OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JANUARY 24, 2006

NEW ISSUE, BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Ratings:	
Fitch:	AAA
Moody's:	Aaa
Standard & Poor's:	AAA
Underlying Ratings:	
Fitch:	AA
Moody's:	Aa1
Standard & Poor's:	AA

$236,000,000
Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006D

$260,000,000
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006E

$55,001,856.00
($100,735,000 Compound Accreted Value at Maturity)
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006F

Dated: Date of Initial Delivery (Expected February 7, 2006)

Due: Series 2006D and Series 2006E: January 1
Series 2006F: December 1,
as shown herein

The Series 2006D Bonds, the Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds (collectively, the "Bonds") are general obligations of the State of Washington (the "state") to which the state has pledged its full faith, credit and taxing power. The Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds are first payable from state excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels.

Interest on the Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds is payable semiannually on each January 1 and July 1, beginning July 1, 2006. Interest on the Series 2006F Bonds accrues from the date of their initial delivery, compounds semiannually on each June 1 and December 1, beginning June 1, 2006, and is payable only at maturity.

The principal of the Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds is payable on their respective stated maturities on each January 1, beginning January 1, 2007, through and including January 1, 2031, as set forth on pages i and ii hereof, respectively. The Compound Accreted Value at maturity of the Series 2006F Bonds is payable upon their respective stated maturities on December 1 in each of the years 2009 through and including 2029, as set forth on page iii hereof. The Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the times and prices set forth herein under "The Bonds—Redemption Provisions." The Series 2006F Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Bonds are issuable as fully registered bonds under a book-entry only system, initially registered in the name of Cede & Co. (the "Registered Owner"), as bond owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases of the Bonds will be made in book-entry form only. The Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds will be issued in the denomination of $5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof. The Series 2006F Bonds will be issued in the Compound Accreted Value at maturity of $5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their interest in the Bonds purchased. The principal of and interest on the Bonds are payable by the fiscal agency of the state, as paying agent, registrar, transfer agent, and authenticating agent (the "Bond Registrar") (currently The Bank of New York), to DTC, which in turn is obligated to remit such principal and interest to the DTC participants for subsequent disbursement to beneficial owners of the Bonds, as described herein under "The Bonds—Book-Entry Transfer System."

The Series 2006F Bonds are not suitable for all investors. See "Investor Suitability and Market Risk" herein.

Payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds when due will be insured by a financial guaranty insurance policy to be issued by Ambac Assurance Corporation simultaneously with the delivery of the Bonds.

Ambac

In the opinion of Bond Counsel to the state, under existing federal law and assuming compliance with applicable requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, that must be satisfied subsequent to the issue date of the Bonds, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. However, while interest on the Bonds also is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to corporations, interest on the Bonds received by corporations is taken into account in the computation of adjusted current earnings for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to corporations, interest on the Bonds received by certain S corporations may be subject to tax, and interest on the Bonds received by foreign corporations with United States branches may be subject to a foreign branch profits tax. Receipt of interest on the Bonds may have other federal tax consequences for certain taxpayers. See "Tax Exemption of the Bonds" and "Certain Other Federal Tax Consequences" under "Tax and Legal Information" herein.

This cover page contains certain information for quick reference only. It is not a summary of this issue. Investors must read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to the making of an informed decision. The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued, subject to approval of tax exemption and legality by Foster Pepper PLLC, Seattle, Washington, Bond Counsel to the state, and certain other conditions.

It is anticipated that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York, or to the Bond Registrar on behalf of DTC by Fast Automated Securities Transfer on or about February 7, 2006.

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

The information set forth herein has been obtained from sources which are believed to be current and reliable. However, the state makes no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information in Appendix E—Book-Entry Transfer System, provided by DTC, or in "Other Bond Information—Bond Insurance" and Appendix F, provided by Ambac Assurance Corporation. Estimates and opinions included herein should not be interpreted as statements of fact. The information and expressions of opinion stated herein are subject to change without notice. The delivery of this Official Statement shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the information or opinions set forth herein or in the affairs of the state, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, since the date hereof. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement made herein is to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of any of the Bonds.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE BONDS, THE UNDERWRITER(S) MAY OVERALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE BONDS AT LEVELS ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED OR RECOMMENCED AT ANY TIME.

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this Official Statement, including but not limited to Appendix A, constitute "forward looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 21E of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Such statements are generally identifiable by the terminology used such as "plan," "expect," "forecast," "estimate," "budget," or other similar words. The achievement of certain results or other expectations contained in such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance or achievements described to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. The state does not plan to issue any updates or revisions to those forward looking statements if or when its expectations or events, conditions or circumstances on which such statements are based occur.

MATURITY SCHEDULE

STATE OF WASHINGTON

$236,000,000

Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006D[1]

Due January 1	Principal Amounts	Interest Rates	Yields	Prices	CUSIP
2007	$ 6,235,000	4.000%	3.250%	100.657%	93974BMH2
2008	5,325,000	4.000	3.260	101.350	93974BMJ8
2009	5,535,000	4.000	3.280	101.973	93974BMK5
2010	5,760,000	4.000	3.330	102.428	93974BML3
2011	6,020,000	4.000	3.430	102.548	93974BMM1
2012	6,290,000	5.000	3.580	107.488	93974BMN9
2013	6,575,000	5.000	3.660	108.102	93974BMP4
2014	6,905,000	5.000	3.740	108.546	93974BMQ2
2015	7,250,000	5.000	3.800	108.986	93974BMR0
2016	7,615,000	5.000	3.860	109.302	93974BMS8
2017	7,995,000	5.000	3.900	108.958[2]	93974BMT6
2018	8,395,000	5.000	3.950	108.530[2]	93974BMU3
2019	8,810,000	5.000	4.000	108.104[2]	93974BMV1
2020	9,255,000	5.000	4.050	107.681[2]	93974BMW9
2021	9,715,000	5.000	4.090	107.343[2]	93974BMX7
2022	10,200,000	5.000	4.140	106.923[2]	93974BMY5
2023	10,710,000	5.000	4.170	106.671[2]	93974BMZ2
2024	11,250,000	5.000	4.190	106.504[2]	93974BNA6
2025	11,815,000	5.000	4.220	106.254[2]	93974BNB4
2026	12,400,000	5.000	4.260	105.922[2]	93974BNC2
2027	13,020,000	5.000	4.290	105.674[2]	93974BND0
2028	13,670,000	5.000	4.310	105.508[2]	93974BNE8
2029	14,355,000	5.000	4.330	105.343[2]	93974BNF5
2030	15,075,000	5.000	4.360	105.097[2]	93974BNG3
2031	15,825,000	5.000	4.400	104.769[2]	93974BNH1
Total	$ 236,000,000				

(1) Authorized by Ch. 14, Laws of 1989, 1st Exec. Sess., Ch. 15, Laws of 1990, 1st Exec. Sess. (Ch. 43.99H RCW), Ch. 3, Laws of 2003, 1st Sp. Sess. (Ch. 43.99R RCW), Ch. 18, Laws of 2003, 1st Sp. Sess. (Ch. 28B.14H RCW), and Ch. 487, Laws of 2005 (Ch. 43.99S RCW), and Resolution No. 1026.

(2) Priced to the January 1, 2016, par call date.

MATURITY SCHEDULE

STATE OF WASHINGTON
$260,000,000
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006E[1]

SERIES 2006E SERIAL BONDS

Due January 1	Principal Amounts	Interest Rates	Yields	Prices	CUSIP
2007	$ 6,865,000	5.000%	3.260%	101.527%	93974BKL5
2008	5,870,000	5.000	3.240	103.214	93974BKM3
2009	6,105,000	5.000	3.290	104.689	93974BKN1
2010	6,345,000	5.000	3.340	106.019	93974BKP6
2011	6,635,000	5.000	3.430	107.022	93974BKQ4
2012	6,935,000	5.000	3.540	107.709	93974BKR2
2013	7,245,000	5.000	3.640	108.229	93974BKS0
2014	7,610,000	5.000	3.720	108.688	93974BKT8
2015	7,990,000	5.000	3.780	109.144	93974BKU5
2016	8,390,000	5.000	3.830	109.561	93974BKV3
2017	8,805,000	5.000	3.880	109.130[2]	93974BKW1
2018	9,250,000	5.000	3.930	108.701[2]	93974BKX9
2019	9,710,000	5.000	3.980	108.275[2]	93974BKY7
2020	10,195,000	5.000	4.030	107.850[2]	93974BKZ4
2021	10,700,000	5.000	4.080	107.427[2]	93974BLA8
2022	11,235,000	5.000	4.130	107.007[2]	93974BLB6
2023	11,795,000	5.000	4.200	106.421[2]	93974BLC4
2024	12,390,000	5.000	4.220	106.254[2]	93974BLD2
2025	13,015,000	5.000	4.260	105.922[2]	93974BLE0
2026	13,665,000	5.000	4.290	105.674[2]	93974BLF7
2027	14,340,000	5.000	4.320	105.426[2]	93974BLJ9
2028	15,060,000	5.000	4.340	105.261[2]	93974BLG5
2029	15,810,000	5.000	4.360	105.097[2]	93974BLK6

SERIES 2006E TERM BONDS

Due January 1	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	Price	CUSIP
2031	$ 34,040,000	5.000%	4.400%	104.769%[2]	93974BLH3
Total	$ 260,000,000				

(1) Authorized by Ch. 321, Laws of 1998 (Referendum 49) (RCW 47.10.843), Ch. 147, Laws of 2003 (RCW 47.10.861), and Ch. 315, Laws of 2005 (RCW 47.10.873), and Resolution No. 1027.

(2) Priced to the January 1, 2016, par call date.

MATURITY SCHEDULE

STATE OF WASHINGTON

$55,001,856.00

($100,735,000 Compound Accreted Value at Maturity)

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006F[1]

Due December 1	Compound Accreted Value at Maturity	Original Principal Amount per $5,000 Compound Accreted Value	Approximate Reoffering Yield to Maturity	CUSIP
2009	$ 2,065,000	$1,805,470.80	3.550%	93974BLL4
2010	3,325,000	2,792,035.75	3.660	93974BLM2
2011	2,990,000	2,408,893.50	3.750	93974BLN0
2012	3,865,000	2,980,262.85	3.850	93974BLP5
2013	5,270,000	3,878,720.00	3.960	93974BLQ3
2014	4,955,000	3,488,518.20	4.020	93974BLR1
2015	5,245,000	3,524,797.35	4.090	93974BLS9
2016	5,760,000	3,713,356.80	4.100	93974BLT7
2017	5,475,000	3,350,207.25	4.200	93974BLU4
2018	4,995,000	2,884,612.50	4.330	93974BLV2
2019	4,450,000	2,445,497.50	4.380	93974BLW0
2020	4,080,000	2,131,596.00	4.430	93974BLX8
2021	4,370,000	2,168,394.00	4.480	93974BLY6
2022	4,765,000	2,254,512.10	4.500	93974BLZ3
2023	5,685,000	2,563,764.45	4.520	93974BMA7
2024	5,425,000	2,335,245.50	4.530	93974BMB5
2025	5,315,000	2,170,805.45	4.570	93974BMC3
2026	5,270,000	2,040,649.40	4.610	93974BMD1
2027	5,655,000	2,074,367.10	4.650	93974BME9
2028	5,810,000	2,021,938.10	4.680	93974BMF6
2029	5,965,000	1,968,211.40	4.710	93974BMG4
Total	$ 100,735,000			

(1) Authorized by Ch. 321, Laws of 1998 (Referendum 49) (RCW 47.10.843), and Resolution No. 1027.

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The information set forth in this summary is qualified by the entire Official Statement. A full review of the entire Official Statement should be made by potential investors.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

Issuer:	State of Washington (the "state").
Offering:	The Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006D (the "Series 2006D Bonds"), the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006E (the "Series 2006E Bonds"), and the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006F (the "Series 2006F Bonds" and together with the Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds, the "Bonds"), are dated the date of their initial delivery.
Interest Payments:	Interest on the Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds is payable semiannually on each January 1 and July 1, beginning July 1, 2006. Interest on the Series 2006F Bonds accrues from their date of initial delivery, compounds semiannually on each June 1 and December 1, beginning June 1, 2006, and is payable only at maturity.
Principal Payments or Mandatory Redemption:	Principal of the Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds is payable at maturity or upon mandatory redemption, in the case of the Series 2006E Term Bonds, on each January 1, beginning January 1, 2007, through and including January 1, 2031. The Compound Accreted Value at maturity of the Series 2006F Bonds is payable at maturity on each December 1 in the years 2009 through 2029, inclusive. The Series 2006F Bonds are not subject to mandatory redemption.
Optional Redemption:	The state may redeem the Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds maturing on or after January 1, 2017, as a whole or in part on any date on or after January 1, 2016 (with the maturities to be redeemed to be selected by the state and randomly within a maturity in such manner as the Bond Registrar shall determine), at par plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. The Series 2006F Bonds are not subject to optional redemption.
Form of Bonds:	The Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds will be issued in fully registered, book-entry only form, in the denomination of $5,000 each, or any integral multiple thereof within a single maturity. The Series 2006F Bonds will be issued in the Compound Accreted Value at maturity of $5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof.
Bond Registrar:	The fiscal agency of the state (currently, The Bank of New York) will act as paying agent, authenticating agent, transfer agent, and registrar for the Bonds. Payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be paid by the state to the Bond Registrar, which in turn will remit such payments to DTC. DTC will remit payments to beneficial owners in accordance with the operational arrangements then in effect at DTC.
Security:	The Bonds are general obligations of the state, and the full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged irrevocably to the payment of the Bonds. The Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds are first payable from state excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels.

Purpose:	The Series 2006D Bonds are being issued to provide funds to pay and reimburse the state for various capital project expenditures and state buildings and facilities for institutions of higher education expenditures, and to pay for the costs of issuance of the Series 2006D Bonds. The Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds are being issued to provide funds to pay and reimburse state expenditures for construction of state and local highway improvements and selected transportation projects or improvements, and to pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds.
Legal Opinion:	The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued, subject to approval of tax exemption and legality by Foster Pepper PLLC, Seattle, Washington, Bond Counsel to the state, and certain other conditions.
Suitability and Risk:	The Series 2006F Bonds are not suitable for all investors and have certain risks. See "Investment Suitability and Market Risk."
Bond Ratings:	The Bonds have been rated "AAA" (underlying "AA"), "Aaa" (underlying "Aa1") and "AAA" (underlying "AA") by Fitch, Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., respectively.
Continuing Disclosure:	The state has entered into an undertaking for the benefit of the owners of the Bonds to provide certain financial information and operating data to certain information repositories annually and to provide notice to each of those repositories or to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board and to a state information depository for the state, if one is created, of certain events pursuant to the requirements of Section (b)(5)(i) of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). See "Continuing Disclosure Undertaking" in the Official Statement.

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STATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
OF THE
STATE OF WASHINGTON

MICHAEL J. MURPHY. .....State Treasurer and Chairman

CHRISTINE O. GREGOIRE .....Governor and Member

BRAD OWEN..... Lieutenant Governor and Member

Allan J. Martin.....Deputy State Treasurer

BOND COUNSEL TO THE STATE

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Seattle, Washington

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Walnut Creek, California

This publication will be available in alternative formats upon request to the Office of the State Treasurer. This publication is available via the Internet at the Office of the Washington State Treasurer's Home Page:

http://www.tre.wa.gov

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

The state's website is not part of this Official Statement, and investors should not rely on information presented in the state's website in determining whether to purchase the Bonds. This inactive textual reference to the state's website is not a hyperlink and does not incorporate the state's website by reference.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

$236,000,000
Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006D

$260,000,000
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006E

$55,001,856.00
($100,735,000 Compound Accreted Value at Maturity)
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006F

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

Numerous state agencies including, in particular, the Office of the State Treasurer, the Department of Revenue, the State Attorney General, the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council, the Department of Retirement Systems, and the Office of Financial Management have assisted the State Finance Committee in assembling the information contained herein. All references to and summaries of certain provisions of the Constitution and laws of the state and any other documents and agreements referred to herein do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the complete provisions thereof. Certain financial information regarding the state has been taken or derived from the audited financial statements and other financial reports of the state. Reference should be made to said audited financial statements and other financial reports, and their accompanying notes, for more complete information. Copies thereof are available for inspection at the Office of the State Treasurer upon request. Any statements involving estimates, projections or forecasts are to be construed as such, rather than statements of facts or representations that such estimates, projections or forecasts will be realized.

Reference is made to Resolutions Nos. 1026 and 1027 (the "Bond Resolutions") of the State Finance Committee (the "Committee"), authorizing the issuance of the Series 2006D Bonds, the Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds, respectively (all as defined below), for the definitions of capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein.

State Finance Committee

The Committee is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State Treasurer, the latter being designated by law as Chairman. Pursuant to Chapter 3, Laws of 1981 (Section 43.33.030 of the Revised Code of Washington ("RCW")), the Office of the State Treasurer provides administrative support to the Committee. By statutory provision, the Committee is delegated authority to supervise and control the issuance of all state bonds. A Deputy State Treasurer acts as recording officer for the Committee and is responsible for the administration of its official duties in accordance with prescribed policies of the Committee.

THE BONDS

Authority and Purpose

The $236,000,000 principal amount State of Washington Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006D (the "Series 2006D Bonds"), are being issued pursuant to Ch 14, Laws of 1989, 1st Ex. Sess., Ch. 15, Laws of 1990, 1st Ex. Sess. (Ch. 43.99H RCW), Ch. 3, Laws of 2003, 1st Sp. Sess. (Ch. 43.99R RCW), Ch. 18, Laws of 2003, 1st Sp. Sess. (Ch. 28B.14H RCW), and Ch. 487, Laws of 2005 (Ch. 43.99S RCW),

and Resolution No. 1026. The Series 2006D Bonds are being issued to provide funds to pay and reimburse the state for various capital project expenditures and state buildings and facilities for institutions of higher education expenditures, and to pay for the costs of issuance of the Series 2006D Bonds

The $260,000,000 principal amount State of Washington Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006E (the "Series 2006E Bonds"), are being issued pursuant to Ch. 321, Laws of 1998 (Referendum 49) (RCW 47.10.843), Ch. 147, Laws of 2003 (RCW 47.10.861), and Ch. 315, Laws of 2005 (RCW 47.10.873), and Resolution No. 1027 The Series 2006E Bonds are being issued to provide funds to pay and reimburse state expenditures for construction of state and local highway improvements and selected transportation projects or improvements and to pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2006E Bonds.

The $55,001,856.00 principal amount ($100,735,000 Compound Accreted Value at Maturity) State of Washington Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006F (the "Series 2006F Bonds"), are being issued pursuant to Ch. 321, Laws of 1998 (Referendum 49) (RCW 47.10.843), and Resolution No. 1027. The Series 2006F Bonds are being issued to pay and reimburse state expenditures for construction and improvement under Chapter 47.46 RCW, as amended (the state Public-Private Transportation Initiatives Act), of an additional state toll bridge facility, including approaches, adjacent to the existing 1950 Tacoma Narrows Bridge (the "Tacoma Narrows PPI Project"), and to pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2006F Bonds.

The Series 2006D Bonds, the Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds are referred to herein collectively as the "Bonds."

Description

The Bonds are dated the date of their initial delivery. The Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds will be issued as fully registered, book-entry only bonds in the denominations of $5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof. The Series 2006F Bonds will be issued as fully registered, book-entry only bonds in the Compound Accreted Value at maturity of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof at maturity.

Interest on the Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year and twelve 30-day months, and will be payable semiannually on each January 1 and July 1, beginning July 1, 2006, at the rates shown on pages i and ii hereof, respectively. Interest on the Series 2006F Bonds will accrue from the date of their initial delivery, will compound semiannually on each June 1 and December 1, beginning June 1, 2006, at the rates shown on page iii hereof, and is payable only at maturity.

Principal of the Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds is payable on each January 1, beginning January 1, 2007, through and including January 1, 2031, in the amounts shown on pages i and ii hereof, respectively. The Compound Accreted Value at maturity of the Series 2006F Bonds is payable on each December 1 from December 1, 2009, through and including December 1, 2029, in the amounts shown on page iii hereof.

Pursuant to authority granted in chapter 43.80 RCW, the Committee appoints one or more fiscal agents for the state with the authority to act as paying agent, transfer agent, authenticating agent, and bond registrar for all obligations issued by the state and its political subdivisions. The fiscal agent appointed by the Committee from time to time is herein referred to as the Fiscal Agent or the Bond Registrar. The Committee is currently under contract with The Bank of New York to act as the fiscal agent for the State of Washington for a term that began February 1, 2002, and will continue to January 31, 2007. Under the terms of the current fiscal agency contract, The Bank of New York will authenticate the Bonds for delivery to DTC and will remit payments received from the state as principal and interest to DTC. See "Book-Entry Transfer System."

Redemption Provisions

Optional Redemption—Series 2006D Bonds and Series 2006E Bonds. The state may redeem any of the Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds maturing on or after January 1, 2017, as a whole or in part on any date on or after January 1, 2016 (with the maturities to be redeemed to be selected by the state and

randomly within a maturity in such manner as the Bond Registrar shall determine), at par plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

Optional Redemption—Series 2006F Bonds. The Series 2006F Bonds are not subject to optional redemption.

Mandatory Redemption—Series 2006E Bonds. The state will redeem the Series 2006E Term Bonds randomly in the manner determined by the Bond Registrar at par plus accrued interest on January 1 in the years and amounts set forth below.

YEAR	AMOUNT
2030	$ 16,605,000
2031*	17,435,000
Total	$ 34,040,000

* Final maturity.

Mandatory Redemption—Series 2006D Bonds and Series 2006F Bonds. The Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds are not subject to mandatory redemption.

Notice of Redemption. Notice of redemption shall be given by the Bond Registrar not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the registered owners of the applicable Series of the Bonds to be redeemed at the address appearing on the bond register maintained by the Bond Registrar; *provided, however*, as long as the applicable Series of the Bonds are in book-entry form, notice of redemption will be given in accordance with the operational arrangements then in effect at DTC. The state will not provide notice of redemption to any beneficial owners of the applicable Series of the Bonds.

Book-Entry Transfer System

The information in this section has been provided by DTC. The state makes no representation for the accuracy or completeness thereof, or for the absence of material changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof. Beneficial Owners should confirm the following with DTC or the Participants (as hereinafter defined).

The Bonds will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry form only, and purchasers will not receive physical certificates representing their interests in the Bonds purchased. For information about the DTC book-entry system, see Appendix E—Book-Entry Transfer System.

Termination of Book-Entry System. If DTC resigns as the securities depository and no substitute can be obtained, or if the state has determined that it is in the best interest of the beneficial owners of the Bonds that they be able to obtain certificates, the ownership of the Bonds may be transferred to any person as described in the Master Assignment of Payments and the Bonds no longer will be held in fully immobilized form. New bonds then will be issued in appropriate denominations and registered in the names of the bond owners.

State and Bond Registrar Responsibilities. Neither the state, the Committee nor the Bond Registrar will have any responsibility or any liability to the Beneficial Owners for any error, omission, action, or failure to act on the part of DTC with respect to the following:

(i) proper recording of beneficial ownership interests of the Bonds;

(ii) proper transfers of such beneficial ownership interests;

(iii) the payment, when due, to the Beneficial Owners of principal of and premium, if any, or interest on the Bonds;

(iv) any notices to Beneficial Owners, or

(v) any other matter pertaining to the Bonds.

SECURITY FOR THE BONDS

Pledge of Full Faith and Credit

The Bonds are general obligations of the state, and the full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged irrevocably to the payment of the Bonds.

Pledge of Excise Tax on Motor Vehicle and Special Fuels

General. The principal of and interest on the Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds are first payable from the proceeds of the state excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels imposed by chapters 82.36 and 82.38 RCW and required to be deposited in the motor vehicle fund. In the legislation authorizing the issuance of the Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds, the State Legislature has agreed to continue to impose those excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels in amounts sufficient to pay when due principal of and interest on the Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds.

There are other general obligation bonds authorized by the State Legislature that are secured by a charge on the state excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels equal in rank to the charge on those taxes securing the Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds. See Appendix C—Bonds Outstanding.

Annual Set-Aside of Excise Taxes. At least one year before each interest or principal and interest date on the Bonds, the Committee will estimate the percentage of excise taxes received on motor vehicle and special fuels which are required to be set aside monthly in the highway bond retirement fund to pay maturing installments of debt service on the Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds. In any month, if it appears that the available funds are insufficient to meet debt service requirements, the Committee will make the necessary adjustments to its percentage estimate to ensure that payment of principal of and interest on the Series 2006E Bonds and the Series 2006F Bonds will be made when due.

FUTURE SALES OF OBLIGATIONS

The state currently anticipates that it will authorize and issue approximately $400 million various purpose general obligation bonds and $365 million motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds in the summer of 2006; and approximately $350 million various purpose general obligation bonds and approximately $450 million motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds in the spring of 2007.

In addition, when and if market conditions allow refunding of additional higher rate bonds, such refundings will be considered.

ECONOMIC AND REVENUE FORECASTS

Revenue, budgetary and economic information concerning the state government and Washington State as a whole is contained in Appendix A. Pursuant to state law, the Office of Economic and Revenue Forecast Council (the "Council") provides state economic and tax revenue results and forecasts on a quarterly basis. The most recent release of data occurred on November 17, 2005. A press release summarizing the results of the November 17, 2005, economic results and forecasts is available on the state's website (*www.erfc.wa.gov)*. The

next forecast will be released on or about February 15, 2006. Copies of the report and subsequent reports are available from the Office of Economic and Revenue Forecast Council, P.O. Box 40912, Olympia, Washington 98504-0912. See Appendix A—General and Economic Information—Revenues, Expenditures and Fiscal Controls—State Economic and Revenue Forecasting Process.

CERTAIN STATEMENTS INCLUDED OR INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO APPENDIX A, CONSTITUTE "FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS" WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE UNITED STATES PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995, SECTION 21E OF THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED, AND SECTION 27A OF THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED. SUCH STATEMENTS ARE GENERALLY IDENTIFIABLE BY THE TERMINOLOGY USED SUCH AS "PLAN," "EXPECT," "FORECAST," "ESTIMATE," "BUDGET," OR OTHER SIMILAR WORDS. THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CERTAIN RESULTS OR OTHER EXPECTATIONS CONTAINED IN SUCH FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS INVOLVE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY CAUSE ACTUAL RESULTS, PERFORMANCE OR ACHIEVEMENTS DESCRIBED TO BE MATERIALLY DIFFERENT FROM ANY FUTURE RESULTS, PERFORMANCE OR ACHIEVEMENTS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BY SUCH FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS. THE STATE DOES NOT PLAN TO ISSUE ANY UPDATES OR REVISIONS TO THOSE FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS IF OR WHEN ITS EXPECTATIONS OR EVENTS, CONDITIONS OR CIRCUMSTANCES ON WHICH SUCH STATEMENTS ARE BASED OCCUR.

LITIGATION

Except as otherwise disclosed below, there is no litigation now pending against the state to the knowledge of the Deputy State Treasurer based on an inquiry with the Attorney General's Office in any way restraining or enjoining the sale, issuance, execution, or delivery of the Bonds or in any other manner affecting the validity of the Bonds, the security for the Bonds or the proceedings or authority pursuant to which they are to be sold and issued or the pledge or application of any moneys provided for the payment of the Bonds.

The state and its agencies are parties to numerous routine legal proceedings that normally occur in governmental operations. At any given point in time, there may be numerous lawsuits involving state agencies which could impact expenditures. There is a recurring volume of tort and other claims for compensation and damages against the state and some specific state agencies, including the Departments of Transportation, Corrections, Social and Health Services, and the University of Washington. There are risk management funds reserved by the state for these claims and insurance is available to pay a portion of damages for certain types of claims. There has been a trend in recent years of higher jury verdicts on certain types of damage claims. The collective impact of these claims, however, is not likely to have a material impact on state revenues or expenditures.

During the reporting period, there were a number of lawsuits challenging the management and administration of state programs. Some lawsuits seek an expansion of program social services for certain constituents. In *Allen v. Western State Hospital*, for instance, the Washington Protection and Advocacy System has filed a class action lawsuit on behalf of patients with developmental disabilities at Western State Hospital alleging that the state programs are inadequate and the state has failed to provide community-based services when appropriate. The trial has been stayed pending further review of whether program changes and funding requests to the State Legislature by the Department of Social and Health Services will resolve claims. A similar lawsuit, *Marr v. Eastern State Hospital*, has been filed on behalf of patients at Eastern State Hospital. In *Pierce County, et al. v. DSHS*, plaintiffs seek damages and injunctive relief in a challenge to the state's mental health system. Plaintiffs assert that the state agency and the State Legislature have failed in their duty to provide care for the mentally ill and developmentally disabled. The trial date is set for November 7, 2005. *Arc, et al. v. Quasim* and *Boyle v. Braddock* are two actions filed on behalf of persons with developmental disabilities that are seeking access to Medicaid-funded services. Both actions were denied class certification, dismissed at the trial court level and appealed to the United States Court of Appeals in the Ninth Circuit. At the suggestion of the Ninth Circuit, the parties have engaged in mediation in an attempt to resolve the relevant issues. The Ninth Circuit recently affirmed the orders denying class certifications, but held that Arc had representational standing to pursue the claims. The Ninth Circuit also affirmed the trial court's ruling that upheld the cap on enrollment in the Medicaid waiver, but remanded for trial on Plaintiffs' claim that the

state, by offering institutional care but not community-based care, violates the Americans with Disabilities Act. If these claims are not resolved by mediation, it is difficult to estimate with any certainty the potential costs of program changes that may be necessary to comply with whatever order is finally entered. None of these lawsuits, however, are expected to have a material impact on state revenues or expenditures. If relief is granted in any of the actions, there would be a need to reprioritize agency program expenditures in the budget process to provide necessary changes in program support.

Over the past ten years, the state has reported on the recurring litigation challenging the state's business and occupation tax structure (referred to as the interstate manufacturers litigation). This litigation represents the claims of corporate taxpayers for business and occupation tax refunds from periods from 1980 to the present. In the most recent round of this litigation, the United States Supreme Court denied *certiorari* review of an April 1999 decision by the State Supreme Court. *W.R. Grace & Co. - Conn. and Chrysler Motors Corporation v. State of Washington, Department of Rev., and Buffelen Woodworking Co., et al. v. State of Washington, Department of Rev.* The State Supreme Court denied claims for a refund except to the extent the taxpayers could demonstrate entitlement to credits against their state tax liability measured by gross receipt of taxes paid to other taxing jurisdictions outside of the state. The taxpayers continue to use other refund claims to try to re-present the issue to the United States Supreme Court. Sizeable refund awards, however, are considered remote.

In *Estate of Hemphill*, several thousand estates in Washington sought refunds from the Department of Revenue of estate taxes previously paid. The plaintiffs asserted that the June 2001 changes to the federal Internal Revenue Code which phase out the federal credit allowed to state death taxes must be read consistently with Initiative 402, which enacted the state's pick-up estate tax in 1981. The estates sought refunds and a declaration that the state estate tax will be completely phased out in January 2005. The Superior Court granted summary judgment in favor of the Department. The court held that the state law was not amended by the June 2001 federal legislation because the state law incorporates by reference the provisions in the IRS code that existed prior to the June 2001 legislation. The case was appealed directly to the Washington State Supreme Court, which issued its opinion on February 3, 2005, reversing the superior court and granting all of the relief requested by plaintiffs. The refunds due the plaintiff were approximately $152 million. In the 2005 legislative session, the State Legislature enacted a stand-alone estate tax which applies to estates of decedents who die on or after May 17, 2005, and whose gross estates exceed $1.5 million in 2005 or $2 million thereafter.

In a class action against the Department of Personnel, *WPEA v. State*, employees in "common classes" in general government agencies and higher education institutions seek back pay and current adjustments to rectify salary differentials between each set of common classes. The salary differentials amount to approximately $10 million per year, beginning in 1996. Plaintiffs' claims, which are based on equal protection violations, were rejected by the Superior Court. The Court of Appeals reversed and held that the salary differentials constitute an equal protection violation. The state has filed a petition for review with the Washington Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court declines to review the decision or affirms the decision, the State Legislature would have to reprioritize program expenditures in the budget process.

In the past there has been periodic litigation involving reimbursement for state-paid medical care. Currently, there is one lawsuit which raises issues such as eligibility for Medicaid benefits and the proper formula for cost reimbursement. It is difficult to predict whether this case, *Spokane County v. DSHS*, will result in any significant amount of reimbursement under the theories presented. The plaintiffs allege that mental health services were provided to individuals who were improperly terminated and should have been included in the applicable formula for payments to the Regional Support Networks. The case was filed in July 2003, and very little action has been taken by the Plaintiffs to pursue the matter. The amount of damages claimed is uncertain, although the damage claim is likely to be in the millions of dollars. A second lawsuit, *Capital Medical Center et al v. DSHS*, involves claims by hospitals that provided emergency medical care to uninsured individuals under a now-discontinued state program. The program required that coverage would begin only after the individual had incurred a minimum of $2,000 in emergency medical expenses, and the Department rules required that this amount remain a patient liability. The 26 plaintiff hospitals are now claiming that the requirement was only an eligibility condition, and that they should be reimbursed from the amounts deducted from their bills to satisfy the requirement. As with the case discussed above, it is difficult

to predict the outcome, but if there is an unfavorable result, the judgment against the department could be as high as $40 million. In a recently filed action, *Regency Pacific v. DSHS*, 18 nursing homes claim improper and inadequate Medicaid reimbursement due to alleged errors in the Department's rate calculation dating back to 2002. The Department is evaluating what the potential claims may be in this matter. If any of these cases results in substantial judgments or settlements, there may be a need to reprioritize agency program expenditures in the budget process.

In the school funding arena, *School Districts' Alliance For Adequate Funding of Special Education v. State* was recently filed in Thurston County Superior Court by a coalition of eleven school districts. The case alleges that the State Legislature underfunded special education by approximately $178 million dollars during the 2001-03 Biennium. The districts have requested a declaration from the court that the formula and process the state uses to fund special education is flawed and an order directing the State Legislature to meet its constitutional requirement to fully fund special education. A trial date of October 3, 2005, has been established. If the state is unsuccessful in the litigation and the court grants the plaintiffs' requested relief, the State Legislature would have to perform a review of the costs of special education and potentially have to reprioritize program expenditures in the budget process. There is also a threatened legal challenge to the state's current process of funding all basic education. Such an action could pose potentially greater costs than the special education case. The basic education lawsuit is expected sometime in late 2005 or 2006.

In January 2001, Washington Treaty Tribes and the United States renewed a lawsuit in federal district court against the state raising the issue of whether the Indian Treaties include a right of environmental protection for salmon habitat. This matter is referred to as Phase II of *U.S. v. Washington*. The case involves the specific question of whether the Treaty "right of taking fish" imposes a duty to ensure that roadway culverts do not reduce the number of salmon available for harvest. The case has been in settlement discussions for the past two years, trial has now been set for July 2006. The Washington State Department of Transportation, the agency with the greatest exposure in the case, currently has estimated that the cost of fixing the existing fish passage barriers will be at least several hundred million dollars over the next 20 years. However, many of these projects and the related expenditures are expected to be carried out by the state whether or not plaintiffs are successful in this matter. Accordingly, it cannot be predicted whether a settlement or any judgment would require a different amount or schedule of expenditures than have already been estimated and expected to be spent by the state.

On July 20, 2005, a group of plaintiffs filed suit in the Superior Court in Snohomish County in an attempt to challenge the legality of certain tax increases passed in the 2005 legislative session. The group consists of the Washington State Farm Bureau Federation, the Washington State Grange, the National Federation of Independent Business, the Building Industry Association of Washington, the Evergreen Freedom Foundation, the Washington Association of Realtors, and an individual voter. The complaint challenges the constitutionality of SSB 6078, which temporarily amended the requirement in RCW 43.135.035 of a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature for tax increases. Plaintiffs allege that SSB 6078 violates the prohibition, in Article II, Sec. 37, of the Washington State Constitution, which prohibits revising or amending an act by mere reference to its title. According to plaintiffs, SSB 6078 also amends RCW 43.135.080 without setting forth that provision in full. Plaintiffs also challenge provisions in SSB 6078 which amend how the limit on state expenditures is calculated and adjusted, and they challenge the total budget amount that was adopted by the 2005 State Legislature based on the amended expenditure limit. Finally, plaintiffs challenge whether certain transfers of state funds impacted the state's expenditure limit. Plaintiffs are seeking a declaration that SSB 6078 is unconstitutional and void, that certain tax increases adopted through the changed voting requirements in SSB 6078 are also illegal and void, and that the identified fund transfers did not result in an increase in the state expenditure limit. An answer has been filed by the state.

INVESTMENT SUITABILITY AND MARKET RISK

Liquidity Considerations and Market Risk—Series 2006F Bonds

Long-term compound interest bonds such as the Series 2006F Bonds are subject to greater market volatility than bonds that pay interest semiannually. An investor who purchases a compound interest bond and holds it until maturity receives an amount equal to the initial investment plus the interest that has accrued over the life of the bond at a semiannual compounded rate. The investor receives this amount at maturity and, therefore, receives no current income.

A secondary market may not exist for the Series 2006F Bonds. Therefore, it may be difficult for purchasers of the Series 2006F Bonds to liquidate their investments prior to maturity. The state will not provide a secondary market for investors who wish to sell their Series 2006F Bonds. An investor who sells a Series 2006F Bond prior to maturity at a time when interest rates, generally, are higher than at the time the Series 2006F Bond was purchased may realize a loss on the investment. The Series 2006F Bonds are intended, therefore, as a long-term investment. Prospective purchasers of the Series 2006F Bonds who believe they may have to sell the Series 2006F Bonds prior to maturity should consider the market risk associated with compound interest bonds. It is particularly important for the first-time buyer of compound interest tax-exempt bonds to review the suitability of such bonds with a bank, broker or dealer qualified in accordance with the rules of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board or such buyer's accountant or financial advisor.

The market value of a Series 2006F Bond prior to maturity will not necessarily be equal to the Compound Accreted Value of such Series 2006F Bond as shown on the Compound Accreted Value table set forth below. The market value of a Series 2006F Bond is determined by a number of factors, including but not limited to the yield on such Series 2006F Bond, the creditworthiness of the state at the time in question, yields available on other investments, and general market conditions.

Compound Accreted Values

For the Series 2006F Bonds, the Accreted Value per $5,000 Compound Accreted Value at maturity is as set forth in the following pages.

ACCRETED VALUE PER $5,000
COMPOUND ACCRETED VALUE AT MATURITY

Date	12/1/2009 3.550%	12/1/2010 3.660%	12/1/2011 3.750%	12/1/2012 3.850%	12/1/2013 3.960%	12/1/2014 4.020%	12/1/2015 4.090%	12/1/2016 4.100%	12/1/2017 4.200%	12/1/2018 4.330%	12/1/2019 4.380%
2/7/2006	$4,371.60	$4,198.55	$4,028.25	$3,855.45	$3,680.00	$3,520.20	$3,360.15	$3,223.40	$3,059.55	$2,887.50	$2,747.75
6/1/2006	4,420.60	4,247.05	4,075.90	3,902.25	3,726.00	3,564.85	3,403.50	3,265.10	3,100.10	2,926.95	2,785.75
12/1/2006	4,499.05	4,324.75	4,152.30	3,977.40	3,799.75	3,636.50	3,473.10	3,332.00	3,165.20	2,990.30	2,846.75
6/1/2007	4,578.90	4,403.90	4,230.20	4,053.95	3,875.00	3,709.60	3,544.10	3,400.30	3,231.65	3,055.05	2,909.10
12/1/2007	4,660.20	4,484.50	4,309.50	4,132.00	3,951.75	3,784.15	3,616.60	3,470.05	3,299.55	3,121.20	2,972.80
6/1/2008	4,742.90	4,566.55	4,390.30	4,211.55	4,029.95	3,860.20	3,690.55	3,541.15	3,368.80	3,188.75	3,037.90
12/1/2008	4,827.10	4,650.15	4,472.60	4,292.60	4,109.75	3,937.80	3,766.00	3,613.75	3,439.55	3,257.80	3,104.45
6/1/2009	4,912.75	4,735.20	4,556.50	4,375.25	4,191.15	4,016.95	3,843.05	3,687.85	3,511.80	3,328.35	3,172.40
12/1/2009	5,000.00	4,821.90	4,641.90	4,459.45	4,274.15	4,097.70	3,921.65	3,763.45	3,585.55	3,400.40	3,241.90
6/1/2010		4,910.10	4,728.95	4,545.30	4,358.75	4,180.05	4,001.85	3,840.60	3,660.85	3,474.00	3,312.90
12/1/2010		5,000.00	4,817.60	4,632.80	4,445.05	4,264.10	4,083.65	3,919.30	3,737.70	3,549.20	3,385.45
6/1/2011			4,907.95	4,722.00	4,533.05	4,349.80	4,167.20	3,999.65	3,816.20	3,626.05	3,459.60
12/1/2011			5,000.00	4,812.90	4,622.85	4,437.20	4,252.40	4,081.65	3,896.35	3,704.55	3,535.35
6/1/2012				4,905.55	4,714.35	4,526.40	4,339.35	4,165.35	3,978.20	3,784.75	3,612.80
12/1/2012				5,000.00	4,807.70	4,617.40	4,428.10	4,250.75	4,061.70	3,866.70	3,691.90
6/1/2013					4,902.90	4,710.20	4,518.65	4,337.85	4,147.00	3,950.40	3,772.75
12/1/2013					5,000.00	4,804.90	4,611.05	4,426.80	4,234.10	4,035.95	3,855.35
6/1/2014						4,901.45	4,705.35	4,517.55	4,323.00	4,123.35	3,939.80
12/1/2014						5,000.00	4,801.60	4,610.15	4,413.80	4,212.60	4,026.10
6/1/2015							4,899.75	4,704.65	4,506.50	4,303.80	4,114.25
12/1/2015							5,000.00	4,801.10	4,601.15	4,397.00	4,204.35
6/1/2016								4,899.55	4,697.75	4,492.20	4,296.45
12/1/2016								5,000.00	4,796.40	4,589.45	4,390.55
6/1/2017									4,897.15	4,688.80	4,486.70
12/1/2017									5,000.00	4,790.30	4,584.95
6/1/2018										4,894.00	4,685.35
12/1/2018										5,000.00	4,787.95
6/1/2019											4,892.80
12/1/2019											5,000.00
6/1/2020											
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12/1/2029											

ACCRETED VALUE PER $5,000
COMPOUND ACCRETED VALUE AT MATURITY (CONTINUED)

Date	12/1/2020 4.430%	12/1/2021 4.480%	12/1/2022 4.500%	12/1/2023 4.520%	12/1/2024 4.530%	12/1/2025 4.570%	12/1/2026 4.610%	12/1/2027 4.650%	12/1/2028 4.680%	12/1/2029 4.710%
2/7/2006	$2,612.25	$2,481.00	$2,365.70	$2,254.85	$2,152.30	$2,042.15	$1,936.10	$1,834.10	$1,740.05	$1,649.80
6/1/2006	2,648.75	2,516.05	2,399.25	2,287.00	2,183.05	2,071.55	1,964.25	1,861.00	1,765.70	1,674.30
12/1/2006	2,707.40	2,572.40	2,453.25	2,338.65	2,232.50	2,118.90	2,009.50	1,904.30	1,807.05	1,713.75
6/1/2007	2,767.40	2,630.05	2,508.45	2,391.50	2,283.05	2,167.30	2,055.85	1,948.55	1,849.30	1,754.10
12/1/2007	2,828.70	2,688.95	2,564.90	2,445.55	2,334.80	2,216.85	2,103.20	1,993.85	1,892.60	1,795.40
6/1/2008	2,891.35	2,749.20	2,622.60	2,500.85	2,387.65	2,267.50	2,151.70	2,040.20	1,936.90	1,837.70
12/1/2008	2,955.40	2,810.75	2,681.60	2,557.35	2,441.75	2,319.30	2,201.30	2,087.65	1,982.20	1,881.00
6/1/2009	3,020.85	2,873.75	2,741.95	2,615.15	2,497.05	2,372.30	2,252.05	2,136.20	2,028.60	1,925.30
12/1/2009	3,087.75	2,938.10	2,803.60	2,674.25	2,553.60	2,426.50	2,303.95	2,185.85	2,076.05	1,970.60
6/1/2010	3,156.15	3,003.90	2,866.70	2,734.70	2,611.45	2,481.95	2,357.05	2,236.70	2,124.65	2,017.00
12/1/2010	3,226.05	3,071.20	2,931.20	2,796.50	2,670.60	2,538.70	2,411.40	2,288.70	2,174.35	2,064.55
6/1/2011	3,297.55	3,140.00	2,997.15	2,859.70	2,731.10	2,596.70	2,466.95	2,341.90	2,225.25	2,113.15
12/1/2011	3,370.55	3,210.35	3,064.60	2,924.35	2,792.95	2,656.00	2,523.85	2,396.35	2,277.30	2,162.90
6/1/2012	3,445.25	3,282.25	3,133.55	2,990.45	2,856.20	2,716.70	2,582.00	2,452.05	2,330.60	2,213.85
12/1/2012	3,521.55	3,355.75	3,204.05	3,058.00	2,920.90	2,778.80	2,641.50	2,509.05	2,385.15	2,266.00
6/1/2013	3,599.55	3,430.95	3,276.15	3,127.10	2,987.05	2,842.30	2,702.40	2,567.40	2,440.95	2,319.35
12/1/2013	3,679.25	3,507.80	3,349.85	3,197.80	3,054.70	2,907.25	2,764.70	2,627.10	2,498.05	2,373.95
6/1/2014	3,760.75	3,586.35	3,425.25	3,270.05	3,123.90	2,973.65	2,828.45	2,688.20	2,556.50	2,429.90
12/1/2014	3,844.05	3,666.70	3,502.30	3,343.95	3,194.65	3,041.60	2,893.60	2,750.70	2,616.35	2,487.10
6/1/2015	3,929.20	3,748.85	3,581.10	3,419.55	3,267.05	3,111.10	2,960.30	2,814.65	2,677.55	2,545.65
12/1/2015	4,016.25	3,832.80	3,661.70	3,496.85	3,341.05	3,182.20	3,028.55	2,880.10	2,740.20	2,605.65
6/1/2016	4,105.20	3,918.65	3,744.05	3,575.85	3,416.70	3,254.90	3,098.35	2,947.05	2,804.35	2,667.00
12/1/2016	4,196.15	4,006.45	3,828.30	3,656.65	3,494.10	3,329.30	3,169.80	3,015.55	2,869.95	2,729.80
6/1/2017	4,289.10	4,096.20	3,914.45	3,739.30	3,573.25	3,405.35	3,242.85	3,085.65	2,937.10	2,794.10
12/1/2017	4,384.10	4,187.95	4,002.55	3,823.80	3,654.15	3,483.20	3,317.60	3,157.40	3,005.85	2,859.90
6/1/2018	4,481.20	4,281.75	4,092.60	3,910.25	3,736.95	3,562.75	3,394.05	3,230.80	3,076.20	2,927.25
12/1/2018	4,580.45	4,377.65	4,184.65	3,998.60	3,821.60	3,644.20	3,472.30	3,305.95	3,148.15	2,996.15
6/1/2019	4,681.90	4,475.70	4,278.80	4,089.00	3,908.15	3,727.45	3,552.35	3,382.80	3,221.85	3,066.75
12/1/2019	4,785.60	4,576.00	4,375.10	4,181.40	3,996.65	3,812.60	3,634.20	3,461.45	3,297.25	3,138.95
6/1/2020	4,891.60	4,678.50	4,473.55	4,275.90	4,087.20	3,899.75	3,718.00	3,541.95	3,374.40	3,212.90
12/1/2020	5,000.00	4,783.30	4,574.20	4,372.55	4,179.75	3,988.85	3,803.70	3,624.30	3,453.35	3,288.55
6/1/2021		4,890.45	4,677.10	4,471.35	4,274.45	4,080.00	3,891.35	3,708.55	3,534.15	3,366.00
12/1/2021		5,000.00	4,782.35	4,572.40	4,371.25	4,173.25	3,981.05	3,794.80	3,616.85	3,445.25
6/1/2022			4,889.95	4,675.75	4,470.25	4,268.60	4,072.80	3,883.00	3,701.50	3,526.40
12/1/2022			5,000.00	4,781.40	4,571.50	4,366.10	4,166.70	3,973.30	3,788.10	3,609.45
6/1/2023				4,889.45	4,675.05	4,465.90	4,262.75	4,065.65	3,876.75	3,694.45
12/1/2023				5,000.00	4,780.95	4,567.95	4,361.00	4,160.20	3,967.45	3,781.45
6/1/2024					4,889.25	4,672.30	4,461.50	4,256.90	4,060.30	3,870.50
12/1/2024					5,000.00	4,779.05	4,564.35	4,355.90	4,155.30	3,961.65
6/1/2025						4,888.30	4,669.55	4,457.15	4,252.55	4,054.95
12/1/2025						5,000.00	4,777.20	4,560.80	4,352.05	4,150.45
6/1/2026							4,887.30	4,666.85	4,453.90	4,248.20
12/1/2026							5,000.00	4,775.35	4,558.10	4,348.25
6/1/2027								4,886.35	4,664.80	4,450.65
12/1/2027								5,000.00	4,773.95	4,555.45
6/1/2028									4,885.65	4,662.75
12/1/2028									5,000.00	4,772.55
6/1/2029										4,884.95
12/1/2029										5,000.00

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Under the State Constitution, the voters of the state have the ability to initiate legislation and to modify, approve and reject existing statutes through the powers of initiative and referendum. Initiatives and referenda are submitted to the voters upon receipt of a petition signed by at least eight percent (initiatives) and four percent (referenda) of the number of voters registered and voting for the office of Governor at the preceding regular gubernatorial election. Any law approved in this manner by a majority of the voters may not be amended or repealed by the State Legislature within a period of two years following enactment, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the State Legislature. After two years, the law is subject to amendment or repeal by the State Legislature in the same manner as other laws. The State Constitution may not be amended by initiative or referendum.

Initiative 776

Initiative Measure No. 776 ("I-776") was approved by voters on November 5, 2002. I-776 reduced combined license tab fees for light trucks from between $37 and $55 per year, depending upon vehicle weight, to $30 per year. I-776 also repealed certain government-imposed excise taxes and fees levied on motor vehicles, including, among others, (i) local option vehicle license fees of up to $15 per year imposed by counties or qualified cities or towns with voter approval, and (ii) voter-approved high capacity transportation motor vehicle excise taxes ("high capacity transportation MVET") imposed by regional transit authorities (including the high capacity transportation MVET of 0.3 percent of vehicle value currently imposed by Sound Transit). Pierce County, the City of Tacoma, King County, and several individual voters challenged I-776 as a violation of two state constitutional provisions, the single subject rule and the prohibition on passage of laws impairing existing contracts. The latter claim arose from certain general obligation bonds issued by King County that included a specific pledge of revenues repealed by I-776. On December 4, 2002, the superior court granted the plaintiffs' request for preliminary injunction against implementing I-776. On October 30, 2003, the Washington State Supreme Court ruled that I-776 did not violate either state constitutional provision. I-776 went into effect thereafter. The case has been remanded back to the Superior Court for determination of issues remaining in the case, including whether I-776's repeal of the MVET would impair existing Sound Transit bond contracts, which include a pledge of the MVET. The Superior Court upheld the constitutionality and legality of I-776 with regard to all remaining issues except the question of impairment to Sound Transit's bonds. The court held that prohibiting Sound Transit from collecting the MVET would be an impairment of the bond contracts. The decision of the Superior Court has been appealed to the Washington Supreme Court.

Future Initiative Legislation

Other tax and fee initiative measures may be filed, but it cannot be predicted whether any such initiative might gain sufficient signatures to qualify for submission to the State Legislature and/or the voters or, if submitted, would ultimately be approved.

TAX AND LEGAL INFORMATION

Approval of Counsel

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

Tax Exemption of the Bonds

Exclusion from Gross Income. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing federal law and assuming compliance with applicable requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issue date of the Bonds, interest on the Bonds will be excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals.

Continuing Requirements. The state is required to comply with certain requirements of the Code after the date of issuance of the Bonds in order to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, requirements concerning the qualified use of proceeds of the Bonds and the facilities financed or refinanced with proceeds of the Bonds, limitations on investing gross proceeds of the Bonds in higher yielding investments in certain circumstances, and the requirement to comply with the arbitrage rebate requirement to the extent applicable to the Bonds. The state has covenanted in the Bond Resolutions to comply with those requirements, but if the state fails to comply with those requirements, interest on the Bonds could become taxable retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds.

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

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

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

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

Certain Other Federal Tax Consequences

Bonds Not "Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations" for Financial Institutions. Section 265 of the Code provides that 100 percent of any interest expense incurred by banks and other financial institutions for interest allocable to tax-exempt obligations acquired after August 7, 1986, will be disallowed as a tax deduction. However, if the tax-exempt obligations are obligations other than private activity bonds, are issued by a governmental unit that, together with all entities subordinate to it, does not reasonably anticipate issuing more than $10,000,000 of tax-exempt obligations (other than private activity bonds and other obligations not required to be included in such calculation) in the current calendar year, and are designated by the governmental unit as "qualified tax-exempt obligations," only 20 percent of any interest expense deduction allocable to those obligations will be disallowed.

The state is a governmental unit that, together with its subordinate entities, reasonably anticipates issuing more than $10,000,000 of tax-exempt obligations (other than private activity bonds and other obligations not required to be included in such calculation) during the current calendar year and has not designated the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for purposes of the 80 percent financial institution interest expense deduction. Therefore, no interest expense of a financial institution allocable to the Bonds is deductible for federal income tax purposes.

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

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

Other Possible Federal Tax Consequences. Receipt of interest on the Bonds may have other federal tax consequences for certain taxpayers as to which prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors.

Original Issue Premium. The Series 2006D Bonds and the Series 2006E Bonds have been sold at prices reflecting original issue premium ("Premium Bonds"). An amount equal to the excess of the purchase price of a Premium Bond over its stated redemption price at maturity constitutes premium on such Premium Bond. A purchaser of a Premium Bond must amortize any premium over such Premium Bond's term using constant yield principles, based on the purchaser's yield to maturity. The amount of amortizable premium allocable to an interest accrual period for a Premium Bond will offset a like amount of qualified stated interest on such Premium Bond allocable to that accrual period, and may affect the calculation of alternative minimum tax liability described above. As premium is amortized, the purchaser's basis in such Premium Bond is reduced by a corresponding amount, resulting in an increase in the gain (or decrease in the loss) to be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon a sale or disposition of such Premium Bond prior to its maturity. Even though the purchaser's basis is reduced, no federal income tax deduction is allowed. Purchasers of Premium Bonds, whether at the time of initial issuance or subsequent thereto, should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination and treatment of premium for federal income tax purposes and with respect to state and local tax consequences of owning such Premium Bonds.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

In accordance with paragraph (b)(5) of Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") Rule 15c2-12 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Rule"), the State Treasurer, on behalf of the Committee, has agreed in the Bond Resolutions to enter into a written undertaking in the form of a Disclosure Agreement for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds (the "Undertaking")

Annual Disclosure Report. The state covenants and agrees that not later than seven months after the end of each fiscal year (the "Submission Date"), beginning January 31, 2007, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the state will provide or cause to be provided to each then existing nationally recognized municipal securities information repository ("NRMSIR") and to the state information depository for the State of Washington, if one is created ("SID"), an annual report (the "Annual Disclosure Report") which will consist of the following:

(i) audited financial statements of the state prepared (except as noted in the financial statements) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, as such principles may be changed from time to time, except that if the audited financial statements are not available by the Submission Date, the Annual Disclosure Report will contain unaudited financial statements in a format similar to the audited financial statements

most recently prepared for the state, and the state's audited financial statements will be filed in the same manner as the Annual Disclosure Report when and if they become available;

(ii) financial and operating data for the state as set forth in Appendix A to this Official Statement;

(iii) a summary of the state debt structure by revenue pledge; and

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

Any or all of the items listed above may be included by specific reference to other documents, including official statements of debt issues of the state, or of any related entity, that have been submitted to each of the NRMSIRs and the SID, if any, or to the SEC. If the document included by reference is a final official statement, it must be available from the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB"). The state will identify clearly each document so included by reference.

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

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

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

Material Events. The state agrees to provide or cause to be provided to the SID, if any, and to each NRMSIR or to the MSRB, timely notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds, if material (the "Material Events"):

(i) principal and interest payment delinquencies;

(ii) nonpayment-related defaults;

(iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

(iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

(v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;

(vi) adverse tax opinions or events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Bonds;

(vii) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds;

(viii) optional, contingent or unscheduled Bond calls (other than scheduled sinking fund redemptions for which notice is given pursuant to Exchange Act Release 34-23856);

(ix) defeasances;

(x) release, substitution or sale of property securing the repayment of the Bonds; and

(xi) rating changes.

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

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

(ii) notifies each then existing NRMSIR and the SID, if any, of such opinion and the cancellation of the Undertaking.

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

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

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

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

Remedies; Beneficiaries. The right to enforce the provisions of the Undertaking will be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the state's obligations thereunder, and any failure by the state to comply with the provisions of the Undertaking will not be a default with respect to the Bonds. The Undertaking inures to the benefit of the State Treasurer and any holder of the Bonds, and does not inure to the benefit of or create any rights in any other person.

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

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

OTHER BOND INFORMATION

Bond Insurance

The following information has been furnished by Ambac Assurance Corporation ("Ambac Assurance") for use in this Official Statement. Reference is made to Appendix F for a specimen of Ambac Assurance's policy.

Payment Pursuant to Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy. Ambac Assurance has made a commitment to issue a financial guaranty insurance policy (the "Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy") relating to the Bonds effective as of the date of issuance of the Bonds. Under the terms of the Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, Ambac Assurance will pay to The Bank of New York, in New York, New York or any successor thereto (the "Insurance Trustee") that portion of the principal of and interest on the Bonds which shall become Due for Payment but shall be unpaid by reason of Nonpayment by the Obligor (as such terms are defined in the Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy). Ambac Assurance will make such payments to the Insurance Trustee on the later of the date on which such principal and interest becomes Due for Payment or within one business day following the date on which Ambac Assurance shall have received notice of Nonpayment from the Bond Registrar. The insurance will extend for the term of the Bonds and, once issued, cannot be canceled by Ambac Assurance.

The Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy will insure payment only on stated maturity dates and on mandatory sinking fund installment dates, in the case of principal, and on stated dates for payment, in the case of interest. If the Bonds become subject to mandatory redemption and insufficient funds are available for redemption of all outstanding Bonds, Ambac Assurance will remain obligated to pay principal of and interest on outstanding Bonds on the originally scheduled interest and principal payment dates including mandatory sinking fund redemption dates. In the event of any acceleration of the principal of the Bonds, the insured payments will be made at such times and in such amounts as would have been made had there not been an acceleration.

In the event the Bond Registrar has notice that any payment of principal of or interest on a Bond which has become Due for Payment and which is made to a Holder by or on behalf of the Obligor has been deemed a preferential transfer and theretofore recovered from its registered owner pursuant to the United States Bankruptcy Code in accordance with a final, nonappealable order of a court of competent jurisdiction, such registered owner will be entitled to payment from Ambac Assurance to the extent of such recovery if sufficient funds are not otherwise available.

The Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy does **not** insure any risk other than Nonpayment, as defined in the Policy. Specifically, the Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy does **not** cover:

(i) payment on acceleration, as a result of a call for redemption (other than mandatory sinking fund redemption) or as a result of any other advancement of maturity.

(ii) payment of any redemption, prepayment or acceleration premium.

(iii) nonpayment of principal or interest caused by the insolvency or negligence of any Trustee, Paying Agent or Bond Registrar, if any.

If it becomes necessary to call upon the Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy, payment of principal requires surrender of Bonds to the Insurance Trustee together with an appropriate instrument of assignment so as to permit ownership of such Bonds to be registered in the name of Ambac Assurance to the extent of the payment under the Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy. Payment of interest pursuant to the Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy requires proof of Holder entitlement to interest payments and an appropriate assignment of the Holder's right to payment to Ambac Assurance.

Upon payment of the insurance benefits, Ambac Assurance will become the owner of the Bond, appurtenant coupon, if any, or right to payment of principal or interest on such Bond and will be fully subrogated to the surrendering Holder's rights to payment.

Ambac Assurance Corporation. Ambac Assurance Corporation ("Ambac Assurance") is a Wisconsin-domiciled stock insurance corporation regulated by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin and licensed to do business in 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, with admitted assets of approximately $8,645,000,000 (unaudited) and statutory capital of approximately $5,403,000,000 (unaudited) as of September 30, 2005. Statutory capital consists of Ambac Assurance's policyholders' surplus and statutory contingency reserve. Standard & Poor's Credit Markets Services, a Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Ratings have each assigned a triple-A financial strength rating to Ambac Assurance.

Ambac Assurance has obtained a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service to the effect that the insuring of an obligation by Ambac Assurance will not affect the treatment for federal income tax purposes of interest on such obligation and that insurance proceeds representing maturing interest paid by Ambac Assurance under policy provisions substantially identical to those contained in its financial guaranty insurance policy shall be treated for federal income tax purposes in the same manner as if such payments were made by the Obligor of the Bonds.

Ambac Assurance makes no representation regarding the Bonds or the advisability of investing in the Bonds and makes no representation regarding, nor has it participated in the preparation of, the Official Statement other than the information supplied by Ambac Assurance and presented under this heading.

Available Information. The parent company of Ambac Assurance, Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (the "Company"), is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and in accordance therewith files reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). These reports, proxy statements and other information can be read and copied at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The SEC maintains an internet site at *http://www.sec.gov* that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding companies that file electronically with the SEC, including the Company. These reports, proxy statements and other information can also be read at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (the "NYSE"), 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

Copies of Ambac Assurance's financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting standards are available from Ambac Assurance. The address of Ambac Assurance's administrative offices and its telephone number are One State Street Plaza, 19th Floor, New York, New York, 10004 and (212) 668-0340.

Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference. The following documents filed by the Company with the SEC (File No. 1-10777) are incorporated by reference in this Official Statement:

(i) The Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, and filed on March 15, 2005;

(ii) The Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 5, 2005, and filed on April 11, 2005;

(iii) The Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on April 20, 2005;

(iv) The Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 3 and filed on May 5, 2005;

(v) The Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarterly period ended March 31, 2005, and filed on May 10, 2005;

(vi) The Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on July 20, 2005;

(vii) The Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 28, 2005 and filed on August 2, 2005;

(viii) The Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarterly period ended June 30, 2005, and filed on August 9, 2005;

(ix) The information furnished and deemed to be filed under Item 2.02 contained in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on October 19, 2005;

(x) The Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarterly period ended September 30, 2005, and filed on November 9, 2005;

(xi) The Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 29, 2005, and filed on December 5, 2005; and

(xii) The Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated and file on January 25, 2006.

All documents subsequently filed by the Company pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act after the date of this Official Statement will be available for inspection in the same manner as described above in "Available Information".

Bond Ratings

The Bonds have been rated "AAA," "Aaa" and "AAA" by Fitch, Moody's Investors Service Inc. and Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., respectively, with the condition that upon delivery of the Bonds, the Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy will be issued by Ambac Assurance.

There is no assurance that such ratings would be maintained for any given period of time or that they may not be raised, lowered, suspended, or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies, or any of them, if in their or its judgment, circumstances warrant. Any such downward change in or suspension or withdrawal of such ratings

may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds. The state undertakes no responsibility to oppose any such change or withdrawal.

Financial Advisors

Seattle-Northwest Securities Corporation and Montague DeRose and Associates, LLC have served as financial advisors to the state relative to the preparation of the Bonds for sale and other factors relating to the Bonds. The financial advisors have not audited, authenticated or otherwise verified the information set forth in this Official Statement or other information relative to the Bonds. The financial advisors make no guaranty, warranty or other representation on any matter related to the information contained in this Official Statement.

The payment of compensation to Seattle-Northwest Securities Corporation as financial advisor is contingent upon the successful delivery of the Bonds to, and full payment for the Bonds by, the successful bidders. Montague DeRose and Associates, LLC is paid on a retainer basis as financial advisor and its compensation is not contingent upon the successful delivery of the Bonds.

Underwriters of the Bonds

The Series 2006D Bonds are being purchased by Banc of America Securities LLC (the "Series 2006D Underwriter") at a price of $249,243,320.33, and will be reoffered at a price of $250,446,732.95, as reflected by the prices and yields set forth on page i of this Official Statement.

The Series 2006E Bonds and are being purchased by Merrill Lynch & Co. (the "Series 2006E Underwriter") at a price of $275,676,335.29, and will be reoffered at a price of $276,624,710.25, as reflected by the prices or yields set forth on page ii of this Official Statement.

The Series 2006F Bonds and are being purchased by Morgan Stanley & Co., Incorporated (the "Series 2006F Underwriter" and together with the Series 2006D Underwriter and the Series 2006E Underwriter, the "Underwriters") at a price of $54,955,721.54, and will be reoffered at a price of $55,001,856.00, as reflected by the prices or yields set forth on page iii of this Official Statement.

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

Delivery of Bonds

It is expected that the Bond closing will take place in Seattle, Washington, on or about February 7, 2006. The Bonds will be delivered through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York, or to the Bond Registrar on behalf of DTC by Fast Automated Securities Transfer.

Official Statement

The purpose of this Official Statement is to supply information to prospective buyers of interests in the Bonds. Quotations and summaries and explanations of the Bonds and documents contained in this Official Statement do not purport to be complete, and reference is made to such documents for full and complete statements of their provisions.

Excerpts from the state's 2005 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (the "CAFR") are attached as Appendix D. Copies of the state's entire 2005 CAFR are available on the Office of Financial Management's website at *http://www.ofm.wa.gov/accounting/financial.htm* or upon request from the Office of the State Treasurer.

Michael J. Murphy, the State Treasurer and Chairman, has reviewed and approved this Official Statement on behalf of the state pursuant to the Bond Resolutions of the Committee.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

By: /s/

State Treasurer and Chairman,
State Finance Committee

Dated: January 24, 2006

APPENDIX A

GENERAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

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INTRODUCTION

State Overview

The state of Washington (the "state") is located in the northwest corner of the contiguous 48 states and is the 20th largest state by land area and the 15th largest state by population. Based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 Census, the state's resident population is 5,894,121, an increase of 21.1 percent over 1990.

The state capital is Olympia, and its largest city is Seattle. Seattle is situated on Puget Sound and is part of the international trade, manufacturing, high technology, and business service corridor that extends from Everett to Tacoma. The Pacific Coast/Puget Sound region of the state includes approximately 75 percent of the population, the bulk of industrial activity and most of the state's forests, which are important to the timber and paper industries. The balance of the state includes agricultural areas primarily devoted to grain, apple and other fruit orchards and dairy operations.

In recent years the state's economy has diversified, with employment in the trade and service sectors representing an increasing percentage of total employment relative to the manufacturing sector.

For an assessment of the current economic and budgetary outlook of the state, see "Outlook for the 2003-05 and 2005-07 Biennia." For certain economic and demographic information with respect to the state, see "Economic Information."

State Finance Committee

The State Finance Committee (the "Committee") is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State Treasurer, the latter being designated by law as Chairman. The Office of the State Treasurer provides administrative support to the Committee. By statutory provision, the Committee is delegated authority to supervise and control the issuance of all state bonds. A Deputy State Treasurer acts as recording officer for the Committee and is responsible for the administration of official duties in accordance with prescribed policies of the Committee.

REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND FISCAL CONTROLS

Revenues

The state's tax revenues are comprised primarily of excise and *ad valorem* taxes. By constitutional provision, the aggregate of all regular (nonvoted) tax levies upon real and personal property by the state and local taxing districts may not exceed one percent of the true and fair value of such property. Excess levies are subject to voter approval.

Excise Taxes. Certain select sales and gross receipts taxes accounted for approximately 52.94 percent of total state revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005.

The retail sales tax and its companion use tax represent the largest source of state tax revenue, accounting for 48.18 percent of total collections. The retail sales and use tax is applied to a broad base of tangible personal property and selected services purchased by consumers, including construction (labor and materials), some machinery and supplies used by businesses, services and repair of real and personal property, and other transactions not taxed in many other states. Among the various items not subject to this tax are most personal services, motor vehicle fuel, food for off-premises consumption, trade-ins, manufacturing machinery, and purchases for resale. The current state retail sales and use tax rate is 6.5 percent.

Business and occupation tax collections represented approximately 16.39 percent of total state taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005. The business and occupation tax is applied to gross receipts of all business activities conducted within the state. Business and occupation tax rates include a principal rate of 0.484 percent of gross income for most manufacturing and wholesaling businesses. Retail firms pay 0.471 percent, and services pay 1.5 percent.

The motor vehicle fuel tax represented approximately 6.66 percent of all state taxes for Fiscal Year 2005. The tax rate on December 31, 2005, was 31 cents per gallon.

Property Taxes. The state's property tax is levied against the true and fair value of property as determined by the Department of Revenue. The property tax for local taxing districts is levied against the assessed value as determined by county assessors. For property taxes payable in 2003, assessed value averaged 91.8 percent of fair market value.

The state property tax levy represented approximately 11.37 percent of all state tax revenues for Fiscal Year 2005. The state property tax levy is limited to the lesser of 101 percent or 100 percent plus the percentage change in inflation (as measured by the Implicit Price Deflator for Personal Consumption (the "IPD")) of the dollar amount of property taxes levied in the highest of the three most recent years plus an additional dollar amount calculated by multiplying the increase in assessed value resulting from new construction and improvements by the property tax rate for the preceding year. The state levy rate for taxes due in 2004 was $2.759 per $1,000 of true and fair property value.

By statute, all of the income from the state's property tax levy is dedicated to the support of public schools.

Income Tax. The State Constitution, as interpreted by the State Supreme Court, prohibits the imposition of a graduated tax on net income.

Tax Collection. Four state agencies are responsible for administering the major state taxes: the Department of Revenue, the Department of Licensing, the Liquor Control Board, and the Office of the Insurance Commissioner. The State Treasurer receives the revenues from the collecting agencies and deposits and distributes the funds as required by law. Almost all state agencies collect some form of revenue. For state budget purposes, however, the definition of tax generally excludes such revenue sources as license fees, liquor profits, lottery receipts, charges for service such as tuition, federal grants and revenue sharing, and proceeds of bond issues.

State Expenditure and Revenue Limitation—Initiative 601. Initiative 601, passed by the voters in November 1993, places limits on state taxation and General Fund-State government expenditures and sets forth a series of guidelines for limiting revenue and expenditure increases and stabilizing long-range budget planning.

Under Initiative 601, the state generally is prohibited from increasing expenditures from the General Fund-State during any fiscal year by more than the fiscal growth factor, which is calculated annually and is defined as the average of the sum of inflation and population change for each of the three prior fiscal years. The inflation index used for the computation of the fiscal growth factor is the IPD, which is determined from the same data used to establish the U.S. gross national product. This growth factor is used to determine a state spending limit for programs and expenditures supported by the General Fund-State. The spending limit became operational on July 1, 1995, based on the population and inflation growth factor determined in November 1994, which is based upon data accumulated for Fiscal Years 1992, 1993 and 1994. Annual adjustments to the expenditure limit are made by the Expenditure Limit Committee ("ELC"), which is comprised of members from the Office of Financial Management ("OFM"), legislative fiscal committees and the Office of the Attorney General. The annual adjustment to the limit is based on the previous year's actual General Fund-State expenditure and changes in population

and inflation growth. The fiscal growth factors for the 1997-99 Biennium were 4.05 percent for Fiscal Year 1998 and 4.18 percent for Fiscal Year 1999. The fiscal growth factors for the 1999-01 Biennium are 3.32 percent for Fiscal Year 2000 and 2.87 percent for Fiscal Year 2001. The fiscal growth factors for the 2001-03 Biennium are 2.79 percent for Fiscal Year 2002 and 3.29 percent for Fiscal Year 2003. However, statutory changes to the expenditure limit adopted in the 2000 Legislative Session make it possible for the effective rate of increase in expenditures to be higher than the fiscal growth factors (Engrossed House Bill 3169 ("EHB 3169")).

Initiative 601 also directs the ELC to make downward adjustments in the expenditure limit for costs of any state program or function that is shifted from the General Fund-State to another funding source, or for moneys that are transferred from the General Fund-State to another fund or account. In the event costs of a federal, state or local government program are transferred to or from the state by court order or legislative enactment, under the Initiative the expenditure limit may be increased or decreased accordingly by the ELC. Restrictions are placed on the addition or transfer of functions to local governments unless there is reimbursement.

The statutory changes to the expenditure limit adopted in the 2000 Legislative Session (EHB 3169) now allow the spending limit to be increased when revenues from another fund or account are transferred to the General Fund-State. As a result of this change, growth in General Fund-State expenditures can exceed the Initiative 601 fiscal growth factors to the extent that surplus revenues in other accounts are available for transfer to the General Fund-State.

Initiative 601 in its original form also limited revenue increases. It required that any action by the Legislature to raise state revenues be taken only if approved by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature. In the 2002 Legislative Session, a change to this provision was adopted (as a part of the Supplemental Budget Bill) which allows revenues to be increased with a simple majority vote. This provision applied to actions taken through June 30, 2003.

Initiative 601 abolished the Budget Stabilization Account and created two new reserve funds (the Emergency Reserve Fund and the Education Construction Fund) for depositing revenues in excess of the spending limit. Initiative 728, adopted by voters in November 2000, added a third fund, the Student Achievement Fund, which captures a portion of revenues in excess of the spending limit. Ending balances in the Budget Stabilization Account were transferred to the General Fund-State ($100 million) and the Pension Reserve Account ($25 million) in the fiscal year ending June 1996.

Initiative 601 in its original form allowed the Legislature to access and appropriate money from the Emergency Reserve Fund ("ERF") based on a two-thirds majority. A measure adopted in the 2002 Legislative Session temporarily allows access to money in the ERF based on a simple majority. EHB 3169, adopted in the 2000 Legislative Session, provides the Office of the State Treasurer with the authority to transfer monies between the General Fund-State and the ERF at the conclusion of each fiscal year, to ensure that revenues deposited in the ERF for that year are exactly equal to the amount of revenues collected in excess of the expenditure limit for that year. During the 2003 special session, the Legislature authorized the transfer of the ERF balance to the General Fund-State in Fiscal Year 2004.

Most of Initiative 601, including the General Fund-State expenditure limit, became effective July 1, 1995. Two provisions of the initiative became effective on December 1, 1993: the requirement for supermajority legislative approval of fee increases beyond the fiscal year growth factor, and a restriction on new taxes being imposed without voter approval. At the beginning of Fiscal Year 1996 (July 1, 1995), the requirement for voter approval for new tax measures expired. Taxes now can be enacted with a two-thirds majority of both houses of the Legislature if resulting General Fund-State expenditures do not exceed the spending limit. Voter approval still would be required to exceed the spending limit. However, the Supplemental Budget Bill passed in the 2002 Legislative Session allows revenue increases to occur based on a simple majority vote for any action taken through June 30, 2003.

Finally, EHB 3169 changes the threshold for spillover of money from the Emergency Reserve Fund to the Education Construction Fund from five percent of biennial revenues to five percent of annual revenues and gives the State Treasurer the authority to make the appropriate end-of-year reconciliations between the funds.

In the 2005 legislative session, the I-601 statute was again changed to allow revenue increases to be passed with a simple majority for funding the 2005-07 Biennial Budget. SSB 6078 will also change the calculation of the I-601 expenditure limit, but not until the 2007-09 Biennium, basing it on average growth in state personal income for the prior ten fiscal years. In addition, the calculation will be based not just on the state General Fund, but will also include related funds or "near-General Fund" accounts, including the Health Services Account, Violence Reduction and Drug Enforcement Account, Public Safety and Education Account, Water Quality Account, and Student Achievement Account.

State Nontax Revenue. The largest components of state nontax revenue include such items as revenues derived from the sale of supplies, materials and services, fines and forfeitures, income from property, transfer of lottery proceeds, and income from liquor sales.

Federal Grants. Legislative appropriations for federal programs are designated specifically from federal revenue sources. To the extent that federal funds are not received, the appropriated expenditures may not be incurred.

Expenditures

Expenditures of general state revenues are made pursuant to constitutional and statutory mandates. Most general state revenue is deposited in the General Fund-State. For a breakdown of expenditures by function, see the table titled "Washington State Expenditures" below.

State Funding of Basic Education. The state's expenditures for public schools are mandated by the state constitutional requirement for support of the common schools. In 1976, Seattle School District No. 1 brought suit against the state to require the state, under the State Constitution, to make "ample provision for common schools." The decision, upheld by the State Supreme Court in 1978, required the state to ensure that each public school district would receive the funds needed to provide a basic education. The Court ordered the Legislature to decide the level of program funding and the funding mechanism.

The Legislature has passed four major pieces of legislation to further ensure stability and predictability for school funding.

(i) *The Basic Education Act* was passed in 1977, before the Supreme Court ruling, and describes course offerings, teacher contract hours, and core student/staff ratios. The Supreme Court recognized the passage of this Act in its opinion, but specifically declined to comment upon its adequacy.

(ii) *The Levy Lid Act*, also passed in 1977 and last amended in 1992, addresses property tax issues affecting basic education funding by limiting local property tax levies and providing for the gradual equalization of levy capacity per student throughout the state.

(iii) In 1981, legislation limiting local compensation increases to those authorized by the state was passed. Since personnel costs comprise over 80 percent of the public school budget, this legislation provides state financial decision-makers with an important cost containment tool.

(iv) *The School Financial Improvement Act* amended the Levy Lid Act in 1987. The amended act provided for state assistance to equalize tax rates for local levies, established a state-wide salary allocation schedule with mandated minimum salaries for teachers and required school districts to maintain minimum teacher/student ratios.

Social and Health Services. The Department of Social and Health Services ("DSHS") is the primary human service agency in the state; its expenditures account for the second largest category of state budget expenditures. DSHS provides services that are essential for the physical safety, security and survival of individuals and families, including protective services for children, the aged and mentally disabled people, as well as for people in institutions and other residential care facilities.

The largest expenditure within DSHS is the Medical Assistance program. Through this program, necessary medical care is made available to recipients of cash assistance programs, beneficiaries of Supplemental Security Income and other eligible people with low incomes who do not qualify for income assistance. In addition to support from the General Fund-State, funding is received from the federal government for those people and services covered under Medicaid (Title XIX of the Social Security Act). The Medical Assistance budget has grown significantly in recent years. Growth in the number of eligible recipient groups, such as pregnant women and children, and growth in other eligible populations, such as disabled people, has resulted in increased expenditures. Rising health care costs and requirements to provide higher payments to hospitals also have added to the increase in this budget.

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

DSHS also provides other social service programs. It is responsible for supporting community mental health programs and operating state psychiatric hospitals, institutions for the developmentally disabled, nursing homes, institutions for juvenile rehabilitation, child welfare service programs, child support enforcement activities, drug and substance abuse treatment programs, and vocational rehabilitation services.

Corrections. The Department of Corrections operates 15 correctional institutions, including two prerelease facilities and 15 work-training release facilities. The rapid growth in inmate population (the primary cost driver) is, in part, the result of various crime initiatives enacted in the state. These include the Omnibus Drug Act of 1989, the Community Protection Act of 1990, Initiative 593—"Three Strikes and You're Out," approved by Washington voters in November 1993, and the Violence Prevention Act of 1994. Over the past several years the Department of Corrections has constructed nearly 5,000 new prison beds. The last major construction of a new facility was the Stafford Creek Corrections Center, a 1,936-bed, multi-custody facility that opened in April 2000 near Aberdeen, approximately 50 miles west of Olympia. In 2007, an expansion at the Washington Penitentiary in Walla Walla will open an additional 568 close custody and intensive management beds. Even with the additional prison beds, the Department of Corrections continues to have overcrowding issues, and relies on renting prison beds from out-of-state. As of the end of April 2005, approximately 540 inmates have been transported to prisons in Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, and Minnesota. In addition, the state rents 474 beds from local jurisdictions in Washington. The 2005 Legislature funded the construction of a new 1,258-bed prison expansion at the Coyote Ridge Correctional Center, which is scheduled to be completed by June 2006 and operational for the 2007-09 Biennium..

Budgeting, Accounting and Fiscal Controls

Budgeting. The state operates on a July 1 to June 30 fiscal year and on a biennial budget basis, the constitutionally prescribed period. Formulation of the state's operating budget is initiated by OFM, the Governor's budget agency, with the distribution of instructions to all state agencies establishing guidelines and information requirements. Development of agency budgets begins approximately nine months prior to the regular legislative sessions, which convene in odd-numbered years. Formal budget requests are forwarded by each agency to the Director of the OFM in the summer. The budget

requests are revised and evaluated by the Director of the OFM and his or her staff, and alternative methods of delivering services are examined and evaluated. Following this evaluation, recommended budget levels are prepared for the Governor by the Director of the OFM. These recommendations, based on the priorities of the administration, are the result of an examination of the relative merits of each program, projections of caseload, enrollment and population statistics, an assessment of the state's overall priorities, and the availability of revenue. The Expenditure Limit Committee, staffed by Senate Ways and Means, House Appropriations, and OFM have the responsibility for calculation and adoption of the expenditure limit each November.

Budget tables and statistics provided by the OFM for inclusion in this Official Statement are based on generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). GAAP provides that the recognition and inclusion of revenues occur when they are measurable and earned, regardless of when the funds are received. Given the nature of the state's revenue collection, on an accrual basis revenues are available for expenditure prior to receipt. Recognizing that the expenditure of funds prior to receipt of offsetting revenue would erode the state's cash balance, the Legislature enacted laws which limited the expenditure of funds to the amount of revenue actually received or money on deposit over the course of the biennium. These limitations do not apply to the state's general obligation bonds.

The Governor reviews the OFM's operating budget recommendations and accepts or modifies them. Following final decisions by the Governor the budget document is published as the Governor's budget and presented to the Legislature for consideration in December of even-numbered years. The formal budget presentation to the Legislature is delivered by the Governor the following January during the first week of the legislative session. This presentation outlines the administration's primary goals and offers recommendations for the adoption of the budget to achieve those objectives.

Subsequent to the introduction of revenue and expenditure measures that embody the Governor's proposed operating budget, the Legislature engages in extensive budget deliberations and committee hearings. Legislative authorizations of long-term debt also are considered to finance a portion of the capital budget. Upon adoption of revenue and expenditure legislation by the House of Representatives and the Senate, the bills are transmitted to the Governor, who has constitutional authority to veto sections of the bills and append in writing the reasons therefor.

During a biennium, supplemental budget requests may be submitted to the Legislature during either the regular annual session or any extraordinary session, subject to the approval of the Governor.

Accounting. The state's accounting records are maintained in conformance with GAAP, as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). GAAP accounting is mandated by RCW 43.88.037. The state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") is accounted on a GAAP basis. The accounting system produces monthly financial statements at the state-wide combined level and at the agency level, which are used in the preparation of the state's fiscal year CAFR, including its 2004 CAFR. The state's fiscal 2004 CAFR contains Annual Financial Statements prepared in accordance with GAAP as promulgated by GASB (the "2005 Annual Financial Statements"), a copy of which has been filed with each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository ("NRMSIR"). Excerpts from the state's 2005 CAFR are attached as Appendix D. Copies of the state's entire 2004 CAFR are available on the Office of Financial Management's website at *http://www.ofm.wa.gov/accounting/financial.htm* or upon request from the Office of the State Treasurer.

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the state for its CAFR for each of the Fiscal Years 1987 through 2004. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report, the content of which conforms to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both GAAP and applicable legal requirements.

Fiscal Controls. To ensure that the budget remains in balance, fiscal controls are exercised during the biennium through an allotment process, which requires each agency to submit a monthly expenditure plan. This expenditure plan must be approved by the OFM and provides the authority for agencies to spend funds within statutory maximums specified in the legislatively adopted budget. Reports are available that compare actual agency expenditures to estimates.

The 2005-07 Biennium began July 1, 2005. State law requires a balanced biennial budget. If at any time during the fiscal period the Governor projects a cash deficit because disbursements will exceed the aggregate of estimated receipts plus beginning cash surplus, the Governor is required to make across-the-board reductions in allotments in order to prevent a cash deficit, thereby reducing expenditures of appropriated funds, unless the Legislature has directed the liquidation of the cash deficit over one or more fiscal periods. Across-the-board reductions occur only in those funds estimated to have a cash deficit. For example, if the General Fund-State were projected to have a deficit, the portion of an agency's budget provided by the General Fund-State would be subject to reduction. Across-the-board reductions are placed in reserve status until needed to avert a budget deficit; if the deficit does not materialize, the across-the-board reductions are returned to the agencies.

Debt Issuance Policy

All state general obligation debt and other evidence of indebtedness is authorized by the Legislature and issued under the authority granted to the Committee by the Legislature.

In 1996, the Committee adopted a Debt Issuance Policy that, among other things, addresses the roles and responsibilities of the Committee and the State Treasurer, standards of conduct and appointment of professional service providers. The Debt Issuance Policy also addresses methods of sale, appointments of underwriters, pricing and allocation of negotiated sales, and refunding savings thresholds.

Under "Conditions of Sale," the Debt Issuance Policy generally calls for (i) level debt service, i.e. approximately equal amounts per year, (ii) fixed interest rates and (iii) debt life shorter than or equal to estimated useful life of the facility financed. These conditions may not apply in all cases.

State Investment Programs

The State Treasurer's Office is responsible for the investment management of the state's operating funds totaling approximately $2 billion to $4 billion from time to time through its Treasurer's Cash Management Account (the "CMA"). The Treasurer also is responsible for administering the Washington State Local Government Investment Pool (the "LGIP"), an approximately $5 billion fund that invests money on behalf of more than 400 cities, counties, special municipal districts, and higher education institutions.

Permissible investments for both funds include U.S. government and agency securities, bankers acceptances, high quality commercial paper, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, and certificates of deposits with qualified state depositories.

Treasurer's Cash Management Account. The CMA is a nonvoluntary pool of state agency funds; agencies are not permitted to make discretionary withdrawals for alternative investment purposes. The CMA may invest in securities with maturities out to ten years. The average life of the CMA generally ranges from one to two years.

In its management of the CMA pursuant to the Investment Policy adopted by the State Treasurer in January 2001, the State Treasurer sets its investment objectives pursuant to modern portfolio theory. To manage state funds more efficiently and effectively, the State Treasurer's CMA investments are separated into two portfolios, each with its own risk objectives. The policy sets forth, *inter alia*, the practices,

procedures and restrictions applicable to the investment of funds and specifically denominates eligible investments and certain restrictions on portfolio composition. Internal controls and reporting requirements are mandated by the Investment Policy to allow for oversight and monitoring of performance.

Local Government Investment Pool. The LGIP, authorized by chapter 43.250 RCW, is a voluntary pool which provides its participants the opportunity to take advantage of the economies of scale inherent in pooling. It also is intended to offer participants increased safety of principal and the ability to achieve a higher investment yield than otherwise would be available to them. The LGIP is a conservatively managed, highly liquid pool comparable to a SEC Rule 2a-7 money market fund, restricted to investments with maturities of 397 days or less. The average life generally ranges from 30 to 60 days.

The LGIP adheres to the traditional principles applicable to the prudent investment of public funds, which are, in order of priority: (i) the safety of principal, (ii) the assurance of sufficient liquidity to meet cash flow demands and (iii) the attainment of the highest possible yield within the constraints of the first two goals. Historically, both the CMA and the LGIP have had sufficient liquidity to meet all cash flow demands.

Asset Liability Management

Up to ten percent of the state's total general obligation debt may be in variable rate form under a policy adopted by the Committee in July 1995. The purpose of this feature of debt management policy is to coordinate state debt and investment practices through asset liability management, which is defined as the management of the exposure to interest rate risk through active management of certain financial elements of the state's balance sheet. Coordinating the management of state debt and state investment is expected to reduce the volatility and the impact of interest rate changes in the General Fund-State.

Historically, state debt has been issued in long-term, fixed-rate form, while state investments have been made on a short-term basis. The issuance of some variable rate debt is intended to provide a closer match of interest expense to interest income.

State Economic and Revenue Forecasting Process

To assist in its financial planning, the state prepares quarterly economic forecasts derived from national econometric models. The Legislature, through enactment of Chapter 138, Laws of 1984 (RCW 82.01.130), established the Office of Forecast Council (the "Forecast Council") in the Department of Revenue, and in 1990, the Legislature established the Forecast Council as an independent body. The Forecast Council consists of six members, two appointed by the Governor and two appointed from each of the political caucuses of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Forecast Council approves the official revenue forecast for the state. The Forecast Council law requires a review of financial performance eight times during the biennium and requires action if changing economic conditions affect the budget. This "early warning" system gives policy makers time to reduce expenditures or raise taxes during economic downturns and provides the option of increasing financial reserves or dealing with emergent spending needs in periods of economic growth.

In mid-February (or March in odd-numbered years), June, September, and November, subject to the approval of the Forecast Council, the forecast supervisor uses forecasts of the U.S. economy to prepare an official state economic and revenue forecast and two unofficial forecasts, one based upon optimistic economic and revenue assumptions and one based upon pessimistic economic and revenue assumptions. The groundwork for these quarterly forecasts is undertaken in conjunction with the results of monthly state revenue collections, using a formally created economic and revenue forecast workgroup. This group consists of lead staff members representing the Department of Revenue and the OFM, as well as staff representatives of the legislative fiscal committees.

The quarterly forecast process starts with a preliminary review of the Forecast Council's findings by the workgroup. At approximately the same time, the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors is convened to provide a view of the state and national economy from outside state government. These views and cumulative and recent revenue performance are taken into account in the preparation of forecast scenarios. The Forecast Council meets to consider the economic outlook and, after a two-week interval, considers the revenue forecast and pessimistic and optimistic projections.

The state forecast by the Forecast Council that is discussed and analyzed in this Appendix A is the state forecast that was released in November 2005. This forecast is the basis for the projections described under "Summary of Recent and Projected Operating Results" and "Outlook for the 2003-05 and 2005-07 Biennia." The next forecast will be released on or about February 15, 2005. Copies of the report and subsequent reports may be obtained from the Office of Economic and Revenue Forecast Council (*www.erfc.wa.gov)*.

SUMMARY OF RECENT AND PROJECTED OPERATING RESULTS

The following tables display projected revenues and expenditures for the 2003-05 and 2005-07 Biennia. Revenues for the 2003-05 and 2005-07 Biennia are based on the November 2005 Forecast. Expenditures for the 2003-05 and 2005-07 Biennia are based on the 2005 Supplemental Operating Budget and the 2005-07 Operating Budget passed by the Legislature in April 2005 and signed by the Governor on May 17, 2005. The outlook for the 2003-05 and 2005-07 Biennia immediately follows the tables.

WASHINGTON STATE REVENUE
MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS
(in Millions)

	2003-05 Biennium Estimate [1]	2005-07 Biennium Estimate [1]
Beginning General Fund-State Balance	$ 405	$ 853
GENERAL FUND-STATE REVENUE		
Retail Sales and Use Taxes	$ 12,742	$ 14,538
Real Estate Excise	1,327	1,609
Business and Occupation	4,202	4,826
Property Tax	2,783	2,828
Other Taxes	1,871	2,024
Subtotal Tax Revenue	**$ 22,925**	**$ 25,825**
Other Nontax Revenue	$ 461	$ 551
Other Financing	2	(41)
Transfers from Other Funds into State General Fund	453	217
Federal Fiscal Relief (Grant Portion)	90	0
Changes in Reserves/Other Adjustments	188	0
TOTAL GENERAL FUND-STATE REVENUE [2]	**$ 24,524**	**$ 27,405**
Federal Revenue	$ 10,665	$ 11,486
Private/Local Revenue	600	329
TOTAL GENERAL FUND-STATE REVENUE	**$ 35,789**	**$ 39,220**

(1) Based on the November 2005 General Fund-State Revenue Forecast.
(2) Including balance from previous biennium.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of Financial Management

WASHINGTON STATE EXPENDITURES
MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS
(in Millions)

GENERAL FUND-STATE EXPENDITURES	2003-05 Biennium Estimate [2]	2005-07 Biennium Estimate [2]
Education		
Public Schools	$ 10,179	$ 10,915
Higher Education	2,696	2,901
Other Education	40	44
Total Education	**$ 12,915**	**$ 13,860**
Human Services		
Department of Social and Health Services	$ 6,804	$ 7,884
Federal Fiscal Relief—FMAP	(108)	0
Department of Corrections	1,261	1,390
Other Human Services	171	185
Total Human Services	**$ 8,128**	**$ 9,459**
Natural Resources and Recreation	$ 347	$ 367
Governmental Operations	426	456
Other Expenditures [3]		
Debt Service	$ 1,236	$ 1,417
Other Expenditures	620	392
Total Other Expenditures	**$ 1,856**	**$ 1,809**
TOTAL GENERAL FUND-STATE EXPENDITURES	**$ 23,672**	**$ 25,952**
Federal	$ 10,665	$ 11,486
Private/Local	600	329
TOTAL GENERAL FUND-STATE EXPENDITURES	**$ 34,937**	**$ 37,767**
Ending General Fund-State Balance	**$ 853**	**$ 1,453**

(1) Based on the 2003-05 Budget as amended by the 2004 and 2005 Supplemental Budgets that were passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

(2) Based on the 2005-07 Budget as passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

(3) Includes legislative, judicial and transportation agencies, as well as Debt Service and Retirement Contributions to LEOFF and Judges and Judicial Retirement System.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of Financial Management

OUTLOOK FOR THE 2003-05 AND 2005-07 BIENNIA

U.S. Economic Forecast

The November 2005 economic and revenue forecast was produced prior to the advance Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") estimate for the third quarter of 2005. According to the forecast, real GDP grew at a 3.4 percent rate in the third quarter of 2005, up slightly from 3.3 percent in the second quarter. Final sales of domestic product rose at a 3.5 percent rate in the third quarter, down from 5.6 percent in the second quarter. The slowdown in final sales growth was primarily due to the foreign sector, which was roughly neutral in the third quarter after adding about 1.1 percentage points to growth in the second quarter. Fixed investment growth also weakened in the third quarter, to 4.2 percent from 9.6 percent in the second quarter. Consumer spending rose at a 3.3 percent rate in the third quarter, down slightly from 3.4 percent in the second quarter. Government consumption expenditures and gross investment increased at a 3.1 percent rate in the third quarter, up from 2.5 percent in the second quarter, mainly as a result of a 14.9 percent increase in federal civilian spending.

According to the forecast, payroll employment growth slowed to 1.4 percent in the third quarter from 1.9 percent in the second quarter, due in part to the effects of Hurricane Katrina. Excluding the storm impact, the forecast for third quarter employment growth would have been 1.7 percent. The unemployment rate declined slightly, from 5.1 percent in the second quarter to 5.0 percent in the third quarter. Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, increased to 5.0 percent in the third quarter of 2005 from 4.2 percent in the second quarter and 2.4 percent in the first quarter. The increase was entirely due to rising energy costs, however. Core inflation actually declined from 2.6 percent in the first quarter to 2.0 percent in the second quarter and 1.7 percent in the third quarter. Housing starts declined at a 4.2 percent rate, from 2.044 million units in the second quarter to 2.023 million units in the third quarter, while the mortgage rate increased slightly from 5.74 percent to 5.75 percent. On September 20, 2005, the Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") raised its target for the federal funds rate by 25 basis points to 3.75 percent. Overall, the national forecast is very similar to the forecast adopted in September.

The U.S. economy had been on pace for a solid third quarter before hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit. The storms will lower second-half 2005 GDP growth, but will add to 2006 growth as reconstruction spending seeps into the economy. Afterward, the U.S. economy is expected to downshift and begin growing at its "trend" rate. GDP growth is expected to slow to 3.5 percent this year, from 4.2 percent in 2004. Slower growth is expected in the next two years as the recovery matures. The forecast calls for growth rates of 3.3 percent in 2006 and 3.0 percent in 2007. Nonfarm payroll employment rose 1.1 percent in 2004, which was the first significant increase in four years. The forecast assumes employment growth will improve to 1.6 percent this year, slowing to 1.5 percent in 2006 and 1.2 percent in 2007. The unemployment rate also improved in 2004 for the first time in four years, declining to 5.53 percent from 5.99 percent in 2003. The unemployment rate is expected to decline again this year, to 5.11 percent. Unemployment is expected to be little changed during the next two years, with rates of 4.89 percent and 4.98 percent in 2006 and 2007. Inflation, as measured by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures, accelerated to 2.6 percent in 2004 from 1.9 percent in 2003 and 1.4 percent in 2002. Rising energy costs continue to boost overall inflation. Excluding food and energy, inflation rose to 2.0 percent in 2004 from 1.3 percent in 2003. Energy will add to inflation again this year and next year, but will help restrain inflation in 2007 as energy prices finally decline. The forecast expects an inflation rate of 2.9 percent in 2005, declining to 2.5 percent and 2.2 percent 2006 and 2007. The forecast assumes three further 25-basis-point increases in the federal funds rate, taking it to 4.50 percent on January 31, 2006.

Washington State Economic Forecast

The state's employment growth rate decelerated to 1.8 percent in the third quarter from 2.9 percent in the second quarter, 3.1 percent in the first quarter, and 3.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004. The third quarter employment data reflect two partially offsetting anomalies, however. First, the Boeing-IAM labor dispute temporarily reduced employment by 5,300 employees. Second, a problem with the seasonal adjustment of education employment temporarily raised reported employment by an estimated 3,000 jobs. Excluding these transitory impacts, employment rose at a moderate 2.2 percent rate in the quarter. Manufacturing employment, excluding the aerospace strike, rose 2.5 percent in the third quarter. Aerospace employment rose at a 12.3 percent rate, excluding the strike. Manufacturing employment other than aerospace, however, declined 0.5 percent. Every important private sector industry expanded in the third quarter. Perhaps signaling an end to the dot-com bust, information employment rose at a 4.7 percent rate in the quarter in spite of a lackluster 1.5 percent increase in software employment. Construction employment growth also remains very strong, at 4.6 percent in the quarter. "Other services," education and health services, and leisure and hospitality rose 3.4 percent, 2.7 percent, and 2.6 percent in the third quarter. Trade, transportation and utilities employment rose 2.4 percent, and professional and business services employment rose 2.3 percent. Financial activities employment increased 0.2 percent. In the public sector, state and local government employment grew by 3.8 percent, mostly as a result of the seasonal adjustment problem. Excluding that impact, which should be reversed in the fourth quarter, employment was up only 1.1 percent. Federal government employment declined at a 4.2 percent rate in the third quarter.

Washington's personal income in the second quarter of 2005 was $3.794 billion (1.7 percent) lower than the estimate made in September. The downward revision was mainly due to a historical revision to nonwage personal income, which was $3.102 billion (3.1 percent) below the September estimate in the second quarter. Total wages were $0.692 billion (0.6 percent) lower than expected in September. Software wages were $0.042 billion (0.9 percent) higher than expected, but non-software wages were $0.734 billion (0.6 percent) lower.

The number of housing units authorized by building permit increased 6,500 in the third quarter of 2005 to 54,700 from 48,200 in the second quarter. Single family permits rose 3,000 to 41,300, while multi-family permits rose 3,500 to 13,400. Single family activity has not been this strong since the late 1970s.

The forecast also reflects Seattle consumer price data through August. After trailing the national average during 2002, 2003 and 2004, Seattle inflation moved ahead of the U.S. rate in the first four months of 2005, rising at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 7.2 percent, compared to 4.8 percent for the U.S. city average, while core inflation (excluding food and energy) rose 5.4 percent rate in Seattle and 2.6 percent for the U.S. city average. During the next four months, however, Seattle prices actually declined in spite of rising energy costs. As a result, for the first eight months of the year, Seattle inflation is running at a 2.1 percent rate compared to 3.9 percent for the U.S., while core inflation is only 0.2 percent in Seattle compared to 2.0 percent for the nation.

The Boeing strike was too short to have any lasting impact on aerospace employment or the Washington economy in general. The Washington aerospace employment forecast incorporates the slightly stronger growth experienced through October, which adds about 200 jobs. The trend growth rate through the end of 2005 has also been increased, from 6,000 per year to 6,600 per year. The software wage forecast has been reduced to reflect the impact of a lower Microsoft stock price on stock option and stock award income. Software employment is expected to increase 4,100 from the third quarter of 2005 to the fourth quarter of 2007, compared to 3,400 in the September forecast.

Washington nonfarm payroll employment increased 1.7 percent in 2004 following a 0.1 percent rise in 2003 and declines in 2001 and 2002. The forecast continues to expect a relatively weak recovery due

to the sluggish U.S. economy and only a modest upturn in aerospace. The forecast expects employment growth to improve to 2.7 percent this year. Employment growth is expected to retreat to 2.4 percent in 2006 and 2.1 percent in 2007. Washington personal income was temporarily boosted by nearly three percentage points in 2004 as a result of Microsoft's special dividend in November 2004. As a result of that dividend, Washington personal income growth increased to 7.4 percent in 2004 from 2.0 percent in 2003. Excluding the special dividend, however, growth in 2004 would have been a more moderate 4.6 percent. Personal income growth is expected to slow in 2005 to 3.0 percent, but this is also distorted by the one-time dividend. Excluding the special dividend, the forecast expects personal income growth to improve to 5.8 percent this year and 7.4 percent next year, before slowing slightly to 6.9 percent in 2007. Washington housing activity remains very strong. Housing permits increased 7,300 in 2004 to 50,100, which is the highest annual total since 1979. The strength in housing has been mostly in the single family market, which continues to benefit from low mortgage rates. Higher mortgage rates are expected to depress the single family market during the next three years. Partially offsetting this will be stronger population growth, which should boost multi-family activity. The forecast expects housing permits to increase to 51,300 in 2005 before declining slightly to 49,600 in 2006 and 48,300 in 2007. The weak Washington economy has slowed inflation in the area in spite of increasing energy costs. Inflation, as measured by the Seattle Consumer Price Index, declined in 2004 to 1.2 percent from 1.6 percent in 2003. The strengthening local economy should result in higher inflation in the next three years. The forecast expects inflation rates of 2. percent in 2005, 1.9 percent in 2006 and 2.2 percent in 2007.

Alternative Economic Forecasts

The Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council also provided an optimistic forecast and a pessimistic forecast in November 2005.

Optimistic Forecast. Six assumptions distinguish the optimistic scenario from the baseline forecast. First, productivity is stronger. Underlying this assumption is the view that the information-driven technology boom, which appears to have accelerated in recent years, continues. Second, foreign economic growth is stronger. A stronger world economy boosts U.S. exports and strengthens domestic manufacturing. Third, business investment is stronger. Fourth, the federal government budget deficit is lower. Fifth, housing starts are stronger. And finally, the optimistic scenario assumes that oil prices decline to $43 per barrel by the end of 2007, rather than hovering around $60 as in the baseline. These assumptions produce a rosier outlook, with the economy growing about one percent per year faster than in the baseline during 2006 and 2007. Although economic growth and labor markets are stronger, inflation is lower because of the stronger dollar and the higher productivity gains. The lower inflation rate allows the Federal Reserve to keep the federal funds rate below the baseline value. Since productivity growth is higher, potential GDP is higher and remains so throughout the forecast period. Job growth is also stronger. Nonfarm employment is 950,000 higher than in the baseline at the end of 2006 and 1.7 million higher at the end of 2007. Because job growth is strong, the unemployment rate stays below its baseline rate over the forecast period. For Washington, the optimistic forecast assumes a more typical, vigorous aerospace employment expansion than the modest growth assumed in the baseline. Washington's wages also grow faster than in the baseline. The strong regional economy raises Seattle's CPI inflation above the baseline forecast in the optimistic scenario in spite of strong productivity growth. The initial level of Washington personal income is also higher in the optimistic scenario, and population growth is stronger. Construction employment continues to rise in the optimistic scenario, rather than leveling off as in the baseline. By the end of the 2005-07 Biennium, Washington nonagricultural employment is higher by 51,000 jobs than in the baseline forecast and Washington personal income is $10.4 billion higher. The optimistic scenario generated $845 million (3.2 percent) more revenue in the 2005-07 Biennium than did the baseline forecast.

Pessimistic Forecast. The pessimistic alternative assumes that there is less spare capacity than thought, both globally and in the U.S. economy. It also assumes that the dollar weakens rapidly as

foreign investors take fright at the spiraling trade deficit, and thus lose confidence in the dollar. Interest rates rise as foreign investors diversify away from the dollar, and the federal deficit widens relative to the baseline. The falling dollar adds to the upward pressure on inflation. The FOMC responds by accelerating the pace of tightening. Despite the more aggressive tightening, the stock and bond markets both slip on signs that the FOMC may have let inflation build up an unstoppable momentum. The FOMC cannot permit this acceleration to continue, and so raises rates further in 2006. Between the higher interest rates and persistently high energy prices, consumer confidence suffers. Consumers rein in discretionary spending and the U.S. economy slows. At the same time, hiring lags, causing the unemployment rate to climb. The economy does not sink into recession in the pessimistic alternative, but merely fails to come as close to its potential as in the baseline, with GDP growth coming in 1.2 percentage point below the baseline rate in 2006 and 0.9 percentage points below the baseline in 2007. At the state level, the recovery in aerospace employment is much slower than in the baseline. Data revisions show that the initial level of Washington personal income is lower than was assumed in the baseline. Population growth is also slower in this scenario. Construction employment begins to decline again in the first quarter of 2006, rather than leveling off as in the baseline. Because of the weak economy, Washington wage growth is weaker than in the baseline forecast in spite of the higher inflation assumption in the national pessimistic forecast. Seattle's inflation is initially stronger than in the baseline, but also weakens after the first quarter of 2006. By the end of the 2005-07 Biennium, Washington's nonagricultural employment is 55,100 lower than the baseline forecast and Washington's personal income is $8.4 billion lower. The pessimistic scenario produced $755 million (2.9 percent) less revenue in the 2005-07 Biennium than did the baseline forecast.

Budgetary Outlook

For the 2003-05 Biennium, General Fund-State revenues are projected to be $23.389 billion, an increase of 10.6 percent from the 2001-03 Biennium, plus a carry-forward of $405 million. This figure includes $195 million for noneconomic changes for the estate and agrilink taxes, as well as $452 million in revenue from other funds that was deposited into the General Fund. The balance sheet has also been updated for $189 million in adjustments, which again are attributable to prior biennium recoveries and a one-time charge to the working capital reserve.

The operating budget for the 2003-05 Biennium calls for an overall expenditure level of $23.7 billion for General Fund-State, which is an increase of $1.1 billion or 4.2 percent over the 2001-03 Biennium. This is among the smallest of the biennial growth rates in the past decade, and is within the $23.91 billion expenditure limit imposed by Initiative 601.

In the 2003-05 Biennium, 54 percent of the General Fund-State budget will go to support public schools and higher education. Most of the increase in public school funding covers the increased cost of teacher and staff health benefits for increases in K-12 enrollment. Higher education funding provided for at least 1,800 student enrollment increases in public universities and colleges and increases in need grants.

The spending for human service delivery systems provided by the Department of Social and Health Services made up approximately 28 percent of the state budget. The largest program in the Human Services budget is the Medical Assistance Program, which comprised 30 percent of the Human Services budget in the 2003-05 Biennium.

For the 2005-07 Biennium, General Fund-State revenues are projected to be $26.3 billion, a 12.6 percent increase from the 2003-05 Biennium, plus a carry-forward of $853 million. This figure includes $354 million of new or revised revenue sources passed by the 2005 legislature, including an increase to the liquor liter tax, the extension of sales tax to warranties, an adjustment to the high-tech

business and occupations tax credit, and a number of other small changes. Also included is $217 million in shift of revenue from other funds into the General Fund.

The operating budget for the 2005-07 Biennium contains an overall expenditure level of $25.95 billion for General Fund-State, which is an increase of $2.3 billion or 9.6 percent over the 2003-05 Biennium. This expenditure level is within the $26.04 billion expenditure limit imposed by Initiative 601.

In the 2005-07 Biennium, 53 percent of the General Fund-State budget will go to support public schools and higher education. Most of the public school funding covers the increased cost of teacher and staff health benefits for increases in K-12 enrollment. The higher education funding provided for at least 7,900 student enrollment increases in public two- and four-year colleges and universities, and increases in need grants.

The spending for human service delivery systems provided by DSHS makes up approximately 36 percent of the state budget. Washington's WorkFirst program has helped more than 153,000 people get off and stay off welfare since the program began in 1997. Welfare caseloads have dropped by 40 percent and the percentage of the state's population on welfare is at the lowest point in more than 30 years. Most program participants who go to work earn more than $8 an hour. The largest DSHS program is the Medical Assistance Program, which, at $3.1 billion, comprises 39 percent of the 2005-07 DSHS budget.

The 2005-07 Biennial Budget contains compensation increases for K-12 teachers and state employees, including salary cost-of-living increases ("COLAs"), partial salary survey implementation, pension rate increases, and health benefit rate increases. The COLAs are the first in four years for state employees and K-12 teachers. The 2005-07 Biennium also marks the effective date of collective bargaining and wider union representation among classified employees of state government.

The following tables provide the General Fund-State budget for the 2003-05 and 2005-07 Biennia.

2003-05 BIENNIUM
GENERAL FUND-STATE BUDGET
(Modified Accrual Basis)
(in Millions)

Beginning Fund Balance	$ 405
Revenue	
June 2003 Forecast	$ 22,295
2003 Legislative Changes	587
September 2003 Forecast	15
November 2003 Forecast	65
February 2004 Forecast	76
2004 Legislative Changes	(25)
June 2004 Forecast	186
September 2004 Forecast	106
November 2004 Forecast	70
March 2005 Forecast	58
June 2005 Forecast	109
September 2005 Forecast	(142)
November 2005 Forecast	(5)
2005 Legislative Changes	4
Changes in Reserves and Other Adjustments	631
Total Sources	**$ 24,435**
Total Expenditures	**$ 23,672**
Ending General Fund-State Balance	**$ 763**
Emergency Reserve Fund Account Balance	**0**
Additional Federal Funding (Assumed to Replace General Fund-State Appropriations)	**$ 100**
Less Local Government Assistance Appropriations	**$ (10)**
Revised Ending General Fund-State Balance	**$ 853**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of Financial Management

2005-07 BIENNIUM
GENERAL FUND-STATE BUDGET
(Modified Accrual Basis)
(in Millions)

Beginning Fund Balance	$ 853
Revenue	
June 2005 Forecast	$ 25,031
September 2005 Forecast	645
November 2005 Forecast	305
2005 Legislative Changes	354
Changes in Reserves and Other Adjustments	217
Total Sources	**$ 27,405**
Total Expenditures	**$ 25,952**
Ending General Fund-State Balance	**$ 1,453**
Emergency Reserve Fund Account Balance	**0**
Revised Ending General Fund-State Balance	**$ 1,453**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of Financial Management

State Transportation Budget

The Legislature passed the state transportation budget for the 2003-05 Biennium on April 26, 2003, and the Governor signed the bill on May 19, 2003. The total $4.8 billion budget bill contained funding for $2.9 billion in capital expenditures, including $2.6 billion for the Department of Transportation capital funding for roads, bridges, ferries, rail, and transit improvements. The bill also contained funding for the Washington State Patrol, the Department of Licensing and other transportation agencies.

The state gas tax historically has been pledged for debt service retirement of transportation bonds. An increase in the state gas tax to 31 cents per gallon went into effect on July 1, 2005.

The Legislature passed the state transportation budget for the 2005-07 Biennium on April 24, 2005, and the Governor signed the bill on May 9, 2005. The total $5.9 billion budget bill contained funding for $3.7 billion in capital expenditures, including $3.4 billion for the Department of Transportation capital funding for roads, bridges, ferries, rail, and transit improvements. The bill also contained funding for the Washington State Patrol, the Department of Licensing and other transportation agencies.

CAPITAL BUDGET AND STATE DEBT

State Capital Budget

The state's 2003-05 biennial capital budget adopted by the 2003 Legislature provided for $2.57 billion expenditures in new projects. Of this total, $1.35 billion in expenditures are to be funded from the sale of general obligation bonds that are subject to the state's statutory debt limit.

The 2003-05 biennial capital budget provides for $798 million for higher education projects, $540 million for K-12 education and $386 million for natural resource projects. Other capital funds are divided across the remaining state governmental functions. The 2004 Supplemental Capital Budget provided another $150 million in funding, primarily for higher education facilities and for projects that protect the state's water resources. The 2005 Supplemental Capital Budget provided an additional $213 million, most of which was additional funding from the Public Works Assistance Account program.

The state's 2005-07 biennial capital budget adopted by the 2005 Legislature provided for $3.27 billion expenditures in new projects. Of this total, $1.56 billion in expenditures are to be funded from the sale of general obligation bonds that are subject to the state's statutory debt limit.

The 2005-07 biennial capital budget provides for $1.400 billion for higher education projects, $900 million for K-12 education and $1.272 billion for natural resource projects. Other capital funds are divided across the remaining state governmental functions.

General Obligation Debt

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

(i) by the affirmative vote of 60 percent of both houses of the Legislature, without voter consent (in which case the amount of such debt is generally but not always subject to both constitutional and statutory limitations; see "General Obligation Debt Limitations" below);

(ii) by the affirmative vote of 50 percent of both houses of the Legislature and a majority of the voters voting thereon (in which case the amount of the debt so approved is not subject to other constitutional limitations, but is subject to statutory limitations; see "General Obligation Debt Limitations" below); or

(iii) by a body designated by statute (currently the Committee) without limitation as to amount, without approval of the Legislature (except as to appropriation of the sums borrowed) and without the approval of the voters; however, such debt:

- (a) may be incurred only to meet temporary deficiencies of the State Treasury, to preserve the best interests of the state in the conduct of the various state institutions, departments, bureaus, and agencies during each fiscal year;
- (b) must be discharged, other than by refunding, within 12 months of the date of incurrence;
- (c) may be incurred only to provide for appropriations already made by the Legislature; or
- (d) may be incurred to refund outstanding obligations of the state.

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

General Obligation Debt Limitations. With certain exceptions noted below, the amount of state general obligation debt which may be incurred by the means described in the section entitled "General Obligation Debt Authority" above is limited by constitutional and statutory restrictions. The limitations in both cases are imposed by prohibiting the issuance of new debt if the new debt would cause the maximum annual debt service on all thereafter outstanding general obligation debt to exceed a specified percentage of the arithmetic mean of general state revenues for the preceding three fiscal years. These are limitations on the incurrence of new debt and are not limitations on the amount of debt service which may be paid by the state in future years.

"General state revenues" is defined for purposes of the constitutional limitation as including all state money received in the State Treasury from each and every source whatsoever, with certain exceptions that include (i) fees and revenues derived from the operation of any facility; (ii) earmarked gifts, grants, donations, and aid; (iii) money for retirement system funds and performance bonds; (iv) money from trust funds, proceeds from sale of bonds or other indebtedness; and (v) taxes levied for specific purposes. For purposes of the statutory debt limitation, "general state revenues" also includes (i) the state lottery revenues, and (ii) revenues deposited in the state general fund and the student achievement fund that are derived from property taxes levied by the state for the support of common schools.

The constitutional and statutory limitations, which are overlapping, are summarized as follows:

(i) *The Constitutional Limitation*. Under Article VIII, Section 1 of the State Constitution, new general obligation debt may not be issued if the new debt would cause maximum annual debt service on all thereafter outstanding general obligation debt to exceed nine percent of the arithmetic mean of general state revenues for the preceding three fiscal years. Excluded from the calculation are the following types of general obligation debt:

(a) debt payable primarily from excise taxes levied on motor vehicle fuels, income received from the investment of the permanent common school fund and revenue received from license fees on motor vehicles;

(b) debt which has been refunded;

(c) debt issued after approval of both houses of the Legislature and a majority of those voting in a general or special election;

(d) debt issued to meet temporary deficiencies in the State Treasury (described in "General Obligation Debt Authority" above);

(e) debt issued in the form of bond anticipation notes;

(f) debt issued to fund or refund debt of the State Building Authority (no longer in existence);

(g) debt issued to pay "current expenses of [S]tate government;"

(h) debt payable solely from the revenues of particular public improvements (revenue debt of the state), and

(i) any state guarantee of voter-approved general obligation debt of school districts in the state.

(ii) *The Statutory Limitation*. Under chapter 39.42 RCW, new general obligation debt may not be issued if the new debt would cause maximum annual debt service on all thereafter outstanding general obligation debt to exceed seven percent (as contrasted with the nine percent limitation in the State Constitution) of the arithmetic mean of general state revenues for the preceding three fiscal years.

The percentage limitation and the general obligation debt excluded from calculation of the limitation under this state statute have changed from time to time. The types of general obligation debt currently excluded from the calculation are the same as those excluded from the calculation under the constitutional limitation with the following exceptions:

(a) general obligation debt issued after approval of both houses of the Legislature and a majority of the voters, which is included rather than excluded as described above under "The Constitutional Limitation;"

(b) general obligation debt issued prior to July 1, 1993, pursuant to statute which requires that the State Treasury be reimbursed for the full debt service on such debt from money other than general state revenues or from special excise taxes imposed under chapter 67.40 RCW ("reimbursement bonds");

(c) general obligation debt issued after July 1, 1993, pursuant to statute which requires that the State Treasury be reimbursed for the full debt service on such debt from (1) moneys outside the State Treasury (except for higher education operation fees); (2) higher education building fees; (3) indirect cost recovered from federal grants and contracts; and (4) University of Washington hospital patient fees;

(d) general obligation debt issued to finance certain improvements to the state capitol east plaza garage pursuant to RCW 43.99Q.070;

(e) general obligation debt issued to finance the rehabilitation of the state legislative building to the extent such debt is paid from the capitol building construction account pursuant to RCW 43.99Q.140(2)(b); and

(f) general obligation debt issued to finance transportation projects pursuant to Chapter 147, Laws of 2003, section 7.

Current General Obligation Debt Capacity. By applying the statutory limitation on general obligation debt, which is currently the more restrictive of the constitutional and statutory limitations, the state's estimated general obligation debt capacity (excluding Committee-authorized short-term debt described above) is calculated as follows:

Estimated arithmetic mean of general state revenues for fiscal years ending June 30, 2003, 2004, and 2005 (1)	$ 11,000,725,954
7% of such arithmetic mean (maximum annual debt service on general obligation debt to be outstanding may not exceed this sum)	$ 770,050,817
Maximum annual debt service on outstanding general obligation debt (2/7/2006)	$ 673,595,957
Uncommitted portion of debt service limitation (2/7/2006)	$ 96,454,860
Remaining state general obligation principal debt capacity after sale of current and projected issues (assuming a 25-year amortization and an interest rate of 6.00% on future issues) (2)	$ 1,233,016,822

(1) Preliminary, subject to change. The arithmetic means of general state revenues for fiscal years ending a) June 30, 2002, 2003, and 2004, b) June 30, 2001, 2002, and 2003, c) June 30, 2000, 2001, and 2002, d) June 30, 1999, 2000, and 2001, e) June 30, 1998, 1999, and 2000, f) June 30, 1997, 1998, and 1999, and g) June 30, 1996, 1997, and 1998, were $9,932,495,848.84, $9,129,881,312.38, $8,885,895,256, $8,655,884,795, $8,305,755,187, $7,918,308,401, and $7,559,859,280, respectively. Source: "Certification of the Debt Limitation of the State of Washington" for fiscal years 1999 through 2004.

(2) The amount of debt that can be issued under this debt limitation calculation is subject to numerous factors, including state revenues, debt structure and interest rates, and may vary over time.

Use of Short-Term General Obligation Debt Authority (Certificates of Indebtedness and Bond Anticipation Notes). Chapter 39.42 RCW and the respective bond acts of the state delegate to the Committee the authority to issue, in the name of the state, temporary notes in anticipation of the sale of bonds. Pursuant to statutory authority and resolution of the Committee, such notes are general obligations of the state. Principal of and interest on such notes are excluded from the constitutional and statutory debt limitations. The state has no bond anticipation notes currently outstanding.

Article VIII of the State Constitution and chapter 39.42 RCW provide for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies in the State Treasury. Such indebtedness must be retired other than by refunding within twelve months of the date of issue. Principal and interest on certificates of indebtedness is excluded from constitutional and statutory debt limitations. The state has no certificates of indebtedness currently outstanding and does not anticipate any external short-term borrowing during the current biennium.

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Obligations

As of February 7, 2006, there will be outstanding $2,886,160,657 motor vehicle fuel tax bonds secured by a pledge of, and first payable from, excise taxes levied against motor vehicle and special fuels. Additionally, these bonds are secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the state. Such bonds are not subject to the constitutional or statutory debt limitation.

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Rates. Chapter 49, Laws of 1983, 1st Ex. Sess., established a motor vehicle fuel tax at a fixed cents-per-gallon rate. Effective April 1, 1990, the fuel tax was raised to 22 cents per gallon from 18 cents. Effective April 1, 1991, the fuel tax was raised to 23 cents per gallon. Effective July 1, 2003, the fuel tax was raised to 28 cents per gallon. The State Legislature enacted Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6103, Chapter 314, Laws of 2005 (ESSB 6103) during its 2005 regular session. Among other things, ESSB 6103 provides for incremental increases in the tax rate on motor vehicle

fuels and special fuels that total nine and a half cents per gallon over a period of four years. The initial increase in the tax rate for motor vehicle fuels and special fuels of three cents per gallon (from 28 cents per gallon to 31 cents per gallon) became effective on July 1, 2005. The tax rate for both types of fuels would increase an additional three cents per gallon on July 1, 2006, two cents per gallon on July 1, 2007, and one and one-half cents per gallon on July 1, 2008.

The net tax amounts (after payment of refunds and administrative expenses) accruing from the increases in tax rates enacted by ESSB 6103 for motor vehicle and special fuels are to be distributed to certain local governments and to the state. The state is to receive 83.3334 percent of the net tax amounts from each of the tax rate increases effective on July 1, 2005, and July 1, 2006, and 100 percent of the net tax amounts from the tax rate increases effective on July 1, 2007, and July 1, 2008. The net tax amounts distributable to the state are to be deposited in the Transportation Partnership Account in the Motor Vehicle Fund. Amounts deposited in the Transportation Partnership Account must be used only for projects or improvements identified as 2005 transportation partnership projects or improvements in the omnibus transportation appropriations act, Chapter 313, Laws of 2005, including any principal and interest on bonds authorized for those projects or improvements.

Revenue Available for Debt Service. The following table presents the state's motor vehicle fuel excise tax collection experience at various rates per gallon, including a revenue projection based upon the tax rate of 31 cents per gallon tax effective July 1, 2005, and the allocations of excise tax pledged for bond principal and interest payments.

	Revenue Pledge	**County-City Allocation(1)**	**State Allocation (2)**
July 1, 1991 – June 30, 1992	$610,681,244	$81,153,690	$305,143,075
July 1, 1992 – June 30, 1993	596,015,283	79,888,937	297,161,376
July 1, 1993 – June 30, 1994	614,890,069	82,418,884	306,571,969
July 1, 1994 – June 30, 1995	615,525,077	82,503,999	306,888,571
July 1, 1995 – June 30, 1996	655,427,980	87,887,898	327,133,159
July 1, 1996 – June 30, 1997	672,095,589	89,661,476	336,186,110
July 1, 1997 – June 30, 1998	688,474,782	91,846,557	344,379,077
July 1, 1998 – June 30, 1999	712,559,355	95,059,580	356,426,320
July 1, 1999 – June 30, 2000	721,684,773	96,276,797	365,130,833
July 1, 2000 – June 30, 2001	723,945,995	96,578,457	366,272,623
July 1, 2001 – June 30, 2002	720,305,001	96,092,728	364,429,773
July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003	732,805,981	97,760,429	370,749,618
July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004	882,671,375	99,866,758	512,808,590
July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005	905,846,435	99,265,533	538,209,753
July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006 (3)	984,357,600	99,192,993	604,181,579
July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007 (3)	1,132,393,178	103,395,157	713,390,332

(1) Allocation of excise tax revenues first used for payment of debt service for county-city urban program (RCW 47.26.404, 47.26.4252, 47.26.4254, and 47.26.505).

(2) Allocation of excise tax revenues first used for payment of debt service for ferry vessels, State Route 90 and the state highway bonds.

(3) Department of Transportation forecast (November 2005).

Revenue Pledge and Distribution Percentages. Each legislative act authorizing the issuance and sale of motor vehicle fuel tax bonds provides that the principal of and interest on such bonds are secured by a pledge of the excise taxes levied on motor vehicle and special fuels imposed by chapters 82.36 and 82.38 RCW (formerly by chapters 82.36 and 82.40 RCW). That pledge constitutes a charge against the revenues from such motor vehicle and special fuels excise taxes equal to the charge of any other general obligation bonds of the state that have been and may hereafter be authorized that also pledge motor vehicle and special fuels excise taxes for their payment. By statutory provision the Legislature has covenanted to continue to levy that excise tax in amounts sufficient to pay, when due,

the principal and interest on all of those bonds issued under the respective legislative authorizations. All motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds of the state are further secured by a pledge of the full faith, credit and taxing power of the state. The act authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds requires, as to bonds to be refunded that are secured by motor vehicle fuel taxes, that the refunding bonds be secured by the same taxes in addition to the pledge of the state's full faith and credit and taxing power.

The Legislature has established a statutory scheme for the distribution and expenditure for various purposes of specified percentages of motor vehicle and special fuels excise taxes received in the motor vehicle fund. However, the Legislature has provided that nothing in those provisions may be construed to violate the terms and conditions of any highway construction bond issues authorized by statute and whose payment is by such statute pledged to be paid from any excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels. With the pledge of the aggregate of motor vehicle and special fuels excise taxes for payment of the principal of and interest on all motor vehicle fuel tax bonds currently authorized, that statutory scheme can be characterized as a mandate as to which portion of such excise taxes should first be used to transfer funds to the Highway and Ferry Bond Retirement Funds.

Sources of Repayment

The Legislature is obligated to appropriate money for state debt service requirements. Appropriations providing for the payment of bond principal and interest requirements on each series of bonds normally are included in the omnibus appropriation act or occasionally in another appropriation act of each biennial session. In addition, it has been the practice to provide in each omnibus appropriation act an appropriation of such additional money as may be required to satisfy bond covenants and laws for reserves, surplus funds and other "set-asides."

Generally, each bond statute provides that on or before June 30 of each year the Committee shall certify to the State Treasurer the amount required for payment of bond principal and interest for the ensuing fiscal year. For bonds authorized before the First Extraordinary Session of the 1977 Legislature on July 1 (in some instances on June 30), the State Treasurer was required to transfer those funds from any state general revenues, component or dedicated revenues, depending on the revenue pledge, to the specified bond fund. For bonds authorized during the 1977 First Extraordinary Legislative Session and for all subsequent authorizations made prior to the 1989 Legislative Session, the State Treasurer must transfer the funds necessary to pay debt service to the respective bond redemption funds not less than 30 days prior to the principal or interest payment date. For bonds authorized during and since the 1989 Legislative Session, the State Treasurer must transfer the funds necessary to pay debt service to the respective bond redemption funds on the principal or interest payment date.

The statutes(s) authorizing the bonds and other general obligations of the state require the Committee to certify annually the amount needed to provide for payment of debt service and require the State Treasurer to deposit "general state revenues" in such amount into the General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund from time to time. The term "general state revenues" is defined in Article VIII in the State Constitution. Not all money deposited in the General Fund-State constitutes general state revenues.

The following table presents general state revenues (statutory) for fiscal years since 1999:

GENERAL STATE REVENUES
STATUTORY
(in Millions)

Fiscal Year	General State Revenues
2004	$ 11,457.616
2003	9,397.528
2002	8,942.343
2001	9,049.773
2000	8,655.570
1999	8,252.312

Some general obligation bond statutes provide that the General Fund-State will be reimbursed from discrete revenues which are not considered general state revenues. For example, tuition fees charged by institutions of higher education must reimburse the General Fund-State for payment of debt service for a number of higher education construction bonds. Other similar reimbursement requirements apply to hospital patient fees (for University of Washington Hospital Construction Bonds) and lease-rental proceeds (for Washington State University Research Center Bonds). All of these required reimbursements have been made to date.

In addition, special hotel-motel tax proceeds collected in King County are pledged to reimburse the General Fund-State debt service payments for the 1983 State Convention and Trade Center Bonds.

For motor vehicle fuel tax bonds, at least one year prior to the date any interest is due and payable on those bonds or prior to the maturity date of any bonds, the Committee estimates, subject to the provisions of the pledge of revenue, the percentage of the monthly receipts of the motor vehicle fund resulting from collection of excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels that will be necessary to meet interest or bond payments when due. Each month as such funds are paid into the Motor Vehicle Fund, the State Treasurer must transfer such percentage of the monthly receipts from excise taxes on motor vehicle and special fuels in the Motor Vehicle Fund to the Highway Bond Retirement Fund and the Ferry Bond Retirement Fund, the latter of which is to be used for payment of the principal of and interest on the state ferry bonds when due. If in any month it appears that the estimated percentage of money so transferred is insufficient to meet the requirements for interest and bond retirement, the State Treasurer must notify the Committee, and the Committee must adjust its estimates so that all requirements for interest and principal of all bonds issued will be fully met at all times.

The state retains and expects to continue to retain a minimum surplus of funds in the Highway Bond Retirement Fund pending the development of clear estimates of the consequences of energy conservation measures and more definite Department of Transportation revenue projections.

With respect to state ferry bonds, concurrent with the distribution of motor vehicle and special fuel tax revenue to the Ferry Bond Retirement Fund, the State Treasurer must transfer a like amount of funds from the Puget Sound Capital Construction Account to the Motor Vehicle Fund.

State Bonds Outstanding

The following table summarizes as of February 7, 2006, the state's general obligation bonds and general obligation bonds secured by motor vehicle fuel tax revenue.

General Obligation Bonds.....	$ 7,728,067,072
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation.....	2,886,160,657
	$ 10,614,227,730

An additional $2,635,438,029 principal amount of general obligation bonds and $7,620,254,343 principal amount of motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds will be authorized but unissued as of February 7, 2006. Issuance of additional general obligation bonds is subject to constitutional and statutory debt limitations. By statute, additional general obligation bonds (with certain exceptions) may not be issued if, after giving effect thereto, maximum annual debt service would exceed seven percent of the three-year average of general state revenues. State motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds and certain other bonds are not subject to that limitation.

The maximum annual debt service on all outstanding general obligation bonds is covered 14.45 times by general state revenues of $11.458 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004. Coverage of the projected annual debt service on all outstanding motor vehicle fuel tax general obligation bonds is 4.24 times based upon estimated gasoline tax revenues of $984.358 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006.

Schedules

Schedules Nos. 1 through 3 show debt service on outstanding and proposed general obligation bonds and motor vehicle fuel tax bonds and analyses of the various types of revenues pledged to secure these bonds.

SCHEDULE NO. 1 (Combined — General State Revenues and Components, Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax, and Other Revenues)

TOTAL BONDS OUTSTANDING AND FEBRUARY 7, 2006, BOND OFFERING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	Outstanding 2/7/2006 (1)		February 7, 2006 Bond Offering (2)		
	Principal	Interest (4)	Principal	Interest	Total (3)
2006	$ 30,140,000	$ 37,583,693	$ -	$ -	$ 67,723,693
2007	488,138,126	481,623,494	13,100,000	22,060,125	1,004,921,745
2008	507,946,495	457,283,515	11,195,000	23,918,600	1,000,343,610
2009	506,110,442	437,015,243	11,640,000	23,412,100	978,177,785
2010	486,932,068	417,174,437	13,910,471	23,144,979	941,161,955
2011	466,166,505	396,449,152	15,447,036	22,870,764	900,933,457
2012	453,524,996	379,176,016	15,633,894	22,346,357	870,681,262
2013	476,608,025	354,597,432	16,800,263	21,988,737	869,994,456
2014	498,449,330	329,912,286	18,393,720	21,804,280	868,559,616
2015	523,381,039	316,402,145	18,728,518	21,153,732	879,665,434
2016	536,916,906	307,682,522	19,529,797	20,645,453	884,774,678
2017	534,529,398	306,043,520	20,513,357	20,171,643	881,257,918
2018	513,492,936	281,612,867	20,995,207	19,409,793	835,510,804
2019	493,418,956	261,897,516	21,404,613	18,513,138	795,234,222
2020	475,444,795	245,997,261	21,895,498	17,481,253	760,818,807
2021	430,743,597	198,763,460	22,546,596	16,452,654	668,506,306
2022	412,078,166	158,680,319	23,603,394	15,685,106	610,046,985
2023	391,972,665	141,912,992	24,759,512	14,922,238	573,567,407
2024	374,745,048	125,450,559	26,203,764	14,407,736	540,807,107
2025	338,791,412	110,855,638	27,165,246	13,194,255	490,006,551
2026	311,604,233	95,865,909	28,235,805	12,007,195	447,713,141
2027	266,435,154	82,430,606	29,400,649	10,789,101	389,055,510
2028	210,675,733	72,500,872	30,804,367	9,772,383	323,753,355
2029	180,859,100	65,784,025	32,186,938	8,543,312	287,373,375
2030	120,790,749	58,711,001	33,648,211	7,243,789	220,393,750
2031	33,330,000	833,250	33,260,000	1,663,000	69,086,250
	$ 10,063,225,874	$ 6,122,239,730	$ 551,001,856	$ 423,601,719	$ 17,160,069,179

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) **Outstanding Bonds by Revenue Pledge**	Principal	Interest
(a) General State Revenues	7,492,067,072	4,245,759,402
(b) Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax	2,571,158,801	1,876,480,328
Total Bonds Outstanding	$ 10,063,225,874	$ 6,122,239,730
(2) **February 7, 2006, Bond Offering**		
(a) Series 2006D, dated 2/7/2006	$ 236,000,000	$ 179,360,075
(b) Series 2006E, dated 2/7/2006	260,000,000	198,508,500
(c) Series 2006F, dated 2/7/2006	55,001,856	45,733,144
Total February 7, 2006 Offering	$ 551,001,856	$ 423,601,719
(3) **Total Bonds Outstanding Following February 7, 2006, Offering**	$ 10,614,227,730	$ 6,545,841,449

(4) Interest payments are only estimates and are subject to change from time to time as market conditions change.

SCHEDULE NO. 2

SUMMARY - DEBT STRUCTURE BY REVENUE PLEDGE

General Obligation [1]

	6/30/2001	6/30/2002	6/30/2003	6/30/2004	6/30/2005	2/7/2006 [2]
Outstanding						
General State Revenues and Components						
General State Revenues	$ 6,540,745,000	$ 6,786,803,651	$ 6,827,099,728	$ 7,215,204,278	$ 7,575,311,302	$ 7,728,067,072
Retail Sales Tax Revenue	2,485,000	1,490,000	445,000	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -
Subtotal	$ 6,543,230,000	$ 6,788,293,651	$ 6,827,544,728	$ 7,215,204,278	$ 7,575,311,302	$ 7,728,067,072
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Revenue	$ 1,135,885,000	$ 1,395,980,000	$ 1,720,296,935	$ 2,113,536,136	$ 2,404,758,801	$ 2,886,160,657
Total - Outstanding	$ 7,679,115,000	$ 8,184,273,651	$ 8,547,841,664	$ 9,328,740,413	$ 9,980,070,103	$ 10,614,227,730
Annual Debt Service Requirements						
Fiscal Year	$ 789,213,368	$ 825,972,401	$ 836,219,533	$ 827,723,419	$ 896,463,314	$ 941,313,530
Authorized -- Unissued						
General State Revenues	$ 1,697,723,029	$ 1,196,003,029	$ 2,033,548,029	$ 2,446,723,029	$ 3,165,528,029	$ 2,635,438,029
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Revenue	2,253,275,000	1,915,200,000	1,514,793,065	3,655,958,864	3,087,256,199	7,620,254,343
Total - Unissued	$ 3,950,998,029	$ 3,111,203,029	$ 3,548,341,094	$ 6,102,681,893	$ 6,252,784,228	$ 10,255,692,372
Issued (New Money and Refunding)						
Fiscal Year	$ 1,345,245,000	$ 1,017,470,000	$ 1,528,646,935	$ 1,624,334,200	$ 1,523,297,666	$ 1,558,261,856

(1) No limited obligation debt is outstanding or authorized.
(2) Includes current offering dated February 7, 2006.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SCHEDULE NO. 3

TOTAL DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS [1]
by Pledge of Revenues

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	General State Revenues (or Components)	Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Revenues	Total Principal	Total Interest	Total Debt Service Requirements
2006	$758,474,597	$182,838,933	$475,484,229	$465,829,301	$941,313,530
2007	792,708,430	212,213,315	501,238,126	503,683,619	1,004,921,745
2008	782,502,634	217,840,976	519,141,495	481,202,115	1,000,343,610
2009	756,088,854	222,088,931	517,750,442	460,427,343	978,177,785
2010	723,665,279	217,496,676	500,842,538	440,319,416	941,161,955
2011	688,741,083	212,192,375	481,613,541	419,319,917	900,933,457
2012	665,384,392	205,296,870	469,158,890	401,522,372	870,681,262
2013	659,607,886	210,386,571	493,408,288	376,586,169	869,994,456
2014	650,130,179	218,429,437	516,843,050	351,716,566	868,559,616
2015	661,796,161	217,869,273	542,109,557	337,555,877	879,665,434
2016	660,730,914	224,043,765	556,446,703	328,327,975	884,774,678
2017	649,252,424	232,005,494	555,042,755	326,215,163	881,257,918
2018	603,347,734	232,163,069	534,488,144	301,022,660	835,510,804
2019	563,104,578	232,129,643	514,823,568	280,410,653	795,234,222
2020	529,924,667	230,894,140	497,340,293	263,478,514	760,818,807
2021	447,492,053	221,014,253	453,290,193	215,216,114	668,506,306
2022	391,472,547	218,574,438	435,681,560	174,365,425	610,046,985
2023	366,352,297	207,215,110	416,732,177	156,835,230	573,567,407
2024	338,744,969	202,062,138	400,948,812	139,858,295	540,807,107
2025	288,485,344	201,521,207	365,956,658	124,049,893	490,006,551
2026	248,795,531	198,917,610	339,840,038	107,873,103	447,713,141
2027	205,148,875	183,906,635	295,835,803	93,219,707	389,055,510
2028	162,698,500	161,054,855	241,480,100	82,273,255	323,753,355
2029	136,402,750	150,970,625	213,046,038	74,327,337	287,373,375
2030	87,825,500	132,568,250	154,438,960	65,954,790	220,393,750
2031	37,080,375	32,005,875	66,590,000	2,496,250	69,086,250
Total	$12,855,958,551	$5,177,700,464	$11,059,571,959	$6,974,087,056	$18,033,659,015

(1) Includes current offering dated February 7, 2006.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SELECTED DEBT RATIOS

Debt Ratios

Year	State Debt Per Capita	State Debt/ Personal Income (Percentage)	Total Debt Service/ Personal Income (Percentage)	State Debt/ Market Value Taxable Property (Percentage)
2002	$ 1,389.88	4.26%	0.42%	1.58%
2003	1,460.84	4.42%	0.41%	1.58%
2004	1,500.38	4.28%	0.41%	1.58%
2005*	1,636.63	4.60%	0.42%	1.75%
2006*	1,666.10	4.44%	0.42%	1.81%

Factors for the Debt Ratios

Year	Population (1) (000)	Personal Income (2) (000,000)	Debt Service (3) (000)	Market Value Taxable Property (4) (000)	State Debt (5) (000)
2002	6,041.70	$ 197,323	$ 836,220	$ 532,296,068	$ 8,397,260
2003	6,098.30	201,342	827,723	563,600,366	8,908,653
2004	6,167.80	216,266	896,463	585,655,515	9,254,055
2005*	6,256.40	222,818	941,589	585,655,515	10,239,381
2006*	6,370.70	239,200	1,004,922	585,655,515	10,614,228

(1) Population -- Office of the Forecast Council, "Washington Economic and Revenue Forecast November 2005," Table A5.1.

(2) Personal Income -- Office of the Forecast Council, "Washington Economic and Revenue Forecast November 2005," Table A3.3.

(3) Debt Service -- Reported by the State Finance Committee for the ensuing fiscal year.

(4) True and fair market value (100%) as reported by the Department of Revenue for state taxes due and payable in calendar years 2001 through 2004 -- Department of Revenue, "Property Tax Statistics 2004," Table 25. Under current law, business inventories are exempt from any property tax.

(5) State Debt -- Reported by the Office of State Treasurer for December 31 each year. Outstanding as of February 7, 2006.

* Estimate.

State Bonded Debt by Source of Payments

General Obligation		
Payable from General State Revenues	$6,635,800,712 (1)	
First Payable from Other Sources	3,978,427,018 (2)	
Limited Obligation	0	$10,614,227,730

	General Obligation Debt		
	Payable From General State Revenues	First Payable from Other Sources	Total State Bonded Debt
Debt to True Market Value	1.13%	0.68%	1.81%
Per Capita Debt	$1,098.33	$658.49	$1,756.83

(1) Outstanding bonds as of February 7, 2006.

(2) Certain state general obligation bonds are payable first from sources other than general state revenues ($1,092,266,360 from tuition fees, patient fees, admissions taxes, parking taxes, certain King County sales and use taxes, or hotel and motel taxes) and are additionally full faith and credit obligations of the state.

OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Workers' Compensation Program

The Workers' Compensation Program insures approximately 70 percent of the work force in the state, excluding self-insured employers and their employees, against work-related accidents and medical claims. The program has three main components: Accident, Medical Aid and Supplemental Pension. Accident Fund premiums are paid by employers while premiums for the Medical Aid and Supplemental Pension Funds are shared equally by employers and employees. A separate pension fund sufficient to pay future pension obligations is established in the Accident Fund and not through separate premium assessments. The Supplemental Pension component covers both state fund and self-insured employees. The Accident, Medical Aid and Pension components are designed to be self-sustaining; assets are accumulated to fund future benefits.

The Supplemental Pension Fund was adopted by the Legislature in 1973 to provide inflation adjustment payments for time lost for the temporarily disabled and pension benefits for the permanently disabled. This plan operates on a current, "pay-as-you-go" basis. GAAP formerly required those liabilities be recorded as long-term debt and allowed expected employer and employee contributions to be shown as an asset. GASB now requires the Supplemental Cost of Living Benefit to be characterized as an obligation of the Workers' Compensation Fund, a special enterprise fund, but does not permit employer and employee future contributions to be shown as an offsetting asset. This accounting change has no impact on the fund's liability to pay supplemental cost of living benefits, nor does it affect its ability to make those payments. The potential future liability of the fund to pay all claims for Supplemental Cost of Living Benefits for all employees is estimated to be $4.5 billion; however, the state's obligation to its own employees is substantially lower, and the state anticipates contributions from the private sector will be sufficient to satisfy all liabilities for nonpublic employees.

Certificates of Participation/Financing Contracts

The following table displays outstanding state certificates of participation/financing contracts as of January 31, 2006.

	Outstanding	2005-2007 Debt Service Requirement	Final Maturity
DOT, Southwest Regional Complex, 1999	$ 0	$ 2,796,885	2005
Parks and Recreation Commission, 1996A	40,000	79,206	2006
Master Installment Program -- EQ, 1993	150,743	287,757	2007
The Evergreen State College, Childcare Center, 2003	1,025,000	713,991	2008
Pierce College, 1998 - Steilacoom Classroom Building	275,000	194,194	2008
Bellingham Technical College Classroom Additions, 1998	135,000	92,320	2008
DOC, 1998 Kennewick Work Release Facility and Monroe Dairy	1,064,372	764,999	2009
WA State Liquor Control Board, 1996	7,195,000	5,270,383	2010
DOE Refunding, 2001	34,810,000	11,677,125	2012
Washington State Patrol, 1997 - Port Angeles Office	350,000	122,698	2012
UW, McCarty-Lander, 2001C	3,985,000	1,192,255	2013
Whatcom Community College, 1997 - Child Care Center	540,000	164,421	2013
Equipment Series, Competitive; since 1997	39,964,518	27,191,356	2015
Bellevue, Spokane Falls, Shoreline, and Edmonds CCs, 2001B	4,850,000	1,940,350	2015
GA, Kelso Building and Land, 2000	3,590,000	930,475	2015
Master Installment Program -- RE, 1993	6,145,000	2,574,783	2016
DOE Refunding, 2003B	25,715,000	2,280,975	2016
Veterans Affairs, 2001	3,275,000	737,148	2016
LOCAL Real Property B - Taxable	220,000	74,875	2016
Dept. of Personnel Human Resources Systems, 2004D	36,275,000	8,283,538	2016
WSU, Consolidated Information Center, 1996 Taxable	6,240,000	1,605,523	2017
LOCAL Real Property	4,454,967	1,387,639	2017
Tacoma, Peninsula, Green River, and Whatcom CCs, 2001A	4,250,000	1,660,678	2017
DOL, WSP, Vancouver and Union Gap Project, Series 1998	5,360,000	1,117,914	2018
Washington State Convention and Trade Center	166,940,000	28,219,860	2018
Edmonds CC - Music Building, 2000C	3,425,000	709,134	2018
SOS, Records Center, EWU, 2002	11,240,000	2,272,775	2018
Quarterly Pooled Financings; since 2004	78,295,013	29,920,004	2019
GA, Yakima Building Project, 1999B	7,080,000	1,460,130	2019
South Puget Sound Community College, 1999	4,140,000	897,598	2020
Whatcom, Columbia Basin and Yakima CC, 2000A	4,325,000	950,305	2020
Columbia Basin CC, 2004F	8,510,000	1,092,335	2020
Bates Technical College-Communications Center, 2000B	3,330,000	634,359	2020
GA, Tacoma Co-location Project, 1996	12,315,000	2,716,650	2020
UW, Sandpoint Phase 2, 2001A	1,395,000	242,830	2021
UW, 1999, Sandpoint and Primate Center	8,155,000	2,196,590	2021
DOC, 2001 Workrelease Facility- Spokane Brownstone	2,630,000	471,945	2021
UW, Sandpoint Phase 2B, 2001D	3,195,000	552,173	2022
GA, Olympia Capitol Court and Federal Building, 1999A	8,895,000	1,435,671	2022
UW, Sand Point Bldg 29, 2002A	4,355,000	741,680	2022
UW, Husky Den, 2001B	5,425,000	955,453	2022
Highline Community College, RE-2003F	11,945,000	1,831,388	2023
UW, Sand Point Bldg 5 Phase IIC 2002E	2,425,000	401,208	2023
CWU, Edmonds, 2002D	4,605,000	770,605	2023
GA, Isabella Bush Record Center, 2002	3,590,000	585,179	2023
Bellevue Community College, RE-2003C	14,940,000	2,308,655	2023
Big Bend, Clark, Spokane, SPSC, Walla Wall CCs, 2004A	12,305,000	2,509,835	2024
UW, Sandpoint Bldgs 5 and 29, RE-2003E	4,165,000	618,120	2024
DOC, 2005, Tumwater and Airway Heights	9,350,000	864,385	2025
DOT Acquisistions, CCs and Adams Cnty COP, Series 2005D	16,615,000	1,673,647	2025
	$ 603,499,612	$ 160,173,995	

The 1989 Legislature authorized financing contracts for personal and real property. The state currently has in place a program that provides for the financing of equipment and real estate projects by competitive sale of certificates of participation in master financing contracts. The state's obligations are subject to appropriation.

State Unemployment Compensation Fund

Currently, unemployed workers are entitled to up to 30 weeks of regular unemployment insurance benefits, with a maximum state liability of $14,880 per unemployed worker. The maximum and minimum weekly benefit amounts payable are defined as percentages of the state's average weekly wage in covered employment. The maximum is now $496; the minimum is $109.

Legislative changes in 1984 improved the revenue-generating capacity of the unemployment insurance financing provisions. Collections under prior law could only meet the average annual benefit costs of the state's benefit provisions, and the reserve fund level (fund balance as a percent of total wages) could increase only during periods of low unemployment.

The experience rating system enacted in 1984 provided for six tax schedules with average yields ranging from 2.3 percent to 4.0 percent of taxable wages, depending on the reserve fund level. Each schedule has a maximum tax rate of 5.4 percent to conform to federal requirements. The highest tax schedule is in effect when the reserve fund level is below one percent of total wages, which was the case in 1985, 1986 and 1987. Growth in the trust fund triggered tax schedules with lower yields. The lowest tax schedule was in effect from 1990 through 1993. The reserve fund level continued to increase until June 30, 1993, after which it decreased slightly from 4.4 percent to 4.2 percent.

The 1993 Legislature concluded that the trust fund level was higher than necessary. In 1993, the Legislature enacted the new, lower tax schedule AA, and the 1995 Legislature enacted lower trust fund controls.

Changes in benefit and financing provisions were enacted by the legislature in 2003 and 2005. The changes place limits on the maximum weekly benefit amount and reduce the computed benefit amounts for some claimants. The new financing provisions took place in 2005. The department is in the process of analyzing the impact of changes in the financing provisions.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND
(Dollars in Millions)

	Beginning Balance	Receipts	Disbursements	June 30 Balance*	
				Dollars	Percent**
FY 1993	$ 1,710	$ 684	$ 646	$ 1,748	4.2%
FY 1994	1,748	688	845	1,591	3.7
FY 1995	1,591	674	813	1,452	3.2
FY 1996	1,452	682	815	1,319	2.7
FY 1997	1,319	765	728	1,356	2.6
FY 1998	1,356	852	691	1,517	2.6
FY 1999	1,517	921	816	1,622	2.4
FY 2000	1,622	1,109	799	1,932	2.6
FY 2001	1,932	1,029	1,051	1,910	2.4
FY 2002	1,910	1,102	1,572	1,440	1.8
FY 2003	1,440	1,159	1,499	1,100	1.4
FY 2004	1,100	1,421	1,278	1,243	1.58
FY 2005	1,243	1,562	702	2,103	2.63

* As of September 30 beginning FY 2000.
** As a percent of total wages for the preceding calendar year.

State Retirement Systems

The table below presents details regarding liabilities and assumptions of the Washington State Retirement System Funds. These retirement plans are defined benefit plans, providing monthly cash payments in accordance with a specific schedule but providing neither pre-retirement nor post-retirement medical benefits. The benefit amount may be determined by a combination of service and/or salary. The state also participates in the Judicial Retirement System and the Volunteer Fire-Fighter System, which are minor in relation to those illustrated.

The Office of the State Actuary is overseen by the State Actuary Appointment Committee and the Executive Committee of the Select Committee on Pension Policy and performs all actuarial services for the Department of Retirement Systems, including all studies required by law. The tables included hereunder have been reviewed by the State Actuary and will be subject to revision at subsequent dates.

The pertinent items disclosed below are as follows:

(i) *Contribution Rates.* These are rates of contribution developed based upon the 2004 actuarial valuations, expressed as a percentage of the active members' compensation.

(ii) *Unfunded Actuarial Present Value of Credited Projected Benefits.* This is the amount by which liabilities exceed assets. Liabilities are calculated under the Projected Unit Credit ("PUC") cost method. Benefits are projected to retirement, including future salary increases but based only on service earned to date.

(iii) *Funding Ratio.* The Funding Ratio is assets divided by liabilities. Liabilities are calculated under the PUC Method.

(iv) *Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability ("UAAL").* This is a portion of the unfunded actuarial present value of fully projected benefits. The only significance of this item is in developing the contribution rates for the Plan 1 system. Contributions toward the UAAL have been developed as a level percentage of expected future payrolls. The pertinent statute, chapter 41.45 RCW, requires the existing UAAL in the Plan 1, as well as future gains or losses, and benefit increases to be fully funded by the dates shown in the following table.

The Public Employees' Retirement System ("PERS"), the Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS"), the School Employees' Retirement System ("SERS"), and the Law Enforcement and Fire Fighters' Retirement System ("LEOFF") each include more than one plan. In the table below, contribution rates are shown for members entering before October 1, 1977 (Plan 1), and after October 1, 1977 (Plan 2). Plan 3 members do not make contributions to the Defined Benefit portion of the plan. SERS Plan 2/3 is composed of school employees hired on or after October 1, 1977, who were previously included in PERS Plan 2. School employees hired before October 1, 1977, remain in PERS Plan 1. A portion of the employer contribution for Plan 2/3 employees of SERS, PERS and TRS is contributed to the respective Plan 1 for purposes of amortizing the Plan 1 UAAL.

At least once every six years, the State Actuary is required to perform studies in which the demographic assumptions used in each system are evaluated in light of actual experience. These studies were performed for the 1995-2000 period. As a result of these studies, significant changes were made in these assumptions and in the asset valuation method. The results shown below reflect the new assumptions.

The major economic assumptions used, developed and adopted by the Pension Funding Council, are as follows:

(i) rate of assumed investment return: 8.0 percent per annum;

(ii) general salary increases: 4.5 percent per annum;

(iii) rate of Consumer Price Index increase: 3.5 percent (where applicable).

CONTRIBUTION RATES AND UNFUNDED LIABILITIES—RETIREMENT SYSTEMS[6]
(Dollars in Millions)

	PERS [3]		TRS		SERS[3]		LEOFF		WSP	System Totals
Contribution Rates[4]	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		
State	3.50%	3.50%	3.25%	3.25%	NA	7.56%	0.00%	3.11%	4.51%	
Employee	6.00%	3.50%	6.00%	3.00%	NA	3.51%	0.00%	7.79%	4.51%	
Employer (Other than State)	3.50%	3.50%	3.25%	3.25%	NA	7.56%	0.00%	4.68%	NA	
Unfunded Actuarial Present Value of Credited Projected Benefits	$ (357)		$ (235)		$ (176)		$ (811)		$ (100)	$ (1,679)
Funding Ratio (Assets/Actuarial Present Value of Credited Projected Benefits)	103%		102%		137%		112%		118%	105%
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (Modified Aggregate Cost Method)	$ 1,359		$ 1,415		NA		$ (345)		NA	$ 2,429
Contribution Rate[5] to Fund Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (Modified Aggregate Cost Method)	2.23%		3.06%		2.23%		NA		NA	
Remaining Funding Period for Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (Modified Aggregate Cost Method)	June 30, 2024		June 30, 2024		June 30, 2024		NA		NA	

(1) Contribution rate for members entering system before October 1, 1977 (Plan 1).

(2) Contribution rate for members entering system after October 1, 1977 (applies to Plan 2 members, not Plan 3 members).

(3) The Public Employees Retirement System and School Employees Retirement System cover employees of the state and its political subdivisions as provided by statute. The figures shown above for Unfunded Actuarial Present Value of Credited Projected Benefits and UAAL represent the state's portion only, approximately 53 percent for PERS and 40 percent for SERS. The contribution rate in respect of the UAAL is paid by all employers, and all these contributions go into the Public Employees Retirement System Plan 1, which covers both public and school employees.

(4) Contribution rates are effective July 1, 2006 (September 1, 2006, for the Teachers Retirement System and the School Employees Retirement System). These are the rates for the second year of a four-year phase-in of contribution rates as provided for by the 2005 Legislature.

(5) The contribution rates shown for PERS 1 and TRS 1 are from the 2004 valuations. The Plan 1 UAAL rates were suspended for the 2005-2007 Biennium by the 2005 Legislature. Contribution rates for the UAAL are scheduled to resume on July 1, 2007 (September 1, 2007, for the TRS and SERS).

(6) The costs associated with future gain-sharing benefits are not recognized in these liabilities and contribution rates, as provided for by the 2005 Legislature.

Source: Office of State Actuary

STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	PERS [1]	TRS [2]	SERS [2]	LEOFF [2]	Volunteer Firefighters [2][3]	WSP [4]	Judicial [1][2]
2001	$152,200	$210,900	$ 10,600	$ 20,900	$ 3,300	$ 0	$ 7,300
2002	61,600	105,800	6,000	15,600	3,300	0	6,300
2003	47,300	38,600	6,200	16,400	3,300	0	6,200
2004	45,900	41,300	9,100	20,200	4,400	0	6,200
2005	48,000	42,600	10,200	21,300	4,400	0	6,200

(1) State Agency Appropriations. Contributions commingled in each agency's operations budget.

(2) General Fund-State transfers. Prior to the 2000 valuation, school employees were members of PERS 2.

(3) Nonappropriated: the volunteer firefighters system receives 40 percent of state tax on fire insurance premiums.

(4) When WSPRS is fully funded, the state's contribution rate is zero percent..

Source: Office of State Actuary

ECONOMIC INFORMATION

This section provides certain information concerning the economic condition of the state. The demographic information and statistical data which are provided do not necessarily present all factors which may have a bearing on the state's fiscal and economic affairs.

Overview

Population. The 2000 U.S. census count of the state's population was 5,894,121, or 21.1 percent more than the 4,866,700 counted in 1990.

The Seattle-Bellevue-Everett Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (the "Seattle PMSA") is the biggest single component of the state's economy, with a population of 2,414,616 in 2000, up 18.8 percent since 1990. King County and the adjacent counties to the north, Snohomish and Island Counties, comprise the Seattle PMSA, which is the fourth largest metropolitan center on the Pacific Coast. The city of Seattle, located in northwestern Washington, is the largest city in the Pacific Northwest and serves as the King County seat. The population trends of King County and the Seattle PMSA show continued growth at a higher rate than Seattle's, reflecting the stable economy of the area and the greater availability of residential construction sites outside Seattle.

In the eastern half of the state, population in the Spokane area grew to 417,939 in 2000, an increase of 15.7 percent over 1990, and the Yakima area's population increased to 222,581, growing by 17.9 percent since 1990.

Infrastructure. The state is the home of two full-facility sea ports, located in Seattle and Tacoma, and the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport ("Sea-Tac"). The state also is served by the federal interstate highway system and Union Pacific and Burlington Northern-Santa Fe railroads, as well as Amtrak passenger lines.

Human Resources. The concentration of technical, engineering, managerial, scientific, and other professional skills within the state's work force is due in part to the state's state-supported higher education system, which consists of two major universities, four regional universities and a system of community colleges. In addition, the state has 18 private colleges.

Economic Base. The economic base of the state includes manufacturing and service industries as well as agricultural and timber production. Industry sectors exhibiting growth include transportation, communication and utilities employment; finance, insurance and real estate; and services. Boeing, the state's largest private employer, is preeminent in aircraft manufacture and exerts a significant impact on overall state production, employment and labor earnings. The state ranks fourth among 12 leading states in the percentage of its work force employed in technology-related industries and ranks third among the largest software development centers. The state is the home of approximately 1,000 advanced technology firms, including Microsoft Corporation. The state's leading export industries are aerospace, forest products, agriculture, and food processing.

Population Characteristics

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE
STATE OF WASHINGTON
1993-2003
(Population Numbers in Thousands)

		Population Change		Components of Change From Previous Period						
				Births		Deaths		Natural	Net Migration	
April 1	Population	Number	%	Number	% (1)	Number	% (1)	Increase	Number	% (1)
1993	5,265.7	124.5	2.4	79.1	15.2	39.4	7.6	39.7	84.8	16.3
1994	5,364.3	98.6	1.9	78.2	14.7	39.5	7.4	38.7	60.0	11.3
1995	5,470.1	105.8	2.0	77.5	14.3	40.0	7.4	37.5	68.3	12.6
1996	5,567.8	97.7	1.8	77.0	13.9	41.2	7.5	35.9	61.8	11.2
1997	5,663.8	96.0	1.7	78.0	13.9	42.6	7.6	35.4	60.6	10.8
1998	5,750.0	86.3	1.5	78.8	13.8	41.6	7.3	37.3	49.0	8.6
1999	5,830.8	80.8	1.4	79.8	13.8	43.1	7.5	36.6	44.2	7.6
2000	5,894.1	63.3	1.1	79.9	13.6	43.7	7.5	36.1	27.2	4.6
2001	5,974.9	80.8	1.4	80.7	13.6	43.9	7.4	36.8	44.0	7.4
2002(2)	6,041.7	66.8	1.1	79.2	13.2	44.8	7.5	34.4	32.4	5.4
2003(2)`	6,098.3	56.6	0.9	82.0	13.5	46.2	7.6	35.8	20.8	3.4

(1) Rates are per 1,000 midpoint population and are computed on unrounded numbers.
(2) Estimates.

Source: Office of Financial Management, available at www.ofm.wa.gov/databook/contents.htm#population

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE
(Population Numbers in Thousands)

	Washington State				United States			
Age	1990 Number	% of Total	2000 Number	% of Total	1990 Number	% of Total	2000 Number	% of Total
Under 5	374	7.7	394	6.7	18,354	7.4	19,176	6.8
5 to 19	1,031	21.2	1,289	21.9	52,967	21.3	61,298	21.8
20 to 24	353	7.2	390	6.6	19,020	7.6	18,964	6.7
25 to 34	856	17.6	841	14.3	43,176	17.4	39,892	14.2
35 to 44	801	16.5	975	16.5	37,579	15.1	45,149	16.0
45 to 54	500	10.3	846	14.4	25,223	10.1	37,678	13.4
55 to 64	381	7.8	497	8.4	21,148	8.5	24,274	8.6
65 and over	571	11.7	662	11.2	31,242	12.6	34,992	12.4

Source: Office of Financial Management, available at www.ofm.wa.gov/databook/contents.htm#population, and the U.S. Bureau of Census, available at www.census.gov/statab/www/

Income Characteristics

The following table provides a comparison of personal income for the state and the nation for the last ten years.

PERSONAL INCOME COMPARISON
WASHINGTON AND U.S.
1997-2006
(Dollars in Billions)

	Current Dollars[1]				2000 Chained Dollars[2]			
	Washington		United States		Washington		United States	
Year	Amount	Percent[4]	Amount	Percent[4]	Amount	Percent[4]	Amount	Percent[4]
1997	150.1	7.5%	6,915.1	6.1%	157.8	5.7%	7,269.9	4.3%
1998	163.8	9.1	7,423.0	7.3	170.6	8.1	7,734.4	6.4
1999	175.5	7.2	7,802.4	5.1	179.9	5.4	7,997.1	3.4
2000	187.9	7.0	8,429.7	8.0	187.9	4.4	8,430.1	5.4
2001	193.5	3.0	8,724.1	3.5	189.5	0.9	8,545.4	1.4
2002	197.3	2.0	8,881.9	1.8	190.6	0.6	8,578.4	0.4
2003	201.3	2.0	9,169.1	3.2	190.8	0.1	8,689.8	1.3
2004	216.3	7.4	9,713.3	5.9	199.8	4.7	8,974.0	3.3
2005[3]	222.8	3.0	10,275.9	5.8	200.1	0.1	9,227.4	2.8
2006[3]	239.2	7.4	10,944.4	6.5	209.5	4.7	9,583.3	3.9

(1) Current dollars: the actual price of something when it was bought, not adjusted for cost of living index (commonly called inflation).
(2) Chained dollars: created from the geometric mean of two growth calculations; allows for a comparison of data in a time series to accurately indicate growth or decline in indicators.
(3) Revenue forecast as of November 2005.
(4) Percent change; annual rate.

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Employment Characteristics

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT[1]
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE
(Employment Numbers in Thousands)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Resident Civilian Labor Force	3,051.1	3,050.5	3,109.4	3,160.3	3,233.6
Unemployment	152.0	189.1	228.0	233.5	201.3
Unemployment Rate[2]	5.0%	%6.2	7.3%	7.4%	6.2%
Total Employment	2,899.2	2,861.4	2,881.4	2,926.8	3,032.3
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Washington					
Nonfarm Employment	2,711.6	2,697.4	2,654.0	2,657.7	2,702.3
Durable Manufacturing Employment	236.5	225.0	199.3	183.8	182.3
Aerospace Employment	86.2	87.3	75.7	65.3	61.5
Computer Employment	34.4	32.4	26.2	23.4	22.1
Nondurable Manufacturing Employment	95.4	91.1	85.7	83.3	81.3
Natural Employment	10.0	9.8	9.4	8.6	9.2
Construction Employment	160.6	158.8	154.2	156.2	164.2
Trade, Transportation, Communication, and Utilities Employment	531.9	523.8	509.3	509.8	519.4
Information Employment	97.6	99.0	93.6	92.3	92.5
Software Employment	32.2	35.9	36.1	37.3	39.2
Financial Employment	142.3	145.2	146.2	151.9	152.1
Professional Employment	303.8	296.9	290.2	290.5	302.4
Education Employment	291.9	298.3	306.8	312.9	319.6
Leisure Employment	251.7	247.1	245.4	248.9	255.3
Other Service Employment	106.2	96.9	97.8	98.9	100.3
Government Employment	483.4	505.4	516.2	520.7	523.9

(1) Averages of monthly data.

(2) Unemployment rate as of November 2005 equals 5.6 %.

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR (%) [1]

	State		United States	
	1994	2004	1994	2004
Manufacturing				
Nondurable Manufacturing				
Food and Kindred	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.1
Pulp and Paper	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
Other	1.8	1.3	4.1	2.6
Subtotal	4.1	3.0	6.0	4.1
Durable Manufacturing				
Lumber and Wood	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
Primary Metals	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4
Fabricated Metals	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.1
Machinery	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9
Computers	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.0
Transportation Equipment	4.4	2.7	1.7	1.3
Other	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.7
Subtotal	9.4	6.7	8.9	6.8
Total Manufacturing	13.5	9.8	14.9	10.9
Nonmanufacturing				
Natural Products	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Construction	5.3	6.1	4.5	5.3
Trade, Transportation, Communication, Utilities	19.7	19.2	20.2	19.4
Information Services	2.6	3.4	2.4	2.4
Financial Services	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.1
Professional	10.0	11.2	10.6	12.5
Education	10.7	11.8	11.2	12.9
Leisure	9.3	9.4	8.8	9.5
Other Services	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.1
Government	19.0	19.4	16.9	16.4
Total Nonmanufacturing	86.5	90.2	85.1	89.1
Total[2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council

ANNUAL AVERAGE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR WASHINGTON AND THE UNITED STATES

1999-2006

(Employment Numbers in Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force		Number of Unemployed		Unemployment Rate		Wash. Unemployment as Percent of U.S.
Year	Wash.	U.S.	Wash.	U.S.	Wash.(%)	U.S.(%)	Rate(%)
1999	3,066	141,012	149	7,511	4.8	4.2	114.9
2000	3,051	142,610	152	5,710	5.0	4.0	125.6
2001	3,050	143,925	189	6,985	6.2	4.8	130.5
2002	3,109	145,125	228	8,643	7.3	5.8	126.8
2003	3,160	146,509	233	8,775	7.4	6.0	123.3
2004	3,234	147,390	201	8,143	6.2	5.5	112.7
2005*	3,289	149,303	183	7,632	5.6	5.1	108.9
2006*	3,370	151,690	189	7,413	5.6	4.9	114.9

* The 2005 and 2006 figures are based on the June 2005 forecast.

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council and the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Companies. The following two tables provide information on the top companies headquartered in the state, ranked by revenues. The Boeing Company, headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, is the largest employer in the state, with revenues in 2004 of $52.5 million.

WASHINGTON'S TWENTY-FIVE LARGEST PUBLIC COMPANIES, RANKED BY 2003 REVENUES

(in Millions)

		Revenues			Revenues
1.	Costco Wholesale Corp.	$ 42,546	14.	Potlatch Corp.	$ 1,507
2.	Microsoft Corp.	32,187	15.	Western Wireless Corp.	1,501
3.	Weyerhaeuser	19,873	16.	Plum Creek Timber Co. Inc.	1,196
4.	Washington Mutual	18,013	17.	Avista Corp.	1,123
5.	AT&T Wireless Services	16,695	18.	Unova Inc.	1,123
6.	Paccar Inc.	8,195	19.	Nextel Partners Inc.	1,123
7.	Safeco Corp.	7,358	20.	Labor Ready Inc.	1,019
8.	Nordstrom Inc.	5,975	21.	Longview Fibre Co.	891
9.	Amazon.com Inc.	5,264	22.	Esterline Technology Corp.	773
10.	Starbucks Coffee Co.	4,076	23.	Getty Images Inc.	563
11.	Expeditors International Inc.	2,625	24.	The Nautilus Group Inc.	523
12.	Puget Sound Energy	2,492	25.	Washington Federal Savings	499
13.	Alaska Air Group Inc.	2,445			465

Source: Puget Sound Business Journal 2005 Book of Lists

WASHINGTON COMPANIES IN FORTUNE 500 IN 2004
(Dollars in Millions)

	Company	Rank	Revenues	Headquarters/Location
1.	Costco Wholesale	29	$ 42,546	Issaquah
2.	Microsoft Corp.	46	32,187	Redmond
3.	Weyerhaeuser Co.	95	19,873	Federal Way
4.	Washington Mutual Inc.	103	18,629	Seattle
5.	AT&T Wireless	120	16,695	Redmond
6.	Paccar	250	8,195	Bellevue
7.	Safeco Corp.	267	7,358	Seattle
8.	Nordstrom Inc.	286	6,492	Seattle
9.	Amazon.com	342	5,264	Seattle
10.	Starbucks	425	4,076	Seattle
11.	Expeditors International	582	2,625	Seattle
12.	Puget Energy	598	2,492	Bellevue
13.	Alaska Air Group	611	2,445	Seattle
14.	Potlatch	855	1,507	Spokane
15.	Western Wireless	858	1,501	Bellevue
16.	Plum Creek Timber	992	1,196	Seattle

Source: Fortune Magazine Fortune 500, February 2005

Annual Retail Sales Activity

The state is home to a number of specialty retail companies that have reached national stature, including Nordstrom, Eddie Bauer, Costco, and Recreational Equipment Inc. The following table provides a history of retail sales activity in the state.

FISCAL YEAR RETAIL SALES ACTIVITY 1996-2005*
(Dollars in Billions)

Fiscal Year	Washington	% Change	United States	% Change
1996	62.8	1.4	2,515.8	5.3%
1997	66.7	6.3	2,652.1	5.4
1998	72.1	8.0	2,778.3	4.8
1999	77.2	7.1	2,948.9	6.1
2000	83.3	8.0	3,205.0	8.7
2001	85.6	2.8	3,333.5	4.0
2002	84.4	(1.4)	3,430.1	2.9
2003	86.2	2.1	3,531.5	3.0
2004	90.1	4.6	3,752.1	6.2
2005	97.3	7.9	4,038.7	7.6

* U.S. data based on sales by retail and food service establishments. Washington data reflects sales subject to the Washington 6.5 percent retail sales tax.

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council and the U.S. Department of Commerce

Trade

One in six jobs in the state is related to international trade. The state, particularly the Puget Sound corridor, is a trade center for the Northwest and the state of Alaska. During the past 20 years, the state consistently has ranked number one or number two in the nation in international exports per capita.

Ports. The Ports of Seattle and Tacoma serve as one of the three major gateways for marine commerce into the United States from the Pacific Rim, and each rank among the top 20 ports in the world based upon volume of containerized cargo shipped. The ten largest shipping lines in the world

call at these ports, and on a combined basis, these ports rank as the second-largest load center for the shipment of containerized cargo in the United States.

Approximately 70 percent of the cargo passing through the Ports of Seattle and Tacoma has an ultimate destination outside of the Pacific Northwest. Therefore, trade levels depend largely on national and world economic conditions, rather than local economic conditions.

Airport. The city of Seattle is the commercial center for the state and is near a major international airport, Sea-Tac, which has scheduled passenger service by 15 major/national, three regional/commuter and ten foreign flag carriers. In addition, 16 all-cargo carriers have scheduled cargo service at Sea-Tac. Sea-Tac is the 23rd busiest airport in the nation for aircraft operations and the 20th busiest cargo airport.

Manufacturing

The state's manufacturing base includes aircraft manufacture, with the aerospace industry currently representing approximately eight percent of all taxable business income generated in the state. Boeing remains the largest employer in the Puget Sound area, although total employment within the company dropped from 238,600 to 160,600 and employment within the State dropped from 103,420 to 57,000 between February 1998 and June 2003. In September 2001, the company relocated its corporate headquarters to Chicago, Illinois, a move that affected approximately one-half of the 1,000 people who worked in the Seattle location.

The following table shows the record of sales and earnings reported by Boeing for the last five years:

BOEING SALES AND EARNINGS

Year	Sales (Billions) (1)	Earnings (Millions)
2000	$ 51.3	$ 2,128
2001	58.2	2,827
2002	53.8	492(2)
2003	50.3	718(3)
2004	52.5	1,872

(1) Includes firm orders; excludes options, orders without signed contracts, and orders from firms that have filed for bankruptcy.

(2) Restated to show cumulative effect of accounting change.

(3) Decrease in total earnings in 2003 due primarily to decreases in commercial airplanes and launch and orbital systems divisions earnings.

Source: The Boeing Company

While Boeing has dominated manufacturing employment, other manufacturers also have experienced growth, thus reducing Boeing's percentage of total manufacturing jobs in the state.

Technology-Related Industries

The most significant growth in manufacturing jobs, exclusive of aerospace, has occurred in high technology-based companies. The state ranks fourth among all states in the percentage of its work force employed in technology-related industries and ranks third among the largest software development centers. The state is the home of approximately 1,000 advanced technology firms; nearly 50 percent of these firms are computer-related businesses. Microsoft, which is headquartered in Redmond, Washington, is the largest microcomputer software company in the world. Microsoft's fiscal year 2004 revenues were $36.8 billion, compared to $32.2 billion in fiscal year 2003.

Services/Tourism

As the business, legal and financial center of the state, Seattle ranks ninth in the country in the number of downtown hotel rooms (7,600 rooms in 50 hotels and motels). The Washington State Convention and Trade Center opened in June 1988, with the capacity for events involving as many as 11,000 people. An expansion of the Convention and Trade Center that doubled the exhibition space and added a private office tower, hotel and museum was completed in 2001.

Timber

Natural forests cover more than 40 percent of the state's land area. Forest products rank second behind aerospace in value of total production. The Weyerhaeuser Company is the state's largest forest products employer.

A continued decline in overall production during the next few years is expected due to federally imposed limitations on the harvest of old-growth timber and the inability to maintain the recent record levels of production increases. The decline is not expected to have a significant effect on the state's overall economic performance.

Agriculture and Food Processing

Agriculture, combined with food processing, is an important state industry. The state's major products—wheat, apples, milk, and cattle—comprise more than half of total production. The values and uses of farmland in the state are expected to change in the future, with the listing of local salmon runs as endangered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Construction

The following table provides information on housing units for the state and the United States.

HOUSING UNITS AUTHORIZED IN WASHINGTON AND THE UNITED STATES
1999-2006

Calendar Year	Washington	United States (1)
1999	42,752	1,647,250
2000	39,021	1,573,333
2001	38,345	1,601,167
2002	40,200	1,710,250
2003	42,825	1,853,750
2004	50,089	1,949,750
2005(2)	51,331	2,037,737
2006(2)	49,632	1,836,104

(1) Actual housing starts prior to current year.
(2) 2005 and 2006 figures are based on the November 2005 forecast.

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council and the Department of Commerce

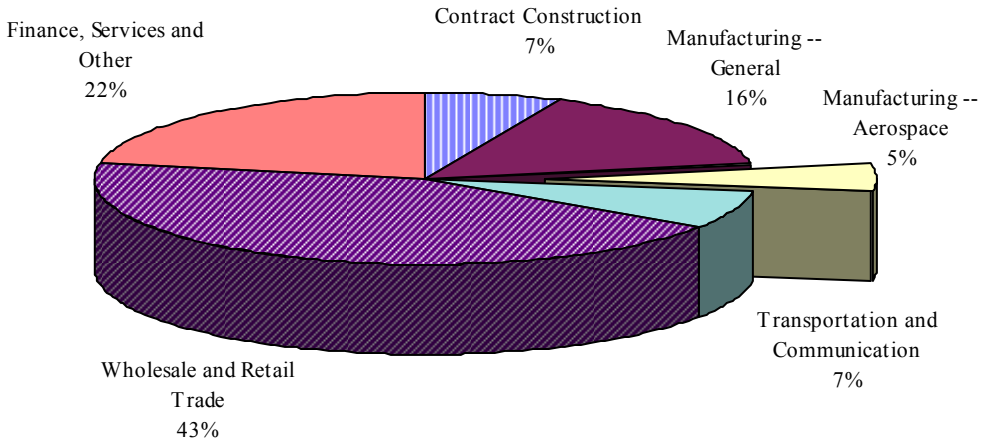
Federal, State and Local Government

On a combined basis, employment in the government sector represents approximately 18.7 percent of all wage and salary employment in the state. Seattle is the regional headquarters of a number of federal government agencies, and the state receives an above-average share of defense expenditures.

Summary

The following diagram provides an overall description of business income by industry sector for 2004.

Gross Business Income by Industry Sector 2004



Source: Department of Revenue, "Quarterly Business Review Calendar Year 2004", Table 1.

APPENDIX B

PROPOSED FORMS OF LEGAL OPINION

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FOSTER PEPPER PLLC

[FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION]

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

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

$236,000,000
STATE OF WASHINGTON
VARIOUS PURPOSE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2006D
DATED FEBRUARY 7, 2006

The Bonds are issued pursuant to Ch. 14, Laws of 1989, 1st Ex. Sess; Ch. 15, Laws of 1990, 1st Ex. Sess.; Ch. 3, Laws of 2003 1st Sp. Sess.; Ch. 18, Laws of 2003, 1st Sp. Sess., and Ch. 487, Laws of 2005, of the State (collectively, the "Bond Act"), Resolutions Nos. 1026 and 1028 of the State Finance Committee of the State adopted on December 14, 2005, and January 24, 2006, respectively (collectively, the "Bond Resolution"), and other proceedings duly had and taken in conformity therewith. The Bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds to finance the General State Projects. Capitalized terms used in this opinion which are not otherwise defined shall have the meanings given to such terms in the Bond Resolution.

We have not been engaged nor have we undertaken to review the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of the official statement or other offering material related to the Bonds (except to the extent, if any, stated in the official statement), and we express no opinion relating thereto, or relating to the undertaking by the State to provide continuing disclosure pursuant to SEC Rule 15c2-12.

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

Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the State is required to comply with certain requirements after the date of issuance of the Bonds in order to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, requirements concerning the qualified use of Bond proceeds and the facilities financed or refinanced with Bond proceeds, limitations on investing gross proceeds of the Bonds in higher yielding investments in certain circumstances and the arbitrage rebate requirement to the extent applicable to the Bonds. The State has covenanted in the Bond Resolution to comply with those requirements, but if the State fails to comply with those

requirements, interest on the Bonds could become taxable retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. We have not undertaken and do not undertake to monitor the State's compliance with such requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State of Washington
[Date]

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

Respectfully submitted,

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[FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION]

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

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

$260,000,000
STATE OF WASHINGTON
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2006E
DATED FEBRUARY 7, 2006

The Bonds are issued pursuant to Ch. 321, Laws of 1998 (Referendum 49) (RCW 47.10.843), Ch. 147, Laws of 2003 (RCW 47.10.861), and Ch. 315, Laws of 2005 (RCW 47.10.873), of the State (collectively, the "Bond Act"), Resolutions Nos. 1027 and 1029 of the State Finance Committee of the State adopted on December 14, 2005, and January 24, 2006, respectively (collectively, the "Bond Resolution"), and other proceedings duly had and taken in conformity therewith. The Bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds to finance the Transportation Projects. Capitalized terms used in this opinion which are not otherwise defined shall have the meanings given to such terms in the Bond Resolution.

We have not been engaged nor have we undertaken to review the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of the official statement or other offering material related to the Bonds (except to the extent, if any, stated in the official statement), and we express no opinion relating thereto, or relating to the undertaking by the State to provide continuing disclosure pursuant to SEC Rule 15c2-12.

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

Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the State is required to comply with certain requirements after the date of issuance of the Bonds in order to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, requirements concerning the qualified use of Bond proceeds and the facilities financed or refinanced with Bond proceeds, limitations on investing gross proceeds of the Bonds in higher yielding investments in certain circumstances and the arbitrage rebate requirement to the extent applicable to the Bonds. The State has covenanted in the Bond

Resolution to comply with those requirements, but if the State fails to comply with those requirements, interest on the Bonds could become taxable retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. We have not undertaken and do not undertake to monitor the State's compliance with such requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State of Washington
[Date]

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

Respectfully submitted,

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FOSTER PEPPER PLLC

[FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION]

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

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

$55,001,856
($100,735,000 COMPOUND ACCRETED VALUE AT MATURITY)
STATE OF WASHINGTON
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2006F
DATED FEBRUARY 7, 2006

The Bonds are issued pursuant to Ch. 321, Laws of 1998 (Referendum 49) (RCW 47.10.843), of the State (the "Bond Act"), Resolutions Nos. 1027 and 1030 of the State Finance Committee of the State adopted on December 14, 2005, and January 24, 2006, respectively (collectively, the "Bond Resolution"), and other proceedings duly had and taken in conformity therewith. The Bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds to finance the Transportation Projects. Capitalized terms used in this opinion which are not otherwise defined shall have the meanings given to such terms in the Bond Resolution.

We have not been engaged nor have we undertaken to review the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of the official statement or other offering material related to the Bonds (except to the extent, if any, stated in the official statement), and we express no opinion relating thereto, or relating to the undertaking by the State to provide continuing disclosure pursuant to SEC Rule 15c2-12.

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

Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the State is required to comply with certain requirements after the date of issuance of the Bonds in order to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, requirements concerning the qualified use of Bond proceeds and the facilities financed or refinanced with Bond proceeds, limitations on investing gross proceeds of the Bonds in higher yielding investments in certain circumstances and the arbitrage rebate requirement to the extent applicable to the Bonds. The State has covenanted in the Bond

Resolution to comply with those requirements, but if the State fails to comply with those requirements, interest on the Bonds could become taxable retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. We have not undertaken and do not undertake to monitor the State's compliance with such requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State of Washington
[Date]

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

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX C

BONDS OUTSTANDING

The following table identifies the amounts of authorized, issued and outstanding General Obligation Bonds of the state:

DEBT AUTHORIZATION SECURED BY
GENERAL STATE REVENUE AND/OR COMPONENTS
February 7, 2006

Subject to Statutory Debt Limitation

Chapter and Laws	Bonds Authorized	Issued	Bonds Outstanding	Unissued
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-92C)	$ 195,985,500	$ 195,985,500	$ 11,785,000	$ -
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-93A)	86,305,000	86,305,000	39,910,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-93B)	172,305,000	172,305,000	52,800,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-96B)	121,520,000	121,520,000	49,425,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-96C)	55,960,000	55,960,000	33,980,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-98A)	86,820,000	86,820,000	83,975,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-99A)	67,980,000	67,980,000	40,455,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2000A)	73,795,000	73,795,000	19,605,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2001A)	351,595,000	351,595,000	179,950,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2001T)	12,050,000	12,050,000	1,445,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2002A)	49,560,000	49,560,000	13,060,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2003A)	563,780,000	563,780,000	487,730,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2003C)	57,775,000	57,775,000	48,490,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2004A)	118,590,000	118,590,000	115,460,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2004C)	116,625,000	116,625,000	114,510,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2005A)	340,175,000	340,175,000	333,820,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2006A)	382,100,000	382,100,000	380,150,000	-
Ch. 125 -- Laws of 1988	18,887,360	18,887,360	2,899,800	-
Ch. 14 -- Laws of 1989, 1st Ex. Sess., as amended	623,775,000	602,240,569	290,699,547	21,534,431
Ch. 31 -- Laws of 1991, 1st Sp. Sess., as amended	379,680,000	368,100,000	147,610,000	11,580,000
Ch. 12 -- Laws of 1993, 1st Sp. Sess	429,137,000	420,544,716	210,888,629	8,592,284
Ch. 17 -- Laws of 1995, 2nd Sp. Sess., as amended	735,080,000	706,576,667	512,482,737	28,503,333
Ch. 456 -- Laws of 1997, Regular Sess	592,565,000	568,380,000	412,985,000	24,185,000
Ch. 380 -- Laws of 1999, Regular Sess	1,003,770,000	965,387,000	896,442,000	38,383,000
Ch. 9 -- Laws of 2001, 2nd Sp. Sess	905,575,000	853,308,000	780,748,000	52,267,000
Ch. 240 -- Laws of 2002, Regular Sess	89,700,000	- 83,375,000	81,780,000	6,325,000
Ch. 3 -- Laws of 2003, 1st Sp. Sess	1,212,000,000	- 927,620,000	897,910,000	284,380,000
Ch. 18 -- Laws of 2003, 1st Sp. Sess	772,500,000	- 285,010,000	282,235,000	487,490,000
Ch. 487 -- Laws of 2005, Regular Sess	1,434,000,000	- 123,400,000	123,400,000	1,310,600,000
Subtotal	$ 11,049,589,860	$ 8,775,749,812	$ 6,646,630,712	$ 2,273,840,048

(1) Includes current offering dated February 7, 2006.

Excluded From Statutory Debt Limitation

Chapter and Laws	Bonds Authorized	Issued	Bonds Outstanding	Unissued
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (211-1985A-X2)	$ 3,330,000	$ 3,330,000	$ -	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (212-AK)	2,142,000	2,142,000	-	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (659-AQ-A)	7,590,000	7,590,000	-	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (665-AQ-B)	13,680,000	13,680,000	-	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (666-AT)	9,490,000	9,490,000	-	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (196-BC)	6,478,500	6,478,500	-	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (661-BK)	7,689,000	7,689,000	1,360,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (213-W)	5,540,000	5,540,000	-	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-93A-Ex)	119,750,000	119,750,000	36,900,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-93B-Ex)	58,645,000	58,645,000	42,620,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-96B Ex)	36,930,000	36,930,000	14,115,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-96C Ex)	28,240,000	28,240,000	16,850,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-97A Ex)	25,026,467	25,026,467	25,026,467	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-98A Ex)	37,985,000	37,985,000	36,760,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-99A Ex)	25,140,000	25,140,000	14,485,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2000A)	6,775,000	6,775,000	1,800,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2001A)	54,045,000	54,045,000	32,890,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2002A)	12,835,000	12,835,000	3,095,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2003A)	42,095,000	42,095,000	35,395,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2003C)	19,185,000	19,185,000	16,005,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2004A)	5,550,000	5,550,000	5,400,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2004C)	2,390,000	2,390,000	2,350,000	
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2005A)	3,425,000	3,425,000	3,360,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2006A)	79,070,000	79,070,000	78,470,000	-
Ch. 34 -- Laws of 1982 as amended	21,697,181	21,697,181	6,037,924	-
Ch. 14 -- Laws of 1989, 1st Ex. Sess., as amended	47,170,000	32,405,000	15,485,000	14,765,000
Ch. 15 -- Laws of 1990, 1st Ex. Sess	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,008,760	-
Ch. 31 -- Laws of 1991, 1st Sp. Sess., as amended	245,740,000	241,727,302	131,763,493	4,012,698
Ch. 17 -- Laws of 1995, 2nd Sp. Sess., as amended	10,310,000	9,420,000	7,980,000	890,000
Ch. 220 -- Laws of 1997, Regular Sess	300,000,000	294,944,718	263,694,718	5,055,282
Ch. 456 -- Laws of 1997, Regular Sess	45,670,000	43,635,000	36,055,000	2,035,000
Ch. 380 -- Laws of 1999, Regular Sess	127,945,000	109,280,000	98,685,000	18,665,000
Ch. 9 -- Laws of 2001, 2nd Sp. Sess	128,435,000	121,295,000	114,150,000	7,140,000
Ch. 147 -- Laws of 2003, Regular Sess	349,500,000	40,465,000	38,695,000	309,035,000
Subtotal	$ 1,899,493,148	$ 1,537,895,167	$ 1,081,436,360	$ 361,597,981
Total	$ 12,949,083,008	$ 10,313,644,979	$ 7,728,067,072	$ 2,635,438,029

BOND AUTHORIZATION AND OUTSTANDING DEBT
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX REVENUE
February 7, 2006

Chapter and Laws	Bonds Authorized	Issued [1]	Bonds Outstanding [1]	Unissued
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (432-Ferry Vessels)	$ 14,720,000	$ 14,720,000	$ -	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (430-Highways)	70,270,000	70,270,000	3,535,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (431-UAB)	36,105,000	36,105,000	2,660,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-93C)	104,075,000	104,075,000	21,255,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-95C)	53,685,000	53,685,000	21,550,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-96A)	13,475,000	13,475,000	3,045,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2000B)	18,740,000	18,740,000	4,905,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2001B)	119,640,000	119,640,000	58,285,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2002B)	25,580,000	25,580,000	6,745,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2003B)	70,325,000	70,325,000	63,655,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2004B)	57,045,000	57,045,000	55,570,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2004D)	156,475,000	156,475,000	153,640,000	-
Ch. 138 -- Laws of 1965 (R-2005B)	95,800,000	95,800,000	93,995,000	-
Ch. 7 -- Laws of 1967, Ex. Sess. (Sections 13-23) as amended by Ch 11, Laws of 1993	12,350,000	12,350,000	7,790,000	-
Ch. 360 -- Laws of 1977, 1st Ex. Sess.	34,620,000	34,620,000	505,000	-
Ch. 180 -- Laws of 1979, 1st Ex. Sess.	28,480,000	28,480,000	2,705,000	-
Ch. 212 -- Laws of 1979, 1st Ex. Sess.	80,000,000 [2]	-	-	80,000,000
Ch. 315 -- Laws of 1981	36,860,000	36,860,000	8,560,000	-
Ch. 316 -- Laws of 1981	148,375,000	148,375,000	7,445,000	-
Ch. 293 -- Laws of 1990	15,000,000	13,400,000	8,860,000	1,600,000
Ch. 158 -- Laws of 1992	107,890,000	107,890,000	64,960,000	-
Ch. 431 -- Laws of 1993, as amended	191,365,000	191,365,000	130,455,000	-
Ch. 432 -- Laws of 1993	84,390,000	9,195,000	3,815,000	75,195,000
Ch. 440 -- Laws of 1993	92,450,000	77,880,000	67,895,000	14,570,000
Ch. 15 -- Laws of 1995, 2nd Sp. Sess.	20,320,000	14,110,000	10,540,000	6,210,000
Ch. 321 -- Laws of 1998	1,900,000,000	1,472,320,657	1,408,490,657	427,679,343
Ch. 147 -- Laws of 2003	2,600,000,000	615,000,000	605,300,000	1,985,000,000
Ch. 315 -- Laws of 2005	5,100,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	5,030,000,000
Total	$ 11,288,035,000	$ 3,667,780,657	$ 2,886,160,657	$ 7,620,254,343

(1) Includes current offering dated February 7, 2006.
(2) No sale scheduled pending results of toll bridge feasibility studies.

Grand Total	$ 24,237,118,008	$ 13,981,425,636	$ 10,614,227,730	$ 10,255,692,372

APPENDIX D

EXCERPTS FROM 2005 AUDITED GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Washington State Auditor
Brian Sonntag

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 20, 2005

The Honorable Christine Gregoire
Governor, State of Washington

Dear Governor Gregoire:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate discretely presented component units and remaining fund information of the State of Washington as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the state's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Department of Retirement Systems and the Local Government Investment Pool, which represent 12 percent and 49 percent, respectively of the assets and revenues/additions of the aggregate discretely presented component units and remaining fund information. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Department of Retirement Systems and the Local Government Investment Pool, is based upon their reports.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the report of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, based on our report and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate discretely presented component units and remaining fund information of the State of Washington as of June 30, 2005, and the respective changes

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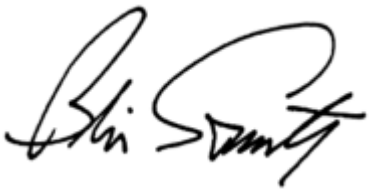
in financial position and cash flows where applicable, thereof, for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the Unites States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of Washington's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund statements and schedules listed in the table of contents are for purposes of additional analysis, and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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



BRIAN SONNTAG, CGFM

STATE AUDITOR

Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

State of Washington
Statement of Net Assets
June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
ASSETS				
Cash and pooled investments	$ 4,854,666	$ 4,272,366	$ 9,127,032	$ 39,419
Taxes receivable (net of allowance)	2,647,232	4,841	2,652,073	-
Other receivables (net of allowance)	844,207	1,319,160	2,163,367	2,065
Internal balances (net)	(7,938)	7,938	-	-
Due from other governments	2,425,507	65,312	2,490,819	-
Inventories	82,150	77,593	159,743	-
Investments, noncurrent	3,387,938	11,401,658	14,789,596	26,005
Other assets	132,114	131,291	263,405	21,545
Capital assets (Note 6):				
Non-depreciable assets	15,897,768	171,249	16,069,017	34,677
Depreciable assets, net of depreciation	7,462,788	1,353,885	8,816,673	414,563
Total capital assets, net of depreciation	23,360,556	1,525,134	24,885,690	449,240
Total Assets	37,726,432	18,805,293	56,531,725	538,274
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	1,129,380	132,044	1,261,424	2,791
Contracts and retainage payable	93,172	31,993	125,165	2,342
Accrued liabilities	412,428	230,103	642,531	125
Obligations under securities lending	1,057,592	1,610,032	2,667,624	-
Due to other governments	539,986	42,739	582,725	-
Unearned revenue	511,735	44,214	555,949	767
Long-term liabilities (Note 7):				
Due within one year	749,335	1,854,262	2,603,597	-
Due in more than one year	11,393,539	17,641,257	29,034,796	37,000
Total Liabilities	15,887,167	21,586,644	37,473,811	43,025
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	8,654,757	510,264	9,165,021	409,898
Restricted for:				
Unemployment compensation	-	2,340,868	2,340,868	-
Other purposes	591,839	-	591,839	24,485
Capital projects	1,817,396	-	1,817,396	-
Expendable permanent fund principal	658,026	-	658,026	-
Nonexpendable permanent endowments	1,260,296	-	1,260,296	-
Unrestricted (deficit)	8,856,951	(5,632,483)	3,224,468	60,866
Total Net Assets	$ 21,839,265	$ (2,781,351)	$ 19,057,914	$ 495,249

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

State of Washington
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
General government	$ 925,328	$ 439,389	$ 363,597	$ 2,385
Education--elementary and secondary (K-12)	6,283,426	13,652	730,385	
Education--higher education	4,454,542	1,315,617	1,585,850	29,258
Human services	9,851,651	310,695	5,355,294	12,572
Adult corrections	639,745	10,677	3,458	7,836
Natural resources and recreation	229,105	385,262	135,787	26,937
Transportation	1,456,646	685,519	63,539	596,428
Intergovernmental grants	334,762	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	504,756	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	24,679,961	3,160,811	8,237,910	675,416
Business-type Activities:				
Workers' compensation	2,406,679	1,718,680	7,835	-
Unemployment compensation	870,453	1,457,967	52,377	-
Higher education student services	1,170,310	1,187,524	10,987	-
Health insurance programs	1,137,668	1,200,239	-	-
Other	987,676	1,050,177	-	(2,223)
Total business-type activities	6,572,786	6,614,587	71,199	(2,223)
Total Primary Government	$ 31,252,747	$ 9,775,398	$ 8,309,109	$ 673,193
Total Component Units	$ 28,750	$ 11,600	$ 600	$ 562

General revenues:
- Taxes - sales and use taxes
- Taxes - business and occupation taxes
- Taxes - property
- Taxes - other
- Interest and investment earnings

Total general revenues

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

Contributions to endowments

Transfers

Change in net assets

Net assets -- beginning, as restated

Net assets -- ending

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
$ (119,957)	$ -	$ (119,957)	
(5,539,389)	-	(5,539,389)	
(1,523,817)	-	(1,523,817)	
(4,173,090)	-	(4,173,090)	
(617,774)	-	(617,774)	
318,881	-	318,881	
(111,160)	-	(111,160)	
(334,762)	-	(334,762)	
(504,756)	-	(504,756)	
(12,605,824)	-	(12,605,824)	
-	(680,164)	(680,164)	
-	639,891	639,891	
-	28,201	28,201	
-	62,571	62,571	
-	60,278	60,278	
-	110,777	110,777	
(12,605,824)	110,777	(12,495,047)	
			$ (15,988)
6,736,239	-	6,736,239	-
2,290,959	-	2,290,959	-
1,590,305	-	1,590,305	-
3,370,091	94,688	3,464,779	-
362,751	1,249,246	1,611,997	3,248
14,350,345	1,343,934	15,694,279	3,248
1,744,521	1,454,711	3,199,232	(12,740)
69,105	-	69,105	-
183,764	(183,764)	-	-
1,997,390	1,270,947	3,268,337	(12,740)
19,841,875	(4,052,298)	15,789,577	507,989
$ 21,839,265	$ (2,781,351)	$ 19,057,914	$ 495,249

Fund Financial Statements

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	**Total**
Assets:					
Cash and pooled investments	$ 1,388,520	$ 205,706	$ 414,007	$ 2,664,572	$ 4,672,805
Investments	-	827,227	2,287,063	237,287	3,351,577
Taxes receivable (net of allowance)	2,539,239	-	-	107,993	2,647,232
Other receivables (net of allowance)	236,579	217,925	39,501	475,720	969,725
Due from other funds	191,050	109,480	14	279,671	580,215
Due from other governments	622,091	124,659	-	1,589,677	2,336,427
Inventories	20,082	8,996	-	32,918	61,996
Total Assets	$ 4,997,561	$ 1,493,993	$ 2,740,585	$ 5,387,838	$ 14,619,977
Liabilities and Fund Balances					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	$ 729,756	$ 61,500	$ 5	$ 305,252	$ 1,096,513
Contracts and retainages payable	16,576	545	2,099	73,388	92,608
Accrued liabilities	120,649	90,800	13,110	82,616	307,175
Obligations under security lending agreements	382,259	110,056	351,596	213,017	1,056,928
Due to other funds	562,325	76,236	2,050	258,677	899,288
Due to other governments	81,871	12,504	-	106,150	200,525
Deferred revenues	1,158,276	149,267	14,525	543,312	1,865,380
Claims and judgments payable	20,673	-	-	7,211	27,884
Total Liabilities	3,072,385	500,908	383,385	1,589,623	5,546,301
Fund Balances:					
Reserved for:					
Encumbrances	4,216	2,383	-	343,060	349,659
Inventories	15,605	8,996	-	32,918	57,519
Permanent funds	-	-	2,357,200	172,009	2,529,209
Other specific purposes	35,781	252,451	-	1,377,246	1,665,478
Unreserved, designated for, reported in:					
Working capital	1,004,131	-	-	-	1,004,131
Higher education	-	155,679	-	-	155,679
Special revenue funds	-	-	-	165	165
Debt service funds	-	-	-	177,961	177,961
Unreserved, undesignated	865,443	573,576	-	-	1,439,019
Unreserved, undesignated reported in:					
Special revenue funds	-	-	-	1,528,463	1,528,463
Capital project funds	-	-	-	166,393	166,393
Total Fund Balances	1,925,176	993,085	2,357,200	3,798,215	9,073,676
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 4,997,561	$ 1,493,993	$ 2,740,585	$ 5,387,838	$ 14,619,977

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

State of Washington
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets
June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

Total fund balances for governmental funds		$ 9,073,676
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of:		
Non-depreciable assets	$ 15,855,266	
Depreciable assets, net of depreciation	7,149,391	
Total capital assets		23,004,657
Some of the state's revenues will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are deferred in the funds.		1,355,940
Accrued current interest on general obligation bonds		(193,349)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.		(51,759)
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:		
Bonds and notes payable	(10,614,974)	
Accrued interest on bonds	(203,752)	
Claims and judgments	(92,053)	
Other obligations	(439,121)	
Total long-term liabilities		(11,349,900)
Net assets of governmental activities		$ 21,839,265

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

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

	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	**Total**
Revenues:					
Retail sales and use taxes	$ 6,674,434	$ -	$ -	$ 61,805	$ 6,736,239
Business and occupation taxes	2,227,926	-	-	63,033	2,290,959
Property taxes	1,394,793	-	-	195,512	1,590,305
Excise taxes	807,749	-	-	93,763	901,512
Motor vehicle and fuel taxes	-	-	-	930,975	930,975
Other taxes	882,925	-	-	647,915	1,530,840
Licenses, permits, and fees	78,973	511	-	627,240	706,724
Timber sales	3,097	-	12,688	154,987	170,772
Other contracts and grants	272,762	537,501	-	17,010	827,273
Federal grants-in-aid	6,011,964	1,048,309	-	949,819	8,010,092
Charges for services	48,214	1,108,273	-	439,268	1,595,755
Investment income (loss)	35,750	60,866	193,655	72,480	362,751
Miscellaneous revenue	105,226	157,028	2,566	422,659	687,479
Contribution and donations	-	-	69,105	-	69,105
Total Revenues	18,543,813	2,912,488	278,014	4,676,466	26,410,781
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	552,382	-	-	381,525	933,907
Human services	9,518,818	-	-	967,062	10,485,880
Natural resources and recreation	271,090	-	-	432,974	704,064
Transportation	26,671	2,339	-	1,457,505	1,486,515
Education	7,243,096	2,751,789	88	543,746	10,538,719
Intergovernmental	27,665	-	-	307,097	334,762
Capital outlays	78,121	113,404	-	1,549,752	1,741,277
Debt service:					
Principal	12,363	13,109	-	435,358	460,830
Interest	2,262	6,119	-	488,699	497,080
Total Expenditures	17,732,468	2,886,760	88	6,563,718	27,183,034
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	811,345	25,728	277,926	(1,887,252)	(772,253)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Bonds issued	-	2,918	-	1,141,700	1,144,618
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	-	439,399	439,399
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	-	(462,495)	(462,495)
Notes issued	15,564	9,638	-	1,252	26,454
Bond issue premium (discount)	-	-	-	68,325	68,325
Capital lease acquisitions	-	75	-	-	75
Transfers in	524,365	182,266	3,883	2,060,851	2,771,365
Transfers (out)	(942,208)	(241,369)	(71,407)	(1,245,849)	(2,500,833)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(402,279)	(46,472)	(67,524)	2,003,183	1,486,908
Net change in fund balances	409,066	(20,744)	210,402	115,931	714,655
Fund Balances - Beginning, as restated	1,516,110	1,013,829	2,146,798	3,682,284	8,359,021
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 1,925,176	$ 993,085	$ 2,357,200	$ 3,798,215	$ 9,073,676

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

State of Washington

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

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

Net change in fund balances--total governmental funds	$ 714,655
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	2,034,599
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. Also, repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	(756,113)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The net revenue of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	19,069
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the state's fiscal year end, they are not considered "available" revenues in the governmental funds. Deferred revenues increased by this amount this year.	(14,820)
Change in net assets of governmental activities	$ 1,997,390

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Statement of Fund Net Assets

June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds					Governmental Activities
	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
Assets						
Current Assets:						
Cash and pooled investments	$ 21,590	$ 1,832,548	$ 332,117	$ 403,948	$ 2,590,203	$ 171,264
Investments	1,372,012	-	2,111	308,040	1,682,163	758
Taxes receivable (net of allowance)	-	-	-	4,841	4,841	-
Other receivables (net of allowance)	668,728	513,681	111,974	24,777	1,319,160	5,332
Due from other funds	1,210	2,552	49,728	42,223	95,713	72,660
Due from other governments	778	8,834	30,970	21,701	62,283	6,760
Inventories	181	-	31,298	46,114	77,593	20,152
Prepaid expenses	29	-	20,761	536	21,326	1,264
Total Current Assets	2,064,528	2,357,615	578,959	852,180	5,853,282	278,190
Noncurrent Assets:						
Investments, noncurrent	10,185,293	-	152,520	1,063,845	11,401,658	46,201
Other noncurrent assets	-	-	-	109,965	109,965	-
Capital Assets:						
Land	3,240	-	6,156	77,532	86,928	1,389
Buildings	62,441	-	1,181,790	394,483	1,638,714	63,806
Other improvements	1,020	-	31,491	12,602	45,113	21,452
Furnishings, equipment, and collections	50,927	-	250,853	62,892	364,672	601,113
Infrastructure	-	-	32,957	-	32,957	-
Accumulated depreciation	(30,212)	-	(586,149)	(111,210)	(727,571)	(372,974)
Construction in progress	-	-	84,073	248	84,321	41,113
Total Noncurrent Assets	10,272,709	-	1,153,691	1,610,357	13,036,757	402,100
Total Assets	$ 12,337,237	$ 2,357,615	$ 1,732,650	$ 2,462,537	$ 18,890,039	$ 680,290
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	$ 8,831	$ -	$ 61,638	$ 61,575	$ 132,044	$ 32,867
Contracts and retainages payable	2,119	-	7,415	22,459	31,993	499
Accrued liabilities	161,421	590	51,034	122,501	335,546	17,815
Obligations under security lending agreements	1,372,012	-	-	238,020	1,610,032	664
Bonds and notes payable	3,054	-	23,877	46,451	73,382	7,545
Due to other funds	6,934	1,043	39,166	61,716	108,859	20,214
Due to other governments	-	15,114	10	3,502	18,626	168
Unearned revenues	13,962	-	29,981	271	44,214	2,295
Claims and judgments payable	1,595,470	-	-	79,968	1,675,438	79,835
Total Current Liabilities	3,163,803	16,747	213,121	636,463	4,030,134	161,902
Non-Current Liabilities:						
Claims and judgments payable	15,683,425	-	-	2,403	15,685,828	464,491
Bonds and notes payable	36,832	-	622,746	274,496	934,074	84,511
Other long-term liabilities	11,257	-	8,919	1,001,178	1,021,354	21,145
Total Non-Current Liabilities	15,731,514	-	631,665	1,278,077	17,641,256	570,147
Total Liabilities	18,895,317	16,747	844,786	1,914,540	21,671,390	732,049
Net Assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	47,530	-	321,591	141,143	510,264	263,844
Restricted for:						
Unemployment compensation	-	2,340,868	-	-	2,340,868	-
Unrestricted	(6,605,610)	-	566,273	406,854	(5,632,483)	(315,603)
Total Net Assets (Deficit)	$ (6,558,080)	$ 2,340,868	$ 887,864	$ 547,997	$ (2,781,351)	$ (51,759)

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets

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

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds					Governmental Activities
	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
Operating Revenues:						
Sales	$ -	$ -	$ 124,189	$ 495,947	$ 620,136	$ 133,290
Less: Cost of goods sold	-	-	82,522	340,065	422,587	117,031
Gross profit	-	-	41,667	155,882	197,549	16,259
Charges for services	27	-	975,519	70,750	1,046,296	529,842
Premiums and assessments	1,689,490	1,444,307	-	1,200,214	4,334,011	71,706
Federal aid for unemployment insurance benefits	-	52,377	-	-	52,377	-
Lottery ticket proceeds	-	-	-	458,132	458,132	-
Miscellaneous revenue	31,549	13,660	84,517	5,868	135,594	39,730
Total Operating Revenues	1,721,066	1,510,344	1,101,703	1,890,846	6,223,959	657,537
Operating Expenses:						
Salaries and wages	111,995	-	460,340	79,066	651,401	225,483
Employee benefits	29,247	-	81,859	23,274	134,380	54,194
Personal services	4,586	-	14,712	18,480	37,778	16,380
Goods and services	66,145	-	412,737	108,398	587,280	275,577
Travel	3,180	-	15,900	1,728	20,808	3,640
Premiums and claims	2,165,729	870,453	548	1,126,099	4,162,829	23,130
Lottery prize payments	-	-	-	280,863	280,863	-
Depreciation and amortization	3,202	-	54,934	15,173	73,309	52,789
Miscellaneous expenses	20,364	-	11,897	44,709	76,970	1,065
Total Operating Expenses	2,404,448	870,453	1,052,927	1,697,790	6,025,618	652,258
Operating Income (Loss)	(683,382)	639,891	48,776	193,056	198,341	5,279
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):						
Earnings (loss) on investments	1,065,226	76,677	16,173	91,170	1,249,246	4,257
Interest expense	(2,231)	-	(34,861)	(47,036)	(84,128)	(5,034)
Distributions to other governments	-	-	-	(40,451)	(40,451)	-
Other revenue (expenses)	5,449	-	14,286	114,193	133,928	321
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	1,068,444	76,677	(4,402)	117,876	1,258,595	(456)
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	385,062	716,568	44,374	310,932	1,456,936	4,823
Capital contributions (Return of capital contributions)	-	-	-	(2,223)	(2,223)	11,020
Transfers in	325,602	-	207,924	47,910	581,436	27,890
Transfers (out)	(326,724)	-	(196,685)	(241,793)	(765,202)	(24,664)
Net Contributions and Transfers	(1,122)	-	11,239	(196,106)	(185,989)	14,246
Change in Net Assets	383,940	716,568	55,613	114,826	1,270,947	19,069
Net Assets (Deficit) - Beginning, as restated	(6,942,020)	1,624,300	832,251	433,171	(4,052,298)	(70,828)
Net Assets (Deficit) - Ending	$ (6,558,080)	$ 2,340,868	$ 887,864	$ 547,997	$ (2,781,351)	$ (51,759)

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Statement of Cash Flows

Continued

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

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds					Governmental Activities
	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:						
Receipts from customers	$ 1,607,624	$ 1,425,626	$ 1,108,901	$ 2,204,084	$ 6,346,235	$ 720,697
Payments to suppliers	(1,526,994)	(854,723)	(577,731)	(1,827,221)	(4,786,669)	(438,447)
Payments to employees	(139,751)	-	(539,532)	(101,748)	(781,031)	(277,899)
Other receipts (payments)	31,549	58,870	84,518	5,863	180,800	39,234
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(27,572)	629,773	76,156	280,978	959,335	43,585
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:						
Transfers in	325,602	-	207,924	47,910	581,436	27,890
Transfers out	(326,724)	-	(196,685)	(241,793)	(765,202)	(24,664)
Operating grants and donations received	8,538	-	10,519	(6)	19,051	907
Taxes and license fees collected	5	-	-	114,254	114,259	-
Cash transfer related to a fund reclassification	-	(47)	-	-	(47)	-
Distributions to other governments	-	-	-	(40,451)	(40,451)	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	7,421	(47)	21,758	(120,086)	(90,954)	4,133
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:						
Interest paid	(2,231)	-	(34,794)	(12,832)	(49,857)	(5,048)
Principal payments on long-term capital financing	(2,899)	-	(75,562)	(123,270)	(201,731)	(10,216)
Proceeds from long-term capital financing	-	-	112,078	118,596	230,674	50,629
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	53,568	8,286	61,854	7,051
Acquisitions of capital assets	(12,866)	-	(175,093)	(20,964)	(208,923)	(81,649)
Net Cash or Pooled Investments Provided by (Used in) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(17,996)	-	(119,803)	(30,184)	(167,983)	(39,233)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Receipt of interest	616,531	76,677	16,009	28,515	737,732	4,265
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	(7,046,684)	-	44,347	372,381	(6,629,956)	(8,319)
Purchases of investment securities	6,463,338	-	(48,785)	(455,173)	5,959,380	1,538
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	33,185	76,677	11,571	(54,277)	67,156	(2,516)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Pooled Investments	(4,962)	706,403	(10,318)	76,431	767,554	5,969
Cash and Pooled Investments, July 1	26,552	1,126,145	342,435	327,517	1,822,649	165,295
Cash and Pooled Investments, June 30	$ 21,590	$ 1,832,548	$ 332,117	$ 403,948	$ 2,590,203	$ 171,264
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:						
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (683,382)	$ 639,891	$ 48,776	$ 193,056	$ 198,341	$ 5,279
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operations:						
Depreciation	3,202	-	54,934	15,173	73,309	52,789
Provision for uncollectible accounts	19,597	-	2,191	11	21,799	22
Other non-cash items	-	-	-	-	0	-
Change in Assets: Decrease (Increase)						
Receivables (net of allowance)	(82,308)	(25,847)	9,830	(21,145)	(119,470)	(15,195)
Inventories	(4)	-	801	(3,628)	(2,831)	96
Prepaid expenses	(28)	-	(15,448)	244	(15,232)	509
Change in Liabilities: Increase (Decrease)						
Payables	715,351	15,729	(24,928)	97,267	803,419	85
Net Cash or Cash Equivalents Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	$ (27,572)	$ 629,773	$ 76,156	$ 280,978	$ 959,335	$ 43,585

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Statement of Cash Flows

Concluded

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

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds					Governmental Activities
	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	**Total**	Internal Service Funds
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:						
Contributions of capital assets	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,223	$ 2,223	$ 11,020
Amortization of long-term lotto prize liability	-	-	-	31,220	31,220	-
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	437,168	-	3	22,552	459,723	(12)
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	85,910	-	85,910	-
Refunded bonds redeemed	-	-	(79,480)	-	(79,480)	-
Gain (loss) on refunding activity	-	-	83	-	83	-
Amortization of debt premium (issue costs/discount)	-	-	153	-	153	-
Accretion of interest on zero coupon bonds	-	-	-	3,092	3,092	-

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets

June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

	Private-Purpose Trust	Local Government Investment Pool	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans	Agency Funds
Assets:				
Cash and pooled investments	$ 17,523	$ 3,312,778	$ 50,641	$ 262,240
Investments	-	1,296,448	-	1,980
Other receivables (net of allowance)	4,801	9,086	189,294	81,295
Due from other funds	337	-	26,284	375,857
Due from other governments	8	-	48,391	27,270
Total Current Assets	22,669	4,618,312	314,610	748,642
Noncurrent Assets:				
Investments, noncurrent	70,556	270,845	55,470,727	39,498
Other noncurrent assets	-	-	-	52,724
Capital Assets:				
Furnishings, equipment, and collections	86	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(78)	-	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	70,564	270,845	55,470,727	92,222
Total Assets	$ 93,233	$ 4,889,157	$ 55,785,337	$ 840,864
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 3,763	$ -	$ -	$ 17,603
Contracts and retainages payable	-	-	-	18,263
Accrued liabilities	16,552	44,014	82,045	160,529
Obligations under security	-	80,900	4,376,381	26,497
Due to other funds	64	42	28,150	94,449
Due to other governments	-	-	-	461,735
Unearned revenues	-	-	847	-
Other long-term liabilities	70,579	-	-	61,788
Total Liabilities	90,958	124,956	4,487,423	$ 840,864
Net Assets:				
Net assets held in trust for:				
Pension benefits	-	-	49,374,891	
Deferred compensation participants	-	-	1,923,023	
Local government pool participants	-	4,764,201	-	
Individuals, organizations & other governments	2,275	-	-	
Total Net Assets	$ 2,275	$ 4,764,201	$ 51,297,914	

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets

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

	Private-Purpose Trust	Local Government Investment Pool	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans
Additions:			
Contributions:			
Employers	$ -	$ -	$ 184,098
Members	-	-	521,511
State	-	-	32,201
Pool participants	-	10,627,232	160,029
Total Contributions	-	10,627,232	897,839
Investment Income:			
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value	-	-	4,727,107
Interest and dividends	-	100,137	1,241,542
Less: Investment expenses	-	-	(113,322)
Net Investment Income	-	100,137	5,855,327
Other additions:			
Transfers from other pension plans	-	-	5,469
Transfers in	28,237	-	-
Other contracts, grants and miscellaneous	93,441	2	2,320
Total other additions	121,678	2	7,789
Total Additions	121,678	10,727,371	6,760,955
Deductions:			
Pension benefits	-	-	2,087,258
Pension refunds	-	-	126,280
Transfers to other pension plans	-	-	5,469
Transfers out	118,229	-	-
Administrative expenses	3,169	4,085	1,308
Distributions to pool participants	-	10,724,648	83,741
Payments to or on behalf of individuals, organizations and other governments in accordance with trust agreements	445	-	-
Total Deductions	121,843	10,728,733	2,304,056
Net Increase (Decrease)	(165)	(1,362)	4,456,899
Net Assets - Beginning, as restated	2,440	4,765,563	46,841,015
Net Assets - Ending	$ 2,275	$ 4,764,201	$ 51,297,914

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

COMPONENT UNITS
Statement of Fund Net Assets
June 30, 2005
(expressed in thousands)

	Public Stadium	Nonmajor Component Units	Total
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash and pooled investments	$ 4,409	$ 3,971	$ 8,380
Investments	-	31,039	31,039
Other receivables (net of allowance)	551	1,514	2,065
Prepaid expenses	32	227	259
Total Current Assets	4,992	36,751	41,743
Noncurrent Assets:			
Investments, noncurrent	23,886	2,119	26,005
Other noncurrent assets	-	21,286	21,286
Capital Assets:			
Land	34,677	-	34,677
Buildings	451,174	-	451,174
Furnishings and equipment	25,616	1,075	26,691
Accumulated depreciation	(62,458)	(844)	(63,302)
Total Noncurrent Assets	472,895	23,636	496,531
Total Assets	$ 477,887	$ 60,387	$ 538,274
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$ 694	$ 2,097	$ 2,791
Contracts and retainages payable	2,342	-	2,342
Accrued liabilities	41	84	125
Unearned revenues	-	767	767
Total Current Liabilities	3,077	2,948	6,025
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Other long-term liabilities	37,000	-	37,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities	37,000	-	37,000
Total Liabilities	40,077	2,948	43,025
Net Assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	409,667	231	409,898
Restricted for deferred sales tax	23,885	-	23,885
Restricted for other purposes	-	600	600
Unrestricted	4,258	56,608	60,866
Total Net Assets (Deficit)	$ 437,810	$ 57,439	$ 495,249

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

COMPONENT UNITS
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets

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

	Public Stadium	Nonmajor Component Units	**Total**
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services	$ 882	$ 10,718	$ 11,600
Total Operating Revenues	882	10,718	11,600
Operating Expenses:			
Salaries and wages	350	3,893	4,243
Employee benefits	52	999	1,051
Personal services	109	628	737
Goods and services	278	2,607	2,885
Travel	3	24	27
Depreciation and amortization	18,558	111	18,669
Miscellaneous expenses	-	462	462
Total Operating Expenses	19,350	8,724	28,074
Operating Income (Loss)	(18,468)	1,994	(16,474)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):			
Earnings (loss) on investments	2,285	963	3,248
Interest expense	-	(76)	(76)
Operating grants and contributions	-	600	600
Distributions of operating grants	-	(600)	(600)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	2,285	887	3,172
Income(Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	(16,183)	2,881	(13,302)
Capital grants and contributions	562	-	562
Total Contributions and Transfers	562	-	562
Change in Net Assets	(15,621)	2,881	(12,740)
Net Assets - Beginning	453,431	54,558	507,989
Net Assets - Ending	$ 437,810	$ 57,439	$ 495,249

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005

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Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS - The state of Washington, through the Department of Retirement Systems, administers seven retirement systems for public employees of the state and political subdivisions: the Public Employees' Retirement System, the Teachers' Retirement System, the School Employees' Retirement System, the Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System, the Washington State Patrol Retirement System, the Judicial Retirement System, and the Judges' Retirement Fund. The director of the Department of Retirement Systems is appointed by the Governor.

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

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

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

BLENDED COMPONENT UNIT

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

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

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

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

DISCRETE COMPONENT UNITS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

The state uses 563 accounts that are combined into 58 rollup funds. The state presents separate financial statements for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements, with nonmajor funds being combined into a single column regardless of fund type. Internal service and fiduciary funds are reported by fund type. Major funds include:

Major Governmental Funds:

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

- **Higher Education Special Revenue Fund** primarily accounts for grants and contracts received for research and other educational purposes. This fund also accounts for charges for services by state institutions of higher education.

- **Higher Education Endowment Permanent Fund** accounts for gifts and bequests that the

donors have specified must remain intact. Each gift is governed by various restrictions on the investment and use of the funds.

Major Enterprise Funds:

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

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

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

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

Nonmajor Governmental Funds:

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

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

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

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

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds:

- **Enterprise Funds** account for the state's business type operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services including: the health insurance program; the state lottery; state liquor stores; the guaranteed college tuition program; and the convention and trade center.

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

The state reports the following fiduciary funds:

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

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

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

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

Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

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

Application of Restricted/Unrestricted Resources
When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the state's policy to use restricted resources first and then use unrestricted resources as they are needed.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

The state reports deferred revenues on its governmental fund balance sheet under certain conditions. Deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and the "available" criteria for revenue recognition in the current period. Deferred revenues also arise when resources are received by the state before it has a legal claim to them, such as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures.

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

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

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. Cash and Investments

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

short-term, highly-liquid investments, that are both readily convertible to cash and are so near their maturity dates that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates, to be cash equivalents.

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

Long-term investments are reported at fair value. Fair values are based on published market prices, quotations from national security exchanges and security pricing services, or by the respective fund managers for securities that are not actively traded. Privately held mortgages are valued at cost, which approximates fair value. Certain pension trust fund investments, including real estate and private equity, are valued based on appraisals or independent advisors. Additional disclosure describing investments is provided in Note 3.

2. Receivables and Payables

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

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

3. Inventories

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

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

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

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

4. Capital Assets

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

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

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

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

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

Art collections, library reserve collections, and museum and historical collections, that are considered inexhaustible in that their value does not diminish over time, are not capitalized by the state if all of the following conditions are met:

- The collection is held for public exhibition, education or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain.
- The collection is protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved.
- The collection is subject to policy requirements that the proceeds from sales of collection items be used to acquire other items for the collection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For government-wide financial reporting purposes, capital assets of the state are reported as assets in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column on the Statement of Net Assets. Depreciation expense related to capital assets is also reported in the Statement of Activities. Capital assets and the related depreciation expense are also reported in the proprietary fund financial statements.

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

5. Compensated Absences

State employees accrue vested annual leave at a variable rate based on years of service. In general, accrued annual leave cannot exceed 30 days at the employee's anniversary date.

Employees accrue sick leave at the rate of one day per month without limitation on the amount that can be accumulated. Sick leave is not vested; i.e., the state does not pay employees for unused sick leave upon termination except upon employee death or retirement. At death or retirement, the state is liable for 25 percent of the employee's accumulated sick leave. In addition, the state has a "sick leave buyout option" in which each January, employees who accumulate sick leave in excess of 60 days may redeem sick leave earned but not taken during the previous year at the rate of one day's pay in exchange for each four days of sick leave.

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

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

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

6. Long-Term Liabilities

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

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

7. Fund Equity

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

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

E. Other Information

1. General Budgetary Policies and Procedures

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

2. Insurance Activities

Workers' Compensation

Title 51 RCW establishes the state of Washington's workers' compensation program. The statute requires all applicable employers to insure payment of benefits for job related injuries and diseases through the Workers' Compensation Fund or through self-insurance. Direct private insurance is not authorized, although self-insurers are permitted to reinsure up to 80 percent of their obligations through private insurers.

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

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

The Workers' Compensation Fund establishes claims liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claims adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the benefit involved. Because actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liabilities, claims adjudication, and judgments, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency, and other economic, legal, and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claim costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflect past inflation and on other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the periods in which they are made.

Risk Management

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

Health Insurance

The state of Washington administers and provides medical, dental, basic life, and long-term disability insurance coverage for eligible state employees. In addition, the state offers coverage to K-12 school districts, educational service districts, political subdivisions and employee organizations representing state civil service workers. The state establishes eligibility requirements and approves plan benefits of all participating health care organizations.

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

The state secures commercial insurance for certain coverage offered, but self-insures the risk of loss for the Uniform Medical Plan. The Uniform Medical Plan enrolled 46 percent of the eligible subscribers in Fiscal Year 2005. Claims are paid from premiums collected, and claims adjudication is contracted through a third-party administrator. Considerations in calculating liabilities include frequency of claims, administrative costs, industry inflation trends, advances in medical technology, and other social and economic factors. Liabilities include an amount for claims incurred but not reported.

3. Interfund/Interagency Activities

The state engages in two major categories of interfund/interagency activity: reciprocal and nonreciprocal.

Reciprocal interfund/interagency activity is the internal counterpart to exchange and exchange-like transactions and includes both interfund loans and services provided and used. Nonreciprocal activity is nonexchange in nature and includes both transfers and reimbursements.

4. Donor-restricted Endowments

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

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

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

Note 2 - Accounting and Reporting Changes

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

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

Reporting Changes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments

A. Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk is the risk associated with the failure of a depository financial institution. In the event of a depository financial institution's failure, it is the risk that the State would not be able to recover its deposits or collateralized securities that are in the possession of the outside parties.

The state minimizes custodial credit risk by restrictions set forth in state law. Statutes restrict the State Treasurer to deposit funds in financial institutions that are physically located in Washington unless otherwise expressly permitted by statute and authorized by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC). The PDPC (established under Chapter 39.58 of the Revised Code of Washington) constitutes a multiple financial institution collateral pool. Pledged securities under the PDPC collateral pool are held by the PDPC's agent in the name of the collateral pool.

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

The WSIB's real estate program is an externally managed pool of selected partnership investments, intended to provide alternative portfolio characteristics when compared to traditional stock and bond investments. The majority of the WSIB's partnerships

invest in institutional-quality real estate assets that are leased to third parties. The combination of income generated from bond-like lease payments, coupled with the hard asset qualities of commercial real estate, combine to generate returns that are expected to fall between the return expectations for fixed income and equities. The real estate portfolio is managed to deliver risk-adjusted returns that are consistent with the Board's long-term return expectations for the asset class. The WSIB's real estate partnerships typically invest in private real estate assets that are held for long-term income and appreciation. Many of the WSIB's investment partnerships do not involve co-investment with other financial entities, thereby providing the WSIB with control provisions related to liquidation, acquisition, and ongoing operational decisions like annual capital expenditures.

2. SECURITIES LENDING

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

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

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

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

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

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

During Fiscal Year 2005, there were no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions, or failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities or to pay distributions thereon. Further, the WSIB incurred no losses during Fiscal Year 2005 resulting from a default by either the borrowers or the securities lending agents.

3. INTEREST RATE RISK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. CREDIT RISK

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

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

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

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

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

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

Pension Trust Funds
Foreign Currency Risk
(expressed in thousands)

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

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

Consistent with the WSIB authority to invest in derivatives, international active equity managers may make limited investments in financial futures, forward contracts or other derivative securities to manage exposure to currency rate risk and equitize excess cash holdings. No such derivative securities were held as of June 30, 2005. Domestic and foreign passive equity index fund managers may also utilize various derivative securities to manage exposure to risk and increase portfolio returns. Information on the extent of use and holdings of derivative securities by passive equity index fund managers is unavailable. At June 30, 2005, the only derivative securities held directly by WSIB were collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) of $973.9 million

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

C. Investments – Workers' Compensation Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. SECURITIES LENDING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During Fiscal Year 2005, there were no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions, no failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities or to pay distributions thereon. Further, the WSIB incurred no losses during fiscal year 2005 resulting from a default by either the borrowers or the securities lending.

3. INTEREST RATE RISK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. CREDIT RISK

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

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

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

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

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

6. DERIVATIVES

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

Consistent with the WSIB authority to invest in derivatives, international active equity managers may make limited investments in financial futures, forward

contracts or other derivative securities to manage exposure to currency rate risk and equitize excess cash holdings. No such derivative securities were held as of June 30, 2005. Domestic and foreign passive equity index fund managers may also utilize various derivative securities to manage exposure to risk and increase portfolio returns. Information on the extent of use and holdings of derivative securities by passive equity index fund managers is unavailable. At June 30, 2005, the only derivative securities held directly by WSIB were collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) of $1.2 billion.

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

D. Investments – Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)

1. SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT POLICIES
The LGIP is managed and operated by the Office of the State Treasurer (OST). The OST is responsible for establishing the investment policy for the pool. It is reviewed annually by the LGIP Advisory Committee. The terms of the policy are designed to ensure the safety and liquidity of the funds deposited in the LGIP.

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

The objectives of the LGIP investment policy, in priority order, are safety, liquidity, and return on investment. To provide for the safety and liquidity of funds deposited in the LGIP, the state treasurer and designated investment officers shall:

- Adhere to all restrictions on the investment of funds established by law and by the policy.
- Limit the purchase of investments in securities so that the weighted average maturity of the portfolio, as defined in Section VI of the policy, does not exceed 90 days.
- Limit the purchase of investments to securities that have a maximum final maturity of 397 days, with the exceptions listed in section VI of the policy.
- Limit the purchase of investments in securities other than those issued by the U.S. government or its agencies.
- Prepare regular reports of portfolio activity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. SECURITIES LENDING

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

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

3. INTEREST RATE RISK

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

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

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

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

4. CREDIT RISK

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counter party, the LGIP will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The LGIP investment policy requires that securities purchased by the office be held by the master custodian, acting as an independent third party, in its safekeeping or trust department. All securities held as collateral were rated AAA. The market value of securities held for collateral must be at least 102 percent of the value of the repurchase agreement.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The LGIP mitigates concentration of credit risk by limiting the percentage of the portfolio invested with any one issuer.

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK - None

6. DERIVATIVES – None

7. REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

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

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

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

E. Investments – Higher Education Special Revenue and Endowment Funds

1. SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT POLICIES

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

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

The University combines most short-term cash balances in the Invested Funds Pool. At June 30, 2005, the Invested Funds Pool totaled $646.4 million. The fund also owns units in the Consolidated Endowment Fund valued at $337.8 million on June 30, 2005. By University policy, departments with qualifying funds in the Invested Funds Pool receive one of four rates of return based on the realized yield of the portfolio. Long-term deposits received 3.5 percent for Fiscal Year 2005. Operating and plant fund balances of self-sustaining units received 3.2 percent. Royalty accounts received 1.0 percent and gift accounts received 3.0 percent. The difference between the actual earnings of the Invested Funds Pool and the calculated distributions is used to support activities benefiting all University departments.

The majority of the endowed funds are invested in a pooled fund called the Consolidated Endowment Fund (CEF). Individual endowments subscribe to or dispose of units in the pool on the basis of a per unit valuation of the CEF at fair value on the last business day of the calendar quarter. Income is distributed based on the number of units held. The CEF income distribution is 5 percent of the average fair value of the CEF for the previous three years. State law allows for the spending of appreciation in the CEF.

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

which the fair value of the assets is less than the original gifts is $2.8 million.

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

2. SECURITIES LENDING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. INTEREST RATE RISK

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

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

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

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

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

4. CREDIT RISK

The University investment policies limit investments to investment grade assets. The Investment Policy for the University's operating funds reflects a higher level of credit risk/loss sensitivity and requires each manager to maintain a specific average AA rating as issued by a nationally recognized rating organization. Additionally, the investment policy requires the operating funds to have 50 percent of the assets invested in government and government agency issues. The Investment Policy for the CEF reflects its long-term nature by specifying average quality rating levels by individual manager, but still restricting investments to investment grade credits.

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS - None

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

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

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

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

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

comply with the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

- Obligations of the state of Washington or its political sub-divisions.

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

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

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

2. SECURITIES LENDING

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

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

The OST investment policy requires that any securities on loan be made available by the lending agent for next day liquidity at the option of the OST. During Fiscal Year 2005, the OST had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts owed to the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the OST. There were no violations of legal or contractual provisions or any losses resulting from a default of a borrower or lending agent during the fiscal year.

3. INTEREST RATE RISK

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

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

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

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

4. CREDIT RISK

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

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

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

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK - None

6. DERIVATIVES - None

7. REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

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

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

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

Note 4 - Receivables and Deferred/Unearned Revenues

A. Governmental Funds

Taxes Receivable

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

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

Other Receivables

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred Revenues

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

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

B. Proprietary Funds

Taxes Receivable

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

Other Receivables

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

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

Unearned Revenues

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

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

C. Fiduciary Funds

Other Receivables

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

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

Unearned Revenues

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

Note 5 - Interfund Balances and Transfers

A. Interfund Balances

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

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

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

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

B. Interfund Transfers

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 6 - Capital Assets

A. Governmental Capital Assets

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

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

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

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

B. Business-type Capital Assets

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

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

C. Depreciation

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

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

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

D. Construction in Progress

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

D. Construction in Progress

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

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities

A. Bonds Payable

Bonds payable at June 30, 2005, are reported by the state of Washington within Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities, as applicable.

The State Constitution and enabling statutes authorize the incurrence of state general obligation debt, to which the state's full faith, credit, and taxing power are pledged, either by the State Legislature or by a body designated by statute (presently the State Finance Committee). Legislative authorization arises from an affirmative vote of 60 percent of both legislative houses without voter consent, or from an affirmative vote of more than 50 percent of both legislative houses and a majority of the voters voting thereon. The State Finance Committee debt authorization does not require voter approval; however, it is limited to providing for: (1) temporary deficiencies in the state treasury (must be discharged within 12 months of the date of incurrence); (2) appropriations already made by the legislature; or (3) refunding of outstanding obligations of the state.

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

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

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

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

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY
General obligation bonds have been authorized and issued primarily to provide funds for:

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

Outstanding general obligations bonds are presented in the Washington State Treasurer's Annual Report for 2005. A copy of the report is available from the Office of the State Treasurer, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington, 98504-0200, phone number (360) 902-9000 or TTY (360) 902-8963.

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

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

Revenue Bonds are authorized under current state statutes, which provide for the issuance of bonds that are not supported, or not intended to be supported, by the full faith and credit of the state. These bonds pledge income derived from acquired or constructed assets for retirement of the debt and payment of the related interest.

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

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

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

DEBT REFUNDINGS

When advantageous and permitted by statute and bond covenants, the State Finance Committee authorizes the refunding of outstanding bonds. When the state refunds outstanding bonds, the net proceeds of each refunding issue are used to purchase U.S. government securities that are placed in irrevocable trusts with escrow agents to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered defeased and the liability has been removed from the government-wide statement of net assets.

CURRENT YEAR DEFEASANCES

Governmental Activities:

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

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

Business-Type Activities:

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

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

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

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

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

PRIOR YEAR DEFEASANCES

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

General Obligation Bond Debt:

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

Revenue Bond Debt:

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

B. Certificates of Participation

Current state law authorizes the state to enter into long-term financing contracts for the acquisition of real or personal property and for the issuance of certificates of participation in the contracts. These certificates of participation do not fall under the general obligation debt limitations and are generally payable only from annual appropriations by the Legislature. Other specific provisions could also affect the state's obligation under certain agreements. The certificates of participation are recorded for financial reporting purposes if the possibility of the state not meeting the terms of the agreements is considered remote.

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

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

C. Claims and Judgments

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

Workers' Compensation

Changes in the balances of workers' compensation claims liabilities during Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Workers' Compensation Fund	Balances Beginning of Fiscal Year	Incurred Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balances End of Fiscal Year
FY 2004	$ 15,863,852	2,267,506	(1,540,260)	$ 16,591,098
FY 2005	$ 16,591,098	2,289,923	(1,602,126)	$ 17,278,895

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

The claims and claim adjustment liabilities of $17.3 billion, as of June 30, 2005, include $8.7 billion for supplemental pension cost of living adjustments (COLAs) that by statute are not to be fully funded. These COLA payments are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, and the Workers' Compensation actuaries have indicated that future premium payments will be sufficient to pay these claims as they come due. The remaining claims liabilities of $8.6 billion are fully funded by long-term investments, net of obligations under securities lending agreements.

Risk Management

Changes in the balances of risk management claims liabilities during Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Risk Management Fund	Balances Beginning of Fiscal Year	Incurred Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Tort Defense Payments	Balances End of Fiscal Year
FY 2004	$ 498,914	59,882	(29,755)	(15,710)	$ 513,331
FY 2005	$ 513,331	34,857	(23,130)	(16,945)	$ 508,113

Risk Management reports claims and judgment liabilities when it becomes probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an actuarially determined amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. It also includes an actuarial estimate of loss adjustment expenses for tort defense. Because actual claims liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, it should be recognized that future loss emergence will likely deviate, perhaps materially, from the actuarial estimates. Claims liabilities are re-evaluated annually to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic or social factors.

The state is a defendant in a significant number of lawsuits pertaining to property and casualty matters. As of June 30, 2005, outstanding and actuarially determined claims against the state and its public authorities were $508.1 million for which the state has recorded a liability. The state is restricted by law from accumulating funds in the Self Insurance Liability Program in excess of 50 percent of total outstanding and actuarially determined claims. At June 30, 2005, the Risk Management Fund held $77.6 million in cash and pooled investments designated for payment of these claims under the state's Self Insurance Liability Program.

Health Insurance

Changes in the balances of Health Insurance claim liabilities during Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Health Insurance Fund	Balances Beginning of Fiscal Year	Incurred Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balances End of Fiscal Year
FY 2004	$ 47,934	431,539	(412,594)	$ 66,879
FY 2005	$ 66,879	524,106	(512,556)	$ 78,429

The Health Insurance Fund establishes a liability when it becomes probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an actuarially determined amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Because actual claims liabilities depend on various complex factors, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not always result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are re-evaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors.

At June 30, 2005, health insurance claims liabilities totaling $78.4 million are fully funded with cash and investments, net of obligations under securities lending agreements

D. Leases

The state leases land, office facilities, office and computer equipment, and other assets under a variety of agreements. Although lease terms vary, most leases are subject to appropriation from the state Legislature to continue the obligation. If the possibility of receiving no funding from the Legislature is remote, leases are considered noncancelable for financial reporting purposes. Leases that represent acquisitions are classified as capital leases, and the related assets and liabilities are recorded in the financial records at the inception of the lease. Other leases are classified as operating leases with the lease payments recorded as expenditures or expenses during the life of the lease. Certain operating leases are renewable for specified periods. In most cases, management expects that the leases will be renewed or replaced by other leases.
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Leased land, buildings and equipment under capital leases as of June 30, 2005, include the following (expressed in thousands):

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

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

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

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

E. Long-Term Liability Activity

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

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

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

Revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2005 of $502.9 million were issued by the Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA), which is a blended component unit of the state. The bonds are obligations of the TSA and are secured solely by the TSA's right to receive 29.2 percent of the state's tobacco settlement revenues, restricted investments of the TSA, and undistributed TSA bond proceeds. These bonds do not constitute either a legal or moral obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit or taxing power for payment of these bonds.

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

Note 8 - No Commitment Debt

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

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

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

Note 9 – Fund Balances Reserved for Other Specific Purposes

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

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

Note 10 - Deficit Net Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 11 - Retirement Plans

A. General

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

Basis of Accounting

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

Investments

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

DEPARTMENT OF RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Retirement System (JRS)
- Defined benefit plan

Judges' Retirement Fund (Judges)
- Defined benefit plan

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

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

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

BOARD FOR VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTERS

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

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

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

HIGHER EDUCATION

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

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

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

Number of Participating Members

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

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

Number of Participating Employers

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

Employers can participate in multiple systems and/or plans.

B. Plan Description

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

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

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

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

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

PERS Plan 1 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement after 30 years of service, or at the age of 60 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 25 years of service. The annual benefit is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any 24 eligible consecutive compensation months), capped at 60 percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)

TRS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan. TRS participants who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by June 30, 1996, are Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. TRS participants joining the system on or after July 1, 1996, and those who exercised their transfer option, are members of TRS Plan 3.

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

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

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

TRS Plan 1 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement after 30 years of service, or at the age of 60 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 25 years of service. The annual pension is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during the highest of any consecutive two compensation contract years), capped at 60 percent.

TRS Plan 2 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members may retire at the age of 65 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 20 years of service, with

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

School Employees' Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

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

contributions adjusted by earnings and losses from the investment of those contributions upon separation from SERS-covered employment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEOFF defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings, employer and employee contributions, and a special funding situation in which the state pays through state legislative appropriations. Employee contributions to the LEOFF Plan 1 and 2 defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by DRS. During Fiscal Year 2005, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Employees in LEOFF Plan 1 and 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest earnings thereon upon separation from LEOFF-covered employment.

LEOFF was established in 1970 by the Legislature. Membership includes all full-time, fully compensated, local law enforcement officers and firefighters. LEOFF membership is comprised primarily of non-state employees, with Department of Fish and Wildlife enforcement officers who were first included prospectively effective July 27, 2003, being a major exception. LEOFF retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature. Effective July 1, 2003, the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board was established by Initiative 790 to provide governance of LEOFF Plan 2. The Board's duties include adopting contribution rates and recommending policy changes to the Legislature for the LEOFF Plan 2 retirement plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS)

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

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

WSPRS was established by the Legislature in 1947. Any commissioned employee of the Washington State Patrol is eligible to participate. WSPRS benefits are

established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Retirement System (JRS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judges' Retirement Fund (Judges)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Funding Policies

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

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

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

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

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

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

PERS Actual Contribution Rates

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

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

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)

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

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

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

TRS Actual Contribution Rates

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

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

School Employees' Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

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

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

SERS Actual Contribution Rates

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

*The employer rates include an administrative expense rate of 0.19percent.
**Plan 3 defined benefit portion only.
***Variable from 5% to 15% based on rate selected by the member.

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

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

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

LEOFF Actual Contribution Rates

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

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

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

Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS)

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

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

WSPRS Actual Contribution Rates

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

Judicial Retirement System (JRS)

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

Judges' Retirement Fund (Judges)

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

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

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

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

D. Employer Contributions Required and Paid

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

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

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

E. Annual Pension Cost and Other Related Information

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

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

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

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

F. Three Year Historical Trend Information

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

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

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

G. Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

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

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

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

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

H. Changes in Benefit Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. Defined Contribution Plans

Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 3 (PERS 3)

The Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan administered by the state through the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS). Eligible employees include: elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme, Appeals, and Superior Courts (other than judges currently in a judicial retirement system); employees of legislative committees; community and technical colleges, college and university employees not in national higher education retirement programs; judges of district and municipal courts; and employees of local governments. PERS participants who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by either, February 28, 2002, for state and higher education employees, or August 31, 2002, for local government employees, are Plan 2 members unless they exercise an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. PERS participants who joined the system on or after March 1, 2002, for state and higher education employees, or September 1, 2002, for local government employees have the irrevocable option of choosing membership in either PERS Plan 2 or PERS Plan 3. The option must be exercised within 90 days of employment. An employee is reported in Plan 2 until a choice is made. Employees who fail to choose within 90 days default to PERS Plan 3. Refer to section B of this note for PERS plan descriptions.

PERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and

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

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

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

Teachers' Retirement System Plan 3 (TRS 3)

The Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan administered by the state through the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS). Eligible employees include certificated employees in grades K-12 in the public schools. TRS participants who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by June 30, 1996, are Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. TRS participants joining the system on or after July 1, 1996, and those who exercised their transfer option, are members of TRS Plan 3. Refer to Section B of this note for TRS plan descriptions.

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

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

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

School Employees' Retirement System Plan 3 (SERS 3)

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

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

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

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

Judicial Retirement Account (JRA)

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

Member contributions equal 2.5 percent of covered salary and the state, as employer, matches this amount. Contributions are collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The employer and employee obligations to contribute are established per chapter 2.14 RCW. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established in state statute and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

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

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

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

Higher Education Retirement Plans

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. Plan Net Assets and Changes in Plan Net Assets

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

Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

June 30, 2005

(expressed in thousands)

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

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

Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

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

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

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

Note 12 - Commitments and Contingencies

A. Construction and Other Commitments

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

B. Summary of Significant Litigation

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

Social and Health Services

During the reporting period, there have been additional challenges or developments in pending cases involving the administration of state social service programs. These include:

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

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

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

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

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

Group Health Cooperative v. DSHS. In this Thurston County case, Group Health claims that the Department breached certain managed care contracts between 1992 and 2001 by failing to identify and decertify persons simultaneously receiving other public benefits while

enrolled in the Group Health Plan. There is no trial date set. Potential damages have been estimated at $14.6 million.

Transportation

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

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

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

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

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

Personnel

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

Revenue

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

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

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

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

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

Washington State Farm Bureau Federation, et al. v. Gregoire. This action pending in Snohomish County Superior Court challenges the validity of revenue measures enacted by the 2005 Legislature, including sales and use tax on extended warranties, cigarettes and

liquor, and a tax on the transfer of decedents' estates. Revenues from these measures for the 2005-2007 biennium are projected to be approximately $401 million.

Education

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

General Government

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

Natural Resources

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

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

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

Tort Cases and Claims

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

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

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

would conflict with and constitute a reversal of Terrell C., creating a new cause of action against DSHS.)

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

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

C. Federal Assistance

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

D. Arbitrage Rebate

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

E. Other Commitments and Contingencies

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 2005, the state had guaranteed 172 school districts' voter-approved general obligation debt with a total outstanding principal of $4.6 billion. The state estimates that school bond guarantee liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

Local Option Capital Asset Lending Program (LOCAL)

On September 1, 1998, the state lease-purchase program was extended to local governments seeking low cost financing of essential equipment. The program allows local governments to pool their financing requests together with Washington State agencies in Certificates of Participation (COPs). Refer to Note 7.B for the state's COP disclosure. These COP's do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the state, rather local governments pledge their full faith and credit in a general obligation pledge. In the event that any local government fails to make any payment, the state is obligated to withhold an amount sufficient to make such payment from the local government's share, if any, of state revenues or other amounts authorized or required by law to be distributed by the state to such local government, if otherwise legally permissible. Upon failure of any local government to make a payment, the state is further obligated, to the extent of legally available appropriated funds to make such payment on behalf of such local government. The local government remains obligated to make all COP payments and reimburse the state for any conditional payments.

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

Office Building Lease

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

Note 13 - Subsequent Events

A. Bond Issues

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

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

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

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

B. Certificates of Participation

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

General Fund

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

	General Fund			
	Original Budget 2003-05 Biennium	Final Budget 2003-05 Biennium	Actual 2003-05 Biennium	Variance with Final Budget
Budgetary fund balance, July 1	$ 404,581	$ 404,581	$ 404,581	$ -
Resources:				
Taxes	22,791,756	22,830,612	23,158,534	327,922
Licenses, permits, and fees	156,491	155,089	154,486	(603)
Other contracts and grants	477,517	533,271	525,943	(7,328)
Timber sales	8,600	8,600	8,562	(38)
Federal grants-in-aid	10,630,943	11,271,670	10,726,343	(545,327)
Charges for services	78,120	89,321	92,718	3,397
Interest income	65,240	65,240	54,607	(10,633)
Miscellaneous revenue	86,885	103,589	87,175	(16,414)
Transfers from other funds	297,642	672,040	830,136	158,096
Total Resources	34,997,775	36,134,013	36,043,085	(90,928)
Charges to appropriations:				
General government	2,297,684	2,685,210	2,616,620	68,590
Human services	17,118,189	17,588,984	17,416,619	172,365
Natural resources and recreation	456,814	525,584	489,730	35,854
Transportation	54,139	57,521	53,640	3,881
Education	14,176,517	14,291,867	14,213,990	77,877
Capital outlays	244,073	275,637	115,289	160,348
Transfers to other funds	99,884	99,874	251,182	(151,308)
Total Charges to appropriations	34,447,300	35,524,677	35,157,070	367,607
Excess available for appropriation Over (Under) charges to appropriations	550,475	609,336	886,015	276,679
Reconciling Items:				
Changes in reserves (net)	-	-	(91,848)	(91,848)
Entity adjustments (net)	-	-	75,492	75,492
Total Reconciling Items	-	-	(16,356)	(16,356)
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	$ 550,475	$ 609,336	$ 869,659	$ 260,323

Budgetary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

Budget to GAAP Reconciliation

General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005

(expressed in thousands)

	General Fund
Sources/inflows of resources	
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "Total Resources" from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule	$ 36,043,085
Differences - budget to GAAP:	
The following items are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenue for financial reporting purposes:	
Transfers from other funds	(830,136)
Budgetary fund balance at the beginning of the year	(404,581)
The following items are not inflows of budgetary resources but are revenue for financial reporting purposes:	
Noncash commodities and electronic food stamp benefits	1,056,547
Unanticipated receipts	157,698
Noncash revenues	75,492
Revenues collected for other governments	55,644
Biennium total revenues	36,153,749
Fiscal Year 2004 total revenues	(17,609,936)
Total revenues (GAAP basis) as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	$ 18,543,813

Uses/outflows of resources	
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "Total Charges to Appropriations" from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule.	$ 35,157,070
Differences - budget to GAAP:	
Budgeted expenditure transfers are recorded as expenditures in the budget statement but are recorded as other financing source (use) for financial reporting purposes.	(1,583,744)
Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes.	(251,182)
The following items are not outflows of budgetary resources but are recorded as current expenditures for financial reporting purposes.	
Noncash commodities and electronic food stamp benefits	1,056,547
Expenditures related to unanticipated receipts	157,698
Capital lease acquisitions	20,568
Distributions to other governments	55,644
Biennium total expenditures	34,612,601
Fiscal Year 2004 total expenditures	(16,880,133)
Total expenditures (GAAP basis) as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	$ 17,732,468

Budgetary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

General Budgetary Policies and Procedures

The Governor is required to submit a budget to the state Legislature no later than December 20 of the year preceding odd-numbered year sessions of the Legislature. The budget is a proposal for expenditures in the ensuing biennial period based upon anticipated revenues from the sources and rates existing by law at the time of submission of the budget. The Governor may additionally submit, as an appendix to the budget, a proposal for expenditures in the ensuing biennium from revenue sources derived from proposed changes in existing statutes.

The appropriated budget and any necessary supplemental budgets are legally required to be adopted through the passage of appropriation bills by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. Operating appropriations are generally made at the fund/account and agency level; however, in a few cases, appropriations are made at the fund/account and agency/program level. Operating appropriations cover either the entire biennium or a single fiscal year within the biennium. Capital appropriations are biennial and are generally made at the fund/account, agency, and project level.

The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund/account, agency, and appropriation level, with administrative controls established at lower levels of detail in certain instances. The accompanying budgetary schedules are not presented at the legal level of budgetary control. This is due to the large number of appropriations within individual agencies that would make such a presentation in the accompanying financial schedules extremely cumbersome. Section 2400.121 of the GASB Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards provides for the preparation of a separate report in these extreme cases. For the state of Washington, a separate report has been prepared for the 2003-05 Biennium to illustrate legal budgetary compliance. Appropriated budget versus actual expenditures, and estimated versus actual revenues and other financing sources (uses) for appropriated funds at agency and appropriation level are presented in Report CAF1054 for governmental funds. A copy of this report is available at the Office of Financial Management, 6639 Capitol Boulevard, PO Box 43113, Olympia, Washington 98504-3113.

Legislative appropriations are strict legal limits on expenditures/expenses, and overexpenditures are prohibited. All appropriated and certain nonappropriated funds are further controlled by the executive branch through the allotment process. This process allocates the expenditure/expense plan into monthly allotments by program, source of funds, and object of expenditure. According to statute RCW 43.88.110(2), except under limited circumstances, the original allotments are approved by the Governor and may be revised on a quarterly basis and must be accompanied by an explanation of the reasons for significant changes. Because allotments are not the strict legal limit on expenditures/expenses, the budgetary schedules presented as required supplementary information (RSI) are shown on an appropriation versus actual comparison rather than an allotment versus actual comparison.

Proprietary funds typically earn revenues and incur expenses (i.e., depreciation or budgeted asset purchases) not covered by the allotment process. Budget estimates are generally made outside the allotment process according to prepared business plans. These proprietary fund business plan estimates are adjusted only at the beginning of each fiscal year.

Additional fiscal control is exercised through various means. OFM is authorized to make expenditure/expense allotments based on availability of unanticipated receipts, mainly federal government grant increases made during a fiscal year. State law does not preclude the over expenditure of allotments, although RCW 43.88.110(3) requires that the Legislature be provided an explanation of major variances.

Operating encumbrances lapse at the end of the applicable appropriation. Capital outlay encumbrances lapse at the end of the biennium unless reappropriated by the Legislature in the ensuing biennium. Encumbrances outstanding against continuing appropriations at fiscal year end are reported as reservations of fund balance.

Budgetary Reporting versus GAAP Reporting

Governmental funds are budgeted materially in conformance with GAAP. However, the presentation in the accompanying budgetary schedules is different in certain respects from the corresponding Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (governmental operating statement). In the accompanying budgetary schedules, budget and actual expenditures are reported only for appropriated activities. Expenditures are classified based on whether the appropriation is from the operating or capital budget. Expenditures funded by operating budget appropriations are reported as current expenditures classified by the function of the agency receiving the appropriation. Expenditures funded by capital budget appropriations are reported as capital outlays.

However, in the governmental operating statements, all governmental funds are included and expenditures are

classified according to what was actually purchased. Capital outlays are fixed asset acquisitions such as land, buildings, and equipment. Debt service expenditures are principal and interest payments. Current expenditures are all other governmental fund expenditures classified based on the function of the agency making the expenditures.

Additionally, certain governmental activities are excluded from the budgetary schedules because they are not appropriated. These activities include: activities designated as nonappropriated by the Legislature, such as the Higher Education Special Revenue Fund, Higher Education Endowment Fund, Tobacco Settlement Securitization Bond Debt Service Fund, federal surplus food commodities, electronic food stamp benefits, capital leases, note proceeds, and resources collected and distributed to other governments.

Further, certain expenditures are appropriated as operating transfers. These transfers are reported as operating transfers on the budgetary schedules and as expenditures on the governmental operating statements. The factors contributing to the differences between the Budgetary Comparison Schedule and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance are noted in the previous Budget to GAAP reconciliation.

Budgetary Fund Balance includes the following as reported on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet: Unreserved, undesignated fund balance; and Reserved for encumbrances.

Pension Plan Information

Public Employees' Retirement System - Plan 1

Schedule of Funding Progress

Valuation Years 2004 through 1999 (dollars in millions)

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Actuarial Valuation Date	9/30/2004	9/30/2003	9/30/2002	9/30/2001	12/31/2000	12/31/1999
Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	$ 9,928	$ 10,227	$ 10,757	$ 10,990	$ 11,111	$ 10,456
Actuarial Accrued Liability	12,855	12,692	12,560	12,088	11,695	11,636
Unfunded Actuarial Liability	2,927	2,465	1,803	1,098	584	1,180
Percentage Funded	77%	81%	86%	91%	95%	90%
Covered Payroll	863	945	1,023	1,085	1,132	1,184
Unfunded Actuarial Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	339%	261%	176%	101%	52%	100%

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

Teachers' Retirement System - Plan 1

Schedule of Funding Progress

Valuation Years 2004 through 1999 (dollars in millions)

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Actuarial Valuation Date	9/30/2004	9/30/2003	9/30/2002	9/30/2001	6/30/2000	6/30/1999
Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	$ 8,728	$ 9,086	$ 9,365	$ 9,342	$ 9,372	$ 8,696
Actuarial Accrued Liability	10,401	10,325	10,235	9,895	9,566	9,529
Unfunded Actuarial Liability	1,673	1,239	869	553	194	833
Percentage Funded	84%	88%	91%	94%	98%	91%
Covered Payroll	616	692	741	800	957	984
Unfunded Actuarial Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	272%	179%	117%	69%	20%	85%

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

Pension Plan Information

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System- Plan 1

Schedule of Funding Progress

Valuation Years 2004 through 1999 (dollars in millions)

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Actuarial Valuation Date	9/30/2004	9/30/2003	9/30/2002	9/30/2001	12/31/2000	12/31/1999
Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	$ 4,666	$ 4,803	$ 5,095	$ 5,369	$ 5,440	$ 5,150
Actuarial Accrued Liability	4,266	4,275	4,259	4,153	4,002	4,125
Unfunded (Assets in Excess of)						
Actuarial Liability	(400)	(528)	(836)	(1,216)	(1,438)	(1,025)
Percentage Funded	109%	112%	120%	129%	136%	125%
Covered Payroll	64	71	80	87	95	106
Unfunded Actuarial Liability as a						
Percentage of Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

Judicial Retirement System

Schedule of Funding Progress

Valuation Years 2004 through 1999 (dollars in millions)

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Actuarial Valuation Date	9/30/2004	9/30/2003	9/30/2002	9/30/2001	12/31/2000	12/31/1999
Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	$ 4	$ 6	$ 8	$ 10	$ 10	$ 9
Actuarial Accrued Liability	89	91	92	92	93	94
Unfunded Actuarial Liability	85	85	84	82	83	85
Percentage Funded	4%	7%	9%	11%	11%	10%
Covered Payroll	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
Unfunded Actuarial Liability as a						
Percentage of Covered Payroll	3542%	3269%	2800%	2733%	2075%	2125%

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

Pension Plan Information

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

Schedule of Funding Progress

Valuation Years 2004 through 1999 (dollars in millions)

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Actuarial Valuation Date	12/31/2004	12/31/2003	12/31/2002	12/31/2001	12/31/2000	12/31/1999
Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	$ 120	$ 120	$ 124	$ 129	$ 126	$ 118
Actuarial Accrued Liability*	115	112	110	99	96	98
Unfunded (Assets in Excess of)						
Actuarial Liability	(5)	(8)	(14)	(30)	(30)	(20)
Percentage Funded	104%	107%	113%	130%	131%	120%
Covered Payroll**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unfunded Actuarial Liability as a						
Percentage of Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Pension plan liability only - excludes Relief benefits.

**Covered Payroll is not presented because it is not applicable since this is a volunteer organization.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

Judges' Retirement Fund

Schedule of Funding Progress

Valuation Years 2004 through 1999 (dollars in millions)

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Actuarial Valuation Date	9/30/2004	9/30/2003	9/30/2002	9/30/2001	12/31/2000	12/31/1999
Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	$ 4.4	$ 4.5	$ 4.7	$ 4.9	$ 4.7	$ 4.4
Actuarial Accrued Liability	4.7	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.4
Unfunded Actuarial Liability	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.0
Percentage Funded	94%	87%	85%	82%	77%	69%
Covered Payroll	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unfunded Actuarial Liability as a						
Percentage of Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	800%	1100%	1400%	2000%

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

Pension Plan Information

Schedules of Contributions from Employers and Other Contributing Entities

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2005 through 2000

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Public Employees' Retirement System - Plan 1 (expressed in millions)						
Employers' Annual Required Contribution	$ 340.3	$ 295.1	$ 228.9	$ 164.3	$ 118.8	$ 199.2
Employers' Actual Contribution	22.4	22.8	56.6	68.6	181.7	200.2
Percentage Contributed	7%	8%	25%	42%	153%	101%
Public Employees' Retirement System - Plan 2/3 (expressed in millions)						
Employers' Annual Required Contribution	$ 227.7	$ 192.6	$ 141.7	$ 72.0	$ 55.6	$ 103.6
Employers' Actual Contribution	74.7	69.4	38.2	51.0	115.0	101.9
Percentage Contributed	33%	36%	27%	71%	207%	98%
Teachers' Retirement System - Plan 1 (expressed in millions)						
Employers' Annual Required Contribution	$ 224.3	$ 185.7	$ 153.4	$ 119.8	$ 90.6	$ 176.1
Employers' Actual Contribution	8.8	11.4	20.4	59.5	141.3	183.0
Percentage Contributed	4%	6%	13%	50%	156%	104%
Teachers' Retirement System - Plan 2/3 (expressed in millions)						
Employers' Annual Required Contribution	$ 117.4	$ 96.2	$ 79.5	$ 66.7	$ 40.4	$ 56.2
Employers' Actual Contribution	33.8	29.9	18.2	46.4	69.6	75.3
Percentage Contributed	29%	31%	23%	70%	172%	134%
School Employees' Retirement System - Plan 2/3 (expressed in millions)						
Employers' Annual Required Contribution	$ 64.0	$ 52.3	$ 44.2	$ 19.5	$ 6.7	**
Employers' Actual Contribution	10.2	9.1	6.2	11.3	19.9	**
Percentage Contributed	16%	17%	14%	58%	297%	**

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) changes each year with the experience of the plans. Factors influencing the experience include changes in funding methods, assumptions, plan provisions, and economic and demographic gains and losses. The methods used to derive the ARC for this accounting disclosure are different from that used to derive the actual contributions required by law. These differences include the use of different actuarial valuations (actual contributions may be based on an earlier valuation), and different actuarial cost methods. For these reasons the actual contributions will not match the Annual Required Contributions.

** SERS did not exist prior to 9/1/2000

Pension Plan Information

Schedules of Contributions from Employers and Other Contributing Entities

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2005 through 2000

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System - Plan 1 (expressed in millions)						
Employers' Annual Required Contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6.3
Employers' Actual Contribution	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.3
Percentage Contributed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%
State Annual Required Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Actual Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage Contributed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System - Plan 2 (expressed in millions)						
Employers' Annual Required Contribution	$ 48.5	$ 41.5	$ 34.1	$ 26.2	$ 20.3	$ 26.9
Employers' Actual Contribution	32.8	30.8	25.6	24.0	31.5	26.2
Percentage Contributed	68%	74%	75%	92%	155%	97%
State Annual Required Contribution	32.3	27.7	22.7	17.5	13.5	18.0
State Actual Contribution	21.3	20.2	16.4	15.6	20.9	17.1
Percentage Contributed	66%	73%	72%	89%	155%	95%
Washington State Patrol Retirement System (expressed in millions)						
Employers' Annual Required Contribution	$ 3.4	$ 2.6	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Employers' Actual Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage Contributed	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) changes each year with the experience of the plans. Factors influencing the experience include changes in funding methods, assumptions, plan provisions, and economic and demographic gains and losses. The methods used to derive the ARC for this accounting disclosure are different from that used to derive the actual contributions required by law. These differences include the use of different actuarial valuations (actual contributions may be based on an earlier valuation), and different actuarial cost methods. For these reasons the actual contributions will not match the Annual Required Contributions.

Pension Plan Information

Schedules of Contributions from Employers and Other Contributing Entities

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2005 through 2000

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Judicial Retirement System (expressed in millions)						
Employers' Annual Required Contribution	$ 21.7	$ 18.5	$ 16.2	$ 14.2	$ 13.3	$ 12.5
Employers' Actual Contribution	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.3	7.3
Percentage Contributed	29%	34%	38%	44%	55%	58%
Judges' Retirement Fund (expressed in millions)						
Employers' Annual Required Contribution	$ 0.1	$ 0.2	$ 0.1	$ 0.2	$ 0.2	$ 0.3
Employers' Actual Contribution	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8
Percentage Contributed	500%	250%	300%	150%	400%	267%
Volunteer Fire Fighters' and and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (expressed in millions)						
Employers' Annual Required Contribution	$ 0.7	$ 0.8	$ 0.8	$ 0.8	$ 0.7	$ 0.7
Employers' Actual Contribution	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Percentage Contributed	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
State Annual Required Contribution	1.8	1.5	0.7	-	-	0.1
State Actual Contribution	4.4	4.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.7
Percentage Contributed	244%	293%	471%	N/A	N/A	2700%

N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Washington State Office of the State Actuary

The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) changes each year with the experience of the plans. Factors influencing the experience include changes in funding methods, assumptions, plan provisions, and economic and demographic gains and losses. The methods used to derive the ARC for this accounting disclosure are different from that used to derive the actual contributions required by law. These differences include the use of different actuarial valuations (actual contributions may be based on an earlier valuation), and different actuarial cost methods. For these reasons the actual contributions will not match

Pension Plan Information

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
Defined Benefit Pension Plans

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules 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	9/30/2004	9/30/2004	9/30/2004	9/30/2004	9/30/2004
Actuarial Cost Method	entry age	aggregate***	entry age	aggregate***	aggregate***
Amortization Method					
Funding	level %	n/a	level %	n/a	n/a
GASB	level $	n/a	level $	n/a	n/a
Remaining amortization period (closed)	7/1/07-6/30/24	n/a	9/1/07-6/30/24	n/a	n/a
Asset valuation method	8-year graded smoothed fair value*	8-year graded smoothed fair value*	8-year graded smoothed fair value*	8-year graded smoothed fair value*	8-year graded smoothed fair value*
Actuarial assumptions:					
Investment Rate of Return	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Projected Salary Increases					
Salary Inflation at 4.5%, plus the merit increases described below:					
initial salary merit (grades down to 0%)	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	6.2%	7.0%
merit period (years of service)	17 yrs	17 yrs	17 yrs	17 yrs	17 yrs
Includes inflation at		3.50%		3.50%	3.50%
Cost of living adjustments	Uniform COLA** Gainsharing COLA**	CPI increase, maximum 3%	Uniform COLA** Gainsharing COLA**	CPI increase, maximum 3%	CPI increase, maximum 3%

N/A indicates data not applicable.

* 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):

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%			

The actuarial value of assets is subject to a 30% market value corridor, so it will lie between 70% and 130% of the market value of assets.

LEOFF Plan 1	LEOFF Plan 2	VFFRPF
9/30/2004	9/30/2004	12/31/2004
entry age	aggregate***	entry age
level %	n/a	level $
level $	n/a	level $
6/30/2024	n/a	12/31/2017
8-year graded smoothed fair value*	8-year graded smoothed fair value*	4-year smoothed fair value
8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
11.7% 21 yrs	11.7% 21 yrs	n/a
3.50% CPI increase	3.50% CPI increase, maximum 3%	n/a none

** The Uniform COLA and Gainsharing COLA.
Generally, all retirees over age 66 receive an increase in their monthly benefit at least once a year.
The Gainsharing COLA is added every even-numbered year if certain extraordinary investment gains are ach
In 1998 it was $0.11. On 1/1/2000 it was $0.28 per year of service. On 1/1/2002 and 1/1/2004 no Gainshar
was added.

The Uniform COLA increase is added every July. The next Uniform COLA amount is calculated as the last U
COLA amount plus any Gainsharing COLA amount, all increased by 3%.
On 7/1/2000, it was ($0.77+$0.28)x1.03 = $1.08. On 7/1/2001, it was ($1.08+$0.00)x1.03 = $1.11.
On 7/1/2002, it was ($1.11+$0.00)x1.03 = $1.14. On 7/1/2003, it was ($1.14+$0.00)x1.03 = $1.18.
On 7/1/2004, it was ($1.18+$0.00)x1.03 = $1.21. On 7/1/2005, it was ($1.21 = $0.00)x 1.03 = $1.25.

*** The aggregate cost method does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial liabilities.
**** The method is pay-as-you-go for the funding of JRS and Judges.

Information about Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach

Condition Assessment

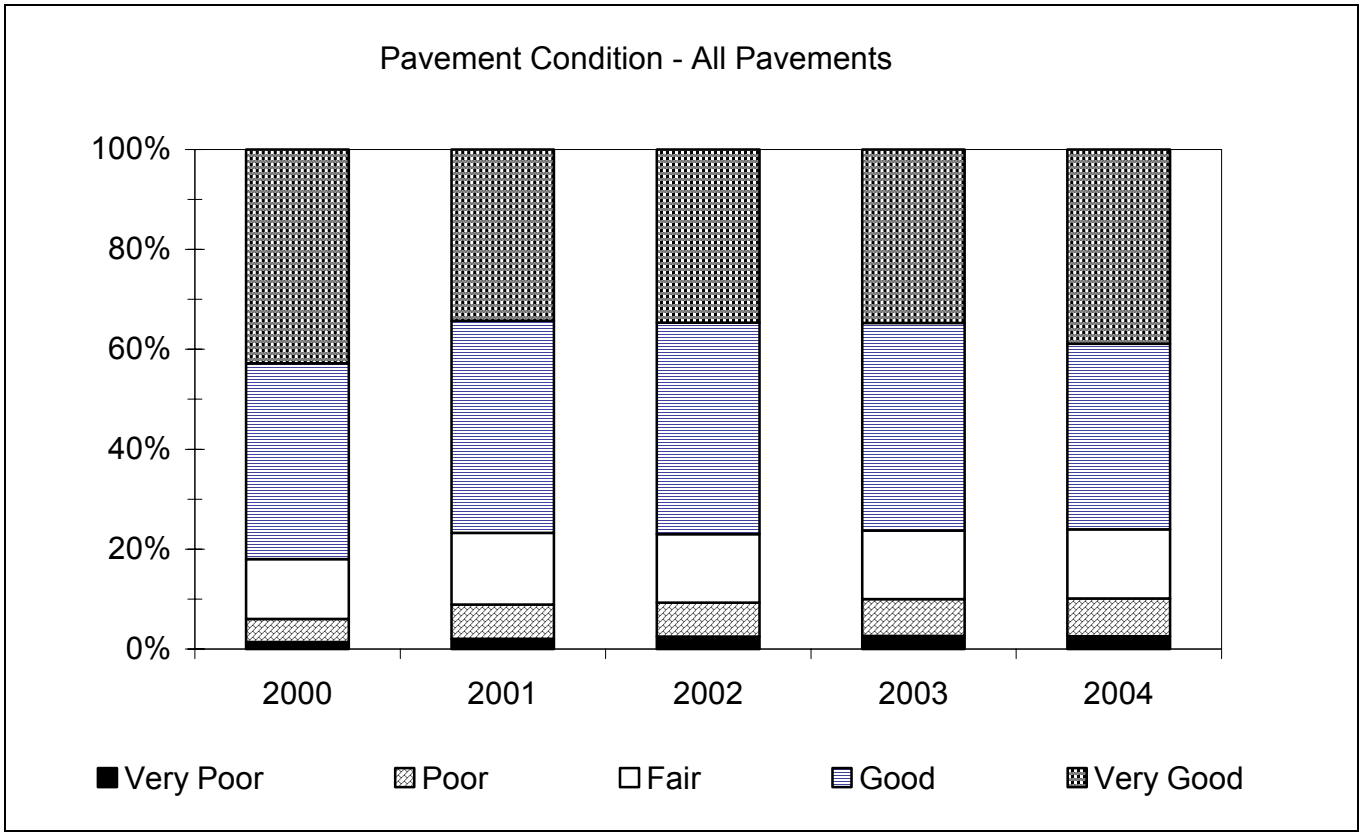
Pavement Condition

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) owns and maintains 20,003 lane miles of highway, including ramps, collectors and special use lanes. Special use lanes include High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV), climbing, chain-up, holding, slow vehicle turnout, two-way turn, weaving/speed change, bicycle, transit, truck climbing shoulder, turn and acceleration lanes. Special use and ramp/collector lane miles make up 1,688 of the total lane miles. There are approximately 69 lane miles under construction.

WSDOT has been rating pavement condition since 1969. Pavement rated in *good* condition is smooth and has few defects. Pavement in *poor* condition is characterized by cracking, patching, roughness and rutting. Pavement condition is rated using three factors: Pavement Structural Condition (PSC), International Roughness Index (IRI), and Rutting.

In 1993 the Legislature required WSDOT to rehabilitate pavements at the Lowest Life Cycle Cost (LLCC), which has been determined to occur at a PSC range between 40 and 60, or when triggers for roughness or rutting are met. The trend over the last five years has shown that the percentage of pavements in poor or very poor condition has remained fairly stable at 9 to 10% except in 2000 when it was at 6%. WSDOT uses LLCC analysis to manage its pavement preservation program. The principles behind LLCC are basic – if rehabilitation is done too early, pavement life is wasted; if rehabilitation is done too late, very costly repair work may be required, especially if the underlying structure is compromised. WSDOT continually looks for ways to best strike the balance between these two basic principles.

While the goal for pavements is zero miles in 'poor' condition, marginally good pavements may deteriorate into poor condition during the lag time between assessment and actual rehabilitation. As a result, a small percentage of marginally good pavements will move into the 'poor' condition category for any given assessment period.



The Department of Transportation manages State Highways targeting the LLCC per the Pavement Management System due date. While the department has a long-term goal of no pavements in poor condition (a pavement condition index less than 40, on a 100 point scale), the current policy is to maintain 90 percent of all highway pavement types at a pavement condition index of 40 or better with no more than 10 percent of its highways at a pavement condition index below 40. The most recent assessment found that State Highways were within the prescribed parameters with only ten percent of all pavement types with a pavement condition index below 40.

WSDOT uses the following scale for Pavement Structural Condition (PSC):

Category	PSC Range	Description
Very Good	80 – 100	Little or no distress. Example: Flexible pavement with 5% of wheel track length having "hairline" severity alligator cracking will have a PSC of 80.
Good	60 - 80	Early stage deterioration. Example: Flexible pavement with 15% of wheel track length having "hairline" alligator cracking will have a PSC of 70.
Fair	40 - 60	This is the threshold value for rehabilitation. Example: Flexible pavement with 25% of wheel track length having "hairline" alligator cracking will have a PSC of 50.
Poor	20 - 40	Structural deterioration. Example: Flexible pavement with 25% of wheel track length having "medium (spalled)" severity alligator cracking will have a PSC of 30.
Very Poor	0 - 20	Advanced structural deterioration. Example: Flexible pavement with 40% of wheel track length having "medium (spalled)" severity alligator cracking will have a PSC of 10. May require extensive repair and thicker overlays.

The PSC is a measure based on distresses such as cracking and patching, which are related to the pavement's ability to carry loads. Pavements develop structural deficiencies due to truck traffic and cold weather. WSDOT attempts to program rehabilitation for pavement segments when they are projected to reach a PSC of 50. A PSC of 50 can occur due to various amounts and severity of distress. For rigid pavements (such as Portland cement concrete), a PSC of 50 represents 50 percent of the concrete slabs exhibiting joint faulting with a severity of 1/8 to 1/4 inch (faulting is the elevation difference at slab joints and results in a rough ride – particularly in large trucks). Further, a PSC of 50 can also be obtained if 25 percent of concrete slabs exhibit two to three cracks per panel.

The International Roughness Index (IRI) uses a scale in inches per mile. WSDOT considers pavements with a ride performance measures greater than 220 inches per mile to be in poor condition. For example, new asphalt overlays typically have ride values below 75 inches per mile, which is very smooth.

Rutting is measured in millimeters: a pavement with more than 12 millimeters of rutting is considered in poor condition. The three indices (PSC, IRI, and Rutting) are combined to rate a section of pavement, which is assigned the lowest category of any of the three ratings.

The following table shows the combined explanatory categories and the ratings for each index.

Category	PSC	IRI	Rutting
Very Good	100 – 80	< 95	< 4
Good	80 – 60	95 – 170	4 – 8
Fair	60 – 40	170 – 220	8 – 12
Poor	40 – 20	220 – 320	12 – 16
Very Poor	0 – 20	> 320	> 16

Since 1999, WSDOT has used an automated pavement distress survey procedure. In the automated survey, high-resolution video images are collected at highway speed and these video images are then rated on special workstations at 3-6 mph speed. This change has also resulted in a more detailed classification and recording of various distresses that are rated.

Pavement condition surveys are generally conducted in the fall of each year, then analyzed during the winter and spring, with the previous year's results available in July each year. In 2004, WSDOT rated pavement condition on 17,762 of the 20,003 lane miles of highway. The chart on the following page shows recent pavement condition ratings for the State Highway System, using the combination of the three indices described above.

Condition Rating of Washington State Department of Transportation's Pavement

Percentage of Pavement in Fair or Better Condition	2004*	2003*	2002*	2001*	2000*
Statewide - Chip Seals	86	86	89	89	92
Statewide - Asphalt	92	91	91	92	95
Statewide - Concrete	85	93	92	92	92
Statewide - All Pavements	90	90	91	91	94

Percentage of Pavement in Poor or Very Poor Condition	2004*	2003*	2002*	2001*	2000*
Statewide - Chip Seals	14	14	11	11	8
Statewide - Asphalt	8	9	9	8	5
Statewide - Concrete	15	7	8	8	8
Statewide - All Pavements	10	10	9	9	6

* Calendar year data. Assessments are typically made in the fall of each year, and verified during the winter and spring, with final results available in July. Years indicated are when the physical assessment was done in the fall.

Note: The All Pavements percentages are calculated from total database averages, not a statistical average of the three pavement type percentages. Numbers are rounded to full percentage points.

New for 2005 – IRI or rutting not used for sections identified as under construction in rating distress.

More information about pavement management at the Department of Transportation may be obtained at:
http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/biz/mats/pavement/structural.htm

Bridge Condition

During Fiscal Year 2005 there were 3,082 state-owned vehicular structures over twenty feet in length with a total area of 43,818,935 square feet. In addition to bridges, the 3,082 structures include 77 culverts and 30 ferry terminal structures. All bridges are inspected on a two to four year interval, with no more than 10 percent of the bridges inspected less than every three years. Divers inspect underwater bridge components at least once every five years in accordance with Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) requirements. Special emphasis is given to the ongoing inspection and maintenance of major bridges representing a significant public investment due to size, complexity or strategic location. Information related to public bridges is maintained in the Washington State Bridge Inventory System (WSBIS). This system is used to develop preservation strategies and comprehensive recommendations for maintenance and construction, and for reporting to the FHWA.

WSDOT's policy is to maintain 95 percent of its bridges at a structural condition of at least fair, meaning that all primary structural elements are sound. The most recent assessment found that state-owned bridges were within the prescribed parameters with 98 percent having a condition rating of fair or better and only 2 percent of bridges having a condition rating of poor. Bridges rated as poor may have structural deficiencies that restrict the weight and type of traffic allowed. No bridges that are currently rated as poor are unsafe for public travel. Any bridges determined to be unsafe are closed to traffic. WSDOT had no closed bridges as of June 30, 2005.

WSDOT's Bridge Seismic Retrofit Program prioritizes state bridges for seismic retrofit, and performs these retrofits as funding permits. Retrofit priorities are based on seismic risk of a site, structural detail deficiencies, and route importance. In 1991, 937 bridges were classified as needing retrofitting and were included in the Seismic Retrofit Program. From 1991 to the end of June 2005, WSDOT has fully or partially retrofitted 368 bridges. Of those, 191 are completely retrofitted, 162 are partially retrofitted, and 15 are under contract to be retrofitted.

The following condition rating data is based on the structural sufficiency standards established in the FHWA "Recording and Coding Guide for the Structural Inventory and Appraisal of the Nation's Bridges." This structural rating relates to the evaluation of bridge superstructure, deck, substructure, structural adequacy and waterway adequacy. Three categories of condition were established in relation to the FHWA criteria as follows:

Category	National Bridge Inventory Code	Description
Good	6, 7, or 8	A range from no problems noted to some minor deterioration of structural elements.
Fair	5	All primary structural elements are sound but may have deficiencies such as minor section loss, deterioration, cracking, spalling or scour.
Poor	4 or less	Advanced deficiencies such as section loss, deterioration, cracking, spalling, scour or seriously affected primary structural components.

Note: Bridges rated in poor condition may be restricted for the weight and type of traffic allowed.

Condition Rating of Washington State Department of Transportation's Bridges

Percentage of Bridges in Fair or Better Condition

Bridge Type	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Reinforced Concrete (1,300 bridges in FY 2005)	98.6	98	98	97	96
Prestressed Concrete (1,296 bridges in FY2005)	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99
Steel (348 bridges* in FY 2005)	94.3	93	93	92	91
Timber (63 bridges in FY 2005)	69.2	70	69	70	71
Statewide - All Bridges (3,007 out of 3,082 bridges in FY 2005)	97.6	97.4	97	96.7	96

Percentage of Bridges in Poor Condition

Bridge Type	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Reinforced Concrete (19 bridges in FY 2005)	1.4	2	2	3	4
Prestressed Concrete (7 bridges in FY 2005)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1
Steel (21 bridges* in FY 2005)	5.7	6.5	7	8	9
Timber (28 bridges in FY 2005)	30.8	30	31	30	29
Statewide - All Bridges (75 out of 3,082 bridges in FY 2005)	2.4	2.6	3	3.3	4

*The steel bridge ratings for FY2005 include 24 ferry terminal structures rated as fair or better and six ferry terminal structures rated as poor. While the terminals are included in a depreciable asset category, they are included here with bridge condition information since they are evaluated by the WSDOT Bridge Office on a periodic basis.

Note: Bridges rated as poor may have structural deficiencies that restricted the weight and type of traffic allowed. WSDOT currently has 12 posted bridges and 146 restricted bridges. Posted bridges have signs posted which inform of legal weight limits. Restricted bridges are those where overweight permits will not be issued for travel by overweight vehicles. Refer to http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/freight/mcs/ for more information. Any bridges determined to be unsafe are closed to traffic. WSDOT had no closed bridges as of June 30, 2005.

Additional information regarding the Department of Transportation's bridge inspection program may be obtained at: http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/eesc/bridge/index.cfm

Emergency Air Field Condition

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), through its Aviation Division is authorized by RCW 47.68.100 to acquire and maintain airports. Under this authority, WSDOT owns eight emergency airfields and leases several others. Most of the airfields are located near or adjacent to state highways and range in character from paved to gravel or turf. The prime task of the airfields is to provide emergency facilities. Two airfields are in operational condition 12 months of the year, with five operational from June to October each year. One is only available for emergency search and rescue use. In accordance with WSDOT policy, maintenance is done on each airfield annually to keep it at its existing condition of use. Each airfield is inspected a minimum of three times per year.

The definitions below form the rating criteria for the current airfield condition ratings which follow.

Category	Definition
General Use Community Airport	An airport with a paved runway capable of handling aircraft with a maximum gross certificated takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds.
Limited Use Community Airport	An airport with an unpaved runway capable of handling aircraft with a maximum gross certificated takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds.
General Recreational Use Airport	An airport with a turf (unpaved) runway near access to recreational opportunities with capacity for aircraft less than 12,500 pounds.
Limited Search and Rescue Forward Operating Location	An airport with a landing pad only capable of accommodating rotorcraft.

Condition Rating of Washington State Emergency Airfields

	Number of Airports
Owned airports:	
Acceptable for general use as a community airport	1
Acceptable for limited use as a community airport	1
Acceptable for general recreation use	5
Limited search and rescue forward operating location	1
Total owned airports	8

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Percentage of airports acceptable for general recreational use or better	88	88	88	88	88
Percentage of airports not acceptable for general recreational use or better	12	12	12	12	12

Note: One airport is open only as a limited search and rescue operating location and is expected to remain in that status. For pictures of specific airfields, refer to the Department of Transportation's website at:

http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Aviation/airports/default.htm

Information about Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach

Comparison of Budgeted-to-Actual Preservation and Maintenance

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

	FY 2002			FY 2003		
Pavements						
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
Preservation	$ 134,810	$ 127,946	$ 6,864	$ 119,160	$ 123,883	$ (4,723)
Maintenance	23,746	19,485	4,261	22,796	24,123	(1,327)
Total	$ 158,556	$ 147,431	$ 11,125	$ 141,956	$ 148,006	$ (6,050)
Bridges						
Preservation	$ 24,270	$ 16,307	$ 7,963	$ 22,460	$ 23,988	$ (1,528)
Maintenance	11,430	11,012	418	11,222	12,853	(1,631)
Total	$ 35,700	$ 27,319	$ 8,381	$ 33,682	$ 36,841	$ (3,159)
Emergency Air Fields						
Preservation & Maint.	$ 70	$ 64	$ 6	$ 70	$ 58	$ 12

In addition to increasing and improving the state highway system, WSDOT places a high priority on preserving and maintaining the current highway system. WSDOT breaks out preservation and maintenance into two separate functions. Preservation can be described as projects that maintain the structural integrity of the existing highway system including roadway pavements, safety features, bridges, and other structures/facilities. The Maintenance function handles the day-to-day needs that occur such as guardrail replacement, patching pot holes, installing signs, vegetation control, etc.

In 1996 WSDOT embarked on an initiative to use outcome based performance measures for evaluating the effectiveness of the Maintenance Program. The Maintenance Accountability Process (MAP) is a comprehensive planning, measuring and managing process that provides a means for communicating the impacts of policy and budget decisions on program service delivery. WSDOT uses it to identify investment choices and affects of those choices in communicating with the legislature and other stakeholders. The MAP measures and communicates the outcomes of 34 distinct highway maintenance activities. Maintenance results are measured via field condition surveys and reported as Level of Service (LOS) ratings, which range from A to F. LOS targets are defined in terms of the condition of various highway features (i.e. percent of guardrail on the highway system that is damaged) and are set commensurate with the level of funding provided for the WSDOT highway maintenance program. More information about MAP may be obtained at: http://www.wsdot.wa.govaintenance/accountability.htm.

Notes: Numbers for the Pavement and Bridges budget amounts are calculated based on the 2003-2005 biennial plan as shown in the WSDOT May 2005 *Monthly Financial Report* for sub-programs P1 (Roadway Preservation), P2 (Structures Preservation), and M2 (Roadway, Bridge & Tunnel maintenance). For FY 2005, the annual budget amount was calculated as half the biennial amount plus any FY 2005 increase to the budget. The Preservation budgeted and actual amounts were adjusted for capitalized infrastructure and equipment in FY 2005.

The emergency airfields (program F3, State Airport Construction and Maintenance) budget amount came from the same sources as for pavements and bridges described above but is only one-fourth of the biennial total plus 1/2 of the FY 2005 increase to the budget.

The state implemented the requirements of Statement Number 34 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), including the provisions related to capitalizing and reporting infrastructure on the modified approach, in Fiscal Year 2002. While budget to actual information is not available for years prior to Fiscal Year 2002 using the GASB definitions of preservation and maintenance, historical budget to actual information for the entire Construction and Maintenance programs is available by contacting the WSDOT Budget Office at (360) 705-7500.

FY 2004			FY 2005		
Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
$ 116,902	$ 107,229	$ 9,673	$ 118,055	$ 122,868	$ (4,813)
21,254	18,064	3,190	20,657	18,715	1,942
$ 138,156	$ 125,293	$ 12,863	$ 138,712	$ 141,583	$ (2,871)
$ 30,637	$ 24,780	$ 5,857	$ 16,768	$ 14,332	$ 2,436
11,292	11,267	25	11,159	11,151	8
$ 41,929	$ 36,047	$ 5,882	$ 27,927	$ 25,483	$ 2,444
$ 70	$ 71	$ (1)	$ 108	$ 129	$ (21)

APPENDIX E

BOOK-ENTRY TRANSFER SYSTEM

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BOOK-ENTRY TRANSFER SYSTEM

The following information has been provided by DTC. The state makes no representation for the accuracy or completeness thereof, or for the absence of material changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof. Beneficial Owners should confirm the following with DTC or the Participants (as hereinafter defined).

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds in the principal amount of such maturity and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over two million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 85 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of DTC and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation (NSCC, GSCC, MBSCC, and EMCC, also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has Standard & Poor's highest rating: AAA. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at *www.dtcc.com*.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system, in Authorized Denominations, must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

When notices are given, they shall be sent by the Bond Registrar to DTC only. Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices will be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the state as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption proceeds, distribution and dividend payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co. or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the state or the Bond Registrar, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC (nor its nominee), the Bond Registrar or the state, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or any other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the state or the Bond Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Bond Registrar or the state. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, new certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The state may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Bond certificates will be printed and delivered.

APPENDIX F

FINANCIAL GUARANTY INSURANCE POLICY SPECIMEN

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Ambac

Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy

Ambac Assurance Corporation
One State Street Plaza, 15th Floor
New York, New York 10004
Telephone: (212) 668-0340

Obligor:

Policy Number:

Obligations:

Premium:

Ambac Assurance Corporation (Ambac), a Wisconsin stock insurance corporation, in consideration of the payment of the premium and subject to the terms of this Policy, hereby agrees to pay to The Bank of New York, as trustee, or its successor (the "Insurance Trustee"), for the benefit of the Holders, that portion of the principal of and interest on the above-described obligations (the "Obligations") which shall become Due for Payment but shall be unpaid by reason of Nonpayment by the Obligor.

Ambac will make such payments to the Insurance Trustee within one (1) business day following written notification to Ambac of Nonpayment. Upon a Holder's presentation and surrender to the Insurance Trustee of such unpaid Obligations or related coupons, uncanceled and in bearer form and free of any adverse claim, the Insurance Trustee will disburse to the Holder the amount of principal and interest which is then Due for Payment but is unpaid. Upon such disbursement, Ambac shall become the owner of the surrendered Obligations and/or coupons and shall be fully subrogated to all of the Holder's rights to payment thereon.

In cases where the Obligations are issued in registered form, the Insurance Trustee shall disburse principal to a Holder only upon presentation and surrender to the Insurance Trustee of the unpaid Obligation, uncanceled and free of any adverse claim, together with an instrument of assignment, in form satisfactory to Ambac and the Insurance Trustee duly executed by the Holder or such Holder's duly authorized representative, so as to permit ownership of such Obligation to be registered in the name of Ambac or its nominee. The Insurance Trustee shall disburse interest to a Holder of a registered Obligation only upon presentation to the Insurance Trustee of proof that the claimant is the person entitled to the payment of interest on the Obligation and delivery to the Insurance Trustee of an instrument of assignment, in form satisfactory to Ambac and the Insurance Trustee, duly executed by the Holder or such Holder's duly authorized representative, transferring to Ambac all rights under such Obligation to receive the interest in respect of which the insurance disbursement was made. Ambac shall be subrogated to all of the Holders' rights to payment on registered Obligations to the extent of any insurance disbursements so made.

In the event that a trustee or paying agent for the Obligations has notice that any payment of principal of or interest on an Obligation which has become Due for Payment and which is made to a Holder by or on behalf of the Obligor has been deemed a preferential transfer and theretofore recovered from the Holder pursuant to the United States Bankruptcy Code in accordance with a final, nonappealable order of a court of competent jurisdiction, such Holder will be entitled to payment from Ambac to the extent of such recovery if sufficient funds are not otherwise available.

As used herein, the term "Holder" means any person other than (i) the Obligor or (ii) any person whose obligations constitute the underlying security or source of payment for the Obligations who, at the time of Nonpayment, is the owner of an Obligation or of a coupon relating to an Obligation. As used herein, "Due for Payment", when referring to the principal of Obligations, is when the scheduled maturity date or mandatory redemption date for the application of a required sinking fund installment has been reached and does not refer to any earlier date on which payment is due by reason of call for redemption (other than by application of required sinking fund installments), acceleration or other advancement of maturity; and, when referring to interest on the Obligations, is when the scheduled date for payment of interest has been reached. As used herein, "Nonpayment" means the failure of the Obligor to have provided sufficient funds to the trustee or paying agent for payment in full of all principal of and interest on the Obligations which are Due for Payment.

This Policy is noncancelable. The premium on this Policy is not refundable for any reason, including payment of the Obligations prior to maturity. This Policy does not insure against loss of any prepayment or other acceleration payment which at any time may become due in respect of any Obligation, other than at the sole option of Ambac, nor against any risk other than Nonpayment.

In witness whereof, Ambac has caused this Policy to be affixed with a facsimile of its corporate seal and to be signed by its duly authorized officers in facsimile to become effective as its original seal and signatures and binding upon Ambac by virtue of the countersignature of its duly authorized representative.

President

AMBAC ASSURANCE CORPORATION
CORPORATE
SEAL
WISCONSIN

Secretary

Effective Date:

Authorized Representative

THE BANK OF NEW YORK acknowledges that it has agreed to perform the duties of Insurance Trustee under this Policy.

Authorized Officer of Insurance Trustee

Form No.: 2B-0012 (1/01)

SPECIMEN

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