

State Board of Administration of Florida
Florida Retirement System (FRS) Trust Fund

Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS,
AND MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Trustees
State Board of Administration of Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund (the "Trust") administered by the State Board of Administration ("SBA") of Florida, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Trust'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 an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits 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 Trust'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 Trust'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 opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust administered by the SBA as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the changes in financial position for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matters

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Trust and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Florida, the State Board of Administration of Florida or the Florida Retirement System as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, their changes in financial position, or, where applicable, their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

As described in Notes 2 and 3, the financial statements include investments valued at approximately \$39.9 billion and \$37.8 billion as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, for which fair value has been estimated by general partners and investment advisors, and reviewed and approved by the Trust's management, in the absence of readily ascertainable market values. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, the estimate of values may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investment securities, and the differences could be material. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *management's discussion and analysis* on pages 3 through 11 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by 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 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 5, 2019 on our consideration of the Trust'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 Trust's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.


Crowe LLP

Tampa, Florida
November 5, 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Introduction

This section of the financial statements of the Florida Retirement System (FRS) Trust Fund (the Trust) presents management's discussion and analysis of the Trust's financial position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. Please read it in conjunction with the basic financial statements and the accompanying notes, which follow this section.

As further described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the FRS Pension Plan (the Plan) is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan for eligible members of the FRS who have elected to participate in the Plan.

The Florida Legislature is responsible for establishing Plan structure, benefit levels and contribution rates, and providing statutory authority for administering the Plan. The Plan is administered by the Division of Retirement within the Department of Management Services (DMS). DMS's responsibilities include directing actuarial studies, collecting contributions to the Plan, transmitting contributions to the State Board of Administration of Florida (the SBA) for deposit in the Trust, and making benefit payments. The SBA is responsible for investing Trust assets consistent with statutory authority.

Financial Statements

The financial reporting entity represented in the basic financial statements and accompanying notes is the Trust, which consists of the assets held in trust by the SBA for the payment of retirement benefits and reasonable administrative expenses of the Plan. The financial statements of the Trust do not include the pension liabilities of the participating employers. The assets, liabilities, and net position of the Trust are reported in the comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs) published by the State of Florida and the DMS.

The Trust's basic financial statements include two-year comparative statements of net position and statements of changes in net position. The statements of net position provide a measurement of the financial position of the Trust as of the end of the fiscal year. The statements of changes in net position present the results of Trust activities during the fiscal years presented in this report. The accompanying notes to the financial statements offer additional discussion that is essential for a full understanding of the data presented in the financial statements, and provide additional information regarding the Trust, such as accounting policies, significant account balances and activities, material risks, obligations, contingencies, and subsequent events, if any.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Statements of Net Position

The statements of net position present the assets, liabilities, and net position (total assets in excess of total liabilities) of the Trust as of the end of the fiscal year and are point-in-time financial statements. The following table represents condensed financial information.

	As of June 30		
	2019	2018	2017
	<i>(In Millions)</i>		
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 95	\$ 114	\$ 131
Investments	165,472	165,893	157,789
Receivables and prepaid expenses	3,517	5,142	2,376
Total assets	169,084	171,149	160,296
Liabilities			
Total liabilities	5,397	9,831	6,135
Net position held in trust	\$ 163,687	\$ 161,318	\$ 154,161

Statements of Changes in Net Position

The statements of changes in net position show the net investment income earned by the Trust, the contributions from employers and employees, and the deductions for members and beneficiaries that occurred during the fiscal year. The following table represents condensed financial information.

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30		
	2019	2018	2017
	<i>(In Millions)</i>		
Additions			
Investment income	\$ 9,967	\$ 14,512	\$ 19,322
Investment expenses	(592)	(602)	(572)
Net security lending income	31	43	49
Total net investment income	9,406	13,953	18,799
Contributions:			
Employer/employee contributions received from DMS	3,792	3,552	3,296
Member-directed benefits received from the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund	84	71	71
Total contributions	3,876	3,623	3,367
Total additions	13,282	17,576	22,166
Deductions			
Funds sent to DMS for benefit payments	10,348	9,822	9,347
Member-directed benefits sent to the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund	565	597	569
Total deductions	10,913	10,419	9,916
Change in net position	2,369	7,157	12,250
Net position held in trust:			
Beginning of year	161,318	154,161	141,911
End of year	\$ 163,687	\$ 161,318	\$ 154,161

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Analysis

The Trust's net position increased by \$2.4 billion (1.5%) and \$7.2 billion (4.6%) during fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. For both fiscal years, the growth in net position was due primarily to positive investment performance, with continued strength in the equity markets and lower yields generating increased fixed income appreciation in fiscal year 2019. As well, an increase in overall contributions received for investment in the Trust for both fiscal years 2019 and 2018 provided additional resources. Deductions from the Trust for benefit payments continued to rise, but the effect on the Trust's net position was offset by the growth in the investments and additional contributions.

Trust investments generated income of approximately \$10.0 billion during fiscal year 2019 and \$14.5 billion during fiscal year 2018. Overall global equity investment performance contributed significantly to both fiscal years' investment income despite some periods of market volatility. Global equities returned 5.0% for fiscal year 2019 and 11.6% for fiscal year 2018. As well, fixed income returns improved substantially during fiscal year 2019, as lower yields provided for improved growth in these investments. Fixed income returns were 6.8% for fiscal year 2019, versus -0.19% for fiscal year 2018. Private equity, strategic and real estate investment performance remained relatively consistent for both fiscal years, further producing continued growth in the Trust's investment income and overall net position. Additional information can be found in the "Investment Returns" section of Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Investment expenses totaled \$592 million, or .37% (37 basis points) of total average investments for fiscal year 2019, compared with investment expenses of \$602 million, or .38% (38 basis points) of total average investments for fiscal year 2018. The investment expenses decreased by \$10 million (1.7%) and increased by \$30 million (5.2%) during fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. Investment expenses are driven in large part by assets under management (AUM). The decrease in investment expenses in fiscal year 2019 was due primarily to market volatility and an increase in benefit payment outflows, which led to lower AUM at times during the fiscal year.

Investment expenses are primarily comprised of fees and expenses deducted directly from earnings in the Trust. These expenses include such items as bank fees and investment management fees paid or accrued to third party investment managers who are responsible for managing the portion of the Trust not managed internally by the SBA. Additional items in this category include the SBA administrative service charge and other investment fees and expenses. The SBA investment service charge (currently .0225% of AUM) is statutorily charged to all SBA investment mandates for general investment services and is used to fund the SBA's operating costs.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Analysis (continued)

Other investment fees and expenses are summarized below and generally represent expenditures not covered by the SBA investment service charge.

Investment expenses	Fiscal Years Ended June 30		
	2019	2018	2017
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>		
Bank fees	\$ 4,071	\$ 4,343	\$ 4,223
Investment management fees	539,660	550,267	521,736
SBA investment service charges	35,836	36,069	33,073
Other fees and expenses:			
Consulting	5,460	3,843	6,459
Legal	3,636	2,996	2,835
Derivative	2,163	2,496	2,324
Miscellaneous	642	1,762	1,210
Total other fees and expenses	11,901	11,097	12,828
Total investment expenses	\$ 591,468	\$ 601,776	\$ 571,860

Net security lending income decreased by \$12 million (27.9%) and \$6 million (12.2%) in fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. The fluctuations are due to changes in demand and pricing of loaned securities. The lending program continues to focus on maximizing earnings while managing reinvestment risk. Additional information on the securities lending program is provided in Note 3 to the financial statements.

Contributions to the Trust consist primarily of amounts received from DMS for employer and employee retirement plan contributions during the fiscal year. Total contributions to the Trust increased by \$253 million (7.0%) and \$256 million (7.6%) during fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. These amounts vary from year to year based upon a number of factors such as statutory contribution rates and the number of participating employers and employees.

Deductions from the Trust include amounts needed to fund benefit payments and member-directed transfers to the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund throughout the year. Funds sent from the Trust to DMS for benefit payments increased by \$526 million (5.4%) and \$475 million (5.1%) during fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. Member-directed benefits sent to the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund reflect elections by the FRS members to transfer their membership from the FRS Pension Plan to the FRS Investment Plan. Member-directed benefits sent to the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund decreased by \$32 million (5.4%) and increased by \$28 million (4.9%) during fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis

Plan Choice

Effective January 1, 2018, Chapter 2017-88, Laws of Florida was signed into law amending section 121.4501(4), Florida Statutes. The law provides that all new hires will have until the last business day of the 8th month after hire to make a choice between the FRS Pension Plan and FRS Investment Plan. If a new hire does not make an active election by the deadline date, the new hire will default into the FRS Investment Plan, except those who are enrolled in the Special Risk Class (who will still default to the FRS Pension Plan). The first group of new hires defaulted into the FRS Investment Plan effective October 1, 2018. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, 6% of all new hires defaulted to the FRS Pension Plan and 24% made an active election to enroll in the FRS Pension Plan. Based upon the limited data available, it is too soon to provide trend information or projections as to the effect the plan change amendment may have on the Trust’s net position.

The number of new employees eligible to make an initial retirement plan choice continues to fluctuate from year to year. Despite the recent Plan Choice changes, the percentage of employees making active elections to the Pension Plan continues to increase. In addition, fiscal year 2019 saw a 39% increase in Second Elections over the previous fiscal year as the Pension Plan remains a desirable retirement option for many employees.

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30		
	2019	2018	2017
New employees making initial plan choice	47,852	56,517	61,511
Number of new employees joining			
FRS Pension Plan:	14,434	42,980	47,645
Active election	24%	21%	19%
Plan default	6%	55%	58%
Employee Second Elections ¹ :			
To the FRS Pension Plan	1,067	766	792
To the FRS Investment Plan	3,270	3,871	4,019

¹ FRS members are granted a one-time option to transfer from one retirement plan (Pension or Investment) to the other during their FRS-covered employment. This is considered a Second Election.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Contribution Rates

The Legislature is responsible for establishing employer and employee contribution rates. Employer rates vary by membership and have steadily increased over the last three fiscal years.

<u>Membership Class</u>	<u>Employee Rate</u>	<u>Employer Rate¹</u>		
	<u>FYs 2017-19</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>
Regular	3.00 %	6.54 %	6.20 %	5.80 %
Special risk	3.00	22.78	21.55	20.85
Special risk: administrative support	3.00	33.26	32.91	26.34
Legislators	3.00	55.03	49.14	40.38
Governor, Lt. Governor, and cabinet officers	3.00	55.03	49.14	40.38
State Attorney and public defenders	3.00	55.03	49.14	40.38
Justices and judges	3.00	39.05	37.92	34.98
County and local elected officers	3.00	46.98	43.78	40.75
Senior management service	3.00	22.34	20.99	20.05
DROP	0.00	12.37	11.60	11.33

¹ Employer rates presented in this table do not include employer contributions for Health Insurance Subsidy (1.66% for FYs 2017-2019) or plan administrative/educational expense (.06% for FYs 2017-2019) as these amounts are not deposited into the Trust.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Investment Returns

The Trust earned an overall investment return of 6.26% for fiscal year 2019, outperforming its benchmark over the trailing one-, three-, five-, ten- and fifteen-year periods. The 2019 total fund return exceeded the benchmark by 59 basis points. The 2018 total fund return exceeded the benchmark by 76 basis points.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Trust's investment returns¹, by major asset class, were as follows:

Asset Class	Fiscal Years Ended June 30			
	2019		2018	
	Return	Benchmark	Return	Benchmark
Total Fund	6.26 %	5.67 %	8.98 %	8.22 %
Global Equity	5.00	4.55	11.61	11.11
Fixed Income	6.79	6.73	-0.19	-0.32
Real Estate	7.13	6.95	7.21	7.20
Private Equity ²	15.46	6.08	17.25	14.18
Strategic Investments	5.20	5.06	7.76	6.58
Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.33	2.31	1.42	1.29

¹ The above investment performance information for June 30, 2019 and 2018, is the investment return data supplied by the SBA's master custodian and performance measurement service provider, BNY Mellon Performance Reporting and Analytics Services. These rates of returns do not necessarily reflect the same information and accounting treatments as included in the Trust's Statements of Changes in Net Position, due to the latter's inclusion of subsequent updates to private market investment valuations, timing differences in the recognition of receivables, payables and other items, and differences in GASB accounting rules and SBA performance measurement policies. For 2018, Total Fund performance, based on 2018 audited information as certified by BNY Mellon Performance Reporting and Analytics Services, was 9.24%. As of the issuance date of the audit report for 2019, final Total Fund performance based on 2019 audited information was not available.

² Per industry convention, Private Equity returns are presented on a dollar-weighted basis. All other returns (including Total Fund) are on a time-weighted basis. Time-weighted returns show the value of one dollar invested in a portfolio for the entire period while dollar-weighted returns show an average return of all dollars in the portfolio for the period.

More detailed information and analysis of the Trust's performance can be obtained from the SBA's Annual Investment Report, which can be found at www.sbafla.com.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Economic Factors

The 2019 fiscal year generated another year of positive capital market returns across most asset classes, despite some market volatility throughout the year. The year began by continuing the upward trend where the 2018 fiscal year left off. The U.S. stock market reached a new high and set the record for the longest bull market in U.S. history. Strong gross domestic product (GDP) growth, muted inflation, low unemployment and a positive outlook supported risk assets and the Federal Open Market Committee's (FOMC) monetary tightening cycle. September saw the eighth rate hike in this tightening phase, with another expected in December and more forecasted for 2019. While the U.S. equity market remained strong throughout third quarter 2018, European stocks improved only modestly on solid corporate earnings tempered by concerns over slowing economic growth. Emerging Market stocks were negatively impacted by a strong U.S. dollar, higher interest rates and global trade tension. During fourth quarter 2018, stocks around the world declined with tightening U.S. monetary policy, increased fears of deteriorating U.S./China trade relations and signs of slowing economic growth.

The market reversed sharply in early 2019 and the fiscal year ended with a repeat of the up and down pattern experienced throughout the year. The S&P 500 Index returned to peak levels in April driven by a less aggressive FOMC. May saw a sell-off in risk assets, especially stocks and credit, as the rhetoric on trade and tariffs escalated once again and global economic growth slowed. Finally, June saw a positive rebound back to peak levels of the stock market after the Federal Reserve and European Central Bank provided reassurance that monetary policy intervention would be available if needed. Despite the resiliency of the stock market, bonds remained cautious on the outlook for growth and inflation, with the 10-year U.S. treasury yield continuing to fall, dipping below 2% at the end of the year.

Overall, most major capital markets generated positive investment results for the 2019 fiscal year. The global equity market generated positive returns, despite the sharp swings and underlying tensions experienced throughout the year. Global equity returns were primarily driven by the broad U.S. equity market, as represented by the Russell 3000® Index, which returned 9.0% over the year and significantly outpaced international equities. In U.S. dollar terms, developed international markets, represented by the MSCI World Ex USA Index, returned 1.3%, while emerging markets represented by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index posted a 1.2% return. As U.S. yields fell meaningfully throughout the year, the U.S. bond market, as represented by the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index, returned 7.9%. Generally propped up by renewed central bank support and absent any materially negative economic reports, capital markets continued to move higher for the 2019 fiscal year despite the concerns of trade wars, fears of recessionary signals and signs of fading fiscal support.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Contacting the Trust's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, Plan members, and other interested parties with an overview of the Trust's finances and the prudent exercise of the SBA's oversight. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Chief Operating/Financial Officer, State Board of Administration of Florida, P.O. Box 13300, Tallahassee, Florida 32317.

Statements of Net Position

	As of June 30	
	2019	2018
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 94,874	\$ 114,328
Investments:		
Fixed income	36,080,560	36,371,280
Equity	88,890,660	88,951,288
Alternative	27,784,000	26,432,707
Real estate	12,095,897	11,406,346
Other	115,326	99,581
Security lending collateral	505,785	2,631,692
Total investments	165,472,228	165,892,894
Receivables:		
Accrued interest and dividends	404,173	363,044
Spot foreign currency contracts	93,339	1,492,030
Investments sold, but not settled	2,641,277	2,877,500
Margin receivable from counterparty	33,612	60,880
Due from DMS	336,490	343,513
Total receivables	3,508,891	5,136,967
Prepaid investment management fees	7,716	5,056
Total assets	169,083,709	171,149,245
Liabilities		
Investments:		
Short sales	224,059	249,017
Other	91,431	106,263
Total investments	315,490	355,280
Payables:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	128,684	133,026
Spot foreign currency contracts	93,326	1,489,219
Investments purchased, but not settled	4,107,129	4,994,409
Margin payable to counterparty	36,811	19,836
Obligations under security lending agreements	537,066	2,659,233
Due to DMS	178,341	180,663
Total payables	5,081,357	9,476,386
Total liabilities	5,396,847	9,831,666
Net position held in trust	\$ 163,686,862	\$ 161,317,579

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Net Position

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30	
	2019	2018
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Additions		
Investment income:		
Interest income	\$ 909,531	\$ 767,549
Dividend income	1,923,999	1,863,241
Alternative investment income	2,235,700	2,384,456
Real estate income	488,096	464,195
Fines, forfeits, and securities litigation proceeds	14,010	5,790
Net increase/(decrease) in fair value of investments	4,395,370	9,026,876
Total investment income	9,966,706	14,512,107
Investment expenses:		
Bank fees	(4,071)	(4,343)
Investment management fees	(539,660)	(550,267)
SBA investment service charges	(35,836)	(36,069)
Other fees and expenses	(11,901)	(11,097)
Total investment expenses	(591,468)	(601,776)
Net income from investments	9,375,238	13,910,331
Security lending income	68,289	71,625
Security lending expenses	(37,155)	(29,042)
Net income from security lending	31,134	42,583
Total net investment income	9,406,372	13,952,914
Contributions:		
Employer/employee contributions received from DMS	3,792,037	3,552,506
Member-directed benefits received from the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund	83,627	70,597
Total contributions	3,875,664	3,623,103
Total additions	13,282,036	17,576,017
Deductions		
Funds sent to DMS for benefit payments	10,347,708	9,822,417
Member-directed benefits sent to the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund	565,045	597,010
Total deductions	10,912,753	10,419,427
Change in net position	2,369,283	7,156,590
Net position held in trust		
Beginning of year	161,317,579	154,160,989
End of year	\$ 163,686,862	\$ 161,317,579

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Financial Reporting Entity

The Florida Retirement System (FRS) Pension Plan (the Plan) is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan qualified under IRC Section 401(a) and established by the Legislature of the State of Florida in accordance with Chapter 121, *Florida Statutes*, to provide for retirement benefits for eligible employees of the State and all participating county, municipal, district school board, community college and university employees. Under the FRS, employers and, as of July 1, 2011, employees make contributions to the Department of Management Service (DMS), Division of Retirement, the Plan administrator, which are initially deposited into the Florida Retirement System Contributions Clearing Fund, which holds all contributions for all plans of the FRS. The DMS, as the administrative agency of the Plan, provides full accounting and administration of benefit payments and contributions, commissions actuarial studies, and proposes rules and regulations for the administration of the Plan.

Chapter 121, *Florida Statutes*, established the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund (the Trust) and empowers and mandates the State Board of Administration (SBA) to receive, invest and hold the assets of the Plan in the Trust for the exclusive benefit of the Plan members and for the payment of reasonable costs of the Plan. The DMS sends employer and employee contributions to the Trust for investment by the SBA. The SBA is governed by a Board of Trustees, comprised of the Governor, as Chair, the Attorney General, and the Chief Financial Officer of the State of Florida.

The Trust is a separate legal entity within the State of Florida. These financial statements and notes include only the net position and change in net position of the Trust and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Florida, the SBA, or the Plan as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the changes in their financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements were prepared in conformity with GAAP as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and reporting principles. The Trust is accounted for as an investment trust fund pursuant to GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools* (GASB 31), GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements –and Management’s Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments* (GASB 34), and GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position* (GASB 63). As such, the Trust presents statements of net position and statements of changes in net position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred, regardless of when the related cash flow takes place.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Trust reports all cash on hand and deposits in banks, including demand deposits, time deposits, and non-negotiable certificates of deposit as cash and cash equivalents.

Investment Valuation

Section 215.47, *Florida Statutes*, gives the SBA the authority to invest in a range of instruments, including security lending agreements. The Trust's investments are reported in accordance with GASB reporting standards. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are reflected in the statements of changes in net position as "net increase/(decrease) in fair value of investments."

The fair values of the Trust's assets are obtained or estimated in accordance with the Global Pricing Guidelines established with the SBA's custodian bank, BNY Mellon, which uses a variety of independent pricing sources and designates certain vendors as the primary source based on asset type, class or issue. BNY Mellon monitors pricing information supplied by these primary sources and may use a supplemental pricing source or change the primary pricing source if any of the following occurs:

- The price of a security is not received from the primary pricing source.
- The primary pricing source no longer provides prices for a particular asset type, class or issue.
- The SBA or its portfolio investment manager challenges a price and BNY Mellon reviews the price with the vendor, who agrees that the price provided by that vendor may not be appropriate.
- The price from the primary source exceeds price tolerance checkpoints and results in a vendor comparison review where another source is deemed to be more appropriate by BNY Mellon.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

When a portfolio includes securities or instruments for which the custodian bank does not receive fair value information from its vendor pricing source, the custodian bank uses a “non-vendor pricing source.” Examples include, but are not limited to, limited partnerships or similar private investment vehicles that do not actively trade through established exchange mechanisms; other private placements where there is limited or no information in the market place; and unique fixed income and equity instruments. The SBA does not provide direction regarding the substitution of prices in instances where securities or instruments are in the portfolio of an investment manager appointed by the SBA. In cases where the SBA directed the purchase of securities or instruments, BNY Mellon may obtain the non-vendor prices by contacting the SBA only if it is not commercially reasonable to directly obtain the non-vendor price information from the broker of record, as identified by the SBA.

For private market investments, where no readily ascertainable market value exists (including limited partnerships, hedge funds, direct-owned real estate, and real estate pooled funds), fair values for the individual investments are based on the net asset value (NAV), which equates to the capital account balance, at the closest available reporting period, as communicated by the general partner and/or investment manager, adjusted for subsequent contributions and distributions. The valuation techniques vary based upon investment type and involve a certain degree of judgment. The most significant input into the NAV of an entity is the value of its investment holdings. The NAV is provided by the general partner and/or investment manager and reviewed by management.

Annually, the financial statements of all private market investments are audited by independent auditors. Private market investments, in which the SBA has a controlling interest or are reported at cost per the investment manager, are also required to be valued, generally annually, by independent, licensed external appraisers selected by an appraisal management company retained by the SBA.

Money market funds and repurchase agreements are reported at amortized cost. Commingled funds are generally reported at the NAV of units held at the end of the period based upon the value of the underlying investments as reported by the external investment manager. Certain commingled funds may be valued under different pricing methods depending on the nature of the fund.

All derivative financial instruments are reported at fair value in the statements of net position. The instruments are adjusted to fair value at least monthly, with valuation changes recognized during the period as gains or losses in the statements of changes in net position and included in the “net increase/(decrease) in fair value of investments”. The nature and use of derivative instruments is discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

Because of the inherent uncertainty of the valuation using pricing methodologies other than the quoted market prices, the estimated fair values may differ from the values that would have been used had an active market existed.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Plan Member-Directed Benefits to/from DMS and the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund

The DMS sends employer and employee contributions to the Trust for investment purposes, and may also request return of funds from the Trust to meet benefit obligations of the FRS. The members of the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund may direct their Plan account balance within the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund be sent to the Trust to effectuate their second election. DMS will also fulfill member-directed second election requests for Trust account balances to be sent from the Trust to the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund. To ensure timely payment, the Trust estimates such obligations at the first of each month and allocates them to the Trust's public market asset classes (excluding the Cash asset class). These allocations constitute liquidity assessments, which the asset classes are required to provide in a prudent, but reasonable timeframe.

At fiscal year-end, the Trust accrues a receivable from DMS for employer and employee contributions due for the month of June, but the amount is received by the Trust the following fiscal year. The Trust accrues a payable at fiscal year-end for the expected amounts to be requested by DMS in order to fund the Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) payouts and benefit obligations as of June 30. DMS maintains records for all employer and employee contributions to the Plan.

Income Recognition

Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade (investment) date basis. Interest and dividend income is recorded on the accrual basis, with dividends accruing on the ex-dividend date.

Management Fees and Investment Service Expenses

The SBA hires external investment managers to invest a significant portion of the Trust's investment assets. The Trust typically pays investment management fees based on individually negotiated investment management agreements. The fees, usually paid quarterly, may be based on a sliding scale of the portfolio's net asset value at quarter-end, calculated by multiplying each level of net position by a specified basis point charge, or may be performance-related, typically associated with exceeding a market benchmark or hurdle rate. Fees are paid from the appropriate manager's portfolio and are recognized as an expense over the time period for which the fees are applicable. Certain investment management fees, usually in private equity portfolios, are paid at the beginning of the period. These fees are recorded as prepaid manager fee assets on the statements of net position and are expensed over their applicable time period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Pursuant to Section 215.515, *Florida Statutes*, the SBA charges the Trust a monthly investment service charge based on the month-end net asset value of the total Trust. The service charge is calculated and deducted from the Trust after each month's total net asset value of the Trust is determined. These charges are reported on the statements of changes in net position as part of the Trust's investment expenses. During fiscal years 2019 and 2018, the SBA investment service charge was .0225% (annualized).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues (additions) and expenses (deductions) during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

In the financial statements and notes, certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation and provide more consistent reporting. These reclassifications had no effect on the Trust's net position or changes in net position.

New Accounting Standards

In November 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations (GASB 83)*. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement. This Statement will enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by establishing uniform criteria for governments to recognize and measure certain AROs, including obligations that may not have been previously reported. The requirements of GASB 83 are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. The statements of net position and the statements of changes in net position are not affected by the adoption of GASB 83, as the Trust does not hold tangible capital assets.

In April 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements (GASB 88)*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. For purposes of disclosures in notes to financial statements, debt is defined as a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Direct borrowings and direct placement have terms negotiated directly with the investor or lender and are not offered for public sale. For disclosure purposes, debt does not include leases, except for contracts reported as a financed purchase of the underlying asset, or accounts payable. This Statement amends Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements—and Management’s Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments, paragraph 119; Statement No. 38, Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures, paragraphs 10 and 12; Interpretation No. 1, Demand Bonds Issued by State and Local Governmental Entities, paragraph 11; NCGA Interpretation 6, Notes to the Financial Statements Disclosure, paragraphs 4 and 5; and Implementation Guide No. 2015-1, Question 7.85.7. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. The statements of net position and the statements of changes in net position are not affected by the adoption of GASB 88, as the Trust does not enter into direct borrowing or direct placement agreements not offered for public sale.

3. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

As of June 30, 2019, the recorded carrying amount of deposits totaled \$94.9 million and consisted of U.S. dollars and foreign currencies (U.S. value) in the amounts of \$1.2 million and \$93.7 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2018, the recorded carrying amount of deposits totaled \$114.3 million and consisted of U.S. dollars and foreign currencies (U.S. value) in the amounts of \$14.5 million and \$99.8 million, respectively.

Investment Classifications

The SBA has the authority and responsibility for the investment of the Trust assets pursuant to Section 215.47, *Florida Statutes*, in a range of instruments including, but not limited to: federally guaranteed obligations, certain state bonds, corporate bonds, commercial paper, banker’s acceptances, short-term obligations purchased individually or in pooled accounts, interests in certain open-end and closed-end management type investment companies or investment trusts, common and preferred stock, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, and real estate. The SBA may also buy and sell futures contracts, option contracts, and domestic or foreign notional principal contracts. The following are the major asset types invested in by the Trust.

- **Fixed Income**

Fixed income securities consist of short-term and long-term obligations. Short-term obligations consist primarily of U.S. Treasury and government-sponsored securities, money market funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, and other similar instruments. These investments are available to meet cash needs as they arise.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Long-term obligations are comprised of both domestic and international securities and consist primarily of negotiable obligations of the U.S. Government and U.S. Government-sponsored agencies, corporate bonds, and securitized offerings such as mortgage-backed securities (MBS), collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO), asset-backed securities (ABS), and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS).

- **Equity**

Equity investments represent both domestic and international stocks traded on major stock exchanges. Also included as equities are commingled funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), real estate investment trusts (REITs), equity-linked notes, participatory notes (P-Notes) and other securities. A REIT is a type of security that invests in real estate through property or mortgages and trades like a stock on the major exchanges. An equity-linked note is an instrument whose return is determined by the performance of a single equity security, a basket of equity securities, or an equity index.

- **Alternative**

The Trust invests in various funds and investment vehicles, which employ specific strategies and co-investments often outside the traditional asset classes. The most common investment categories for these funds include domestic and international private equity, activist equity, private debt/credit opportunities, real assets, insurance funds and hedge funds. The structure of these investments is generally a limited partnership or limited liability company and tends to be long term and illiquid in nature. Due to this type of structure, private debt/credit opportunities typically do not have established ratings or durations associated with these investments.

- **Real Estate**

Real estate investments include ownership primarily in office, multifamily, retail, industrial and agricultural properties, and secondarily in several alternative property types including self-storage and student housing. The program is focused on core risk strategies, but also includes value-add and opportunistic risk strategies. These assets are held directly, as part of a joint venture, and in open-ended and closed-ended commingled funds. Real assets and real estate partnership investments are classified as Alternative Investments for financial reporting purposes.

- **Other**

Included in this type are investments such as foreign currency contracts, futures, options, and swaps.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The following schedule discloses the Trust's investments, by type, at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>As of June 30</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Fixed income		
Certificates of deposit	\$ 324,980	\$ 200,077
Commercial paper	3,121,322	4,182,322
Money market funds	54,944	35,981
Repurchase agreements	800,000	800,000
U.S. guaranteed obligations	13,968,174	12,308,170
Federal agencies	8,366,295	9,641,445
Domestic bonds and notes	7,386,905	7,005,685
International bonds and notes	2,057,940	2,197,600
Equity		
Domestic	48,025,526	47,062,304
International	32,463,861	33,319,165
Commingled international funds	8,401,273	8,569,819
Alternative		
Activist equity funds	927,611	897,773
Hedge funds	4,477,967	4,373,986
Insurance funds	662,995	118,209
Private debt/credit opportunity funds	3,039,722	3,125,641
Private equity funds	14,062,658	13,735,057
Private real asset funds	4,613,047	4,182,041
Real estate		
Direct investments	9,699,428	8,948,949
Commingled investment funds	2,396,469	2,457,397
Other		
Forwards	17,225	40,942
Futures	47,934	10,106
Options	3,690	40,306
Swaps	46,477	8,227
Securities lending collateral		
Money market funds	145,168	1,711,600
Repurchase agreements	310,000	863,630
Domestic bonds and notes	50,617	56,462
Total investments	<u>\$ 165,472,228</u>	<u>\$ 165,892,894</u>
Short sales (liabilities)		
U.S. guaranteed obligations	(26,607)	(71,843)
Federal agencies	(197,452)	(177,174)
Other (liabilities)		
Forwards	(21,616)	(31,442)
Futures	(12,837)	(57,146)
Options	(3,690)	(16,728)
Swaps	(53,288)	(947)
Total investments (liabilities)	<u>\$ (315,490)</u>	<u>\$ (355,280)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Pledged Collateral

Certain investments included in the above schedule were pledged as collateral with the SBA's futures and swaps clearing counterparties to meet initial margin requirements. Investments pledged as collateral as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, are presented below:

Investment Type	As of June 30	
	2019	2018
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
U.S. guaranteed obligations	\$ 74,634	\$ 101,326
Federal agencies	13,450	1,606
Total pledged collateral	\$ 88,084	\$ 102,932

In addition, cash required to open futures and swap contracts (initial margins) may be pledged as collateral with the SBA's futures and swap counterparties. Such initial margin amounts are reflected as "Margin receivable from counterparty" on the statements of net position. Pursuant to these types of contracts, and also pending foreign currency contracts and commitments to purchase (TBAs), the Trust agrees to receive or pay to the broker an amount of cash equal to the daily fluctuation in the value of the contract. Such receivables and payables are known as variation margin, which are reflected as "Margin receivable from counterparty" or "Margin payable to counterparty" on the statements of net position. All initial and variation margin amounts receivable from or payable to the broker as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, are presented below:

Pledged Collateral	As of June 30	
	2019	2018
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Margin receivable from counterparty:		
Futures contracts	\$ 16,116	\$ 59,121
Swaps contracts	7,645	1,759
Foreign currency contracts	9,480	-
Commitments to purchase (TBAs)	371	-
Total margin receivable from counterparty	\$ 33,612	\$ 60,880
Margin payable to counterparty:		
Futures contracts	\$ 30,649	\$ 6,401
Swaps contracts	5,606	8,265
Foreign currency contracts	-	3,710
Commitments to purchase (TBAs)	556	1,460
Total margin payable to counterparty	\$ 36,811	\$ 19,836

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Trust's investments are measured and reported at fair value and classified according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1 - Investments reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Investments reflect prices based on significant observable inputs (including, but not limited to, quoted prices for similar investments, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, volatility and credit spreads), either directly or indirectly. These inputs may be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data through correlation or by other means.

Level 3 - Investments reflect prices based upon unobservable inputs, including situations where there is little market activity, if any, for assets or liabilities.

The categorization of investments within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the instrument and should not be perceived as the particular investment's risk.

Fixed income and equity securities classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using quoted prices at June 30 (or the most recent market close date if the markets are closed on June 30) in active markets from the custodian bank's external pricing vendors, which utilize primary exchanges.

Fixed income securities classified as Level 2 are valued using evaluated prices from the custodian bank's external pricing vendors. The pricing methodology involves the use of evaluation models such as matrix pricing, which is based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Other evaluation models use actual trade data, collateral attributes, broker bids, new issue pricings and other observable market information.

Equity securities classified as Level 2 are valued using evaluated prices from the custodial bank's external pricing vendors, or alternative pricing source, such as investment managers, if information is not available from the primary vendors.

Fixed income and equity securities classified as Level 3 are valued using prices from the custodian bank's external pricing vendors or an alternative pricing source, utilizing inputs such as stale prices, cash flow models, or broker bids.

Derivative instruments classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using exchange-traded prices as provided by the custodian bank's external pricing vendors. Derivative instruments classified as Level 2 receive clearing house prices, which are based on models that reflect the contractual terms of the derivatives.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Private equity funds and real estate direct investments classified as Level 3 were valued using the methodology as described in the footnotes for the *Additional GASB 72 Required Disclosures* tables, footnotes 13 and 15, respectively. Other private equity funds are measured at net asset value (NAV).

Certain investments, such as money market funds and repurchase agreements, are carried at amortized cost, and not priced at fair value. Commingled investments are generally measured at the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) as provided by the investment manager. Commingled funds classified as Level 2 are valued using observable inputs that are market corroborated.

The Trust has the following fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Investments by Fair Value Level	Total	As of June 30, 2019		
		Fair Value Measurements Using		
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
		<i>(In Thousands)</i>		
Fixed income				
Certificates of deposit	\$ 324,980	\$ -	\$ 324,980	\$ -
Commercial paper	3,121,322	-	3,121,322	-
U.S. guaranteed obligations	13,968,174	-	13,968,174	-
Federal agencies	8,366,295	-	8,362,963	3,332
Domestic bonds and notes	7,386,905	-	7,374,371	12,534
International bonds and notes	2,057,940	-	2,053,141	4,799
Total fixed income	35,225,616	-	35,204,951	20,665
Equity				
Domestic	48,025,526	48,025,506	-	20
International	32,463,861	32,414,624	-	49,237
Commingled international funds	224,308	-	224,308	-
Total equity	80,713,695	80,440,130	224,308	49,257
Alternative				
Private equity funds	325,711	-	-	325,711
Real estate				
Direct investments	9,699,428	-	-	9,699,428
Other				
Forwards	17,225	-	17,225	-
Futures	47,934	47,934	-	-
Options	3,690	3,690	-	-
Swaps	46,477	-	46,477	-
Total other	115,326	51,624	63,702	-
Securities lending collateral				
Domestic corporate bonds and notes	50,617	-	43,351	7,266
Total investments by fair value level	\$ 126,130,393	\$ 80,491,754	\$ 35,536,312	\$ 10,102,327
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)				
Commingled international equity funds	8,176,965			
Commingled real estate investment funds	2,396,469			
Activist equity funds	927,611			
Hedge funds	4,477,967			
Insurance funds	662,995			
Private debt/credit opportunity funds	3,039,722			
Private equity funds	13,736,947			
Private real asset funds	4,613,047			
Total investments measured at the NAV	\$ 38,031,723			
Other investments carried at amortized cost				
Money market funds	54,944			
Money market funds - security lending collateral	145,168			
Repurchase agreements	800,000			
Repurchase agreements- security lending collateral	310,000			
Total investments carried at amortized cost	\$ 1,310,112			
Total investments	\$ 165,472,228			
Short sales (liabilities)				
U.S guaranteed obligations	(26,607)	-	(26,607)	-
Federal agencies	(197,452)	-	(197,452)	-
Total short sales (liabilities)	(224,059)	-	(224,059)	-
Other (liabilities)				
Forwards	(21,616)	-	(21,616)	-
Futures	(12,837)	(12,837)	-	-
Options	(3,690)	(3,690)	-	-
Swaps	(53,288)	-	(53,288)	-
Total other (liabilities)	(91,431)	(16,527)	(74,904)	-
Total investments (liabilities)	\$ (315,490)	\$ (16,527)	\$ (298,963)	\$ -

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Investments by Fair Value Level	Total	As of June 30, 2018		
		Fair Value Measurements Using		
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
		<i>(In Thousands)</i>		
Fixed income				
Certificates of deposit	\$ 200,077	\$ -	\$ 200,077	\$ -
Commercial paper	4,182,322	-	4,182,322	-
U.S. guaranteed obligations	12,308,170	-	12,308,170	-
Federal agencies	9,641,445	-	9,641,445	-
Domestic bonds and notes	7,005,685	-	6,954,900	50,785
International bonds and notes	2,197,600	-	2,187,296	10,304
Total fixed income	35,535,299	-	35,474,210	61,089
Equity				
Domestic	47,062,304	47,062,088	7	209
International	33,319,165	33,271,646	-	47,519
Total equity	80,381,469	80,333,734	7	47,728
Alternative				
Private equity funds	363,717	-	-	363,717
Real estate				
Direct investments	8,948,949	-	-	8,948,949
Other				
Forwards	40,942	-	40,942	-
Futures	10,106	10,106	-	-
Options	40,306	40,306	-	-
Swaps	8,227	-	8,227	-
Total other	99,581	50,412	49,169	-
Securities lending collateral				
Domestic corporate bonds and notes	56,462	-	47,096	9,366
Total investments by fair value level	\$ 125,385,477	\$ 80,384,146	\$ 35,570,482	\$ 9,430,849
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)				
Commingled international equity funds	8,569,819			
Commingled real estate investment funds	2,457,397			
Activist equity funds	897,773			
Hedge funds	4,373,986			
Insurance funds	118,209			
Private debt/credit opportunity funds	3,125,641			
Private equity funds	13,371,340			
Private real asset funds	4,182,041			
Total investments measured at the NAV	\$ 37,096,206			
Other investments carried at amortized cost				
Money market funds	35,981			
Money market funds - security lending collateral	1,711,600			
Repurchase agreements	800,000			
Repurchase agreements- security lending collateral	863,630			
Total investments carried at amortized cost	\$ 3,411,211			
Total investments	\$ 165,892,894			
Short sales (liabilities)				
U.S guaranteed obligations	(71,843)	-	(71,843)	-
Federal agencies	(177,174)	-	(177,174)	-
Total short sales (liabilities)	(249,017)	-	(249,017)	-
Other (liabilities)				
Forwards	(31,442)		(31,442)	
Futures	(57,146)	(57,146)		
Options	(16,728)	(16,728)		
Swaps	(947)		(947)	
Total other (liabilities)	(106,263)	(73,874)	(32,389)	
Total investments (liabilities)	\$ (355,280)	\$ (73,874)	\$ (281,406)	\$ -

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The valuation method for investments measured at the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018 is presented in the footnotes to the tables below.

Investment Type	As of June 30, 2019			Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
	Total	Unfunded Commitments			
<i>(In Thousands)</i>					
Investments measured at the NAV					
Commingled international equity funds ¹	\$ 8,176,965	-		Daily, Monthly	1 - 120 days
Commingled real estate investment funds ²	2,396,469	-		Quarterly	15 - 90 days
Activist equity funds ³	927,611	-		Monthly, Annually	65 - 90 days
Hedge funds					
Diversifying strategies (managed futures) ⁴	1,262,007	-		Daily, Monthly	10 - 35 days
Equity long/short ⁵	487,206	-		Monthly, Quarterly	30 - 125 days
Event-driven ⁶	117,831	-		Quarterly, Biennially	45 - 90 days
Global macro ⁷	929,845	-		Monthly, Quarterly	5 - 60 days
Multi-strategy ⁸	711,115	-		Quarterly, Annually, Biennially	60 - 90 days
Opportunistic debt ⁹	453,662	-		Quarterly, Annually	60 - 90 days
Relative value ¹⁰	516,301	-		Quarterly	45 - 90 days
Insurance funds ¹¹	662,995	\$ 163,925		Monthly, Biennially	30 - 90 days
Private debt/credit opportunity funds ¹²	3,039,722	\$ 1,970,883			
Private equity funds ¹³	13,736,947	\$ 8,285,677			
Private real asset funds ¹⁴	4,613,047	\$ 3,224,935			
Total investments measured at the NAV	\$ 38,031,723				
Investments at Level 3					
Private equity funds ¹³	\$ 325,711	-			
Real estate direct investments ¹⁵	\$ 9,699,428	\$ 363,017			

¹ *Commingled International Equity Funds*: The six funds in this group are primarily invested in publically traded international equity securities. Three of these funds focus on emerging markets. Each are valued at the NAV of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments. Four funds within this strategy are redeemable daily and two funds are redeemable monthly.

² *Commingled Real Estate Investment Funds*: The eight funds in this group consist primarily of real estate investments owned directly or through partnership interests located in the United States. These investments include multi-family, industrial, retail, office, apartments and mortgage loans on income producing property. Each are valued at the NAV of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments. All funds within this strategy are eligible for redemption quarterly.

³ *Activist Equity Funds*: The three funds in this group invest in public companies with the intent to effect positive change through influencing management. The funds may be structured with a focus on specific domestic or foreign geographic regions. These investments are valued at the NAV per share. One fund (approximately 42% of this strategy) is currently eligible for redemption monthly. Another fund (approximately 34% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption in six months due to annual lock-up restrictions. The remaining fund (approximately 24% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption in nine months due to contractual lock-up restriction.

⁴ *Diversifying Strategies (Managed Futures) Hedge Funds*: The three funds that make up this group primarily trade equity and commodity futures, but can also participate in indexes, rates and currencies across global markets. These funds use a systematic approach and focus on trends in price and other market signals. These investments are valued at the NAV per share. All funds within this strategy are redeemable within a month or less, as they are not subject to lock-up restrictions.

⁵ *Equity Long/Short Hedge Funds*: Consisting of four funds, this strategy invests both long and short, primarily in U.S. and global stocks that are mispriced by the markets. These managers vary in their use of short selling, leverage and definitions of growth or value. These funds are valued at the NAV per share. Two funds (approximately 32% of this strategy) are currently eligible for redemption monthly, while the remaining two funds (approximately 68% of this strategy) are redeemable in three months or less due to quarterly redemption restrictions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

- ⁶ *Event-Driven Hedge Funds:* The two funds in this group seek to gain an advantage from pricing inefficiencies that may occur in the onset or aftermath of a corporate action or related event. These investments are valued at the NAV per share. The funds in this strategy are no longer under contractual lock-up, but due to exit restrictions, the redemption period ranges from three to six months.
- ⁷ *Global Macro Hedge Funds:* Consisting of six funds, which base their holdings (such as long and short positions in various equity, fixed income, currency, and futures markets) primarily on overall economic and political views of various countries. These funds are valued at the NAV per share. All funds in this strategy are no longer subject to contractual lock-up, and are redeemable in three months or less due to monthly and quarterly redemption restrictions.
- ⁸ *Multi-Strategy Hedge Funds:* The three funds in this group aim to diversify risks and reduce volatility by combining other strategies. These strategies are usually a mix of Equity Long/Short, Event-Driven, Opportunistic Debt and Relative Value. These funds are valued at the NAV per share. One fund (approximately 30% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption in six months or less due to annual redemption restrictions. Another fund (approximately 44% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption biennially with the next redemption in five months. The remaining fund (approximately 26% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption quarterly with the next redemption in three months.
- ⁹ *Opportunistic-Debt Hedge Funds:* Consisting of four funds that pursue various strategies and asset classes, with an emphasis on mispriced debt or equity of companies in distress. These managers vary in their focus on early versus late stage situations, senior versus subordinated levels on the capital structure and non-traditional areas including high yield bonds and Emerging Markets debt, and may also pursue relative value and arbitrage strategies with various debt instruments. These funds are valued at the NAV per share. One fund (approximately 29% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption in six months due to annual redemption restrictions. Three funds (approximately 71% of this strategy) are currently eligible for redemption in three months due to quarterly redemption restrictions.
- ¹⁰ *Relative Value Hedge Funds:* Consisting of three funds, this strategy focuses on benefiting from valuation discrepancies that may be present in related financial instruments by simultaneously purchasing (long) or selling (short) these instruments. These investments are valued at the NAV per share. All funds in this strategy are no longer subject to contractual lock-up, and are redeemable in three months or less due to quarterly redemption restrictions.
- ¹¹ *Insurance Funds:* The five funds in this group invest primarily in reinsurance contracts and insurance-linked securities. These investments are valued at NAV per share. Two funds (approximately 39%) are eligible for redemption in seven months or less due to biannual redemption restrictions. One fund (approximately 26%) is eligible for redemption in six months, subject to exit restrictions. One fund (approximately 29%) has varying restrictions due to underlying investment funds and redeemable within one to three months. The remaining fund (approximately 6%) is not eligible for redemption due to contractual lock-up restrictions.
- ¹² *Private Debt/Credit Opportunity Funds:* There are 54 private debt/credit funds investing primarily in Distressed, Mezzanine and Loans with some exposure to Special Situations. The fair value of these funds has been determined using the NAV at June 30, 2019 or one quarter in arrears adjusted for current quarter cash flows. 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 five to ten years.
- ¹³ *Private Equity Funds:* There are 210 private equity funds investing primarily in Leveraged Buyouts funds, Venture Capital funds, Secondary funds and Growth funds with some exposure to Special Situations, Diversifying Strategies and GP Investments. The fair value of 208 funds has been determined using the NAV at June 30, 2019 or one quarter in arrears adjusted for current quarter cash flows. The fair value of the remaining two funds (approximately 2% of the value of these investments) is based on external appraisals at June 30, 2019 and classified as Level 3. 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 five to ten years.
- ¹⁴ *Private Real Asset Funds:* There are 74 real asset funds, 52 of which invest in real estate assets such as commercial office buildings, retail properties, multi-family residential properties, developments or hotels. In addition, the funds may be structured with a focus on specific geographic domestic or foreign regions. The remaining 22 funds invest in infrastructure, timberland, transportation and commodities. The fair value of these funds has been determined using the NAV at June 30, 2019 or one quarter in arrears adjusted for current quarter cash flows. 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 five to ten years.
- ¹⁵ *Direct Real Estate Investments:* There are 69 direct owned/joint venture real estate assets that are valued based on annual external and/or quarterly internal appraisals and are classified as Level 3.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Investment Type	As of June 30, 2018			
	Total	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
<i>(In Thousands)</i>				
Investments measured at the NAV				
Commingled international equity funds ¹	\$ 8,569,819	-	Daily, Monthly	2 - 120 days
Commingled real estate investment funds ²	2,457,397	-	Quarterly	15 - 90 days
Activist equity funds ³	897,773	-	Monthly, Annually	65 - 90 days
Hedge funds				
Diversifying strategies (managed futures) ⁴	1,058,404	-	Daily, Monthly	10 - 35 days
Equity long/short ⁵	549,946	-	Monthly, Quarterly	30 - 125 days
Event-driven ⁶	352,438	-	Quarterly, Annually, Biennially	45 - 90 days
Global macro ⁷	756,624	-	Monthly, Quarterly	15 - 60 days
Multi-strategy ⁸	795,875	-	Quarterly, Annually, Biennially	60 - 90 days
Opportunistic debt ⁹	525,827	-	Quarterly, Annually	60 - 90 days
Relative value ¹⁰	334,872	-	Quarterly	45 - 90 days
Insurance funds ¹¹	118,209	\$ 184,865	Monthly, Biennially	30 - 90 days
Private debt/credit opportunity funds ¹²	3,125,641	\$ 2,470,351		
Private equity funds ¹³	13,371,340	\$ 7,878,568		
Private real asset funds ¹⁴	4,182,041	\$ 2,721,631		
Total investments measured at the NAV	\$ 37,096,206			
Investments at Level 3				
Private equity funds ¹³	\$ 363,717	-		
Real estate direct investments ¹⁵	\$ 8,948,949	\$ 168,929		

¹ *Commingled International Equity Funds*: The six funds in this group are primarily invested in publically traded international equity securities. Three of these funds focus on emerging markets. Each are valued at the NAV of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments. Four funds within this strategy are redeemable daily and two funds are redeemable monthly.

² *Commingled Real Estate Investment Funds*: The eight funds in this group consist primarily of real estate investments owned directly or through partnership interests located in the United States. These investments include multi-family, industrial, retail, office, apartments and mortgage loans on income producing property. Each are valued at the NAV of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments. All funds within this strategy are eligible for redemption quarterly.

³ *Activist Equity Funds*: The three funds in this group invest in public companies with the intent to effect positive change through influencing management. The funds may be structured with a focus on specific domestic or foreign geographic regions. These investments are valued at the NAV per share. One fund (approximately 39% of this strategy) is currently eligible for redemption monthly. Another fund (approximately 35% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption in six months due to annual lock-up restrictions. The remaining fund (approximately 26% of this strategy) is subject to contractual lock-up restrictions and is not currently eligible for redemption.

⁴ *Diversifying Strategies (Managed Futures) Hedge Funds*: The three funds that make up this group primarily trade equity and commodity futures, but can also participate in indexes, rates and currencies across global markets. These funds use a systematic approach and focus on trends in price and other market signals. These investments are valued at the NAV per share. All funds within this strategy are redeemable within a month or less, as they are not subject to lock-up restrictions.

⁵ *Equity Long/Short Hedge Funds*: Consisting of five funds, this strategy invests both long and short, primarily in U.S. and global stocks that are mispriced by the markets. These managers vary in their use of short selling, leverage and definitions of growth or value. These funds are valued at the NAV per share. Two funds (approximately 29% of this strategy) are currently eligible for redemption monthly, while the remaining three funds (approximately 71% of this strategy) are redeemable in three months or less due to quarterly redemption restrictions.

⁶ *Event-Driven Hedge Funds*: The four funds in this group seek to gain an advantage from pricing inefficiencies that may occur in the onset or aftermath of a corporate action or related event. These investments are valued at the NAV per share. Three funds in this strategy are no longer under contractual lock-up, but due to exit restrictions, the redemption period ranges from three to eighteen months. The remaining fund has been fully redeemed with a portion of the capital balance retained for contingency reserves.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

- ⁷ *Global Macro Hedge Funds*: Consisting of five funds, which base their holdings (such as long and short positions in various equity, fixed income, currency, and futures markets) primarily on overall economic and political views of various countries. These funds are valued at the NAV per share. All funds in this strategy are no longer subject to contractual lock-up, and are redeemable in three months or less due to monthly and quarterly redemption restrictions.
- ⁸ *Multi-Strategy Hedge Funds*: The three funds in this group aim to diversify risks and reduce volatility by combining other strategies. These strategies are usually a mix of Equity Long/Short, Event-Driven, Opportunistic Debt and Relative Value. These funds are valued at the NAV per share. One fund (approximately 40% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption in six months or less due to annual redemption restrictions. Another fund (approximately 38% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption biennially with the next redemption in six months. The remaining fund (approximately 22% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption quarterly with the next redemption in three months.
- ⁹ *Opportunistic-Debt Hedge Funds*: Consisting of four funds that pursue various strategies and asset classes, with an emphasis on mispriced debt or equity of companies in distress. These managers vary in their focus on early versus late stage situations, senior versus subordinated levels on the capital structure and non-traditional areas including high yield bonds and Emerging Markets debt, and may also pursue relative value and arbitrage strategies with various debt instruments. These funds are valued at the NAV per share. One fund (approximately 24% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption in six months and annually, thereafter. Two funds (approximately 45% of this strategy) are currently eligible for redemption in three months due to quarterly redemption restrictions. The remaining fund (approximately 31%) is currently in the redemption process and the final distribution is expected in four months.
- ¹⁰ *Relative Value Hedge Funds*: Consisting of two funds, this strategy focuses on benefiting from valuation discrepancies that may be present in related financial instruments by simultaneously purchasing (long) or selling (short) these instruments. These investments are valued at the NAV per share. One fund (approximately 51% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption in three months, subject to exit restrictions. The other fund (approximately 49% of the value of this strategy) is eligible for redemption in three months and quarterly thereafter.
- ¹¹ *Insurance Funds*: The two funds in this group invest primarily in reinsurance contracts and insurance-linked securities. These investments are valued at NAV per share. One fund (approximately 43%) is eligible for redemption in six months, subject to exit restrictions. The other fund (approximately 57%) has varying restrictions due to underlying investment funds and redeemable within one to six months.
- ¹² *Private Debt/Credit Opportunity Funds*: There are 53 private debt/credit funds investing primarily in Distressed, Mezzanine and Loans with some exposure to Special Situations. The fair value of these funds has been determined using the NAV at June 30, 2018 or one quarter in arrears adjusted for current quarter cash flows. 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 five to ten years.
- ¹³ *Private Equity Funds*: There are 204 private equity funds investing primarily in Leveraged Buyouts funds, Venture Capital funds, Secondary funds and Growth funds with some exposure to Special Situations, Diversifying Strategies and GP Investments. The fair value of 202 funds has been determined using the NAV at June 30, 2018 or one quarter in arrears adjusted for current quarter cash flows. The fair value of the remaining two funds (approximately 3% of the value of these investments) is based on external appraisals at June 30, 2018 and classified as Level 3. 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 five to ten years.
- ¹⁴ *Private Real Asset Funds*: There are 66 real asset funds, 50 of which invest in real estate assets such as commercial office buildings, retail properties, multi-family residential properties, developments or hotels. In addition, the funds may be structured with a focus on specific geographic domestic or foreign regions. The remaining 16 funds invest in infrastructure, timberland, transportation and commodities. The fair value of these funds has been determined using the NAV at June 30, 2018 or one quarter in arrears adjusted for current quarter cash flows. 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 five to ten years.
- ¹⁵ *Direct Real Estate Investments*: There are 74 direct owned/joint venture real estate assets that are valued based on annual external and/or quarterly internal appraisals and are classified as Level 3.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Deposit and Investment Risk

The Trust has deposits and a broad range of financial investments exposed to various risks, including overall market volatility. Due to the level of risk associated with certain financial investments, it is reasonably possible that changes in the values of financial investments will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*, requires that certain risks be discussed in the financial statements. These risks include credit risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk. Each of these risks is discussed in more detail below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Credit quality ratings are used as an assessment of creditworthiness and are assigned by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). These ratings are disclosed in aggregate by investment type for the securities held as of the financial statement date.

The SBA, in compliance with Section 215.47, Florida Statutes, has adopted certain investment policies with regard to credit risk of fixed income securities, which generally are managed through individual portfolios within various asset classes. Some of the individual portfolios have slightly different restrictions on credit quality.

For the Short-Term Portfolio, securities must be high quality at the time of purchase. For short-term investment ratings, this is defined as the highest applicable rating from one of the NRSROs. For long-term investment ratings, this is defined as being a minimum rating of A from one of the NRSROs. Securities of a single issuer are generally limited to 5% of the market value of the portfolio (excluding U.S. Treasuries and Agencies).

Generally, securities in other major portfolios, such as the Mortgage Index Portfolio, Intermediate Aggregate Less MBS Index Portfolio and the Core Portfolio, should be rated investment grade by at least one of the NRSROs at the time of purchase [allowing a very small allocation to below investment grade (down to BB-/Ba3) for the Core Portfolio]. Securities for a single issuer are generally limited to 5% of the fair value of the portfolio (excluding U.S. Treasuries and Agencies).

The Mortgage Index Portfolio limits securities generally to those issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC). No specific credit rating criteria are listed.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The Intermediate Aggregate Less MBS Index Portfolio and the Core Portfolio allow U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Government Agencies, corporates, mortgage and asset backed securities, foreign sovereign debt, and municipals as well.

For security lending portfolios, eligible cash collateral investments are the following:

- * Tri-party qualified repurchase obligations are collateralized by U.S. Treasury bills, notes, bonds, and/or strips, U.S. Government Agency securities, U.S. Government Agency mortgage-backed securities, and U.S. Equity securities. U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies must maintain a market value of at least 102% of the market value of the securities subject to being repurchased and U.S. equities must maintain a market value of at least 110% of the market value of the securities subject to being repurchased.
- * Money market mutual funds regulated by SEC rule 2a-7 and rated the highest applicable rating by at least one of the NRSROs.
- * U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds.

Security lending investments that were purchased prior to the policy guidelines established in December 2008 are being held to maturity in existing lending portfolios.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The following tables disclose credit quality ratings related to credit risk on investments held in the Trust at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Credit Quality Ratings		As of June 30, 2019							
		Total ²	Certificates of Deposit	Commercial Paper	Money Market Funds	Repurchase Agreements	Federal Agencies ⁴	Domestic Bonds and Notes	International Bonds and Notes
S&P ¹	Moody's ¹	<i>(In Thousands)</i>							
A-1 / AAAM		\$ 2,777,203	\$ -	\$ 2,577,091	\$ 200,112	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A-2		411,630	-	411,630	-	-	-	-	-
A-3		87,528	-	87,528	-	-	-	-	-
AAA		927,965	-	-	-	-	-	603,819	324,146
AA		1,066,589	-	-	-	-	471,490	406,158	188,941
A		2,138,333	-	-	-	-	-	1,587,884	550,449
BBB		3,472,403	-	-	-	-	-	2,852,176	620,227
BB		130,076	-	-	-	-	-	71,593	58,483
B		13,974	-	-	-	-	-	13,974	-
CCC		1,724	-	-	-	-	-	1,724	-
CC		13,075	-	-	-	-	-	13,075	-
D		1,906	-	-	-	-	-	1,906	-
	P-2	17,979	-	17,979	-	-	-	-	-
	P-3	27,094	-	27,094	-	-	-	-	-
	Aaa	811,445	-	-	-	-	1,321	749,215	60,909
	Aa	73,463	-	-	-	-	-	60,662	12,801
	A	164,399	-	-	-	-	-	132,430	31,969
	Baa	577,501	-	-	-	-	-	497,603	79,898
	Ba	141,081	-	-	-	-	-	122,998	18,083
	Caa	2,224	-	-	-	-	-	2,224	-
NR	NR	8,922,654	324,980	-	-	272,075	7,893,484	320,081	112,034
		<u>\$ 21,780,246</u>	<u>\$ 324,980</u>	<u>\$ 3,121,322</u>	<u>\$ 200,112</u>	<u>\$ 272,075</u>	<u>\$ 8,366,295</u>	<u>\$ 7,437,522</u>	<u>\$ 2,057,940</u>

Ratings not applicable:

Repurchase agreements ³	\$ 837,925
U.S. guaranteed obligations ³	<u>13,968,174</u>
Total fixed income investments	<u><u>\$ 36,586,345</u></u>

¹ S&P ratings were primarily used. If S&P did not provide a rating or did not provide the rating with the greatest degree of risk, then Moody's ratings were used. If neither rating agency issued a rating, the security was listed as "NR" (not rated). Long-term ratings are presented except for commercial paper and money market funds.

² All investments are included in this table, including security lending collateral investments.

³ U.S. guaranteed obligations and collateral for repurchase agreements, which are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government, do not require disclosure of credit quality.

⁴ Federal Agency TBAs and mortgage-backed securities are classified as "NR" because they do not have explicit credit ratings on individual securities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Credit Quality Ratings		As of June 30, 2018							
		Total ²	Certificates of Deposit	Commercial Paper	Money Market Funds	Repurchase Agreements	Federal Agencies ⁴	Domestic Bonds and Notes	International Bonds and Notes
S&P ¹	Moody's ¹								
<i>(In Thousands)</i>									
A-1 - AAAm		\$ 5,929,903	\$ -	\$ 4,182,322	\$ 1,747,581	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
AAA		991,251	-	-	-	-	-	659,560	331,691
AA		1,121,050	-	-	-	68,732	507,801	345,177	199,340
A		2,089,634	-	-	-	-	-	1,459,874	629,760
BBB		3,498,207	-	-	-	-	-	2,842,235	655,972
BB		77,820	-	-	-	-	-	41,422	36,398
B		19,947	-	-	-	-	-	6,924	13,023
CCC		2,055	-	-	-	-	-	2,055	-
CC		15,954	-	-	-	-	-	15,954	-
D		1,864	-	-	-	-	-	1,864	-
	Aaa	635,968	-	-	-	-	-	586,026	49,942
	Aa	41,609	-	-	-	-	-	35,214	6,395
	A	209,059	-	-	-	-	-	165,538	43,521
	Baa	539,394	-	-	-	-	-	451,547	87,847
	Ba	191,593	-	-	-	-	-	144,477	47,116
	Caa	2,510	-	-	-	-	-	2,510	-
NR	NR	10,174,385	200,077	-	-	442,299	9,133,644	301,770	96,595
		<u>\$ 25,542,203</u>	<u>\$ 200,077</u>	<u>\$ 4,182,322</u>	<u>\$ 1,747,581</u>	<u>\$ 511,031</u>	<u>\$ 9,641,445</u>	<u>\$ 7,062,147</u>	<u>\$ 2,197,600</u>

Ratings not applicable:

Repurchase agreements ³	\$ 1,152,599
U.S. guaranteed obligations ³	12,308,170
Total fixed income investments	<u>\$ 39,002,972</u>

¹ S&P ratings were primarily used. If S&P did not provide a rating or did not provide the rating with the greatest degree of risk, then Moody's ratings were used. If neither rating agency issued a rating, the security was listed as "NR" (not rated). Long-term ratings are presented except for commercial paper and money market funds.

² All investments are included in this table, including security lending collateral investments.

³ U.S. guaranteed obligations and collateral for repurchase agreements, which are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government, do not require disclosure of credit quality.

⁴ Federal Agency TBAs and mortgage-backed securities are classified as "NR" because they do not have explicit credit ratings on individual securities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

All futures, options and swaps contracts held by the Trust at June 30, 2019 and 2018, were exchange-traded, therefore minimizing counterparty credit risk through the use of futures and swaps clearing merchants and clearing houses.

The Trust may enter into contracts that allow for close-out netting with certain counterparties. In the event of default or early termination, the contract permits the non-defaulting party the right to close-out all transactions in a single net settlement to one net amount payable by one counterparty to the other. The aggregate fair value of non-exchange traded derivatives subject to close-out netting totaled \$(4.9) million and \$9.6 million as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Counterparty credit ratings related to credit risk for forward currency contracts held at June 30, 2019 and 2018, are presented below.

Credit Ratings (Long/Short) ¹		As of June 30, 2019			As of June 30, 2018		
		Asset	Liability	Net Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Asset	Liability	Net Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
S&P	Moody's	<i>(In Thousands)</i>					
AA/A-1		\$ 323	\$ (942)	\$ (619)	\$ 2,152	\$ (522)	\$ 1,630
A/A-1		16,436	(20,568)	(4,132)	38,391	(30,756)	7,635
	NR/P-1	466	(106)	360	399	(164)	235
Total		\$ 17,225	\$ (21,616)	\$ (4,391)	\$ 40,942	\$ (31,442)	\$ 9,500

¹ If no rating exists, "NR" is reported.

Counterparty credit ratings related to credit risk for spot currency contracts held at June 30, 2019 and 2018, are presented below.

Credit Ratings (Long/Short) ¹		As of June 30, 2019			As of June 30, 2018		
		Receivables	Payables	Net Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Receivables	Payables	Net Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
S&P	Moody's	<i>(In Thousands)</i>					
AA/A-1		\$ 9,479	\$ (9,463)	\$ 16	\$ 10,946	\$ (8,132)	\$ 2,814
A/A-1		36,739	(36,734)	5	1,454,330	(1,454,345)	(15)
BBB/A-2		516	(518)	(2)	866	(866)	-
	A/P-1	5,415	(5,413)	2	25	(25)	-
NR	NR	41,190	(41,198)	(8)	25,863	(25,851)	12
Total		\$ 93,339	\$ (93,326)	\$ 13	\$ 1,492,030	\$ (1,489,219)	\$ 2,811

¹ If no rating exists, "NR" is reported.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that if a depository financial institution or counterparty fails, the Trust will not be able to recover the value of its deposits, investments or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party.

As stated in SBA’s custodial credit policy, the SBA seeks to minimize custodial credit risk through the use of trust accounts maintained at top tier third-party custodian banks, whose creditworthiness is monitored by the SBA. To the extent possible, negotiated trust and custody contracts shall require that all deposits, investments and collateral be held in accounts in the SBA’s name, or in the case of certain foreign investments, in an omnibus client account, but separate and apart from the assets of the custodian banks. This policy applies to investments evidenced by cash or securities, but does not apply to investments evidenced by contractual agreements such as alternatives, real estate, cleared derivative instruments (futures, options and swaps), external investment pools or open-ended mutual funds. These types of investments are not exposed to custodial credit risk because their existence is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. In addition, un-invested cash for all portfolios/funds under SBA management is generally swept nightly into overnight investments, thereby reducing the Trust’s exposure to custodial credit risk. On occasion, however, the Trust’s cash balances can exceed federally-insured limits.

All U.S. dollar deposits at the SBA’s custodian bank were covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC) as of June 30, 2019 and 2018. The remaining uninsured and uncollateralized deposits, totaling \$93.7 million and \$99.8 million as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, were held in foreign currencies in the SBA’s custodian nominee name.

Presented below are investments that were uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by the counterparty’s trust department but not in the SBA’s name, as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

Investment Type	As of June 30	
	2019	2018
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Security lending collateral:		
Repurchase agreements	\$ 10,000	\$ 18,630
Domestic bonds and notes	50,617	56,462
Total	\$ 60,617	\$ 75,092

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The Trust did not hold any investments with a single issuer representing 5% or more of the Trust's fair value at June 30, 2019 or 2018.

Investment policy guidelines allow the security lending programs to hold up to 30% of the cash collateral reinvestment portfolio in U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of fixed income instruments. The SBA, in compliance with Section 215.47, *Florida Statutes*, has adopted certain investment policies with regard to interest rate risk exposure for fixed income securities, which generally are managed through individual portfolios with various asset classes. The individual portfolios may have different policies regarding interest rate risk.

For the Short-Term Portfolio, the weighted-average maturity to final maturity date (WAL) is limited to 120 days and weighted-average time to coupon reset (WAM) is limited to 60 days. For securities without a fixed interest rate, the next coupon reset date is used as the maturity for the reset WAM calculation. No individual security shall have a final maturity date longer than 397 days except for U.S. Treasury and Agency securities, which shall not exceed five years.

The Mortgage Index Portfolio duration should be similar to the duration of the mortgage-related fixed income market and should remain within plus or minus 0.25 years of the Barclays Capital U.S. MBS Index duration. Swaps and/or Agency debentures may contribute no more than 25% of the portfolio's total duration.

The Intermediate Aggregate Less MBS Index Portfolio duration should remain within plus or minus 0.25 years of the Barclays Capital U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index duration less the MBS Index component. Interest rate swaps and interest rate futures, on a net basis, may contribute no more than 25% of the portfolio's total duration.

The Core Portfolio duration should remain within plus or minus 0.50 years of the Barclays Capital U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index duration. Interest rate swaps and interest rate futures may contribute no more than 25% of the portfolio's total duration.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The Core Portfolio contains certain investments known as collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). CMOs are often more sensitive to interest rate changes than other fixed income instruments. Examples of CMO securities that qualify as “highly interest rate sensitive” include interest-only (IOs), principal-only (POs), and inverse floaters (INVs). IO and PO securities are transactions that involve the separation of the interest and principal components of a security. They are highly sensitive to prepayments by mortgagors, which increase the value of a PO and decrease the value of an IO. Inverse floaters (INV) have an inverse relationship to a benchmark rate, and the coupon payment is adjusted as the interest rate changes. If the benchmark interest rate decreases, the coupon rate increases and vice versa, which allows the bondholder to benefit from declining interest rates. Similar to an IO, an interest-only inverse floater’s value increases as interest rates rise.

For security lending portfolios, policy guidelines allow investment in the following:

- * Tri-party qualified repurchase obligations, with a term to repurchase not to exceed forty-five calendar days, that are fully collateralized by U.S. Treasury bills, notes, bonds and/or strips, U.S. Government Agency securities, U.S. Government Agency mortgage-backed securities and U.S. Equity securities.
- * Money market mutual funds regulated by SEC rule 2a-7.
- * U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds maturing within 92 days or less.

Security lending investments that were purchased prior to the investment policy guidelines established in December 2008 are still held in the lending programs, and are slowly paying down. For investments that had floating interest rates, interest rate reset dates were used to calculate WAM.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The interest rate risk tables for the Trust as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, are presented below. Investment types, related to fixed income portfolios, are presented using effective weighted duration. Investment types related to short-term, and security lending collateral portfolios are presented using weighted-average maturity.

Investment Type	As of June 30, 2019			
	Total	Effective	Total	Weighted
	(Duration)	Weighted	(WAM)	Average
	(In Thousands)	(In Years)	(In Thousands)	(In Days)
Certificates of deposit	\$ -	NA	\$ 324,980	7
Commercial paper	-	NA	3,121,322	19
Money market funds	-	NA	200,112	1
Repurchase agreements	-	NA	1,110,000	8
U.S. guaranteed obligations:				
Treasury bills	2,407,364	0.39	-	NA
Treasury bonds and notes	8,856,777	3.84	-	NA
Index linked government bonds	383,483	6.93	-	NA
Bonds and notes	108,656	2.53	-	NA
Asset-backed	280,966	4.75	-	NA
GNMA mortgage-backed	1,419,757	2.94	-	NA
GNMA commitments to purchase (TBAs)	177,501	2.06	-	NA
Mortgage-backed CMOs and CMBS ¹	333,670	4.13	-	NA
Federal agencies:				
Discount notes	34,331	0.04	-	NA
Unsecured bonds and notes	471,490	2.23	-	NA
Agency strips	21,687	4.72	-	NA
Mortgage-backed	5,256,570	2.34	-	NA
FNMA, FHLMC commitments to purchase (TBAs)	1,241,280	1.78	-	NA
Mortgage-backed CMOs and CMBS ¹	1,340,937	1.58	-	NA
Domestic:				
Corporate bonds and notes	5,310,259	4.46	-	NA
Asset and mortgage-backed	795,621	2.01	41,733	38
Mortgage-backed CMOs and CMBS ¹	1,272,637	3.99	1,618	57
Municipal/provincial	13,041	4.36	-	NA
Real estate mortgage loans	2,613	0.60	-	NA
International:				
Government and agency obligations	691,522	2.98	-	NA
Corporate bonds and notes	1,307,245	3.72	-	NA
Asset and mortgage-backed	4,740	0.05	-	NA
Mortgage-backed CMOs and CMBS ¹	54,433	2.22	-	NA
Futures-long ²	35,461	3.74	-	NA
Futures-short ²	(12,677)	10.24	-	NA
Credit default swaps ²	(2,001)	-	-	NA
Interest rate swaps ²	(4,810)	(0.14)	-	NA
Total fixed income investments	\$ 31,802,553		\$ 4,799,765	
Short sales (liabilities)				
GNMA commitments to sell (TBAs)	(26,607)	2.65		
FNMA, FHLMC commitments to sell (TBAs)	(197,452)	1.88		
Total fixed income short sales	(224,059)			

¹ Includes investments in IOs, POs and INVs totaling \$56 million at June 30, 2019.

² The futures and swaps contracts' effective weighted durations were calculated using notional values (in U.S. \$) rather than fair values.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Investment Type	As of June 30, 2018			
	Total	Effective	Total	Weighted
	(Duration)	Weighted	(WAM)	Average
	(In Thousands)	(In Years)	(In Thousands)	(In Days)
Certificates of deposit	\$ -	NA	\$ 200,077	14
Commercial paper	-	NA	4,182,322	12
Money market funds	-	NA	1,747,581	2
Repurchase agreements	-	NA	1,663,630	4
U.S. guaranteed obligations:				
Treasury bills	1,117,717	0.35	-	NA
Treasury bonds and notes	8,397,611	3.69	-	NA
Index linked government bonds	322,918	3.18	-	NA
Bonds and notes	15,717	3.98	-	NA
Asset-backed	337,180	5.18	-	NA
GNMA mortgage-backed	1,566,906	4.34	-	NA
GNMA commitments to purchase (TBAs)	311,382	4.34	-	NA
Mortgage-backed CMOs and CMBs ¹	238,740	6.30	-	NA
Federal agencies:				
Discount notes	1,307,593	0.03	-	NA
Unsecured bonds and notes	507,801	3.18	-	NA
Agency strips	141,742	2.59	-	NA
Mortgage-backed	4,202,301	5.13	-	NA
FNMA, FHLMC commitments to purchase (TBAs)	1,905,623	5.21	-	NA
Mortgage-backed CMOs and CMBs ¹	1,576,385	4.59	-	NA
Domestic:				
Corporate bonds and notes	5,145,926	4.44	-	NA
Asset and mortgage-backed	881,814	1.44	45,556	25
Mortgage-backed CMOs and CMBs ¹	970,987	4.29	1,540	25
Municipal/provincial	13,663	4.93	-	NA
Real estate mortgage loans	2,661	1.47	-	NA
International:				
Government and agency obligations	721,524	3.29	-	NA
Corporate bonds and notes	1,410,541	3.95	-	NA
Asset and mortgage-backed	28,218	0.65	-	NA
Mortgage-backed CMOs and CMBs ¹	37,317	5.14	-	NA
Futures-long ²	9,141	4.44	-	NA
Futures-short ²	(6,450)	9.02	-	NA
Credit default swaps ²	6,343	0.07	-	NA
Interest rate swaps ²	937	(2.82)	-	NA
Total fixed income investments	\$ 31,172,238		\$ 7,840,706	
Short sales (liabilities)				
GNMA commitments to sell (TBAs)	(71,843)	4.53		
FNMA, FHLMC commitments to sell (TBAs)	(177,174)	4.70		
Total fixed income short sales	(249,017)			

¹ Includes investments in IOs, POs and INVs totaling \$53 million at June 30, 2018.

² The futures and swaps contracts' effective weighted durations were calculated using notional values (in U.S. \$) rather than fair values.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of a deposit or investment. Under Section 215.47, *Florida Statutes*, and subject to the limitations and conditions of the State Constitution or of the trust agreement relating to a trust fund, moneys available for investments by the Trust may be invested in various types of securities denominated in foreign currency. The SBA has developed for the Trust an Investment Policy Statement (IPS) that sets ranges on investments by asset class. All asset classes may hold non-U.S. securities, depending on portfolio guidelines. For fiscal years 2019 and 2018, Florida law limits the exposure to foreign securities held outside of foreign group trusts and certain other foreign entities to 50% of the total Trust. There is no requirement that this exposure to foreign currency risk be hedged through forward currency contracts, although some managers are authorized to use forward currency contracts.

Commingled international equity funds are collective investments where the Trust owns a portion of the total units in commingled funds with other investors. Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are investment funds, traded on the exchanges, that hold assets such as stocks or bonds, and the Trust owns a portion of the total shares in the ETFs. Participatory notes (P-Notes) allow the Trust to participate in certain foreign equity markets where direct participation is not possible due to local government regulations, tax policies, or for other reasons. The overall investments or notes themselves are denominated in U.S. dollars, but a portion of the underlying assets may be exposed to foreign currency risk in various currencies.

Alternative investments are commingled investment funds (primarily limited partnerships) where the Trust owns a portion of the overall investment in the funds. For those funds denominated in U.S. dollars, some of the underlying investments may be exposed to foreign currency risk in various currencies.

The Trust also holds positions in futures, options, swaps, and foreign currency contracts that are subject to foreign currency risk. Additional information on derivatives is provided in Note 3 to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Following are the Trust's deposits and investments, by currency at fair value (in U.S. dollars), exposed to foreign currency risk as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Currency	As of June 30, 2019						
	Cash	Equity	Alternative Investments	Fixed Income	Other	Spot Contracts, net	Total
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>						
Australian dollar	\$ 2,593	\$ 945,538	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (71,392)	\$ 428	\$ 877,167
Bangladesh taka	18	15,691	-	-	-	-	15,709
Brazilian real	1,365	730,566	-	-	(15,225)	(1,995)	714,711
British pound sterling	7,870	3,251,615	72,146	-	24,570	8,199	3,364,400
Canadian dollar	3,508	1,368,060	-	-	(24,544)	462	1,347,486
Chilean peso	167	31,604	-	-	-	-	31,771
Chinese yuan renminbi	3,598	381,517	-	-	(16,261)	(642)	368,212
Colombian peso	4	8,097	-	-	5,282	-	13,383
Costa Rican colon	-	2,267	-	-	-	-	2,267
Czech koruna	12	5,345	-	-	5,243	-	10,600
Danish krone	392	458,157	-	-	(13,599)	1,115	446,065
Egyptian pound	-	31,920	-	-	-	-	31,920
Euro	19,872	7,115,510	1,022,849	-	(367,904)	(2,066)	7,788,261
Ghanaian cedi	-	2,118	-	-	-	-	2,118
Hong Kong dollar	10,342	2,756,183	-	-	(36,567)	(3,260)	2,726,698
Hungarian forint	167	42,607	-	-	(9,636)	-	33,138
Indian rupee	2,287	837,405	-	-	66,648	-	906,340
Indonesian rupiah	360	199,759	-	-	66,380	(617)	265,882
Israeli shekel	1,029	116,483	-	-	7,372	10	124,894
Japanese yen	18,316	3,982,234	-	-	44,687	(3,116)	4,042,121
Kenyan shilling	-	15,566	-	-	-	-	15,566
Kuwaiti dinar	-	31,494	-	-	-	-	31,494
Malaysian ringgit	354	86,235	-	-	-	(262)	86,327
Mauritius rupee	-	2,669	-	-	-	-	2,669
Mexican peso	996	189,342	-	-	31,814	(1)	222,151
Moroccan dirham	8	2,444	-	-	-	-	2,452
New Taiwan dollar	7,313	729,243	-	-	(27,128)	(6,552)	702,876
New Zealand dollar	762	58,366	-	-	(7,952)	-	51,176
New Zimbabwe dollar	127	-	-	-	-	-	127
Nigerian naira	-	28,085	-	-	-	-	28,085
Norwegian krone	1,167	257,601	-	-	(38,864)	(248)	219,656
Omani rial	-	1,620	-	-	-	-	1,620
Pakistani rupee	124	8,736	-	-	-	-	8,860
Peruvian sol	-	1,698	-	-	-	-	1,698
Philippines peso	164	99,219	-	-	25,139	730	125,252
Polish zloty	108	62,796	-	-	10,422	186	73,512
Qatari riyal	13	13,011	-	-	-	-	13,024
Romanian new leu	-	19,222	-	-	5,169	55	24,446
Russian ruble	94	8,476	-	-	51,205	(8)	59,767
Singapore dollar	1,040	360,761	-	-	3	1,550	363,354
South African rand	642	352,952	-	-	7,608	(2,680)	358,522
South Korean won	5,656	998,576	-	-	(58,747)	611	946,096
Sri Lanka rupee	186	8,802	-	-	-	-	8,988
Swedish krona	663	459,693	23	-	(6,145)	1,025	455,259
Swiss franc	896	1,585,234	-	-	(4,844)	(3,154)	1,578,132
Thailand baht	4	211,555	-	-	5,226	(593)	216,192
Turkish lira	250	104,308	-	-	15,519	(120)	119,957
United Arab Emirates dirham	469	57,394	-	-	-	651	58,514
Vietnam dong	795	37,216	-	-	-	-	38,011
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total foreign currency risk	93,731	28,074,990	1,095,018	-	(326,521)	(10,292)	28,926,926
Other investments with potential exposure to foreign currency risk:							
Alternative investments	-	-	26,688,982	-	-	-	26,688,982
P-notes and ETFs	-	437,879	-	-	-	-	437,879
Commingled international equity funds	-	8,401,273	-	-	-	-	8,401,273
Total investments	\$ 93,731	\$ 36,914,142	\$ 27,784,000	\$ -	\$ (326,521)	\$ (10,292)	\$ 64,455,060

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Currency	As of June 30, 2018						
	Cash	Equity	Alternative Investments	Fixed Income	Other	Spot Contracts, net	Total
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>						
Australian dollar	\$ 6,004	\$ 975,574	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (139,525)	\$ 17,219	\$ 859,272
Bangladesh taka	18	17,719	-	-	-	-	17,737
Brazilian real	269	518,490	-	-	(2,831)	2,029	517,957
British pound sterling	14,914	3,881,481	63,391	871	(13,491)	(18,041)	3,929,125
Canadian dollar	7,423	1,451,843	-	-	(33,243)	15,637	1,441,660
Chilean peso	421	31,192	-	-	-	-	31,613
Chinese yuan renminbi	685	161,119	-	-	(13,000)	-	148,804
Colombian peso	14	9,260	-	-	5,654	-	14,928
Costa Rican colon	-	3,051	-	-	-	-	3,051
Czech koruna	2	1,141	-	-	5,764	-	6,907
Danish krone	502	479,363	-	-	-	(1,484)	478,381
Egyptian pound	27	31,250	-	-	-	-	31,277
Euro	8,817	7,227,076	921,077	-	15,933	(51,194)	8,121,709
Ghanaian cedi	-	3,957	-	-	-	-	3,957
Hong Kong dollar	7,353	2,722,247	-	-	(12,174)	(5,042)	2,712,384
Hungarian forint	38	42,288	-	-	11,258	-	53,584
Indian rupee	3,844	859,735	-	-	62,698	-	926,277
Indonesian rupiah	99	148,011	-	-	50,631	-	198,741
Israeli shekel	2,161	102,803	-	-	(14,341)	-	90,623
Japanese yen	24,999	4,477,044	-	-	(72,704)	107,754	4,537,093
Kenyan shilling	-	26,513	-	-	-	-	26,513
Kuwaiti dinar	-	16,367	-	-	-	-	16,367
Malaysian ringgit	454	133,503	-	-	-	1,588	135,545
Mauritius rupee	-	2,667	-	-	-	-	2,667
Mexican peso	56	209,721	-	-	6,603	417	216,797
Moroccan dirham	8	5,318	-	-	-	-	5,326
New Taiwan dollar	7,111	819,799	-	-	(2,239)	(517)	824,154
New Zealand dollar	737	56,063	-	-	(43,210)	(2,799)	10,791
Nigerian naira	25	37,401	-	-	-	-	37,426
Norwegian krone	1,013	316,265	-	-	(27,635)	1,749	291,392
Omani rial	-	1,430	-	-	-	-	1,430
Pakistani rupee	92	15,080	-	-	-	-	15,172
Peruvian sol	-	-	-	-	6,700	-	6,700
Philippines peso	686	75,773	-	-	(18,566)	177	58,070
Polish zloty	401	85,600	-	-	31,258	(10)	117,249
Qatari riyal	36	25,257	-	-	-	-	25,293
Romanian new leu	-	19,225	-	-	5,741	397	25,363
Russian ruble	-	785	-	-	43,325	-	44,110
Singapore dollar	3,279	346,406	-	-	(36,079)	10,326	323,932
South African rand	2,337	423,989	-	-	21,614	(282)	447,658
South Korean won	2,888	1,191,859	-	-	(42,136)	2,510	1,155,121
Sri Lanka rupee	-	16,352	-	-	-	-	16,352
Swedish krona	559	547,351	-	-	5,211	4,626	557,747
Swiss franc	918	1,347,407	-	-	(34,404)	136,928	1,450,849
Thailand baht	91	217,421	-	-	5,596	(313)	222,795
Turkish lira	490	134,326	-	-	14,258	(3)	149,071
United Arab Emirates dirham	56	48,697	-	-	-	-	48,753
Vietnam dong	1,018	39,134	-	-	-	-	40,152
Other	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total foreign currency risk	99,846	29,304,353	984,468	871	(213,334)	221,672	30,397,876
Other investments with potential exposure to foreign currency risk:							
Alternative investments	-	-	25,448,239	-	-	-	25,448,239
P-notes and ETFs	-	297,377	-	-	-	-	297,377
Commingled international equity funds	-	8,569,819	-	-	-	-	8,569,819
Total investments	\$ 99,846	\$ 38,171,549	\$ 26,432,707	\$ 871	\$ (213,334)	\$ 221,672	\$ 64,713,311

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The tables below provide additional details on the futures contracts, option contracts and foreign currency contracts that were subject to foreign currency risk. The margin payments included in “Margin receivable from counterparty” and “Margin payable to counterparty” on the statements of net position, may also be exposed to foreign currency risk.

Futures

The Trust’s futures contract positions as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, that were exposed to foreign currency risk are presented below.

		As of June 30, 2019				
		In Local Currency			In U.S. \$	
Futures Contract Type	Currency	Number of Contracts	Notional Traded Exposure	Notional Market Exposure	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
			<i>(In Thousands)</i>		<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Stock Index Futures:						
GBP FTSE 100 Index	British pound sterling	48	3,500	3,537	37	\$ 47
Canada S&P/TSE 60 Index	Canadian dollar	19	3,698	3,715	17	13
DJ Euro STOXX 50	Euro	211	7,131	7,313	182	207
Topix Index Future	Japanese yen	32	497,071	496,320	(751)	(7)
NIKKEI 225 Yen	Japanese yen	29	307,618	308,923	1,305	12
FTSE China A50 Index	U. S. dollar	381	5,122	5,146	24	24
MSCI EAFE ¹	U. S. dollar	1,523	144,427	146,459	2,032	2,032
MSCI Emerging Markets Index	U. S. dollar	337	16,956	17,750	794	794
Total futures subject to foreign currency risk		2,580	985,523	989,163	3,640	\$ 3,122

		As of June 30, 2018				
		In Local Currency			In U.S. \$	
Futures Contract Type	Currency	Number of Contracts	Notional Traded Exposure	Notional Market Exposure	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
			<i>(In Thousands)</i>		<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Stock Index Futures:						
GBP FTSE 100 Index	British pound sterling	53	4,034	4,029	(5)	\$ (7)
Canada S&P/TSE 60 Index	Canadian dollar	21	4,028	4,046	18	14
DJ Euro STOXX 50	Euro	279	9,622	9,460	(162)	(189)
TOPIX Index Future	Japanese yen	35	617,722	605,675	(12,047)	(109)
Mini MSCI EAFE ¹	U. S. dollar	3,894	393,866	380,717	(13,149)	(13,149)
Total futures subject to foreign currency risk		4,282	1,029,272	1,003,927	(25,345)	\$ (13,440)

¹ Futures denominated in U.S. dollars are based on an index that converts the foreign issues to dollar equivalents at currency market exchange rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Options

The Trust's options contract positions as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, that were exposed to foreign currency risk are presented below.

Currency	As of June 30, 2019			As of June 30, 2018		
	In Local Currency		In U.S. \$	In Local Currency		In U.S. \$
	Notional Amount	Total Market Value	Total Market Value	Notional Amount	Total Market Value	Total Market Value
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>			<i>(In Thousands)</i>		
Options purchased:						
Australian dollar	-	-	\$ -	42,000	438	\$ 323
British pound sterling	-	-	-	75,600	815	1,077
Euro	56,940	621	707	151,200	667	779
Japanese yen	55,801	307	350	-	-	-
Swiss franc	-	-	-	381,546	3,334	3,358
U.S. dollar ¹	630,924	2,633	2,633	3,371,099	34,769	34,769
Total options purchased	743,665	3,561	3,690	4,021,445	40,023	40,306
Options sold:						
Australian dollar	-	-	-	126,000	(1,313)	(970)
Euro	341,471	(369)	(411)	126,000	(191)	(223)
Japanese Yen	145,140	(1,948)	(2,035)	-	-	-
Swiss franc	-	-	-	107,289	(186)	(188)
U.S. dollar ¹	257,054	(1,244)	(1,244)	1,725,356	(15,347)	(15,347)
Total options sold	743,665	(3,561)	(3,690)	2,084,645	(17,037)	(16,728)
Total subject to foreign currency risk	1,487,330	-	\$ -	6,106,090	22,986	\$ 23,578

¹ Currency options on a currency pair, that are denominated in U.S. dollars, are dependent on the exchange rate of the given foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

Forward and Spot Foreign Currency Contracts

Foreign currency contracts are agreements to exchange one currency for another currency at an agreed-upon price and settlement date. Currently, there are two types of foreign currency contracts being utilized by the Trust. Spot currency contracts are valued at spot (traded) currency rates and are used primarily for trade settlement and currency repatriation. Forward currency contracts are valued at interpolated forward rates and may be used to mitigate currency risk for changes in value associated with foreign holdings, payables and/or receivables. Forward currency contracts are recorded as investment assets and liabilities on the statements of net position and spot currency contracts are recorded as receivables and payables on the statements of net position. In addition, a currency overlay program is used to seek additional value and is run independently of the underlying equity assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The Trust's forward currency contract positions as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, that were exposed to foreign currency risk are presented below, by currency.

Currency	As of June 30, 2019				As of June 30, 2018			
	In U.S. \$				In U.S. \$			
	Receivable Notional	Payable Notional	Net Investment Asset/Liability	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Receivable Notional	Payable Notional	Net Investment Asset/Liability	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>				<i>(In Thousands)</i>			
Australian dollar	\$ 43,604	\$ 114,105	\$ (71,392)	\$ (892)	\$ 63,792	\$ 203,879	\$ (138,878)	\$ 1,209
Brazilian real	29,455	44,082	(15,225)	(598)	27,157	30,476	(2,831)	489
British pound sterling	117,265	92,439	24,523	(303)	92,652	107,468	(14,561)	254
Canadian dollar	64,154	88,630	(24,557)	(81)	30,714	64,018	(33,257)	48
Chilean peso	15,170	14,703	-	(467)	-	-	-	-
Chinese yuan renminbi	11,712	28,019	(16,261)	46	-	13,436	(13,000)	436
Colombian peso	30,866	24,327	5,282	(1,257)	5,774	-	5,654	(120)
Czech koruna	5,427	263	5,243	78	5,905	-	5,764	(141)
Danish krone	-	13,476	(13,599)	(123)	-	-	-	-
Euro	249,363	614,037	(368,407)	(3,734)	519,539	510,421	15,566	6,447
Hong Kong dollar	-	36,504	(36,567)	(63)	7,358	19,545	(12,174)	14
Hungarian forint	20,856	30,637	(9,636)	145	11,766	-	11,258	(508)
Indian rupee	75,886	9,945	66,648	708	70,818	7,116	62,698	(1,004)
Indonesian rupiah	65,866	743	66,380	1,257	52,247	-	50,631	(1,615)
Israeli shekel	20,134	12,749	7,372	(13)	-	14,598	(14,341)	257
Japanese yen	237,948	193,169	46,367	1,588	395,140	473,995	(72,595)	6,260
Mexican peso	71,373	40,098	31,814	539	22,081	15,742	6,603	263
New Taiwan dollar	6,482	33,014	(27,128)	(596)	5,863	8,158	(2,239)	55
New Zealand dollar	34,952	42,299	(7,952)	(605)	20,904	65,725	(43,210)	1,611
Norwegian krone	80,449	118,186	(38,864)	(1,127)	49,194	76,195	(27,635)	(634)
Peruvian sol	-	-	-	-	6,703	-	6,700	(3)
Philippines peso	25,364	248	25,139	24	5,731	24,330	(18,566)	33
Polish zloty	10,741	473	10,422	154	61,383	27,834	31,258	(2,291)
Romanian new leu	5,363	236	5,169	43	5,805	-	5,741	(64)
Russian ruble	71,563	21,740	51,205	1,382	43,719	-	43,325	(394)
Singapore dollar	28,057	27,823	3	(232)	64,428	101,646	(36,079)	1,139
South African rand	11,095	3,983	7,608	496	26,935	3,239	21,614	(2,082)
South Korean won	13,233	71,104	(58,747)	(875)	2,294	46,052	(42,136)	1,622
Swedish krona	26,028	32,016	(6,145)	(157)	66,332	58,605	5,211	(2,516)
Swiss franc	93,429	97,923	(4,844)	(351)	152,187	190,553	(37,574)	791
Thailand baht	5,341	223	5,226	109	5,827	-	5,596	(231)
Turkish lira	16,098	1,093	15,519	514	17,274	3,190	14,258	175
U.S. dollar	1,516,763	1,195,750	321,013	-	1,984,256	1,757,557	226,699	-
Total	\$ 3,004,037	\$ 3,004,037	\$ (4,391)	\$ (4,391)	\$ 3,823,778	\$ 3,823,778	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,500

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The Trust's spot currency contract positions as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, that were exposed to foreign currency risk are presented below, by currency.

Currency	As of June 30, 2019				As of June 30, 2018			
	In U.S. \$		In U.S. \$		In U.S. \$		In U.S. \$	
	Receivables	Payables	Net Receivables/ Payables	Unrealized Gain/ (Loss)	Receivables	Payables	Net Receivables/ Payables	Unrealized Gain/ (Loss)
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>				<i>(In Thousands)</i>			
Australian dollar	\$ 1,263	\$ (835)	\$ 428	\$ 1	\$ 31,194	\$ (13,975)	\$ 17,219	\$ 52
Brazilian real	984	(2,979)	(1,995)	5	3,552	(1,523)	2,029	9
British pound sterling	11,604	(3,405)	8,199	26	38,940	(56,981)	(18,041)	(67)
Canadian dollar	598	(136)	462	1	17,391	(1,754)	15,637	103
Chinese yuan renminbi	-	(642)	(642)	(1)	-	-	-	-
Danish krone	1,115	-	1,115	2	747	(2,231)	(1,484)	2
Euro	7,501	(9,567)	(2,066)	1	169,556	(220,750)	(51,194)	(980)
Hong Kong dollar	4,087	(7,347)	(3,260)	(1)	9,135	(14,177)	(5,042)	(1)
Indonesian rupiah	-	(617)	(617)	(1)	-	-	-	-
Israeli shekel	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese yen	4,433	(7,549)	(3,116)	(1)	213,131	(105,377)	107,754	(284)
Malaysian ringgit	248	(510)	(262)	-	2,349	(761)	1,588	-
Mexican peso	2	(3)	(1)	-	448	(31)	417	-
New Taiwan dollar	-	(6,552)	(6,552)	(2)	-	-	-	-
New Zealand dollar	-	-	-	-	42,699	(45,498)	(2,799)	303
Norwegian krone	-	(248)	(248)	-	1,749	-	1,749	3
Philippines peso	730	-	730	(1)	177	-	177	-
Polish zloty	312	(126)	186	-	-	(10)	(10)	-
Romanian new leu	55	-	55	-	436	(39)	397	3
Russian ruble	-	(8)	(8)	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore dollar	1,831	(281)	1,550	-	12,050	(1,724)	10,326	(3)
South African rand	208	(2,888)	(2,680)	(16)	42	(324)	(282)	-
South Korean won	3,264	(2,653)	611	1	4,919	(2,409)	2,510	(2)
Swedish krona	1,041	(16)	1,025	-	5,360	(734)	4,626	25
Swiss franc	718	(3,872)	(3,154)	-	351,306	(214,378)	136,928	832
Thailand baht	855	(1,448)	(593)	(1)	-	(313)	(313)	-
Turkish lira	-	(120)	(120)	-	-	(3)	(3)	-
United Arab Emirates dirham	689	(38)	651	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. dollar	51,791	(41,486)	10,305	-	586,849	(805,710)	(218,861)	2,816
Total	\$ 93,339	\$ (93,326)	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 1,492,030	\$ (1,488,702)	\$ 3,328	\$ 2,811

Security Lending

During fiscal years 2019 and 2018, the Trust participated in security lending programs with two lending agents, including the Trust's custodian and one third-party agent. These security lending programs have indemnity clauses requiring the lending agent to assume the borrower's risk from default. There are no restrictions on the amount of securities that can be loaned at one time to one borrower.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

In addition to the two agent lending programs, the Trust participated in security lending through investments in four commingled funds that do not offer borrower indemnification. The Trust receives a proportionate share of the security lending income generated from these activities.

Collateral requirements for securities on loan range from 100% to 105%, depending on the lending agent, the type of security lent, and the type of collateral received. As of June 30, 2019, the Trust had received and invested approximately \$537 million in cash collateral and received \$15 billion in securities as collateral for the lending programs. The collateral held for the security lending transactions exceeded the fair value of the securities on loan (including accrued interest). As a result, none of the lending programs were under-collateralized at the end of the fiscal year. The Trust does not have the ability to pledge or sell the non-cash collateral securities unless the borrower defaults, so the non-cash portion is not reported on the statements of net position.

Maturities of investments made with cash collateral generally are not matched to maturities of the securities loaned, because security lending agreements generally are open-ended with no fixed expiration date. As such, investments made with cash collateral are limited to those with a final maturity of up to 92 days. However, investments in one of the security lending programs included investments with final maturities of six months or more, which represented approximately 47% of that lender's total collateral invested at June 30, 2019. This is due to the portfolio containing some legacy non-repo securities that will remain until they are sold or mature.

<u>Securities on Loan by Security Type¹</u>	As of June 30	
	2019	2018
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Securities on loan for cash collateral:		
U.S. guaranteed obligations	\$ 68,399	\$ 60,950
Federal agencies	12,554	33,496
Domestic corporate bonds and notes	16,248	39,945
International bonds and notes	42,370	81,584
Domestic equities	30,952	144,785
International equities	336,061	2,165,492
Total securities on loan for cash collateral	506,584	2,526,252
Securities on loan for non-cash collateral:		
U.S. guaranteed obligations	2,251,502	2,533,830
Federal agencies	142	5,346
Domestic corporate bonds and notes	27,325	6,404
International bonds and notes	9,782	22,667
Domestic equities	10,422,272	6,972,054
International equities	1,718,809	544,372
Total securities on loan for non-cash collateral	14,429,832	10,084,673
Total securities on loan	\$ 14,936,416	\$ 12,610,925

¹ Fair value includes accrued interest on fixed income securities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Derivatives

The Trust accounts for derivatives in accordance with GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments* (GASB 53). This statement defines a derivative instrument as a financial instrument or other contract that has all of the following characteristics:

- a. Settlement factors. It has (1) one or more reference rates and (2) one or more notional amounts or payment provisions or both. Those terms determine the amount of the settlement or settlements, and in some cases, whether or not a settlement is required.
- b. Leverage. It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- c. Net settlement. Its terms require or permit net settlement, it can readily be settled net by a means outside the contract, or it provides for delivery of an asset that puts the recipient in a position not substantially different from net settlement.

Derivative instruments in the Trust as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, consisted of futures, options, forward currency contracts, and swaps.

The SBA has established investment guidelines for each investment portfolio. Pursuant to these guidelines, derivative investment instruments are authorized to be used as tools for managing risk or executing investment strategies more efficiently than could otherwise be done in cash markets, and may only be used as part of a prudent investment process. Various derivative investment instruments are used as part of the investment strategy to hedge against interest rate risk, currency risk in foreign markets, default risk, and mortgage-backed security prepayment risk, and to effectively manage exposure to domestic and international equities, bonds, and real estate markets.

A futures contract is an agreement between a buyer and a seller to exchange a particular good for a particular price at a particular date in the future, all of which are specified in a contract common to all members in a market on an organized futures exchange. Upon entering into a futures contract, collateral (cash and/or securities) is deposited with the counterparty, in SBA's name, in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the counterparty. Futures contracts are marked to market daily by the board of trade or exchange on which they are traded. The resulting gain/loss is received/paid the following day until the contract expires. The frequency of cash flows depends upon specified collateral and margin limits mutually agreed upon by the SBA and third-party counterparties. Futures contracts involve, to varying degrees, risk of loss in excess of the variation margin disclosed in the statements of net position. Losses may arise from future changes in the value of the underlying instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

An option gives the buyer a stipulated privilege of buying or selling a stated property, security, or commodity at a given price (strike price) within a specified time (for an American-style option, at any time prior to or on the expiration date). A securities option is a negotiable contract in which the seller (writer), for a certain sum of money called the option premium, gives the buyer the right to demand within a specified time the purchase (call) from or sale (put) to the option seller of a specified number of bonds, currency units, index units, or shares of stock, at a fixed price or rate, called the strike price.

A forward contract is a contractual obligation, typically over-the-counter, traded between two parties to exchange a particular good or instrument at a set price on a future date. The buyer of the forward agrees to pay the price and take delivery of the good or instrument and is said to be “long” the forward contract, while the seller of the forward, or “short,” agrees to deliver the good or instrument at the agreed price on the agreed date.

A swap is a contractual agreement to exchange a stream of periodic payments utilizing a central clearing house whereby, each party in the transaction enters into a contract with the central counterparty. These agreements may be over-the-counter or exchange-traded. Upon entering into a swap contract through a clearing house, collateral is deposited with the counterparty, in SBA’s name, in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the counterparty. Swaps are available in and between all active financial markets. Examples include:

Interest rate swap – An agreement between two parties, where one stream of future interest payments is exchanged for another based on a specified principal amount. Interest rate swaps often exchange a fixed payment for a floating payment that is linked to an interest rate.

Credit default swap – An agreement that allows one party to “buy” protection from another party for losses that might be incurred as a result of default by a specified reference credit (or credits). The “buyer” of protection pays a premium for the protection, and the “seller” of protection agrees to make a payment to compensate the buyer for losses incurred if a defined credit event occurs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The fair value, changes in fair value, and notional amounts of the derivative investments are classified by type and presented by fiscal year in the tables below.

<u>Investment Derivatives</u>	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019				
	Notional (in US \$) <i>(In Thousands)</i>	Increase/(Decrease) in Fair Value		Fair Value	
		Classification	Amount (in US \$) <i>(In Thousands)</i>	Classification	Amount (in US \$) <i>(In Thousands)</i>
Futures¹					
Fixed income futures	\$ 3,448,657	Investment Income	\$ 51,999	Investment	\$ 22,784
Equity futures	\$ 1,351,839	Investment Income	73,956	Investment	12,313
Total futures			\$ 125,955		\$ 35,097
Forwards					
Foreign currency forwards	\$ 3,004,037	Investment Income	\$ 34,784	Investment	\$ (4,391)
Options					
Foreign currency options purchased	\$ 743,665	Investment Income	\$ (100,688)	Investment	\$ 3,690
Foreign currency options sold	\$ 743,665	Investment Income	57,133	Investment	(3,690)
Total options			\$ (43,555)		\$ -
Swaps					
Credit default swaps	\$ 279,705	Investment Income	\$ 2,022	Investment	\$ (2,001)
Interest rate swaps	\$ 2,283,410	Investment Income	(6,863)	Investment	(4,810)
Total swaps			\$ (4,841)		\$ (6,811)

¹ The total notional values of long and short fixed income futures positions were \$2,914,797,410 and \$533,859,475, respectively. The total notional value of long equity futures positions was \$1,351,838,655.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018					
Investment Derivatives	Notional (in US \$)	Increase/(Decrease) in Fair Value		Fair Value	
	(In Thousands)	Classification	Amount (in US \$)	Classification	Amount (in US \$)
			(In Thousands)		(In Thousands)
Futures¹					
Fixed income futures	\$ 2,779,500	Investment Income	\$ (42,343)	Investment	\$ 2,691
Equity futures	\$ 1,911,248	Investment Income	147,816	Investment	(49,731)
Total futures			<u>\$ 105,473</u>		<u>\$ (47,040)</u>
Forwards					
Foreign currency forwards	\$ 3,823,778	Investment Income	\$ (9,014)	Investment	\$ 9,500
Options					
Foreign currency options purchased	\$ 4,062,730	Investment Income	\$ (97,127)	Investment	\$ 40,306
Foreign currency options sold	\$ 2,073,613	Investment Income	48,966	Investment	(16,728)
Total options			<u>\$ (48,161)</u>		<u>\$ 23,578</u>
Swaps					
Credit default swaps	\$ 496,000	Investment Income	\$ (1,953)	Investment	\$ 6,343
Interest rate swaps	\$ 30,260	Investment Income	9,354	Investment	937
Total swaps			<u>\$ 7,401</u>		<u>\$ 7,280</u>

¹ The total notional values of long and short fixed income futures positions were \$2,174,800,000 and \$604,700,000, respectively. The total notional value of long equity futures positions was \$1,911,248,384.

Commitments

Each year the Trust enters into a number of agreements that commit the Trust, upon request, to make additional investment purchases (i.e. capital commitments) up to predetermined amounts over certain investment time periods. The unfunded capital commitments for private equity, real estate and strategic investments not reported on the Trust's statements of net position totaled \$14.0 billion and \$13.4 billion as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Contingencies and Litigation

In the ordinary course of operations, the SBA, on behalf of the Trust, may be party to various claims, legal actions, and class action lawsuits. The SBA General Counsel's Office handles these matters either directly or with assistance of outside legal counsel. In the opinion of the SBA's management and legal counsel, these matters are not anticipated to have a material financial impact on the Trust.

5. Related Parties

The Department of Management Services (DMS), the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund and the SBA are considered related parties for the purpose of the Trust's financial statements. The Trust has a variety of transactions with the DMS, the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund and the SBA. The DMS administers the Plan, including collecting employer and employee contributions, remitting those contributions to SBA for investment in the Trust, requesting withdrawals from the Trust for benefit payments, and then paying those benefit payments to members. The SBA administers the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund, including working with DMS to collect employer and employee contributions and processing member-directed benefit amounts between the Trust and the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund. The SBA provides investment services to the Trust and charges an investment service fee on the Trust's net asset value each month-end.

Significant transactions between the Trust, DMS, FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund and the SBA for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	Fiscal Years Ended	
	2019	2018
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Receivables:		
Due from DMS	\$ 336,490	\$ 343,513
Payables:		
Due to DMS	178,341	180,663
Due to the SBA	6,030	6,053
Total payables	\$ 184,371	\$ 186,716
Additions:		
Employer/employee contributions received from DMS	3,792,037	3,552,506
Member-directed benefits received from the FRS		
Investment Plan Trust Fund	83,627	70,597
Total additions	\$ 3,875,664	\$ 3,623,103
Deductions:		
Funds sent to the DMS for benefit payments	10,347,708	9,822,417
Member-directed benefits sent to the		
FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund	565,045	597,010
Investment service charges to the SBA ¹	35,836	36,069
Total deductions	\$ 10,948,589	\$ 10,455,496

¹ Based on month-end net asset values.

**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 Board of Trustees
State Board of Administration of Florida

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund (the "Trust") administered by the State Board of Administration ("SBA") of Florida, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 5, 2019. As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Trust and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Florida, the SBA of Florida or the Florida Retirement System, their changes in financial position, or, where applicable, their cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. As described in Notes 2 and 3, the financial statements include investments valued at approximately \$39.9 billion as of June 30, 2019, for which fair value has been estimated by general partners and investment advisors, and reviewed and approved by the Trust's management, in the absence of readily ascertainable market values. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, the estimate of values may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investment securities, and the differences could be material. Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Trust'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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust'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 Trust'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 Trust'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 over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Trust's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.


Crowe LLP

Tampa, Florida
November 5, 2019