,589,116
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 2,254,240			$ 1,947,245

*Deletions include the removal of the land, buildings, furnishings and equipment of the Convention and Trade Center which were transferred to a public facilities district (refer to Note 2).

C. DEPRECIATION

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2011, was charged by the primary government as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
General government	$ 55,339
Education - elementary and secondary (K-12)	3,622
Education - higher education	339,595
Human services	25,474
Adult corrections	56,627
Natural resources and recreation	37,067
Transportation	92,943
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities *	$ 610,667
Business-Type Activities:	
Workers' compensation	$ 8,037
Unemployment compensation	-
Higher education student services	94,293
Other	10,081
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities	$ 112,411

*Includes $70.8 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, 2011, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Agency / Project Commitments	Construction In Progress June 30, 2011	Remaining Project Commitments
Department of General Administration:		
O'Brien building improvement, transportation building improvements, capitol campus high voltage project and other projects	$ 56,801	$ 20,164
Department of Labor and Industries:		
Early claims solution software and Retro rewrite	13,040	4,171
Department of Social and Health Services:		
GHS IMU health center and admin, underground utilities replacement and other projects	60,705	5,367
Department of Veterans Affairs:		
Veterans cemetery and Walla Walla veterans home	8,818	32,118
Department of Corrections:		
Prison intake center	-	247,837
Correctional centers improvements and other projects	47,279	23,848
Department of Transportation:		
State highway office and maintenance facilities, and ferry vessels and terminals	236,638	33,952
Transportation infrastructure		6,785,963
Department of Fish and Wildlife:		
Skookumchuck hatchery renovation, Deschutes watershed center, and other projects	9,864	12,928
Employment Security Department:		
Next generation TAXIS system project	21,711	32,766
University of Washington		
HUB renovation	203,240	425,949
Washington Biomed research facilities, Ravenna clinic, and other expansion projects	17,276	143,988
Husky ballpark and Husky stadium projects	15,630	446,926
UWMC equipment purchases	127,132	110,875
Terry Hall, housing projects, garage, fleet services and other projects	90,424	56,462
Washington State University		
Veterinary medical research and global animal health building	39,848	100,642
Biomedical and health sciences building	3,645	74,970
Martin stadium improvement, Community/Duncan Dunn & Northside residence hall	6,755	122,445
Applied technology classroom building	26,614	15,052
Student information system, voice over internet protocol system (VOIP), & other projects	17,611	21,477
Eastern Washington University		
Residence hall project, Patterson Hall renovation, Science center	14,564	67,784
Central Washington University		
Hogue Hall renovation, residence hall project, and other projects	28,976	44,014
The Evergreen State College		
Housing project and other projects	1,704	2,129
Western Washington University		
Miller Hall renovation, housing and dining, and other projects	64,268	12,527
Community and Technical Colleges		
Bellevue health science building	3,275	42,276
Bellingham campus center	15,187	16,297
Everett index replacement and student fitness and health center	22,884	5,586
Lake Washington allied health building	27,230	667
Other miscellaneous community college projects	27,333	85,859
Peninsula business and humanities center	30,046	921
Seattle Community College District Duwamish, PSIEC, Edison N. renovation, employment residence center, wood construction replacement	12,999	66,702
Tacoma health careers center	1,954	38,922
Other agency projects	8,901	1,098
Total Construction in Progress	$ 1,262,352	$ 9,102,682

Note 7
Long-Term Liabilities

A. BONDS PAYABLE

Bonds payable at June 30, 2011, 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 the members of each house of the Legislature, without voter approval, in which case the amount of such debt is generally subject to the constitutional debt limitation described below;

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

- By the State Finance Committee without limitation as to amount, and without approval of the Legislature or approval of the voters.

The State Finance Committee debt authorization does not require voter approval; however, it is limited to providing for: (1) meeting temporary deficiencies of the state treasury if such debt is discharged within 12 months of the date of incurrence and is incurred only to provide for appropriations already made by the Legislature; or (2) refunding of outstanding obligations of the state.

Legal Debt Limitation

The State Constitution limits the amount of state debt that may be incurred by restricting the amount of general state revenues which may be allocated to pay principal and interest on debt subject to these limitations. More specifically, the constitutional debt limitation prohibits the issuance of new debt if it would cause the maximum annual debt service on all thereafter outstanding debt to exceed 9 percent of the arithmetic mean of general state revenues for the preceding three fiscal years. This limitation restricts the incurrence of new debt and not the amount of debt service that may be paid by the state in future years.

The State Constitution and current statutes require the State Treasurer to certify the debt service limitation for each fiscal year. In accordance with these provisions, the debt service limitation for fiscal year 2011 is $1.1 billion.

This computation excludes specific bond issues and types, which are not secured by general state revenues. Of the $16.8 billion general obligation bond debt outstanding at June 30, 2011, $10.5 billion is subject to the limitation.

Based on the debt limitation calculation, the debt service requirements as of June 30, 2011, did not exceed the authorized debt service limitation.

For further information on the debt limit refer to the Certification of the Debt Limitation of the State of Washington available from the Office of the State Treasurer at: http://www.tre.wa.gov/documents/debt_cdl2011.pdf, or to the Statistical Section of this report.

Authorized But Unissued

The state had a total of $9.6 billion in general obligation bonds authorized but unissued as of June 30, 2011, for the purpose of capital construction, higher education, and transportation projects throughout the state.

Interest Rates

Interest rates on fixed rate general obligation bonds ranged from 0.63 to 7.25 percent. Variable rate demand obligations (VRDO) of $117.8 million as of June 30, 2011, are remarketed on a weekly basis. Interest rates on revenue bonds range from 2.50 to 7.40 percent.

Debt Service Requirements to Maturity

General Obligations Bonds

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

- Acquisition and construction of state and common school capital facilities;
- Transportation construction and improvement projects;
- Assistance to local governments for public works capital projects; and
- Refunding of general obligation bonds outstanding.

Outstanding general obligations bonds are presented in the Washington State Treasurer's Annual Report for 2011. A copy of the report is available from the Office of the State Treasurer, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington, 98504-0200, phone number (360) 902-9000 or TTY (360) 902-8963, or by visiting their website at: http://www.tre.wa.gov/aboutUs/publications/annualReports.shtml.

Total debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds as of June 30, 2011, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

General Obligation Bonds	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
By Fiscal Year:						
2012	$ 642,535	$ 814,764	$ 3,205	$ 897	$ 645,740	$ 815,661
2013	669,362	783,568	3,400	717	672,762	784,285
2014	702,492	753,964	3,605	527	706,097	754,491
2015	732,860	731,530	3,820	325	736,680	731,855
2016	795,582	703,082	4,050	110	799,632	703,192
2017-2021	3,961,273	3,089,844	-	-	3,961,273	3,089,844
2022-2026	3,774,239	2,078,842	-	-	3,774,239	2,078,842
2027-2031	3,324,533	1,197,971	-	-	3,324,533	1,197,971
2032-2036	1,732,245	292,016	-	-	1,732,245	292,016
2037-2041	415,250	52,671	-	-	415,250	52,671
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 16,750,371	$ 10,498,252	$ 18,080	$ 2,576	$ 16,768,451	$ 10,500,828

Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds are authorized under current state statutes, which provide for the issuance of bonds that are not supported, or not intended to be supported, by the full faith and credit of the state.

The University of Washington issues general revenue bonds that are payable from general revenues, including student tuition and fees, grant indirect cost recovery, sales and services revenue, and investment income. General revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2011, include $162 million in governmental activities and $650.7 million in business-type activities.

The remainder of the state's revenue bonds pledge income derived from acquired or constructed assets for retirement of the debt and payment of the related interest.

Total debt service requirements for revenue bonds to maturity as of June 30, 2011, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Revenue Bonds	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
By Fiscal Year:						
2012	$ 26,615	$ 40,527	$ 53,020	$ 62,615	$ 79,635	$ 103,142
2013	8,400	39,446	32,940	65,387	41,340	104,833
2014	21,243	39,084	47,390	63,813	68,633	102,897
2015	17,705	37,889	39,730	62,174	57,435	100,063
2016	27,107	36,948	41,335	60,421	68,442	97,369
2017-2021	133,486	162,111	249,834	269,242	383,320	431,353
2022-2026	141,967	121,278	217,372	218,117	359,339	339,395
2027-2031	218,005	72,694	207,016	160,148	425,021	232,842
2032-2036	66,135	25,074	251,178	118,048	317,313	143,122
2037-2041	79,028	6,549	283,352	24,330	362,380	30,879
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 739,691	$ 581,600	$ 1,423,167	$ 1,104,295	$ 2,162,858	$ 1,685,895

Governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2011, of $406.6 million issued by the Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA), which is a blended component unit of the state. In November 2002, the TSA issued $517 million in bonds and transferred $450 million to the state to be used for increased health care, long-term care, and other programs.

These bonds do not constitute either a legal or moral obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit, or taxing power for payment of these bonds. The bonds are obligations of the TSA and are secured solely by the TSA's right to receive 29.2 percent of the state's tobacco settlement revenues, restricted investments of the TSA, undistributed TSA bond proceeds, and the earnings thereon held under the indenture authorizing the bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on the bonds is $754 million, payable through 2032. For the current year, pledged revenue and debt service were $41.7 million and $43.7 million, respectively.

Governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2011, of $108.9 million issued by Washington State University. The bonds were issued to fund various capital construction projects.

These bonds do not constitute either a legal or moral obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit, or taxing power for payment of these bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on the bonds is $169.5 million, payable through 2034. For the current year, pledged revenue and debt service were $31.5 million and $7.1 million, respectively.

Governmental activities also include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2011, of $54 million issued by the Tumwater Office Properties (TOP), which is a blended component unit of the state. The bonds, issued in 2004, are payable solely from the trust estate pledged under the indenture, including rental payments. The bonds were used to construct an office building in Tumwater, Washington which the state occupied beginning in fiscal year 2006.

The bonds are not a general obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit, or taxing power for payment of these bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on the bonds is $86.7 million, payable through 2028. For the current year, pledged revenue and debt service were $3.7 million and $3.7 million, respectively.

Additionally, governmental activities include revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2011, of $10.8 million issued by the City of Aberdeen. The bonds were used to extend utilities to the state Department of Corrections Stafford Creek Corrections Center (SCCC). The Department of Corrections entered into an agreement with the City of Aberdeen to pay a system development fee sufficient to pay the debt service on the bonds. The bonds were issued in 1998 and 2002, and refunded by the City in 2010, and are payable solely from current operating appropriations.

The bonds are not a general obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit, or taxing power for payment of these bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on these bonds is $13.2 million, payable through 2022. For the current year, pledged revenue and debt service were $1.5 million and $1.5 million, respectively.

The state's colleges and universities issue bonds for the purpose of housing, dining, parking, and student facilities construction. These bonds are reported within business-type activities and are secured by a pledge of specific revenues. These bonds are not a general obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit, or taxing power for payment of these bonds.

Total pledged specific revenues for the state's colleges and universities to repay the principal and interest of revenue bonds as of June 30, 2011, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Source of Revenue Pledged	Housing and Dining Revenues (Net of Operating Expenses)	Student Facilities Fees and Earnings on Invested Fees	Parking Revenues (Net of Operating Expenses)	Bookstore Revenues
Current revenue pledged	$ 51,411	$ 37,439	$ 13,770	$ 949
Current year debt service	24,625	20,572	2,113	228
Total future revenues pledged *	612,048	474,914	35,518	4,953
Description of debt	Housing and dining bonds, issued in 1998-2010	Student facilities bonds, issued in 1996-2009 and refunding revenue bonds, issued in 2002-2006	Parking system and refunding revenue bonds, issued in 2004-2005	Student union and recreation center bonds issued in 2004
Purpose of debt	Construction and renovation of student housing and dining projects	Construction, renovation and improvements to student activity facilities and sports stadium	Construction of parking garage and improvements	Construct new bookstore as part of new student union and recreation center building
Term of commitment	2013-2040	2019-2038	2024-2030	2034
Percentage of debt service to pledged revenues (current year)	47.9%	54.9%	15.3%	24.1%

* Total future principal and interest payments.

B. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

Certificates of participation at June 30, 2011, are reported by the state of Washington within governmental activities and business-type activities, as applicable.

Current state law authorizes the state to enter into long-term financing contracts for the acquisition of real or personal property and for the issuance of certificates of participation in the contracts. These certificates of participation do not fall under the general obligation debt limitations and are generally payable only from annual appropriations by the Legislature.

Other specific provisions could also affect the state's obligation under certain agreements. The certificates of participation are recorded for financial reporting purposes if the possibility of the state not meeting the terms of the agreements is considered remote.

Total debt service requirements for certificates of participation to maturity as of June 30, 2011, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
Certificates of Participation	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
By Fiscal Year:						
2012	$ 84,814	$ 26,822	$ 8,508	$ 3,432	$ 93,322	$ 30,254
2013	50,484	16,120	6,460	2,062	56,944	18,182
2014	44,254	14,394	5,663	1,842	49,917	16,236
2015	38,169	12,821	4,884	1,640	43,053	14,461
2016	34,486	11,334	4,413	1,450	38,899	12,784
2017-2021	109,504	40,055	16,356	5,125	125,860	45,180
2022-2026	82,428	19,107	10,547	2,445	92,975	21,552
2027-2031	37,790	4,032	4,835	516	42,625	4,548
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 481,929	$ 144,685	$ 61,666	$ 18,512	$ 543,595	$ 163,197

C. DEBT REFUNDINGS

When advantageous and permitted by statute and bond covenants, the State Finance Committee authorizes the refunding of outstanding bonds and certificates of participation. Colleges and universities may also refund revenue bonds.

When the state refunds outstanding bonds, the net proceeds of each refunding issue are used to purchase U.S. government securities that are placed in irrevocable trusts with escrow agents to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds.

As a result, the refunded bonds are considered defeased and the liability is removed from the government-wide statement of net assets.

Current Year Defeasances

Bonds

Governmental Activities. On August 10, 2010, the state issued $365.6 million of various purpose general obligation refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent to refund $401.4 million of various purpose general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent. The refunding resulted in a $47.2 million gross debt service savings over the next 14 years and a net present value savings of $42.5 million.

On September 8, 2010, the state issued $401.4 million of various purpose general obligation refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 4.76 percent to refund $421.5 million of various purpose general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent. The refunding resulted in a $51.8 million gross debt service savings over the next 17 years and a net present value savings of $39.5 million.

On September 16, 2010, the state issued $394 million of motor vehicle fuel tax refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 4.67 percent to refund $416.7 million of motor vehicle fuel tax bonds with an average interest rate of 4.96 percent. The refunding resulted in a $56.9 million gross debt service savings over the next 17 years and a net present value savings of $43.7 million.

Business-Type Activities. On October 5, 2010, the University of Washington issued $10.4 million of general revenue and refunding revenue bonds with an average interest rate of 3.9 percent to refund $10.9 million of housing and dining revenue bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent. The refunding resulted in a $991 thousand gross debt service savings over the next 21 years and an economic gain of $640 thousand.

Certificates of Participation (COPs)

On August 17, 2010, the state issued $9.3 million in refunding certificates of participation with an average interest rate of 1.50 percent to refund $11.1 million of certificates of participation with an average interest rate of 6.33 percent. The refunding resulted in a $440 thousand gross debt service savings over the next three years and a net present value savings of $413 thousand.

Prior Year Defeasances

In prior years, the state defeased certain general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, and certificates of participation by placing the proceeds of new bonds and certificates in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the prior bonds and certificates.

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

General Obligation Bond Debt

On June 30, 2011, $1.3 billion of general obligation bonded debt outstanding is considered defeased.

Revenue Bond Debt

On June 30, 2011, $78.0 million of revenue bonded debt outstanding is considered defeased.

Certificates of Participation Debt

On June 30, 2011, $56.1 million of certificates of participation debt outstanding is considered defeased.

D. LEASES

Leases at June 30, 2011, are reported by the state of Washington within governmental activities and business-type activities, as applicable.

The state leases land, office facilities, office and computer equipment, and other assets under a variety of agreements. Although lease terms vary, most leases are subject to appropriation from the 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.

Land, buildings and equipment under capital leases as of June 30, 2011, include the following (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Land (non-depreciable)	$ 1,918	$ -
Buildings	14,041	4,512
Equipment	17,071	17,742
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(25,300)	(19,614)
Totals	$ 7,730	$ 2,640

The following schedule presents future minimum payments for capital and operating leases as of June 30, 2011 (expressed in thousands):

Capital and Operating Leases	Capital Leases Governmental Activities	Capital Leases Business-Type Activities	Operating Leases Governmental Activities	Operating Leases Business-Type Activities
By Fiscal Year:				
2012	$ 2,876	$ 1,005	$ 106,185	$ 37,157
2013	1,941	946	94,841	38,553
2014	577	946	84,925	38,647
2015	252	937	71,917	38,916
2016	224	926	50,758	39,507
2017-2021	525	3,193	159,593	207,011
2022-2026	24	433	117,716	105,563
2027-2031	-	-	117,084	14,698
2032-2036	-	-	123,099	17,034
2037-2041	-	-	129,522	22,760
Total Future Minimum Payments	6,419	8,386	1,055,640	559,846
Less: Executory Costs and Interest Costs	(506)	(1,896)	-	-
Net Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	$ 5,913	$ 6,490	$ 1,055,640	$ 559,846

The total operating lease rental expense for fiscal year 2011 for governmental activities was $270.9 million, of which $2.6 million was for contingent rentals. The total operating lease rental expense for fiscal year 2011 for business-type activities was $50.7 million.

E. CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Claims and judgments are materially related to three activities: workers' compensation, risk management, and health insurance. Workers' compensation is a business-type activity, and risk management and health insurance are governmental activities. A description of the risks to which the state is exposed by these activities, and the ways in which the state handles the risks, is presented in Note 1.E.

Workers' Compensation

At June 30, 2011, $39.5 billion of unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses are presented at their net present and settlement value of $23.0 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.

The claims and claim adjustment liabilities of $23.0 billion as of June 30, 2011, include $11.7 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 $11.3 billion are fully funded by long-term investments, net of obligations under securities lending agreements.

Changes in the balances of workers' compensation claims liabilities during fiscal years 2010 and 2011 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
2010	$ 22,164,068	3,943,217	(2,081,453)	$ 24,025,832
2011	$ 24,025,832	1,016,932	(2,099,453)	$ 22,943,311

Risk Management

The Risk Management Fund administers tort and sundry claims filed against Washington state agencies, except the University of Washington and the Department Transportation Ferries Division. The Fund reports a tort liability when it becomes probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an actuarially determined amount for tort claims that have been incurred but not reported. It also includes an actuarial estimate of loss adjustment expenses for tort defense.

Because actual liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, it should be recognized that future loss emergence will likely deviate, perhaps materially, from the actuarial estimates. Liabilities are re-evaluated annually to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic or social factors.

The state is a defendant in a significant number of lawsuits pertaining to general and automobile liability matters.

As of June 30, 2011, outstanding and actuarially determined claims against the state and its agencies, with the exception of the University of Washington, including actuarially projected defense costs were $702.6 million for which the state has recorded a liability. The state is restricted by law from accumulating funds in the Self Insurance Liability Program in excess of 50 percent of total outstanding and actuarially determined liabilities.

At June 30, 2011, the Risk Management Fund held $96.4 million in cash and pooled investments designated for payment of these claims under the state's Self Insurance Liability Program.

Changes in the balances of risk management claims liabilities during fiscal years 2010 and 2011 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
2010	$ 720,197	82,387	(47,425)	(28,023)	$ 727,136
2011	$ 727,136	86,297	(74,051)	(36,750)	$ 702,632

Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Fund establishes a liability when it becomes probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an actuarially determined amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Because actual claims liabilities depend on various complex factors, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not always result in an exact amount.

Claims liabilities are re-evaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors.

At June 30, 2011, health insurance claims liabilities totaling $85.0 million are fully funded with cash and investments, net of obligations under securities lending agreements.

Changes in the balances of health insurance claim liabilities during fiscal years 2010 and 2011 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
2010	$ 83,441	879,324	(874,370)	$ 88,395
2011	$ 88,395	736,340	(739,745)	$ 84,990

F. POLLUTION REMEDIATION

The state reports pollution remediation obligations in accordance with GASB Statement No. 49. The liability reported involves estimates of financial responsibility and amounts recoverable as well as remediation costs.

The liability could change over time as new information becomes available and as a result of changes in remediation costs, technology and regulations governing remediation efforts. Additionally, the responsibilities and liabilities discussed in this disclosure are intended to refer to obligations solely in the accounting context. This disclosure does not constitute an admission of any legal responsibility or liability. Further, it does not establish or affect the rights or obligations of any person under the law, nor does this disclosure impose upon the state any new mandatory duties or obligations.

The state and its agencies are participating as potentially responsible parties in numerous pollution remediation projects under the provisions of the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA, generally referred to as Superfund) and the state Model Toxics Control Act.

There are 23 projects in progress for which the state has recorded a liability of $24.7 million.

The state has also voluntarily agreed to conduct certain remediation activities to the extent of funding paid to the state by third parties for such purposes. At June 30, 2011, the state has recorded a liability of $143.5 million for remaining project commitments.

Overall, the state has recorded a pollution remediation liability of $168.2 million, measured at its estimated amount, using the expected cash flow technique. The overall estimate is based on professional judgment, experience, and historical cost data. For some projects, the state can reasonably estimate the range of expected outlays early in the process because the site situation is common or similar to other sites with which the state has experience. In other cases, the estimates are limited to an amount specified in a settlement agreement, consent decree, or contract for remediation services.

The pollution remediation activity at some sites for which the state would otherwise have a reportable obligation is at a point where certain costs are not reasonably estimable. For example, a site assessment, remedial investigation, or feasibility study is in progress and the cleanup methodology has not yet been determined: and, consequently, associated future costs cannot be estimated.

The state's reported liability does not include remediation costs for future activities where costs are not yet reasonably estimable.

G. LONG-TERM LIABILITY ACTIVITY

Long-term liability activity at June 30, 2011, is reported by the state of Washington within governmental activities and business-type activities, as applicable. Long-term liability activity for governmental activities for the fiscal year 2011 is as follows (expressed in thousands):

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance July 1, 2010	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance June 30, 2011	Amounts Due Within One Year
Long-Term Debt:					
GO Bonds Payable:					
General obligation (GO) bonds	$ 15,836,220	$ 2,078,825	$ 1,830,870	$ 16,084,175	$ 607,640
GO - zero coupon bonds (principal)	703,838	-	37,642	666,196	34,895
Subtotal - GO bonds payable	16,540,058	2,078,825	1,868,512	16,750,371	642,535
Accreted interest - GO - zero coupon bonds	366,515	26,666	-	393,181	-
Revenue bonds payable	742,998	26,359	29,666	739,691	26,615
Less: Deferred amounts for issuance discounts	(7,950)	640	-	(7,310)	-
Total Bonds Payable	17,641,621	2,132,490	1,898,178	17,875,933	669,150
Other Liabilities:					
Certificates of participation *	498,587	110,338	126,996	481,929	84,814
Claims and judgments	934,048	66,762	109,571	891,239	266,912
Installment contracts	2,670	4,500	158	7,012	96
Leases	14,286	663	9,036	5,913	2,720
Compensated absences	547,752	323,947	334,245	537,454	62,722
Unfunded pension obligations	191,389	63,436	20,505	234,320	-
Other postemployment benefits obligations	697,213	224,628	-	921,841	-
Pollution remediation obligations	174,353	6,413	12,547	168,219	-
Unclaimed property refunds	93,199	6,975	2	100,172	49
Other *	488,691	869,738	1,042,332	316,097	225,416
Total Other Liabilities	3,642,188	1,677,400	1,655,392	3,664,196	642,729
Total Long-Term Debt	$ 21,283,809	$ 3,809,890	$ 3,553,570	$ 21,540,129	$ 1,311,879

* Beginning balances restated as a result of fund reclassifications.

For governmental activities, certificates of participation are being repaid approximately 41 percent from the General Fund, 47 percent from the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, and the balance from various governmental funds. The compensated absences liability will be liquidated approximately 48 percent by the General Fund, 29 percent by the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, and the balance by various other governmental funds. The claims and judgments liability will be liquidated approximately 79 percent by the Risk Management Fund (an internal service fund), 10 percent by the Health Insurance Fund (an internal service fund), and the balance by various other governmental funds. The other postemployment benefits obligations liability will be liquidated approximately 52 percent by the General Fund, 28 percent by the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, and the balance by various other governmental funds. The pollution remediation liability will be liquidated approximately 85 percent by the Wildlife and Natural Resources Fund, a nonmajor governmental fund, and the balance by various other governmental funds. The unclaimed property refunds will be liquidated against future unclaimed property deposited to the General Fund. Leases, installment contract obligations, and other liabilities will be repaid from various other governmental funds.

Long-term liability activity for business-type activities for the fiscal year 2011 (expressed in thousands) is as follows:

Business-Type Activities	Beginning Balance July 1, 2010	Additions	Reductions **	Ending Balance June 30, 2011	Amounts Due Within One Year
Long-Term Debt:					
GO Bonds Payable:					
General obligation (GO) bonds	$ 32,510	$ -	$ 14,430	$ 18,080	$ 3,205
GO - zero coupon bonds (principal)	27,383	-	27,383	-	-
Subtotal - GO bonds payable	59,893	-	41,813	18,080	3,205
Accreted interest - GO - zero coupon bonds	41,760	-	41,760	-	-
Revenue bonds payable	1,083,945	373,366	34,144	1,423,167	53,020
Plus: Unamortized amounts issuance premiums	12,942	1,917	1,197	13,662	-
Less: Deferred amounts for issuance discounts	(483)	34	-	(449)	-
Less: Deferred gain/loss on bond refunding	(8,908)	614	223	(8,517)	-
Total Bonds Payable	1,189,149	375,931	119,137	1,445,943	56,225
Other Liabilities:					
Certificates of participation *	243,639	591	182,564	61,666	8,508
Less: Deferred amounts for issuance discounts	(1,019)	-	(1,019)	-	-
Claims and judgments	24,038,322	664,004	1,747,000	22,955,326	1,744,006
Lottery prize annuities payable	275,911	58,832	94,585	240,158	46,852
Tuition benefits payable	1,853,404	992,187	114,891	2,730,700	129,500
Leases	6,091	2,714	2,315	6,490	820
Compensated absences	59,200	29,210	27,419	60,991	28,687
Other postemployment benefits obligations	80,659	26,889	1,622	105,926	-
Other *	139,959	606,271	521,030	225,200	148,684
Total Other Liabilities	26,696,166	2,380,698	2,690,407	26,386,457	2,107,057
Total Long-Term Debt	$ 27,885,315	$ 2,756,629	$ 2,809,544	$ 27,832,400	$ 2,163,282

* Beginning balances restated as a result of fund reclassifications.

** Reductions include the defeasance of the bonds and certificates of participation of the Convention and Trade Center. As part of the agreement between the state and a newly created public facilities district, the public facility district issued $271 million in bonds and wired the proceeds to the state to refund the Convention and Trade Center debt held by the state.

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 schedule below presents the June 30, 2011, balances for the "No Commitment" debt of the state's financing authorities (expressed in thousands):

Financing Authorities	Principal Balance
Washington State Housing Finance Commission	$ 3,736,479
Washington Higher Education Facilities Authority	671,779
Washington Health Care Facilities Authority	5,300,000
Washington Economic Development Finance Authority	768,613
Total No Commitment Debt	$ 10,476,871

Note 9

Governmental Fund Balances

A. GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES

The state's governmental fund balances are classified according to the relative constraints that control how amounts can be spent. Classifications include:

- Nonspendable. Balances that either are not in a spendable form or are legally or contractually required to remain intact.
- Restricted. Balances that are restricted for specific purposes by the constitution, enabling legislation or external resource providers such as creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments;
- Committed. Balances that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the state Legislature;
- Assigned. Balances that are constrained by management to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.
- Unassigned. Residual balances that are not contained in the other classifications.

A summary of governmental fund balances at June 30, 2011, is as follows (expressed in thousands):

Fund Balances	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:					
Permanent funds	$ -	$ -	$ 1,513,158	$ 187,446	$ 1,700,604
Consumable inventories	13,977	11,789	-	40,736	66,502
Petty cash	586	3,096	-	733	4,415
Investments	-	36,994	64,533	965	102,492
Student loans receivable - long-term	-	103,337	-	-	103,337
Other receivables – long-term	75,353	2,633	-	1,698,774	1,776,760
Total Nonspendable Fund Balance	89,916	157,849	1,577,691	1,928,654	3,754,110
Restricted for:					
Higher education	-	744,826	1,544,574	69,769	2,359,169
Education	-	-	35,893	4,774	40,667
Transportation	-	-	-	782,926	782,926
Other purposes	683	-	-	15,531	16,214
Human services	-	-	119	113,684	113,803
Wildlife and natural resources	12,736	-	-	139,812	152,548
Local grants and loans	6,844	-	-	281	7,125
School construction	2,446	-	-	64,444	66,890
State facilities	-	-	-	73,781	73,781
Budget stabilization	564	-	-	-	564
Debt service	-	-	-	86,897	86,897
Pollution remediation	-	-	-	113,266	113,266
Total Restricted Fund Balance	23,273	744,826	1,580,586	1,465,165	3,813,850
Committed for:					
Higher education	41,440	917,527	-	46,615	1,005,582
Education	-	-	-	1,322	1,322
Transportation	-	-	-	113,944	113,944
Other purposes	19,572	-	-	65,607	85,179
Human services	6,398	-	-	222,055	228,453
Wildlife and natural resources	26,619	-	-	411,443	438,062
Local grants and loans	4,048	-	-	53,412	57,460
State facilities	-	-	-	17,503	17,503
Debt service	-	-	-	203,095	203,095
Total Committed Fund Balance	98,077	917,527	-	1,134,996	2,150,600
Assigned for:					
Working capital	1,065,252	-	-	-	1,065,252
Other purposes	49,447	-	-	45	49,492
Total Assigned Fund Balance	1,114,699	-	-	45	1,114,744
Unassigned	(107,764)	-	-	(174,472)	(282,236)
Total Unassigned Fund Balance	(107,764)	-	-	(174,472)	(282,236)
Total Fund Balance	$ 1,218,201	$ 1,820,202	$ 3,158,277	$ 4,354,388	$ 10,551,068

B. BUDGET STABILIZATION ACCOUNT

In accordance with Article 7, Section 12 of the Washington State Constitution, the state maintains the Budget Stabilization Account ("Rainy Day Fund"). The Budget Stabilization Account is reported in the General Fund.

By June 30th of each fiscal year, an amount equal to 1 percent of the general state revenues for that fiscal year is transferred to the Budget Stabilization Account.

The Budget Stabilization Account balance can only be used as follows: (a) If the governor declares a state of emergency resulting from a catastrophic event that necessitates government action to protect life or public safety, then for that fiscal year money may be withdrawn and appropriated from the Budget Stabilization Account, via separate legislation setting forth the nature of the emergency and containing an appropriation limited to the above-authorized purposes as contained in the declaration, by a favorable vote of a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature; (b) If the employment growth forecast for any fiscal year is estimated to be less than 1 percent, then for that fiscal year money may be withdrawn and appropriated from the Budget Stabilization Account by the favorable vote of a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature; (c) Any amount may be withdrawn and appropriated from the Budget Stabilization Account at any time by the favorable vote of at least three-fifths of the members of each house of the Legislature.

When the balance in the Budget Stabilization Account, including investment earnings, equals more than 10 percent of the estimated general state revenues in that fiscal year, the Legislature by the favorable vote of a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature may withdraw and appropriate the balance to the extent that the balance exceeds 10 percent of the estimated general state revenues. These appropriations may be made solely for deposit to the Education Construction Fund.

As June 30, 2011, the Budget Stabilization Account had restricted fund balance of $564 thousand.

Note 10

Deficit Fund Balance/Net Assets

State Route Number 520 Corridor Account

The State Route Number 520 Corridor Account within the Multimodal Transportation Fund, a special revenue fund, had deficit fund balance of $174.5 million at June 30, 2011.

The account administers the financing for and construction of the replacement of State Route Number 520 floating bridge and necessary landings.

Construction costs were incurred during fiscal year 2011, however tolling was not initiated nor construction bonds issued until after June 30, 2011, resulting in deficit fund balance at June 30, 2011.

The following schedule details the changes in fund balance for the State Route Number 520 Corridor Account during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 (expressed in thousands):

State Route Number 520 Corridor Account	Fund Balance (Deficit)
Balance, July 1, 2010	$ (986)
Fiscal year 2011 activity	(173,486)
Balance, June 30, 2011	$ (174,472)

Risk Management Fund

The Risk Management Fund, an internal service fund, had deficit net assets of $610.7 million at June 30, 2011. The Risk Management Fund is used to administer the Self-Insurance Liability Program. This program investigates, processes, and adjudicates tort and sundry claims filed against Washington state agencies, with the exception of the University of Washington and the Department of Transportation Ferries Division. The Self Insurance Liability Program, initiated in 1990, is intended to provide funds for the payment of all tort claims and defense expenses.

The Risk Management Fund is supported by premium assessments to state agencies. The state is restricted by law from accumulating funds in the Self Insurance Liability Program in excess of 50 percent of total outstanding and actuarially determined claims. As a consequence, when outstanding and incurred but not reported claims are actuarially determined and accrued, the result is deficit net assets.

The following schedule details the changes in net assets for the Risk Management Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 (expressed in thousands):

Risk Management Fund	Net Assets (Deficit)
Balance, July 1, 2010	$ (616,115)
Fiscal year 2011 activity	5,400
Balance, June 30, 2011	$ (610,715)

Note 11
Retirement Plans

A. GENERAL

The state of Washington, through the Department of Retirement Systems, the Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, administers 13 defined benefit retirement plans, three combination defined benefit/defined contribution retirement plans, and one defined contribution retirement plan covering eligible employees of the state and local governments.

Basis of Accounting

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

Investments

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

Department of Retirement Systems. As established in chapter 41.50 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS) administers eight retirement systems comprising 12 defined benefit pension plans and three combination defined benefit/defined contribution plans as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Judicial Retirement System (JRS)
  Defined benefit plan

- Judges' Retirement Fund (Judges)
  Defined benefit plan

Although some assets of the plans are commingled for investment purposes, each plan's assets may be used only for the payment of benefits to the members of that plan in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Administration of the PERS, TRS, SERS, LEOFF, WSPRS, and PSERS systems and plans was funded by an employer rate of 0.16 percent of employee salaries. Administration of the JRS and Judges plans is funded by means of legislative appropriations.

The Department of Retirement Systems prepares a stand-alone financial report. Copies of the report that include financial statements and required supplementary information may be obtained by writing to Washington State Department of Retirement Systems, PO Box 48380, Olympia, Washington 98504-8380 or by visiting their website at: http:\\www.drs.wa.gov.

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

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

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

Plan descriptions, funding policies, a table of employer contributions required and paid for defined benefit plans, schedules of funded status and funding progress, defined benefit pension plans valuations, annual pension cost, and three year trend information follow in Note 11.B through G, respectively. Information related to changes in actuarial assumptions and methods, and changes in benefit provisions are provided in Note 11.H and I. For information related to defined contribution plans, refer to Note 11.J. Details on plan net assets and changes in plan net assets of pension plans and other employee benefit funds administered by the state are presented in Note 11.K.

Membership of each state administered plan consisted of the following at June 30, 2010, the date of the latest actuarial valuation for all plans:

Number of Participating Members

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	53,742	1,979	8,409	598	64,728
PERS 2	22,043	23,513	86,770	33,056	165,382
PERS 3	1,114	3,368	10,342	17,351	32,175
TRS 1	36,015	701	4,533	58	41,307
TRS 2	2,320	2,467	5,973	3,469	14,229
TRS 3	2,235	5,782	31,379	20,913	60,309
SERS 2	3,311	4,758	14,385	5,973	28,427
SERS 3	2,073	4,942	17,856	14,125	38,996
LEOFF 1	8,008	1	301	-	8,310
LEOFF 2	1,639	781	13,119	3,656	19,195
WSPRS 1	851	119	806	-	1,776
WSPRS 2	-	6	122	159	287
PSERS 2	7	-	-	4,210	4,217
JRS	125	-	5	-	130
Judges	13	-	-	-	13
JRA	3	181	10	-	194
VFFRPF	3,708	6,118	4,076	6,735	20,637
Total	137,207	54,716	198,086	110,303	500,312

Following is a summary of the number of government employers participating in state administered retirement plans as of June 30, 2010:

Number of Participating Employers

Plan	State Agencies	School Districts	Counties/ Municipalities	Other Political Subdivisions
PERS 1	144	227	158	180
PERS 2	179	-	271	494
PERS 3	166	-	205	302
TRS 1	49	263	-	-
TRS 2	25	288	-	-
TRS 3	28	302	-	-
SERS 2	-	299	-	-
SERS 3	-	300	-	-
LEOFF 1	-	-	48	14
LEOFF 2	8	-	214	152
WSPRS 1	1	-	-	-
WSPRS 2	1	-	-	-
PSERS 2	11	-	65	1
JRS	2	-	-	-
Judges	-	-	-	-
JRA	3	-	-	-
VFFRPF	-	-	-	642

Employers can participate in multiple systems and/or plans.

B. PLAN DESCRIPTIONS

Public Employees' Retirement System

The Legislature established the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) in 1947. Membership in the system includes: elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme, Appeals, and Superior Courts (other than judges currently in a judicial retirement system); employees of legislative committees; community and technical colleges, college and university employees not in national higher education retirement programs; judges of district and municipal courts; and employees of local governments.

The Higher Education Retirement Plans are not administered by DRS. Approximately 50 percent of PERS salaries are accounted for by state employment. PERS retirement benefit provisions are established in chapters 41.34 and 41.40 RCW and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

PERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/ defined contribution plan.

PERS 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. Notwithstanding, PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members may opt out of plan membership if terminally ill with less than five years to live.

PERS is comprised of and reported as three separate plans: Plan 1, Plan 2/3, and Plan 3. Plan 1 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 1 members. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members.

Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund.

All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan.

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 2011, 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.

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 monthly benefit is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service capped at 60 percent. AFC is the monthly average of the 24 consecutive highest-paid service credit months.

The monthly benefit is subject to a minimum for PERS Plan 1 retirees who have 25 years of service and have been retired 20 years, or who have 20 years of service and have been retired 25 years. Plan 1 members retiring from inactive status prior to the age of 65 may receive actuarially reduced benefits. If a survivor option is chosen, the benefit is further reduced.

A cost-of-living allowance (COLA) is granted at age 66 based upon years of service times the COLA amount (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually. Plan 1 retirees, after being retired one year, will receive the annual COLA adjustment in July if they turn 66 years of age any time in the calendar year in which the COLA is given. Plan 1 members may also elect to receive an additional COLA amount (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually. To offset the cost of this annual adjustment, the benefit is reduced.

PERS Plan 1 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 and is actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor option. A COLA is granted at age 66 based upon years of service times the COLA amount (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually. Plan 1 members may also elect to receive an additional COLA amount (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually. To offset the costs of this annual adjustment, the benefit is reduced.

PERS Plan 1 members can receive credit for military service while actively serving in the military, if such credit makes them eligible to retire. Members can also purchase up to 24 months of service credit lost because of an on-the-job injury.

The surviving spouse or designated beneficiary of a Plan 1 member who dies after leaving eligible employment having earned ten years of service credit has the option of receiving either a monthly survivor benefit or a lump sum of the member's contributions plus interest.

LEOFF Plan 1 members who transferred service credit to PERS Plan 1 between July 1, 1997, and July 1, 1998, are permitted to include the years of transferred service in meeting the 25 years of member service requirement to qualify for up to five years of prior, or non-interruptive, military service.

PERS Plan 2 members are vested after completion of five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members are eligible for normal retirement at the age of 65 with five years of service. The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the AFC per year of service. AFC is the monthly average of the 60 consecutive highest-paid service months.

Half time service credit is granted for members of PERS Plans 2 and 3 for educational employment prior to January 1, 1987.

PERS Plan 2 members who have at least 20 years of service credit and are 55 years of age or older are eligible for early retirement with a reduced benefit. The benefit is reduced by an early retirement factor (ERF) that varies according to age, for each year before age 65.

PERS Plan 2 members who have 30 or more years of service credit and are at least 55 years old, can retire under one of two provisions:

- With a benefit that is reduced by 3 percent for each year before age 65; or

- With a benefit that has a smaller (or no) reduction (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

The benefit is also actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor option. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a COLA is granted (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

Refunds provided to survivors of PERS Plan 2 members that leave eligible employment after earning ten years of service credit and are subsequently killed in uniformed service to the United States while participating in Operation Enduring Freedom or Persian Gulf, Operation Iraqi Freedom is increased from 100 to 200 percent of the accumulated contributions in the member's account.

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 the monthly average of the 60 consecutive highest-paid service months.

Effective June 7, 2006, PERS Plan 3 members may be vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after ten years of service or after five years of service, if 12 months of that service are earned after age 44 or after 5 service credit years earned in PERS Plan 2 by June 1, 2003. Plan 3 members are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan.

Vested Plan 3 members are eligible to retire with full benefits at age 65 or they may retire early with the following conditions and benefits:

- If they have at least ten service credit years and are 55 years old, the benefit is reduced by an ERF that varies with age, for each year before age 65;

- If they have 30 service credit years and are at least 55 years old, they have the choice of a benefit that is reduced by 3 percent for each year before age 65; or a benefit with a smaller (or no) reduction factor (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

The benefit is also actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor option. There is no cap on years of service credit; and Plan 3 provides the same COLA as Plan 2. Refer to section J of this note for a description of the defined contribution component of PERS Plan 3.

PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 provide disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 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. There is no cap on years of service credit, and a COLA is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index) capped at 3 percent annually.

Beneficiaries of a PERS Plan 2 or 3 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 at 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.

PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members may have up to ten years of interruptive military service credit; 5 years at no cost, and 5 years that may be purchased by paying the required contributions. Effective July 24, 2005, a member who becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment while serving in the uniformed services, or a surviving spouse or eligible children, may apply for interruptive military service credit. Should any such member die during this active duty, the member's surviving spouse or eligible children may purchase credit on behalf of the deceased member.

PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members can purchase up to 24 months of service credit lost because of an on-the-job injury. PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members who apply for early retirement may, at the time of retirement, purchase up to five years of additional service credit. The cost of the additional service credit is the actuarial equivalent value of the resulting increase in the member's benefit.

A $150,000 death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a PERS member who dies in the line of service as a result of injuries sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally or by a duty related illness, and proximately out of their covered employment, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

PERS members may also purchase up to five years of additional service credit once eligible for retirement. This credit can only be purchased at the time of retirement, and cannot be used to qualify for any retirement eligibility or benefit reductions based upon years of service. This credit is to be used exclusively to provide the member with a monthly annuity that is paid in addition to the member's retirement allowance.

Portability of retirement benefits allows for PERS members' compensation that is reportable in all dual members' systems, except in WSPRS, to be included in the calculation of all dual members' benefits, and removing the "maximum benefit rule" for dual members who have less than 15 years of service in one capped plan and service in one uncapped plan.

Effective after the January 2008 distribution, gain sharing for PERS Plan 1 and Plan 3 members was discontinued.

Additional COLAs were provided to PERS Plan 1 retirees in July 2009 and new alternative early retirement provisions were created for PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members.

Beginning January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, judicial members of PERS were given the choice to participate in the Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program enacted in 2006.

Justices or judges in PERS Plans 1 and 2 were able to make a one-time irrevocable election to pay increased contributions that would fund a retirement benefit with a 3.5 percent multiplier. The benefit would be capped at 75 percent of AFC.

Judges in PERS Plan 3 could elect a 1.6 percent of pay per year of service benefit, capped at 37.5 percent of AFC.

Members who chose to participate would:

- Accrue service credit at the higher multiplier beginning with the date of their election.
- Be subject to the benefit cap of 75 percent of AFC.
- Stop contributing to the Judicial Retirement Account (JRA).
- Pay higher contributions.
- Be given the option to increase the multiplier on past judicial service.

Members who did not choose to participate would:

- Continue to accrue service credit at the regular multiplier (i.e. 1 percent, 2 percent, or 3 percent).
- Continue to participate in JRA, if applicable.
- Never be a participant in the JBM program.
- Continue to pay contributions at the regular PERS rate.

Newly elected justices and judges who chose to become PERS members on or after January 1, 2007, or who had not previously opted into PERS membership, were required to participate in the JBM program.

Members required to join the JBM program would:

- Return to prior PERS Plan if membership had previously been established.
- Be mandated into Plan 2 and not have a Plan 3 transfer choice, if a new PERS member.
- Accrue the higher multiplier for all judicial service.
- Not contribute to JRA.
- Not have the option to increase the multiplier for past judicial service.

Judges and justices who are members of PERS may purchase prior judicial service credit at a higher multiplier at retirement.

During the period of January 1, 2009, through June 30, 2009, active and inactive PERS members who were not then serving as justices or judges, but who have served as such in the past, may request an increase in their benefit multiplier for past periods of judicial service and pay a cost that is the actuarial equivalent of the increase.

Material changes, if any, in PERS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Teachers' Retirement System

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

TRS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a 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 members hired on or after July 1, 2007, have 90 days to make an irrevocable choice to enroll in either Plan 2 or Plan 3. An employee is reported in Plan 2 until a choice is made. Employees who fail to choose within 90 days default to TRS Plan 3. Notwithstanding, TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members may opt out of plan membership if terminally ill, with less than five years to live.

TRS is comprised of and reported as three separate plans: Plan 1, Plan 2/3, and Plan 3. Plan 1 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 1 members. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members.

Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan.

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 2011, 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 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.

A COLA is granted at age 66 based upon years of service times the COLA amount, increased by 3 percent annually. Plan 1 retirees will receive the annual COLA adjustment in July if they turn 66 years of age any time in the calendar year in which the COLA is given. Plan 1 members may also elect to receive an additional COLA amount (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually. To offset the cost of this annual adjustment, the benefit is reduced.

TRS Plan 1 provides death benefits as well as permanent and temporary disability benefits. TRS Plan 1 members receive the following additional lump sum death benefits: retired members-$400 (if retired with 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 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.

TRS Plan 2 members who have 30 or more years of service credit and are at least 55 years old, can retire under one of two provisions:

- With a benefit that is reduced by 3 percent for each year before age 65; or
- With a benefit that has a smaller (or no) reduction (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

There is no cap on years of service credit; and a COLA 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 are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan.

Effective June 7, 2006, TRS Plan 3 members may be vested in the defined benefit portion of the plan either after ten years of service or after five years of service, as long as 12 consecutive months of service were accrued after attainment of age 44. Plan 3 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits.

Vested TRS Plan 3 members are eligible for normal retirement at age 65, or they may retire early with the following conditions and benefits:

- If they have at least 10 service credit years and are 55 years old, the benefit is reduced by an ERF that varies according to age, for each year before age 65;
- If they have 30 service credit years and are at least 55 years old, they have the choice of a benefit that is reduced 3 percent for each year before age 65, or a benefit with a smaller (or no) reduction factor (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

There is no cap on years of service credit and Plan 3 provides the same COLA as Plan 2. Refer to section J of this note for a description of the defined contribution component of TRS Plan 3.

TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members who work for at least five months of a six-month period, from September through August, and earn 630 hours or more within that six-month period receive six months of service credit.

Plan 2 and Plan 3 members need have only two years of service credit in order to be eligible to purchase up to seven years of service credit for public education experience earned in another state or with the federal government.

TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 provide disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 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.

Beneficiaries of a TRS Plan 2 or Plan 3 member with ten years of service who is killed in the course of employment receive retirement benefits without actuarial reduction, if the member was not at 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.

TRS members can purchase service credit for military service that interrupts employment. Additionally, TRS members who become totally incapacitated for continued employment while serving in the uniformed services may apply for interruptive military service credit. Should any such member die during this active duty, the member's surviving spouse or eligible children may purchase credit on behalf of the deceased member.

TRS members may purchase up to 24 consecutive months of service credit for each period of temporary duty disability.

TRS members may purchase up to five years of additional service credit once eligible for retirement. This credit can only be purchased at the time of retirement, and cannot be used to qualify for any retirement eligibility or benefit reductions based upon years of service. This credit is to be used exclusively to provide the member with a monthly annuity that is paid in addition to the member's retirement allowance.

Active TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members may also make a one-time purchase of up to seven years of service credit for education experience earned in a state or federal public school outside the state of Washington. Completion of at least five years of service under TRS is required.

A $150,000 death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a TRS member who dies in the line of service as a result of injuries sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally and proximately out of their covered employment or duty related illness, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Portability of retirement benefits allows for TRS members' compensation that is reportable in all dual members' systems, except in WSPRS, to be included in the calculation of all dual members' benefits, and removing the "maximum benefit rule" for dual members who have less than 15 years of service in one capped plan and service in one uncapped plan.

Effective after the January 2008 distribution, gain sharing for TRS Plan 1 and Plan 3 members was discontinued. Additional COLAs were provided to TRS Plan 1 retirees in July 2009 and new alternative early retirement provisions were created for TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members.

Beginning January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, judicial members of TRS were given the choice to participate in the Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program enacted in 2006.

Justices or judges in TRS Plan 1 were able to make a one-time irrevocable election to pay increased contributions that would fund a retirement benefit with a 3.5 percent multiplier. The benefit would be capped at 75 percent of AFC.

Members who chose to participate would:

- Accrue service credit at the higher multiplier beginning with the date of their election.
- Be subject to the benefit cap of 75 percent of AFC.
- Stop contributing to the Judicial Retirement Account (JRA).
- Pay higher contributions.
- Be given the option to increase the multiplier on past judicial service.

Members who did not choose to participate would:

- Continue to accrue service credit at the regular multiplier (i.e. 2 percent).
- Continue to participate in JRA, if applicable.
- Never be a participant in the JBM program.
- Continue to pay contributions at the regular TRS rate.

Newly elected justices and judges who chose to become TRS members on or after January 1, 2007, or who had not previously opted into TRS membership, were required to participate in the JBM program. Members required to join the JBM program would:

- Return to prior TRS Plan if membership had previously been established.
- Accrue the higher multiplier for all judicial service.
- Not contribute to JRA.
- Not have the option to increase the multiplier for past judicial service.

Material changes, if any, in TRS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

School Employees' Retirement System

The Legislature established the School Employees' Retirement System (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 chapters 41.34 and 41.35 RCW and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

SERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of two separate plans for membership purposes: Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan and Plan 3 is a 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 members hired on or after July 1, 2007, have 90 days to make an irrevocable choice to enroll in either Plan 2 or Plan 3. An employee is reported in Plan 2 until a choice is made. Employees who fail to choose within 90 days default to SERS Plan 3. Notwithstanding, SERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members may opt out of plan membership if terminally ill, with less than five years to live.

SERS is comprised of and reported as two separate plans: Plan 2/3 and Plan 3. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members.

Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan.

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 2011, 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.

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.)

SERS Plan 2 members who have at least 20 years of service credit and are 55 years of age or older are eligible for early retirement with a reduced benefit. The benefit is reduced by an early retirement factor (ERF) that varies according to age, for each year before age 65. SERS Plan 2 members who have 30 service credit years and are at least 55 years old can retire under one of two provisions:

- With a benefit that is reduced by 3 percent for each year before age 65; or
- With a benefit that has a smaller (or no) reduction (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

The benefit is also actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor option. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a COLA 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.)

Effective June 7, 2006, SERS Plan 3 members are vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after ten years of service; or after 5 years of service if 12 months of that service are earned after age 44; or after five service credit years earned in PERS Plan 2 by September 1, 2000. Plan 3 members are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan.

Vested SERS Plan 3 members are eligible for normal retirement at age 65, or they may retire early with the following conditions and benefits:

- If they have at least 10 service credit years and are 55 years old, the benefit is reduced by an ERF that varies according to age, for each year before age 65;

- If they have 30 service credit years and are at least 55 years old, they have the choice of a benefit that is reduced by 3 percent for each year before age 65; or a benefit with a smaller (or no) reduction factor (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

The benefit is also actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor option. There is no cap on years of service credit; and Plan 3 provides the same COLA as Plan 2. Refer to section J of this note for a description of the defined contribution component of SERS Plan 3.

Effective after the January 2008 distribution, gain sharing for SERS Plan 3 members was discontinued and new alternative early retirement provisions were created for SERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members.

SERS members can purchase service credit for military service that interrupts employment. Additionally, SERS members who become totally incapacitated for continued employment while serving in the uniformed services may apply for interruptive military service credit.

Should any such member die during this active duty, the member's surviving spouse or eligible children may purchase service credit on behalf of the deceased member. SERS members may purchase up to 24 consecutive months of service credit for each period of temporary duty disability.

SERS provides 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.

Beneficiaries of a SERS member with ten years of service who is killed in the course of employment receive retirement benefits without actuarial reduction, if the member was not at 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.

SERS members who apply for early retirement may, at the time of retirement, purchase up to five years of additional service credit. The cost of the additional service credit is the actuarial equivalent value of the resulting increase in the member's benefit.

SERS members may also purchase up to five years of additional service credit once eligible for retirement. This credit can only be purchased at the time of retirement, and cannot be used to qualify for any retirement eligibility or benefit reductions based upon years of service. This credit is to be used exclusively to provide the member with a monthly annuity that is paid in addition to the member's retirement allowance.
Half time service credit is granted for members of SERS Plans 2 and 3 for educational employment prior to January 1, 1987.

SERS members who work for at least five months of a six-month period, from September through August, and earn 630 hours or more within that six-month period receive six months of service credit.

A $150,000 death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a SERS member who dies in the line of service as a result of injuries sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally and proximately out of their covered employment, or duty related illness if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Portability of retirement benefits allows for SERS members' compensation that is reportable in all dual members' systems, except in WSPRS, to be included in the calculation of all dual members' benefits, and removing the "maximum benefit rule" for dual members who have less than 15 years of service in one capped plan and service in one uncapped plan.

Material changes, if any, in SERS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System

The Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF) was established in 1970 by the Legislature. Membership includes all full-time, fully compensated, local law enforcement officers and firefighters, and as of July 24, 2005, those emergency medical technicians who were given the option and chose LEOFF Plan 2 membership.

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 chapter 41.26 RCW and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

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.

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 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 2011, 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 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 ten years of service. A COLA is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index).

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.

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 1 members may purchase up to five years of additional service credit once eligible for retirement. This credit can only be purchased at the time of retirement, and cannot be used to qualify for any retirement eligibility or benefit reductions based upon years of service. This credit is to be used exclusively to provide the member with a monthly annuity that is paid in addition to the member's retirement allowance.

LEOFF Plan 2 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members may retire at age 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 members who retire prior to the age of 53 receive reduced benefits.

Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the benefit commences prior to age 53 and to reflect the choice of a survivor option. If the member has at least 20 years of service and is age 50, the reduction is 3 percent for each year prior to age 53. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a COLA is granted (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

LEOFF Plan 2 members may purchase up to five years of additional service credit at retirement. LEOFF Plan 2 members can also purchase service credit for military service that interrupts employment.

Additionally, LEOFF Plan 2 members who become totally incapacitated for continued employment while serving in the uniformed services may apply for interruptive military service credit. Should any such member die during this active duty, the member's surviving spouse or eligible children may purchase credit on behalf of the deceased member.

Employer authorized shared leave received by LEOFF Plan 2 members from a non-state employer, must receive the same treatment in respect to service credit and FAS that a member would normally receive if using accrued annual leave or sick leave. This applies to directly and indirectly transferred leave, such as through a shared leave pool, and includes leave transferred prior to the effective date of the act providing that retirement contributions were made on the shared leave.

LEOFF Plan 2 provides disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility.

The Plan 2 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, unless the disability is duty-related, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option.

If the member has at least 20 years of service and is age 50, the reduction is 3 percent for each year prior to age 53. Plan 2 members may purchase up to 24 consecutive months of service credit for each period of temporary duty disability.
For Emergency Medical Technicians who joined LEOFF Plan 2 as a result of 2003 and 2005 legislation, the five year waiting period is waived when they die or retire due to disability.

Members of LEOFF Plan 2 who leave service because of a line of duty disability are allowed to withdraw 150 percent of accumulated member contributions. This withdrawal benefit is not subject to federal income tax.

Alternatively, members of LEOFF Plan 2 who leave service because of a line of duty disability may be eligible to receive a retirement allowance of at least 10 percent of the FAS and 2 percent per year of service beyond five years. The first 10 percent of FAS is not subject to federal income tax.

LEOFF Plan 2 members who are severely disabled in the line of duty and incapable of substantial gainful employment in any capacity in the future, can receive a catastrophic disability benefit from LEOFF Plan 2 equal to 70 percent of their FAS subject to offsets for workers' compensation and Social Security disability benefits received. Effective June 2010, benefits to LEOFF Plan 2 members who are catastrophically disabled include payment of eligible health care insurance premiums.

LEOFF Plan 2 retirees may return to work in an eligible position covered by another retirement system, choose membership in that system and suspend their pension benefits, or not choose membership and continue receiving pension benefits without interruption.

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

Beginning in 2011, when state General Fund revenues increase by at least 5 percent over the prior biennium's revenues, the State Treasurer will transfer, subject to legislative appropriation, specific amounts into a Local Public Safety Enhancement Account. Half of this transfer will be proportionately distributed to all jurisdictions with LEOFF Plan 2 members. The other half will be transferred to a LEOFF Retirement System Benefits Improvement Account to fund benefit enhancements for LEOFF Plan 2 members.

Eligible survivors of LEOFF Plan 2 members who are killed in the line of duty are reimbursed for the cost of on-going health care insurance coverage.

A $214,000 death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a LEOFF Plan 2 member who dies as a result of injuries sustained in the course of employment or dies from occupational disease or duty-related illness such as an infectious disease or cancer resulting from a job-related exposure, or duty related illness if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries. The death benefit amount is adjusted each year by the Seattle Consumer Price Index up to a maximum of 3 percent each year. This applies to all members of LEOFF Plan 2 killed in the course of employment since January 1, 2009.

Effective June 2009, domestic partners of LEOFF Plan 2 members are granted the same pension rights and options as spouses.

The optional lump sum payment payable upon remarriage is increased for LEOFF Plan 2 survivors of a member killed in the course of employment from 24 times the monthly allowance that the member was receiving at the time or remarriage to an amount equal to 36 times the monthly allowance.

Portability of retirement benefits allows for LEOFF Plan 2 members' compensation that is reportable in all dual members' systems, except in WSPRS, to be included in the calculation of all dual members' benefits, and removing the "maximum benefit rule" for dual members who have less than 15 years of service in one capped plan and service in one uncapped plan.

Department of Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Officers can transfer service credit earned as an enforcement officer in PERS Plan 2 or PERS Plan 3 to LEOFF Plan 2. Member, employer and state contribution rates will increase to the extent necessary to fund the difference in the value of the service credit transferred between the plans and the member contributions transferred into LEOFF Plan 2.

Active LEOFF members can choose whether or not to obtain and pay for Medicare coverage through a "divided referendum" process.

Material changes, if any, in LEOFF benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Washington State Patrol Retirement System

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

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 2011, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.364 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 member contribution rates will be no more than 7 percent of pay plus half the cost of any future benefit improvements. Employers will pay the contribution rate required to cover all system costs that are not covered by the member contribution rate. Also a minimum total contribution rate is established for WSPRS, beginning July 1, 2010.

There is no vesting requirement for active WSPRS members. Inactive WSPRS members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Members are eligible for retirement at the age of 55 with five years of service, or after 25 years of service.

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.

The WSPRS mandatory retirement age is 65, but does not apply to the member serving as chief of the Washington State Patrol.

WSPRS members may purchase up to five years of additional service credit once eligible for retirement. This credit can only be purchased at the time of retirement, and cannot be used to qualify for any retirement eligibility or benefit reductions based upon years of service. This credit is to be used exclusively to provide the member with a monthly annuity that is paid in addition to the member's retirement allowance.

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.

A $150,000 death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a WSPRS Plan 1 member who dies as a result of injuries sustained in the course of employment or dies from occupational disease or duty-related illness such as an infectious disease or cancer resulting from a job-related exposure, or duty related illness if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

The spouse and dependent children of a WSPRS member who is killed in the course of employment will be reimbursed for any payments of medical premiums to the Washington State Health Care Authority.

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 ten 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 ten 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.

Effective June 2009, state-registered domestic partners are granted the ability to receive the survivor and death benefits available to spouses.

A $214,000 death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a WSPRS Plan 2 member who dies as a result of injuries sustained in the course of employment or dies from occupational disease or duty-related illness such as an infectious disease or cancer resulting from a job-related exposure, or duty related illness if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries. The death benefit amount is adjusted each year by the Seattle Consumer Price Index up to a maximum of 3 percent each year. This applies to all members of WSPRS Plan 2 killed in the course of employment since January 1, 2009.

WSPRS Plan 2 members can purchase service credit for military service that interrupts employment. Additionally, WSPRS Plan 2 members who become totally incapacitated for continued employment while serving in the uniformed services may apply for interruptive military service credit. Should any such member die during this active duty, the member's surviving spouse or eligible children may purchase credit on behalf of the deceased member.

Beneficiaries of a WSPRS Plan 2 member with ten 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.

Compensation for members of WSPRS Plans 1 and 2 who become totally disabled during the line of duty includes any payments for premiums for employer-provided medical insurance.

Material changes, if any, in WSPRS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Public Safety Employees' Retirement System

The Public Safety Employees' Retirement System (PSERS) was created by the 2004 Legislature and became effective July 1, 2006. PSERS pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 41.37 RCW and may be only amended by the state Legislature. PSERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of a single defined benefit plan, PSERS Plan 2.

PSERS membership includes:

- Full-time employees of a covered employer on or before July 1, 2006, who met at least one of the PSERS eligibility criteria, and elected membership during the election period of July 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006; and,
- Full-time employees hired on or after July 1, 2006, by a covered employer, that meet at least one of the PSERS eligibility criteria.

A "covered employer" is one that participates in PSERS. Covered employers include:

- State of Washington agencies: Department of Corrections, Parks and Recreation Commission, Gambling Commission, Washington State Patrol, Liquor Control Board, and Department of Natural Resources;
- Washington state counties;
- Washington cities except for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane; and
- Interlocal corrections agencies.

To be eligible for PSERS, an employee must work on a full-time basis and:

- Have completed a certified criminal justice training course with authority to arrest, conduct criminal investigations, enforce the criminal laws of Washington, and carry a firearm as part of the job; or
- Have primary responsibility to ensure the custody and security of incarcerated or probationary individuals; or
- Function as a limited authority Washington peace officer, as defined in RCW 10.93.020; or
- Have primary responsibility to supervise eligible members who meet the above criteria.

PSERS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to the PSERS defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by DRS.

During fiscal year 2011, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Employees in PSERS can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon upon separation from PSERS-covered employment.

PSERS benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. PSERS members may retire at the age 65 with five years of service, or at the age of 60 with at least ten years of PSERS service credit, with an allowance of 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service.

The AFC is the monthly average of the member's 60 consecutive highest-paid service credit months, excluding any severance pay such as lump-sum payments for deferred sick leave, vacation or annual leave. Plan 2 retirees prior to the age of 60 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 53 or older with at least 20 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction for each year between the age at retirement and age 60 applies. 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.

PSERS members can purchase service credit for military service that interrupts employment. Additionally, PSERS members who become totally incapacitated for continued employment while serving in the uniformed services may apply for interruptive military service credit. Should any such member die during this active duty, the member's surviving spouse or eligible children may purchase credit on behalf of the deceased member.

PSERS members may also purchase up to five years of additional service credit once eligible for retirement. This credit can only be purchased at the time of retirement, and cannot be used to qualify for any retirement eligibility or benefit reductions based upon years of service. This credit is to be used exclusively to provide the member with a monthly annuity that is paid in addition to the member's retirement allowance.

PSERS provides disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. Eligibility is based on the member being totally incapacitated for continued employment with a PSERS employer and leaving that employment as a result of the disability. The disability allowance is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) for each year of service. AFC is based on the member's 60 consecutive highest creditable months of service. Service credit is the total years and months of service credit at the time the member separates from employment. Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 60 (with ten or more service credit years in PSERS), or less than 65 (with fewer than ten service credit years).

PSERS members may purchase up to 24 consecutive months of service credit (up from 12 months) for each period of temporary duty disability.

Beneficiaries of a PSERS member with ten years of service who is killed in the course of employment receive retirement benefits without actuarial reduction, if the member was not at normal retirement age at death. This provision applies to any member killed in the course of employment, if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

A $150,000 death benefit is provided to the estate (or duly designated nominee) of a PSERS member who dies as a result of injuries sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally and proximately out of their covered employment, or duty related illness if found eligible by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries.

The optional lump sum payment payable upon remarriage is increased for PSERS Plan 2 survivors of a member killed in the course of employment from 24 times the monthly allowance that the member was receiving at the time or remarriage to an amount equal to 36 times the monthly allowance.

Portability of retirement benefits allows for PSERS members' compensation that is reportable in all dual members' systems, except in WSPRS, to be included in the calculation of all dual members' benefits, and removing the "maximum benefit rule" for dual members who have less than 15 years of service in one capped plan and service in one uncapped plan.

Material changes, if any, to PSERS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Judicial Retirement System

The Judicial Retirement System (JRS) was established by the Legislature in 1971. Membership includes judges elected or appointed to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts on or after August 9, 1971. The system was closed to new entrants on July 1, 1988, with new judges joining PERS Plan 2. JRS retirement benefit provisions are established in chapter 2.10 RCW and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

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

During fiscal year 2011, 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 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 the table below. This benefit is capped at 75 percent of AFC, exclusive of cost of living increases.

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.

Material changes, if any, in JRS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Judges' Retirement Fund

The Judges' Retirement Fund was created by the Legislature on March 22, 1937, to provide retirement benefits to judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or Superior Courts of the state of Washington.

Subsequent legislation required that all judges, first appointed or elected to office on or after August 1, 1971, enter the Judicial Retirement System. Judges' retirement benefit provisions are established in chapter 2.12 RCW and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

The Judges' Retirement Fund is an agent multiple-employer retirement system comprised of a single defined benefit plan. There are currently no active members in this plan.

Retirement benefits 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.

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.

Material changes, if any, in benefit provisions for Judges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

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

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

Retirement benefits are established in chapter 41.24 RCW and may be amended only by the state Legislature.
The Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (VFFRPF) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system that provides death and active duty disability benefits to all members, and optional defined benefit pension plan payments. VFFRPF retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings, member contributions, municipality contributions, and a special funding situation where the state pays the remaining contributions. Since retirement benefits cover volunteer service, benefits are paid based on years of service not salary. Members are vested after ten years of service. VFFRPF members accrue no interest on contributions and may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination.

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

Death and active duty disability benefits are provided at no cost to the member. Death benefits in the line of duty consist of a lump sum of $152,000. Funeral and burial expenses are also paid in a lump sum of $2,000 for members on active duty. Members receiving disability benefits at the time of death shall be paid $500.

Members on active duty shall receive disability payments of $2,550 per month for up to six months; thereafter, payments are reduced. Disabled members receive $1,275 per month, their spouse $255, and dependent children $110.

Effective June 10, 2010, members of the VFFRPF retirement system with vested pensions who have reached age 65 may, under certain conditions, retire from service, draw their pensions, and return to service. Additional service does not count toward the pension, and members cannot draw disability compensation.

Departments opting to allow their members to participate in the retire-rehire program agree to pay for annual physicals and an additional surcharge.

Effective July 22, 2007, vocational rehabilitation may be paid for disabled members who are unable to return to their previous employment. Members that qualify are subject to a $4,000 maximum limit and are required to follow certain conditions established by the board and authorized by chapter 41.24 RCW.

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

Material changes, if any, in VFFRPF benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, are listed in the table at the end of this section.

Material Legislative Changes to Pension Plans
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

System/Plan Affected	Effective Date	Description of the changes
PERS Plan 3, TRS Plan 3, and SERS Plan 3	6/30/10 - 6/30/11	The Employee Retirement Benefits Board was abolished and its former duties were transferred to the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS) Director. Said duties include providing recommendations to the WSIB on self-directed investment options for defined contribution plans, determining the payment options for plan 3 members, ratifying administrative charges assessed to members who participate in self-directed investment options and providing recommendations on investment options for the Deferred Compensation Plan (Chapter 7, Laws of 2010).
PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1	6/30/11	The automatic annual benefit increase for retirees/beneficiaries in PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1 is eliminated. Additionally, the minimum employer contribution rates for the unfunded liability of both of these plans are lowered, and the Adjusted Minimum Benefit limit is increased to $1,545 per month (Chapter 362, Laws of 2011).

C. FUNDING POLICIES

With the exception of LEOFF Plan 2, the Legislature provided for minimum contribution rates for all retirement plans (Chapter 561, Laws of 2009). The LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board provided for minimum contribution rates for the LEOFF Plan 2. These minimum rates will go into effect beginning with the 2011-13 biennium.

As part of Substitute House Bill 2021, the Legislature reduced the Plan 1 UAAL minimum rates starting in 2015 to 3.5 percent in PERS and to 5.75 percent in TRS.

The table at the end of this section provides the required contribution rates for all plans (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) at the close of fiscal year 2011.

Public Employees' Retirement System

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 1 employer contribution rates, Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates, and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. 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. Under the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 3, employer contributions finance the defined benefit portion of the plan and member contributions finance the defined contribution portion.

The Director of DRS sets Plan 3 employee contribution rates. Six rate options are available ranging from 5 to 15 percent; two of the options are graduated rates dependent on the employee's age.

As a result of the implementation of the Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program in January 2007, a second tier of employer and employee rates were developed to fund, along with investment earnings, the increased retirement benefits of those justices and judges that participate in the program.

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

Teachers' Retirement System

Each biennium the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 1 employer contribution rates, Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates, and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. 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.

Under the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 3, employer contributions finance the defined benefit portion of the plan and member contributions finance the defined contribution portion.

The Director of DRS sets Plan 3 employee contribution rates. Six rate options are available ranging from 5 to 15 percent; two of the options are graduated rates dependent on the employee's age.

As a result of the implementation of the Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program in January 2007, a second tier of employee rates were developed to fund, along with investment earnings, the increased retirement benefits of those judges that participate in the program.

The required employer contribution rate for a TRS employer of Supreme Court Justices, Court of Appeals Judges and Superior Court Judges equals the TRS contribution rate. The required member contribution rate of TRS Plan 1 Supreme Court Justices, Court of Appeals Judges and Superior Court Judges is the TRS Plan 1 rate of 6 percent plus 3.76 percent of pay. These higher rates, along with investment earnings, are intended to fund the increased retirement benefits of those judges that choose to participate in the JBM program.

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

School Employees' Retirement System

Each biennium the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. The 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. Under the School Employees' Retirement System (SERS) Plan 3, employer contributions finance the defined benefit portion of the plan and member contributions finance the defined contribution portion.

The Director of DRS sets Plan 3 employee contribution rates. Six rate options are available ranging from 5 to 15 percent; two of the options are graduated rates dependent on the employee's age.

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

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System

Beginning July 1, 2000, Plan 1 employers and employees are not required to contribute 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 Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF) Plan 2 Retirement Board. All employers are required to contribute at the level required by state statute.

The Legislature, by means of a special funding arrangement, 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 Retirement Board.

However, this special funding situation is not mandated by the State Constitution and this funding requirement could be returned to the employers by a change of statute. For fiscal year 2011, the state contributed $52.0 million to LEOFF Plan 2.

Washington State Patrol Retirement System

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts the employee and the state contribution rates. The employee and the state contribution rates are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund the plan. State statute also requires employees to contribute at a rate of at least 4.85 percent.

The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in accordance with chapters 43.43 and 41.45 RCW.

Public Safety Employees' Retirement System

Each biennium the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 2 employers and employee contribution rates. The employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2. All employers are required to contribute at the level established by the Legislature.

The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in chapters 41.37 and 41.45 RCW.

Judicial Retirement System

Contributions made are based on rates set in chapter 2.10 RCW. By statute, employees are required to contribute 7.5 percent with an equal amount contributed by the state. In addition, the state guarantees the solvency of the Judicial Retirement System on a pay-as-you-go basis. Each biennium, the Legislature, through biennial appropriations from the state General Fund, contributes amounts sufficient to meet benefit payment requirements. For fiscal year 2011, the state contributed $10.9 million.

Judges' Retirement Fund

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, 2008, 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 2011, however, no appropriations or contributions were made.

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

The retirement provisions of Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (VFFRPF) are funded through member contributions of $30 per year, varying employer contributions, and 40 percent of the Fire Insurance Premium Tax, as per chapter 41.24 RCW.

Employers consist of fire departments, emergency medical service districts and law enforcement agencies. The contribution rate for fire districts is set by the Legislature and was $30 per member for the years 2010 and 2011. The rate for emergency medical service districts and law enforcement agencies is set each year by the State Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension, based on the actual cost of participation as determined by the Office of the State Actuary. For the year 2011, the rate was $90 per member. Employers may opt to pay the member's fee on their behalf.

VFFRPF members earn no interest on contributions and may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination.

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

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) for all retirement plans at the close of fiscal year 2011 were as follows:

Actual Contribution Rates	**Employer**			**Employee**		
	Plan 1	**Plan 2**	**Plan 3**	**Plan 1**	**Plan 2**	**Plan 3**
PERS						
Members Not Participating in JBM						
State agencies*	5.31%	5.31%	5.31%**	6.00%	3.90%	***
Local governmental units*	5.31%	5.31%	5.31%	6.00%	3.90%	***
State govt elected officials*	7.89%	5.31%	5.31%**	7.50%	3.90%	***
Members Participating in JBM						
State agencies*	7.81%	7.81%	7.81%**	9.76%	7.25%	7.50%****
Local governmental units*	5.31%	5.31%	5.31%**	12.26%	9.75%	7.50%****
TRS						
Members Not Participating in JBM						
State agencies*	6.14%	6.14%	6.14%**	6.00%	3.36%	***
Local governmental units*	6.14%	6.14%	6.14%**	6.00%	3.36%	***
State govt elected officials*	6.14%	6.14%	6.14%**	7.50%	3.36%	***
Members Participating in JBM						
State agencies*	6.14%	N/A	N/A	9.76%	N/A	N/A
SERS						
State agencies*	N/A	5.45%	5.45%**	N/A	3.15%	***
Local governmental units*	N/A	5.45%	5.45%**	N/A	3.15%	***
LEOFF						
Ports and universities*	N/A	8.62%	N/A	N/A	8.46%	N/A
Local governmental units*	0.16%	5.24%	N/A	N/A	8.46%	N/A
State of Washington	N/A	3.38%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WSPRS						
State agencies*	6.57%	6.57%	N/A	5.09%	5.09%	N/A
PSERS						
State agencies*	N/A	7.85%	N/A	N/A	6.55%	N/A
Local governmental units*	N/A	7.85%	N/A	N/A	6.55%	N/A

N/A indicates data not available.

* Includes an administrative expense rate of 0.16%.

** Plan 3 defined benefit portion only.

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

**** Minimum rate.

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.

	2011	2010	2009
PERS Plan 1	$ 72.3	$ 78.2	$ 169.0
PERS Plan 2/3	158.0	160.4	217.6
TRS Plan 1	4.4	5.6	8.0
TRS Plan 2/3	0.7	0.8	0.8
SERS Plan 2/3	0.0	0.0	0.0
PSERS Plan 2	8.0	7.8	7.7
LEOFF Plan 1	0.0	0.0	0.0
LEOFF Plan 2	52.9	52.2	52.0
VFFRPF	5.7	5.7	5.2

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

E. FUNDED STATUS AND FUNDING PROGRESS

The funded status of each plan as of June 30, 2010, the most recent actuarial valuation date, is as follows (dollars in millions):

	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
PERS Plan 1	$ 9,293.0	$ 12,538.1	$ 3,245.1	74%	$ 507.3	640%
PERS Plan 2/3*	19,474.1	20,028.8	554.7	97%	8,206.2	7%
TRS Plan 1	7,791.3	9,201.3	1,410.0	85%	344.0	410%
TRS Plan 2/3*	6,593.3	6,557.8	(35.5)	101%	3,965.5	0%
SERS Plan 2/3*	2,664.1	2,705.5	41.4	98%	1,475.0	3%
LEOFF Plan 1	5,560.9	4,393.3	(1,167.6)	127%	29.1	0%
LEOFF Plan 2*	6,042.7	5,163.6	(879.1)	117%	1,490.1	0%
WSPRS Plan 1/2*	919.6	812.1	(107.5)	113%	82.5	0%
PSERS Plan 2*	102.9	94.1	(8.8)	109%	227.4	0%
JRS	3.8	83.8	80.0	5%	0.7	11,565%
Judges	2.8	3.2	0.4	87%	-	N/A
VFFRPF	165.6	165.6	-	100%	N/A	N/A

N/A indicates data not applicable

* These plans use the aggregate actuarial cost method which does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial liabilities. For this reason, the information shown above has been prepared using the entry age actuarial cost method and is intended to serve as a surrogate for the funded status and funding progress of these plans.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

Defined Benefit Pension Plans Administered by the State

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

The information was determined as part of the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated below. Additional information as of the latest valuation follows.

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2/3	TRS Plan 1	TRS Plan 2/3	SERS Plan 2/3
Valuation date	6/30/2010	6/30/2010	6/30/2010	6/30/2010	6/30/2010
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal[1]	Aggregate[2]	Entry age normal[1]	Aggregate[2]	Aggregate[2]
Amortization method					
Funding	Level %[4]	N/A	Level %[4]	N/A	N/A
GASB	Level $	N/A	Level $	N/A	N/A
Remaining amortization years (closed)	10-year rolling	Open plan	10-year rolling	Open plan	Open plan
Remaining amortization period (closed)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asset valuation method	8-year graded smoothed fair value[6]	8-year graded smoothed fair value[6]	8-year graded smoothed fair value[6]	8-year graded smoothed fair value[6]	8-year graded smoothed fair value[6]
Actuarial assumptions					
Investment rate of return[9]	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Projected salary increases					
Salary inflation at 4.5%, plus the merit increases described below[5]:					
Initial salary merit (grades down to 0%)	6.1%	6.1%	5.8%	5.8%	6.9%
Merit period (years of service)	17 yrs	17 yrs	26 yrs	26 yrs	20 yrs
Includes inflation at	N/A	3.50%	N/A	3.50%	3.50%
Cost of living adjustments	Minimum COLA[7]	CPI increase, maximum 3%	Minimum COLA[7]	CPI increase, maximum 3%	CPI increase, maximum 3%

N/A indicates data not applicable.

[1] PERS and TRS Plans 1 use a variation of the entry age normal (EAN) cost method, whereas LEOFF Plan 1 uses a variation of the frozen initial liability (FIL) cost method.

[2] The aggregate cost method does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities.

[3] Pay as you go basis for funding.

[4] Level percent of system payroll, including system growth.

[5] LEOFF Plan 2 assumes 4.5% salary inflation.

[6] Asset Valuation Method - 8 year smoothed fair value: The actuarial value of assets is calculated under an adjusted market value method by starting with the market value of assets. For subsequent years, the actuarial value of assets is determined by adjusting the market value of assets to reflect the difference between the actual investment return and the expected investment return during each of the last 8 years or, if fewer, the completed years since adoption, at the following rates per year (annual recognition). The VFFRPF annual gain/loss is centered around a 7% expected rate of return instead of 8%.

Annual Gain/Loss			Annual Gain/Loss		
Rate of Return	**Smoothing Period**	**Annual Recognition**	**Rate of Return**	**Smoothing Period**	**Annual Recognition**
15% and up	8 years	12.50%	6-7%	2 years	50.00%
14-15%	7 years	14.29%	5-6%	3 years	33.33%
13-14%	6 years	16.67%	4-5%	4 years	25.00%
12-13%	5 years	20.00%	3-4%	5 years	20.00%
11-12%	4 years	25.00%	2-3%	6 years	16.67%
10-11%	3 years	33.33%	1-2%	7 years	14.29%
9-10%	2 years	50.00%	1% and lower	8 years	12.50%
7-9%	1 year	100.00%			

LEOFF Plan 1	LEOFF Plan 2	PSERS Plan 2	VFFRPF[8]
6/30/2010	6/30/2010	6/30/2010	6/30/2010
Frozen initial liability[1]	Aggregate[2]	Aggregate[2]	Entry age[8]
Level %[4] Level $	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	Level $ Level $
14	Open plan	Open plan	Open plan
6/30/2024	N/A	N/A	15-year rolling
8-year graded smoothed fair value[6]	8-year graded smoothed fair value[6]	8-year graded smoothed fair value[6]	8-year graded smoothed fair value[6]
8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	7.00%
11.0% 21 yrs	11.0% 21 yrs	6.1% 17 yrs	N/A N/A
3.50% CPI increase	3.50% CPI increase maximum 3%	3.50% CPI increase, maximum 3%	N/A None

' The PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1 COLA: Qualifying retirees receive an increase in their monthly benefit once a year. The COLA on minimum benefit levels is calculated as the last unrounded COLA amount increased by 3%, rounded to the nearest penny. These are some historical monthly COLA amount per year of service:

Date	COLA Type	Amount
7/1/2002	Uniform	$1.14
7/1/2003	Uniform	$1.18
7/1/2004	Uniform	$1.21
7/1/2005	Uniform	$1.25
7/1/2006	Uniform	$1.29
7/1/2007	Uniform	$1.33
7/1/2008	Uniform	$1.73
7/1/2009	Uniform	$1.83
7/1/2010	Uniform	$1.88
7/1/2010	Uniform	$1.88
7/1/2011	Uniform	$1.94

[8] VFFRPF uses the entry age funding method for pensions, and the pay-as-you-go method for the relief costs.

[9] The Legislature prescribes the assumed rate of investment return for all plans.

F. ANNUAL PENSION COST AND OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

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

	WSPRS	JRS	Judges
Annual pension cost and net pension obligation:			
Annual required contribution	$2.3	$18.6	$0.1
Interest on NPO	(0.9)	5.8	(0.1)
Adjustment to annual required contribution	1.4	(16.7)	0.3
Annual pension cost	6.8	7.7	0.3
Less: Contributions made	5.3	10.9	0.0
Increase (decrease) in NPO	1.5	(3.2)	0.3
NPO at beginning of year	(11.4)	71.8	(1.1)
NPO at end of year	$(9.9)	$68.6	$(0.8)
Actuarial assumptions:			
Valuation date	6/30/2010	6/30/2010	6/30/2010
Actuarial cost method	Aggregate*	Entry age	Entry age
Amortization method	N/A	Level $	Level $
Remaining amortization period (closed)	N/A	5-year rolling	5-year rolling
Asset valuation method	8 year graded smoothed fair value	Market	Market
Investment rate of return***	8%	8%	8%
Projected salary increases	4.0%**	4.0%	N/A
Includes inflation at	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Cost-of-living adjustments	CPI increase, maximum 3%	CPI increase, maximum 3%	none

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

** WSPRS also assumes a variable salary merit increase for a merit period of 25 years.

***The Legislature prescribes the assumed rate of investment return.

G. THREE YEAR HISTORICAL TREND INFORMATION

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

	2011	2010	2009
WSPRS			
Annual pension cost	$ 6.8	$ 7.1	$ 5.0
% of APC contributed	77.2	74.2	127.4
NPO	$ (9.9)	$ (11.4)	$(13.4)
JRS			
Annual pension cost	$ 7.7	$ 9.1	$ 9.8
% of APC contributed	141.6	127.5	105.1
NPO	$ 68.6	$ 71.8	$ 74.3
Judges			
Annual pension cost	$ 0.3	$ 0.2	$ 0.2
% of APC contributed	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPO	$ (0.8)	$ (1.1)	$ (1.3)

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

H. CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

There were no changes in actuarial assumptions for the fiscal year 2011 reporting period.

The method for estimating WSPRS Plan 1 standard survivor benefit liabilities was improved by replacing an estimated survivor benefit reduction with factors found in WAC 415-103-215.

I. CHANGES IN BENEFIT PROVISIONS

Effective June 30, 2011, the automatic annual benefit increase for retirees/beneficiaries in PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1 is eliminated. Additionally, the minimum employer contribution rates for the unfunded liability of both of these plans are lowered, and the Adjusted Minimum Benefit limit is increased to $1,545 per month.

J. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 3

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

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 the defined contribution component. As established by chapter 41.34 RCW, employee contribution rates to the defined contribution component range from 5 to 15 percent of salaries based on member choice. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of PERS Plan 3.

PERS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are 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 incurred 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 Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan.

For fiscal year 2011, employee contributions required and made were $94.1 million, and plan refunds paid out were $59.1 million.

Teachers' Retirement System Plan 3

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

Eligibility for membership requires service as a certificated public school employee working in an instructional, administrative or supervisory capacity. 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 the defined contribution component. As established by chapter 41.34 RCW, employee contribution rates to the defined contribution component range from 5 to 15 percent of salaries based on member choice. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of TRS Plan 3.

TRS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are 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 incurred 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 Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan.

For fiscal year 2011, employee contributions required and made were $257.7 million and plan refunds paid out were $115.6 million.

School Employees' Retirement System Plan 3

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

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, and before July 1, 2007, are also members of SERS Plan 3. SERS members hired on or after July 1, 2007, have 90 days to choose between SERS Plan 2 and SERS Plan 3. Individuals who fail to make a choice will default to 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 the defined contribution component. As established by chapter 41.34 RCW, employee contribution rates to the defined contribution component range from 5 to 15 percent of salaries based on member choice. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of SERS Plan 3.

SERS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are 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 incurred 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 Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan.

For fiscal year 2011, employee contributions required and made were $60.3 million and plan refunds paid out were $53.2 million.

Judicial Retirement Account

The Judicial Retirement Account (JRA) Plan was established by the Legislature in 1988 to provide supplemental retirement benefits. It is a defined contribution plan administered by the state Administrative Office of the Courts, under the direction of the Board for Judicial Administration.

Membership includes judges elected or appointed to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts, and who are members of PERS for their services as a judge. Vesting is full and immediate. There are three participating employers in JRA.

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.

Beginning January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, any judicial members of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) eligible to participate in JRA were able to make a one-time irrevocable election to discontinue future contributions to JRA, in lieu of prospective contributions to the Judicial Benefit Multiplier Program (JBM).

Beginning January 1, 2007, any newly elected or appointed Supreme Court justice, Court of Appeals judge or Superior Court judge is no longer able to participate in JRA and is enrolled in the JBM (enacted in 2006). As of June 30, 2008, 189 JRA member judges have elected to enroll in JBM.

Current-year covered payroll for JRA employees was $1.5 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. For fiscal year 2011, the contribution requirement for JRA was $86 thousand. Actual employer and employee contributions were $43 and $43 thousand respectively. Plan benefits paid out for fiscal year 2011 totaled $445 thousand.

A JRA member who separates from judicial service for any reason is entitled to receive a lump-sum distribution of the accumulated contributions. The administrator of JRA may adopt rules establishing other payment options. If a member dies, the amount of accumulated contributions standing to the member's credit at the time of the member's death shall be paid to the member's estate, or such person or persons, trust or organization as the member has nominated by written designation.

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. As of April 2006, DRS also became responsible for collection of JRA contributions.

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. Effective June 2010, eligible employees of the Higher Education Coordinating Board have the ability to participate in the Higher Education Retirement Plan instead of the Public Employees' Retirement System.

Contributions to the plans are invested in annuity contracts or mutual fund accounts offered by one or more fund sponsors. Benefits from fund sponsors are available upon separation or retirement at the member's option. Employees have, at all times, a 100 percent vested interest in their accumulations.

RCW 28.B.10.400 et. seq. assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to: the board of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the regional universities and the state college, and the state board for community colleges.

Employee contribution rates, based on age, range from 5 to 10 percent of salary. The employers match the employee contributions. The employer and employee obligations to contribute are established per chapter 28B.10 RCW.

Effective July 29, 2009, domestic partners registered with the state will be treated the same as married spouses, to the extent that treatment is not in conflict with federal laws.

For fiscal year 2011, covered payroll was $1.9 billion. Employer and employee contributions were $162.4 and $162.4 million respectively, for a total of $324.8 million. These contribution amounts represent approximately 8.4 percent each of covered payroll for employers and employees.

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

An actuarial valuation of the supplemental component of the Higher Education Retirement plans was done at the end of fiscal year 2011. The previous valuation was performed in 2009.

The Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) calculated as of June 30, 2011, and 2009, was $352.3 million and $314.0 million, respectively, and is amortized over a 13 year period.

The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) of $49.8 million consists of amortization of the UAL ($28.9 million) and normal cost (or current cost) ($19.9 million).

The UAL and ARC were established using the entry age normal cost method. The actuarial assumptions included an investment rate of return of 4.3 to 8 percent and projected salary increases ranging from 2 to 4 percent. Approximately $1.9 billion and $1.8 billion of payroll were covered under these plans during 2011 and 2009, respectively.

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

	2011	2010	2009
Annual required contribution	$ 49.8	$ 43.5	$43.1
Payments to beneficiaries	(3.7)	(3.7)	(1.9)
Increase (decrease) in NPO	46.1	39.8	41.2
NPO at beginning of year	119.6	79.8	38.6
NPO at end of year	$165.7	$119.6	$79.8

K. PLAN NET ASSETS AND CHANGES IN PLAN NET ASSETS

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

Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

June 30, 2011

(expressed in thousands)

continued

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	PERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	TRS Plan 1	TRS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	TRS Plan 3 Defined Contribution
ASSETS						
Cash and pooled investments	$ 45,767	$ 118,442	$ 145	$ 38,971	$ 57,952	$ 4,304
Receivables:						
Employer accounts receivable	3,783	36,611	4,409	2,777	18,385	22,112
Member accounts receivable (net of allowance)	662	169	-	404	7	-
Due from other funds	2	4	316	2	730	-
Due from other pension and other employee benefit funds	171	-	-	-	610	-
Interest and dividends	24,218	59,300	2,863	20,436	20,144	8,886
Investment trades pending	411,624	1,032,905	24,345	347,344	418,141	75,553
Total Receivables	440,460	1,128,989	31,933	370,963	458,017	106,551
Investments, Noncurrent:						
Public equity	3,135,972	7,683,762	1,085,286	2,646,265	2,610,026	3,143,195
Fixed income	1,545,494	3,786,772	182,816	1,304,152	1,286,293	567,346
Private equity	2,051,011	5,025,389	242,613	1,730,728	1,707,027	752,920
Real estate	1,129,487	2,767,471	133,606	953,108	940,056	414,631
Security lending	357,169	875,135	42,249	301,394	297,266	131,116
Liquidity	245,190	620,298	34,905	209,537	213,123	104,785
Tangible assets	94,416	231,339	11,168	79,672	78,581	34,660
Total Investments, Noncurrent	8,558,739	20,990,166	1,732,643	7,224,856	7,132,372	5,148,653
Total Assets	9,044,966	22,237,597	1,764,721	7,634,790	7,648,341	5,259,508
LIABILITIES						
Obligations under security lending agreements	357,169	875,135	42,249	301,394	297,267	131,115
Accrued liabilities	509,700	1,264,282	33,120	430,658	511,449	95,288
Due to other funds	41	935	-	28	306	732
Due to other pension and other employee benefit funds	176	158	-	610	-	-
Unearned revenues	109	361	-	140	121	-
Total Liabilities	867,195	2,140,871	75,369	732,830	809,143	227,135
NET ASSETS						
Net assets held in trust for:						
Pension Benefits (Schedule of Funding Progress by Plan begins on Page 161)	8,177,771	20,096,726	1,689,352	6,901,960	6,839,198	5,032,373
Deferred compensation participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Assets	$ 8,177,771	$ 20,096,726	$ 1,689,352	$ 6,901,960	$ 6,839,198	$ 5,032,373

Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds
June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

continued

	SERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	SERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	LEOFF Plan 1	LEOFF Plan 2	WSPRS Plan 1/2	PSERS Plan 2
ASSETS						
Cash and pooled investments	$ 23,244	$ 1,038	$ 28,890	$ 35,823	$ 5,385	$ 1,106
Receivables:						
Employer accounts receivable	6,822	5,141	-	15,524	407	1,860
Member accounts receivable (net of allowance)	5	-	76	51	5	-
Due from other funds	203	-	-	1	-	1
Due from other pension and other employee benefit funds	176	-	-	-	-	10
Interest and dividends	8,091	2,760	15,343	18,744	2,644	410
Investment trades pending	161,076	23,470	260,856	318,776	44,958	6,960
Total Receivables	176,373	31,371	276,275	353,096	48,014	9,241
Investments, Noncurrent:						
Public equity	1,048,350	687,292	1,987,346	2,428,607	342,514	53,032
Fixed income	516,656	176,242	979,418	1,196,884	168,801	26,136
Private equity	685,649	233,890	1,299,777	1,588,374	224,014	34,685
Real estate	377,586	128,803	715,784	874,714	123,364	19,101
Security lending	119,401	40,730	226,347	276,604	39,011	6,040
Liquidity	84,265	32,135	156,534	205,124	27,516	6,722
Tangible assets	31,563	10,767	59,834	73,119	10,312	1,597
Total Investments, Noncurrent	2,863,470	1,309,859	5,425,040	6,643,426	935,532	147,313
Total Assets	3,063,087	1,342,268	5,730,205	7,032,345	988,931	157,660
LIABILITIES						
Obligations under security lending agreements	119,401	40,730	226,347	276,604	39,010	6,040
Accrued liabilities	197,123	31,967	319,181	389,698	55,163	8,506
Due to other funds	176	131	7	138	9	18
Due to other pension and other employee benefit funds	-	-	-	-	-	23
Unearned revenues	17	-	-	145	-	-
Total Liabilities	316,717	72,828	545,535	666,585	94,182	14,587
NET ASSETS						
Net assets held in trust for:						
Pension Benefits (Schedule of Funding Progress by Plan begins on Page 161)	2,746,370	1,269,440	5,184,670	6,365,760	894,749	143,073
Deferred compensation participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Assets	$ 2,746,370	$ 1,269,440	$ 5,184,670	$ 6,365,760	$ 894,749	$ 143,073

Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

June 30, 2011

(expressed in thousands)

concluded

	JRS	JRA	Judges	VFFRPF	Deferred Compensation	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and pooled investments	$ 213	$ 8	$ 2,335	$ 18,825	$ 2,687	$ 385,135
Receivables:						
Employer accounts receivable	3	-	-	-	-	117,834
Member accounts receivable (net of allowance)	-	3	-	-	1,302	2,684
Due from other funds	-	1	-	5	189	1,454
Due from other pension and other employee benefit funds	-	-	-	-	1	968
Interest and dividends	1	-	-	439	1	184,280
Investment trades pending	-	-	-	7,464	-	3,133,472
Total Receivables	4	4	-	7,908	1,493	3,440,692
Investments, Noncurrent:						
Public equity	-	13,016	-	56,868	2,937,363	29,858,894
Fixed income	-	-	-	28,026	-	11,765,036
Private equity	-	-	-	37,193	-	15,613,270
Real estate	-	-	-	20,481	-	8,598,192
Security lending	-	-	-	6,477	-	2,718,939
Liquidity	4,874	-	-	4,403	-	1,949,411
Tangible assets	-	-	-	1,712	-	718,740
Total Investments, Noncurrent	4,874	13,016	-	155,160	2,937,363	71,222,482
Total Assets	5,091	13,028	2,335	181,893	2,941,543	75,048,309
LIABILITIES						
Obligations under security lending agreements	-	-	-	6,477	-	2,718,938
Accrued liabilities	31	-	-	9,140	2,462	3,857,768
Due to other funds	-	-	1	4	1	2,527
Due to other pension and other employee benefit funds	-	1	-	-	-	968
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-	-	893
Total Liabilities	31	1	1	15,621	2,463	6,581,094
NET ASSETS						
Net assets held in trust for:						
Pension Benefits (Schedule of Funding Progress by Plan begins on Page 161)	5,060	13,027	2,334	166,272	-	65,528,135
Deferred compensation participants	-	-	-	-	2,939,080	2,939,080
Total Net Assets	$ 5,060	$ 13,027	$ 2,334	$ 166,272	$ 2,939,080	$ 68,467,215

Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

continued

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	PERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	TRS Plan 1	TRS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	TRS Plan 3 Defined Contribution
ADDITIONS						
Contributions:						
Employers	$ 145,585	$ 328,258	$ -	$ 96,803	$ 168,264	$ -
Members	38,315	282,292	94,129	25,758	22,714	257,718
State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions	183,900	610,550	94,129	122,561	190,978	257,718
Investment Income:						
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value	1,335,975	3,035,259	259,223	1,121,993	1,029,044	802,515
Interest and dividends	216,284	499,579	23,678	181,753	169,235	75,051
Less: investment expenses	(28,852)	(66,402)	(3,677)	(24,240)	(22,998)	(11,389)
Net investment income (loss)	1,523,407	3,468,436	279,224	1,279,506	1,175,281	866,177
Transfers from other pension plans	90	4,036	1,546	1	847	650
Other additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Additions	1,707,397	4,083,022	374,899	1,402,068	1,367,106	1,124,545
DEDUCTIONS						
Pension benefits	1,149,523	310,942	164	899,818	72,138	542
Pension refunds	3,471	33,686	59,143	1,822	2,281	115,571
Transfers to other pension plans	174	8,027	612	-	119	1,367
Administrative expenses	332	658	-	258	94	-
Distributions to participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deductions	1,153,500	353,313	59,919	901,898	74,632	117,480
Net Increase (Decrease)	553,897	3,729,709	314,980	500,170	1,292,474	1,007,065
Net Assets - Beginning	7,623,874	16,367,017	1,374,372	6,401,790	5,546,724	4,025,308
Net Assets - Ending	$ 8,177,771	$ 20,096,726	$ 1,689,352	$ 6,901,960	$ 6,839,198	$ 5,032,373

Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011
(expressed in thousands)

continued

	SERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	SERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	LEOFF Plan 1	LEOFF Plan 2	WSPRS Plan 1/2	PSERS Plan 2
ADDITIONS						
Contributions:						
Employers	$ 62,316	$ -	$ 3	$ 79,733	$ 5,250	$ 15,591
Members	19,415	60,313	1,128	136,548	5,207	15,422
State	-	-	-	52,024	-	-
Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions	81,731	60,313	1,131	268,305	10,457	31,013
Investment Income:						
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value	414,369	189,039	821,548	948,683	138,884	18,532
Interest and dividends	67,942	23,598	133,750	156,267	22,702	3,138
Less: investment expenses	(9,201)	(3,270)	(17,796)	(20,717)	(3,016)	(415)
Net investment income (loss)	473,110	209,367	937,502	1,084,233	158,570	21,255
Transfers from other pension plans	415	500	-	2,936	415	5
Other additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Additions	555,256	270,180	938,633	1,355,474	169,442	52,273
DEDUCTIONS						
Pension benefits	43,338	182	338,775	61,876	38,387	35
Pension refunds	2,492	53,242	48	8,181	316	1,778
Transfers to other pension plans	332	597	211	1	1	-
Administrative expenses	69	-	66	1,069	41	32
Distributions to participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deductions	46,231	54,021	339,100	71,127	38,745	1,845
Net Increase (Decrease)	509,025	216,159	599,533	1,284,347	130,697	50,428
Net Assets - Beginning	2,237,345	1,053,281	4,585,137	5,081,413	764,052	92,645
Net Assets - Ending	$ 2,746,370	$ 1,269,440	$ 5,184,670	$ 6,365,760	$ 894,749	$ 143,073

Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

(expressed in thousands)

concluded

	JRS	JRA	Judges	VFFRPF	Deferred Compensation	Total
ADDITIONS						
Contributions:						
Employers	$ 46	$ 43	$ -	$ 963	$ -	$ 902,855
Members	46	43	-	93	-	959,141
State	10,860	-	-	5,815	-	68,699
Participants	-	-	-	-	186,734	186,734
Total Contributions	10,952	86	-	6,871	186,734	2,117,429
Investment Income:						
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value	(2)	1,769	(13)	22,627	417,798	10,557,243
Interest and dividends	17	191	25	3,882	37,664	1,614,756
Less: investment expenses	(8)	(20)	-	(494)	(4,440)	(216,935)
Net investment income (loss)	7	1,940	12	26,015	451,022	11,955,064
Transfers from other pension plans	-	-	-	-	-	11,441
Other additions	-	5	-	-	1,457	1,462
Total Additions	10,959	2,031	12	32,886	639,213	14,085,396
DEDUCTIONS						
Pension benefits	9,737	445	500	10,932	-	2,937,334
Pension refunds	-	-	-	33	-	282,064
Transfers to other pension plans	-	-	-	-	-	11,441
Administrative expenses	-	-	-	30	-	2,649
Distributions to participants	-	-	-	-	149,010	149,010
Total Deductions	9,737	445	500	10,995	149,010	3,382,498
Net Increase (Decrease)	1,222	1,586	(488)	21,891	490,203	10,702,898
Net Assets - Beginning	3,838	11,441	2,822	144,381	2,448,877	57,764,317
Net Assets - Ending	$ 5,060	$ 13,027	$ 2,334	$ 166,272	$ 2,939,080	$ 68,467,215

Note 12
Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description and Funding Policy

In addition to pension benefits as described in Note 11, the state, through the Health Care Authority (HCA), administers an agent multiple-employer other postemployment benefit plan (OPEB). Per RCW 41.05.065, the Public Employees Benefits Board (PEBB) created within the Health Care Authority, is authorized to design benefits and determine the terms and conditions of employee and retired employee participation and coverage, including establishment of eligibility criteria for both active and retired employees. PEBB programs include medical, dental, life and long-term disability.

Employers participating in the PEBB plan include the state (which includes general government agencies and higher education institutions), 58 of the state's K-12 schools and educational service districts (ESDs) and 206 political subdivisions and tribal governments. Additionally, the PEBB plan is available to the retirees of the remaining 246 K-12 schools and ESDs. As of June 2011, membership in the PEBB plan consisted of the following:

	Active Employees	Retirees[1]	Total
State	108,251	28,385	136,636
K-12 schools and ESDs[2]	2,009	27,159	29,168
Political subdivisions	11,753	1,188	12,941
Total	122,013	56,732	178,745

[1]Retirees include retired employees, surviving spouses, and terminated members entitled to a benefit.
[2]In fiscal year 2011, there were 99,896 full-time equivalent active employees in the 246 K-12 schools and ESDs that elected to limit participation in PEBB only to their retirees.

For fiscal year 2011, the estimated monthly cost for PEBB benefits for active employees (average across all plans and tiers) is as follows:

Required Premium[3]	
Medical	$805
Dental	81
Life	5
Long-term disability	2
Total	$893
Employer contribution	$799
Employee contribution	94
Total	$893

[3]Per 2011 Index Rate Model 7.20.

The relationship between the PEBB OPEB plan and its member employers and their employees and retirees is not formalized in a contract or plan document. Rather, the benefits are provided in accordance with a substantive plan. A substantive plan is one in which the plan terms are understood by the employers and plan members. This understanding is based on communications between the HCA, employers and plan members and the historical pattern of practice with regard to the sharing of benefit costs.

The PEBB retiree OPEB plan is available to employees who elect to continue coverage and pay the administratively established premiums at the time they retire under the provisions of the retirement system to which they belong. Retirees' access to PEBB plans depends on the retirement eligibility of their respective retirement system. PEBB members are covered in the following retirement systems: PERS, PSERS, TRS, SERS, WSPRS, and Higher Education.

Per RCW 41.05.022, retirees who are not yet eligible for Medicare benefits may continue participation in the state's non-Medicare community-rated health insurance risk pool on a self-pay basis. Retirees in the non-Medicare risk pool receive an implicit subsidy. The implicit subsidy exists because retired members pay a premium based on a claims experience for active employees and other non-Medicare retirees. The subsidy is valued using the difference between the age-based claims costs and the premium. In calendar year 2010, the average weighted implicit subsidy was valued at $272 per member per month, and in calendar year 2011, the average weighted implicit subsidy is projected to be $301 per member per month.

Retirees who are enrolled in both Parts A and B of Medicare may participate in the state's Medicare community-rated health insurance risk pool. Medicare retirees receive an explicit subsidy in the form of reduced premiums. Annually, the Health Care Authority administrator recommends an amount for the next calendar year's explicit subsidy for inclusion in the Governor's budget. In calendar year 2010, the explicit subsidy was $183 per member per month, and in calendar year 2011, the explicit subsidy is $183 per member per month.

Retirees participating in the PEBB life insurance program received an explicit subsidy of $5 per member per month in calendar year 2010. The explicit subsidy is also $5 per member per month in calendar year 2011.

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

Contributions are set each biennium as part of the budget process. In fiscal year 2011, the cost of the subsidies was approximately 6.8 percent of the cost of benefits for active employees. The benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Each participating employer in the plan is required to disclose additional information with regard to funding policy, the employer's annual OPEB costs and contributions made, the funded status and funding progress of the employers individual plan and actuarial methods and assumptions used.

The PEBB OPEB plan is accounted for as an agency fund on an accrual basis. The plan has no investments or other assets. The PEBB OPEB plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

For information on the results of an actuarial valuation of the employer provided subsidies associated with the PEBB plan, refer to: http://osa.leg.wa.gov/Actuarial_services/OPEB/OPEB.htm.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The state's (general government agencies and higher education institutions) annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the state as the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45.

The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed 30 years.

The following tables show the components of the state's annual OPEB cost for fiscal year 2011, the amount contributed to the plan, and changes in the state's Net OPEB Obligation (NOO) (expressed in thousands):

Annual required contribution	$320,991
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	35,004
Amortization of Net OPEB Obligation	(27,427)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	328,568
Contributions made	(78,673)
Increase in Net OPEB Obligation	249,895
Net OPEB Obligation - beginning of year	777,872
Net OPEB Obligation - end of year*	$1,027,767
*estimated	

The state's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/11	$328,568	23.9%	$1,027,767
6/30/10	354,420	19.8%	777,872
6/30/09	334,374	25.9%	493,551

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of January 1, 2011, the latest date for which information is available, was as follows (expressed in thousands):

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	$3,491,970
Actuarial value of plan assets	-
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	$3,491,970
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0.00%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	$5,937,061
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	58.8%

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the terms of the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	January 1, 2011
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit (PUC)
Amortization method	Closed, level percentage of projected payroll amortization method
Remaining amortization period	30 years
Asset valuation method	N/A - no assets
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	4.5%
Projected salary increases	4.0%
Health care inflation rate	7.0% initial rate, 5% ultimate rate in 2083
Inflation rate	3.5%

In addition to the assumptions above, several factors also significantly contributed to the actuarial results. The PEBB voted to permanently eliminate the subsidy paid for life insurance premiums beginning in January 2012. Also in January 2012, explicit subsidies for retirees enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B will be reduced from $183 per month to $150 per month. These changes caused the net liabilities to decrease.

Note 13

Commitments and Contingencies

A. CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments

Outstanding commitments related to state infrastructure and facility construction, improvement, and/or renovation totaled $9.1 billion at June 30, 2011.

Encumbrances

Encumbrances, which represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services, are included in restricted, committed or assigned fund balance, as appropriate. Operating encumbrances lapse at the end of the applicable appropriation. Capital outlay encumbrances lapse at the end of the biennium unless reappropriated by the Legislature in the ensuing biennium. Encumbrances outstanding against continuing appropriations at the end of fiscal year 2011 are (in thousands):

General Fund	$ 32,901
Higher Education Special Revenue Fund	2,597
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	274,432

B. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LITIGATION

Pending Litigation

The state and its agencies are parties to numerous routine legal proceedings that normally occur in governmental operations. At any given point, there may be numerous lawsuits involving the implementation, reduction, or elimination of specific state programs that could significantly impact expenditures, revenues, and potentially have future budgetary impact.

The state is the defendant in a number of cases alleging inadequate funding of state programs or services. Claims include: funding inadequacies and inequities in both basic and special education; inadequate funding for care of foster children, the disabled and elderly; and inadequate funding for the provision of mental health services to children. Collective claims in these programmatic and service cases exceed $400 million exclusive of the basic education case, which could be substantial but is difficult to quantify at this juncture. Adverse rulings in these cases could result in significant future costs.

The Department of Revenue routinely has claims for refunds in various stages of administrative and legal review. Claims for refunds are approximately $234 million. In addition, the state is defending cases challenging the constitutionality of certain taxes that fund discrete state programs.

The state is a defendant in a number of lawsuits related to: habitat restoration and environmental clean-up arising out of highway/roadway construction and maintenance and historic mining activity. While estimates are not available for all lawsuits, claims for damages equate to approximately $200 million.

The state is the defendant in numerous lawsuits by employees alleging various infractions of law or contract. These suits claim back pay and damages in excess of $62 million. Pursuant to the legislative repeal, replacement retirement benefits were offered in lieu of the elimination of gain sharing. It is estimated that if the gain sharing benefit is restored and replacement benefits are retained, the biennial cost to the public employers participating in the plans would be approximately $244 million for the 2013-15 biennium.

The state is contesting these lawsuits and the outcomes are uncertain at this time.

Tobacco Settlement

In November 1998, Washington joined 45 other states in a Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) with the nation's largest tobacco manufacturers to provide restitution for monies spent under health care programs for the treatment of smoking-related illnesses. Washington's share of the settlement was approximately $110.7 million in fiscal year 2011 and is subject to various offsets, reductions, and adjustments. Beginning in 2008, Washington received the first of ten "strategic contribution payments" under the MSA. This payment is subject to the same offsets, reductions, and adjustments as are applicable to the base payment. The 2011 strategic contribution payment was approximately $37.1 million.

In 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009, determinations were made under a process established by the MSA that disadvantages experienced by manufacturers as a result of participating in the MSA were a significant factor contributing to market share losses by those manufacturers. These determinations related to sales data for the years 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. Washington faces a potential "nonparticipating manufacturer (NPM) adjustment" in its share of between $0 and $130 million for the year 2003, $0 and $137 million for the year 2004, $0 and $131 million for the year 2005, and $0 and $119 million for the year 2006.

In addition, the states and the participating manufacturers have entered into an agreement under which the states will not contest that the disadvantages experienced by manufacturers as a result of participating in the MSA were a significant factor contributing to market share losses for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. Washington faces a potential NPM adjustment of between $0 and $123 million for the year 2007, $0 and $173 million for the year 2008, and $0 and $176 million for the year 2009.

Washington and 37 other states each filed court actions seeking declarations that they had diligently enforced their escrow statutes – a defense to the adjustment claim. The participating manufacturers oppose having the diligent enforcement issue decided by numerous state courts. They believe the issue is governed by an arbitration clause in the MSA that they claim requires a panel of arbitrators to decide, in a single national proceeding, whether individual states diligently enforced their own statutes. This issue was resolved in favor of the manufacturers. With the exception of Montana, all states will participate in a single national arbitration of the NPM adjustment dispute.

The dispute will be presented to a three-member panel of retired judges. The panel is in place and some preliminary hearings have been held. The arbitration will comprise some presentations made by the states collectively, but each state will also have to respond to claims by the participating manufacturers that the state was not diligent in enforcing its Qualifying Statute and present its individual case for diligence in enforcing its Qualifying Statute. The panel will not issue its decision as to any individual state until the entire arbitration with all states has been completed. A two week hearing has been scheduled for April 2012 to address issues of general applicability. Individual state hearings will begin in May 2012. A specific hearing date has not yet been set for Washington.

C. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The state has received federal financial assistance for specific purposes that are generally subject to review or audit by the grantor agencies.

Entitlement to this assistance is generally conditional upon compliance with the terms and conditions of grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of assistance for allowable purposes. Any disallowance resulting from a review or audit may become a liability of the state.

The state does estimate and recognize a claims and judgments liability for disallowances when determined by the grantor agency or for probable disallowances based on experience pertaining to these grants; however, these recognized liabilities and any unrecognized disallowances are considered immaterial to the state's overall financial condition.

D. ARBITRAGE REBATE

Rebatable arbitrage is defined by the Internal Revenue Service Code Section 148 as earnings on investments purchased from the gross proceeds of a bond issue that are in excess of the amount that would have been earned if the investments were invested at a yield equal to the yield on the bond issue.

The rebatable arbitrage must be paid to the federal government. State agencies and universities responsible for investments from bond proceeds carefully monitor their investments to restrict earnings to a yield less than the bond issue, and therefore limit any state arbitrage liability. The state estimates that rebatable arbitrage liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

E. OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

School Bond Guarantee Program

Washington voters passed a constitutional amendment in November 1999, creating the Washington State School Bond Guarantee Program.

The program's purpose is to provide savings to state taxpayers by pledging the full faith and credit of the state of Washington to the full and timely payment of voter-approved school district general obligation bonds in the event a school district is unable to make a payment.

The issuing school district remains responsible for the repayment of the bonds, including any payment the state makes under the guarantee.

The State Treasurer introduced the School Bond Guarantee Program in March 2000. At the end of fiscal year 2011, the state had guaranteed 212 school districts' voter-approved general obligation debt with 190 districts having a total outstanding principal of $8.35 billion. The state estimates that school bond guarantee liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

Local Option Capital Asset Lending Program

On September 1, 1998, the state lease-purchase program was extended to local governments seeking low cost financing of essential equipment. The Local Option Capital Assets Lending (LOCAL) program allows local governments to pool their financing requests together with Washington State agencies in Certificates of Participation (COPs). Refer to Note 7.B for the state's COP disclosure.

These COPs do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the state; rather, local governments pledge their full faith and credit in a general obligation pledge.

In the event that any local government fails to make any payment, the state is obligated to withhold an amount sufficient to make such payment from the local government's share, if any, of state revenues or other amounts authorized or required by law to be distributed by the state to such local government, if otherwise legally permissible.

Upon failure of any local government to make a payment, the state is further obligated, to the extent of legally available appropriated funds to make such payment on behalf of such local government. The local government remains obligated to make all COP payments and reimburse the state for any conditional payments.

As of June 30, 2011, outstanding certificates of participation notes totaled $78 million for 170 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 2009 Legislature authorized the state to lease-develop an office building in Olympia, Washington (1500 Jefferson Street). On June 29, 2009, the state entered into a ground lease and a lease agreement with FYI Properties (FYI), a Washington nonprofit corporation. The agreements called for FYI to design and construct an office building and to finance it with tax-exempt obligations that met 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 upon substantial completion of the project. 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 2012.

Note 14
Subsequent Events

A. BOND ISSUES

In July 2011, the University of Washington issued $211.4 million in general revenue bonds. The purpose of the bonds was to refund $74.5 million in long-term debt, convert $75 million in commercial paper to long-term debt and use $61.8 million to fund various capital projects.

In August 2011, the state issued:

- $390.8 million in various purpose general obligation bonds to fund various state capital projects, state buildings and facilities for institutions of higher education and state programs for Columbia River Basin water supply development, farmland preservation, riparian protection and outdoor recreation.

- $327.7 million in motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds to provide funds to pay for and reimburse state expenditures for state and local highway improvements or the construction of two ferries and improvements to state ferry facilities.

- $27.7 million in taxable bonds to fund certain non-transportation related projects and purposes that cannot be financed with tax exempt bonds.

In October 2011, the state issued:

- $518.8 million in motor vehicle fuel tax and general obligation bonds to cover preliminary costs of the State Route 520 Bridge.

- $461.4 million in various purpose general obligation refunding bonds.

- $42.3 million in motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation refunding bonds.

B. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

In August 2011, the state issued $16.5 million to refund Certificates of Participation.

C. U.S. CREDIT RATING

On August 5, 2011, the credit rating agency Standard & Poor's downgraded the United States' credit rating for the first time in history from AAA to AA+. Moody's and Fitch, however, maintained the country's triple A credit rating and have issued statements about their outlook on the U.S. credit standing. The state's investment holdings include U.S. Government Securities. The state continuously monitors the credit ratings of its entire portfolio and manages investments according to established policies.

D. LITIGATION

During the 2011 legislative session, the Washington State Legislature suspended the payment of an annual increase to most retirees of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1 and the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1. This payment is often referred to as the Uniform COLA, although the payment is not based on the cost of living. The state estimated that by suspending the COLAs to PERS and TRS Plan 1 members, public employers of the state would save $501 million in employer pension contributions in the 2011-2013 biennium. In October, two public employee unions filed lawsuits challenging the suspension of the COLA, and another union is seeking intervention in those lawsuits. The state will vigorously contest the lawsuits. The outcome is uncertain at this time.

E. GENERAL ELECTION

There were measures on the state's November 8, 2011, general election ballot that addressed state laws related to state expenditures on transportation, requirements for long-term care workers and providers, and the distribution and sale of wine and spirits. These measures, if passed, could impact the state fiscally.

Election results are not final or official until certified. By law December 8, 2011, is the last day for the Office of the Secretary of State to certify General Election returns.

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