

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

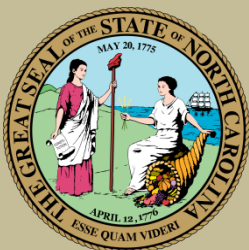
OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR
BETH A. WOOD, CPA



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF STATE TREASURER

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

A DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA



NCOSA
The Taxpayers' Watchdog

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Office of the State Auditor



Beth A. Wood, CPA
State Auditor

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AUDITOR'S TRANSMITTAL

The Honorable Roy Cooper, Governor
The General Assembly of North Carolina
The Honorable Dale R. Folwell, State Treasurer
Department of State Treasurer

We have completed a financial statement audit of the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer for the year ended June 30, 2019, and our audit results are included in this report. You will note from the independent auditor's report that we determined that the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

The results of our tests disclosed no deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses in relation to our audit scope or any instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

North Carolina General Statutes require the State Auditor to make audit reports available to the public. Copies of audit reports issued by the Office of the State Auditor may be obtained through one of the options listed in the back of this report.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Beth A. Wood".

Beth A. Wood, CPA
State Auditor

AN OVERVIEW OF HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

This report provides audited financial information on the Department of State Treasurer (Department) and is designed to provide the information at a summarized level in the beginning and in more detail further into the report. This report is made up of various components as listed in the Table of Contents.

The Department of State Treasurer reports financial activities in three major governmental funds, sixteen fiduciary funds, and one component unit. The governmental funds are used to report most of the activity of the Department including external investment pool operations, banking activity, and the State's debt service activity. The Department provides administrative services for bond issuance and bond payments, such as payment of debt services, issuing debt, recording initial bond issuance premiums and discounts as well as payments to debt escrow agents. The fiduciary funds include Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds, Investment Trust Funds, and a Private-Purpose Trust Fund. The component unit is the North Carolina State Health Plan.

The financial information in the report is presented at a summarized, departmental, and component unit level initially. Where some numbers need further explanation, additional detail is provided in supplementary schedules or "Notes to the Financial Statements" which are referenced next to the line item caption.

Required Information: (Information required to be reported per the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and *Government Auditing Standards*)

The **Independent Auditor's Report** presents the auditor's opinion on the financial statements, which is that the basic financial statements, as presented, are materially correct.

The **Management's Discussion and Analysis** presents a discussion of the reasons for significant financial changes between years that is presented by the agency and has not been subjected to the same auditing procedures performed on the financial statements.

"A" Exhibits present the Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals as of June 30, 2018), and the Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018) for the Department's **governmental funds**.

"B" Exhibits present the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position as of June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals as of June 30, 2018), and the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018) for the Department's **fiduciary funds**.

"C" Exhibits present the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals as of June 30, 2018), the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018), and the Statement of Cash Flows for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018) for the **component unit**, the State Health Plan.

Notes to the Financial Statements are designed to give the reader additional information concerning the Department and the component unit, and further support for the financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information: (This information is tabbed by topic in the report. These exhibits have not been subjected to the same auditing procedures performed on the financial statements.)

“**D**” Exhibits present the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis-Non-GAAP) comparisons for the **general fund** and **escheat fund** for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and related notes.

“**E**” Exhibits present the pension information on the Schedule of the Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios for the last six fiscal years, the Schedule of Employer and Nonemployer Contributions for the last ten fiscal years, and the Schedule of Investment Returns for the last six fiscal years, and the related notes for each of the **defined benefit pension plans**.

“**F**” Exhibits present the Schedule of the Proportionate Net Pension Liability for the last six fiscal years and Schedule of Component Unit Contributions for the last six fiscal years for the **component unit**.

“**G**” Exhibits present the Schedule of the Changes in the Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability or Asset and Related Ratios for the last three fiscal years, the Schedule of Employer Contributions for the last ten fiscal years, and the Schedule of Investment Returns for the last three fiscal years, and related notes for each of the **defined benefit OPEB plans**.

“**H**” Exhibits present the Schedule of the Component Unit Net OPEB Liability or Asset and Schedule of the Component Unit Contributions for the **component unit**.

Supplementary Information: (This information is tabbed by topic in the report. These exhibits have not been subjected to the same auditing procedures performed on the financial statements.)

“**I**” Exhibits present the Combining Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals as of June 30, 2018), and the Combining Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018) for the Department’s **other governmental funds**.

“**J**” Exhibits present the Combining Statements of Fiduciary Net Position as of June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals as of June 30, 2018), and the Combining Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018) for the **fiduciary funds**.

For the purposes of these schedules, the Department is reporting governmental fund information by division in the following manner:

- **Exhibit K-1** presents the Combining Statement of Revenues and Expenditures **Governmental Funds** for the year ended June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018).
- **Exhibit K-2** presents a further breakdown of the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures **Governmental Funds - General Operations** for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 (with comparative totals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018).
- **Exhibit K-3** presents the **Retirement Plans Operations** expenses that were reimbursed from the fiduciary funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

“**L**” Exhibits present the Schedule of Allocated Net Position for the **State Treasurer Investment Programs** as of June 30, 2019.

“M” Exhibit presents the Schedule of Deductions by Investment Portfolio for the **External Investment Pool** for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

“N” Exhibit presents the Investment Performance Schedule for the **External Investment Pool** as of June 30, 2019.

“O” Exhibits present the Investment Pool Fee Schedule in Total Fees by Basis Point and Asset Class and Total Fees by Contract Fee Type and Asset Class for the **External Investment Pool** as of June 30, 2019 and related notes.

Required Information:

The Independent Auditor’s Report on Internal Control and Compliance – this report is not an opinion on internal control or compliance but rather a report on the matters related to internal control and compliance that were noted as a part of the audit of the financial statements.

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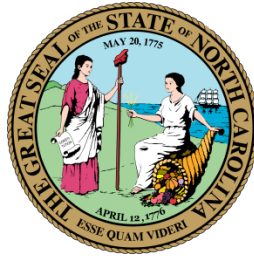
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Office of the State Auditor



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Dale R. Folwell, State Treasurer
and Management of the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of each major governmental fund, the discretely presented component unit, and the aggregate remaining fund information for the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer (Department) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the following:

- The financial statements of the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina, which represent 8.4 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information.
- The financial statements of the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan, which represent 1.2 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information.
- The financial statements of the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer Investment Programs, which represent 90.2 percent and 98 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information.

The financial statements listed above were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to these amounts are based on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Department's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of each major governmental fund, the discretely presented component unit, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer are intended to present the financial position, changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows of only that portion of each fund that is attributable to the transactions of the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of North Carolina as of June 30, 2019, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Prior Period Information

We have previously audited the accompanying financial statements of each major governmental fund, the discretely presented component unit, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Department as of June 30, 2018 and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended, and expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated June 5, 2019. The prior year supplementary schedules were derived from and related to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The supplementary schedules were subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements of the prior year and accordingly, we expressed an opinion in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and other required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements for its major governmental funds, discretely presented component unit, and aggregate remaining fund information. The accompanying supplementary schedules, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The accompanying supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us and other auditors in the audit of the basic financial statements, and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying supplemental information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

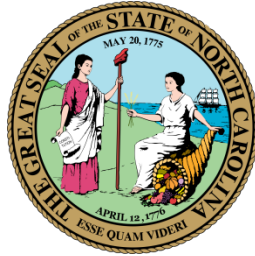
In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 5, 2020 on our consideration of the Department's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Department's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Beth A. Wood, CPA
State Auditor

Raleigh, North Carolina

June 5, 2020



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Introduction

The Management's Discussion and Analysis section of the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer's (Department) financial report is provided as an overview of the financial performance of the governmental funds, fiduciary funds, and component unit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes which follow this section.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The Department's financial statements are comprised of the governmental funds (General Fund, Special Revenue, and Debt Proceeds and Interest Fund), the fiduciary funds (Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, Retiree Health Benefit Fund, and others) and the Component Unit (North Carolina State Health Plan). The governmental funds' basic financial statements consist of the Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances whereas the fiduciary funds' financial statements consist of the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and a Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The Statement of Net Position; Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position; and Statement of Cash Flows are presented for the component unit of the State of North Carolina.

Governmental Funds:

- The Balance Sheet presents the governmental funds' assets and liabilities that are considered relevant to an assessment of near-term liquidity. The differences between assets (plus deferred outflows) and liabilities are reported as fund balances.
- The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance reports the resource flows (revenues and expenditures) of the governmental funds.

Fiduciary Funds:

- The Statement of Fiduciary Net Position shows the amount of assets and liabilities held for the benefit of parties outside of the Department.
- The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position reflects the additions and deductions of funds held to and from parties outside of the Department.

Discretely Presented Component Unit:

- A component unit is a legally separate organization for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. A description of the component unit can be found in Note 1 in the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements are designed to give the reader additional information concerning the Department and further support the statements noted above.

Required Supplementary Information (RSI) follows the basic financial statements and notes to the financial statements. The RSI is mandated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and includes the General Fund and Escheat Fund budgetary comparison schedules reconciling the statutory to the generally accepted accounting principles fund balances at fiscal year-end, and pension and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) related

disclosures pursuant to GASB Statements 67, 68, 74, and 75 for the Department, which include the governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Other supplementary information includes the combining statements for Other Governmental Funds, Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds, Investment Trust Funds, Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the Governmental Funds, Schedule of Allocated Net Position, Investment Performance Schedule, and Investment Pool Fee Schedules.

Governmental Funds

Condensed Balance Sheet

The following condensed balance sheet shows the governmental funds' financial position at June 30, 2019 and 2018 (Dollars in thousands).

	2019	2018	Change
Assets	\$ 1,043,176	\$ 886,719	\$ 156,457
Deferred Outflows of Resources	37,287	37,287	0
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,080,463</u>	<u>\$ 924,006</u>	<u>\$ 156,457</u>
Liabilities	\$ 97,868	\$ 62,332	\$ 35,536
Deferred Inflows of Resources	0	0	0
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	81	87	(6)
Restricted	974,397	853,652	120,745
Committed	7,095	6,838	257
Unassigned	1,022	1,097	(75)
Total Fund Balances	<u>982,595</u>	<u>861,674</u>	<u>120,921</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,080,463</u>	<u>\$ 924,006</u>	<u>\$ 156,457</u>

Analysis of Governmental Funds Condensed Balance Sheet

Total assets increased by \$156.5 million compared to the prior year. The increase was primarily due to increases of \$54.9 million in cash and cash equivalents, investments of \$65.9 million and securities lending collateral of \$35.3 million. The increase in cash and cash equivalents is primarily due to Escheat Fund cash and cash equivalents increasing by \$55.1 million. This change is due to a combination of factors including a decrease in claims paid, increased investment earnings, and distributions of invested funds back to pooled cash. The increase in investments is due to increased values of the Escheat Fund alternative investments, including the Venture Capital Multiplier Fund, and of the escheated securities, as well as a \$34.7 million increase in the Debt Proceeds and Interest Fund, primarily due to premiums on General Obligation Bonds issued during the fiscal year. The increase in securities lending collateral and corresponding obligations under securities lending is due to a shift from non-cash to cash collateral being posted by borrowers of securities that are in the short-term portfolio. The decrease in claims paid is the result of a decrease in claims processing and

outreach activity while the division was preparing to implement a new unclaimed property management system.

The Deferred Outflows of Resources amount represents the Escheat Fund's forward funded state aid. Each year's balance represents amounts owed per *North Carolina General Statute 116B*. This general statute requires the Department to distribute a portion of the income derived from the investments or deposits of the Escheat Fund to the State Education Assistance Authority (SEAA), North Carolina Community College System, and the Department of Military Veterans Affairs. The SEAA uses these funds to provide grants, loans and scholarships for North Carolina students attending public universities. Additionally, the SEAA uses the funds distributed in the previous fiscal year to provide grants, loans, and scholarships in the current fiscal year. Annually, the Department is directed by the Office of the State Controller to record this amount at fiscal year-end.

Total liabilities increased by \$35.5 million compared to prior year. The increase was primarily due to a \$35.3 million increase in obligations under securities lending.

Total fund balance increased \$120.9 million compared to prior year. This increase was primarily due to an increase in restricted fund balance of \$120.7 million, consisting of an increase in Escheat Fund restricted fund balance of \$87 million. The increase in the Escheat Fund restricted fund balance was primarily a result of the increase in cash and cash equivalents and investments as noted above.

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

The following condensed statement shows the governmental funds' resource flows at June 30, 2019 and 2018 (Dollars in thousands).

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>Change</u>
Revenues:			
Funds Escheated	\$ 129,913	\$ 105,127	\$ 24,786
Fees	6,828	7,015	(187)
Services	7,291	7,026	265
Administrative Cost Reimbursements	6,901	5,903	998
Investment Earnings	34,886	15,775	19,111
Revenues from Other State Agencies and Funds	2,067	3,150	(1,083)
Loan Collection of Principal	890	587	303
Other	8,471	9,689	(1,218)
	<u>197,247</u>	<u>154,272</u>	<u>42,975</u>
Total Revenues			
Expenditures:			
State Aid	65,725	64,163	1,562
Contracted Personal Services	4,101	3,650	451
Personal Services	16,767	16,606	161
Employee Benefits	5,573	5,221	352
Debt Service	717,508	865,376	(147,868)
Other Fixed Charges	1,711	2,083	(372)
Capital Outlay	673	734	(61)
Other	4,123	2,523	1,600
Expenditures to Other State Agencies and Funds	434,613	41,041	393,572
	<u>1,250,794</u>	<u>1,001,397</u>	<u>249,397</u>
Total Expenditures			
Excess Revenues Under Expenditures	<u>(1,053,547)</u>	<u>(847,125)</u>	<u>(206,422)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
State Appropriations	735,123	749,293	(14,170)
General Obligation Bonds Issued	400,000		400,000
Refunding on Bonds Issued		724,560	(724,560)
Premiums on Bonds Issued	39,345	152,357	(113,012)
Pay to Refunded Debt Escrow Agent		(706,188)	706,188
Transfers to State Reserve Fund	(16,000)	(16,000)	
Transfers from State Reserve Fund	16,000	73	15,927
Transfers In	11,562	950	10,612
Transfers Out	(11,562)	(950)	(10,612)
	<u>1,174,468</u>	<u>904,095</u>	<u>270,373</u>
Total Other Financing Sources			
Net Change in Fund Balance	120,921	56,970	63,951
Fund Balance July 1	<u>861,674</u>	<u>804,704</u>	<u>56,970</u>
Fund Balance June 30	<u>\$ 982,595</u>	<u>\$ 861,674</u>	<u>\$ 120,921</u>

Analysis of Governmental Funds Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

The \$43 million increase in revenues was primarily due to an increase in funds escheated of \$24.8 million and an increase in investment earnings of \$19.1 million. The funds escheated line item in the Escheat Fund represents the net of cash escheated from holders, cash claims paid out, and accounting entries at year end for accruals to be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. While cash basis collections and cash basis claims decreased by approximately \$8.6 million and \$10.2 million, respectively, the adjusting entries for accrual basis accounting for claims paid and securities escheated created a net increase of approximately \$43.6 million. The increase in investment earnings was primarily due to two factors; the Bond Index External Investment Pool (BIF), in which the Escheats Fund is invested, had substantial gains in fair value during fiscal year 2019, and the assets managed in the Debt Proceeds and Interest Fund increased approximately \$35 million, generating greater interest earned.

Total expenditures increased by \$249.4 million compared to prior year. This increase was primarily due to an increase in expenditures to other state agencies of \$393.6 million offset by a decrease of \$147.9 million in debt service. The increase of expenditures to other state agencies of \$393.6 million is due to the issuance of general obligation bonds in the current fiscal year (See Note 8). The decrease in debt service reflects both a reduction in overall debt outstanding year over year as well as a portion of the debt refunding that occurred in FY 2018 that was considered to be a current refunding (hence included in debt service) which did not reoccur in FY 2019.

Total other financing sources (uses) increased by \$270.4 million compared to prior year. This was due to increases in general obligations bonds issued of \$400 million and no current year payments to refunded debt escrow agent; offset by decreases in: refunding on bonds issued of \$724.6 million, premiums on bonds issued of \$113 million, and state appropriations of \$14.2 million. There were \$724.6 million of refunding bonds issued in the prior fiscal year and \$706.2 million payment to the debt escrow agent. State appropriations decreased as a result of decreased funding from the General Assembly in the most recent budget.

Budget Variations

Data for the General Fund budget variances is presented in Exhibit D-1: Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis – Non-GAAP) of this report.

Variations – Original and Final Budget:

The final budgeted expenditures decreased \$293.1 million from the original budget. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in the final budget for debt service principal retirement and debt issuance costs, and expenditures to other state agencies, offset by increases in debt service interest and fees.

The proposed original budget for the debt service (both principal and interest payments) codes are submitted during the Worksheet I budget process at the beginning of each biennium. However, these codes have not been adjusted by the Department to reflect anticipated activity for the upcoming biennium based on approved debt activity, as debt payments are primarily tracked through a separate appropriated budget code. The practice has been to adjust the

special debt service budget codes primarily used for accounting, to match actual or projected activity using budget revisions if needed at fiscal year-end (changes in the final budget). Thus in these accounts, there could be a mismatch between original and final budgets given the changes over time to debt service requirements. If the actual amounts do not exceed the final budget for debt payments, it has not been the Department's practice to work with the Office of State Budget and Management to adjust the final down to the actual amount, as payments vary each year depending upon actual payments needed. As with the above, the actual amount of proceeds from refunded debt and premium on this debt was unknown at the beginning of each year. If such amount in the accounting budget codes does not exceed the final budget, no change to the final budget via budget revision is done. If the final budget is too high, then the budget is simply overstated based on expected activity. This applies as well to the investment income in debt related budget codes. If there are no earnings, it has not been Department's practice to adjust or decrease the final budget to reduce it to zero.

The budget codes used for new debt issuance activities are used to track amounts for accounting purposes. The amount and timing of new debt issuances is not known; therefore, original budgets are not set up at the beginning of a biennium. For the pay to refunded debt escrow agent account, there would need to be budget revisions to the final budget to match actual activity in a particular budget code. While no further adjustment may be made to another budget code not used for a debt issuance in that year, there could be mismatches between the original, final and actual amounts.

The final budgeted other financing sources (uses) decreased \$275.8 million from the original budget, primarily due to a lack of activity in refunding bonds for fiscal year 2019.

Variances – Final Budget and Actual Results:

Actual total revenue was \$9.6 million below final budgeted revenue amounts. This result occurred due to less than budgeted administrative cost reimbursements, reimbursement of expenditures from investment pool and loan collection of principal offset by unbudgeted fees.

Actual total expenditures were \$236.4 million less than final budgeted expenditures. Final budgeted expenditures were unrealized primarily because \$229.3 million less was spent on debt service, including principal retirement, interest and fees, and debt issuance costs.

Actual deficiency of revenues over expenditures was \$226.8 million less than the final budget because of the \$236.4 million discussed above and lower than budgeted expenditures for personal services, which were the result of vacancies throughout the year in salaried positions and contracted personal services.

See discussion on the above page on debt service variances for principal retirement, interest and fees, and debt issuance costs.

The Department of State Treasurer and the Office of State Budget and Management work together to manage debt service payments. There is no budget in a formal process through the budget codes used to make payments, but through another flow-through budget code for the state appropriations used for this purpose.

Actual total other financing sources (uses) were \$226.8 million below budgeted amounts due to less than expected transfers in, as well as less than expected state appropriations.

Regarding the variance in transfers in, see discussion above about debt service.

Fiduciary Funds

Condensed Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

The following condensed statement of fiduciary net position shows the fiduciary funds' financial position at June 30, 2019 and 2018 (Dollars in thousands).

	2019	2018	Change
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 584,797	\$ 538,009	\$ 46,788
Investments	115,006,600	111,593,358	3,413,242
Securities Lending Collateral	860,241	690,559	169,682
Other Assets	643,531	609,606	33,925
Total Assets	<u>117,095,169</u>	<u>113,431,532</u>	<u>3,663,637</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	7,475	7,135	340
Obligations Under Securities Lending	860,241	690,559	169,682
Funds Held For Others	7,298	7,813	(515)
Total Liabilities	<u>875,014</u>	<u>705,507</u>	<u>169,507</u>
Net Position			
Restricted for:			
Pension Benefits	111,163,017	107,817,369	3,345,648
Postemployment Benefits	1,830,811	1,698,979	131,832
Pool Participants	666,888	697,470	(30,582)
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	736,090	675,868	60,222
Other Employment Benefits	1,823,349	1,836,339	(12,990)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 116,220,155</u>	<u>\$ 112,726,025</u>	<u>\$ 3,494,130</u>

Analysis of Fiduciary Funds Condensed Statement of Net Position

Total assets increased by \$3.7 billion compared to prior year. The increase was primarily due to an increase in investments of \$3.4 billion and an increase in securities lending collateral of \$169.7 million. The largest driver of the increase in investments was the performance of the rates and liquidity investments. Rates and liquidity investments includes investment grade fixed income, which earned 8.9% for the fiscal year. The increase in securities lending collateral and corresponding obligations under securities lending is due to a shift from non-cash to cash collateral being posted by borrowers of securities that are in the short-term portfolio.

The North Carolina pension fund is appropriately diversified and invested with a conservative strategy. The pension fund returned 6.58% for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This is down from the 7.32% returned in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

The pension fund investments are allocated according to the Investment Policy Statement (IPS), which was finalized during fiscal year 2014 and became effective July 1, 2014. Periodically, the Investment Management Division (IMD) conducts an asset liability study

utilizing updated capital market assumptions and presents the results to the Treasurer and the Investment Advisory Committee. There have been no changes to the asset allocation policy since July 1, 2014.

During fiscal year 2019, IMD continued to focus on making changes to the pension fund as part of a cost efficiencies initiative designed to lower plan complexity and increase value. One of the main goals for the fiscal year, related to this initiative, was for IMD to continue transitioning management of U.S. stocks internally. Doing so reduces external investment management costs, increases control over assets, and increases investment and operational expertise of internal staff. In late 2017, IMD began managing domestic equity passive index accounts internally. As of June 30, 2019, all domestic equity passive index accounts are now managed internally, with a total market value of over \$15 billion. These accounts have performed as expected, closely tracking the returns of the index each account replicates.

Overall net position increased by \$3.5 billion as of fiscal year end 2019 with most of the increase in restricted pension benefits attributable to the overall current year activity. See further details on the following Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position.

In July of 2019, a de-risking strategy was implemented within the pension fund. Due to continued concerns with the economic environment and with equity valuations, as well as a desire for additional downside protection, approximately \$7.5 billion was reallocated from the Public Equity portfolio into the Pension Cash portfolio.

Condensed Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

The following condensed statement shows the fiduciary funds' resource flows at June 30, 2019 and 2018 (Dollars in thousands).

	2019	2018	Change
Additions			
Contributions	\$ 5,723,271	\$ 5,218,127	\$ 505,144
Net Investment Income	6,014,415	8,350,304	(2,335,889)
Other Additions	51,273	131,017	(79,744)
Total Additions	<u>11,788,959</u>	<u>13,699,448</u>	<u>(1,910,489)</u>
Deductions			
Claims and Benefits	7,006,679	6,677,172	329,507
Medical Insurance Premiums	1,029,809	976,107	53,702
Other Deductions	258,341	274,832	(16,491)
Total Deductions	<u>8,294,829</u>	<u>7,928,111</u>	<u>366,718</u>
Change in Net Position	3,494,130	5,771,337	(2,277,207)
Net Position - July 1	<u>112,726,025</u>	<u>106,954,688</u>	<u>5,771,337</u>
Net Position - June 30	<u>\$ 116,220,155</u>	<u>\$ 112,726,025</u>	<u>\$ 3,494,130</u>

Total additions decreased \$1.9 billion from the prior year mostly due to the \$2.3 billion decrease in net investment income offset by an increase of \$505 million in contributions. The decrease in net investment income was primarily due to returns on the growth portfolio in the external pool decreasing from 12.4% in the prior fiscal year to over 5.9% in the current fiscal year. The increase in contributions was due to an increased rate for employer contributions.

Total deductions increased by \$366.7 million primarily due to an increase of \$329.5 million in claims and benefits paid and an increase of \$53.7 million of medical insurance premiums driven primarily by an increase in the numbers of retirees receiving benefits. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the North Carolina Retirement Systems paid out over \$7 billion in retirement and other benefits to more than 353,000 retirees and beneficiaries. The Retirement Systems Division administers seven defined benefit pension plans, three supplemental defined contribution retirement saving plans and several death, disability, and other benefit plans and programs. The largest of the defined benefit pension plans is the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System ("TSERS").

Funding the Retirement Systems is a shared responsibility among employees and employers through contributions, and DST through investment earnings. North Carolina is consistently ranked among the top five states in terms of pension funding levels. TSERS held assets equal to 87.6 percent of the Total Pension Liability on the financial reporting basis as of June 30, 2019.

Component Unit - State Health Plan

Condensed Statement of Net Position

The following condensed statement of net position shows the State Health Plan's financial position at June 30, 2019 and 2018 (Dollars in thousands).

	2019	2018	Change
Assets			
Current Assets	\$ 1,466,841	\$ 1,134,359	\$ 332,482
Net OPEB Asset	4	10	(6)
Total Assets	1,466,845	1,134,369	332,476
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred Outflows for Pensions	1,096	927	169
Deferred Outflows for OPEB	1,446	1,699	(253)
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,542	2,626	(84)
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	461,009	345,359	115,650
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Accrued Vacation Leave	378	258	120
Net Pension Liability	1,612	1,546	66
Net OPEB Liability	4,057	5,541	(1,484)
Total Liabilities:	467,056	352,704	114,352
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred Inflows for Pensions	134	75	59
Deferred Inflows for OPEB	2,993	1,925	1,068
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,127	2,000	1,127
Net Position			
Restricted - Expendable Health and Human Services	4	20	(16)
Unrestricted	999,200	782,271	216,929
Total Net Position	\$ 999,204	\$ 782,291	\$ 216,913

Total assets increased by \$332.5 million compared to the prior year due to the change in current assets. The current assets increase of \$332.5 million was primarily the result of a \$233.9 million increase in cash and cash equivalents and an increase of \$84.3 million in securities lending collateral. The increase in cash and cash equivalents was due to excess revenue increase over expense increase for the fiscal year. The increase in securities lending collateral and corresponding obligations under securities lending is due to a shift from non-cash to cash collateral being posted by borrowers of securities that are in the short-term portfolio.

Liabilities totaled \$467.1 million, an increase of \$114.4 million over the prior year, primarily due to the change in current liabilities. Current liabilities totaled \$461 million which was an increase of \$115.7 million from the prior year, primarily due to medical claims payable increasing by \$19.6 million due to proportionate increases in medical claims and by a \$84.3 million increase in obligations under securities lending.

Overall net position increased by \$216.9 million as of fiscal year end 2019 with substantially all of the increase in unrestricted net position attributable to the overall current year activity. See further details on the following - Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position below.

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

The following condensed statement shows the State Health Plan's resource flows at June 30, 2019 and 2018 (Dollars in thousands).

	2019	2018	Change
Operating Revenues			
Insurance Premiums	\$ 3,627,434	\$ 3,453,399	\$ 174,035
Total Operating Revenues	<u>3,627,434</u>	<u>3,453,399</u>	<u>174,035</u>
Operating Expenses			
Operating Expenses:			
Contracted Personal Services	138,097	146,068	(7,971)
Affordable Care Act	1,478	1,474	4
Claims	3,107,165	3,005,405	101,760
Insurance	188,214	211,127	(22,913)
Other Expenses	5,392	5,423	(31)
Total Operating Expenses	<u>3,440,346</u>	<u>3,369,497</u>	<u>70,849</u>
Operating Income	<u>187,088</u>	<u>83,902</u>	<u>103,186</u>
Nonoperating Revenues			
Pharmacy Subsidies and Rebates	6,489	13,080	(6,591)
Investment Earnings	23,336	13,678	9,658
Total Nonoperating Revenues	<u>29,825</u>	<u>26,758</u>	<u>3,067</u>
Increase in Net Position	216,913	110,660	106,253
Net Position - July 1	<u>782,291</u>	<u>671,631</u>	<u>110,660</u>
Net Position - June 30	<u>\$ 999,204</u>	<u>\$ 782,291</u>	<u>\$ 216,913</u>

Operating revenues from insurance premiums increased by \$174 million. The increase is primarily the result of an increase in membership combined with the increase in appropriations from the General Assembly as stated in Session Law 2017-57 (SB 257).

Total operating expenses increased \$70.9 million due to increases in claims of \$101.8 million offset by a reduction in insurance expenses of \$22.9 million and a decrease in contracted personal services of \$8 million. Claims increased by \$101.8 million due to medical and pharmacy cost inflation, as well as a membership increase. Insurance decreased by \$22.9 million due to the shifting of Medicare members to the Medicare Advantage plan.

Nonoperating revenues increased by \$3.1 million due to a decrease in pharmacy subsidies and rebates offset by an increase in investment earnings. Pharmacy subsidies and rebates decreased by \$6.6 million because of normal variations in the timing of receipt of these items. Investment earnings increased by \$9.7 million due to improved market conditions.

Current Information

Governmental Funds

Establishment of Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Program Trust

Session Law 2015-203 established the North Carolina Achieving a Better Life Experience ("ABLE") Program Trust in response to the passage of federal legislation, known as the ABLE Act, which authorizes the creation of tax-advantaged, state-administered savings programs offering economic advantages to individuals with qualified disabilities. Contributions to an ABLE account are generally limited to the amount of the federal gift tax exclusion plus earned income up to a maximum of the prior year's federal poverty limit for one person. Distributions from an ABLE account for qualified disability expenses ("QDEs"), such as educational needs and medical costs not covered by Medicaid, are not included in gross income for federal or state tax purposes. In general, contributions (up to the federal maximum), account balances (up to \$100,000 for Supplemental Security Income ("SSI")), earnings on account balances, and distributions for QDEs are not counted as income or resources for federal or state means-tested programs, such as SSI and Medicaid.

The Department of State Treasurer is responsible for the administration and outreach efforts of this new program, which was launched in January 2017. The NC ABLE Board of Trustees determined that joining a consortium of other states was an effective means for leveraging resources and attaining economies of scale with the goal of offering a low cost, high quality program. The Department coordinates state-wide communications and outreach efforts, actively conferring with staff for other states' ABLE programs, and collaborates with national organization leaders in the nonprofit community who provide services and advocacy for individuals with disabilities.

North Carolina's AAA Rating

In February 2019, the State of North Carolina Debt Affordability Advisory Committee ("DAAC") presented its annual Debt Affordability Study to the Governor and the General Assembly. For the third time, the primary recommendation of this year's report suggested that significant additional money be put toward North Carolina's pension and OPEB obligations that represent retired employees' health benefits. At the time of the report, the State currently had unfunded pension and OPEB obligations totaling at least \$39 billion.

Under this proposal, the Committee again recommended that the targeted debt limit ratio be raised from 4 percent to 4.5 percent of general tax revenues, allowing for debt capacity in the General Fund, after placing funds in trust for the purpose of funding the pension and OPEB liabilities. The result is General Fund debt capacity of approximately \$1.365 billion in the current fiscal year or just over \$207 million a year for the next 10 years.

Legislation was passed by the North Carolina House of Representatives in 2017 to implement the Committee's recommendations but was not reconsidered in the 2018 short session or the 2019 session of the General Assembly.

During the 2018 session the Unfunded Liability Solvency Reserve Act did pass, creating an Employee Benefit Trust Fund to address the unfunded pension and health care liabilities. The reserve is funded through appropriations from the General Assembly, as well as any overflows or statutory excesses from the "Rainy Day Fund" including any the savings from the refinancing of general obligation bonds or special indebtedness.

North Carolina's debt is considered manageable at current levels when compared with its peer group composed of the twelve other states rated "triple-A" by all three rating agencies. The calculation of the State's general fund debt capacity is based on the Debt Affordability Advisory Committee's recommendation that debt service should be targeted at no more than 4.5% of general fund tax revenues and should not exceed 4.75%.

In 2018, the Build NC Bond Act of 2018 was passed by the General Assembly and signed by the Governor. The legislation authorizes the issuance of up to \$300 million per year of special indebtedness for transportation projects to be repaid from appropriations from the Highway Trust Fund not to exceed \$3 billion in total over the next ten years. The Debt Affordability Study also found that, after incorporating the Build NC Bonds projected to be issued over the next 10 years into the debt capacity model, the Highway Fund and Highway Trust Fund had no additional debt capacity available for the next 10 years. The calculation of the State's Highway Fund and Highway Trust Fund debt capacity is based on the Debt Affordability Advisory Committee's recommendation that debt service should be targeted at no more than 6% of their state tax revenues. The issuance of Build NC Bonds is subject to certain cash triggers, must not cause the DAAC recommendations to be exceeded and is also subject to provisions contained in Article 9 of Chapter 142 of the General Statutes. The maturity of the bonds is limited to 15 years and the issuance is contingent upon the State Treasurer's recommendation.

In June of 2019, the State issued \$300 million of Build NC Limited Obligation Bonds. These Bonds were the first in a series of bonds authorized under the Build NC Bond Act of 2018. The proceeds are expected to be used to accelerate Regional and Divisional transportation projects authorized pursuant to the State's Strategic Transportation Investments Act ("STI"), funding a debt service reserve fund and paying the costs incurred in connection with the issuance of the bonds. The 2019 Build NC Limited Obligation bonds have a 15-year final maturity and received a rating of Aa1 from Moody's Investor Services, AA+ from S&P Global Ratings and AA+ from Fitch Ratings.

In June of 2019, the State issued \$600 million of Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle Bonds ("GARVEE"). These 2019 GARVEE bonds were the sixth in a series of new money bonds authorized under the 2005 GARVEE Act which specifically provides for the issuance of revenue bonds payable from federal revenues consisting primarily of Federal Transportation Funds with the proceeds to finance federal aid highway projects. The 2019 Bonds had a 15-year final maturity and received a rating of A2 from Moody's Investor Services, A+ from Fitch Ratings and AA from S&P Global Ratings.

The Role of the Local Government Commission

The Local Government Commission (“LGC”) has an ongoing program of providing fiscal and debt management assistance to local governments and other units in the State. Prior to approval, sale, and delivery of all North Carolina local government general obligation bonds and other debt instruments, counseling and assistance is given to local units to determine the size of the issue, the most expedient form of financing and the feasibility of servicing the debt. The LGC approved the issuance of approximately \$4.3 billion in bonds and notes of local government units to finance capital needs during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

The staff of the LGC annually examines the audited financial statements of over 1,300 local governments and public authorities across North Carolina to detect signs of fiscal distress and ensure proper accounting presentation of the statements. Due to the unequal and lingering impacts of the “Great Recession,” as well as the devastation caused in some areas by Hurricane Matthew, the staff continues to see areas of deepening fiscal distress, most notably in smaller rural units of government. In addition, the impact of Hurricane Florence in September 2018 may create significant and ongoing fiscal challenges for local governments and public authorities in affected counties. In response to the challenges faced by these units, a local government intervention unit, the “COACH” team, was created in 2016 to provide special assistance to those governmental units identified as failing to meet fiscal standards or best practices. The team conducted 101 visits with units of government throughout the State during the 2019 fiscal year. To address another concern, again found more frequently in smaller rural units, staff created a continuing education class to be provided through the North Carolina Community College (“NCCC”) system to help provide basic local government finance training for unit finance staff and others without formal governmental accounting training or backgrounds. The class is available to all 58 colleges in the NCCC system.

Banking Operations

As the State’s banker, DST manages the deposits and disbursements for the State. Deposits are kept at banks in communities across the State. At fiscal year-end, total deposits of \$327.2 million were held in 28 banks across the State. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, more than 3.2 million warrants were processed, representing approximately \$20.3 billion in payments. In addition, Banking Operations initiated approximately 25,000 wires in the amount of \$175 billion on behalf of the State. Banking Operations also monitors the Collateralization of Public Deposits program, which requires that public funds have securities pledged against them to ensure that public funds on deposit across the State that belong to the State and local governments are made whole in the event of a bank failure. As of June 30, 2019, Banking Operations oversaw \$8.5 billion in pledged securities and collateral for \$7.4 billion in deposits not otherwise covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insurance.

Escheat Fund

The Department of State Treasurer oversees and maintains the unclaimed property for the citizens of North Carolina. Under state law, unclaimed property is escheated, or turned over, to the department for safekeeping. The Unclaimed Property Division (“UPD”) is responsible for recovering and returning such property to its rightful owners.

Unclaimed property is property that was previously held by financial institutions, insurance companies, government agencies and other businesses, which are referred to as “holders.” Unclaimed property can be in the form of bank accounts, wages, utility deposits, insurance

policy proceeds, stocks, bonds, other sources of funds, and the content of safe deposit boxes. Property is considered unclaimed when the apparent owner fails to communicate interest in it for a period of time called the dormancy period, typically from one to five years. Once the property has met its dormancy limit and the holder has made a good faith effort to locate an apparent owner, any funds they are holding are escheated to UPD and maintained in the Escheat Fund by directive of a 1971 state law. Upon receipt of property and owner information, UPD works to locate the owners by various means, including listing names on the NCCash.com website, earning media coverage through print, broadcast and online news outlets, participating in community events such as the North Carolina State Fair, utilizing DST's digital and social media platforms, and various other efforts to reunite owners with their money and promote public awareness about the program.

The interest earned on these funds pays for the operating costs of the Unclaimed Property Division, and all remaining interest is sent to the State Education Assistance Authority ("SEAA") to provide grants, loans and scholarships for North Carolina students attending public universities. In addition, since 2003, the State has used a significant amount of the Escheat Fund's principal to fund student financial aid.

Per Session Law 2017-57, \$60 million was appropriated from the Escheat Fund in total to the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina, the State Board of Community Colleges, and the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs for the 2018-2019 fiscal year. As the interest income generated from the Escheat Fund was less than the total amount appropriated in the session law, the difference was taken from the Escheat Fund principal. This funding provided more than \$37 million in educational assistance to those in the University system, \$16 million to those in the Community College system, and \$6.5 million to the Veterans Scholarship Program in the 2018-2019 fiscal year. As of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, the Escheat Fund carried a fund balance of \$798 million. However, as the custodian of these funds, North Carolina remains liable to the rightful owners for the full amount of unclaimed property reported to the Department.

Per Session Law 2018-97 the General Assembly continued appropriating Escheat Fund principal to support base budget funding for the UNC System, Community Colleges and the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. Furthermore, the General Assembly appropriated an additional \$2.4 million in nonrecurring funds to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs for the 2018-2019 fiscal year from the Escheat Fund for scholarships for the children of veterans.

Award of Major Contracts

Unclaimed Property Management System: The contract for a new fully integrated unclaimed property management system was awarded August 16, 2018. The system, which was implemented in July 2019, replaced the current contracts for UPS2000, Automated Claims Processing ("E-claims"), and Application Extender ("AX"), as well as the in-house Workflow system managed and maintained by DST Information Technology personnel. It is the first time the system has been upgraded in more than 20 years. The new system will allow for increased automation for the public to report, search and claim abandoned property. The total contract cost for three years is \$1.6 million.

Fiduciary Funds

North Carolina Retirement Systems

Effective July 1, 2019, the state established an employer contribution rate of 12.97 percent of compensation to fund pension benefits for TSERS. This contribution rate, set by the General Assembly, is equal to the Actuarially Determined Contribution ("ADC") determined by the Retirement Systems' consulting actuary, without regard to any benefit enhancements during the fiscal year, and is also the rate recommended by the TSERS Board of Trustees under the Board's Employer Contribution Rate Stabilization Policy ("ECRSP"). Maintaining a pattern of setting the contribution rate at or above the Board's recommendation is the most significant action the General Assembly can take to ensure the long-term fiscal health of the pension plans.

There have been no significant legislative changes to administration and funding provisions since June 30, 2018.

There have been no significant actuarial assumption changes since June 30, 2018.

Closing of Retiree Health Benefit Trust

Members first hired on or after January 1, 2021, will not be eligible to receive retiree medical benefits. Retirees must have earned contributory retirement service in a state retirement system prior to January 1, 2021, and must not have withdrawn that service, in order to be eligible for retiree medical benefits. Because the valuations of the various retirement systems and the state's Other Post-Employment Benefits ("OPEB") only reflect current participants, the current valuation results are unaffected by this change.

Funding Policy: Employer Contribution Rate Stabilization Policies – TSERS

The TSERS Board adopted the Employer Contribution Rate Stabilization Policy ("ECRSP") on January 21, 2016. This policy establishes a procedure for the staff and actuary to use in determining the employer contribution rates for TSERS that the Board of Trustees will recommend to the General Assembly for the fiscal years ending in 2018-2022.

Under this policy, the contribution rate recommended to the General Assembly is no less than 0.35 percent of payroll greater than the appropriated contribution from the prior fiscal year, within the following bounds: (1) contributions may not be less than the ADC using the assumptions adopted, including a discount rate equal to the assumed rate of investment return used in the current year's valuation; and (2) contributions may not be greater than the ADC determined using the assumptions adopted but using a discount rate equal to the yield on 30-year United States Treasury securities as of the valuation date.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, the ECRSP resulted in a recommended contribution rate of 11.98 percent of payroll, which was the ADC from the actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. The ADC exceeded the policy's lower bound (11.13 percent of payroll, equal to the prior year's appropriation of 10.78 percent of payroll plus 0.35 percent of payroll), and was less than the policy's upper bound (64.12 percent of payroll, based on a discount rate equal to the yield on 30-year United States Treasury securities). Accordingly, the Board elected to recommend the ADC equal to 11.98 percent of payroll. This recommendation assumed that no legislative benefit improvements or cost-of-living increases or supplements would be granted. The General Assembly appropriated employer contributions of 12.29 percent of

payroll for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, exceeding the Board's initial recommendation, in light of a cost-of-living supplement granted for TSERS retirees payable in October 2018.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, the ECRSP resulted in a recommended contribution rate of 12.97 percent of payroll, which was the ADC from the actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. The ADC exceeded the policy's lower bound (12.64 percent of payroll, equal to the prior year's appropriation of 12.29 percent of payroll plus 0.35 percent of payroll) and was less than the policy's upper bound (68.46 percent of payroll, based on a discount rate equal to the yield on 30-year United States Treasury securities). Accordingly, the Board elected to recommend the ADC equal to 12.97 percent of payroll. This recommendation assumed that no legislative benefit improvements or cost-of-living increases or supplements would be granted.

As a result of Session Law 2018-30, TSERS will receive annually a share of the balance, if any, of the Unfunded Liability Solvency Reserve ("Solvency Reserve") from the state's General Fund. The purpose of the Solvency Reserve is to accumulate funds during each fiscal year to be used in the following fiscal year to reduce unfunded liabilities associated with TSERS and the Retiree Health Benefit Fund ("RHBF"). During each fiscal year, the Solvency Reserve will receive any funds specifically designated by the General Assembly for this purpose. To the extent that the Savings Reserve ("rainy day fund") balance has reached its statutory maximum, the Solvency Reserve will also receive amounts with respect to the revenue growth transfer and debt refinancing savings that otherwise would have gone to the Savings Reserve. TSERS and RHBF will receive an annual share of the Solvency Reserve's balance, if any, in proportion to each plan's unfunded liability. Distributions from the Solvency Reserve may not be used to supplant other funding for the plans, nor can they be used as funding for enhanced plan benefits.

Funding Policy: Employer Contribution Rate Stabilization Policies – LGERS

The LGERS Board adopted an Employer Contribution Rate Stabilization Policy ("ECRSP") on January 21, 2016. Following adoption of that policy, the Board set LGERS employer contribution rates for the fiscal years ending in 2018-2022 in accordance with the policy. On January 31, 2019, the Board revised the ECRSP to increase the employer contribution rates to be required for the fiscal years ending in 2020-2022.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, the LGERS ECRSP required an increase in the employer contribution rates to 7.75 percent of payroll for general employees and 8.50 percent of payroll for law enforcement officers ("LEOs"). These employer contribution rates represented an increase of 0.25 percent of payroll from the prior fiscal year's contribution rates of 7.50 percent of payroll for general employees and 8.25 percent of payroll for LEOs. The employer contribution rate of 7.75 percent of payroll for general employees exceeded the ADC of 7.40 percent of payroll for general employees, as determined using the core funding policy (prior to application of the ECRSP). The employer contribution rate of 8.50 percent of payroll for LEOs was less than the ADC of 8.99 percent of payroll for LEOs, as determined using the core funding policy (prior to application of the ECRSP).

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, the LGERS ECRSP (as revised January 31, 2019) required that the employer contribution rates further increase by 1.20 percent of payroll, to 8.95 percent of payroll for general employees and 9.70 percent of payroll for LEOs. The employer contribution rate of 8.95 percent of payroll for general employees exceeded the ADC of 8.56 percent of payroll for general employees, as determined using the core funding policy (prior to application of the ECRSP). The employer contribution rate of 9.70 percent of payroll

for LEOs was less than the ADC of 10.22 percent of payroll for LEOs, as determined using the core funding policy (prior to application of the ECRSP).

Under the LGERS ECRSP (as revised January 31, 2019), both rates will continue to increase by 1.20 percent of payroll annually through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, with the following additional adjustments, if applicable: (1) if the underlying Actuarially Determined Contribution ("ADC") for a given fiscal year is 50 percent greater than the scheduled employer contribution rate for that fiscal year, the scheduled employer contribution rate for the current and future fiscal years increases by an additional 0.50 percent of payroll; (2) if the underlying ADC for a given fiscal year is 50 percent less than the scheduled employer contribution rate for that fiscal year, the scheduled employer contribution rate for the current and future fiscal years decreases by 0.50 percent of payroll from the scheduled employer contribution rate; (3) employer contribution rates with respect to LEOs will be 0.75 percent of payroll greater than with respect to general employees; and (4) if the General Assembly grants any additional COLA beyond the amount of COLA approved by the Board, increases the multiplier for active employees, or changes the benefit structure in a way that has a cost to the system, the schedule of contributions for the current and future fiscal years will be increased by the cost of the additional COLA, increased multiplier or other benefit enhancement. Additionally, the LGERS ECRSP allows for retiree COLAs to be granted based on investment gains without adjusting the contribution rate, and the LGERS ECRSP includes a mechanism to automatically increase or decrease the contribution rate if circumstances change and the ECRSP results in significant over- or under-funding of the system. The LGERS Board has authority to grant COLAs in amounts limited by statute, when there are sufficient investment gains to cover the resulting increase in actuarial liabilities. Given recent investment experience, the LGERS Board was not permitted to grant a COLA for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 or June 30, 2020, under the authority allowed by statute.

Risks Inherent in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

The Retirement Systems' Boards of Trustees select actuarial assumptions and methods based on the advice of the Retirement System Division's consulting actuary. The assumptions are selected according to state law and guidelines promulgated by the Actuarial Standards Board. The Boards of Trustees review each significant assumption or method at least once every five years and update it if necessary.

Actuarial methods include the actuarial cost method, amortization policy, and asset valuation method. These methods are meant to recognize pension costs in an orderly fashion through contributions to the plans over a period of years. In some cases, the methods have the effect of deferring increases or decreases in contributions to later years. If assumptions are not met over a long period of time, the use of these methods will lead to deferred gains or losses.

Similarly, the use of actuarial assumptions, while necessary in actuarial valuations, carries a risk that facts will deviate from the assumptions. Such deviation may result in greater or lesser costs in later years than would have been anticipated by the actuarial valuation. To illustrate the significance of the assumed rate of investment return, the Retirement Systems Division's consulting actuaries have calculated that as of December 31, 2018, if the Boards had assumed long-term future investment returns equal to the yield on 30-year United States Treasury securities (3.02 percent per year) rather than the Boards' assumption of 7.00 percent per year, and held all other assumptions the same as in the actuarial valuation, the actuarial accrued liability would have been greater by \$50.6 billion (62 percent greater) for TSERS, by \$18.9 billion (65 percent greater) for LGERS, and by \$372 million (53 percent greater) for the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System as of December 31, 2018.

With regard to the potential risk inherent in other actuarial assumptions, contributions will tend to increase if members and their surviving beneficiaries live longer than expected; if current employees' future salary increases are greater than expected; if more employees work until reaching full retirement eligibility than expected; if more employees (once reaching full retirement eligibility) retire at earlier ages than expected; or if any legislative benefit enhancements or cost-of-living increases or supplements are granted in the future. To illustrate the potential significance of legislative changes, the Retirement Systems' consulting actuaries have estimated that a permanent one-percent cost-of-living benefit increase for retirees as of July 1, 2021, would increase the actuarial value of benefits by approximately \$498 million for TSERS and by approximately \$160 million for LGERS (less than one percent of the estimated liability for each retirement system) as of that date.

North Carolina Defined Contribution Plans

The Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina ("401(k)") and the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan ("457(b)") also support the retirement of state and local public employees that elect to participate. The 401(k) and 457(b) plans are voluntary and members can choose to begin or discontinue contributions at any time. Events that permit members of these plans to receive their benefits include retirement, termination, hardship, death, or attaining a specified age (59½ in the 401(k) and 70½ in the 457(b)). As of December 31, 2018, the 401(k) had approximately 255,300 members and \$9.8 billion in assets, while the 457(b) had approximately 55,400 members and \$1.4 billion in assets. Member participation had increased to approximately 257,800 and 56,000 for the 401(k) and 457(b), respectively, by June 30, 2019. During 2019, the Board of Trustees waived the administration fee of both the NC 401(k) and NC 457 plans saving participants more than \$2 million. Also, the National Association of Government Defined Contribution Plans recognized the NC Retirement Plans, the board and staff with the Leadership Award for Outstanding Achievement in Plan Design and Administration.

Supplemental Retirement Plan for Teachers and Educational Staff

The N.C. 403(b) Program was launched early second quarter 2014. At June 30, 2019, there were 87 employers (school districts and community colleges) enrolled in the N.C. 403(b) Program with 1,282 employees participating. The Program allows teachers and other employees of school districts and community colleges to invest in an institutional 403(b) supplemental retirement program with pricing that will help them achieve retirement security. Events that permit members of this program to receive their benefits may include retirement, disability, termination, hardship, death, or attaining a specified age (59½). As of June 30, 2019, assets under management were approximately \$18 million.

Future Outlook

Governmental Funds

DST will continue to accomplish its mission to preserve, protect and sustain the state's pension and healthcare plans, reduce investment fees while maximizing returns, and properly account for and report on all funds that are deposited, invested, and disbursed through the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer. With the Local Government Commission and Debt Affordability study, it will continue to assure the financially sound issuance of debt for state and local governments and maintain the state's "AAA" bond rating.

In September 2019, the State issued \$600 million of General Obligation Bonds. These General Obligation Bonds were the third in a series of bonds authorized under the Connect NC Bond Act of 2015. The Act authorized the issuance of \$2 billion of general obligation bonds of the State to be secured by a pledge of the faith and credit and taxing power of the State. After the 2019 issuance, \$800 million remains authorized but unissued. The proceeds of the bonds will be used to fund the construction and furnishing of new facilities and the renovation and rehabilitation of existing facilities for the University of North Carolina System, the North Carolina Community College System, water and sewer systems, the State's National Guard, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, attractions and parks and the Department of Public Safety.

In connection with the General Obligation Bonds, S&P Global Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, and Fitch Ratings, the top three rating agencies, all affirmed the triple-A bond rating for the State. A triple-A bond rating means that North Carolina has followed well-defined financial management policies and has demonstrated strong debt management practices. The rating agencies recognized the State's historically conservative budgeting, financial management, and debt issuance practices.

Escheat Fund

Venture Capital Multiplier Fund

Pursuant to G.S. 147-69.2A and G.S. 147-69.2(b)(12)(c), the State Treasurer is required to invest 10% of the Escheat Fund through the Venture Capital Multiplier Fund. The Venture Capital Multiplier Fund is administered by a third-party professional investment management firm selected following a public procurement process by designees from the Governor's Office, Department of State Treasurer, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. In late 2016, Hatteras Venture Partners was selected to act as the third-party investment manager for the Venture Capital Multiplier Fund. To date, \$60 million has been committed to the Venture Capital Multiplier fund with approximately \$34 million being invested. It is the expectation of the Department that the remaining \$26 million will be called over the next few years.

Fiduciary Funds

North Carolina Retirement Systems

Funding Policy: Employer Contribution Rate Stabilization Policies

The TSERS Board adopted a State Contribution Rate Stabilization Policy ("SCRSP") on April 25, 2019 for the North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund ("NGPF"). The SCRSP establishes how the Board will develop an annual appropriation amount to recommend to the General Assembly to fund the NGPF through the fiscal year ending in 2022. It further describes when benefit increases and member contribution increases will be considered and recommended. As a result of this policy, the Board's recommendation for the annual General Fund contribution to the NGPF in each year through the fiscal year ending in 2022 will be at least equal to the ADC plus \$2 million.

Additionally, the LGERS Board adopted a State Contribution Rate Stabilization Policy ("SCRSP") on January 26, 2017 for the Firefighter's and Rescue Squad Worker's Pension Fund ("FRSWPF"). The SCRSP establishes how the LGERS Board will develop an annual appropriation amount to recommend to the General Assembly to fund the FRSWPF through

the fiscal year ending in 2022 or until the next experience review. It further describes when benefit increases and member contribution increases will be considered and recommended. As a result of this policy, the Board's recommendation for the annual General Fund contribution to the FRSWPF will increase each year by a minimum of \$350,000.

Component Unit

The State Health Plan for Teachers and State Employees

2020 Benefit Plan Options

Beginning January 1, 2020, active employees and retirees less than 65 years of age can choose between two self-insured plans: the 80/20 PPO Plan ("80/20 Plan") or the 70/30 PPO Plan ("70/30 Plan"). The 70/30 Plan has been adjusted to be a non-grandfathered plan meaning both plans will provide coverage for preventive treatments with no member cost sharing. Both plans also have opportunities for members to reduce out-of-pocket expenses by visiting their selected Primary Care Physician. The 70/30 plan's deductible increased to \$1,500, the out-of-pocket maximum has changed from a separate medical and pharmacy out-of-pocket amount to a combined medical and pharmacy out-of-pocket maximum of \$5,900, and copayments for the Primary Care Physician and certain pharmacy tiers were updated. Member copayments, deductibles, coinsurance, and out-of-pocket maximums stay the same from 2019 to 2020 for the 80/20 Plan.

Active members and non-Medicare retirees enrolled in both the 80/20 and 70/30 Plans will still be asked to attest to being a non-tobacco user or agree to participate in a tobacco cessation program. The 70/30 Plan remains premium-free for non-Medicare retirees, and those members are not required to complete the smoking attestation. Members who do not complete the attestation or who use tobacco and are unwilling to participate in a cessation program will pay an additional \$60 per month. Effective January 1, 2020, the tobacco cessation program will be administered through medical claims. Members can receive these services wherever they prefer and can continue to receive cessation services at the CVS MinuteClinic.

For Medicare retirees, the State Health Plan will continue to offer two fully-insured Medicare Advantage products with integrated prescription drug plans ("MA-PDPs") and a self-insured 70/30 PPO Plan. The MA-PDP is administered through an agreement with United Healthcare.

United Healthcare ("UHC") offers a standard "base" MA-PDP (for a \$0 "retiree only" premium) and an "enhanced" MA-PDP that members may select for an additional monthly premium charge. The benefit design for the 2020 base and enhanced MA-PDP offerings have not changed from 2019. The 2020 premium was renegotiated with UHC resulting in a slight decrease in premiums, however the Health Insurance Provider Fee ("HIP Fee") associated with fully insured plans as stated in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act came back into effect in 2020 causing an overall increase of 21.4% for premiums paid by the State on behalf of the nearly 150,000 Medicare-eligible state retirees that enroll in Medicare Advantage plans.

2020 Employee Premiums

Under the Treasurer's leadership, the Board of Trustees of the State Health Plan for Teachers and State Employees ("SHP") approved employee and retiree premium rates to remain at their current levels effective January 1, 2020. This decision was made given the expectation that savings from the lower MA-PDP in conjunction with the 4% increase in contributions from

employers will offset the anticipated medical and pharmacy cost increases. The actual premiums appropriated by the General Assembly after the employee premiums were approved allow for an increase in premiums of 2.6% for 2020. The expected increase in expenses is considerably higher than what is appropriated in Session Law 2019-209 for FY 2020. Premium rates for the High Deductible Health Plan ("HDHP"), which is available to nonpermanent full-time employees to comply with the ACA, will also remain the same as the previous year. MA-PDP dependent rates will increase due to the HIP Fee being reinstated in 2020 which affects fully insured plans. MA-PDP enhanced plan rates will also increase due to the HIP Fee.

During 2019, the SHP initiated the Clear Pricing Project. The effort was designed to increase transparency in medical pricing and reduce costs saving taxpayers \$166 million and SHP members an additional \$34 million. However, due to opposition from major hospitals, the SHP did not realize these savings. In fact, this means that absent an adjustment of maximum allowable premium in the enacted fiscal 2019-20 and 2020-21 budget, the SHP will be spending down an estimated \$90 million of the state's reserves and an additional \$180 million the second year. Essentially, the budget holds premium increases to 4%, while the costs are expected to increase by 7-9% overall. By not fully implementing the Clear Pricing Project the state forgoes approximately an additional \$1.1 billion in savings to the OPEB liability.

Recently Enacted Legislation

North Carolina Session Law 2019-209 (House Bill 226) appropriated the maximum allowable premium charged to employers and the Retiree Health Benefit Fund for the biennium ending June 30, 2021. FY 2020 had a 3.3% increase over FY 2019. FY 2021 had an increase of 5.4% roughly averaging 4% each year for the biennium. Administratively, since the Plan sets rates on a calendar year basis instead of a fiscal year, this will cause premiums to increase at different levels than the increases appropriated. The 2020 premium increase will be 2.6%, however this lower than anticipated increase is expected to be made up in 2021 with an 8.1% employer premium increase.

Federal H.R. 195 (115th) modified H.R. 3590 (111th) ("Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act"), suspending the annual fee associated with health insurance providers in 2019, thereby reducing the MA-PDP rates. The annual fee is in effect in 2020. In addition, Federal H.R. 1865 (116th) repealed the annual fee associated with health insurance providers indefinitely effective 2021, thereby reducing the MA-PDP rates. The same legislation repealed the excise tax on high cost employer sponsored health coverage set to go into effect in 2022 and extended the Patient Centered Outcome Research Institute (PCORI) Fees through 2029. The PCORI Fee was \$2.45 per month per member for self-insured covered lives in 2018 and totaled \$1.4 million. This fee is expected to only increase with inflation and fluctuate as self-insured membership changes.

North Carolina Session Law 2018-30 (House Bill 651) established an Unfunded Liability Solvency Reserve within the State's General Fund. The Solvency Reserve will accumulate funds during each fiscal year to be used in the following fiscal year to reduce unfunded liabilities associated with the TSERS and the Retiree Health Benefit Fund. During each fiscal year, the Solvency Reserve will receive any funds that may be specifically designated by the General Assembly for this purpose. To the extent that the Savings Reserve ("Rainy Day Fund") balance has reached its statutory maximum, the Solvency Reserve will also receive amounts with respect to the revenue growth transfer and debt refinancing savings that otherwise would have gone to the Savings Reserve. TSERS and RHBF will receive an annual share of the Solvency Reserve's balance, if any, in proportion to each plan's unfunded liability. Distributions from the

Solvency Reserve may not be used to supplant other funding for the plans, nor can they be used as funding for enhanced plan benefits.

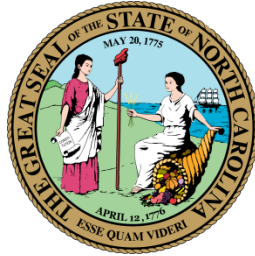
North Carolina Session Law 2017-57 (Senate Bill 257) 35.21.(c) limits retirement health benefits to members who have earned contributory retirement service prior to January 1, 2021 and do not withdraw that service.

Award of Major Contracts

In February 2020, the SHP Board of Trustees approved a contract with Blue Cross Blue Shield of North Carolina (BCNC) to provide Third Party Administrator (TPA) Services beginning January 1, 2022. BCNC is the current contract holder of the TPA contract which ends on December 31, 2021 with optional renewal years afterward. This new contract will be in place of optional renewals and will last from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2024 with two additional optional years. Implementation began immediately after awarding the contract. The overall cost of the initial 3 year period of the contract including the cost of medical claims and administrative costs is over \$9.4 billion.

Also in February 2020, the SHP Board of Trustees approved a contract with Humana to administer the fully insured Medicare Advantage (MA) products for the plan. This will be a change of vendor from United Healthcare which currently administers the MA benefits. Humana will become the MA benefit provider effective January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2023 with two additional optional years. Implementation began immediately after award of the contract. Humana has offered a \$0 premium for the MA Base Plan for the life of the current contract provided there are no plan changes or laws affecting reimbursement from the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services. This results in an expected \$590 million savings over the next three years. Members electing the MA Enhanced option will still be responsible for paying the additional premium charged to the SHP.

The Plan continues to have CVS as their Pharmacy Benefit Manager (PBM). Services began on January 1, 2017 and have been extended through December 31, 2021.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
As of June 30, 2019
(With Comparative Totals as of June 30, 2018)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	General Fund	Escheat Fund	Debt Proceeds and Interest Fund
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 7,899	\$ 534,497	\$ 0
Investments		286,595	173,169
Securities Lending Collateral	206	35,675	
Receivables:			
Accounts Receivable	7		
Intergovernmental Receivables	78		
Interest Receivable	5	895	586
Contributions Receivable	86		
Inventories	81		
Notes Receivable			
Due from Other Funds	30		
Due from Component Unit	8		
Total Assets	8,400	857,662	173,755
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Forward Funded State Aid		37,287	
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 8,400	\$ 894,949	\$ 173,755
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	\$ 548	\$ 387	\$ 31
Obligations under Securities Lending	206	35,675	
Escheat Claims Payable		61,000	
Total Liabilities	754	97,062	31
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	0	0	0
FUND BALANCES (Note 7)			
Nonspendable	81		
Restricted		797,887	173,724
Committed	6,543		
Unassigned	1,022		
Total Fund Balances	7,646	797,887	173,724
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 8,400	\$ 894,949	\$ 173,755

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

(1) See supplementary Exhibit I-1 for detailed information of each fund within Other Governmental Funds

Exhibit A-1

Other Governmental Funds (1)	Total 2019	Total 2018
\$ 538	\$ 542,934	\$ 488,079
2,770	462,534	396,654
20	35,901	585
	7	4
	78	37
17	1,503	1,125
	86	84
	81	87
14	14	26
	30	31
	8	7
3,359	1,043,176	886,719
	37,287	37,287
\$ 3,359	\$ 1,080,463	\$ 924,006
\$ 1	\$ 967	\$ 747
20	35,901	585
	61,000	61,000
21	97,868	62,332
0	0	0
	81	87
2,786	974,397	853,652
552	7,095	6,838
	1,022	1,097
3,338	982,595	861,674
\$ 3,359	\$ 1,080,463	\$ 924,006

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
(With Comparative Totals for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	General Fund	Escheat Fund	Debt Proceeds and Interest Fund
REVENUES			
Funds Escheated	\$ 0	\$ 129,913	\$ 0
Fees	6,828		
Services	7,291		
Administrative Cost Reimbursements	6,901		
Contributions	912		
Investment Earnings	36	24,444	10,213
Interest Earnings on Loans	131		
Revenues from Other State Agencies (Note 8)	2,067		
Loan Collection of Principal	890		
Reimbursement of Expenditures from Investment Pool	7,392		
Miscellaneous Revenue	34		
Total Revenues	<u>32,482</u>	<u>154,357</u>	<u>10,213</u>
EXPENDITURES			
State Aid	27,374	37,287	1,064
Contracted Personal Services	1,628	2,270	177
Personal Services	15,706	1,061	
Employee Benefits	5,153	420	
Supplies and Materials	147	23	
Travel	73	5	
Communication	155	19	
Utilities	215		
Data Processing Services	160		
Other Services	92	32	
Claims and Benefits	1,600		
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	509,283		
Interest and Fees	206,638		41
Debt Issuance Costs	513		1,032
Other Fixed Charges	1,664	47	
Capital Outlay	661	12	
Insurance	23	3	
Other Expenditures	1,572	3	
Expenditures to Other State Agencies (Note 8)	6,865	25,256	401,845
Total Expenditures	<u>779,522</u>	<u>66,438</u>	<u>404,159</u>
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(747,040)</u>	<u>87,919</u>	<u>(393,946)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
State Appropriations	735,123		
Refunding Bonds Issued			
General Obligation Bonds Issued			400,000
Premiums on Bonds Issued			39,345
Pay to Refunded Debt Escrow Agent			
Transfers to State Reserve Fund	(16,000)		
Transfers from State Reserve Fund	16,000		
Transfers In (Note 9)	11,562		
Transfers Out (Note 9)		(969)	(10,593)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>746,685</u>	<u>(969)</u>	<u>428,752</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	(355)	86,950	34,806
Fund Balances - July 1	8,001	710,937	138,918
Fund Balances - June 30	<u>\$ 7,646</u>	<u>\$ 797,887</u>	<u>\$ 173,724</u>

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

(1) See supplementary Exhibit I-2 for detailed information of each fund within Other Governmental Funds

Exhibit A-2

Other Governmental Funds (1)	Total 2019	Total 2018
\$ 0	\$ 129,913	\$ 105,127
	6,828	7,015
	7,291	7,026
	6,901	5,903
1	913	2,117
193	34,886	15,775
	131	165
	2,067	3,150
	890	587
	7,392	7,285
1	35	122
<u>195</u>	<u>197,247</u>	<u>154,272</u>
	65,725	64,163
26	4,101	3,650
	16,767	16,606
	5,573	5,221
	170	89
	78	55
	174	198
	215	236
	160	129
	124	150
1	1,601	802
	509,283	656,608
1	206,680	207,343
	1,545	1,425
	1,711	2,083
	673	734
	26	12
	1,575	852
647	434,613	41,041
<u>675</u>	<u>1,250,794</u>	<u>1,001,397</u>
<u>(480)</u>	<u>(1,053,547)</u>	<u>(847,125)</u>
	735,123	749,293
		724,560
	400,000	
	39,345	152,357
		(706,188)
	(16,000)	(16,000)
	16,000	73
	11,562	950
	(11,562)	(950)
<u>0</u>	<u>1,174,468</u>	<u>904,095</u>
<u>(480)</u>	<u>120,921</u>	<u>56,970</u>
<u>3,818</u>	<u>861,674</u>	<u>804,704</u>
<u>\$ 3,338</u>	<u>\$ 982,595</u>	<u>\$ 861,674</u>

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
As of June 30, 2019
(With Comparative Totals as of June 30, 2018)

Exhibit B-1

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds (1)	Investment Trust Funds (2)	Private-Purpose Trust Fund	Total 2019	Total 2018
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 520,871	\$ 10,383	\$ 53,543	\$ 584,797	\$ 538,009
Investments:					
Collective Investment Funds	38,541			38,541	188,549
Unallocated Insurance Contracts	219,060			219,060	838,099
Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts	1,813,621			1,813,621	1,509,748
State Treasurer Investment Pool	102,856,524	1,336,256		104,192,780	100,322,713
Non-State Treasurer Pooled Investments	8,742,598			8,742,598	8,734,249
Securities Lending Collateral	814,454	42,213	3,574	860,241	690,559
Receivables:					
Accounts Receivable, Net	34,388			34,388	33,966
Interest Receivable	1,314	2,707	89	4,110	3,629
Contributions Receivable	184,241			184,241	164,803
Due from Other Funds	78,187			78,187	74,564
Due from Component Units	21,571			21,571	19,254
Notes Receivable	321,034			321,034	313,390
Total Assets	115,646,404	1,391,559	57,206	117,095,169	113,431,532
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	1,567			1,567	1,442
Benefits Payable	5,908			5,908	5,693
Obligations under Securities Lending	814,454	42,213	3,574	860,241	690,559
Funds Held for Others	7,298			7,298	7,813
Total Liabilities	829,227	42,213	3,574	875,014	705,507
NET POSITION					
Restricted for:					
Pension Benefits	111,163,017			111,163,017	107,817,369
Postemployment Benefits	1,830,811			1,830,811	1,698,979
Pool Participants		666,888		666,888	697,470
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments		682,458	53,632	736,090	675,868
Other Employment Benefits	1,823,349			1,823,349	1,836,339
Total Net Position	\$ 114,817,177	\$ 1,349,346	\$ 53,632	\$ 116,220,155	\$ 112,726,025

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

(1) See supplementary Exhibit J-1 for detailed information of each Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund

(2) See supplementary Exhibit J-3 for detailed information of each Investment Trust Fund

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(With Comparative Totals for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018)

Exhibit B-2

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds (1)	Investment Trust Funds (2)	Private-Purpose Trust Fund	Total 2019	Total 2018
ADDITIONS					
Contributions:					
Employer	\$ 3,849,462	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,849,462	\$ 3,392,643
Members	1,819,553			1,819,553	1,733,267
Trustee Deposits					39,242
Other Contributions	54,256			54,256	52,975
Total Contributions	5,723,271	0	0	5,723,271	5,218,127
Investment Income:					
Investment Earnings	6,445,434	56,138	1,051	6,502,623	8,913,059
Less Investment Expenses	(487,586)	(586)	(36)	(488,208)	(562,755)
Net Investment Income	5,957,848	55,552	1,015	6,014,415	8,350,304
Pool Share Transactions:					
Reinvestment of Dividends		55,552		55,552	55,485
Net Share Purchases (Redemptions)		(26,169)		(26,169)	56,313
Net Pool Share Transactions	0	29,383	0	29,383	111,798
Other Additions:					
Fees and Fines	2,777			2,777	2,906
Interest Earnings on Loans	15,071			15,071	13,391
Miscellaneous	4,042			4,042	2,922
Total Other Additions	21,890	0	0	21,890	19,219
Total Additions	11,703,009	84,935	1,015	11,788,959	13,699,448
DEDUCTIONS					
Claims and Benefits	7,006,679			7,006,679	6,677,172
Medical Insurance Premiums	1,029,809			1,029,809	976,107
Refund of Contributions	163,222			163,222	186,836
Distributions Paid and Payable		55,552		55,552	55,485
Payments in Accordance with Trust Arrangements			757	757	200
Administrative Expenses	32,473			32,473	31,053
Other Deductions	6,337			6,337	1,258
Total Deductions	8,238,520	55,552	757	8,294,829	7,928,111
Change in Net Position	3,464,489	29,383	258	3,494,130	5,771,337
Net Position - July 1	111,352,688	1,319,963	53,374	112,726,025	106,954,688
Net Position - June 30	<u>\$ 114,817,177</u>	<u>\$ 1,349,346</u>	<u>\$ 53,632</u>	<u>\$ 116,220,155</u>	<u>\$ 112,726,025</u>

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

(1) See supplementary Exhibit J-2 for detailed information of each Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund

(2) See supplementary Exhibit J-4 for detailed information of each Investment Trust Fund

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Statement of Net Position
Component Unit - State Health Plan
As of June 30, 2019
(With Comparative Totals as of June 30, 2018)

Exhibit C-1

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 1,296,708	\$ 1,062,782
Securities Lending Collateral	85,550	1,287
Receivables:		
Rebates Receivable	75,212	57,623
Accounts Receivable	6,535	4,141
Intergovernmental Receivables		4,838
Interest Receivable	2,297	1,471
Premiums Receivable	55	107
Other Receivables	484	2,110
Total Current Assets	<u>1,466,841</u>	<u>1,134,359</u>
Noncurrent Assets		
Net OPEB Asset (Note 14)	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>
Total Assets	<u>1,466,845</u>	<u>1,134,369</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Outflows for Pensions (Note 11)	1,096	927
Deferred Outflows for OPEB (Note 14)	<u>1,446</u>	<u>1,699</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>2,542</u>	<u>2,626</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	48,829	37,667
Intergovernmental Payables	1,423	
Obligations Under Securities Lending	85,550	1,287
Medical Claims Payable	286,387	266,823
Compensated Absences (Note 5)	34	31
Unearned Revenue	<u>38,786</u>	<u>39,551</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>461,009</u>	<u>345,359</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Compensated Absences (Note 5)	378	258
Net Pension Liability (Note 5)	1,612	1,546
Net OPEB Liability (Note 5)	<u>4,057</u>	<u>5,541</u>
Total Non-Current Liabilities	<u>6,047</u>	<u>7,345</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>467,056</u>	<u>352,704</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Inflows for Pensions (Note 11)	134	75
Deferred Inflows for OPEB (Note 14)	<u>2,993</u>	<u>1,925</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>3,127</u>	<u>2,000</u>
NET POSITION		
Restricted - Expendable		
Health and Human Services	4	20
Unrestricted	<u>999,200</u>	<u>782,271</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 999,204</u>	<u>\$ 782,291</u>

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

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Component Unit - State Health Plan
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(With Comparative Totals for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018)

Exhibit C-2

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019	2018
REVENUES		
Operating Revenues		
Insurance Premiums	\$ 3,627,434	\$ 3,453,399
EXPENSES		
Operating Expenses		
Personal Services	3,460	2,848
Employee Benefits	966	1,482
Supplies and Materials	35	13
Contracted Personal Services	138,097	146,068
Travel	28	30
Communication	30	37
Data Processing Services	41	65
Affordable Care Act Expenses	1,478	1,474
Other Services	821	731
Claims	3,107,165	3,005,405
Insurance	188,214	211,127
Other Fixed Charges	8	10
Other Expenses	3	207
Total Operating Expenses	<u>3,440,346</u>	<u>3,369,497</u>
Operating Income	<u>187,088</u>	<u>83,902</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES		
Pharmacy Subsidies and Rebates	6,489	13,080
Investment Earnings	<u>23,336</u>	<u>13,678</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues	<u>29,825</u>	<u>26,758</u>
Increase in Net Position	216,913	110,660
Net Position - July 1	<u>782,291</u>	<u>671,631</u>
Net Position - June 30	<u>\$ 999,204</u>	<u>\$ 782,291</u>

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

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Statement of Cash Flows
Component Unit - State Health Plan
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

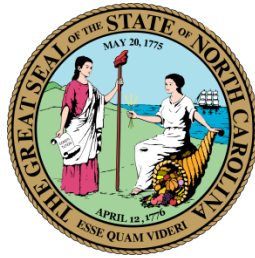
(With Comparative Totals for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018)

Exhibit C-3

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from Customers	\$ 3,610,759	\$ 3,511,613
Payments to Suppliers	(316,170)	(354,825)
Payments to Employees	(4,505)	(3,736)
Payments for Claims	(3,089,995)	(3,024,935)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>200,089</u>	<u>128,117</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Rebates and Subsidies	<u>11,327</u>	<u>9,566</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment Earnings	<u>22,510</u>	<u>13,124</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	233,926	150,807
Cash and Cash Equivalents at July 1	<u>1,062,782</u>	<u>911,975</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at June 30	<u>\$ 1,296,708</u>	<u>\$ 1,062,782</u>
RECONCILIATION OF NET OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating Income	\$ 187,088	\$ 83,902
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Change in Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Receivables	(18,305)	54,269
Net OPEB Asset	6	(1)
Deferred Outflows for Pensions	(169)	192
Deferred Outflows for OPEB	253	(1,497)
Change in Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	12,585	4,967
Due to Primary Government		(29)
Compensated Absences	124	38
Unearned Revenue	(765)	5,294
Medical Claims Payable	19,564	(20,880)
Net Pension Liability	66	(11)
Net OPEB Liability	(1,485)	(18)
Deferred Inflows for OPEB	1,068	1,925
Deferred Inflows for Pensions	59	(34)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 200,089</u>	<u>\$ 128,117</u>
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in Receivables Related to Nonoperating Income	\$ 826	\$ 4,068
Changes in Securities Lending Collateral	84,263	1,287

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



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- A. Organization** – The North Carolina Department of State Treasurer (Department) is a part of the State of North Carolina and is not a separate legal or reporting entity. The Department serves the people of North Carolina through a variety of functions related to the financial health of the State and its citizenry. The State Treasurer serves as the State’s banker and chief investment officer. The Department administers the public employee retirement systems, as well as the 401(k) and 457 plans for public employees. The Department provides financial assistance and expertise to local government units by assisting them in the sale of local government debt obligations and in maintaining good budgeting, accounting, reporting, and other fiscal procedures. The Department oversees the State Health Plan, which provides health care coverage to teachers, state employees, retirees, current and former lawmakers, state university and community college personnel, and their dependents. It also administers NC Cash, the unclaimed property database. The Department issues conduit debt for qualified entities through the North Carolina Capital Facilities Finance Agency.
- B. Financial Reporting Entity** – The concept underlying the definition of the financial reporting entity is that elected officials are accountable to their constituents for their actions. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), the financial reporting entity includes both the primary government and all of its component units. An organization other than a primary government serves as a nucleus for a reporting entity when it issues separate financial statements. The Department is a part of the State of North Carolina and an integral part of the State’s *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*.

The accompanying financial statements present all funds belonging to or under the stewardship of the Department. The Department’s accounts and transactions are included in the State’s *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* as part of the State’s governmental funds, fiduciary funds, and component units.

Discretely Presented Component Unit – The State Health Plan (Health Plan) is a legally separate entity under the stewardship of the Department and is reported as a discretely presented component unit based on the nature and significance of its relationship to the State.

The Health Plan is a legally separate organization established to provide medical and pharmacy benefits to employees and retirees of the State, most of the State’s component units, and local boards of education. The Health Plan is governed by a ten-member board of trustees including the State Treasurer, an ex officio member who serves as chair and votes only in the event of a tie; the Director of the Office of State Budget and Management, a non-voting, ex officio member; two members appointed by the Governor; two members appointed by the State Treasurer; and four members appointed by the General Assembly. The State Treasurer upon approval of the board of trustees determines health benefit programs and premium rates.

The State Health Plan does not issue separate financial statements. The statement of net position, statement of changes in net position, and the statement of cash flows of the Health Plan are included in these statements but shown separately as it is considered to be a legally separate entity.

- C. Basis of Presentation** – The Department’s records are maintained on a cash basis throughout the year, but adjustments are made at the end of the fiscal year to convert to GAAP for government entities. The financial statements are prepared according to GAAP as follows:

The accompanying financial statements are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management’s Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments* requires the presentation of both government-wide and fund level financial statements. The financial statements presented are governmental funds of the Department and fiduciary fund financial statements under the stewardship of the Department. Because the Department is not a separate entity, government-wide financial statements are not prepared.

The financial statements are presented as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, with comparative information as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, except for the North Carolina Deferred Compensation Plan and the 401(k) Supplemental Retirement Income Plan whose statements are as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

The fund financial statements provide information about the Department’s funds, including the State’s fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each governmental and fiduciary fund category are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as other governmental funds.

The Department’s financial statements consist of the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – This is the Department’s primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Department, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Escheats Fund – General Statute 116B established the escheats fund, which accounts for all funds received by the Department as escheated or abandoned property and which were transferred to the State under a 1971 state law.

Debt Proceeds and Interest Fund – This fund accounts for funds received from debt transactions and any interest earned on those debt transactions prior to being expended.

Additionally, the Department's financial statements consist of the following fiduciary fund types:

Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds – These funds account for resources held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution pension plans, *Internal Revenue Code Section 457* plan, death benefit plan, disability income plan, and retiree health benefit fund.

Investment Trust Funds – These funds account for the external portion of the Investment Pool sponsored by the Department, the External Bond Index Investment Pool, and individual investment accounts held by the Department.

Private-Purpose Trust Fund – These funds account for resources held in trust for other departmental trust funds in which the principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Governmental Funds – Governmental fund financial statements have been prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets and liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The operating statement presents increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in spendable resources. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures and proceeds of general long-term debt are reported as other financing sources.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Department considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 31 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are recorded when a liability is incurred, except for compensated absences, obligations for workers' compensation, and financing agreements, which are recognized as expenditures when payment is due. Pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) contributions to cost-sharing plans are recognized as expenditures in the period in which the payment relates, even if payment is not due until the subsequent period.

Since capital asset and long-term liability accounts relating to governmental funds are reported only at the statewide level, these amounts are not included in the Department's governmental fund financial statements. However, these amounts are reported in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary fund financial statements have been prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, additions are recorded when earned and deductions are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. These balances do not belong to the Department and are not considered to be assets or liabilities of the Department.

Component Unit – The State Health Plan financial statements were prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Nonexchange Transactions – Nonexchange transactions, in which the Department receives (or gives) value without directly giving (or receiving) equal value in exchange, includes investment earnings (or losses), state appropriations, and escheated property. Revenues are recognized, net of estimated uncollectible amounts, as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met, if probable of collection.

Estimates – The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with GAAP, requires management of the Department to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and the disclosures and contingencies at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenditures recognized during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Should actual results differ from those estimates, changes will flow through the financial statements during the year of change and will be disclosed, if material.

- E. **Cash and Cash Equivalents** – This classification includes undeposited receipts and deposits held by the State Treasurer in the Short-term Investment Fund (STIF), a portfolio within the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer External Investment Pool (External Investment Pool); and demand and time deposits with private financial institutions, excluding certificates of deposit. The STIF maintained by the State Treasurer has the general characteristics of a demand deposit account in that participants may deposit and withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty.
- F. **Investments** – This classification includes deposits held by the State Treasurer in certain investment portfolios as well as investments held separately by a fiscal agent for the Escheats Fund. Investments are generally reported at fair value, with significant exceptions for repurchase agreements and certain money market mutual funds reported at cost. Fully benefit responsive synthetic guaranteed investment contracts and unallocated insurance contracts that are nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts are reported at contract value.

The net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments is recognized as a component of investment income. Additional information regarding investments is provided in Note 2.

- G. Securities Lending** – Cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions is used to purchase investments. These investments are reported as assets in the accompanying financial statements and are generally measured at fair value with the exception of repurchase agreements, which are reported at cost. A corresponding liability is also reported for the amount owed to the broker at the termination of the lending agreement.
- H. Receivables** – Receivables consist of amounts that have arisen in the ordinary course of business.

Accounts receivable for the fiduciary funds primarily consist of amounts due from plan members in connection with overpayments of benefits, and are recorded net of estimated uncollectible amounts.

Contributions receivable include amounts due to the fiduciary funds from both employers and employees related to June payrolls. Contributions receivable are considered fully collectible; accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded.

Notes receivable for the fiduciary funds include amounts due from Supplemental Retirement Plans participants in connection with loans from their individual accounts. Delinquent notes receivable from participants are reclassified as distributions based upon the terms of the respective Plan. Accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded.

Rebates receivable for the Health Plan include the drug manufacturer rebates earned from drug sales that occurred during the year. The Health Plan contracts with a pharmacy benefit manager to collect the drug manufacturer rebates. Rebates are considered fully collectible; accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded.

- I. Escheat Claims Payable** – For the governmental funds, escheat claims payable represent the amount of escheated property the Department expects to return to owners in the subsequent year. The Department's policy to estimate the escheat claims payable each year is based on payment trends for the past two to three years, anticipated changes in staffing, program outreach or other operational changes that would impact the number of claims presented for payment, and how quickly the Department can pay those claims.
- J. Funds Held for Others** – For fiduciary funds, funds held for others represent the amount of pension payments the Department expects to pay to eligible recipients.

- K. **Medical Claims Payable** – The Health Plan annually estimates medical and pharmacy claims payable representing medical services incurred by eligible participants in the current fiscal year but were not yet submitted for reimbursement by the provider and therefore still considered a payable to providers as of June 30. This liability is also known as Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR).
- L. **Inventories** – Inventories, consisting of postage and general office supplies and materials, are valued at cost using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.
- M. **Long-Term Liabilities** – General long-term liabilities for the governmental funds are not recognized in the governmental fund until they become due. Consequently, the general long-term liabilities not yet due are not reported on the face of the governmental funds' financial statements, but are disclosed in Note 5 of the Department's Notes to the Financial Statements. For the Health Plan, long-term liabilities are reported on the face of the Health Plan's financial statements and disclosed in Note 5.

Noncurrent long-term liabilities include workers' compensation, death benefits payable, net pension liability, net OPEB liability, and compensated absences.

Workers' Compensation – The workers' compensation liability represents the Department's obligation to pay for workers' compensation claims and are recognized when probable and reasonably estimated.

Death Benefits Payable – The death benefits payable represents the Department's obligation to pay for law-enforcement officers', firefighters', rescue squad workers', and civil air patrol members' line of duty death benefits to applicable beneficiaries.

Net Pension Liability – The net pension liability represents the Department's and Health Plan's proportionate shares of the collective net pension liability reported in the State of North Carolina's 2018 *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*. These liabilities represent the Department's and Health Plan's portions of the collective total pension liability less the fiduciary net position of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System. See Notes 10 and 11 for further information regarding the Department's and Health Plan's policies for recognizing liabilities, expenses, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.

Net OPEB Liability - The net OPEB liability represents the Department's and Health Plan's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability reported in the State of North Carolina's 2018 *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*. These liabilities represent the Department's and Health Plan's portion of the collective total OPEB liability less the fiduciary net position of the Retiree Health Benefit Fund and the Disability Income Plan

of North Carolina. See Notes 13 and 14 for further information regarding the Department's and Health Plan's policies for recognizing liabilities, expenses, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB.

Compensated Absences – Employees of the Department and Health Plan are permitted to accumulate earned but unused vacation pay benefits. In the governmental fund, a liability for these amounts is reported only as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of relevant events such as employee resignations and retirements. Consequently, compensated absence balances are not reported on the face of the governmental fund financial statements but are reported in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Department's and Health Plan's policy provides for a maximum accumulation of unused vacation leave of 30 days which can be carried forward each January 1 or for which an employee can be paid upon termination of employment. In addition, accumulated vacation leave in excess of 30 days at calendar year-end is converted to sick leave. Under this policy, the accumulated vacation leave for each employee at June 30 equals the leave carried forward at the previous December 31 plus the leave earned, less the leave taken between January 1 and June 30. When determining the vacation pay liability due within one year, leave is considered taken on a last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis.

In addition to the vacation leave described above, compensated absences include the accumulated unused portion of the special annual leave bonuses awarded by the North Carolina General Assembly. The bonus leave balance on December 31 is retained by employees and transferred into the next calendar year. It is not subject to the 30-day limitation on annual leave carried forward described above and is not subject to conversion to sick leave.

There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave because the Department and Health Plan have no obligation to pay sick leave upon employee termination or retirement. However, additional service credit for retirement pension benefits is given for accumulated sick leave upon retirement.

Bonds – The Department provides administrative services for bond issuance and bond payments. The Department receives no direct benefit from the proceeds, which are distributed at the discretion of the Office of State Budget and Management, or through legislation for the benefit of the State and its component units. The administrative functions include payment of debt services, issuing debt, recording initial bond issuance premiums and discounts as well as payments to debt escrow agents.

- N. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources** – In addition to assets, the balance sheet and statement of net position report a separate section of deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of fund balance

or net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The Department and Health Plan have the following items that qualify for reporting in this category: forward funded state aid (i.e., state aid transmitted to the State Education Assistance Authority that cannot be spent until a future period, but all other eligibility requirements, if any, have been met), and deferred outflows for pensions and other postemployment benefits (i.e., difference between actual and expected experience, net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments, change in proportion, differences between employer's contributions and proportional share of contributions, and contributions subsequent to the measurement date).

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then. The Department and the Health Plan have the following items that qualify for reporting in this category: deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits, and deferred inflows for pensions. These represent the difference between actual and expected experiences, changes of assumptions, net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments, change in proportion, and differences between employer's contributions and proportionate share of contributions.

O. Fund Balance/Net Position

Fund Balance – Fund balance for the governmental funds is reported in the following classifications depicting the relative strength of the constraints that control how specific amounts can be spent.

The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to remain intact.

Restricted fund balances have constraints placed on the use of resources that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

Committed fund balances can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the North Carolina General Assembly, the State's highest level of decision-making authority. The North Carolina General Assembly establishes commitments through the passage of legislation that becomes State law. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. Other governmental funds cannot report positive unassigned fund balance, but can report negative unassigned fund balance if expenditures

incurred for specific purposes exceeded the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

Expenditures are considered to be made from the most restrictive resource (i.e., restricted, committed and unassigned in that order) when more than one fund balance classification is available for use.

Net Position – Net position is reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions. Constraints placed on net position use by enabling legislation are not reported as net position restrictions since such constraints are not legally enforceable. Legal enforceability means that the Health Plan can be compelled by an external party, such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation. Situations where the State’s internal governing body (General Assembly) places restrictions on existing resources or earmarks existing revenue sources are considered to be constraints that are internally imposed. Such internally dedicated net position is presented as unrestricted.

Restricted and unrestricted resources are tracked separately. When both restricted and unrestricted funds are available for expenditure, the decision for funding is determined by management on a case-by-case basis.

Net position for the fiduciary funds represents the total amount restricted to pay retirement allowances and other postemployment benefits to retired teachers and State employees of the State of North Carolina.

Net position for the Health Plan is classified as follows:

Restricted Net Position - Expendable - Expendable restricted net position includes resources for which the Health Plan is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by external parties.

Unrestricted – This represents the funds received through premiums, fees, charges, rebates, refunds or any other receipts that will be used for the payment of hospital and medical benefits. It also includes the net position of accrued employee benefits such as compensated absences, pension plans, and other postemployment benefits.

- P. Revenues and Expenditures from/to Other State Agencies** – Revenues and expenditures from/to other state agencies for the governmental funds represent funds that the Department obtains from, or transfers to other agencies, institutions, or entities within the State of North Carolina. These transfers are not considered other financing sources or uses per GAAP, nor are they considered interfund transfers. These revenues and expenditures represent non-exchange transactions and are eliminated at the statewide reporting level in the State’s *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*. Additional information regarding revenues and expenditures from/to other state agencies is disclosed in Note 8.

- Q. Revenues and Expenses** – The Health Plan distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the Health Plan’s principal ongoing operations. Operating revenues result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. These revenues include insurance premiums. Nonoperating revenues, such as pharmacy subsidies and rebates and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions. Operating expenses are all expense transactions incurred other than those related to capital and noncapital financing or investing activities as defined by GASB Statement No. 9, *Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*.
- R. Transfers from/to State Reserve Fund** - These transfers are for funds obligated in the current year, but not spent at year-end, that will be carried forward to the next fiscal year. The Department must obtain authorization from the Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) to carryforward funds. At year-end, these funds are transferred to the State Reserve Fund and held by the North Carolina Office of the State Controller until approval is granted from OSBM to return the funds to the Department in the next fiscal year.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

- A. Deposits and Investments with State Treasurer** – Unless specifically exempt, every agency of the State and certain component units are required by General Statute 147-77 to deposit moneys received with the State Treasurer or with a depository institution in the name of the State Treasurer. Certain local governmental units that are not part of the State’s reporting entity are also allowed to invest money with the State Treasurer. Expenditures for the primary government and certain component units are made by wire transfers, ACH transactions, and warrants issued by the agencies and drawn on the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer processes these transactions each day. General Statute 147-69.1 authorizes the State Treasurer to invest all deposits in obligations of or fully guaranteed by the United States; obligations of certain federal agencies; specified repurchase agreements; obligations of the State of North Carolina; time deposits with specified financial institutions; prime quality commercial paper with specified ratings; specified bills of exchange or time drafts; asset-backed securities with specified ratings; and corporate bonds and notes with specified ratings.

At June 30, 2019, the governmental funds' Balance Sheet reported cash and cash equivalents of \$542.9 million. The State Health Plan's Statement of Net Position reported cash and cash equivalents of \$1.297 billion for the same date. These amounts represent the Department's equity position in the State Treasurer's Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF). The STIF (a portfolio within the State Treasurer's Investment Pool, an external investment pool that is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or subject to any formal oversight other than that of the legislative body) had a weighted average maturity of 1.3 years as of June 30, 2019. Assets and shares of the STIF are valued at fair value.

At June 30, 2019, the governmental funds' Balance Sheet reported pooled investments of \$129.9 million which represents the Department's equity position in the State Treasurer's Bond Index External Investment Fund (BIF). The BIF (a portfolio within the State Treasurer's Investment Pool, an external investment pool that is not registered with the Securities Exchange Commission or subject to any formal oversight other than that of the legislative body) had a weighted average maturity of 7.81 years as of June 30, 2019. Assets and shares of the BIF are valued at fair value.

General Statute 147-69.2 authorizes the State Treasurer to invest the deposits of certain special funds, including the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, the Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System, the North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund, and the Retiree Health Benefit Fund (collectively referred to as the pension and OPEB trust funds in this note), the Register of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund, the Disability Income Plan of N.C., the Escheat Fund, the Public School Insurance Fund, the Local Governmental Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Trust, public hospitals, local government Law Enforcement Officer Special Separation Allowance (LEOSSA) trusts, and deposits of certain component units including trust funds of the University of North Carolina System, and funds of the State Health Plan and State Education Assistance Authority in the investments authorized in General Statute 147-69.1; general obligations of other states; general obligations of North Carolina local governments; asset-backed securities bearing specific ratings; and obligations of any company incorporated within or outside the United States bearing specific ratings. The deposits of the pension and OPEB trust funds may be invested in all of the above plus certain insurance contracts; group trusts; individual, common or collective trusts of banks and trust companies; real estate investment trusts; limited partnership interest in limited liability partnerships or limited liability companies; and certain stocks and mutual funds.

External Investment Pool – To ensure that these and other legal and regulatory limitations are met, all cash deposited with the State Treasurer, except for other investment programs, is maintained in the External Investment Pool (Pool). Other investment programs may include the public hospitals, certain investments of the Escheat Fund, certain investments of other funds and component units of the reporting entity, the Local Government OPEB Trust, local government LEOSA trusts, and bond proceeds investment accounts. This pool, a governmental sponsored external investment pool, consists of the following individual investment portfolios:

Short-term Investment - This portfolio may hold any of the investments authorized by General Statute 147-69.1. The Short-term Investment portfolio is the primary cash management account for the State and is managed in such a manner as to be readily convertible into cash. The primary participants of this portfolio are the State's General Fund, Highway Fund, Highway Trust Fund, and the remaining portfolios listed below. Other participants include universities and various boards, commissions, community colleges, the Local Government OPEB Trust, and school administrative units that make voluntary deposits with the State Treasurer.

Long-term Investment - This portfolio may hold the fixed-income investments authorized by General Statutes 147-69.1 and 147-69.2. Since the deposits in this fund are typically not needed for day-to-day operations, the investment vehicles used generally have a longer term and higher yield than those held in the Short-term Investment portfolio. The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

Fixed Income Investment - This portfolio holds a portion of the Short-term Investment portfolio pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2. The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

Equity Investment - This portfolio is managed pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2(b)(8) and primarily holds an equity-based trust. The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

Real Estate Investment - This portfolio holds investments in real estate-based trust funds, limited partnerships and other limited liability investment vehicles, and group annuity contracts, which is managed pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2(b)(7). The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

Alternative Investment - This portfolio holds investments in various limited partnerships and limited liability companies, hedge funds, U.S. Treasuries, and equities, which is managed pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2(b)(9). The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

Opportunistic Fixed Income Investment - This portfolio may hold investments in debt-related strategies made primarily through limited partnerships or other limited liability vehicles as defined by General Statute 147-69.2(b)(6c). The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

Inflation Sensitive Investment - This portfolio may hold investments in assets that are acquired for the primary purpose of providing protection against risks associated with inflation made primarily through limited partnerships, other limited liability vehicles, or fixed income securities managed pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2(b)(9a). The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

All of the preceding investment portfolios operate like individual investment pools, except that an investment portfolio may hold shares in other investment portfolios at the discretion of the State Treasurer and subject to the legal limitations discussed previously. To this extent, the deposits are commingled; and therefore, the State Treasurer considers all investment portfolios to be part of a single pool, the External Investment Pool. The External Investment Pool contains deposits from funds and component units of the reporting entity (internal portion) as well as deposits from certain legally separate organizations outside the reporting entity (external portion). This pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not subject to any formal oversight other than that of the legislative body.

The External Investment Pool is included in the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer Investment Programs (State Treasurer Investments) separate report. This separately issued report can be obtained from the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer, 3200 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604, or can be accessed from the Department of State Treasurer internet page at <https://www.nctreasurer.com/inv/Pages/Annual-Supplemental-Reports.aspx> in the Audited Financial Statements section.

At year-end, the condensed financial statements for the External Investment Pool maintained by the State Treasurer were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
As of June 30, 2019

Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 440,357
Securities Lending Collateral	1,946,595
Investments, at Fair Value	118,842,063
Receivables	<u>767,772</u>
Total Assets	<u>121,996,787</u>
Liabilities	
Other Payables	367,718
Obligations under Securities Lending	<u>1,946,595</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>2,314,313</u>
Net Position	
Net Position Held in Trust *	<u>\$ 119,682,474</u>

* The Condensed Financial Statements for the External Investment Pool contain deposits from internal and external participants, including the State's defined benefit pension plans maintained by the Department. For more information on the equity ownership of the External Investment Pool, see supplementary schedule L-1.

Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Additions	
Investment Income	
Interest and Dividend Income	\$ 2,253,719
Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments	4,402,703
Other Investment Income	578,305
Securities Lending Income	<u>39,513</u>
Total Investment Income	<u>7,274,240</u>
Deductions	
Investment Management Expenses *	488,173
Administrative and Other Expenses *	78,011
Securities Lending Expense	<u>22,097</u>
Total Deductions	<u>588,281</u>
Net Increase in Net Position Resulting from Operations	<u>6,685,959</u>
Distributions to Participants	
Distributions Paid and Payable	(6,685,959)
Share Transactions	
Reinvestment of Distributions	6,684,798
Net Share Redemptions	<u>(2,453,188)</u>
Change in Net Position	4,231,610
Net Position Held in Trust	
Beginning of Year	<u>115,450,864</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 119,682,474</u>

* See Exhibit M-1

The external portion of the External Investment Pool is presented in Exhibit J-3 as an investment trust fund. Each fund and component unit's share of the internal equity in the External Investment Pool is reported as an asset of those funds or component units. Equity in the Short-term Investment portfolio (STIF) is reported as cash and cash equivalents while equity in the Long-term Investment (LTIF), Equity Investment, Real Estate Investment, Fixed Income Investment, Opportunistic Fixed Income Investment, Inflation Sensitive Investment, and Alternative Investment portfolios, is reported as investments. The internal equity of the pool differs from the amount of assets reported by the funds and component units due to the typical banker/customer outstanding and in-transit items. Additionally, each fund reports its share of the assets and liabilities arising from securities lending transactions.

In the Pool, fair values are determined daily for the LTIF and Equity Investment portfolios, and quarterly for the Real Estate Investment and Alternative Investment portfolios. The Opportunistic Fixed Income Investment portfolio is valued quarterly except for hedge fund investments which are valued monthly. The Inflation Sensitive Investment portfolio consists primarily of limited partnerships which are valued quarterly. It also contains futures and fixed income securities which are valued daily or monthly. In the LTIF portfolio, the fair value of fixed income securities is calculated by a third-party pricing vendor based on future principal and interest payments discounted using market yields.

For the Alternative Investment portfolio (private equity investment partnerships and hedge funds), the Real Estate Investment portfolio (limited partnerships and other investments), the Opportunistic Fixed Income Investment and Inflation Sensitive Investment portfolios (limited partnerships, hedge funds, and other non-publicly traded investments), the methodology for determining an estimated fair value is established by the general partner, which may utilize a third-party pricing source or an independent real estate appraiser. Contracts with these partnerships, hedge funds, and other investments require an annual audit, except for certain older investments that are immaterial to the financial statements. The general partners' estimated fair values are based on the partnerships and fund's respective net asset values (NAV). The most significant input into the NAV of such an entity is the fair value of its holdings. These non-publicly traded assets are valued at current fair value, taking into consideration the financial performance of the issuer, cash flow analysis, recent sales prices, market comparable transactions, a new round of financing, a change in economic conditions, and other pertinent information. The fair values of certain investments may require significant management judgment or estimation. Fair value is determined using the best information available for a hypothetical transaction at the measurement date, not using forced sale or fire sale pricing. Participants' shares sold and redeemed are determined in the same manner as is used to report investments, and the State Treasurer does not provide or obtain legally binding guarantees to support share values. Additional investment valuation information is provided in Note 1.

Net investment income earned by the External Investment Pool is generally distributed on a pro rata basis. However, in accordance with legal requirements, the State's General Fund receives all investment income earned by funds created for purposes of meeting appropriations. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, \$24.82 million of investment income associated with other funds was credited to the State's General Fund.

Deposits – Custodial Credit Risk. For deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, deposits may not be recovered. As of June 30, 2019, the External Investment Pool's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk for non-negotiable certificates of deposit in the amount of \$7.5 million. The non-negotiable certificates of deposit were uninsured and were collateralized with securities not in the name of the State Treasurer and held by an agent.

The State Treasurer's deposit policy for custodial credit risk is limited to complying with the collateralization rules of the *North Carolina Administrative Code* (Chapter 20 NCAC 7). Deposits to the External Investment Pool may be made in any bank, savings and loan association, or trust company in the State as approved by the State Treasurer. The *North Carolina General Statute* 147-79 requires depositories to collateralize all balances that are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The depositories must maintain specified security types in a third-party escrow account established by the State Treasurer. The collateral securities must be governmental in origin (e.g. U.S. Treasury, U.S. agency, Federal Home Loan Bank letters of credit, or state and local government obligations) or the highest grade commercial paper, surety bonds and bankers' acceptances. The market value of the collateral must not be less than the value of the uninsured deposits. The depositories may elect to collateralize deposits separately (dedicated method) or include deposits of the North Carolina local government units in a collateral pool with the State and certain component units (pooling method).

All deposits are cash and cash equivalents. As of June 30, 2019, the balance of the Pool's deposits was \$440.4 million. Also at June 30, 2019, the amount of restricted cash held by the Pool was \$14.5 million.

Investments

The External Investment Pool maintained by the Department had the following investments and maturities in the STIF as of June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

	Investment Maturities (in Years)				
	Carrying Amount	Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More Than 10
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 5,976,532	\$ 5,976,532	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
U.S. Agencies	13,036,987	4,338,987	8,698,000		
Securities Purchased with Cash Collateral under Securities Lending Program					
Repurchase Agreements	1,391,391	1,391,391			
Repurchase Agreements	1,580,000	1,580,000			
Total Short-Term Investment Fund Assets	\$ 21,984,910	\$ 13,286,910	\$ 8,698,000	\$ 0	\$ 0

Excluded from this chart are non-negotiable certificates of deposit totaling \$7.5 million.

The External Investment Pool maintained by the Department had the following investments and maturities in the LTIF as of June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

	Investment Maturities (in Years)				
	Carrying Amount	Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More Than 10
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 7,067,754	\$ 0	\$ 101,090	\$ 3,191,649	\$ 3,775,015
U.S. Agencies	751,548				751,548
Mortgage Pass-Throughs	9,283,534		4,815	26,360	9,252,359
Securities Purchased with Cash Collateral under Securities Lending Program					
Repurchase Agreements	198,312	198,312			
Domestic Corporate Bonds	9,494,409	57,523	430,490	4,263,127	4,743,269
Total Long-Term Investment Fund Assets	\$ 26,795,557	\$ 255,835	\$ 536,395	\$ 7,481,136	\$ 18,522,191

The External Investment Pool maintained by the Department had the following investments and maturities separated by Other Investment Portfolios as of June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

	Investment Maturities (in Years)				
	Carrying Amount	Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More Than 10
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 312,073	\$ 195,974	\$ 116,099	\$ 0	\$ 0
Asset-Backed Securities	17,736	11,978			5,758
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	10,834				10,834
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	77,949	40,985	277		36,687
Collective Investment Funds	3,323,981	3,323,981			
Domestic Corporate Bonds	602,512	207,591	105,840	141,925	147,156
Foreign Government Bonds	10,722		5,950	4,545	227
Securities Purchased with Cash Collateral under Securities Lending Program					
Asset-Backed Securities	25,431	25,431			
Repurchase Agreements	331,021	331,021			
Total Other Investment Portfolios Assets	\$ 4,712,259	\$ 4,136,961	\$ 228,166	\$ 146,470	\$ 200,662

The major investment classifications of the External Investment Pool had the following attributes as of June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

Investment Classification	Principal Amount	Range of Interest Rates
Short-Term Investment Fund		
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 6,000,000	0.88%-2.38%
U.S. Agencies	13,037,000	1.20%-2.92%
Securities Purchased with Cash Collateral under Securities Lending Program		
Repurchase Agreements	1,391,391	2.48%-2.62%
Repurchase Agreements	1,580,000	2.45%-2.65%
Long-Term Investment Fund		
U.S. Treasuries	6,115,646	0.75%-7.63%
U.S. Agencies	530,786	4.65%-7.13%
Mortgage Pass-Throughs	8,904,576	3.00%-9.00%
Securities Purchased with Cash Collateral under Securities Lending Program		
Repurchase Agreements	198,312	2.48%-2.62%
Domestic Corporate Bonds	8,583,209	1.85%-10.50%
Other Investment Portfolios		
U.S. Treasuries	314,761	0.00%-1.50%
Asset-Backed Securities	28,998	2.55%-5.79%
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	120,335	0.77%-5.57%
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	114,898	1.44% - 6.50%
Collective Investment Funds	3,323,981	0.00%-2.41%
Domestic Corporate Bonds	977,701	0.00%-11.50%
Foreign Government Bonds	11,200	2.88% - 10.00%
Securities Purchased with Cash Collateral under Securities Lending Program		
Asset-Backed Securities	26,056	2.53%-3.33%
Repurchase Agreements	331,021	2.50%-2.62%

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of debt instruments. There is no formally adopted investment policy to manage interest rate risk. Fixed income assets of the STIF are invested in a laddered maturity approach that focuses on short maturity securities with ample liquidity. The STIF had a weighted average maturity of 1.3 years as of June 30, 2019. Most of the cash and cash equivalents of the State's major governmental and enterprise funds are invested in this portfolio.

The assets of the LTIF are primarily invested in securities with maturities longer than five years. The longer maturity range is more sensitive to interest rate changes; however, the longer duration structure of the portfolio provides a better match to the long duration characteristics of the North Carolina Retirement Systems' liabilities. The Treasurer considers the maturity for interest rate risk purposes to be the length of time to the next reset date rather than the stated maturity. The LTIF had a weighted average maturity of 18.4 years as of June 30, 2019.

The LTIF holds investments in Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) mortgage pass-through funds. Critical to the pricing of these securities are the specific features of the cash flows from the interest and principal payments of the underlying mortgages. Therefore, these valuations are sensitive to the potential of principal prepayments by mortgagees in periods of changing interest rates. Also, included within the LTIF are U.S. government agencies and corporate bonds which may carry call options in which the issuer has the option to prepay the principal at certain dates over the life of the security. As such, these types of securities are more sensitive to the decline in long-term interest rates than similar securities without call options.

In addition to the corporate bonds with call options, there are corporate bonds with variable coupon rates that reset on specific dates. Critical to the cash flows and pricing of these securities are the changes in interest rates.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfil its obligations such as the chance that a bond issuer will fail to pay interest or principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make these payments will cause security prices to decline. These circumstances may arise due to a variety of factors such as financial weakness, bankruptcy, litigation and/or adverse political developments. Certain fixed income securities, including obligations of the U.S. government or those explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, are not considered to have credit risk.

General Statute 147-69.1 limits credit risk by restricting the STIF's corporate obligations, asset-backed securities, and commercial paper to securities that bear the highest rating of at least one nationally recognized rating service and do not bear a rating below the highest by any nationally recognized rating service.

General Statute 147-69.2 specifies the cash investment options for the LTIF and limits credit risk by restricting the LTIF’s asset-backed securities and corporate obligations to securities that bear one of the four highest ratings of at least one nationally recognized rating service when acquired. In the LTIF, all holdings were rated BBB (or equivalent) or higher at the time of purchase by at least one of the nationally recognized rating agencies.

The State Treasurer is required to comply with the Sudan Divestment Act, *North Carolina General Statutes* 147-86.41 through 147-86.49, which requires the State Treasurer to (i) develop and annually update a list of entities engaging in certain activities in Sudan, (ii) refrain from making investment in such companies, and (iii) divest from the same within 180 days of their being listed. The Iran Divestment Act, *General Statutes* 147-86.55 through 147-86.63, is similar. It requires the State Treasurer to (i) develop and annually update a list of entities engaging in specific activities in Iran, (ii) refrain from contracting with or investing in such companies, and (iii) divest from the same within 180 days of their being listed. Indirect investments through structures such as index funds, commingled funds, limited partnerships, or derivative instruments are excepted from these two Acts under *General Statutes* 147-86.42(5a) and 147-86.57(3), respectively.

The Divestment from Companies Boycotting Israel Act, *North Carolina General Statutes* 147-86.80 through 147-86-84, functions similarly to the Sudan and Iran Divestment Acts. Specifically, pursuant to a policy adopted in compliance with the statute, the State Treasurer must not invest in companies on its list of those engaged in a “boycott of Israel,” a statutorily-defined term. The State Treasurer is required to annually update the list and divest from such companies within 180 days of their being listed. In addition, listed companies are ineligible to contract with the State or any of its political subdivisions where the value of the contract is over \$1,000.

The STIF had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure as of June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A	Baa/BBB	Less than Investment Grade	Unrated
U.S. Agencies	\$ 0	\$ 13,036,987	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Securities Purchased with Cash Collateral under Securities Lending Program						
Repurchase Agreements		1,391,391				
Repurchase Agreements		1,580,000				
Total Short-Term Investment Fund Assets	\$ 0	\$ 16,008,378	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Excluded from this chart are securities exempt from credit risk such as U.S. Treasuries and GNMAAs. Also excluded from this chart are non-negotiable certificates of deposit totaling \$7.5 million.

The LTIF had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure as of June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A	Baa/BBB	Less than Investment Grade	Unrated
U.S. Agencies	\$ 0	\$ 751,548	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Domestic Corporate Bonds	69,195	954,474	4,483,631	3,742,613	244,496	
Securities Purchased with Cash Collateral under Securities Lending Program Repurchase Agreements		198,312				
Total Long-Term Investment Fund Assets	\$ 69,195	\$ 1,904,334	\$ 4,483,631	\$ 3,742,613	\$ 244,496	\$ 0

Excluded from this chart are securities exempt from credit risk such as U.S. Treasuries and GNMA's.

The Other Investment Portfolios of the Pool had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure as of June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A	Baa/BBB	Less than Investment Grade	Unrated
Asset-Backed Securities	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,398	\$ 2,360	\$ 12,978	\$ 0
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	3,579	2,909	2,032	430	1,542	342
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	277	27,588			39,980	10,104
Collective Investment Funds						3,323,981
Domestic Corporate Bonds	7,059	21,256	14,081	175,223	242,766	142,127
Foreign Government Bonds			981	6,172	3,569	
Securities Purchased with Cash Collateral under Securities Lending Program Asset-Backed Securities Repurchase Agreements		23,033 331,021			2,398	
Total Other Investment Portfolios Assets	\$ 10,915	\$ 405,807	\$ 19,492	\$ 184,185	\$ 303,233	\$ 3,476,554

Excluded from this chart are securities exempt from credit risk such as U.S. Treasuries and GNMA's.

Custodial Credit Risk. For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Treasurer will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2019, the investments purchased with cash collateral under the securities lending programs of \$1.947 billion were not exposed to custodial credit risk since the securities were held by the counterparty in separate accounts in the name of the Treasurer. All other investments of the Pool were not exposed to custodial credit risk at year-end. There is no formally adopted investment policy to manage custodial credit risk for these investment types.

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. Mutual funds, money market funds, and external pooled accounts are excluded from this disclosure requirement. Obligations explicitly guaranteed

by the U.S. Government are not considered to have credit risk. However, more than 5% of the Pool's securities were invested in Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. These investments totaled \$8.3 billion and comprised 7% of the Pool's total investments. These investments are held primarily by the STIF and LTIF portfolios and are classified as U.S. Agencies. Effective June 30, 2019, there is no formal policy regarding concentration of credit risk.

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. There is no formally adopted investment policy to limit foreign currency exposure.

As of June 30, 2019, the External Investment Pool's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Currency	Carrying Value by Investment Type					Total
	Equity	Alternative Investment -	Real-Estate	Opportunistic Fixed		
	Based Trust -	Private Equity		Income Investment		
International	Investment Partnerships	Trust Funds	Partnership			
Euro	\$ 3,959,764	\$ 265,334	\$ 56,990	\$ 52,339	\$ 4,334,427	
Japanese Yen	2,763,763		34,126		2,797,889	
Pound Sterling	1,884,106	58,259	285,381		2,227,746	
Hong Kong Dollar	1,229,010		67,282		1,296,292	
Swiss Franc	1,026,629		2,964		1,029,593	
Australian Dollar	584,816		14,515		599,331	
Swedish Krona	391,612		4,899		396,511	
Danish Krone	324,252				324,252	
Canadian Dollar	186,979		9,068		196,047	
Singapore Dollar	182,786		10,850		193,636	
South Korean Won	143,930				143,930	
Indian Rupee	131,982		1,245		133,227	
New Taiwan Dollar	122,089				122,089	
Brazil Cruzeiro Real	87,762		4,817		92,579	
Norwegian Krone	64,538		617		65,155	
S. African Rand	30,677		6,374		37,051	
New Zealand Dollar	32,860		204		33,064	
Mexican Peso	26,189		3,708		29,897	
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	23,132		734		23,866	
Malaysian Ringgit	20,222		2,419		22,641	
Indonesian Rupiah	20,327		1,425		21,752	
Thai Baht	16,197		4,114		20,311	
Israeli Shekel	18,868		256		19,124	
Philippines Peso	2,906		6,872		9,778	
UAE Dirham	7,056		977		8,033	
Other Currencies	17,493		1,164		18,657	
Total Investments Subject to Foreign Currency Risk	<u>\$ 13,299,945</u>	<u>\$ 323,593</u>	<u>\$ 521,001</u>	<u>\$ 52,339</u>	<u>\$ 14,196,878</u>	

The External Investment Pool recognized an aggregate foreign currency transaction loss of \$331.9 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 as part of the Pool's net appreciation in fair value of investments. Transaction gains or losses result from a change in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the currency in which a foreign currency transaction is denominated.

Fair Value Measurement

The External Investment Pool categorizes fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The External Investment Pool had the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

Investments and Derivative Instruments at Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Short-Term Investment Fund				
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 5,976,532	\$ 0	\$ 5,976,532	\$ 0
U.S. Agencies	13,036,987		13,036,987	
Subtotal	19,013,519	0	19,013,519	0
Long-Term Investment Fund				
U.S. Treasuries	7,067,754		7,067,754	
U.S. Agencies	751,548		751,548	
Mortgage Pass-Throughs	9,283,534		9,283,534	
Domestic Corporate Bonds	9,494,409		9,494,409	
Subtotal	26,597,245	0	26,597,245	0
Other Investment Portfolios				
U.S. Treasuries-Inflation	312,073		312,073	
Asset-Backed Securities	17,736		17,736	
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	77,949		77,949	
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	10,834		10,834	
Securities Purchased with Cash Collateral under Equity Securities Lending Program				
Asset-Backed Securities	25,431		25,431	
Equity Securities - Domestic	19,572,982	19,572,982		
Equity Securities - Foreign	14,922,686	14,922,686		
Equity Securities - Preferred Domestic	32,710	11,100		21,610
Equity Securities - Preferred Foreign	62,528	62,528		
Domestic Corporate Bonds	602,512		538,857	63,655
Foreign Government Bonds	10,722		10,722	
Subtotal	35,648,163	34,569,296	993,602	85,265
Investment Derivative Instruments				
Futures Contracts	6,239	6,239		
Futures Contracts (Liability)	(3,221)	(3,221)		
Total Investment Derivative Instruments	3,018	3,018	0	0
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	\$ 81,261,945	\$ 34,572,314	\$ 46,604,366	\$ 85,265

Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)

		Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period (Days)
Commingled International Equity Funds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4,062,197	\$ 0	Daily	1
Commingled Real Estate Funds ⁽²⁾	803,367		Daily, Quarterly	1 - 60
Core Real Estate Funds ⁽³⁾	4,484,252	439,520	Quarterly, Illiquid	90 - Illiquid
Equity Rebalancing ⁽⁴⁾	1,642,093		Daily	1 - 5
Hedge Funds			Daily, Monthly	
Global Public Equity - Hedged ⁽⁵⁾	617,705		Quarterly, Illiquid	3 - 180
Inflation Sensitive - Real Assets and Other Diversifiers ⁽⁶⁾	142,695		Quarterly	60
Multi-Strategy Funds ⁽⁷⁾	135,746		Weekly, Quarterly, Illiquid	5 - Illiquid
Opportunistic Fixed Income - Distressed Credit ⁽⁸⁾	110,683		Illiquid	Illiquid
Opportunistic Fixed Income - Hedged Fixed Income ⁽⁹⁾	2,742,828	18,752	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	15 - 90
Inflation Protected Bonds ⁽¹⁰⁾	410,218		Monthly	30
Long-Only Public Equity ⁽¹¹⁾	964,549		Illiquid	Illiquid
Non-Core Real Estate Funds ⁽¹²⁾	3,253,544	1,315,171	Illiquid	Illiquid
Private Credit ⁽¹³⁾	2,948,487	811,257	Daily, Annually, Illiquid	60 - Illiquid
Private Equity Funds ⁽¹⁴⁾	5,435,920	2,220,969	Illiquid	Illiquid
Private Infrastructure Funds ⁽¹⁵⁾	641,781	24,029	Illiquid	Illiquid
Private Multi-Strategy Funds ⁽¹⁶⁾	270,697	95,025	Illiquid	Illiquid
Private Natural Resources Funds ⁽¹⁷⁾	2,670,196	704,251	Illiquid	Illiquid
Private Real Asset Funds ⁽¹⁸⁾	1,357,550	999,507	Illiquid	Illiquid
Collective Investment Funds ⁽¹⁹⁾	3,323,981		Daily	1
Total Investments at the NAV	36,018,489			
Subtotal	117,280,434			
Certificates of Deposit (Non-Negotiable)	7,500			
Repurchase Agreements	3,500,724			
Investments at Amortized Cost	3,508,224			
Total Investments and Securities Lending Collateral	\$ 120,788,658			

(1) *Commingled International Equity Funds* (Six funds). Each are valued at the net asset value of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

(2) *Commingled Real Estate Funds* (Two funds). Each are valued at the net asset value of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

- (3) *Core Real Estate Funds* (18 funds). These investments are valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter end, plus current quarter cash flows. These investments include a mix of predominately U.S. domiciled equity and debt investments in core commercial real estate. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.
- (4) *Equity rebalancing* (One fund). This investment is valued at NAV per share. This investment is an options-based equity rebalancing program used as a tool to maintain asset exposures within plan policy portfolio tolerances.
- (5) *Hedge funds – Global Public Equity-Hedged* (Four funds). These investments are valued at the NAV per share, and may include various equity-based hedge fund strategies.
- (6) *Hedge Funds – Inflation Sensitive-Real Assets and Other Diversifiers* (One fund). This investment is valued at NAV per share. These investments may include infrastructure, real assets (e.g. ships, airplanes, rail cars, mines, real estate, etc.), royalties, and combinations of any of this and other investments whose primary purpose is providing protections against risks associated with inflation. Currently, the strategy represented in this category is one which invests in a combination of equity and debt instruments of companies which derive at a minimum 50% of their revenues from energy infrastructure and natural resources.
- (7) *Hedge Funds - Multi-Strategy Funds* (Two funds). These investments are valued at NAV per share. These investments have the flexibility to invest across markets, asset classes, commodities, and currencies, including hedging. Strategies may include opportunistic, event-driven, relative value, global macro, rebalancing, tail hedging, and overlays.
- (8) *Hedge Funds – Opportunistic Fixed Income-Distressed Credit* (One fund). This investment is valued at NAV per share. These investments may include strategies that trade distressed debt, but occasionally actively participate in restructuring and seek control post-reorganization of target issuers. These strategies may have equity exposure.
- (9) *Hedge Funds – Opportunistic Fixed Income – Hedged Fixed Income* (Ten funds). These investments are valued at NAV per share. These investments include hedged implementations of market neutral strategies, relative value strategies, and multi-strategy (i.e. predominantly fixed income) utilizing non-investment grade instruments.
- (10) *Inflation Protected Bonds* (One fund). This investment is valued at NAV per share. These strategies may invest in Treasury Inflation Protected Securities, non-U.S. inflation linked bonds, or floating rate debt. Currently, the strategy represented in this category is one which invests primarily in publicly traded securities, but also has the ability to invest up to 15% in private investments.

- (11) *Long-only Public Equity* (Two funds). These investments are valued at NAV per share. These investments may include publicly traded U.S. equity, non-U.S. equity, and global equity securities held in long-only vehicles. Currently, the strategies represented in this category have a North American focus, which takes an activist role in investing. As such, its portfolio will tend to be concentrated in its positioning.** *These strategies have multi-year initial lockups. Funds may be withdrawn as of the last day of each calendar year following the expiration of the initial lockup period, provided that 90 days written notice is given.*
- (12) *Non Core Real Estate Funds* (76 funds). These investments are valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter end, plus current quarter cash flows. These investments include a mix of global equity and debt investments in commercial and residential real estate, and each strategy falls into one of three major categories: Value (with a target allocation of 50%), Opportunistic (with a target allocation of 50%) and Special Situations (with a target allocation of 0%). These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.
- (13) *Private Credit Funds* (27 funds). These investments are valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter end, plus current quarter cash flows. These investments include a mix of non-investment grade or unrated obligations, debt securities and asset-backed securities, including but not limited to bank loans, high yield, mortgage-backed securities, convertibles, whole loans, mezzanine debt, credit default swaps, collateralized debt obligations and sovereign debt. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.
- (14) *Private Equity Funds* (113 funds). These investments are valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter end, plus current quarter cash flows. These investments include a mix of buyout, venture capital, growth equity, and private special situations vehicles. All investments fall into one of three major categories: Growth (with a target allocation of 20%), Buyout (with a target allocation of 50%) and Special Situations (with a target allocation of 30%). These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.
- (15) *Private Infrastructure Funds* (Three funds). These investments are valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter end, plus current quarter cash flows. These strategies invest in various infrastructure-related markets including but not limited to utilities, transportation, energy, and communication. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.

- (16) *Private Multi-Strategy Funds* (Two funds). These investments are valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter end, plus current quarter cash flows. These investments have the flexibility to invest across markets, asset classes, commodities, and currencies, including hedging. Strategies may include opportunistic, event-driven, relative value, global macro, rebalancing, tail hedging, and overlays. Currently the strategy represented in this category is considered opportunistic and will tactically invest across a broad range of investible assets. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.
- (17) *Private Natural Resources Funds* (30 funds). These investments are valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter end, plus current quarter cash flows. These strategies make non-public equity or debt investments in timberland, energy, agriculture, and other natural resources implementations. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.
- (18) *Private Real Asset Funds* (13 funds). These investments are valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter end, plus current quarter cash flows. These investments represent a mix of strategies including ships, airplanes, rail cars, mines, real estate and other markets whose primary purpose is providing protection against risks associated with inflation. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.
- (19) *Collective Investment Funds* (One fund). This is invested in the BNY Mellon EB Temporary Investment Fund. This fund primarily invests in instruments issued by the U.S. Government and Federal agencies, short-term corporate obligations, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit. The average weighted maturity of these funds does not exceed 60 days.

Valuation Methodologies and Inputs – Equity securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.

Level 2 U.S. Treasuries are evaluated by using data from several live feeds which include active market makers and inter-dealer brokers. Sources are reviewed on the basis of their historical accuracy for individual issues and maturity ranges.

Level 2 U.S. Agencies, which are primarily mortgage pass-through securities, use a dealer derived to-be-announced (TBA) security as a benchmark, plus a dollar (or pay up) adjustment which is based on market data for the underlying collateral. When the underlying TBA is not applicable or observable, a discounted cash flow is calculated using a

spread to the treasury curve based on applicable market data and internally generated long-term speed.

Level 2 mortgage pass-through securities are evaluated on interest rate movements and other market data to derive spread, yield and/or price data as appropriate allowing data points to be extrapolated for application across a range of related securities.

Level 2 bonds are priced using both spread-based and priced-based evaluations. For spread-based evaluations, an option adjusted spread model is developed incorporating credit risk and based on the new issue market, secondary trading, and dealer quotes. For priced-based evaluations, evaluators use recently executed transactions of similar securities and dealer quotes to arrive at appropriate pricing. These methods also are used to value Canadian government bonds, which make up foreign government bonds classified as Level 2.

Level 2 asset-backed securities are priced using a model which considers days to final maturity to generate a yield based on the relevant curve for the security. Adjustments to the yield can be made as market conditions warrant. Days are counted from settlement to final maturity using the relevant settlement convention for each market. A bid evaluation is calculated from these inputs.

Level 2 collateralized mortgage obligations and commercial mortgage-backed securities are evaluated using predicted cash flows, adjusted by an applicable spread/yield/price adjustment incorporating benchmark yields, collateral performance, and prevailing market conditions.

Level 3 bonds are priced using broker quotes. Level 3 equity securities are priced using manager pricing.

External Investment Pool Securities Lending – Based on General Statute 147-69.3(e), the State Treasurer lends securities from its Pool to broker-dealers and other entities (borrowers) for collateral that will be returned for the same securities in the future. The Treasurer's custodian manages the securities lending program for the internally managed fixed income portfolios and for the equity based trust. During the year, the securities lending program lent U.S. government and agency securities, corporate bonds, equity securities and notes for collateral. The program is permitted to receive cash, U.S. government, and agency securities as collateral for the securities lent.

The collateral is initially pledged at 102% of the market value of the domestic securities lent in both the fixed income portfolios and the equity based trust and 105% of the market value of foreign securities lent in the equity based trust program. Additional collateral is required if its value falls to less than 100% of the market value of the securities lent. There are no restrictions on the amount of loans that can be made. Substantially all security loans can be terminated on demand by either the State Treasurer

or the borrower. The State Treasurer cannot pledge or sell the collateral securities received unless the borrower defaults.

The cash collateral received is invested by the lending provider and held in a separate account in the name of the State Treasurer. The policies for investments purchased with cash collateral under the securities lending program are set forth in the contract with the lending provider. The weighted average maturities of the cash collateral investments do not match the weighted average maturities of the securities loans as current securities lending guidelines require collateral to be invested in overnight investments and loan maturities are extended beyond overnight in an effort to stabilize loan balances. At June 30, 2019, the weighted average maturity of all securities loans was two days.

As of June 30, 2019, the State Treasurer had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the Treasurer owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the Treasurer. The lending provider is contractually obligated to indemnify the Treasurer for certain conditions, the most important is default on the part of the borrowers.

As of September 15, 2016, securities purchased with cash collateral under the current securities lending guidelines are limited to repurchase agreements and shares in money market funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and that comply with Rule 2a-7. The securities pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements are limited to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies. All counterparties for repurchase agreements must have a short-term debt rating of at least A2, P2, or F2 by at least one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

Under prior securities lending contractual guidelines, additional flexibility was given with regards to acceptable assets purchased with cash collateral. As of June 30, 2019, a total of \$25.4 million remained in securities approved under prior guidelines, consisting of asset-backed securities. These securities will remain in the account until maturity or until sold. The weighted average maturity of investments, including the securities purchased under prior guidelines, was one day.

As of June 30, 2019, the fair value of loaned securities was \$7.3 billion; the fair value of the associated collateral was \$7.5 billion of which \$1.9 billion was cash.

Bond Index External Investment Pool – The North Carolina Department of State Treasurer operates a government sponsored bond index external investment pool (BIF) in which the State Treasurer is authorized to invest funds for governmental entities that are outside the State's pension and OPEB trust funds as defined in this note. The BIF invests in high quality debt securities eligible under General Statute 147-69.2(b)(1 through 6). The BIF consists of a separate account managed by a fund manager selected by the Department of State Treasurer.

Participants in the BIF may include public hospitals, Law Enforcement Officer Special Separation Allowance trusts (LEOSSAs), local government Other Post Employment Benefit trusts (OPEBs), the Death Benefit Plan of N.C., the Disability Income Plan of N.C., the Register of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund, and other funds and component units of the state of North Carolina with investment authority under General Statute 147-69.2. Participation in the BIF is voluntary.

At June 30, 2019, there were twenty OPEBs, three LEOSSAs, and one hospital participating in the BIF.

At year end, the condensed financial statements for the Bond Index External Investment Pool maintained by the State Treasurer were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position *
As of June 30, 2019

Assets	
Investments, at Fair Value	\$ 1,595,802
Receivables	58,729
	1,654,531
Total Assets	
	1,654,531
Liabilities	
Other Payables	43,749
	43,749
Total Liabilities	
	43,749
Net Position	
	1,610,782
Net Position Held in Trust	\$ 1,610,782

*The Condensed Financial Statements for the Bond Index External Investment Pool contains deposits from internal and external participants, including the State's defined pension and other postemployment benefit plans maintained by the Department. For more information on the equity ownership of the Bond Index External Investment Pool, see supplementary Exhibit L-2.

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Additions	
Investment Income	
Interest and Dividend Income	\$ 49,172
Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments	70,746
Other Investment Income	178
	<hr/>
Total Investment Income	120,096
	<hr/>
Deductions	
Investment Management Expenses	348
	<hr/>
Total Deductions	348
	<hr/>
Net Increase in Net Position Resulting From Operations	119,748
	<hr/>
Distributions to Participants	
Distributions Paid and Payable	(119,748)
Share Transactions	
Reinvestment of Distributions	119,748
Net Share Redemptions	(52,168)
	<hr/>
Change in Net Position	67,580
Net Position Held in Trust	
Beginning of Year	1,543,202
	<hr/>
End of Year	\$ 1,610,782
	<hr/> <hr/>

The deposits are commingled; and therefore, the State Treasurer considers all funds to be part of a single pool. The BIF contains deposits from funds and component units of the State of North Carolina reporting entity (internal portion) as well as deposits from certain legally separate organizations outside the State of North Carolina reporting entity (external portion). The BIF is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not subject to any formal oversight other than that of the legislative body of the State of North Carolina.

The external portion of the BIF is presented in the State's financial statements as an investment trust fund. Each fund and component unit's share of the internal equity in the BIF is reported in the State's financial statements as an investment asset of those funds or component units.

The BIF is included in the State Treasurer Investments separate report. This separately issued report can be obtained from the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer, 3200 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604, or can be accessed from the Department of State Treasurer internet page at <https://www.nctreasurer.com/inv/Pages/Annual-Supplemental-Reports.aspx> in the Audited Financial Statements section.

Net investment income earned by the BIF is distributed on a pro rata basis to all participants on a monthly basis net of fees.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of debt instruments. There is no formally adopted investment policy to manage interest rate risk. The BIF had a weighted average effective maturity of 7.81 years as of June 30, 2019.

The BIF maintained by the Treasurer had the following investments and maturities as of June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

Bond Index	Investment Maturities (in Years)				
	Carrying Amount	Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More Than 10
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 627,411	\$ 0	\$ 361,342	\$ 156,994	\$ 109,075
U.S. Agencies	22,846		7,707	11,550	3,589
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	28,547			841	27,706
Asset-Backed Securities	8,081		7,073	1,008	
Mortgage Pass-Throughs	434,124			13,237	420,887
Collective Investment Funds	15,395	15,395			
Municipal Bonds	10,816		181	693	9,942
Domestic Corporate Bonds	394,367		135,967	115,845	142,555
Foreign Government Bonds	54,215		34,416	14,281	5,518
Total Investment Fund Assets	<u>\$ 1,595,802</u>	<u>\$ 15,395</u>	<u>\$ 546,686</u>	<u>\$ 314,449</u>	<u>\$ 719,272</u>

The major investment classifications had the following attributes as of June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

Investment Classification	Principal Amount	Range Of Interest Rates
Bond Index		
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 601,231	1.13% - 6.88%
U.S. Agencies	21,035	2.38% - 6.25%
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	27,322	1.68% - 4.12%
Asset-Backed Securities	8,100	1.59% - 2.29%
Mortgage Pass-Throughs	418,767	2.50% - 5.50%
Collective Investment Funds	15,395	0.94%
Municipal Bonds	8,105	3.00% - 7.55%
Domestic Corporate Bonds	371,081	1.38% - 9.25%
Foreign Government Bonds	52,250	1.13% - 8.13%

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations such as the chance that a bond issuer will fail to pay interest or principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make these payments will cause security prices to decline. These circumstances may arise due to a variety of factors such as financial weakness, bankruptcy, litigation, and/or adverse political developments. Certain fixed income securities, including obligations of the U.S. government or those explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, are not considered to have credit risk.

General Statute 147-69.2 specifies the cash investment options for the BIF and limits credit risk by restricting the BIF’s asset-backed securities and corporate obligations to securities that bear one of the four highest ratings of at least one nationally recognized rating service when acquired. In the BIF, all holdings were rated BBB (or equivalent) or higher at the time of purchase by at least one of the nationally recognized rating agencies.

The BIF had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure as of June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

Bond Index	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A	Baa/BBB	Less Than Investment Grade	Unrated
U.S. Agencies	\$ 0	\$ 22,846	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	27,706	841				
Asset-Backed Securities	8,081					
Mortgage Pass-Throughs		327,080				
Collective Investment Funds	15,395					
Municipal Bonds	604	6,012	2,768	1,432		
Domestic Corporate Bonds	2,091	27,557	125,844	221,312	17,563	
Foreign Government Bonds	29,443	4,297	6,736	13,739		
Total Investment Fund Assets	\$ 83,320	\$ 388,633	\$ 135,348	\$ 236,483	\$ 17,563	\$ 0

Excluded from this chart are securities exempt from credit risk such as U.S. Treasuries and GNMA's.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Treasurer will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2019, the investments of the BIF were not exposed to custodial credit risk since the securities were held in separate accounts in the name of the Treasurer. There is no formally adopted investment policy to manage custodial credit risk for these investment types.

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. Mutual funds, money market funds, and external pooled accounts are excluded from this disclosure requirement. Obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government are not considered to have credit risk. However, more than 5% of the BIF’s securities were invested in Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) and Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA). FHLMC investments totaled \$114 million and comprised 7.1% of BIF’s total investments; FNMA investments totaled \$237 million and comprised 14.9% of BIF’s total investments. FHLMC investments are classified as U.S. Agencies and FNMA investments are classified as Mortgage pass-throughs. At June 30, 2019, there is no formal policy regarding concentration of credit risk.

The BIF categorizes fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The BIF had the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

Investments and Derivative Instruments at Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments Measured at Fair Value				
Bond Index Fund				
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 627,411	\$ 0	\$ 627,411	\$ 0
U.S. Agencies	22,846		22,846	
Asset-Backed Securities	8,081		8,081	
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	28,547		28,547	
Mortgage Pass-Throughs	434,124		434,124	
Municipal Bonds	10,816		10,816	
Domestic Corporate Bonds	394,367		394,367	
Foreign Government Bonds	54,215		54,215	
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	<u>\$ 1,580,407</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1,580,407</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)				
		Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice (Days)
Collective Investment Fund ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 15,395</u>	0	Daily	1
Total Investments by Fair Value	<u>\$ 1,595,802</u>			

(1) *Collective investment fund* (One fund). This fund invests in a diversified portfolio of U.S. government securities, U.S. government agency securities, and repurchase agreements. It is operated on an amortized cost basis, and transacts at \$1.00 per unit.

Valuation Methodologies and Inputs – Level 2 U.S. Treasuries are evaluated by using data from several live feeds which include active market makers and inter-dealer brokers. Sources are reviewed on the basis of their historical accuracy for individual issues and maturity ranges.

Level 2 U.S. Mortgage pass-through securities use a dealer derived to-be-announced (TBA) security as a benchmark, plus a dollar (or pay up) adjustment which is based on market data for the underlying collateral. When the underlying TBA is not applicable or observable, a discounted cash flow is calculated using a spread to the treasury curve based on applicable market data and internally generated long-term spread.

Level 2 domestic corporate bonds are priced using both spread-based and price-based evaluations. For spread-based evaluations, an option adjusted spread model is developed incorporating credit risk and based on

the new issue market, secondary trading, and dealer quotes. For price-based evaluations, evaluators use recently executed transactions of similar securities and dealer quotes to arrive at appropriate pricing. These methods are also used to value Canadian government bonds. For non-U.S./Canadian foreign government bonds, the majority of issues are evaluated using discounted cash flow models, incorporating option-adjusted features as appropriate.

Bond Proceeds Investment Accounts – The State Treasurer has established separate investment accounts for each State bond issue to comply with Internal Revenue Service regulations on bond arbitrage. A private investment company under contract with the State Treasurer manages these separate accounts. In the State's financial statements, each fund's equity in these accounts is reported as investments.

As of June 30, 2019, the bond proceeds investment accounts had the following investments and maturities (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Debt Investments		
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 117,655	16
Repurchase Agreements	<u>150,457</u>	14
Total Investments	<u>\$ 268,112</u>	

Repurchase agreements are reported at cost. See Note 1 for additional information. U.S Treasuries are valued at fair value at June 30, 2019, (\$117.7 million) and are classified as a Level 2 investment in the fair value hierarchy. The valuation technique for these securities is the market approach where the pricing vendor gathers real-time market data and uses direct observations to compute an independent price.

Interest Rate Risk and Credit Risk. As established in the contract with the private investment company, all bond proceeds are managed in compliance with General Statute 147-69.1 and are invested in short-term maturities and/or securities that bear the highest rating of at least one nationally recognized rating service and do not bear a rating below the highest by any nationally recognized rating service.

Custodial Credit Risk. Investments purchased with bond proceeds were exposed to custodial credit risk since the securities were held by the counterparty and were not registered in the name of the State Treasurer. There is no custodial policy related to these investments.

Equity Index Investment Account – The State Treasurer has contracted with an external party (Trustee) to create the equity index investment account (EIF). The primary participants of this equity index investment account are public hospitals trusts, LEOSAs, and the Local Government OPEB Trust (OPEB) funds. These funds are part of a commingled equity index investment trust (Trust). The Trustee manages the assets in the Trust, primarily in equity and equity-based securities in accordance with the General Statutes. The Trustee maintains custody of the underlying securities in the name of the Trust, services the securities, and maintains all related accounting records.

Pursuant to General Statute 159-30.1, the State Treasurer manages the OPEB trusts' assets. These trusts are established for local governments, public authorities, any entity eligible to participate in the State's Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, and local school administrative units. Eligible participants make voluntary contributions to the trusts for the purpose of depositing and investing all or part of the contribution from their other post-employment benefit plans. As of June 30, 2019, there were twenty-two OPEB trust participants in the EIF. Each participant is responsible for making its own investment decision.

The State Treasurer also manages the public hospitals' assets. As of June 30, 2019, there were four participants consisting of the Margaret R. Pardee Hospital, New Hanover Regional Medical Center, Columbus Regional Healthcare, and Watauga Medical Center. One public hospital is also a participant in the BIF.

The EIF is included in the State Treasurer Investments separate report. This separately issued report can be obtained from the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer, 3200 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604, or can be accessed from the Department of State Treasurer internet page at <https://www.nctreasurer.com/inv/Pages/Annual-Supplemental-Reports.aspx> in the Audited Financial Statements section.

At year end, the condensed financial statements for the Equity Index External Investment Account maintained by the State Treasurer were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position *
As of June 30, 2019

Assets	
Investments, at Fair Value	\$ 634,147
Total Assets	<u>634,147</u>
Net Position	
Net Position Held in Trust	<u>\$ 634,147</u>

*The Condensed Financial Statements for the Equity Index Investment Account contains deposits from internal and external participants. For more information on the equity ownership of the Equity Index Investment Account, see supplementary Exhibit L-3.

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Additions	
Investment Income:	
Interest and Dividend Income	\$ 21
Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments	36,525
	<hr/>
Total Investment Income	36,546
	<hr/>
Deductions	
Investment Management Expenses	83
	<hr/>
Total Deductions	83
	<hr/>
Net Increase in Net Position Resulting from Operations	36,463
	<hr/>
Distributions to Participants	
Distributions Paid and Payable	(36,463)
Share Transactions	
Reinvestment of Distributions	36,463
Net Share Purchases	17,917
	<hr/>
Change in Net Position	54,380
	<hr/>
Net Position Held in Trust	
Beginning of Year	579,767
	<hr/>
End of Year	\$ 634,147
	<hr/> <hr/>

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Treasurer will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2019, the investments of the EIF were not exposed to custodial credit risk. There is no formally adopted investment policy to manage custodial credit risk for these investment types.

Fair Value Measurement. EIF investments, a commingled global equity index fund, are valued at the net asset value of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments. As of June 30, 2019, the EIF had a recurring fair value measurement of \$634.1 million. The redemption frequency of the EIF is daily, with a two-day redemption notice.

Escheat Investment Account

Pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2(b)(12), the State Treasurer has established a separate investment account on behalf of the Escheat Fund. As of June 30, 2019, the Escheat investment account maintained by the State Treasurer had the following investments and recurring fair value measurements (dollars in thousands):

Investments Measured at the NAV	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments
Private Credit Limited Partnership	\$ 9,812	\$ 309
Private Equity Investment Partnerships	44,578	28,325
Private Natural Resources Limited Partnership	2,556	
Total Investments Measured at the NAV	\$ 56,946	

Private Credit Limited Partnership. This type includes two private credit funds. These investments are valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter-end, plus current quarter cash flows. These investments include a mix of non-investment grade or unrated obligations, debt securities and asset-backed securities, including but not limited to bank loans, high yield, mortgage-backed securities, convertibles, whole loans, mezzanine debt, credit default swaps, collateralized debt obligations and sovereign debt. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.

Private Equity Investment Partnership. This type includes seven private equity funds. These investments are valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter-end, plus current quarter cash flows. These investments include a mix of buyout, venture capital, growth equity, and private special situations vehicles. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.

Private Natural Resources Limited Partnership. This type includes one private natural resources fund. This investment is valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter-end, plus current quarter cash flows. This strategy may make non-public equity or debt investments in timberland, energy, agriculture, and other natural resources implementations. Currently, the strategy represented in this category is one which invests in oil and gas properties within the U.S. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.

B. Investments Outside the State Treasurer

Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina and North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan – As of June 30, 2019, 87% of investments held outside the State Treasurer were maintained by the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina (the 401(k) Plan) and the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan (the 457 Plan).

The Iran Divestment Act (*North Carolina General Statutes* Sections 147-86.55 through 147-86.63) places investment restrictions on the 401(k) Plan and the 457 Plan. Specifically, pursuant to the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer's "Iran Divestment Policy," adopted in compliance with the statute, the Department of State Treasurer, including the Supplemental Retirement Plans, shall refrain from making investments in companies on the State Treasurer's list of entities engaging in certain investment activities in Iran.

The Divestment from Companies Boycotting Israel Act (*North Carolina General Statutes* Sections 147-86.80 through 147-86.84) places investment restrictions on the 401(k) Plan and the 457 Plan. Specifically, pursuant to the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer's "Boycott Israel Divestment Policy," adopted in compliance with the statute, the Department of State Treasurer, including the Supplemental Retirement Plans, shall refrain from making investments in companies on the State Treasurer's list of entities engaging in certain boycotting activities against Israel.

The form of governance over the investments would be the prudent-person or prudent-expert rule. These rules are broad statements of intent, generally requiring investment selection and management to be made with prudent, discreet, and intelligent judgment and care.

At December 31, 2018, the 401(k) and 457 Plans had the following investments and maturities that were maintained outside the State Treasurer. Investments in this Pooled Account total \$8.74 billion. The 401(k) and 457 Plans' investments are held in a group trust. Their board authorized the establishment of the North Carolina Supplemental Retirement Plans Group Trust (the "Group Trust") for the purpose of commingling the corpus of the separate trusts of the Plans; and their Board adopted the Declaration of Trust establishing the Group Trust. The Pooled Account offers six equity funds, an inflation responsive fund, an inflation protected securities fund and two fixed income funds. The actively managed separate account funds have multiple investment managers, and the passively managed separate accounts each have a single investment manager. The remainder of the investments is the Stable Value Fund, which consists of four synthetic guaranteed investment contracts, a separate account guaranteed investment contract, and a short-term investment fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At December 31, 2018, the 401(k) and 457 Plans of North Carolina had the following investments and maturities that were maintained outside the State Treasurer (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Investment Maturities (in Years)				
	Carrying Amount	Less than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More than 10
Debt Investments					
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 805,637	\$ 150,650	\$ 362,512	\$ 232,358	\$ 60,117
U.S. Agencies	54,423	7,919	15,496	2,862	28,146
Mortgage Pass-Throughs	572,302	35,941	18,183	54,385	463,793
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	68,093	21,279	151	9,081	37,582
State and Local Government Bonds	34,770	2,325	9,995	14,408	8,042
Asset-Backed Securities	371,404	88,521	156,841	39,482	86,560
Collective Investment Funds	69,666			69,666	
Debt Mutual Funds	22,654		9,374	13,280	
Pooled Debt Funds	771,138			771,138	
Domestic Corporate Bonds	688,331	53,509	404,287	163,383	67,152
Foreign Corporate Bonds	138,641	11,369	105,417	18,086	3,769
Foreign Government Bonds	27,498	16,224	5,698	5,576	
	<u>\$ 3,624,557</u>	<u>\$ 387,737</u>	<u>\$ 1,087,954</u>	<u>\$ 1,393,705</u>	<u>\$ 755,161</u>
Other Investments					
Equity Collective Investment Trusts	3,260,865				
Unallocated Insurance Contracts	219,060				
Domestic Stocks	1,835,259				
Foreign Stocks	1,407,145				
Short-Term Investment Collective Trust	101,343				
Hedge/Commodity/Debt Mutual Fund	345,426				
Total Investments	<u>\$ 10,793,655</u>				

In the above table, the underlying investments of fully benefit-responsive synthetic guaranteed investment contracts (SGICs) are disclosed at fair value. On the combining statements of fiduciary net position (see Exhibit J-1), SGICs are reported at contract value. As of December 31, 2018, the contract value of the underlying investments of fully benefit-responsive SGICs exceeded market value by \$20.17 million.

Interest Rate Risk. The 401(k) and 457 Plans do not have a formal investment policy that limits duration as a means of managing their exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The managers within the NC Fixed Income Fund and the NC TIPS Fund have duration targets relative to a specified benchmark. Asset-backed securities are securities that are primarily serviced by the cash flows of a discrete pool of receivables or other financial assets, either fixed or revolving, that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period, plus any rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to the security holders. Collective investment funds include units in the various funds. The interest rate risk in each of the funds is dependent upon the weighted average maturity of each of the collective investment funds which hold securities with maturities ranging from short to

intermediate in duration. As a result, the collective investment funds are sensitive to changes in interest rates. Collateralized mortgage obligations generate a return based upon either the payment of interest or principal on mortgages in an underlying pool. The relationship between interest rates and prepayments make the fair value sensitive to changes in interest rates. Investments consist of units in various commingled funds, each with an investment objective relative to maturity and liquidity with interest rate risk dependent upon the weighted average maturity of each of the funds.

Credit Risk. The 401(k) and 457 Plans do not have a formal investment policy on credit risk. The investment guidelines applicable to the NC Fixed Income Fund places restrictions on the total risk exposure of the fund and specifically the concentration of the debt securities in which the fund invests. The investment guidelines for the NC TIPS Fund limit non-cash sweep investments to U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) and TIPS futures.

At December 31, 2018, the 401(k) and 457 Plan investments maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount by Credit Rating - Moody's/S&P/Fitch					
	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A	Baa/BBB	Less than Investment Grade	Unrated
U.S. Agencies	\$ 0	\$ 54,423	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Mortgage Pass-Throughs	21,776	473,722				
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	19,112	26,922	65	840	20,111	1,043
State and Local Government	9,016	23,985	1,769			
Asset-Backed Securities	292,084	39,749	2,436	256	36,879	
Collective Investment Funds						69,666
Debt Mutual Funds						22,654
Pooled Debt Funds						771,138
Domestic Corporate Bonds	23,830	27,379	240,408	376,684	19,123	907
Foreign Corporate Bonds	11,049	8,449	73,733	43,096	2,269	45
Foreign Government Bonds		5,817	21,211	470		
Total Investments	\$ 376,867	\$ 660,446	\$ 339,622	\$ 421,346	\$ 78,382	\$ 865,453

Custodial Credit Risk. The 401(k) and 457 Plans do not have formal investment policies that address custodial credit risk.

Foreign Currency Risk. Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The 401(k) and 457 Plans do not have formal investment policies that address foreign currency risk. Investment Manager guidelines describe how and if foreign currency hedging can be utilized in the portfolio. At December 31, 2018, the Plans' exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Currency	Carrying Amount Foreign Stocks
Euro	\$ 404,749
Pound Sterling	229,709
Japanese Yen	191,396
Hong Kong Dollar	122,604
Swiss Franc	90,486
Swedish Krona	55,159
New Taiwan Dollar	50,202
Indian Rupee	44,689
Singapore Dollar	42,281
South Korean Won	34,164
Canadian Dollar	32,904
Australian Dollar	22,729
South African Rand	21,706
Brazil Real	18,813
Danish Krone	18,506
Malaysian Ringgit	7,607
Mexican Peso	6,593
Other Currencies	12,848
Total	\$ 1,407,145

Note: The totals in the foreign currency risk table do not agree to the totals disclosed in the previous investment maturities table because the investment maturities table includes foreign stocks that are denominated in U.S. currency.

The fair value measurements of the 401(k) and 457 Plans' investments are categorized within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

At December 31, 2018, the investments of the 401(k) and 457 Plans maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following recurring fair value measurements (dollars in thousands):

	Total	Fair Value Measurements Using	
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Investments Measured at Fair Value			
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 805,637	\$ 0	\$ 805,637
U.S. Agencies	54,423		54,423
Mortgage Pass-Throughs	572,302		572,302
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	68,093		68,093
State and Local Government	34,770		34,770
Asset-Backed Securities	371,404		371,404
Domestic Corporate Bonds	688,331		688,331
Foreign Corporate Bonds	138,641		138,641
Foreign Government Bonds	27,498		27,498
Domestic Stocks	1,835,259	1,835,259	
Foreign Stocks	1,407,145	1,407,145	
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	6,003,503	3,242,404	2,761,099
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)			
Short-Term Investment Collective Trust	101,343		
Hedge/Commodity/Debt Mutual Fund	345,426		
Collective Investment Funds	69,666		
Debt Mutual Funds	22,654		
Pooled Debt Funds	771,138		
Equity Collective Investment Trusts	3,260,865		
Total Investments Measured at the NAV	4,571,092		
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	\$ 10,574,595		

U.S. Treasuries, U.S. agencies, mortgage pass-throughs, collateralized mortgage obligations, and state and local government securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Asset-backed securities, domestic corporate bonds, foreign corporate bonds, and foreign government bonds classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using discounted cash flow techniques.

Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV) per share are presented on the following table (dollars in thousands):

Investments Measured at the NAV	Fair Value 6/30/2019	Redemption Frequency (if Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Short-Term Investment Collective Trust	\$ 101,343	Daily	1 day
Hedge/Commodity/Debt Mutual Fund	345,426	Daily	1 day
Collective Investment Funds	69,666	Daily	1 day
Debt Mutual Funds	22,654	Daily	1 day
Pooled Debt Funds	771,138	Daily	1 day
Equity Collective Investment Trusts	3,260,865	Daily	1 day
Total Investments Measured at the NAV	<u>\$ 4,571,092</u>		

Hedge/Commodity/Debt Mutual Fund – This type includes one fund, the NC Inflation Response Fund. The Fund invests wholly in shares of a collective investment trust, the BlackRock Strategic Completion Non-Lendable Fund, managed by BlackRock. This Fund seeks returns that provide a hedge to inflation over the medium to long-term. The Strategic Completion Fund currently allocates to three underlying asset classes: United States Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS), Commodities and Global Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). The Fund's net asset value is based on the market value of the Fund's assets on the valuation date minus the Fund's liabilities on the valuation date. The Fund's unit value is calculated by dividing the Fund's net asset value on the valuation date by the number of units of the Fund that are outstanding on the valuation date.

Short-term Investment Collective Trust – This type includes two funds, the BNY Mellon EB Temporary Investment Fund and the Wells Fargo/Black Rock Short Term Investment Fund. The BNY Mellon EB Temporary Investment Fund primarily invests in instruments issued by the U.S. Government and federal agencies, short-term corporate obligations, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit. The Wells Fargo/BlackRock Short Term Investment Fund is invested in a diversified portfolio of money market instruments. The average weighted maturities of the funds do not exceed 60 days. The funds are valued with a NAV at \$1/unit.

Equity Collective Investment Trusts – This type includes five equity index funds. The BlackRock Large Cap Index Fund seeks to replicate the composition and performance of the S&P 500 Index. The BlackRock Small Mid Cap Index Fund seeks to replicate the composition and performance of the Russell 2500 Index. The BlackRock International Index Fund seeks to replicate the composition and performance of the MSCI ACWI Ex-USA Index. Included in the NC Large Cap Core Fund and the NC Small-Mid Cap Core Fund are investments in the Russell 1000 Index Fund and the Russell 2500 Index Fund, respectively. Each are valued at the net asset value of units held at the end of the period, based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

Pooled Debt Funds – This type includes one fund, the PIM Fund in Fixed Income. The fund is an actively managed bond fund that seeks an excess return over the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The fund invests in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities including corporate obligations, structured products, and U.S. Treasuries. The fund actively allocates to both benchmark and non-benchmark sectors, with heavy emphasis on the credit-oriented sectors. The fund is valued at the net asset value of units held at the end of the period, based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

Collective Investment Funds – This type includes one fund, the Commingled BlackRock Fixed Income Index Fund. The Commingled BlackRock Fixed Income Index Fund seeks to replicate the composition and performance of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index. The Commingled BlackRock Fixed Income Index Fund is valued at the net asset value of units held at the end of the period, based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

Debt Mutual Funds - This type includes two funds in Fixed Income. The MetWest High Yield Bond Fund invests primarily in high yield bonds with the investment objective of maximizing long-term total return. The MetWest Floating Rate Income Fund invests primarily in floating rate securities and seeks to maximize current income. The net asset value is determined by dividing the total value of the fund's portfolio investments and other assets attributable to the fund, less liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding. The value is determined at the end of each day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

NOTE 3 - DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

A. Summary Information

The following table is a summary of derivative instrument activity during the fiscal year and balances at year-end, classified by type with notional amount for the year ending June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands).

Investment Derivatives	Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value ¹		Fair Value		Notional
	Classification	Increase (Decrease)	Classification	Debit (Credit)	
Foreign Equity Futures ¹	Investment Earnings	\$ 520	Investment	\$ 520	\$ 37,725
Commodity Futures ²	Investment Earnings	2,498	Investment	2,498	207,968
Forward Currency Contracts	Investment Earnings	91	Investment	91	79,515
Spot Currency Contracts	Investment Earnings	(7)	Investment	(7)	17,721
Total		<u>\$ 3,102</u>		<u>\$ 3,102</u>	

¹ 5.2 million Australian Dollar; 14.0 million Euro; 1,054.7 million Japanese Yen; 6.6 million British Pound Sterling.

² 529,000 barrels of Brent crude oil; 154,000 barrels of West Texas Intermediate crude oil; 10,580,000 pounds live cattle; 5,292,000 gallons gasoline; 16,400 fine troy ounces gold.

A schedule of all foreign derivatives outstanding at June 30, 2019 is presented below by currency (dollars in thousands):

Currency	Fair Value of Foreign Currency Contracts, Assets (Liabilities) As of June 30, 2019			
	Forwards Currency Contracts	Spot Currency Contracts	Foreign Equity Futures	Total
Australian Dollar	\$ 22	\$ 0	\$ 44	\$ 66
Brazilian Real	(2)			(2)
British Pound Sterling	27	(5)	91	113
Canadian Dollar	9			9
Chilean Peso	(2)			(2)
Chinese Yuan	(10)			(10)
Euro	4	3	407	414
Hong Kong Dollar	7	(1)		6
Indian Rupee	2			2
Indonesian Rupiah	(24)			(24)
Japanese Yen	6	(1)	(22)	(17)
Malaysian Ringgit	1			1
Mexican Peso	2			2
New Zealand Dollar	(1)			(1)
Norwegian Krone	(13)	1		(12)
Philippine Peso	(5)			(5)
Singapore Dollar	6			6
South African Rand	7	(2)		5
Swedish Krona	(12)			(12)
Swiss Franc	61			61
Thai Baht	2	(1)		1
Turkish Lira	4	(1)		3
Total	\$ 91	\$ (7)	\$ 520	\$ 604

B. Investment Derivative Instruments – Derivative instruments are securities that derive value from another asset and are in the form of a contract between two or more parties. Common derivatives are futures contracts, forward contracts, options, and swaps.

The Pool maintained by the Department has investments in equity and commodity futures, foreign currency forward, and spot currency contracts. All of these derivative instruments are designated as investment derivatives; they are used to implement portfolio strategies, capture valuation opportunities, and to exploit market inefficiencies. The primary risks managed by using these derivative instruments include foreign exchange rate and market price risks.

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

Forward currency contracts are agreements to exchange the currency of one country for the currency of another country at an agreed-upon price and settlement date. These forward commitments are not standardized and carry credit risk due to the possible non-performance of one of the counterparties. The maximum potential loss is the aggregate face value in U.S. dollars at the time the contract was opened; however, the likelihood of such a loss is remote. In addition to forward currency contracts, the Pool also utilizes spot currency contracts. Spot currency contracts are used primarily for trade settlement and currency repatriation.

As of June 30, 2019, the counterparties' credit ratings for forward currency contracts that are subject to credit risk had a rating of no less than BBB by one of the nationally recognized ratings agencies.

- C. Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts** – In the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina, (401(k) Plan), there are synthetic guaranteed investment contracts (SGICs) within the North Carolina Stable Value Fund. SGICs are unallocated insurance contracts. There is one SGIC with Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), one SGIC with Nationwide Life Insurance Company (Nationwide Life), one SGIC with American General Life Insurance Company (American General), and one SGIC with Transamerica Life Insurance Company (Transamerica), which are all fully benefit responsive. The SGICs provided an average credit rating yield of 2.85%, 2.19%, 2.16%, and 2.10%, respectively. The fair value of the securities covered by the contracts as of December 31, 2018, is \$1.485 billion and the contract value is \$1.502 billion. The contracts are unrated and have a maturity of less than one year.

In the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan, 457 Plan, there are SGICs within the North Carolina Stable Value Fund. SGICs are unallocated insurance contracts. There is one SGIC with Prudential, one SGIC with Nationwide Life, one SGIC with American General and one SGIC with Transamerica, which are fully benefit responsive. The SGICs provided an average credit rating yield of 2.85%, 2.19%, 2.16% and 2.10%, respectively. The fair value of the securities covered by the contracts as of December 31, 2018, is \$308 million and the contract value is \$312 million. The contracts are unrated and have a maturity of less than one year.

Both the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina and the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan have entered into wrap contracts with Prudential, Nationwide Life, American General and Transamerica to assure that the crediting rate on participant investments will not be less than zero. The wrap contracts with Prudential, Nationwide Life, American General and Transamerica were determined to have no value.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in the governmental funds' capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2019, is presented as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2019
Capital Assets, Depreciable				
Equipment	\$ 4,853	\$ 44	\$ 20	\$ 4,877
Computer Software	20,922			20,922
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable	<u>25,775</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>25,799</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for				
Equipment	1,547	247	8	1,786
Computer Software	10,640	1,046		11,686
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>12,187</u>	<u>1,293</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13,472</u>
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable, Net	<u>\$ 13,588</u>	<u>\$ (1,249)</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 12,327</u>

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Consequently, capital asset balances are not reported on the face of the governmental fund financial statements.

Generally, capital assets are defined as assets with an initial value or cost greater than or equal to \$5,000 and an estimated useful life of two or more years, except for internally generated computer software and other intangible assets, which are capitalized when the value or cost is greater than or equal to \$1 million and \$100 thousand, respectively.

Depreciation, which is recorded at the statewide level for the governmental fund, is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 2 to 30 years for machinery and equipment and for computer software.

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, is presented as follows (dollars in thousands):

Governmental Fund - General Fund	Balance			Balance June 30, 2019	Due Within One Year
	July 1, 2018 (As Restated)	Additions	Reductions		
Death Benefits Payable	\$ 40	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 40	\$ 0
Compensated Absences	2,677	2,363	(2,236)	2,804	234
Net Pension Liability ¹	13,181	2,259		15,440	
Net OPEB Liability ²	47,058		(7,342)	39,716	
Workers' Compensation ³	434		(23)	411	
Total Long-term Liabilities	\$ 63,390	\$ 4,622	\$ (9,601)	\$ 58,411	\$ 234

Component Unit - State Health Plan	Balance			Balance June 30, 2019	Due Within One Year
	July 1, 2018	Additions	Reductions		
Compensated Absences	\$ 289	\$ 334	\$ (211)	\$ 412	\$ 34
Net Pension Liability ¹	1,546	66		1,612	
Net OPEB Liability ²	5,541		(1,484)	4,057	
Total Long-term Liabilities	\$ 7,376	\$ 400	\$ (1,695)	\$ 6,081	\$ 34

¹ Additional information regarding net pension liability is included in Note 11

² Additional information regarding net OPEB liability is included in Note 14

³ Workers Compensation was restated from \$0 in the prior year.

NOTE 6 - OPERATING LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The Department entered into operating leases for equipment and facilities. Future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating leases consist of the following at June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Governmental Funds
2020	\$ 1,598
2021	1,647
2022	1,696
2023	1,747
2024	1,799
2025-2029	1,463
Total Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 9,950

Rental expense for all operating leases during the year was \$1.571 million.

NOTE 7 - FUND BALANCE

The details of the fund balance classifications for the governmental fund at June 30, 2019, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Escheat Fund</u>	<u>Debt Proceeds and Interest Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fund Balance					
Nonspendable					
Inventory of Supplies	\$ 81	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 81
Restricted for					
Debt Service			60,913	2,786	63,699
Higher Education - Student Aid		797,887			797,887
Capital Projects			112,811		112,811
Committed to					
General Government	6,543			366	6,909
Transportation				186	186
Unassigned	<u>1,022</u>				<u>1,022</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>\$ 7,646</u>	<u>\$ 797,887</u>	<u>\$ 173,724</u>	<u>\$ 3,338</u>	<u>\$ 982,595</u>

NOTE 8 - REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FROM/TO OTHER STATE AGENCIES AND FUNDS

The governmental funds' revenues and expenditures from/to other state agencies and funds by entity and purpose at June 30, 2019, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Purpose	Amount
General Fund		
Revenues from Other State Agencies		
N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission	Debt Service for Wildlife Certificates of Participation	\$ 2,067
Total Revenues from Other State Agencies		<u>\$ 2,067</u>
Expenditures to Other State Agencies		
Department of Public Safety	Floodplain Map Register of Deeds	\$ 3,755
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources	Register of Deeds Proceeds to Cultural Resources	1,707
Office of the State Controller	Residual Register of Deeds Proceeds to be used by General Fund	<u>1,403</u>
Total Expenditures to Other State Agencies		<u>\$ 6,865</u>
Escheats Fund		
Expenditures to Other State Agencies		
N.C. Community Colleges System	Statutory Scholarship Transfer to Community College System	\$ 16,335
Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs	Statutory Scholarship Transfer to DOA for Veteran's Scholarship Fund	<u>8,921</u>
Total Expenditures to Other State Agencies		<u>\$ 25,256</u>
Debt Proceeds and Interest Fund		
Expenditures to Other State Agencies		
Office of State Budget and Management	Transfer of 2018A GO Bond Proceeds to OSBM	\$ 400,000
Office of State Budget and Management	Transfer Premium Account Balance held by DST to OSBM Projects	<u>1,845</u>
Total Expenditures to Other State Agencies		<u>\$ 401,845</u>
Other Governmental Funds		
Expenditures to Other State Agencies		
Office of State Budget and Management	Transfer Premium Account Balance held by DST to OSBM Projects Account	\$ 105
Office of State Controller	Transfer Premium Account Balance held by DST to Close Out Matured 2007 R&R COPS bonds	<u>542</u>
Total Expenditures to Other State Agencies		<u>\$ 647</u>

NOTE 9 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Transfers in/out of other funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

Transfers Out	Transfers In General Fund
Debt Proceeds and Interest Fund	\$ 10,593
Escheats Fund	<u>969</u>
Total	<u>\$ 11,562</u>

Transfers are primarily used to (1) transfer revenues and bond proceeds from the fund required by State statute or budget to collect the revenue to the fund required by State statute or budget to expend them, (2) to provide unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance operating and capital programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, and (3) reflect reversions of State funds from other funds to the General Fund in accordance with Office of State Budget and Management or legislative requirements.

The Department also had intrafund transfers within the General Fund for fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 in the amount of \$718 million, which have been eliminated on the governmental fund financial statements. These General Fund transfers primarily consist of transfers for debt service appropriated from the State's General Fund, which the Department transfers to the fund authorized to account for the expenditures.

NOTE 10 - THE STATE'S RETIREMENT PLANS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT

The Department administers eight retirement plans as pension trust funds, seven defined benefit public employee retirement plans, as well as a defined contribution plan, which is administered by a third party under the auspices of the Department. Although the assets of the plans directly administered by the Department are commingled for investment purposes, each plan's assets may be used only for payment of benefits to the members of that plan and for the administrative costs in accordance with the terms of each plan. Seven of the plans in this note do not issue separate financial statements, nor are they reported as part of other entities. The financial statements and other required disclosures are presented in Exhibits J-1 through J-2 and in the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) section of this report. The Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina (401(k) Plan) issues separately audited financial statements. Information on how to obtain the 401(k) Plan financial statements is found in Section B.8.

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Plan Asset Matters

The financial statements of these plans are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan.

Pursuant to *North Carolina General Statutes*, the State Treasurer is the custodian and administrator of the retirement systems. The State Treasurer maintains various investment portfolios in its External Investment Pool. The Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, the Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System and the North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund are the sole participants in the Long-term Investment, the Fixed Income Investment, Equity

Investment, Real Estate Investment, Alternative Investment, Opportunistic Fixed Income Investment, and Inflation Sensitive Investment portfolios. The Fixed Income Asset Class includes the Long-term Investment and Fixed Income Investment portfolios. The Global Equity Asset Class includes the Equity Investment portfolio. The Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund is invested in the Bond Index External Investment Pool.

The investment balance of each pension trust fund represents its share of the fair market value of the net position of the various portfolios within the External Investment Pool. Additionally, the securities lending balance represents assets occurring from securities lending transactions that result from the systems' participation in the External Investment Pool. The investments of the State Treasurer are discussed in Note 2 of this report.

B. Plan Descriptions

Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Plans

1. Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System

Plan Administration: The Department administers the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS) plan. This plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan established by the State to provide pension benefits for general employees and law enforcement officers (LEOs) of the State, general employees and LEOs of its component units, and employees of Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and charter schools. Membership is comprised of employees of the State (state agencies and institutions), universities, community colleges, and certain proprietary component units along with the LEAs and charter schools that elect to join the Retirement System. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 135-5 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly.

At June 30, 2019, the number of participating employers was as follows:

State of North Carolina	1
LEAs	116
Charter Schools	59
Community Colleges	58
University of North Carolina System	19
Other Component Units	5
	<hr/>
	258
	<hr/> <hr/>

Management of the plan is vested in the TSERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources, who serve as ex-officio members.

Benefits Provided: TSERS provides retirement and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as 1.82% of the member's average final compensation times the member's years of creditable service. A member's average final compensation is calculated as the average of a member's four highest consecutive years of compensation. General employee plan members are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 65 with five years of membership service, at age 60 with 25 years of creditable service, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. General employee plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 20 years of creditable service or at age 60 with five years of membership service. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of general members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who also have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age, or have completed five years of service and have reached age 60. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

TSERS plan members who are LEOs are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 55 with five years of creditable service as an officer, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. LEO plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 15 years of creditable service as an officer. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of LEO members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who also have either completed 20 years of creditable service (not including sick leave) regardless of age, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as an LEO and have reached age 50, or have completed five years of creditable service as an LEO and have reached age 55, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as an LEO if killed in the line of duty. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions.

Contributions: Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 135-8 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan members are required to contribute 6% of their annual pay. The contribution rate for employers is set each year by the North Carolina General Assembly in the Appropriations Act and may not be less than the contribution rate required of plan members. The Board of Trustees establishes a funding policy from which an accrued liability rate and a normal contribution rate are developed by the consulting actuary.

The sum of those two rates developed under the funding policy is the actuarially determined contribution rate (ADC). The Board of Trustees may further adopt a contribution rate policy that is higher than the ADC known as the “required employer contribution” to be recommended to the General Assembly. The State’s and other participating employers’ contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019, was 12.29% of covered payroll. This was equal to the actuarially determined contribution. This amount, combined with plan member contributions and investment income, funds the benefits earned by plan members during the year, a payment to reduce the net pension liability and administrative expenses.

Refunds of Contributions: Members, who have terminated service as a contributing member, may file an application for a refund of their contributions. By state law, refunds to members include interest (currently 4% per year) regardless of the number of years of retirement service credit or of the reason for separation from service. State law requires a 60 day waiting period after service termination before the refund may be paid. The acceptance of a refund payment cancels the individual’s right to any other retirement or survivor benefit provided by TSERS.

2. Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System

Plan Administration: The Department administers the Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System (LGERS) plan. This plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan established by the State to provide benefits for employees of local governments. Membership is comprised of general employees, local law enforcement officers of participating local governmental entities, firefighters and rescue squad workers. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 128-27 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. At June 30, 2019, the number of participating local governments was as follows:

Cities	428
Counties	100
Special Districts	<u>367</u>
	<u>895</u>

Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex-officio members.

Benefits Provided: LGERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as 1.85% of the member’s average final compensation times the member’s years of creditable service. A member’s average final compensation is calculated as the average of a member’s four highest consecutive years of compensation. General employee plan members are eligible

to retire with full retirement benefits at age 65 with five years of creditable service, at age 60 with 25 years of creditable service, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. General employee plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 20 years of creditable service or at age 60 with five years of creditable service (age 55 for firefighters and rescue squad workers). Disabled members may qualify for disability benefits at earlier ages. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of general employee plan members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age (15 years of creditable service for firefighters and rescue squad workers who are killed in the line of duty) or have completed five years of service and have reached age 60. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases. Cost of living benefit increases are contingent upon investment gains of the plan at the discretion of the LGERS Board of Trustees, except as authorized by the General Assembly.

LGERS plan members who are LEOs are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 55 with five years of creditable service as an officer, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. LEO plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 15 years of creditable service as an officer. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of LEO members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who also have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as an LEO and have reached age 50, or have completed five years of creditable service as an LEO and have reached age 55, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as an LEO if killed in the line of duty. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions.

Contributions: Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan members are required to contribute 6% of their annual pay. The required contribution rates for employers are set periodically and affirmed annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. The Board establishes a funding policy from which accrued liability rates and normal contribution rates are developed by the consulting actuary for general employees and firefighters as well as for law enforcement officers. The sum of those two rates developed under the funding policy and the past service liability contribution rates, if applicable, is the actuarially determined contribution rate (ADC). Further, the required employer contribution rates set by the Board of Trustees may not be less than the normal contribution rates developed under the established funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, all employers made contributions of 8.50% of covered payroll for law enforcement officers and 7.75% for general employees

and firefighters. These were different than the actuarially determined contributions. The employer contribution rate for law enforcement officers was lower than the actuarially determined contribution of 8.99% and the employer contribution rate for general employees and firefighters was greater than the actuarially determined contribution of 7.40%. These amounts, combined with member contributions and investment income fund the benefits earned by plan members during the year, a payment to reduce the net pension liability, a payment for past service liability, if applicable, and administrative expenses. In addition, employers with an unfunded liability, established when the employer initially enters the system, must make additional contributions towards that liability. The State's responsibility is administrative only.

Refunds of Contributions: Members who have terminated service as contributing members may file an application for a refund of their contributions. By state law, refunds to members include interest (currently 4% per year) regardless of the number of years of retirement service credit or of the reason for separation from service. State law requires a 60 day waiting period after service termination before the refund may be paid. The acceptance of a refund payment cancels the individual's right to any other retirement or survivor benefit provided by LGERS.

3. Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund

Plan Administration: The Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund (FRSWPF) is a cost-sharing, defined benefit pension plan with a special funding situation in that the State of North Carolina is not the employer but is legally obligated to contribute to the plan. The State established the plan to provide pension benefits for all eligible firefighters and rescue squad workers. Membership is comprised of both volunteer and locally employed firefighters and emergency medical personnel who elect membership. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 58-86 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. At June 30, 2019, there were 1,676 participating fire and rescue units.

Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex-officio members.

Benefits Provided: FRSWPF provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits. The present retirement benefit is \$170 per month. Plan members are eligible to receive the monthly benefit at age 55 with 20 years of fully credited service as a firefighter or rescue squad worker regardless of whether the member has terminated paid employment. Disabled members may be able to receive benefits after attaining age 55 under certain plan provisions. Eligible beneficiaries of members who

die before beginning to receive the benefit will receive the amount paid by the member and contributions paid on the member's behalf into the plan. Eligible beneficiaries of members who die after beginning to receive benefits will be paid the amount the member contributed minus the benefits collected. A survivorship benefit for members was added effective June 1, 2016 and provides that beneficiaries will receive the same benefit the deceased member would have received beginning when the deceased would have reached age 55. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions: Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 58-86 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan member benefits earned during the year, a payment to reduce the net pension liability, and administrative expenses are funded by a \$10 monthly contribution by the member, investment income and an actuarially based state appropriation developed under a funding policy adopted by the LGERS Board of Trustees, which may recommend an appropriation that is higher than the actuarially determined contribution.

Refunds of Contributions: Members who are no longer eligible or choose not to participate in the fund may file an application for a refund of their contributions. Refunds include the member's contributions and contributions paid by others on the member's behalf. No interest will be paid on the amount of the refund. The acceptance of a refund payment cancels the individual's right to any other retirement or survivor benefit provided by FRSWPF.

4. Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund

Plan Administration: The Department administers the Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund (RODSPF) which is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan established by the State of North Carolina to provide supplemental pension benefits for all eligible, retired county registers of deeds. Membership is comprised of registers of deeds who are retired from the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System or an equivalent locally sponsored plan and have met the statutory eligibility requirements. At June 30, 2019, there were 96 individuals receiving benefits in the plan with 100 counties participating. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 161-50 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. The State's only cost in the plan is administration.

Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex-officio members.

Benefits Provided: An individual's eligibility to receive benefits under the RODSPF is based on at least 10 years of service as a register of deeds. An individual's benefit amount in a given year is limited to the lesser of the following:

1. The member's years of service multiplied by the value of one share of accumulated contributions available for benefits for that year, as specified in General Statute 161-50.3; and
2. the benefit amount is limited to the lesser of the following:
 - a. Seventy-five percent (75%) of a member's annual compensation, computed on the latest monthly rate (including any and all supplements); for registers of deeds who began serving after September 10, 2009, this 75% limit is applied to the benefit after combining the benefit with the maximum retirement allowance upon retirement under the Local Governmental Employee's Retirement System or equivalent locally sponsored retirement plan; or
 - b. One thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500).

Because of the statutory limits noted above, not all contributions available for benefits are distributed. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions: Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 161-50 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Benefits and administrative expenses are funded by investment income and 1.5% of the receipts collected by each County Commission under Article 1 of Chapter 161 of the *North Carolina General Statutes*. The statutory contribution currently has no relationship to the actuary's required contribution. The actuarially determined contribution for the fiscal yearended 2019 is zero. Registers of Deeds do not contribute.

Single-Employer Defined Benefit Plans

5. Consolidated Judicial Retirement System

Plan Administration: The Department administers the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System (CJRS). This plan is a single-employer, defined benefit pension plan established by the State of North Carolina to provide pension benefits for employees of the State Judicial System. Membership is comprised of judges, district attorneys, public defenders, and clerks of court. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 135-58 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly.

Management of the plan is vested in the TSERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of

Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex-officio members.

Benefits Provided: The plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as a percentage of the member's final compensation times the member's years of creditable service. The percentage used is determined by the position held by the member. A member's final compensation is the annual equivalent of the rate of compensation most recently applicable to the retiree as a member of the Retirement System. Plan members are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 65 with five years of membership service, or at age 50 with 24 years of creditable service. Plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with five years of membership service. The reduced benefit is calculated using the same formula as a service retirement benefit, multiplied by a reduction percentage based on the member's age and/or service at early retirement. Disabled members may qualify for disability benefits at earlier ages. Survivor benefits are available to spouses of members who die while in active service after reaching age 50 with five years of service. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions: Contribution provisions are established by General Statutes 135-68 and 135-69 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan members are required to contribute 6% of their annual pay. The contribution rate for the State is set each year by the North Carolina General Assembly in the Appropriations Act based on the actuarially determined rate recommended by the consulting actuary. The State's contractually required contribution for the year ended June 30, 2019, was 33.86% of covered payroll. This was greater than the actuarially determined contribution of 32.95%. This amount, combined with member contributions and investment income, funds the benefits earned by plan members during the year, a payment to reduce the net pension liability, and administrative expenses.

Refunds of Contributions: Members who have terminated service as contributing members may file an application for a refund of their contributions. By state law, refunds to members include interest (currently 4% per year) regardless of the number of years of retirement service credit or of the reason for separation from service. State law requires a 60 day waiting period after service termination before the refund may be paid. The acceptance of a refund payment cancels the individual's right to any other retirement or survivor benefit provided by CJRS.

6. Legislative Retirement System

Plan Administration: The Department administers the Legislative Retirement System (LRS). This plan is a single-employer, defined

benefit pension plan established by the State of North Carolina to provide retirement and disability benefits for members of the General Assembly. The benefit will not be payable while the retiree is employed in a position making him eligible to participate in either the TSERS or CJRS. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 120-4.21 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly.

Management of the plan is vested in the TSERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex-officio members.

Benefits Provided: LRS provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as 4.02% of the highest annual compensation as a member of the General Assembly times years of creditable service. A member's highest annual compensation is the 12 consecutive months of salary authorized during the member's final legislative term for the highest position ever held as a member of the General Assembly. Plan members are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 65 after five years of service. Plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 60 after five years of service or at age 50 with 20 years of service. Disabled members may qualify for disability benefits at earlier ages. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of contributing members of the General Assembly who die while in active service. The beneficiary will receive a return of the member's contributions with interest. If the member dies while in active service after 12 years of creditable service or after reaching age 60 with five years of service, the surviving beneficiary may choose to receive a lifetime monthly benefit instead of a return of contributions with interest. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions: Contribution provisions are established by General Statutes 120-4.19 and 120-4.20 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan members are required to contribute 7% of their annual pay. The contribution rate for the State is set each year by the North Carolina General Assembly in the Appropriations Act based on the actuarially determined rate recommended by the consulting actuary. The annual contributions by the state in a given year when combined with the LRS assets in the pension accumulation fund at the beginning of the year may not be less than the projected retirement allowances and other expected benefits to be paid during that year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the State's contractually required contribution was 22.40% of covered payroll. This was equal to the actuarially determined contribution of 22.40%. This amount, combined with member contributions and investment income, funds the benefits earned by plan members during the year, a payment to reduce the net pension liability, and administrative expenses

Refunds of Contributions: Members who have terminated service as contributing members may file an application for a refund of their contributions. By state law, refunds to members include interest (currently 4% per year) regardless of the number of years of retirement service credit or of the reason for separation from service. State law requires a 60 day waiting period after service termination before the refund may be paid. The acceptance of a refund payment cancels the individual's right to any other retirement or survivor benefit provided by LRS.

7. North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund

Plan Administration: The North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund (NGPF) is a single-employer, defined benefit pension plan established by the State of North Carolina to provide pension benefits for members of the North Carolina National Guard (NCNG). Membership is comprised of members and former members of the NCNG who have served and qualified for at least 20 years of creditable military service, have at least 15 years of aforementioned service as a member of the NCNG, and have received an honorable discharge from the NCNG. This is a special funding situation because the State is not the employer, but is legally obligated to contribute to the plan. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 127A-40 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly.

Management of the plan is vested in the TSERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent, and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex-officio members.

Benefits Provided: NGPF provides a pension of \$105 per month for 20 years of creditable military service with an additional \$10.50 per month for each additional year of such service; provided, however, that the total pension shall not exceed \$210 per month. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions: Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 127A-40 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan member benefits earned during the year, a payment to reduce the net pension liability, and administrative expenses are funded by investment income and an actuarially determined state appropriation subject to the funding policy adopted by the TSERS Board of Trustees, which may recommend an appropriation that is higher than the actuarially determined contribution. NGPF members do not contribute.

Defined Contribution Plan

8. IRC Section 401(K) Plan

Effective January 1, 1985, Chapter 135, Article 5 of the General Statutes authorized the creation of the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina (the 401(k) Plan) in accordance with *Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 401(k)*. The Supplemental Retirement Board of Trustees (the Board) and the Retirement Systems Division of the Department of State Treasurer (the Department) have the responsibility for administering the 401(k) Plan according to the plan document, the North Carolina General Statutes, and the IRC, with the Department serving as the primary administrator carrying out the provisions of the plan, as directed by the Board. The Board and the Department have entered into an agreement with Prudential to perform recordkeeping, administration and education services.

All members of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, Legislative Retirement System, Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System and University Optional Retirement Program and retirement and pension plans sponsored by political subdivisions of the State that qualify under Section 401(a) of the IRC, as well as law enforcement officers as defined under *North Carolina General Statutes* 143-166.30 and 143-166.50, are eligible to enroll in the 401(k) Plan and may contribute up to 80% (limited to an Internal Revenue maximum dollar amount) of their compensation during the plan fiscal year. The assets of the 401(k) Plan are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries and for paying the reasonable costs of the plan. All contributions and costs of administering the 401(k) Plan are the responsibility of the participants. All contributions and earnings are immediately vested in the name of each participant, subject to the felony forfeiture provisions for law enforcement officers in General Statutes 143-166 30(g1) and 143-165 50(e2). At December 31, 2018, there were approximately 255,300 employees enrolled with 1,029 participating employers.

The 401(k) Plan is a defined contribution pension plan and benefits of the Plan depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. Members of the 401(k) Plan may receive their benefits upon retirement, disability, termination, hardship, or death. Participants may choose from several withdrawal options, including systematic withdrawals, full or partial lump-sum withdrawals, or transfer of their balance to an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan or IRA.

Financial statements are based on the Plan's fiscal year. The audited statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, are presented in this financial report as a pension and other employee benefit trust fund. The 401(k) Plan's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Notes receivable represent loans to participants

and are reported at outstanding principal balances. The 401(k) Plan's financial statements are available by contacting the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer, 3200 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604-1668.

In addition to the voluntary contribution criteria above, General Statutes 143-166.30 and 143-166.50 require employer contributions to the 401(k) Plan to provide benefits for all law enforcement officers employed by the State and local governments. Participation begins at the date of employment. Employers are required to contribute monthly to the individual accounts of participants an amount equal to 5% of each officer's monthly salary. In addition, State law enforcement officers receive a contribution into the 401(k) equal to a pro rata share of \$0.50 for each court cost assessed and collected under General Statute 7A-304, while \$1.25 of this assessment goes to local law enforcement officers, except Sheriffs. All contributions are immediately vested in the name of each participant. At December 31, 2018, 50 state agencies and component units along with 449 local governmental units outside of the State reporting entity contributed the required 5%. In addition, 4 state agencies and 478 local government employers contributed to the 401(k) Plan on a voluntary basis. There were approximately 14,100 LEOs actively contributing to the 401(k) Plan and approximately 24,800 LEOs receiving employer contributions as of December 31, 2018.

The 401(k) Plan reported total member contributions of \$362.67 million. The payrolls for law enforcement officers, on which the required contributions were based for the year ended December 31, 2018, amounted to \$273.84 million for the State, \$30.11 million for universities, and \$7.92 million for community colleges, public schools and other miscellaneous component units. The required 5% employer's contribution was made by the State for \$13.69 million, by universities for \$1.51 million, and by the remaining component units, public schools, and community colleges for \$396 thousand. In addition, the State contributed \$313 thousand for required court cost assessments. The amount of pension expense recognized in the current fiscal year is equal to the employer contributions.

The 401(k) Plan (Supplemental Retirement Plan) discloses a related party transaction in Note 16 of this report. The Supplemental Retirement Plan's investment risks are described in Note 2.

C. Plan Membership

The following table summarizes membership information by plan at the actuarial valuation date as of December 31, 2018:

	Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer				Single-Employer		
	Teachers' and State Employees'	Local Governmental	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Registers of Deeds'	Consolidated Judicial	Legislative	North Carolina National Guard
Inactive Plan Members or Beneficiaries							
Currently Receiving Benefits	222,084	72,087	14,422	100	707	289	4,621
Inactive Plan Members Entitled to but not yet Receiving Benefits	168,755	73,835	129		48	92	5,304
Active Plan Members	310,765	129,986	39,245	101	557	170	5,511
	<u>701,604</u>	<u>275,908</u>	<u>53,796</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>1,312</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>15,436</u>

D. Investments

Investment Policy: The pension plans' policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the State Treasurer. Plan assets are managed by the Investment Management Division of the North Carolina Department of the State Treasurer (IMD) under the direction of the State Treasurer. It is the policy of the State Treasurer to invest plan assets with a focus on protection through diversification and achievement of stable and consistent returns that meet or exceed benchmarks and actuarial assumptions over a long-term projection, with a primary objective of ensuring that all liability payments and obligations are met. The target asset allocation is developed based upon analysis of optimized portfolios, utilizing risk and return characteristics of eligible asset classes, and selecting the most efficient portfolio for a given level of risk.

For all plans participating in the External Investment Pool, the following table displays the adopted asset allocation policy as of June 30, 2019:

Asset Class	Target Allocation
Fixed Income	29%
Global Equity	42%
Real Estate	8%
Alternatives	8%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	7%
Inflation Sensitive	6%
Total	<u>100%</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension fund is 100% invested in the Bond Index External Investment Pool.

Rate of Return: For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense was:

	Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer				Single-Employer		
	Teachers' and State Employees'	Local Governmental	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Registers of Deeds'	Consolidated Judicial	Legislative	North Carolina National Guard
Money-weighted Rate of Return	6.57%	6.58%	6.55%	7.91%	6.57%	6.43%	6.52%

The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

E. Net Pension Liability of Participating Employers

The components of the net pension liability of the participating employers at June 30, 2019, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer				Single-Employer		
	Teachers' and State Employees'	Local Governmental	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Registers of Deeds'	Consolidated Judicial	Legislative	North Carolina National Guard
Total Pension Liability	\$ 83,326,405	\$ 29,866,869	\$ 479,004	\$ 30,794	\$ 711,895	\$ 30,467	\$ 172,234
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	72,959,448	27,135,947	442,721	50,536	618,902	28,057	138,573
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 10,366,957	\$ 2,730,922	\$ 36,283	\$ (19,742)	\$ 92,993	\$ 2,410	\$ 33,661
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the Total Pension Liability	87.56%	90.86%	92.43%	164.11%	86.94%	92.09%	80.46%

Actuarial Assumptions: The total pension liability was determined by actuarial valuations as of December 31, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all prior periods included in the measurement. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to June 30, 2019, utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience review for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014.

	Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer				Single-Employer		North Carolina National Guard
	Teachers' and State Employees' (1)	Local Governmental (1)	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Registers of Deeds' (1)	Consolidated Judicial (1)	Legislative (1)	
Valuation date	12/31/18	12/31/18	12/31/18	12/31/18	12/31/18	12/31/18	12/31/18
Inflation	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Salary Increases	3.50-8.10%	3.50-8.10%	N/A	3.5-7.75%	3.5-5.50%	5.50%	N/A
Investment Rate of Return (2)	7%	7%	7%	3.75%	7%	7%	7%

(1) - Salary increases include 3.5% inflation and productivity factor

(2) - Investment rate of return includes inflation assumption and is net of pension plan investment expense.

N/A - Not Applicable

The retirement plans currently use mortality tables that vary by age, gender, employee group (i.e. teacher, general, law enforcement officer) and health status (i.e. disabled and healthy). The current mortality rates are based on published tables and based on studies that cover significant portions of the U.S. population. The mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

Future ad hoc COLA amounts are not considered to be substantively automatic and are therefore not included in the measurement.

The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons. Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2019 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy in Section D), are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	1.4%
Global Equity	5.3%
Real Estate	4.3%
Alternatives	8.9%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	6.0%
Inflation Sensitive	4.0%

The information in the preceding table is based on 30 year expectations developed with the consulting actuary and is part of the asset, liability, and investment policy of the North Carolina Retirement Systems. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.05%. Return projections do not include any excess return expectations over benchmark averages. All rates of return and inflation are annualized. The long-term expected real rate of return for the Bond Index External Investment Pool as of June 30, 2019, is 1.4%.

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7% except for Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund which was 3.75% for the December 31, 2018 valuation. This discount rate is in line with the long-term nominal expected return on pension plan investments. The calculation of the net pension liability is a present value calculation of the future net pension payments. These net pension payments assume that contributions from plan members will be made at the current statutory contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at the contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Plans' Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents the net pension liability of the plans at June 30, 2019, calculated using the discount rate of 7% (3.75% for RODSPF), as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6%; RODSPF 2.75%) or 1 percentage point higher (8%; RODSPF 4.75%) than the current rate (dollars in thousands):

	1% Decrease (6%)	Current Discount Rate (7%)	1% Increase (8%)
<u>Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer</u>			
TSERS' Net Pension Liability	\$ 19,731,203	\$ 10,366,957	\$ 2,511,548
LGERS' Net Pension Liability (Asset)	6,246,118	2,730,922	(190,918)
FRSWPF' Net Pension Liability (Asset)	96,237	36,283	(12,903)
<u>Single-Employer</u>			
CJRS' Net Pension Liability	\$ 165,042	\$ 92,993	\$ 31,298
LRS' Net Pension Liability	5,205	2,410	8
NCNGs' Net Pension Liability	54,100	33,661	16,830
	1% Decrease (2.75%)	Current Discount Rate (3.75%)	1% Increase (4.75%)
<u>Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer</u>			
RODSPF's Net Pension Asset	\$ (16,319)	\$ (19,742)	\$ (22,636)

NOTE 11 - PENSION PLANS: EMPLOYER REPORTING

The Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS) plan's financial information, including all information about the plan's administration, benefits provided, contributions, basis of accounting, methods used to value TSERS, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fiduciary net position is discussed in Note 10 of this report.

Contributions: The Department's and State Health Plan's contractually-required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 12.29% of covered payroll. The Department's contributions to the pension plan were \$2.951 million, and employee contributions were \$1.441 million for the year ended June 30, 2019. The State Health Plan's contributions to the pension plan were \$413 thousand and employee contributions were \$202 thousand for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Net Pension Liability: At June 30, 2019, the Department reported \$15.440 million and the State Health Plan reported \$1.612 million for their proportionate shares of the collective net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, and update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2018. The Department's and State Health Plan's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the present value of future salaries for the Department (including the State Health Plan) relative to the present value of future salaries for all participating employers, actuarially-determined. As of June 30, 2018, the Department's proportion was 0.15508%, which was a total decrease of 0.01104 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017, which was 0.16612%. The State Health Plan's proportion was 0.01619%, which was a total decrease of 0.00329 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017, which was 0.01948%.

Actuarial Assumptions: The following table presents the actuarial assumptions used to determine the total pension liability for the TSERS plan at the actuarial valuation dates:

Valuation Date	12/31/2017
Inflation	3%
Salary Increases*	3.50% - 8.10%
Investment Rate of Return**	7.00%

* Salary increases include 3.50% inflation and productivity factor.

** Investment rate of return includes inflation assumption and is net of pension plan investment expense.

TSERS currently uses mortality tables that vary by age, gender, employee group (i.e. teacher, general, law enforcement officer) and health status (i.e. disabled and healthy). The current mortality rates are based on published tables and based on studies that cover significant portions of the U.S. population. The mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2017 valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience review for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014.

Future ad hoc Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) amounts are not considered to be substantively automatic and are therefore not included in the measurement.

The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons. Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2018, (the measurement date) are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	29%	1.4%
Global Equity	42%	5.3%
Real Estate	8%	4.3%
Alternatives	8%	8.9%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	7%	6.0%
Inflation Sensitive	6%	4.0%
	100%	

The information in the preceding table is based on 30-year expectations developed with the consulting actuary and is part of the asset, liability, and investment policy of the North Carolina Retirement Systems. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.05%. Return projections do not include any excess return expectations over benchmark averages. All rates of return and inflation are annualized. The long-term expected rate of return for the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2018 is 1.5%.

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was lowered from 7.2% to 7.0% for the December 31, 2017 valuation. The discount rate is in line with the long-term nominal expected return on pension plan

investments. The calculation of the net pension liability is a present value calculation of the future net pension payments. These net pension payments assume that contributions from plan members will be made at the current statutory contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents the net pension liability of the plan at June 30, 2018 calculated for the Department's and the State Health Plan's proportionate shares using the discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.0%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate (dollars in thousands):

	Department's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability		
	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Current Discount Rate (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
Department	\$ 29,447	\$ 15,440	\$ 3,687
State Health Plan	\$ 3,074	\$ 1,612	\$ 385

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions: For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Department recognized a pension expense of \$3.76 million. The State Health Plan recognized a pension expense of \$369 thousand. At June 30, 2019, the Department and the State Health Plan reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

Employer Proportionate Share of Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions by Classification

	Department		State Health Plan	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference Between Actual and Expected Experience	\$ 1,127	\$ 155	\$ 118	\$ 16
Changes of Assumptions	3,098		323	
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	1,471		153	
Change in Proportion and Differences Between Agency's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	648	419	89	118
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	2,951		413	
Total	\$ 9,295	\$ 574	\$ 1,096	\$ 134

Deferred outflows of resources related to the Department's contributions subsequent to the measurement date in the amount of \$2.951 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 will be included as a reduction of the net pension liability in fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

Deferred outflows of resources related to the State Health Plan's contributions subsequent to the measurement date in the amount of \$413 thousand for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 will be included as a reduction in the State Health Plan's proportionate share of the net pension liability in fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

Schedule of the Net Amount of the Employer's Balances of Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources That will be Recognized in Pension Expense

Year Ended June 30	Department	State Health Plan
2020	\$ 3,490	\$ 342
2021	2,189	218
2022	118	(8)
2023	(27)	(3)
2024		
Total	\$ 5,770	\$ 549

NOTE 12 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

A. IRC Section 457 Plan

General Statute 143B-426.24 authorized the creation of the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan (the 457 Plan) to offer a uniform deferred compensation plan to the employees of the State, any county or municipality, the North Carolina Community College System, and any political subdivision of the State. The Supplemental Retirement Board of Trustees (the Board) and the Retirement Systems Division of the Department have the responsibility for administering the 457 Plan according to the plan document, the North Carolina General Statutes, and *Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457*, with the Department serving as the primary administrator carrying out the provisions of the plan, as directed by the Board. The Board and the Department have entered into an agreement with Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company (Prudential) to perform recordkeeping, administration and education services. At December 31, 2018, there were approximately 55,400 plan members with 511 employers adopting the 457 Plan.

The 457 Plan is a defined contribution pension plan. Benefits of the 457 Plan depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. The assets of the 457 Plan are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries and for paying the reasonable costs of the plan. The deferred compensation is available to employees upon separation from service, death, disability, retirement or financial hardships. All costs of administering and funding the 457 Plan are the responsibility of the plan participants.

The audited statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 are presented in this financial report as a pension and other employee benefit trust fund. The 457 Plan's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Notes receivable represent loans to participants and are reported at outstanding principal balances. All costs of administering and funding the 457 Plan are the responsibility of the plan participants. Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company (Prudential) provides third party administration of the 457 Plan. The 457 Plan's financial statements are available by contacting the N.C. Department of State Treasurer, 3200 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604-1668.

The 457 Plan discloses a related party transaction in Note 16 of this report. The 457 Plan's investment risks are described in Note 2.

B. IRC Section 403(B) Plan

The Supplemental Retirement Board of Trustees (the Board) and the Retirement Systems Division of the Department administer the North Carolina Public School Teachers' and Professional Educators' Investment Plan (the NC 403(b) Program) pursuant to General Statutes 115C-341.2 and 115D-25.4. The NC 403(b) Program offers investment, recordkeeping, administrative, and communications services to participating employers, which serve as the sponsors of their 403(b) plans. The NC 403(b) Program is available to all local school Boards of Education and community colleges across the State. Each individual employer has the discretion to adopt the NC 403(b) Program. The NC 403(b) Program is designed to provide a low-cost supplemental retirement savings option to public school and community college employees. The Board and the Department have entered into an agreement with Prudential to perform recordkeeping, administration and education services. At June 30, 2019, there were 87 school districts enrolled in the NC 403(b) Program with 1,282 employees participating.

NOTE 13 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE TREASURER

The Department administers two postemployment benefit plans, the Retiree Health Benefit Fund and the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina as pension and other employee benefit trust funds. Although the assets of the administered plans are commingled for investment purposes, each plan's assets may be used only for payment of benefits to members of that plan and for administrative costs. The plans in this note do not issue separate financial statements. The

financial statements and other required disclosures are presented in Exhibits J-1 through J-2 and in the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) section of this report.

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Plan Asset Matters

The financial statements of these plans are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan.

Pursuant to *North Carolina General Statutes*, the State Treasurer is the custodian and administrator of the other postemployment benefits funds. The State Treasurer maintains various investment portfolios in its External Investment Pool. The Retiree Health Benefit Fund participates in the External Investment Pool. The Disability Income Plan is invested in the Short-term Investment Portfolio of the External Investment Pool and the Bond Index External Investment Pool.

Additionally, the securities lending balance represents assets occurring from securities lending transactions that result from the funds' participation in the External Investment Pool. The investments of the State Treasurer are discussed in Note 2.

B. Plan Descriptions

Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Plans

1. Health Benefits

Plan Administration: The Department administers the North Carolina State Health Plan for Teachers and State Employees, referred to as the State Health Plan (the Health Plan), a healthcare plan exclusively for the benefit of employees of the State, the University of North Carolina System, community colleges, and certain other component units. In addition, Local Education Agencies (LEAs), charter schools, and some select local governments also participate. The Health Plan is reported as a major component unit of the State. Management of the Health Plan is vested in the State Health Plan Board of Trustees, which consists of 10 members – two appointed by the Governor, two appointed by the State Treasurer, two appointed by the state Senate, two appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and the Director of State Budget and Management who serve as ex officio members. Health benefit programs and premium rates are determined by the State Treasurer upon approval of the Board of Trustees.

The Retiree Health Benefit Fund (RHBF) has been established by Chapter 135, Article 1, Section 7 of the General Statutes as a fund to provide health benefits to retired and disabled employees and their applicable beneficiaries. RHBF is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer,

defined benefit healthcare plan, exclusively for the benefit of former employees of the State, the University of North Carolina System, and community colleges. In addition, Local Education Agencies (LEAs), charter schools and some select local governments also participate.

At June 30, 2019, the number of participating employers was as follows:

State of North Carolina	1
LEAs	116
Charter Schools	59
Community Colleges	58
University of North Carolina System	19
Other Component Units	5
Local Governments	<u>11</u>
Total	<u><u>269</u></u>

By statute, RHBF is administered by the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex officio members. RHBF is supported by a percent of payroll contribution from participating employing units. Each year the percentage is set in legislation, as are the maximum per retiree contributions from RHBF to the State Health Plan. The State Treasurer, with the approval of the State Health Plan Board of Trustees, then sets the employer contributions (subject to the legislative cap) and the premiums to be paid by retirees, as well as the health benefits to be provided through the State Health Plan.

Benefits Provided: Plan benefits received by retired employees and disabled employees from RHBF are other postemployment benefits (OPEB). The healthcare benefits for retired and disabled employees who are not eligible for Medicare are the same as for active employees as described in Note 15. The plan options change when former employees become eligible for Medicare. The benefits provided include medical and pharmacy coverage for employees and their dependents. Non-Medicare eligible members have two self-funded options administered by the State Health Plan while Medicare members have three options, including one self-funded option and two fully-insured Medicare Advantage/Prescription Drug Plan options. Self-funded medical and pharmacy claims costs are shared between the covered member and the State Health Plan. If the self-funded plan is elected by a Medicare eligible member, the coverage is secondary to Medicare. Fully-insured claims include cost sharing from covered members with the remaining balance paid by the fully-insured carrier.

Those former employees who are eligible to receive medical benefits from RHBF are long-term disability beneficiaries of the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC) and retirees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS), the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System (CJRS), the Legislative Retirement System (LRS), the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program (ORP), and a small number of local governments, with five or more years of contributory membership service in their retirement system prior to disability or retirement, with the following exceptions: for employees first hired on or after October 1, 2006, and members of the General Assembly first taking office on or after February 1, 2007, future coverage as retired employees and retired members of the General Assembly is subject to the requirement that the future retiree have 20 or more years of retirement service credit in order to receive coverage on a noncontributory basis. Employees first hired on or after October 1, 2006 and members of the General Assembly first taking office on or after February 1, 2007 with 10 but less than 20 years of retirement service credit are eligible for coverage on a partially contributory basis. For such future retirees, the State will pay 50% of the State Health Plan's total noncontributory premium. Employees first hired on or after October 1, 2006 and members of the General Assembly first taking office on or after February 1, 2007 with 5 but less than 10 years of retirement service credit are eligible for coverage on a fully contributory basis.

Section 35.21 (c) & (d) of Session Law 2017-57 repeals retiree medical benefits for employees first hired on or after January 1, 2021. The legislation amends Article 3B of Chapter 135 of the General Statutes to require that retirees must earn contributory retirement service in the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (or in an allowed local system unit), the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, or the Legislative Retirement System prior to January 1, 2021, and not withdraw that service, in order to be eligible for retiree medical benefits under the amended law. Consequently, members first hired on and after January 1, 2021 will not be eligible to receive retiree medical benefits.

RHBF's benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 135-7, Article 1, and Chapter 135, Article 3B of the General Statutes and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. RHBF does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions: By General Statute, accumulated contributions from employers to RHBF and any earnings on those contributions shall be used to provide health benefits to retired and disabled employees and their applicable beneficiaries. By statute, contributions to the RHBF are irrevocable. Also by law, RHBF assets are dedicated to providing benefits to retired and disabled employees and their applicable beneficiaries and are not subject to the claims of creditors of the employers making contributions to RHBF. However, RHBF assets may

be used for reasonable expenses to administer RHBF, including costs to conduct required actuarial valuations of state-supported retired employees' health benefits. Contribution rates to RHBF, which are intended to finance benefits and administrative expenses on a pay-as-you-go basis, are determined by the General Assembly in the Appropriations Bill. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the State and the other employers contributed the legislatively mandated 6.27% of covered payroll. This amount, combined with investment income, funds the benefits received during the year. RHBF is reported as an employee benefit trust fund.

2. Disability Income

Plan Administration: As discussed in Note 15, short-term and long-term disability benefits are provided through the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plan, to the eligible members of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System which includes employees of the State, the University of North Carolina system, community colleges, certain participating component units, Local Education Agencies (LEAs), and the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program. At June 30, 2019, the number of participating employers was as follows:

State of North Carolina	1
LEAs	116
Charter Schools	59
Community Colleges	58
University of North Carolina System	19
Other Component Units	<u>5</u>
Total	<u><u>258</u></u>

By statute, the DIPNC is administered by the Department of State Treasurer and the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex officio members.

Benefits Provided: Long-term disability benefits are payable as an other postemployment benefit from DIPNC after the conclusion of the short-term disability period or after salary continuation payments cease, whichever is later, for as long as an employee is disabled. An employee is eligible to receive long-term disability benefits provided the following requirements are met: (1) the employee has five or more years of contributing membership service in the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS) or the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program, earned within 96 months prior to the end of the short-term disability period or cessation of salary

continuation payments, whichever is later; (2) the employee must make application to receive long-term benefits within 180 days after the conclusion of the short-term disability period or after salary continuation payments cease or after monthly payments for Workers' Compensation cease (excluding monthly payments for permanent partial benefits), whichever is later; (3) the employee must be certified by the Medical Board to be mentally or physically disabled for the further performance of his/her usual occupation; (4) the disability must have been continuous, likely to be permanent, and incurred at the time of active employment; (5) the employee must not be eligible to receive an unreduced retirement benefit from the TSERS; and (6) the employee must terminate employment as a permanent, full-time employee. An employee is eligible to receive an unreduced retirement benefit from the TSERS after (1) reaching the age of 65 and completing five years of membership service, or (2) reaching the age of 60 and completing 25 years of creditable service, or (3) completing 30 years of creditable service, at any age. In addition, a law enforcement officer is eligible to receive an unreduced benefit from the TSERS after reaching the age of 55 with five years of creditable service as an officer.

For employees who had five or more years of membership service as of July 31, 2007, during the first 36 months of the long-term disability period, the monthly long-term disability benefit is equal to 65% of one-twelfth of an employee's annual base rate of compensation last payable to the participant or beneficiary prior to the beginning of the short-term disability period, plus the like percentage of one-twelfth of the annual longevity payment and local supplements to which the participant or beneficiary would be eligible. The monthly benefits are subject to a maximum of \$3,900 per month reduced by any primary Social Security disability benefits and by monthly payments for Workers' Compensation to which the participant or beneficiary may be entitled, but the benefits payable shall be no less than \$10 a month. After the first 36 months of the long-term disability, the long-term benefit is calculated in the same manner as described above except the monthly benefit is reduced by an amount equal to a monthly primary Social Security disability benefit to which the participant or beneficiary might be entitled had Social Security disability benefits been awarded. When an employee qualifies for an unreduced service retirement allowance from the TSERS, the benefits payable from DIPNC will cease, and the employee will commence retirement under the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program.

For employees who had less than five years of membership service as of July 31, 2007, and meet the requirements for long-term disability on or after August 1, 2007, during the first 36 months of the long-term disability period, the monthly long-term benefit shall be reduced by an amount equal to the monthly primary Social Security retirement benefit to which the employee might be entitled should the employee become age 62 during the first 36 months. This reduction becomes effective as

of the first day of the month following the month of initial entitlement to Social Security benefits. After the first 36 months of the long-term disability, no further benefits are payable under the terms of this section unless the employee has been approved and is in receipt of primary Social Security disability benefits.

Contributions: Although the DIPNC operates on a calendar year, disability income benefits are funded by actuarially determined employer contributions that are established in the Appropriations Bill by the General Assembly and coincide with the state fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the State and the other employers made a statutory contribution of 0.14% of covered payroll. This was greater than the actuarially determined contribution of 0.13%.

The contributions cannot be separated between the amounts that relate to other postemployment benefits and employment benefits for active employees. Those individuals who are receiving extended short-term disability benefit payments cannot be separated from the number of members currently eligible to receive disability benefits as an other postemployment benefit.

Benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 135, Article 6, of the General Statutes and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

C. Plan Membership

The following tables summarize membership information by plan at the actuarial valuation date as of December 31, 2018:

	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.
Retired Members and Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	225,986	N/A
Retired Members and Survivors of Deceased Members Currently Receiving Benefits	N/A	6,103
Terminated Members Entitled to but not yet Receiving Benefits	43,908	
Active Members	<u>346,173</u>	<u>325,116</u>
Total	<u>616,067</u>	<u>331,219</u>

D. Investments

Investment Policy: The OPEB plans’ policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the State Treasurer. Plan assets are managed by the Investment Management Division of the North Carolina Department of the State Treasurer (IMD) under the direction of the State Treasurer. It is the policy of the State

Treasurer to invest plan assets with a focus on protection through diversification, achievement of stable and consistent returns that meet or exceed benchmarks and actuarial assumptions over a long-term projection, with a primary objective of ensuring that all liability payments and obligations are met. The target asset allocation is developed based upon analysis of optimized portfolios, utilizing risk and return characteristics of eligible asset classes, and selecting the most efficient portfolio for a given level of risk.

The adopted asset allocation policies for the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina are primarily in the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2019 as described in Note 2.

The following table displays the adopted asset allocation policy for the Retiree Health Benefit Fund as of June 30, 2019.

Asset Class	<u>Target Allocation</u>
Fixed Income	29%
Global Equity	42%
Real Estate	8%
Alternatives	8%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	7%
Inflation Sensitive	<u>6%</u>
Total	<u><u>100%</u></u>

Rate of Return: For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investments, net of OPEB plan investment expense was:

	<u>Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer</u>	
	<u>Retiree Health Benefit Fund</u>	<u>Disability Income Plan of N.C.</u>
Money-weighted Rate of Return	5.73%	7.74%

The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

E. Net OPEB Liability of Participating Employers

The components of the net OPEB liability of the participating employers at June 30, 2019, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 33,095,182	\$ 331,978
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>1,455,683</u>	<u>375,128</u>
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ 31,639,499</u>	<u>\$ (43,150)</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	4.40%	113.00%

Actuarial Assumptions: The total OPEB liabilities for RHBF and DIPNC were determined by actuarial valuations as of December 31, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified. The total OPEB liabilities were then rolled forward to June 30, 2019 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions.

	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(1)	(1)
Valuation Date	12/31/2018	12/31/2018
Inflation	3%	3%
Salary Increases	3.5% - 8.1%	3.5% - 8.1%
Investment Rate of Return (2)	7%	3.75%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Medical	6.5% grading down to 5% by 2024	6.5% grading down to 5% by 2024
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Prescription Drug	9.5% grading down to 5% by 2028	9.5% grading down to 5% by 2028
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Medicare Advantage	6.5% grading down to 5% by 2024	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Administrative	3%	N/A

(1) - Salary increases include 3.5% inflation and productivity factor

(2) - Investment rate of return is net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

N/A - Not Applicable

The OPEB plans currently use mortality tables that vary by age, gender, employee group (i.e. teacher, other educational employee, general employee, or law enforcement officer) and health status (i.e. disabled and not disabled). The current mortality rates are based on published tables and based on studies that cover significant portions of the U.S. population. The healthy mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons. Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. DIPNC is primarily invested in the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2019.

Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the RHBF's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2019 (see the discussion of the OPEB plans' investment policy in Section D) are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Fixed Income	1.4%
Global Equity	5.3%
Real Estate	4.3%
Alternatives	8.9%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	6.0%
Inflation Sensitive	4.0%

The information in the preceding table is based on 30 year expectations developed with the consulting actuary and is part of the asset, liability and investment policy of the North Carolina Retirement Systems. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.05%. Return projections do not include any excess return expectations over benchmark averages. All rates of return and inflation are annualized. The long-term expected real rate of return for the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2019 is 1.4%.

Actuarial valuations of the plans involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. The results of the valuations fluctuate from year to year

as actual experience differs from assumptions. This includes demographic experiences (i.e., mortality and retirement) that differ from expected. This also includes financial experiences (i.e., member medical costs and contributions) that vary from expected trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The actuarial assumptions used for RHBF are consistent with those used to value the pension benefits of the TSERS where appropriate. These assumptions are based on the most recent pension valuations available. The discount rate used for RHBF reflects a pay-as-you-go approach.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes of the plans are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. Historically, the benefits have been funded solely by employer contributions applied equally to all retirees. Currently, as described earlier in the note, benefits are dependent on membership requirements.

The actuarial methods and assumptions used for DIPNC include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuations were generally based on the results of an actuarial experience study prepared as of December 31, 2014, as amended for updates to certain assumptions (such as the long-term investment return, medical claims, and medical trend rate assumptions) implemented based on annual reviews that have occurred since that experience study.

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for RHBF was 3.50%. The projection of cash flow used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from employers would be made at the current statutorily determined contribution rate. Based on the above assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of current plan members. As a result, a municipal bond rate of 3.50% was used as the discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability. The 3.50% rate is based on the Bond Buyer 20-year General Obligation Index as of June 30, 2019.

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for DIPNC was 3.75%. The projection of cash flow used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members would be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers would be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members.

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Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Plans' Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents the net OPEB liability of the plans at June 30, 2019, as well as what the plans' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current discount rate (dollars in thousands):

Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer

	1% Decrease (2.50%)	Current Discount Rate (3.50%)	1% Increase (4.50%)
RHBF net OPEB liability	\$ 37,599,165	\$ 31,639,499	\$ 26,867,566

	1% Decrease (2.75%)	Current Discount Rate (3.75%)	1% Increase (4.75%)
DIPNC net OPEB asset	\$ (36,547)	\$ (43,150)	\$ (49,566)

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the plans, as well as what the plans' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage-point lower or 1 percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates (dollars in thousands):

	1% Decrease (Medical - 4.00% - 5.50%, Pharmacy - 4.00% - 8.50% Med. Advantage - 4.00% - 5.50% Administrative - 2.00%)	Current Healthcare Trend Rates (Medical - 5.00% - 6.50%, Pharmacy - 5.00% - 9.50% Med. Advantage - 5.00% - 6.50% Administrative - 3.00%)	1% Increase (Medical - 6.00% - 7.50%, Pharmacy - 6.00% - 10.50% Med. Advantage - 6.00% - 7.50% Administrative - 4.00%)
RHBF net OPEB liability	\$ 26,052,735	\$ 31,639,499	\$ 38,985,221

	1% Decrease (Medical - 4.00% - 5.50%, Pharmacy - 4.00% - 8.50%)	Current Healthcare Trend Rates (Medical - 5.00% - 6.50%, Pharmacy - 5.00% - 9.50%)	1% Increase (Medical - 6.00% - 7.50%, Pharmacy - 6.00% - 10.50%)
DIPNC net OPEB (asset)	\$ (43,226)	\$ (43,150)	\$ (43,079)

NOTE 14 - OPEB PLANS: EMPLOYER REPORTING

The Department participates in two postemployment benefit plans, the Retiree Health Benefit Fund (RHBF) and the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC). The financial information, including all information about the plan's administration, benefits provided, basis of accounting, methods used for valuation, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fiduciary net position are discussed in Note 13 of this report.

RHBF Contributions: Contribution rates to RHBF, which are intended to finance benefits and administrative expenses on a pay-as-you-go basis, are determined by the General Assembly in the Appropriations Bill. The Department's and State Health Plan's contractually-required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 6.27% of covered payroll. The Department's contributions to the OPEB plan were \$1.5 million and the State Health Plan's contributions to the OPEB plan were \$211 thousand for the year ended June 30, 2019.

DIPNC Contributions: Although DIPNC operates on a calendar year, disability income benefits are funded by actuarially determined employer contributions that are established in the Appropriations Bill by the General Assembly and coincide with the State's fiscal year. The Department's and State Health Plan's contractually-required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 0.14% of covered payroll. The Department's contributions to the OPEB plan were \$34 thousand and the State Health Plan's contributions to the OPEB plan were \$5 thousand for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Net OPEB Liability or (Asset)

Net OPEB Liability: At June 30, 2019, the Department reported \$39.716 million for its proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability for RHBF and the State Health Plan reported \$4.057 million. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, and update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2018. The Department's and State Health Plan's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the present value of future salaries for the Department (including the State Health Plan) relative to the present value of future salaries for all participating employers, actuarially-determined. As of June 30, 2018, the Department's proportion was 0.13941%, which was a decrease of 0.00412 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017, which was 0.14353%. The State Health Plan's proportion was 0.01424%, which was a decrease of 0.00266 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017, which was 0.01690%.

Net OPEB Asset: At June 30, 2019, the Department reported \$41 thousand for its proportionate share of the collective net OPEB asset for DIPNC and the State Health Plan reported \$4 thousand. The net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, and update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2018. The Department's and State Health Plan's proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on the present value of future salaries for the Department (including the State Health Plan) relative to the present value of future salaries for all participating employers, actuarially-determined. As of June 30, 2018, the Department's proportion was 0.13532%, which was a decrease of 0.01191 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017, which was 0.14723%. The State Health Plan's proportion was 0.01422%, which was a decrease of 0.00284 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017, which was 0.01706%.

Actuarial Assumptions: The total OPEB liabilities for RHBF and DIPNC were determined by actuarial valuations as of December 31, 2017, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified. The total OPEB liabilities were then rolled forward to June 30, 2018 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions.

	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.
Valuation Date	12/31/2017	12/31/2017
Inflation	3.00%	3.00%
Salary Increases ¹	3.50% - 8.10%	3.50% - 8.10%
Investment Rate of Return ²	7.00%	3.75%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Medical	6.50% grading down to 5.00% by 2024	6.50% grading down to 5.00% by 2024
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Prescription Drug	7.25% grading down to 5.00% by 2027	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Medicare Advantage	5.00%	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Administrative	3.00%	N/A

1 - Salary increases include 3.5% inflation and productivity factor

2 - Investment rate of return is net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

N/A - Not Applicable

The OPEB plans currently use mortality tables that vary by age, gender, employee group (i.e. teacher, other educational employee, general employee, law enforcement officer) and health status (i.e. disabled or not disabled). The current mortality rates are based on published tables and studies that cover significant portions of the U.S. population. The healthy mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons. Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. DIPNC is primarily invested in the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2018.

Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in RHBF's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2018 (the measurement date) are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	1.4%
Global Equity	5.3%
Real Estate	4.3%
Alternatives	8.9%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	6.0%
Inflation Sensitive	4.0%

The information in the preceding table is based on 30-year expectations developed with the consulting actuary and is part of the asset, liability, and investment policy of the North Carolina Retirement Systems. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.05%. Return projections do not include any excess return expectations over benchmark averages. All rates of return and inflation are annualized. The long-term expected real rate of return for the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2018 is 1.5%.

Actuarial valuations of the plans involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The actuarial assumptions used for RHBF are consistent with those used to value the pension benefits of TSERS where appropriate. These assumptions are based on the most recent pension valuations available. The discount rate used for RHBF reflects a pay-as-you-go approach.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes of the plans are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. Historically, the benefits funded solely by employer contributions applied equally to all retirees. Currently, benefits are dependent on membership requirements.

The actuarial methods and assumptions used for DIPNC include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2017 valuations were generally based on the results of an actuarial experience study prepared as of December 31, 2014, as amended for updates to certain assumptions (such as the long-term investment return, medical claims, and medical trend rate assumptions) implemented based on annual reviews that have occurred since that experience study.

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for RHBF was 3.87%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from employers would be made at the current statutorily determined contribution rate. Based on the above assumptions, the plan’s fiduciary net position was not projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of current plan members. As a result, a municipal bond rate of 3.87% was used as the discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability. The 3.87% rate is based on the Bond Buyer 20-year General Obligation Index as of June 30, 2018.

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for DIPNC was 3.75%. The projection of cash flow used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members would be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers would be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents the Department’s and the State Health Plan’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) of the plans, as well as what the plans’ net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower or 1 percentage-point higher than the current discount rate (dollars in thousands):

	Net OPEB Liability (Asset)		
	1% Decrease (2.87%)	Current Discount Rate (3.87%)	1% Increase (4.87%)
RHBF Net OPEB Liability:			
Department	\$ 46,924	\$ 39,716	\$ 33,937
State Health Plan	\$ 4,793	\$ 4,057	\$ 3,466
	1% Decrease (2.75%)	Current Discount Rate (3.75%)	1% Increase (4.75%)
DIPNC Net OPEB Asset:			
Department	\$ (31)	\$ (41)	\$ (50)
State Health Plan	\$ (3)	\$ (4)	\$ (5)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates: The following presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of the Department and the State Health Plan, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage-point lower or 1 percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates (dollars in thousands):

	1% Decrease (Medical - 4.00% - 5.50% Pharmacy - 4.00% - 6.25% Med. Advantage - 4.00% Administrative - 2.00%)	Current Healthcare Trend Rates (Medical - 5.00% - 6.50% Pharmacy - 5.00% - 7.25% Med. Advantage - 5.00% Administrative - 3.00%)	1% Increase (Medical - 6.00% - 7.50%, Pharmacy - 6.00% - 8.25% Med. Advantage - 6.00% Administrative - 4.00%)
RHBF Net OPEB Liability:			
Department	\$ 32,764	\$ 39,716	\$ 48,841
State Health Plan	\$ 3,347	\$ 4,057	\$ 4,989
	Trend Rates (5.50% grading down to 4.00% in 2024)	Current Healthcare Trend Rates (6.50% grading down to 5.00% in 2024)	Trend Rates (7.50% grading down to 6.00% in 2024)
DIPNC Net OPEB Asset:			
Department	\$ (41)	\$ (41)	\$ (41)
State Health Plan	\$ (4)	\$ (4)	\$ (4)

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB: For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Department recognized OPEB expense of \$726 thousand for RHBF and \$3 thousand for DIPNC, and the State Health Plan recognized OPEB expense of \$57 thousand for RHBF and \$1 thousand for DIPNC. At June 30, 2019, the Department's and State Health Plan's proportionate share of the collective reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

	Employer Balances of Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB by Classification:				
	RHBF		DIPNC		Total
	Department	State Health Plan	Department	State Health Plan	
Differences Between Actual and Expected Experience	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 72	\$ 8	\$ 80
Changes of Assumptions			8	1	9
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments	4		32	3	39
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Employer's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	6,260	1,215	10	3	7,488
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	1,505	211	34	5	1,755
Total	\$ 7,769	\$ 1,426	\$ 156	\$ 20	\$ 9,371

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Employer Balances of Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB by Classification:

	RHBFB		DIPNC		Total
	Department	State Health Plan	Department	State Health Plan	
Differences Between Actual and Expected Experience	\$ 2,716	\$ 277	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,993
Changes of Assumptions	17,206	1,758			18,964
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments					
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Employer's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	1,510	958	4		2,472
Total	\$ 21,432	\$ 2,993	\$ 4	\$ 0	\$ 24,429

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability related to RHBFB and an increase of the net OPEB asset related to DIPNC in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

Schedule of the Net Amount of the Employer's Balances of Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources That will be Recognized in OPEB Expense:

Year Ended June 30	RHBFB		DIPNC	
	Department	State Health Plan	Department	State Health Plan
2020	\$ (3,356)	\$ (360)	\$ 27	\$ 3
2021	(3,356)	(360)	27	3
2022	(3,356)	(360)	22	3
2023	(3,352)	(359)	17	2
2024	(1,748)	(339)	13	2
Thereafter			12	2
Total	\$ (15,168)	\$ (1,778)	\$ 118	\$ 15

NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. These exposures to loss are handled via a combination of methods, including participation in state-administered insurance programs, purchase of commercial insurance, and self-retention of certain risks. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

A. Employee Benefit Plans

1. State Health Plan

In accordance with Chapter 135, Article 3B, Part 1, of the General Statutes, the State established the North Carolina State Health Plan for Teachers and State Employees, referred to as the State Health Plan (the Health Plan). The Health Plan provides comprehensive healthcare benefits for employees and retirees of the State and its participating component units, as well as their qualified dependents on a contributory basis. These benefits are extended to employees and retirees of the Local Education Agencies (LEAs), and other employing units allowed by statute, which are not part of the State's reporting entity.

The Health Plan is reported as a major component unit of the State. Coverage for active employees, non-Medicare retirees, and some Medicare retirees is self-funded. Medicare retirees also had the option of selecting one of two fully-insured Medicare Advantage/Prescription Drug Plan (MA-PDP) options in calendar year 2018 and in calendar year 2019. Contributions for employee and retiree coverage are made by the State, its participating component units, LEAs, and other qualified employing units. Some of the plans also require an employee or retiree contribution, depending on the plan selected or the employee's or retiree's willingness to participate in wellness activities that reduce employee contributions. Contributions for dependent coverage are made by employees and retirees. As described in Note 13, coverage is also extended to certain individuals as an other postemployment benefit. The Health Plan has contracted with third parties to process claims.

The Health Plan pays most expenses that are medically necessary and eligible for coverage based on allowed amounts for Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) plan members. Claims are subject to specified annual deductible and co-payment requirements. The Health Plan provides an unlimited lifetime benefit for the PPO plans. The authority for the PPO plans is provided in General Statute 135-48.2.

Claim liabilities are based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims that have been incurred (both reported and unreported). Claim liabilities do not include nonincremental claims adjustment expenses. Changes in the Plan's aggregate liabilities for claims for the past two fiscal years are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current-Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year End
2017-18	\$ 287,703	\$ 3,005,405	\$ (3,026,285)	\$ 266,823
2018-19	\$ 266,823	\$ 3,107,165	\$ (3,087,601)	\$ 286,387

2. Death Benefit Plan of North Carolina

Term life insurance (death benefits) is provided through the Death Benefit Plan, a pension and other employee benefit trust fund, to all members of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System who have completed at least 12 consecutive months of membership in the System. Membership includes employees of the State, the University of North Carolina System, community colleges, and certain participating proprietary component units. Employees of Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and miscellaneous educational units which are not part of the reporting entity are also included. The benefit payment is equal to the greater of (1) the compensation on which contributions were made by the member during the calendar year preceding the year in which his/her death occurs or (2) the member's highest 12 month's salary in a row during the 24 months prior to his/her death. The benefit is subject to a minimum of \$25,000 and to a maximum of \$50,000.

For the period July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019, death benefits were funded by actuarially based employer contributions that are established in the biennial appropriation bill by the General Assembly. The State, the University of North Carolina System, community colleges, participating proprietary component units, LEAs and other miscellaneous educational units contributed 0.16% of covered payroll (as defined in Note 13) to fund the Death Benefit Plan for the period July 2018 to June 2019.

These benefits are established by General Statute 135-5(1) and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Claims liabilities are based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims that have been incurred (both reported and unreported). Changes in the aggregate liabilities for claims for the past two fiscal years are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year End
2017 -18	\$ 3,934	\$ 52,429	\$ (52,464)	\$ 3,899
2018 -19	\$ 3,899	44,357	(44,653)	3,603

3. Disability Income Plan of North Carolina

Short-term and long-term disability benefits are provided through the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC), a pension and other employee benefit trust fund, to the eligible members of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System which includes employees of the State, the University of North Carolina System, community colleges, certain participating proprietary component units and the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program. Employees of Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and miscellaneous educational units

which are not part of the reporting entity are also included. Short-term benefits are payable after a waiting period of 60 continuous calendar days from the onset of disability. The 60 day waiting period is determined from the last actual day of service, the day of the disabling event if the disabling event occurred on a day other than a normal workday, or the day following at least 365 calendar days of employment as a State teacher or State employee, whichever is later. Short-term benefits are provided to currently active employees and the related liability is not measurable. Short-term benefits during the initial short-term disability period are payable for a period of up to 365 days following the waiting period. The first six months of benefits are payable by the employer outside of DIPNC. The remaining six months are paid by the employer outside of DIPNC, but the employer is reimbursed by DIPNC. Effective for disabilities that begin on or after July 1, 2019, DIPNC will not reimburse employers for the second six months of costs to provide the benefit. The Board of Trustees may extend the short-term disability benefits of a beneficiary beyond the benefit period of 365 days for an additional period of not more than 365 days; provided the Medical Board determines that the beneficiary's disability is temporary and likely to end within the extended period of short-term disability benefits. During the extended period of short-term disability benefits, payment of benefits shall be made by DIPNC directly to the beneficiary. As discussed in Note 13, long-term disability benefits are payable as an other postemployment benefit from DIPNC after the conclusion of the short-term disability period or after salary continuation payments cease, whichever is later, for as long as an employee is disabled. These benefits are established by Chapter 135, Article 6, of the General Statutes and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly.

B. Other Risk Management and Insurance Activities

1. Automobile, Fire, and Other Property Losses

The Department is required to maintain fire and lightning coverage on its building and contents through the State Property Fire Insurance Fund (the Fund), an internal service fund of the State. The Department is charged based on all divisions' assets. Losses covered by the Fund are subject to a \$5,000 per occurrence deductible.

All state-owned vehicles are covered by liability insurance through a private insurance company and handled by the North Carolina Department of Insurance. The liability limits for losses are \$1,000,000 per claim and \$10,000,000 per occurrence. The Department pays premiums to the North Carolina Department of Insurance for the coverage.

2. Public Officers' and Employees' Liability Insurance

The risk of tort claims of up to \$1,000,000 per claimant is retained under the authority of the State Tort Claims Act. In addition, the State provides excess public officers' and employees' liability insurance up to \$2,000,000 per claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate per fiscal

year via contract with a private insurance company. The Department pays the premium, based on a composite rate, directly to the private insurer.

3. Employee Dishonesty and Computer Fraud

The Department is protected for losses from employee dishonesty and computer fraud. This coverage is with a private insurance company and is handled by the North Carolina Department of Insurance. The Department is charged a premium by the private insurance company. Coverage limit is \$5,000,000 per occurrence. The private insurance company pays 90% of each loss less a \$100,000 deductible.

4. Statewide Workers' Compensation Program

The North Carolina Workers' Compensation Program provides benefits to workers injured on the job. All employees of the State and its component units are included in the program. When an employee is injured, the Department's primary responsibility is to arrange for and provide the necessary treatment for work related injury. The Department is responsible for paying medical benefits and compensation in accordance with the North Carolina Workers' Compensation Act. The Department retains the risk for workers' compensation.

Additional details on the state-administered risk management programs are disclosed in the State's *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*, issued by the Office of the State Controller.

5. Other Insurance Held by the Department

The Department purchased other authorized coverage from private insurance companies through the North Carolina Department of Insurance. The Department is covered for losses from employee theft or from robbery by a non-employee. In addition, the Department is covered for the loss of tangible property of others held by the Unclaimed Property Division.

NOTE 16 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina and North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan

General Statute 135-96 established the Supplemental Retirement Board of Trustees (Board) to administer both the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina and the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan. The Plan document for each Plan designates that the general administration and responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the Plan, as directed by the Board, shall be placed with the Retirement Systems Division of the Department of State Treasurer as Primary Administrator. The Board and Primary Administrator have entered into an agreement with

Prudential Financial, Inc. to perform recordkeeping, administration and investment management services for both Plans.

The Plans contract with Galliard, a subsidiary of Wells Fargo, to act as a delegated fiduciary investment manager for the NC Stable Value Fund. Wells Fargo provides collective investment vehicles and custodial and trustee services for the NC Stable Value Fund. Galliard has discretion over the benefit responsive contracts and the underlying investment managers. Galliard also has the authority to invest in securities subject to guidelines in Galliard's contract with the Board and the Department. As an advisor, Galliard is primarily responsible for ensuring that negotiated investment contracts are adhered to by the insurance companies, banks or other eligible providers who have entered into such contracts. Not less than quarterly, Galliard reports the financial condition of the investment contracts and whether the contracts are being administered according to their respective terms. The fees for wrap coverage, investment management and advisory services are deducted from participants' account balances. The Galliard contract was amended and restated in February 2018, which included a revision to the investment structure and guidelines and lower fees.

Prudential Retirement, a specialized unit of the Prudential Financial Investment Division, provides recordkeeping and participant services for the Plans. The fee to Prudential is deducted from the participants' account balances.

One of the funds within the NC Fixed Income Fund is a commingled vehicle offered by Prudential Trust Company and managed by Prudential Investment Management, Inc. Jennison Associates, a registered investment advisory division within Prudential Global Investment Management, manages a portion of the NC Stable Value Fund. Affiliates of Prudential Retirement also are a wrap provider (Prudential Insurance Company of America) and an investment manager (PGIM, Inc.) for the NC Stable Value Fund.

The Bank of New York Mellon serves as the custodian for the Plans and provides global custody services related to the Pooled Account. These fees are deducted from the participants' account balances. The Bank of New York Mellon also provides a short-term cash vehicle for the temporary investment of funds until they are invested on a longer-term basis.

NOTE 17 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- A. No Commitment Debt** – The North Carolina Capital Facilities Finance Agency (Agency) is authorized by the State to issue tax-exempt bonds and notes to finance industrial and manufacturing facilities, pollution control facilities for industrial (in connection with manufacturing) or pollution control facilities and to finance facilities and structures at private nonprofit colleges and universities, and institutions providing kindergarten, elementary and secondary education, and various other nonprofit entities. The Agency's authority to issue bonds and notes also includes financing private sector capital improvements for activities that constitute a public purpose. The bonds issued by the Agency are not an indebtedness of the State and, accordingly, are not reflected in the accompanying financial

statements. Each issue is payable solely from the revenues of the facility financed by that issue and any other credit support provided. Therefore, each issue is separately secured and is separate and independent from all other issues as to source of payment and security. The outstanding principal of such bonds and notes as of June 30, 2019, was \$2.31 billion carrying both fixed interest rates and variable interest rates, which can be reset periodically.

B. Pending Litigation and Claims

Lake v. North Carolina State Health Plan for Teachers and State Employees, et al. - The main issue is whether the State wrongfully charged a monthly premium to retired State employees for the State's 80/20 coinsurance health plan. The general theme of the Complaint is that the State established vesting requirements under which if the employee fulfilled the requirements the State contracted with each employee to provide 80/20 insurance coverage at no monthly premium to the retiree for the duration of each retiree's retirement. Similarly, the plaintiffs allege that the State terminated an optional 90/10 health plan to which they had vested rights. Plaintiffs claim (1) breach of contract; (2) unconstitutional impairment of contract; (3) unconstitutional denial of equal protection; and (4) unconstitutional denial of due process. The plaintiffs also allege a variety of equitable claims (e.g., specific performance, common fund) that piggy-back on the legal claims.

The State moved to dismiss and, after a hearing, the trial court denied the motion. The State appealed to the North Carolina Court of Appeals regarding only the defense of sovereign immunity, and the case was sent back to the Superior Court. On May 19, 2017, the Court issued an order granting plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment and denying defendants' motion for summary judgment as to liability. The Court held that plaintiffs, and all class members, are entitled to the version of the 80/20 PPO plan in existence in September 2011, or its equivalent, with no premium for their lifetimes; and that the damages for retirees who remained on the 80/20 PPO plan will be the amount of premiums they actually paid. Any method for determining damages for retirees who switched to the zero-premium 70/30 PPO plan is yet to be determined.

The State appealed. On March 5, 2019, a panel of the North Carolina Court of Appeals reversed the lower court's ruling and remanded for entry of summary judgment in favor of the Defendants. Plaintiffs petitioned to the North Carolina Supreme Court for discretionary review of the decision of the Court of Appeals. On February 26, 2020, the Supreme Court granted the plaintiffs' petition for discretionary review. It is expected that briefs will be submitted during the summer. It is unclear when oral arguments will be calendared (fall 2020 at the earliest) or the case ultimately decided.

The State Treasurer has stated that, if the Superior Court's ruling were to stand, costs to the State could exceed \$100 million.

Union County Board of Education v. Board of Trustees, Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, et al.; Johnston County Board of Education v. Department of State Treasurer, Retirement Systems Division, et al.; Wilkes County Board of Education v. Department of State Treasurer, Retirement Systems Division, et al.; and Cabarrus County Board of Education v. Board of Trustees, Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, et al. Four local boards of education, including Union, Johnston, Wilkes and Cabarrus counties, initiated litigation in 2016 challenging the additional employer contributions each was assessed following the retirement of their superintendents. The additional contributions were the result of 2015 legislation that created a Contribution-Based Benefit Cap (CBBC), and included \$495,115 for Union County, \$435,914 for Johnston County, \$590,694 for Wilkes County and \$208,406 for Cabarrus County, which totaled \$1,730,128. The CBBC was put in place in 2015 to eliminate pension spiking, the practice of retirement system employers raising individuals' pensions through large late-career pay raises. The law applies to less than 0.75% of retirements and provides that, when a highly compensated employee (average final compensation greater than \$100,000, adjusted annually for inflation) retires, and the employee's retirement benefit would be significantly higher than what had been funded by contributions, the individual employer is required to make up the difference. Prior to the CBBC legislation, the cost of such underfunded retirements was borne by the Retirement System as a whole. Plaintiffs contended that the TSERS Board was required to adopt a factor recommended by the Retirement System's actuary, and used in the CBBC calculation, as a "rule" pursuant to the North Carolina Administrative Procedure Act. According to Plaintiffs, the failure of the Board to follow the rulemaking process means that the school boards do not have to pay the additional contribution. On May 30, 2017, a Wake County Superior Court judge ruled in favor of Plaintiffs. On September 18, 2018, a three-judge panel of the North Carolina Court of Appeals affirmed the lower court ruling. On October 23, 2018, a Petition for Discretionary Review was filed with the North Carolina Supreme Court. That Petition was granted, and briefs were filed with the Supreme Court on June 5, 2019. The case was heard by the North Carolina Supreme Court on December 19, 2019, and the Court issued its decision against the Department on April 3, 2020. At present, the extent to which this decision will substantially affect the claims asserted against the Retirement Systems Division is unclear because there are other significant issues of law related cases that remain outstanding.

In similar actions, the Wake County Superior Court granted preliminary injunctions to the Person County Board of Education and the Madison County Board of Education and issued stays in those cases pending the outcome of the four cases in the Court of Appeals. Since then, school boards in Harnett, Lenoir, Edgecombe, Granville, and Swain counties have filed separate actions seeking a return of funds paid in response to CBBC invoices issued by the Retirement System. Other county school boards, including Davidson and Pender, have sent letters requesting refunds of monies paid based on the lower court ruling in the four original pension spiking cases. To date, \$30 million has been invoiced to various employing

agencies statewide. Of that amount, \$6 million remains outstanding. As indicated above, the ability of the Retirement System to collect the remainder will likely depend on the final outcome of the litigation.

NOTE 18 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Beginning in early 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak began to negatively impact the global economy. As a result, the financial markets have seen a significant amount of stress beginning in February. This financial market stress will likely have a negative impact on the market values of the Pension and OPEB Plans' investments for the first half of 2020. The extent of how large of an impact and how long this market stress will last is currently unknown.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis-Non-GAAP) - General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Exhibit D-1

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual (Cash Basis)	Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Fees	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,828	\$ 6,828
Services	7,021	7,316	5,281	(2,035)
Contributions	2,000	2,000	910	(1,090)
Administrative Cost Reimbursements	24,418	26,660	22,154	(4,506)
Investment Earnings	20,038	30	33	3
Interest Earnings on Loans	518	518	131	(387)
Revenues from Other State Agencies	1,654	1,654	2,067	413
Loan Collection of Principal	6,778	6,843	890	(5,953)
Reimbursement of Expenditures from Investment Pool	10,250	10,308	7,392	(2,916)
Miscellaneous Income		8	10	2
Total Revenues	72,677	55,337	45,696	(9,641)
EXPENDITURES				
State Aid	27,374	27,374	27,374	
Contracted Personal Services	4,918	8,458	3,730	4,728
Personal Services	28,659	28,020	23,653	4,367
Employee Benefits	9,942	9,971	8,349	1,622
Supplies and Materials	254	328	247	81
Travel	254	226	92	134
Communication	463	484	389	95
Utilities	266	278	226	52
Data Processing Services	202	232	169	63
Other Services	932	862	569	293
Claims and Benefits	3,237	3,237	1,600	1,637
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	1,144,956	779,897	554,670	225,227
Interest and Fees	138,119	215,301	211,287	4,014
Debt Issuance Costs	2,247	578	517	61
Other Fixed Charges	1,809	2,096	1,704	392
Capital Outlay	2,387	1,176	667	509
Insurance	9	30	26	4
Other Expenditures	1,354	1,594	1,581	13
Expenditures to Other State Agencies	5,836		6,865	(6,865)
Total Expenditures	1,373,218	1,080,142	843,715	236,427
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,300,541)	(1,024,805)	(798,019)	226,786
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
State Appropriations	750,067	752,066	735,382	(16,684)
Refunding Bonds Issued	859,028			
Premiums on Bonds Issued	121,036			
Pay to Refunded Debt Escrow Agent	(591,511)			
Transfers In	180,645	293,560	75,594	(217,966)
Transfers Out	(18,733)	(20,858)	(12,992)	7,866
Transfers from the State Reserve Fund		(16,000)	(16,000)	
Transfers to the State Reserve Fund		16,000	16,000	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,300,532	1,024,768	797,984	(226,784)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(9)	(37)	(35)	2
Fund Balance July 1	6,686	6,686	6,686	
Fund Balance June 30	\$ 6,677	\$ 6,649	\$ 6,651	\$ 2

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis-Non-GAAP) - General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Exhibit D-1

The following table presents a reconciliation of resulting basis differences in the fund balance (budgetary basis) at June 30, 2019 to the fund balance on a modified accrual basis (GAAP).

	<u>General Fund</u>
Fund Balance (budgetary basis) June 30, 2019	\$ 6,651
Reconciling Adjustments:	
Basis Differences:	
Accrued Revenues:	
Accounts Receivable	7
Intergovernmental Receivables	78
Interest Receivable	5
Contributions Receivable	86
Due from Other Funds	30
Due from Component Unit	8
Total Accrued Revenues	<u>214</u>
Accrued Expenditures:	
Accounts Payable	<u>(548)</u>
Other Adjustments:	
Cash	1,248
Inventories	81
Fund Balance (GAAP basis) June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 7,646</u></u>

The accompanying notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis-Non-GAAP) - Escheat Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Exhibit D-2

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual (Cash Basis)	Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Funds Escheated	\$ 180,000	\$ 172,881	\$ 171,639	\$ (1,242)
Investment Earnings	13,296	20,415	18,496	(1,919)
Total Revenues	193,296	193,296	190,135	(3,161)
EXPENDITURES				
State Aid	37,287	37,287	37,287	
Contracted Personal Services	6,225	6,225	4,399	1,826
Other Services	8	8		8
Other Fixed Charges	55	55	44	11
Expenditures to Other State Agencies	25,256	25,256	25,256	
Total Expenditures	68,831	68,831	66,986	1,845
Excess Revenues Over Expenditures	124,465	124,465	123,149	(1,316)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Net Change in Fund Balance	124,465	124,465	123,149	(1,316)
Fund Balance July 1	546,935	546,935	546,935	
Fund Balance June 30	\$ 671,400	\$ 671,400	\$ 670,084	\$ (1,316)

The following table presents a reconciliation of resulting basis differences in the fund balance (budgetary basis) at June 30, 2019 to the fund balance on a modified accrual basis (GAAP).

	Escheat Fund
Fund Balance (budgetary basis) June 30, 2019	\$ 670,084
Reconciling Adjustments:	
Basis Differences:	
Accrued Revenues:	
Interest Receivable	895
Accrued Expenditures:	
Escheats Claims Payable	(61,000)
Accounts Payable	(387)
Total Accrued Expenditures	(61,387)
Other Adjustments:	
Investments	286,595
Forward Funded State Aid	37,287
Reduction of Escheat Claims Payable	(117,594)
Unrealized Loss on Investments	(17,993)
Fund Balance (GAAP basis) June 30, 2019	\$ 797,887

The accompanying notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
(Budgetary Basis - Non-GAAP) - General Fund and Escheat Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

A. Budgetary Process

The State's annual budget is prepared principally on the cash basis. The 1985 General Assembly enacted certain special provisions which state that the original budget as certified in the appropriations act is the legal budget for all agencies. These special provisions also state that agencies may spend more than was originally certified in various line items provided the over-expenditure meets certain criteria and is authorized by the Director of the Budget. The process of approving these over-expenditures results in the final authorized budget amounts.

B. Reconciliation of Budget/GAAP Reporting Differences

The *Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis-Non-GAAP) - General Fund and Escheat Fund*, presents comparisons of the legally adopted budget with actual data on a budgetary basis. Accounting principles applied to develop data on a budgetary basis differ significantly from those principles used to present financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The following describes the major differences between budgetary financial data and GAAP financial data.

Basis differences. Budgetary fund balance is accounted for on the cash basis of accounting, while GAAP fund balance for governmental funds is accounted for on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accrued revenues and expenditures are recognized in the GAAP financial statements.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans
Last Six Fiscal Years

Exhibit E-1
Page 1 of 2

(Dollars in Thousands)

Teachers' and State Employees'	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability						
Service Cost	\$ 1,782,475	\$ 1,630,323	\$ 1,469,395	\$ 1,580,544	\$ 1,562,846	\$ 1,556,027
Interest	5,460,427	5,281,004	5,195,104	4,937,464	4,803,766	4,648,995
Changes of Benefit Terms		44,339	449,563	35,605		355,224
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	535,860	815,911	229,339	(190,178)	(278,170)	(345,392)
Changes of Assumptions		1,637,700	381,934	1,743,836		
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(4,835,144)	(4,666,391)	(4,545,296)	(4,339,637)	(4,184,410)	(3,989,397)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	2,943,618	4,742,886	3,180,039	3,767,634	1,904,032	2,225,457
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	80,382,787	75,639,901	72,459,862	68,692,228	66,788,196	64,562,739
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 83,326,405</u>	<u>\$ 80,382,787</u>	<u>\$ 75,639,901</u>	<u>\$ 72,459,862</u>	<u>\$ 68,692,228</u>	<u>\$ 66,788,196</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions-Employer	\$ 1,915,146	\$ 1,602,901	\$ 1,441,194	\$ 1,275,003	\$ 1,262,988	\$ 1,177,341
Contributions-Member	951,566	910,797	894,538	864,151	854,306	825,548
Net Investment Income	4,514,117	4,885,354	6,656,652	472,174	1,468,624	9,121,005
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(4,835,144)	(4,666,391)	(4,545,296)	(4,339,637)	(4,184,410)	(3,989,397)
Administrative Expense	(11,815)	(11,604)	(11,265)	(10,217)	(10,646)	(10,762)
Other	(1,120)	181	808	325	393	320
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	2,532,750	2,721,238	4,436,631	(1,738,201)	(608,745)	7,124,055
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	70,426,698	67,705,460	63,268,829	65,007,030	65,615,775	58,491,720
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 72,959,448</u>	<u>\$ 70,426,698</u>	<u>\$ 67,705,460</u>	<u>\$ 63,268,829</u>	<u>\$ 65,007,030</u>	<u>\$ 65,615,775</u>
TSERS's Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 10,366,957</u>	<u>\$ 9,956,089</u>	<u>\$ 7,934,441</u>	<u>\$ 9,191,033</u>	<u>\$ 3,685,198</u>	<u>\$ 1,172,421</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	87.56%	87.61%	89.51%	87.32%	94.64%	98.24%
Covered Payroll	\$ 15,582,963	\$ 14,869,212	\$ 14,440,822	\$ 13,934,459	\$ 13,803,148	\$ 13,548,227
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	66.53%	66.96%	54.94%	65.96%	26.70%	8.65%

Local Governmental Employees'	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability						
Service Cost	\$ 798,120	\$ 713,227	\$ 656,231	\$ 684,288	\$ 670,936	\$ 654,735
Interest	1,934,144	1,838,989	1,803,590	1,707,699	1,628,373	1,555,958
Changes of Benefit Terms				12,581	65,914	(7,790)
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	252,859	378,665	73,083	50,205	(72,177)	(80,590)
Changes of Assumptions		595,781	138,096	183,019		
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(1,472,856)	(1,402,793)	(1,322,277)	(1,251,918)	(1,172,578)	(1,106,799)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	1,512,267	2,123,869	1,348,723	1,385,874	1,120,468	1,015,514
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	28,354,602	26,230,733	24,882,010	23,496,136	22,375,668	21,360,154
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 29,866,869</u>	<u>\$ 28,354,602</u>	<u>\$ 26,230,733</u>	<u>\$ 24,882,010</u>	<u>\$ 23,496,136</u>	<u>\$ 22,375,668</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions-Employer	\$ 534,107	\$ 492,317	\$ 461,329	\$ 414,168	\$ 408,694	\$ 413,175
Contributions-Member	420,437	401,632	391,459	375,572	363,863	346,961
Net Investment Income	1,675,331	1,789,337	2,413,758	175,189	520,578	3,161,964
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(1,472,856)	(1,402,793)	(1,322,277)	(1,251,918)	(1,172,578)	(1,106,799)
Administrative Expense	(4,634)	(4,324)	(4,264)	(3,926)	(4,086)	(3,974)
Other	1,302	3,081	3,330	3,248	3,285	3,297
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,153,687	1,279,250	1,943,335	(287,667)	119,756	2,814,624
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	25,982,260	24,703,010	22,759,675	23,047,342	22,927,586	20,112,962
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 27,135,947</u>	<u>\$ 25,982,260</u>	<u>\$ 24,703,010</u>	<u>\$ 22,759,675</u>	<u>\$ 23,047,342</u>	<u>\$ 22,927,586</u>
LGERS's Net Pension Liability (Asset) - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 2,730,922</u>	<u>\$ 2,372,342</u>	<u>\$ 1,527,723</u>	<u>\$ 2,122,335</u>	<u>\$ 448,794</u>	<u>\$ (551,918)</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	90.86%	91.63%	94.18%	91.47%	98.09%	102.47%
Covered Payroll	\$ 6,665,378	\$ 6,368,275	\$ 6,192,808	\$ 5,860,574	\$ 5,650,694	\$ 5,553,383
Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	40.97%	37.25%	24.67%	36.21%	7.94%	(9.94%)

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans
Last Six Fiscal Years

Exhibit E-1
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(Dollars in Thousands)

Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers'	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability						
Service Cost	\$ 7,640	\$ 7,542	\$ 4,841	\$ 5,610	\$ 5,884	\$ 5,710
Interest	32,140	31,686	31,475	30,035	29,671	29,394
Changes of Benefit Terms				118		8,770
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(4,922)	(121)	2,048	(2,177)	(2,799)	2,714
Changes of Assumptions		10,593	2,549	15,577		(16,688)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(29,502)	(31,727)	(29,070)	(27,998)	(26,912)	(25,614)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	5,356	17,973	11,843	21,165	5,844	4,286
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	473,648	455,675	443,832	422,667	416,823	412,537
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 479,004	\$ 473,648	\$ 455,675	\$ 443,832	\$ 422,667	\$ 416,823
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions-Member	\$ 2,770	\$ 17,952	\$ 2,594	\$ 2,778	\$ 2,822	\$ 2,781
Contributions-Nonemployer	18,302	2,790	17,602	13,900	13,900	14,627
Net Investment Income	27,363	29,505	39,928	2,867	8,711	53,842
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(29,502)	(31,727)	(29,070)	(27,998)	(26,912)	(25,614)
Administrative Expense	(1,002)	(885)	(919)	(860)	(1,622)	(1,045)
Other	(18)	10	15	18	4	2
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	17,913	17,645	30,150	(9,295)	(3,097)	44,593
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	424,808	407,163	377,013	386,308	389,405	344,812
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 442,721	\$ 424,808	\$ 407,163	\$ 377,013	\$ 386,308	\$ 389,405
FRSWPF's Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 36,283	\$ 48,840	\$ 48,512	\$ 66,819	\$ 36,359	\$ 27,418
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	92.43%	89.69%	89.35%	84.94%	91.40%	93.42%
Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Registers of Deeds'	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability						
Service Cost	\$ 1,117	\$ 1,086	\$ 860	\$ 579	\$ 578	\$ 563
Interest	1,133	1,157	1,164	1,354	1,372	1,342
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(770)	(1,125)	440	(45)	(558)	302
Changes of Assumptions				7,082		
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(1,754)	(1,793)	(1,793)	(1,718)	(1,715)	(1,666)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(274)	(675)	671	7,252	(323)	541
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	31,068	31,743	31,072	23,820	24,143	23,602
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 30,794	\$ 31,068	\$ 31,743	\$ 31,072	\$ 23,820	\$ 24,143
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions-Employer	\$ 950	\$ 856	\$ 869	\$ 817	\$ 802	\$ 817
Net Investment Income	3,721	(230)	(13)	3,722	1,114	2,714
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(1,754)	(1,793)	(1,793)	(1,718)	(1,715)	(1,666)
Administrative Expense	(12)	(14)	(19)	(47)	(16)	(18)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	2,905	(1,181)	(956)	2,774	185	1,847
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	47,631	48,812	49,768	46,994	46,809	44,962
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 50,536	\$ 47,631	\$ 48,812	\$ 49,768	\$ 46,994	\$ 46,809
RODSPF's Net Pension Asset - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ (19,742)	\$ (16,563)	\$ (17,069)	\$ (18,696)	\$ (23,174)	\$ (22,666)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	164.11%	153.31%	153.77%	160.17%	197.29%	193.88%
Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Pension Asset as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: Information is presented for all years that were measured in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 25, as amended.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
Single-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans
Last Six Fiscal Years

Exhibit E-2
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(Dollars in Thousands)

Consolidated Judicial	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability						
Service Cost	\$ 18,710	\$ 17,192	\$ 15,630	\$ 16,904	\$ 16,812	\$ 16,637
Interest	46,838	45,397	44,837	42,009	40,846	39,405
Changes in Benefit Terms		430	4,349	332		3,031
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	845	7,660	2,193	(4,295)	(2,289)	(2,484)
Changes of Assumptions		12,836	3,032	26,588		
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(46,451)	(43,392)	(42,053)	(40,462)	(38,364)	(35,428)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	19,942	40,123	27,988	41,076	17,005	21,161
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	691,953	651,830	623,842	582,766	565,761	544,600
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 711,895</u>	<u>\$ 691,953</u>	<u>\$ 651,830</u>	<u>\$ 623,842</u>	<u>\$ 582,766</u>	<u>\$ 565,761</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions-Employer	\$ 25,636	\$ 23,988	\$ 19,592	\$ 18,908	\$ 18,949	\$ 21,390
Contributions-Member	5,151	5,706	7,399	7,561	6,238	5,598
Net Investment Income	38,211	41,123	55,762	3,972	12,176	74,294
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(46,451)	(43,392)	(42,053)	(40,462)	(38,364)	(35,428)
Administrative Expense	(30)	(24)	(37)	(73)	(30)	(48)
Other	(119)				1	3
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	22,398	27,401	40,663	(10,094)	(1,030)	65,809
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	596,504	569,103	528,440	538,534	539,564	473,755
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 618,902</u>	<u>\$ 596,504</u>	<u>\$ 569,103</u>	<u>\$ 528,440</u>	<u>\$ 538,534</u>	<u>\$ 539,564</u>
CJRS's Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 92,993</u>	<u>\$ 95,449</u>	<u>\$ 82,727</u>	<u>\$ 95,402</u>	<u>\$ 44,232</u>	<u>\$ 26,197</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	86.94%	86.21%	87.31%	84.71%	92.41%	95.37%
Covered Payroll	\$ 75,712	\$ 77,255	\$ 66,504	\$ 69,489	\$ 69,638	\$ 76,367
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	122.82%	123.55%	124.39%	137.29%	63.52%	34.30%

Legislative	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability						
Service Cost	\$ 1,088	\$ 1,006	\$ 872	\$ 822	\$ 844	\$ 747
Interest	2,052	2,028	2,056	1,708	1,742	1,678
Changes of Benefit Terms		24	215	22		146
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(596)	207	(122)	(520)	(579)	762
Changes of Assumptions		511	121	5,151		
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(2,732)	(2,531)	(2,437)	(2,430)	(2,473)	(2,614)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(188)	1,245	705	4,753	(466)	719
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	30,655	29,410	28,705	23,952	24,418	23,699
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 30,467</u>	<u>\$ 30,655</u>	<u>\$ 29,410</u>	<u>\$ 28,705</u>	<u>\$ 23,952</u>	<u>\$ 24,418</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions-Employer	\$ 809	\$ 689	\$ 675	\$ 65	\$ 0	\$ 0
Contributions-Member	257	253	253	253	253	253
Net Investment Income	1,726	1,975	2,744	181	642	4,293
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(2,732)	(2,531)	(2,437)	(2,430)	(2,473)	(2,614)
Administrative Expense	(14)	(14)	(18)	(53)	(17)	(37)
Other	(50)					
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(4)	372	1,217	(1,984)	(1,595)	1,895
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	28,061	27,689	26,472	28,456	30,051	28,156
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 28,057</u>	<u>\$ 28,061</u>	<u>\$ 27,689</u>	<u>\$ 26,472</u>	<u>\$ 28,456</u>	<u>\$ 30,051</u>
LRS's Net Pension Liability (Asset) - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 2,410</u>	<u>\$ 2,594</u>	<u>\$ 1,721</u>	<u>\$ 2,233</u>	<u>\$ (4,504)</u>	<u>\$ (5,633)</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	92.09%	91.54%	94.15%	92.22%	118.80%	123.07%
Covered Payroll	\$ 3,611	\$ 3,618	\$ 3,705	\$ 3,616	\$ 3,611	\$ 3,608
Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	66.74%	71.70%	46.45%	61.75%	(124.73%)	(156.13%)

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
Single-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans
Last Six Fiscal Years

Exhibit E-2
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(Dollars in Thousands)

North Carolina National Guard	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability						
Service Cost	\$ 327	\$ 304	\$ 305	\$ 593	\$ 550	\$ 512
Interest	12,368	12,288	11,975	10,700	9,916	9,330
Changes of Benefit Terms					8,734	5,752
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(12,701)	(1,748)	1,204	30	(198)	192
Changes of Assumptions		3,926	955	15,149		
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(8,736)	(8,766)	(8,677)	(8,512)	(7,958)	(7,502)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(8,742)	6,004	5,762	17,960	11,044	8,284
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	180,976	174,972	169,210	151,250	140,206	131,922
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 172,234</u>	<u>\$ 180,976</u>	<u>\$ 174,972</u>	<u>\$ 169,210</u>	<u>\$ 151,250</u>	<u>\$ 140,206</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions-Member						
Contributions-Nonemployer	\$ 9,072	\$ 8,923	\$ 8,517	\$ 7,066	\$ 6,039	\$ 7,007
Net Investment Income	8,463	8,766	11,626	842	2,493	14,942
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(8,736)	(8,766)	(8,677)	(8,512)	(7,958)	(7,502)
Administrative Expense	(13)	(249)	(168)	(97)	(75)	(73)
Other	(16)	2		1		1
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	8,770	8,676	11,298	(700)	499	14,375
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	129,803	121,127	109,829	110,529	110,030	95,655
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 138,573</u>	<u>\$ 129,803</u>	<u>\$ 121,127</u>	<u>\$ 109,829</u>	<u>\$ 110,529</u>	<u>\$ 110,030</u>
NGPF's Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 33,661</u>	<u>\$ 51,173</u>	<u>\$ 53,845</u>	<u>\$ 59,381</u>	<u>\$ 40,721</u>	<u>\$ 30,176</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	80.46%	71.72%	69.23%	64.91%	73.08%	78.48%
Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: Information is presented for all years that were measured in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 25, as amended.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer and Nonemployer Contributions
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans
Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Teachers' and State Employees'				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 1,915,146	\$ 1,565,728	\$ 1,438,306	\$ 1,210,904
Contractually Required Contribution	1,915,146	1,602,901	1,441,194	1,275,003
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	<u>1,915,146</u>	<u>1,602,901</u>	<u>1,441,194</u>	<u>1,275,003</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (37,173)</u>	<u>\$ (2,888)</u>	<u>\$ (64,099)</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 15,582,963	\$ 14,869,212	\$ 14,440,822	\$ 13,934,459
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	12.29%	10.78%	9.98%	9.15%
Local Governmental Employees'				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 512,287	\$ 483,559	\$ 453,193	\$ 393,920
Contractually Required Contribution	534,107	492,317	461,329	414,168
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	<u>534,107</u>	<u>492,317</u>	<u>461,329</u>	<u>414,168</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ (21,820)</u>	<u>\$ (8,758)</u>	<u>\$ (8,136)</u>	<u>\$ (20,248)</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 6,665,378	\$ 6,368,275	\$ 6,192,808	\$ 5,860,574
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	8.01%	7.73%	7.45%	7.07%
Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' *				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 14,544	\$ 14,287	\$ 17,705	\$ 13,241
Contractually Required Contribution	18,302	17,952	17,602	13,900
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	<u>18,302</u>	<u>17,952</u>	<u>17,602</u>	<u>13,900</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ (3,758)</u>	<u>\$ (3,665)</u>	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ (659)</u>
Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registers of Deeds'				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Contractually Required Contribution	950	856	869	817
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	<u>950</u>	<u>856</u>	<u>869</u>	<u>817</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ (950)</u>	<u>\$ (856)</u>	<u>\$ (869)</u>	<u>\$ (817)</u>
Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Nonemployer contributing entity

Note: Changes in benefit terms, methods and assumptions are presented in Notes to the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) schedules following the pension RSI tables.

Exhibit E-3
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2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$ 1,262,988	\$ 1,177,341	\$ 1,078,783	\$ 1,015,762	\$ 926,429	\$ 492,779
1,262,988	1,177,341	1,120,482	1,015,762	680,670	492,779
<u>1,262,988</u>	<u>1,177,341</u>	<u>1,120,482</u>	<u>1,015,762</u>	<u>680,670</u>	<u>492,779</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (41,699)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 245,759</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 13,803,148	\$ 13,548,227	\$ 13,451,164	\$ 13,652,715	\$ 13,806,691	\$ 13,803,324
9.15%	8.69%	8.33%	7.44%	4.93%	3.57%
\$ 402,429	\$ 397,462	\$ 370,152	\$ 376,340	\$ 342,910	\$ 230,121
408,694	413,175	383,889	389,399	361,998	273,337
<u>408,694</u>	<u>413,175</u>	<u>383,889</u>	<u>389,399</u>	<u>361,998</u>	<u>273,337</u>
<u>\$ (6,265)</u>	<u>\$ (15,713)</u>	<u>\$ (13,737)</u>	<u>\$ (13,059)</u>	<u>\$ (19,088)</u>	<u>\$ (43,216)</u>
\$ 5,650,694	\$ 5,553,383	\$ 5,421,364	\$ 5,402,147	\$ 5,329,651	\$ 5,320,927
7.23%	7.44%	7.08%	7.21%	6.79%	5.14%
\$ 13,900	\$ 14,620	\$ 14,074	\$ 14,389	\$ 12,243	\$ 10,074
13,900	14,627	15,447	14,398	10,110	10,080
<u>13,900</u>	<u>14,627</u>	<u>15,447</u>	<u>14,398</u>	<u>10,110</u>	<u>10,080</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (7)</u>	<u>\$ (1,373)</u>	<u>\$ (9)</u>	<u>\$ 2,133</u>	<u>\$ (6)</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
802	817	937	843	772	736
<u>802</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>843</u>	<u>772</u>	<u>736</u>
<u>\$ (802)</u>	<u>\$ (817)</u>	<u>\$ (937)</u>	<u>\$ (843)</u>	<u>\$ (772)</u>	<u>\$ (736)</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer and Nonemployer Contributions
Single-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans
Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Consolidated Judicial				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 24,947	\$ 23,988	\$ 19,592	\$ 18,324
Contractually Required Contribution	25,636	23,988	19,592	18,908
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	<u>25,636</u>	<u>23,988</u>	<u>19,592</u>	<u>18,908</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ (689)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (584)</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 75,712	\$ 77,255	\$ 66,504	\$ 69,489
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	33.86%	31.05%	29.46%	27.21%
Legislative				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 809	\$ 689	\$ 675	\$ 65
Contractually Required Contribution	809	689	675	65
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	<u>809</u>	<u>689</u>	<u>675</u>	<u>65</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 3,611	\$ 3,618	\$ 3,705	\$ 3,616
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	22.40%	19.04%	18.22%	1.80%
North Carolina National Guard*				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 9,072	\$ 8,923	\$ 8,517	\$ 7,066
Contractually Required Contribution	9,072	8,923	8,517	7,066
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	<u>9,072</u>	<u>8,923</u>	<u>8,517</u>	<u>7,066</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Nonemployer contributing entity

Note: Changes in benefit terms, methods and assumptions are presented in Notes to the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) schedules following the pension RSI tables.

Exhibit E-3
Page 2 of 2

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$ 18,949	\$ 21,390	\$ 18,992	\$ 18,956	\$ 13,322	\$ 10,740
18,949	21,390	18,992	18,956	10,457	10,740
<u>18,949</u>	<u>21,390</u>	<u>18,992</u>	<u>18,956</u>	<u>10,457</u>	<u>10,740</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 2,865</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 69,638	\$ 76,367	\$ 71,533	\$ 75,673	\$ 69,206	\$ 71,079
27.21%	28.01%	26.55%	25.05%	15.11%	15.11%
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 3,611	\$ 3,608	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,314	\$ 4,209	\$ 3,657
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
\$ 6,039	\$ 5,349	\$ 5,667	\$ 6,075	\$ 5,719	\$ 5,682
6,039	7,007	7,007	7,007	7,007	7,008
<u>6,039</u>	<u>7,007</u>	<u>7,007</u>	<u>7,007</u>	<u>7,007</u>	<u>7,008</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (1,658)</u>	<u>\$ (1,340)</u>	<u>\$ (932)</u>	<u>\$ (1,288)</u>	<u>\$ (1,326)</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of Investment Returns
 All Defined Benefit Pension Plans
 Last Six Fiscal Years**

Exhibit E-4

Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Cost Sharing, Multiple-Employer						
Teachers' and State Employees'	6.57%	7.61%	10.75%	0.74%	2.27%	15.88%
Local Governmental Employees'	6.58%	7.59%	10.74%	0.77%	2.27%	15.86%
Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers'	6.55%	7.59%	10.76%	0.75%	2.26%	15.62%
Registers of Deeds'	7.91%	(0.47%)	(0.03%)	8.04%	2.26%	6.04%
Single-Employer						
Consolidated Judicial	6.57%	7.60%	10.75%	0.75%	2.27%	15.87%
Legislative	6.43%	7.64%	10.72%	0.66%	2.25%	15.91%
North Carolina National Guard	6.52%	7.44%	10.63%	0.77%	2.25%	15.63%

Note: Information is presented for all years that were measured in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 25*, as amended.

**North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer Contributions
All Defined Benefit Pension Plans
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	Cost of Living Increase									
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
<u>Cost Sharing, Multiple-Employer</u>										
Teachers' and State Employees'	N/A	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.20%
Local Governmental Employees'	N/A	N/A	0.11%	0.63%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.10%	2.15%
Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Register of Deeds'	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Single-Employer</u>										
Consolidated Judicial	N/A	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.20%
Legislative	N/A	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.20%
North Carolina National Guard ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Beginning in FY 2015, with the implementation of GASB 68, the above table reflects COLA's in the period of the legislative session or Board of Trustees meeting when it was passed. The COLA is effective as of July 1 of that period and the fiscal year end plan liability is affected at June 30 of that year because the COLA is included in the actuarial assumptions used to calculate the plan NPL.

⁽¹⁾ In 2009, retirement benefits increased from \$167 to \$170.

⁽²⁾ In 2015, basic benefits were increased from \$95 to \$99 and total potential benefits were increased from \$190 to \$198. In 2016, basic benefits were increased from \$99 to \$105 and total benefits were increased from \$198 to \$210.

N/A - Not Applicable

Effective July 1, 2017, the definition of law enforcement officer related to TSERS members was changed by the General Assembly to include Probation/Parole officers for retirement benefit purposes. The change includes officers with respect to service rendered on or after July 1, 2017, and provides for unreduced retirement at age 55 with five years of service as a law enforcement officer or reduced retirement at age 50 with 15 years of service as a law enforcement officer.

Effective July 1, 2017, retirees and beneficiaries of deceased retirees receiving benefits from the TSERS, CJRS and LRS as of July 1, 2016 received a 1% cost-of-living adjustment. Retirees and beneficiaries of retirees with retirement effective dates between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017 received a prorated amount. These benefit enhancements reflect legislation enacted by the North Carolina General Assembly.

Method and Assumptions used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions: An actuarial valuation is performed for each plan each year. The actuarially determined contribution rates in the Schedule of Employer Contributions are calculated by the actuary as a projection of the required employer contribution for the fiscal year beginning 18 months following the date of the valuation results. See Note 10 for more information on the specific assumptions for each plan. The actuarially determined contributions for those items with covered payroll were determined using the actuarially determined contribution rate from the actuary and covered payroll as adjusted for timing differences and other factors such as differences in employee class. Other actuarially determined contributions are disclosed in the schedule as expressed by the actuary in reports to the plans.

Changes of Assumptions: In 2015, the actuarial assumptions were updated to more closely reflect actual experience. These assumptions pertain to the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, the Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, the Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System, and the North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund.

In 2015, the North Carolina Retirement Systems' consulting actuaries performed the quinquennial investigation of each retirement system's actual demographic and economic experience (known as the "Experience Review"). The Experience Review provides the basis for selecting the actuarial assumptions and methods used to determine plan liabilities and funding requirements. The most recent experience review

examined each plan's experience during the period between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2014. Based on the findings, the Boards of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System adopted a number of new actuarial assumptions and methods. The most notable changes to the assumptions include updates to the mortality tables and the mortality improvement projection scales to reflect reduced rates of mortality and significant increases in mortality improvements. These assumptions were adjusted to reflect the mortality projection scale MP-2015, released by the Society of Actuaries in 2015. In addition, the assumed rates of retirement, salary increases, and rates of termination from active employment were reduced to more closely reflect actual experience. Also, as a result of market conditions and the allocation of assets in the Register of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund, the discount rate used in calculating the plan's liabilities was lowered from 5.75% to 3.75%.

The Boards of Trustees also adopted new actuarial cost methods for the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System, and the Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund. These plans now use the Entry Age Normal cost method to determine plan liabilities and funding requirements. The Boards of Trustees adopted a new asset valuation method for the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, the Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, the Registers of Deeds' Pension Fund, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System and the North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund. For determining plan funding requirements, these plans now use a five-year smoothing method with a reset of the actuarial value of assets to market value as of December 31, 2014.

The discount rate for Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, the Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System and the North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund was lowered from 7.25% to 7.20% for the December 31, 2016 valuation. For the December 31, 2017 valuation, the discount rate was lowered to 7.00%.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plan
State Health Plan
Last Six Fiscal Years*

Exhibit F-1

(Dollars in Thousands)

Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportionate Share Percentage of Collective Net Pension Liability	0.01619%	0.01948%	0.01694%	0.01864%	0.02214%	0.01814%
Proportionate Share of TSERS Collective Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,612	\$ 1,546	\$ 1,557	\$ 687	\$ 259	\$ 1,272
Covered Payroll	\$ 2,794	\$ 3,255	\$ 2,724	\$ 2,461	\$ 2,973	\$ 2,820
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	57.70%	47.50%	57.16%	27.92%	8.71%	45.11%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	87.61%	89.51%	87.32%	94.64%	98.24%	90.60%

Note: Information is presented for all years that were measured in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, as amended.

*The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending June 30.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer Contributions
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plan
State Health Plan
Last Six Fiscal Years*

Exhibit F-2

(Dollars in Thousands)

Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 413	\$ 301	\$ 325	\$ 249	\$ 225	\$ 258
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Determined Contribution	413	301	325	249	236	261
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (11)	\$ (3)
Covered Payroll	\$ 3,359	\$ 2,794	\$ 3,255	\$ 2,724	\$ 2,461	\$ 2,973
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	12.30%	10.77%	9.98%	9.14%	9.59%	8.78%

Note: Information is presented for all years that were measured in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, as amended.

*The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending June 30.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans
Last Three Fiscal Years

Exhibit G-1

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Retiree Health Benefit			
Total OPEB Liability			
Service Cost	\$ 1,539,092	\$ 1,753,384	\$ 2,650,984
Interest	1,192,810	1,261,878	1,332,874
Changes in Benefit Terms	(72,358)		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(156,655)	(80,951)	(2,821,033)
Changes of Assumptions	1,824,892	(6,141,972)	(10,835,144)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	<u>(1,030,957)</u>	<u>(977,176)</u>	<u>(922,021)</u>
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	3,296,824	(4,184,837)	(10,594,340)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	<u>29,798,358</u>	<u>33,983,195</u>	<u>44,577,535</u>
Total OPEB Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 33,095,182</u>	<u>\$ 29,798,358</u>	<u>\$ 33,983,195</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Contributions Employer	\$ 1,104,902	\$ 1,018,693	\$ 950,813
Net Investment Income	71,780	72,384	94,132
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(1,030,956)	(977,176)	(922,021)
Administrative Expense	<u>(216)</u>	<u>(298)</u>	<u>(490)</u>
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	145,510	113,603	122,434
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	<u>1,310,173</u>	<u>1,196,570</u>	<u>1,074,136</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 1,455,683</u>	<u>\$ 1,310,173</u>	<u>\$ 1,196,570</u>
Retiree Health Benefit Net OPEB Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 31,639,499</u>	<u>\$ 28,488,185</u>	<u>\$ 32,786,625</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	4.40%	4.40%	3.52%
Covered Payroll	\$ 17,622,035	\$ 16,837,901	\$ 16,365,112
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	179.55%	169.19%	200.34%

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Disability Income			
Total OPEB Liability			
Service Cost	\$ 22,567	\$ 25,919	\$ 25,441
Interest	13,800	14,654	14,111
Changes of Benefit Terms		(44,158)	(403)
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	4,106	48,787	22,345
Changes of assumptions	(4,980)	6,692	
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	<u>(61,946)</u>	<u>(69,949)</u>	<u>(71,728)</u>
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(26,453)	(18,055)	(10,234)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	<u>358,431</u>	<u>376,486</u>	<u>386,720</u>
Total OPEB Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 331,978</u>	<u>\$ 358,431</u>	<u>\$ 376,486</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Contributions Employer	\$ 24,468	\$ 23,385	\$ 61,654
Net Investment Income	24,725	(1,481)	(122)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(61,946)	(69,949)	(71,728)
Administrative Expense	(926)	(777)	(1,050)
Other		23	32
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(13,679)	(48,799)	(11,214)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	<u>388,807</u>	<u>437,606</u>	<u>448,820</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 375,128</u>	<u>\$ 388,807</u>	<u>\$ 437,606</u>
Disability Income's Net OPEB Asset - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ (43,150)</u>	<u>\$ (30,376)</u>	<u>\$ (61,120)</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	113.00%	108.47%	116.23%
Covered Payroll	\$ 17,477,148	\$ 16,703,858	\$ 16,224,737
Net OPEB Asset as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(0.25%)	(0.18%)	(0.38%)

Note: Information is presented for all years that were measured in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, as amended.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer Contributions
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans
Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

Retiree Health Benefit	2019	2018	2017	2016
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 2,971,069	\$ 2,613,258	\$ 2,728,064	\$ 2,516,706
Contractually Required Contribution	1,104,902	1,018,693	950,813	880,847
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	<u>1,104,902</u>	<u>1,018,693</u>	<u>950,813</u>	<u>880,847</u>
Contribution Deficiency	<u>\$ 1,866,167</u>	<u>\$ 1,594,565</u>	<u>\$ 1,777,251</u>	<u>\$ 1,635,859</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 17,622,035	\$ 16,837,901	\$ 16,365,112	\$ 15,729,411
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	6.27%	6.05%	5.81%	5.60%
Disability Income				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 22,720	\$ 23,385	\$ 24,337	\$ 63,963
Contractually Required Contribution	24,468	23,385	61,654	63,963
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	<u>24,468</u>	<u>23,385</u>	<u>61,654</u>	<u>63,963</u>
Contribution Excess	<u>\$ (1,748)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (37,317)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 17,477,148	\$ 16,703,858	\$ 16,224,737	\$ 15,600,732
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.14%	0.14%	0.38%	0.41%

Note: Changes in benefit terms, methods and assumptions are presented in Notes to the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) schedules following the OPEB RSI tables.

Exhibit G-2

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$ 2,211,436	\$ 2,226,586	\$ 2,072,951	\$ 2,371,490	\$ 2,926,070	\$ 3,001,667
854,383	815,157	813,223	710,027	743,659	678,769
854,383	815,157	813,223	710,027	743,659	678,769
<u>\$ 1,357,053</u>	<u>\$ 1,411,429</u>	<u>\$ 1,259,728</u>	<u>\$ 1,661,463</u>	<u>\$ 2,182,411</u>	<u>\$ 2,322,898</u>
\$ 15,562,532	\$ 15,095,500	\$ 15,343,830	\$ 14,200,540	\$ 15,176,714	\$ 15,083,756
5.49%	5.40%	5.30%	5.00%	4.90%	4.50%
\$ 63,267	\$ 65,878	\$ 64,969	\$ 71,244	\$ 69,229	\$ 73,303
63,267	65,878	64,969	80,537	78,259	77,791
63,267	65,878	64,969	80,537	78,259	77,791
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (9,293)</u>	<u>\$ (9,030)</u>	<u>\$ (4,488)</u>
\$ 15,430,976	\$ 14,972,273	\$ 14,765,682	\$ 15,487,885	\$ 15,049,808	\$ 14,959,808
0.41%	0.44%	0.44%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%

**North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of Investment Returns
 All Defined Benefit OPEB Plans
 Last Three Fiscal Years**

Exhibit G-3

Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense	2019	2018	2017
Retiree Health Benefit	5.73%	6.58%	9.31%
Disability Income	7.74%	(0.42%)	(0.06%)

Note: Information is presented for all years that were measured in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, as amended.

Changes of benefit terms. Effective January 1, 2016, benefit terms related to copays, out-of-pocket maximums and deductibles were changed for three of five options of the Retiree Health Benefit Fund. Most of the changes were an increase in the amount from the previous year.

Effective January 1, 2017, benefit terms related to copays, coinsurance maximums, out-of-pocket maximums, and deductibles were changed for two of five options of the Retiree Health Benefit Fund. Most of the changes were an increase in the amount from the previous year.

Effective January 1, 2019, benefit terms related to copays, out-of-pocket maximums and deductibles were changed for one of four options of the RHBF. Out of pocket maximums increased while certain specialist copays decreased related to option benefits.

Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions: An actuarial valuation is performed for each plan each year. The actuarially determined contribution rates in the Schedule of Employer Contributions are calculated by the actuary as a projection of the required employer contribution for the fiscal year beginning six months preceding the date of the valuation results for the Retiree Health Benefit Fund. The actuarially determined contribution rates in the Schedule of Employer Contributions are calculated by the actuary as a projection of the required employer contribution for the fiscal year beginning 18 months following the date of the valuation results for the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina. See Note 13 for more information on the specific assumptions for each plan. The actuarially determined contributions for those items with covered payroll were determined using the actuarially determined contribution rate from the actuary and covered payroll as adjusted for timing differences and other factors such as differences in employee class. Other actuarially determined contributions are disclosed in the schedule as expressed by the actuary in reports to the plans.

Changes of assumptions: In 2015, the North Carolina Retirement Systems' consulting actuaries performed the quinquennial investigation of each retirement system's actual demographic and economic experience (known as the "Experience Review"). The Experience Review provides the basis for selecting the actuarial assumptions and methods used to determine plan liabilities and funding requirements. The most recent experience review examined each plan's experience during the period between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2014. Based on the findings, the Boards of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the State Health Plan adopted a number of new actuarial assumptions and methods for the Retiree Health Benefit Fund and the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina. The most notable changes to the assumptions include updates to the mortality tables and the mortality improvement projection scales to reflect reduced rates of mortality and significant increases in mortality improvements. These assumptions were adjusted to reflect the mortality projection scale MP-2015, released by the Society of Actuaries in 2015. In addition, the assumed rates of retirement and rates of termination from active employment were reduced to more closely reflect actual experience.

For the actuarial valuation measured as of June 30, 2019, the discount rate for the RHBF was updated to 3.50%. Disability rates were adjusted to the non-grandfathered assumptions used in the Teachers and State Employees' Retirement System actuarial valuation to better align with the anticipated incidence of disability. Medical and prescription drug claims cost were changed based on the most recent experience and medical and prescription drug trend rates were changed to the current schedule. Enrollment assumptions were updated to model expected migrations among RHBF plan options over the next four years. For the DIPNC actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, for individuals who may become disabled in the future, the Social Security disability income benefit (which is an offset to

the DIPNC benefit) was updated to be based on assumed Social Security calculation parameters in the year of the disability.

Additionally, the December 31, 2017 DIPNC actuarial valuation includes a liability for the state's potential reimbursement of health insurance premiums paid by employers during the second six months of the short-term disability benefit period.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability or Asset
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans
State Health Plan
Last Two Fiscal Years*

Exhibit H-1

(Dollars in Thousands)

Retiree Health Benefit Fund	2019	2018
Proportionate Share Percentage of Collective Net OPEB Liability	0.01424%	0.01690%
Proportionate Share of Collective Net OPEB Liability	\$ 4,057	\$ 5,541
Covered Payroll	\$ 2,794	\$ 3,255
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	145.20%	170.23%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	4.40%	3.52%
 Disability Income Plan of North Carolina		
Proportionate Share Percentage of Collective Net OPEB Liability	0.01422%	0.01706%
Proportionate Share of Collective Net OPEB Asset	\$ 4	\$ 10
Covered Payroll	\$ 2,794	\$ 3,255
Net OPEB Asset as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.14%	0.31%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	108.47%	116.23%

Note: Information is presented for all years that were measured in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as amended.

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ended June 30.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer Contributions
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans
State Health Plan
Last Two Fiscal Years*

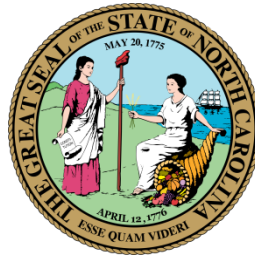
Exhibit H-2

(Dollars in Thousands)

Retiree Health Benefit Fund	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 211	\$ 169
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Determined Contribution	<u>211</u>	<u>169</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 3,359	\$ 2,794
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	6.28%	6.05%
 Disability Income Plan of North Carolina		
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 5	\$ 4
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Determined Contribution	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 3,359	\$ 2,794
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.14%	0.14%

Note: Information is presented for all years that were measured in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as amended.

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ended June 30.



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Combining Balance Sheet
Other Governmental Funds
As of June 30, 2019
(With Comparative Totals as of June 30, 2018)

Exhibit I-1

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Capital Project Funds				
	Other Special Revenue Fund	NC Infrastructure Finance	Public Improvement Bonds	Total 2019	
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 538	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 538	\$ 520
Investments			2,770	2,770	3,253
Securities Lending Collateral	20			20	
Interest Receivable			17	17	19
Notes Receivable	14			14	26
Total Assets	572	0	2,787	3,359	3,818
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	0	0	0	0	0
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 572	\$ 0	\$ 2,787	\$ 3,359	\$ 3,818
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 0
Obligations under Securities Lending	20			20	
Total Liabilities	20	0	1	21	0
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	0	0	0	0	0
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted			2,786	2,786	3,272
Committed	552			552	546
Total Fund Balances	552	0	2,786	3,338	3,818
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 572	\$ 0	\$ 2,787	\$ 3,359	\$ 3,818

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

Note: Other Special Revenue Fund is made up of five nonmajor governmental funds. These nonmajor governmental funds account for activities related to Combined Motor Vehicle Registration, Fire Safety Loans, Assurance of Land Titles, Legislative Retirement, and Educational Facilities Finance.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Other Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
(With Comparative Totals for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018)

Exhibit I-2

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Capital Project Funds			Total 2019	Total 2018
	Other Special Revenue Fund	NC Infrastructure Finance	Public Improvement Bonds		
REVENUES					
Contributions	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1	\$ 1
Investment Earnings	6	5	182	193	101
Miscellaneous Revenue	1			1	
Total Revenues	8	5	182	195	102
EXPENDITURES					
Contracted Personal Services			26	26	5
Personal Services					74
Claims and Benefits	1			1	2
Debt Service Interest and Fees		1		1	3
Expenditures to Other State Agencies		647		647	322
Total Expenditures	1	648	26	675	406
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	7	(643)	156	(480)	(304)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	0	0	0	0	0
Net Change in Fund Balances	7	(643)	156	(480)	(304)
Fund Balances - July 1	546	643	2,629	3,818	4,122
Fund Balances - June 30	\$ 553	\$ 0	\$ 2,785	\$ 3,338	\$ 3,818

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

Note: Other Special Revenue Fund is made up of five nonmajor governmental funds. These nonmajor governmental funds account for activities related to Combined Motor Vehicle Registration, Fire Safety Loans, Assurance of Land Titles, Legislative Retirement, and Educational Facilities Finance.

**North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
As of June 30, 2019
(With Comparative Totals as of June 30, 2018)**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System	Consolidated Judicial Retirement System	Legislative Retirement System	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund	North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund	Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System
ASSETS						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 125,589	\$ 822	\$ 753	\$ 2,487	\$ 2,278	\$ 57,790
Investments:						
Collective Investment Funds						
Unallocated Insurance Contracts						
Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts						
State Treasurer Investment Pool	72,678,809	615,646	27,285	440,191	136,291	27,017,984
Non-State Treasurer Pooled Investments						
Securities Lending Collateral	563,667	4,756	259	3,527	1,193	210,629
Receivables:						
Accounts Receivable, Net	6,238	18	22	38		3,227
Interest Receivable	595	4	1	6	4	198
Contributions Receivable	87,437					57,442
Due from Other Funds	55,403	2,467				
Due from Component Units	13,810					
Notes Receivable						
Total Assets	<u>73,531,548</u>	<u>623,713</u>	<u>28,320</u>	<u>446,249</u>	<u>139,766</u>	<u>27,347,270</u>
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable						
Benefits Payable	1,380	2	1	1		664
Obligations under Securities Lending	563,667	4,756	259	3,527	1,193	210,629
Funds Held for Others	7,053	53	3			30
Total Liabilities	<u>572,100</u>	<u>4,811</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>3,528</u>	<u>1,193</u>	<u>211,323</u>
NET POSITION						
Restricted for:						
Pension Benefits	72,959,448	618,902	28,057	442,721	138,573	27,135,947
Postemployment Benefits						
Other Employment Benefits						
Total Net Position ¹	<u>\$ 72,959,448</u>	<u>\$ 618,902</u>	<u>\$ 28,057</u>	<u>\$ 442,721</u>	<u>\$ 138,573</u>	<u>\$ 27,135,947</u>

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

¹ See Exhibit B-1

Exhibit J-1

401(k) Supplemental Retirement Income Plan	457 Deferred Compensation Plan	Death Benefit Plan of N.C.	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.	Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund	Total 2019	Total 2018
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 16,852	\$ 307,664	\$ 6,519	\$ 117	\$ 520,871	\$ 482,479
31,912	6,629					38,541	188,549
181,382	37,678					219,060	838,099
1,501,678	311,943					1,813,621	1,509,748
		457,059	1,090,004	342,933	50,322	102,856,524	99,007,534
7,769,223	973,375					8,742,598	8,734,249
		1,127	28,853	435	8	814,454	689,693
25	13			24,807		34,388	33,966
		27	465	14		1,314	1,000
6,262	670	984	30,670	679	97	184,241	164,803
		485	19,407	425		78,187	74,564
		121	7,473	167		21,571	19,254
299,578	21,456					321,034	313,390
<u>9,790,060</u>	<u>1,351,764</u>	<u>476,655</u>	<u>1,484,536</u>	<u>375,979</u>	<u>50,544</u>	<u>115,646,404</u>	<u>112,057,328</u>
1,227	255	85				1,567	1,442
		3,603		257		5,908	5,692
		1,127	28,853	435	8	814,454	689,693
				159		7,298	7,813
<u>1,227</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>4,815</u>	<u>28,853</u>	<u>851</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>829,227</u>	<u>704,640</u>
9,788,833			1,455,683	375,128	50,536	111,163,017	107,817,369
	1,351,509	471,840				1,830,811	1,698,980
						1,823,349	1,836,339
<u>\$ 9,788,833</u>	<u>\$ 1,351,509</u>	<u>\$ 471,840</u>	<u>\$ 1,455,683</u>	<u>\$ 375,128</u>	<u>\$ 50,536</u>	<u>\$ 114,817,177</u>	<u>\$ 111,352,688</u>

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
(With Comparative Totals for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System	Consolidated Judicial Retirement System	Legislative Retirement System	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund	North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund	Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System
ADDITIONS						
Contributions						
Employer	\$ 1,915,146	\$ 25,636	\$ 809	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 534,107
Members	951,566	5,151	257	2,770		420,437
Other Contributions				18,302	9,072	
Total Contributions	2,866,712	30,787	1,066	21,072	9,072	954,544
Investment Income (Loss)						
Investment Earnings (Loss)	4,861,526	41,155	1,859	29,467	9,110	1,804,163
Less Investment Expenses	(347,409)	(2,944)	(134)	(2,104)	(647)	(128,833)
Net Investment Income (Loss)	4,514,117	38,211	1,725	27,363	8,463	1,675,330
Other Additions						
Fees and Fines						2,777
Interest Earnings on Loans						
Miscellaneous	675			21		244
Total Other Additions	675	0	0	21	0	3,021
Total Additions	7,381,504	68,998	2,791	48,456	17,535	2,632,895
DEDUCTIONS						
Claims and Benefits	4,732,909	46,259	2,371	29,037	8,736	1,412,886
Medical Insurance Premiums						
Refund of Contributions	102,234	192	361	465		59,970
Administrative Expenses ¹	11,816	30	14	1,002	13	4,634
Other Deductions	1,795	119	49	39	16	1,718
Total Deductions	4,848,754	46,600	2,795	30,543	8,765	1,479,208
Change in Net Position	2,532,750	22,398	(4)	17,913	8,770	1,153,687
Net Position — July 1	70,426,698	596,504	28,061	424,808	129,803	25,982,260
Net Position — June 30 ²	<u>\$ 72,959,448</u>	<u>\$ 618,902</u>	<u>\$ 28,057</u>	<u>\$ 442,721</u>	<u>\$ 138,573</u>	<u>\$ 27,135,947</u>

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

¹ See Exhibit K-3

² See Exhibit B-2

Exhibit J-2

401(k) Supplemental Retirement Income Plan	457 Deferred Compensation Plan	Death Benefit Plan of N.C.	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.	Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund	Total 2019	Total 2018
\$ 211,321 362,667	\$ 3,041 76,705	\$ 29,082	\$ 1,104,902	\$ 24,468	\$ 950	\$ 3,849,462	\$ 3,392,643
		26,882				1,819,553	1,733,267
						54,256	52,975
573,988	79,746	55,964	1,104,902	24,468	950	5,723,271	5,178,885
(394,270)	(48,284)	33,865	77,100	26,011	3,732	6,445,434	8,857,313
		(103)	(5,319)	(82)	(11)	(487,586)	(562,607)
(394,270)	(48,284)	33,762	71,781	25,929	3,721	5,957,848	8,294,706
						2,777	2,906
14,043	1,028					15,071	13,390
2,610	492					4,042	2,924
16,653	1,520	0	0	0	0	21,890	19,220
196,371	32,982	89,726	1,176,683	50,397	4,671	11,703,009	13,492,811
577,971	88,455	44,357		61,945	1,753	7,006,679	6,677,172
		247	1,029,562			1,029,809	976,106
						163,222	186,836
11,171	2,312	327	215	926	13	32,473	31,054
			1,396	1,205		6,337	1,258
589,142	90,767	44,931	1,031,173	64,076	1,766	8,238,520	7,872,426
(392,771)	(57,785)	44,795	145,510	(13,679)	2,905	3,464,489	5,620,385
10,181,604	1,409,294	427,045	1,310,173	388,807	47,631	111,352,688	105,732,303
<u>\$ 9,788,833</u>	<u>\$ 1,351,509</u>	<u>\$ 471,840</u>	<u>\$ 1,455,683</u>	<u>\$ 375,128</u>	<u>\$ 50,536</u>	<u>\$ 114,817,177</u>	<u>\$ 111,352,688</u>

**North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Investment Trust Funds
As of June 30, 2019**

Exhibit J-3

(Dollars in Thousands)

	State Treasurer Investment Pool	Equity Index Investment Account	Bond Index External Investment Pool	Total 2019	Total 2018
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 10,383	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 10,383	\$ 8,874
State Treasurer Investment Pool	653,798	593,704	88,754	1,336,256	1,308,478
Securities Lending Collateral	41,601	612		42,213	809
Interest Receivable	2,707			2,707	2,611
Total Assets	<u>708,489</u>	<u>594,316</u>	<u>88,754</u>	<u>1,391,559</u>	<u>1,320,772</u>
LIABILITIES					
Obligations under Securities Lending	<u>41,601</u>	<u>612</u>		<u>42,213</u>	<u>809</u>
NET POSITION					
Restricted for					
Pool Participants	666,888			666,888	697,470
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments		593,704	88,754	682,458	622,493
Total Net Position ¹	<u>\$ 666,888</u>	<u>\$ 593,704</u>	<u>\$ 88,754</u>	<u>\$ 1,349,346</u>	<u>\$ 1,319,963</u>

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

¹ See Exhibit B-1

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Investment Trust Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Exhibit J-4

(Dollars in Thousands)

	State Treasurer Investment Pool	Equity Index Investment Account	Bond Index External Investment Pool	Total 2019	Total 2018
ADDITIONS					
Investment Income					
Investment Earnings	\$ 14,217	\$ 34,481	\$ 7,440	\$ 56,138	\$ 55,632
Less Investment Expenses	(483)	(83)	(20)	(586)	(147)
Net Investment Income	13,734	34,398	7,420	55,552	55,485
Pool Share Transactions					
Reinvestment of Dividends	13,734	34,398	7,420	55,552	55,485
Net Share Purchases/(Redemptions)	(44,316)	(2,632)	20,779	(26,169)	56,312
Net Pool Share Transactions	(30,582)	31,766	28,199	29,383	111,797
Total Additions	(16,848)	66,164	35,619	84,935	167,282
DEDUCTIONS					
Distributions Paid and Payable	13,734	34,398	7,420	55,552	55,485
Change in Net Position	(30,582)	31,766	28,199	29,383	111,797
Net Position — July 1	697,470	561,938	60,555	1,319,963	1,208,166
Net Position — June 30 ¹	<u>\$ 666,888</u>	<u>\$ 593,704</u>	<u>\$ 88,754</u>	<u>\$ 1,349,346</u>	<u>\$ 1,319,963</u>

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

¹ See Exhibit B-2

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Combining Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
(With Comparative Totals as of June 30, 2018)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	General Operations ¹	Information Technology Projects	Benefit Plan Activities ²
REVENUES			
Funds Escheated	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Fees			
Services	6,824	467	
Administrative Cost Reimbursements	6,641		260
Contributions			913
Investment Earnings			27
Interest Earnings On Loans			
Revenues from Other State Agencies			
Loan Collection of Principal			
Reimbursement of Expenditures from Investment Pool	7,392		
Miscellaneous Revenue	3		31
	<u>20,860</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>1,231</u>
Total Revenues			
EXPENDITURES			
State Aid			27,374
Contracted Personal Services	694	725	209
Personal Services	15,070	95	541
Employee Benefits	5,122	31	
Supplies and Materials	147		
Travel	73		
Communication	155		
Utilities	215		
Data Processing Services	160		
Other Services	85		7
Claims and Benefits			1,601
Debt Service			
Principal Retirement			
Interest and Fees			
Debt issuance costs	513		
Other Fixed Charges	1,299	365	
Capital Outlay	658	3	
Insurance	23		
Other Expenditures	1,572		
Expenditures to Other State Agencies			
	<u>25,786</u>	<u>1,219</u>	<u>29,732</u>
Total Expenditures			
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(4,926)</u>	<u>(752)</u>	<u>(28,501)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
State Appropriations	3,864		28,974
Refunding on Bonds Issued			
General Obligation Bonds Issued			
Premiums on Bonds Issued			
Pay to Refunded Debt Escrow Agent			
Transfers to State Reserve Fund			
Transfers from State Reserve Fund			
Transfers In	969		
Transfers Out			
	<u>4,833</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>28,974</u>
Total Other Financing Sources			
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources			
Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>\$ (93)</u>	<u>\$ (752)</u>	<u>\$ 473</u>

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

¹ See supplementary Exhibit K-2

² Benefit Plan Activities primarily represent state appropriations and contributions to certain defined benefit plans, including the Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund.

³ Debt Related Activities primarily consist of the collection of state appropriations and bond proceeds and debt payments.

⁴ Escheat Activities includes the activities of the Escheats Fund noted at Exhibit A-2 as well as General Fund expenditures attributable to Escheat operations.

⁵ Other Activities primarily consist of the Department's collection of mortgage and deed recording fees and their remittance to other funds.

⁶ See Exhibit A-2

Exhibit K-1

Debt Related Activities³	Escheat Activities⁴	Other Activities⁵	Total 2019⁶	Total 2018
\$ 0	\$ 129,913	\$ 0	\$ 129,913	\$ 105,127
		6,828	6,828	7,015
			7,291	7,026
			6,901	5,903
			913	2,117
10,408	24,444	7	34,886	15,775
131			131	165
2,067			2,067	3,150
890			890	587
			7,392	7,285
		1	35	122
<u>13,496</u>	<u>154,357</u>	<u>6,836</u>	<u>197,247</u>	<u>154,272</u>
1,064	37,287		65,725	64,163
203	2,270		4,101	3,650
	1,061		16,767	16,606
	420		5,573	5,221
	23		170	89
	5		78	55
	19		174	198
			215	236
			160	129
	32		124	150
			1,601	802
509,283			509,283	656,608
206,680			206,680	207,343
1,032			1,545	1,425
	47		1,711	2,083
	12		673	734
	3		26	12
	3		1,575	852
<u>401,845</u>	<u>25,256</u>	<u>7,512</u>	<u>434,613</u>	<u>41,041</u>
<u>1,120,107</u>	<u>66,438</u>	<u>7,512</u>	<u>1,250,794</u>	<u>1,001,397</u>
<u>(1,106,611)</u>	<u>87,919</u>	<u>(676)</u>	<u>(1,053,547)</u>	<u>(847,125)</u>
702,285			735,123	749,293
				724,560
400,000			400,000	
39,345			39,345	152,357
				(706,188)
(16,000)			(16,000)	(16,000)
16,000			16,000	73
10,593			11,562	950
(10,593)	(969)		(11,562)	(950)
<u>1,141,630</u>	<u>(969)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,174,468</u>	<u>904,095</u>
<u>\$ 35,019</u>	<u>\$ 86,950</u>	<u>\$ (676)</u>	<u>\$ 120,921</u>	<u>\$ 56,970</u>

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Combining Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
Governmental Funds - General Operations
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
(With Comparative Totals for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Core Services ¹		
	Administrative Operations	Information Services	Financial Operations
REVENUES			
Services	\$ 384	\$ 752	\$ 838
Administrative Cost Reimbursements ³	960	3,816	1,865
Reimbursement of Expenditures from Investment Pool			1
Miscellaneous Revenue			1
Total Revenues	1,344	4,568	2,704
EXPENDITURES			
Contracted Personal Services	109	252	199
Personal Services	1,411	4,068	1,868
Employee Benefits	486	1,451	624
Supplies and Materials	12	106	9
Travel	20		4
Communication	27	69	4
Utilities			214
Data Processing Services		142	13
Other Services	14	19	25
Debt Service			
Debt Issuance Costs			
Other Fixed Charges	24	924	2
Capital Outlay		653	
Insurance	9	6	8
Other Expenditures		2	1,570
Total Expenditures	2,112	7,692	4,540
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(768)	(3,124)	(1,836)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
State Appropriations			
Sale of Capital Assets			
Transfers to State Reserve Fund			
Transfers from State Reserve Fund			
Transfers In	192	464	313
Total Other Financing Sources	192	464	313
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses ⁴	\$ (576)	\$ (2,660)	\$ (1,523)

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

¹ The North Carolina Department of State Treasurer operates primarily on a receipt supported basis from programs such as unclaimed property, investment earnings on the pension portfolios, local sales tax, the State Health Plan and retirement systems. The core services support the programs under the authority of the State Treasurer.

² See supplementary Exhibit K-1

³ Core services administrative cost reimbursements consist of payments from the North Carolina Retirement Systems for services rendered.

⁴ The excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses amounts presented on this schedule are not indicative of departmental budgetary overruns. All budget codes function on a break-even basis in accordance with the State's budgeting process. The differences shown on this exhibit are primarily a result of expenditures and revenues accrued to present the financial statements in compliance with GASB reporting standards.

Exhibit K-2

Investment Management Operations	State and Local Government Finance Operations	Banking Operations	ABLE Operations	Total 2019²	Total 2018
\$ 0	\$ 4,850	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,824	\$ 6,386
				6,641	5,903
7,392				7,392	7,285
			2	3	1
7,392	4,850	0	2	20,860	19,575
3	122		9	694	829
4,475	2,391	804	53	15,070	14,753
1,345	854	343	19	5,122	4,777
1	12	7		147	71
14	35			73	53
30	12	13		155	180
1				215	236
1	4			160	123
1	13		13	85	90
	513			513	324
1	12	336		1,299	1,642
	5			658	731
				23	9
				1,572	738
5,872	3,973	1,503	94	25,786	24,556
1,520	877	(1,503)	(92)	(4,926)	(4,981)
58		3,713	93	3,864	4,012
					26
				969	950
58	0	3,713	93	4,833	4,988
\$ 1,578	\$ 877	\$ 2,210	\$ 1	\$ (93)	\$ 7

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Schedule of Deductions for Administrative Expenses
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds -
Retirement Plans Operations
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Exhibit K-3

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds</u>
DEDUCTIONS	
Defined Benefit Plan Administrative Expenses	
Reimbursed to the General Fund:	
Personal Services	\$ 6,888
Employee Benefits	2,776
Contracted Services	1,791
Supplies and Materials	73
Travel	14
Communication	188
Data Processing Services	1
Other Services	442
Other Fixed Charges	43
Capital Outlay	54
Other Expenses	79
Reimbursement for Core Services	6,641
401(k) and 457 Administrative Expenses	<u>13,483</u>
Total Deductions for Administrative Expenses	<u>\$ 32,473</u>

Financial activities for the operation of the retirement plans are reported in the Department's fiduciary fund. Costs incurred to operate certain retirement plans administered by the Department are reimbursed from the pension and OPEB plans to general fund. Reimbursements to the general fund, presented above, provide additional information on the administrative expenses reported at a summarized level in Exhibits B-2 and J-2. The general fund is not reimbursed for the administrative expenses of the 401(k) and 457 plans. Record keeping of the 401(k) and 457 plans has been delegated to a third party, Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Schedule of Allocated Net Position
External Investment Pool
June 30, 2019

Exhibit L-1

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Short-term Investment Fund ¹</u>	<u>Long-term Investment Fund</u>	<u>Other Investment Funds ²</u>
Internal:				
North Carolina Retirement Systems ³	\$ 102,503,592	\$ 497,383	\$ 26,967,154	\$ 75,039,055
Other Pension and Post Employment Benefit Plans ⁴	24,788	24,788		
State General Fund	6,167,780	6,167,780		
Highway Trust Fund	260,352	260,352		
Highway Fund	260,287	260,287		
Escheat Fund	535,392	535,392		
EPA Revolving Loan Fund	410,394	410,394		
Unemployment Compensation Fund	50,415	50,415		
Other Primary Government	3,559,063	3,559,063		
State Health Plan	1,296,708	1,296,708		
Other Component Units of the State ⁵	3,946,815	3,946,815		
External ⁶	<u>666,888</u>	<u>666,888</u>		
Net Position Held in Trust (Note 2) ^{7, 8}	<u>\$ 119,682,474</u>	<u>\$ 17,676,265</u>	<u>\$ 26,967,154</u>	<u>\$ 75,039,055</u>

¹ Assets in the Short-term Investment Fund (STIF) are reported as cash equivalents in the State's *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* and in fund financial statements. The reported STIF net position does not include \$3.34 billion that is owned by other investment funds in the External Investment Pool. Additionally, a portion of the cash and cash equivalents reported in the External Investment Pool's Statement of Net Position as presented in Note 2 are included in the STIF caption on this schedule.

² Other Investment Funds consist of the Investment Pool's Equity, Real Estate, Alternative, Opportunistic Fixed Income, and Inflation Sensitive Investment Funds, which are wholly owned by the North Carolina Retirement Systems. See Note 2 for more information on these investment funds.

³ This caption represents the North Carolina Retirement Systems, which consist of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, Legislative Retirement System, Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund, Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System and the Retiree Health Benefit Fund. See Note 10 for more information on the North Carolina Retirement System. See Note 13 for more information on the Retiree Health Benefit Fund.

⁴ The other pension and post employment benefit plans consist of the Register of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund, Disability Income Plan of N.C. and Death Benefit Plan of N.C. See Note 10 for more information on the Register of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund, Note 13 for more information on the Disability Income Plan, and Note 15 for more information about the Death Benefit Plan.

⁵ Other Component Units of the State primarily consist of the University of North Carolina System and Community Colleges.

⁶ The External portion of the Short-term Investment Fund is owned primarily by local government entities including local school districts, school building funds and local OPEB plans. Public schools, local boards of education and public school building funds owned approximately 85% of the external portion of the Short-term Investment Fund balance as of June 30, 2019.

⁷ The total net position presented in this table excludes investments belonging to the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina (the 401(k) Plan) and the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan (the 457 Plan) because these plans are not invested in the State Treasurer's External Investment Pool. See Note 2 for more information on the investments held by these plans.

⁸ The Department, a fiduciary, manages the assets of the External Investment Pool on behalf of the ultimate owners, the beneficiaries. As such, participants in the External Investment Pool are considered to have a beneficial ownership in the Pool and the assets in the Pool are considered to be "held in trust."

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Schedule of Allocated Net Position
Bond Index External Investment Pool
June 30, 2019

Exhibit L-2

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Bond Index External Investment Pool
Internal:	
Other Pension and Post Employment Benefit Plans ¹	\$ 850,314
Escheat Fund	129,875
EPA Revolving Loan Fund	227,125
Other Primary Government	257,069
Other Component Units of the State ²	54,145
External ³	<u>92,254</u>
Net Position Held in Trust (Note 2)	<u>\$ 1,610,782</u>

¹ The other pension and post employment benefit plans consist of the Register of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund, Disability Income Plan of N.C. and Death Benefit Plan of N.C. See Note 10 for more information on the Register of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund, Note 13 for more information on the Disability Income Plan, and Note 15 for more information about the Death Benefit Plan.

² Other Component Units of the State primarily consist of the North Carolina State Education Assistance Authority and Community Colleges.

³ The External portion of the Bond Index Investment Pool is owned by public hospitals, and the Local Government Other Postemployment Benefit Trust fund.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Schedule of Allocated Net Position
Equity Index Investment Account
June 30, 2019

Exhibit L-3

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Equity Index Investment Account
Internal:	
Other Primary Government	\$ 40,443
External ¹	<u>593,704</u>
Net Position Held in Trust (Note 2)	<u>\$ 634,147</u>

¹ The external portion of the Equity Index Investment account is held by public hospital trusts and local government other postemployment benefit trust funds.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Schedule of Deductions by Investment Portfolio
External Investment Pool
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Investment Portfolio ¹⁰			
	Short-term ¹¹	Long-term ¹¹	External Fixed Income	Public Equity
Investment Management Fees				
Investment Performance Fees	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,302
Investment Management Fees				60,363
Total Investment Management Fees	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 63,665</u>
Administrative and Other Fees				
Direct				
Internal Costs ¹	\$ 4,818	\$ 2,252	\$ 0	\$ 1,836
Legal				5
Investment Research and Consulting ²	46	557	22	857
Information Technology ³	125	231	144	331
Temporary Staffing ⁴			1	1
Financial Services ⁵			64	147
Employee Business Expenses ⁶				8
Other Direct Expenses		1	4	26
Withholding Taxes ⁷				16,173
Investment Expenses ⁸				217
Banking Expenses ⁹	2,209	390		780
Total Administrative and Other Fees	<u>\$ 7,198</u>	<u>\$ 3,431</u>	<u>\$ 235</u>	<u>\$ 20,381</u>

¹ Internal costs include Investment Management Division (IMD) employee salaries and fringe benefits, IMD's portion of the allocated departmental costs, and departmental information technology and location cost.

² Investment research and consulting costs primarily consist of information service subscriptions, investment advisory services and external consulting costs.

³ Information technology costs directly support the Department's investment research and management systems.

⁴ Temporary staffing costs include administrative services and portfolio directors operating under contract at the IMD.

⁵ Financial services costs are related to audit and actuarial services.

⁶ Employee business expenses primarily consist of reimbursed business travel costs.

⁷ Withholding taxes are related to foreign taxes paid on foreign investment earnings.

⁸ Investment Expenses primarily consist of partnership expenses and organizational fees paid for administering the investment portfolios.

⁹ Banking Expenses primarily consist of bank account charges and asset custody fees.

¹⁰ For more information on the investment portfolios in the External Investment Pool, see the Deposits and Investments note (Note 2).

¹¹ The Short-term and Long-term investment portfolios are internally managed by the Department and do not have any associated management or performance fees.

Investment Portfolio ¹⁰

Real Estate	Alternatives	Credit	Inflation Sensitive	Cash	Total
\$ 63,015	\$ 80,272	\$ 25,912	\$ 14,855	\$ 0	\$ 187,356
77,036	64,625	50,382	48,411		300,817
<u>\$ 140,051</u>	<u>\$ 144,897</u>	<u>\$ 76,294</u>	<u>\$ 63,266</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 488,173</u>
\$ 756	\$ 996	\$ 445	\$ 548	\$ 0	\$ 11,651
	3				8
157	36	174	107	3	1,959
67	82	63	66	20	1,129
					2
21	17	13	21	10	293
3	2	4	4		21
5	6	2	2	1	47
160	76		(172)		16,237
3,461	19,756	4,005	15,846		43,285
					3,379
<u>\$ 4,630</u>	<u>\$ 20,974</u>	<u>\$ 4,706</u>	<u>\$ 16,422</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 78,011</u>

**North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Investment Performance Schedule
External Investment Pool
As of June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit N-1
Page 1 of 4**

Introduction

The financial statements include investments managed by the Treasurer. The tradition of conservative fiscal management has served North Carolina's public workers and taxpayers well throughout the years. The Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, Legislative Retirement System, Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund, Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, and Retiree Health Benefit Fund (collectively NCRS) continue that tradition with a significant allocation in fixed income assets (bonds) combined with reasonable exposure to more volatile growth-oriented assets and a diversified portfolio. The result of this strategy is a fund that obtains lower returns than the typical large public fund peer in strong equity markets, but is a top performer in turbulent economic and financial market environments.

As of June 30, 2019, the NCRS comprised approximately 85% of the total net position of the External Investment Pool. Following is a discussion of the Investment Policy Statement, risk and returns relative to the benchmarks, the management and incentive fees paid and peer cost comparison relative to NCRS.

Investment Policy Statement

The pension fund investments are allocated according to the Investment Policy Statement (IPS), which was finalized during fiscal year 2014 and became effective July 1, 2014. Periodically, the Investment Management Division conducts an asset liability study utilizing updated capital market assumptions, and presents the results to the Treasurer and the Investment Advisory Committee. There have been no changes to the asset allocation policy since July 1, 2014. The table below maps the investment policy statement's classifications to the statutory classifications which are used to prepare the financial statements as of June 30, 2019. The numbers only reflect net position of the NCRS funds in the statutory asset classes excluding securities lending. The Investment Portfolios chart in Note 2 for these portfolios reflects gross investments for all of the State Treasurer Pool.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Investment Performance Schedule
External Investment Pool
As of June 30, 2019

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Statutory Classification			
	Public Equity ¹	Long Term ²	Pension Cash ²	Fixed Income ^{2,8}
Public Equity	\$ 38,694,567	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Private Equity				
Non Core Real Estate				
Opportunistic Fixed Income				
Investment Grade Fixed Income and Cash		26,967,154		3,080,343
Pension Cash			3,121,454	
Inflation Sensitive				
Core Real Estate				
Multi Strategy				
Total	\$ 38,694,567	\$ 26,967,154	\$ 3,121,454	\$ 3,080,343

¹ General Statute 147-69.2(b)(8)(a),(c)

² General Statute 147-69.1(c) and General Statute 147-69.2(b)(1) (6b)

³ General Statute 147-69.2(b)(9)

⁴ General Statute 147-69.2(b)(7)

⁵ General Statute 147-69.2(b)(9a)

⁶ General Statute 147-69.2(b)(6c)

⁷ General Statute 147-69.2(b)(8)(b)

⁸ Consists solely of investments in Short-term Investment Fund

Statutory Classification					
Alternatives ³	Real Estate ⁴	Inflation Sensitive ⁵	Opportunistic Fixed Income ⁶	Limited Liability ⁷	Total
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,582,257	\$ 40,276,824
5,457,524					5,457,524
	3,298,098				3,298,098
			5,803,272		5,803,272
					30,047,497
					3,121,454
		6,279,734			6,279,734
	5,673,270				5,673,270
2,048,536					2,048,536
<u>\$ 7,506,060</u>	<u>\$ 8,971,368</u>	<u>\$ 6,279,734</u>	<u>\$ 5,803,272</u>	<u>\$ 1,582,257</u>	<u>\$ 102,006,209</u>

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Investment Performance Schedule
External Investment Pool
As of June 30, 2019

Exhibit N-1
Page 3 of 4

The following supplementary information includes a discussion of the retirement system's returns compared to benchmarks, and total management and incentive fees paid. As of June 30, 2019, the North Carolina Retirement System (NCRS) had the following investment returns over the applicable 1, 3, 5 and 10 year periods:

Investment Returns (Net of Fees) as of June 30, 2019

Asset Classification	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
Growth	5.91%	11.59%	6.95%	10.76%
Benchmark	4.88%	9.91%	5.64%	9.77%
Public Equity	5.11%	12.07%	6.47%	11.01%
Benchmark	4.43%	10.88%	5.74%	10.20%
Private Equity	12.12%	12.68%	10.34%	10.70%
Benchmark	8.71%	10.53%	8.41%	12.15%
Non-Core Real Estate	8.01%	11.63%	13.33%	8.91%
Benchmark	4.39%	6.85%	7.16%	6.11%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	4.09%	7.40%	3.33%	9.35%
Benchmark	2.27%	4.01%	1.05%	3.57%
Rates & Liquidity	8.17%	2.46%	3.27%	5.13%
Benchmark	8.96%	2.55%	3.53%	5.12%
Investment Grade Fixed Income and Cash	8.88%	2.65%	3.44%	5.22%
Benchmark	9.21%	2.59%	3.63%	5.16%
Pension Cash	2.28%	1.55%	1.19%	
Benchmark	2.21%	1.35%	0.84%	
Inflation Sensitive & Diversifiers	5.56%	7.66%	4.16%	3.08%
Benchmark	3.97%	4.57%	3.32%	3.11%
Inflation Sensitive	4.35%	7.52%	1.51%	-1.08%
Benchmark	2.94%	3.11%	-0.77%	-0.67%
Core Real Estate	6.92%	7.87%	7.83%	8.72%
Benchmark	5.16%	6.31%	8.34%	8.43%
Multi-Strategy	3.33%	7.52%	4.45%	8.23%
Benchmark	2.67%	6.84%	3.41%	6.81%
Total Pension Plan	6.58%	8.21%	5.49%	8.44%
Implementation Benchmark	6.11%	7.18%	4.83%	7.85%
Long-Term Policy Benchmark	6.18%	7.02%	4.48%	7.63%

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Investment Performance Schedule
External Investment Pool
As of June 30, 2019

Exhibit N-1
Page 4 of 4

The Growth benchmark used is a blend of the Public Equity, Private Equity, Non-Core Real Estate and Opportunistic Fixed Income benchmarks at their policy weights. The Public Equity benchmark is a dynamically weighted combination of the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI), All Country World Index (ACWI), Investible Market Index (IMI), Net ("Long-Only"), and a beta adjusted MSCI ACWI IMI Net ("Hedged Equity"). Private Equity's benchmark is comprised of the following Burgiss Group Private iQ indices: 50% Buyout, 20% Venture Capital, and 30% Distressed. The Non-Core Real Estate benchmark is comprised of the following Burgiss Group Private iQ indices: 80% US Non-Core Real Estate ("Opportunistic and Value- Added") and 20% Non-US Non-Core Real Estate ("Opportunistic and Value-Added"). Opportunistic Fixed Income's benchmark is comprised of 50% Hedge Fund Absolute Return Index (HFRX) Distressed Securities Index, 20% HFRX Relative Value Index, 15% Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index, and 15% Bank of America Merrill Lynch (BOAML) High Yield Index.

The overall Rates & Liquidity benchmark is a blend of the Investment Grade (IG) Fixed Income & Cash and Pension Cash benchmarks at their policy weights. The benchmark used for IG Fixed Income & Cash is comprised of 10% iMoneyNet First Tier Institutional Money Market Funds Net Index and 90% custom BOAML Core Investment Grade Index. The Custom BOAML index is comprised of the following weightings: 30% BOAML 5+ Years Governments, 35% BOAML 5+ Years Investment Grade Corporates, and 35% BOAML Mortgage Master. The Pension Cash benchmark used is the iMoneyNet First Tier Institutional Money Market Net Index.

The Inflation Sensitive & Diversifiers benchmark used is a blend of the Inflation Sensitive and Core Real Estate benchmarks at their policy weights. The Inflation Sensitive benchmark is a dynamically weighted combination of the Bank of America Merrill Lynch 1-3 Years US Inflation-Linked Treasury Index (TIPS), the Bloomberg Commodities Index (Commodities), and a combination of benchmarks of investments classified within Private Natural Resources or Other Real Assets and Diversifiers. The Core Real Estate Benchmark is comprised of 80% National Council of Real Estate Investment Fiduciaries (NCREIF) Open End Diversified Core Equity (ODCE) Net and 20% Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE) European Public Real Estate Association (EPRA) National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT) Global Index.

The Multi-Strategy benchmark is comprised of a dynamically weighted combination of the HFRX ED: Multi-Strategy Index, net of fees, and the market value weighted benchmarks for any other total fund strategies within the portfolio.

The Benchmarks used for the total plan are the Implementation and Long-Term Policy Benchmarks. The Implementation Benchmark is a blend of the asset class benchmarks at policy weights. It is currently as follows: 58% Growth, 29% Rates and Liquidity, 11% Inflation Sensitive & Diversifiers, and 2% Multi-Strategy. Lastly, the Long-Term Policy Benchmark is comprised of 57% MSCI ACWI IMI Net, 33% BOAML 5+ Years US Treasury Index, 6% Bloomberg Commodity Index, and 4% BOAML 1-3 Years US Inflation-Linked Treasury Index.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Investment Pool Fee Schedule - Total Fees by Basis Points (bps)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Dollars in Thousands)

Asset Class	Expenses Paid: Management and Incentive Fee (Average Market Value)		
	0 bps	0 - 25bps	25 - 50bps
	Public Equity	\$ 14,574,001	\$ 11,288,920
Private Equity	673,388	40,553	415,197
Non Core Real Estate	35,323	36,519	45,957
Opportunistic Fixed Income	67,212		1,457,634
Investment Grade Fixed Income and Cash	28,351,851		
Pension Cash	3,967,407		
Inflation Sensitive	376,572	216,536	1,453,191
Core Real Estate	134,167	738,502	806,239
Multi-Strategy	375		1,574,403
Total Fund	<u>\$ 48,180,296</u>	<u>\$ 12,321,030</u>	<u>\$ 16,514,418</u>

Asset Class	Expenses Paid: Management and Incentive Fee (% of Asset Class Average Market Value)		
	0 bps	0 - 25bps	25 - 50bps
	Public Equity	38.18%	29.57%
Private Equity	12.56%	0.76%	7.75%
Non Core Real Estate	1.08%	1.12%	1.41%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	1.17%	0.00%	25.43%
Investment Grade Fixed Income and Cash	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pension Cash	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Inflation Sensitive	6.02%	3.46%	23.22%
Core Real Estate	2.45%	13.50%	14.74%
Multi-Strategy	0.02%	0.00%	79.42%
Total Fund	48.88%	12.50%	16.76%

Exhibit O-1

Expenses Paid: Management and Incentive Fee (Average Market Value)

50 - 100bps	100 - 150bps	150+bps	Total
\$ 965,323	\$ 197,458	\$ 383,346	\$ 38,170,845
1,345,921	989,354	1,894,851	5,359,264
701,746	789,680	1,646,999	3,256,224
1,595,845	1,477,822	1,132,599	5,731,112
			28,351,851
			3,967,407
1,553,396	1,213,055	1,446,291	6,259,041
2,602,800	461,154	726,204	5,469,066
267,851	139,856		1,982,485
<u>\$ 9,032,882</u>	<u>\$ 5,268,379</u>	<u>\$ 7,230,290</u>	<u>\$ 98,547,295</u>

Expenses Paid: Management and Incentive Fee (% of Asset Class Average Market Value)

50 - 100bps	100 - 150bps	150+bps	Total
2.53%	0.53%	1.00%	100.00%
25.11%	18.46%	35.36%	100.00%
21.55%	24.25%	50.59%	100.00%
27.85%	25.79%	19.76%	100.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
24.81%	19.38%	23.11%	100.00%
47.60%	8.43%	13.28%	100.00%
13.51%	7.05%	0.00%	100.00%
9.17%	5.35%	7.34%	100.00%

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Investment Pool Fee Schedule - Fee Type by Contract
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Exhibit O-2

Fee Type by Contract (Average Market Value)

Asset Class	No Fees	Management Only	Incentive Only	Management and Incentive	Total
Public Equity	\$ 13,788,519	\$ 22,901,430	\$ 32,323	\$ 1,448,570	\$ 38,170,842
Private Equity	105,850	16,935		5,236,479	5,359,264
Non Core Real Estate				3,256,225	3,256,225
Opportunistic Fixed Income		298,342		5,432,770	5,731,112
Investment Grade Fixed Income and Cash	28,351,851				28,351,851
Pension Cash	3,967,407				3,967,407
Inflation Sensitive	133,321	1,212,229	189,675	4,723,817	6,259,042
Core Real Estate		1,201,445		4,267,622	5,469,067
Multi-Strategy		1,574,403		408,082	1,982,485
Total Fund	\$ 46,346,948	\$ 27,204,784	\$ 221,998	\$ 24,773,565	\$ 98,547,295

Fee Type by Contract (% of Asset Class Average Market Value)

Asset Class	No Fees	Management Only	Incentive Only	Management and Incentive	Total
Public Equity	36.12%	60.01%	0.08%	3.79%	100.00%
Private Equity	1.98%	0.32%	0.00%	97.70%	100.00%
Non Core Real Estate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	0.00%	5.21%	0.00%	94.79%	100.00%
Investment Grade Fixed Income and Cash	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Pension Cash	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Inflation Sensitive	2.13%	19.37%	3.03%	75.47%	100.00%
Core Real Estate	0.00%	21.97%	0.00%	78.03%	100.00%
Multi-Strategy	0.00%	79.42%	0.00%	20.58%	100.00%
Total Fund	47.02%	27.61%	0.23%	25.14%	100.00%

***North Carolina Department of State Treasurer
Notes to Supplementary Information
Investment Pool Fee Schedules
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019***

Average Market Value

The market value of investments held by investment managers are averaged monthly from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019. This schedule is presented in average market value because it measures the performance of an investment manager over the past year, instead of ending market value where the performance is measured as of June 30, 2019. Note: The Investment Returns Schedule (Exhibit N-1) is reported at ending market value and the Investment Pool Fee Schedule (Exhibits O-1 and O-2) is presented at average market value. Thus, the asset's market values reported on these schedules will not agree.

Management Fee

A management fee represents a charge by the investment manager as consideration for serving as a delegated fiduciary with respect to investment duties and powers assigned under a contract. Generally, this fee is expressed as an annual fixed percentage of some base value. Depending on the type of investment structure and strategy, this base value can be function of the market value of the investments, cost basis of the investments, or the total capital that the investment manager may request for investments under a contractual commitment.

Incentive Fee

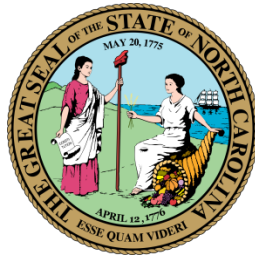
An incentive fee represents a profit sharing arrangement with the investment manager as consideration for serving as a delegated fiduciary with respect to investment duties and powers assigned under a contract. These profit sharing arrangements may also be referred to as a carried interest or a performance fee. Depending on the type of investment structure and strategy, incentive fees can be charged against all profits earned or applied only to the profits above an agreed upon level that is often times referred to as a hurdle rate of return. Incentive fees can be paid annually based on realized and/or unrealized profits, at agreed to interim milestones, or paid only on a measure of realized profits (i.e., generally all are subject to certain criteria and conditions). The incentive fees shown in the preceding tables represent paid incentive fees. They do not include accrued incentive fees.

Fund of Funds

Consistent with industry convention, cost figures do not include the fees and expenses of investment managers that are held within fund of fund vehicles.

Basis Point

A basis point is a unit of measure used to describe the percentage change in the value or rate of a financial instrument. One basis point is equivalent to 0.01% (1/100th of a percent) or 0.0001 in decimal form. Likewise, a fractional basis point like 1.5 basis point is equivalent to 0.015% or 0.00015 in decimal form.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Office of the State Auditor



Beth A. Wood, CPA
State Auditor

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING
AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN
AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
*GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS***

The Honorable Dale R. Folwell, State Treasurer
and Management of the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of each major governmental fund, the discretely presented component unit, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer, a department of the State of North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 5, 2020.

Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer Investment Programs, the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina, and the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan, as described in our report on the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Department of State Treasurer are intended to present the financial position, changes in financial position, and cash flows that are only attributable to the transactions of the Department of State Treasurer. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of North Carolina as of June 30, 2019, the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Department's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the

effectiveness of the Department's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Department's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Department's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Department's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Beth A. Wood, CPA
State Auditor

Raleigh, North Carolina

June 5, 2020

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This audit required 5,391 hours at an approximate cost of \$560,664, plus actuarial costs of \$40,500. The total audit cost also includes the cost associated with the report on the Department's statewide financial audit procedures.